

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

GRHC

HERITAGE COLLECTION

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

Copyright © 2010 2nd Printing
Design and printing in the United States of America
By the Germans from Russia Heritage Collection
The Libraries
NDSU Dept. #2080
PO Box 6050
Fargo, ND 58108-6050
701-231-6596

NDSU Libraries'
Germans from Russia Heritage Collection website:
www.ndsu.edu/grhc

Library of Congress Catalog Number: 2006925396

ISBN: 1891193635

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the Germans from Russia Heritage Collection.

Desktop Publisher: Carmen Hauck Hoefs

Table of Contents

Acknowledgments	v
By the Publisher [of the German edition]	vii
The Author	ix
Introduction	xi
1. Explanations	1
1.1 Structure of place name listing	1
1.2 Spelling	1
1.3 Abbreviations	2
2. Addresses	4
2.1 Archives	4
2.2 Consultation	6
2.3 Religious Sources	6
2.4 Other	7
3. Deportation and Resettlement	8
3.1 Deportation	8
3.1.1 World War I	8
3.1.2 World War II	8
3.2 Resettlement	10
3.2.1 Resettlement, chronologically	10
3.2.2 Resettlement, geographically	11
3.3 <i>Reichskommissariat</i> Ukraine (RKU)	12
3.4 Transnistria area	13
3.5 <i>Reichsgau</i> Wartheland	14
4. Units of Weights and Measures	15
5. States	17
6. Miscellaneous	28
6.1 Cyrillic	28
6.2 Admission process according to the <i>Bundesvertriebenen- und Flüchtlingengesetz</i> (BVFG) [Federal Expellees and Refugee Acts (FERA)].	29
6.2.1 File numbers	29
6.2.2 Addresses	29
6.2.3 Course of proceedings	30
6.3 The [Political] Party	31
6.3.1 Conventions	31
6.3.2 Party leaders	31
6.3.3 Party history	32
6.4 Economy/Yearly Plans	32
6.5 Martyrology	33
6.6 First names	34
6.7 Awards	35
7. Geographical and proper names with their former and current names	36
8. Timetable	83
8.1 Persons	84
8.1.1 Heads of state	84
8.1.2 Heads of government	85
8.1.3 Ambassadors	86
8.2 Wars	88
8.3 General dates	93
8.4 Disasters and epidemics	130
8.5 Timetable – subject index - by year	132

8.6 Timetable – place name index - by year	150
8.7 Timetable – personal names, peoples and groups of peoples index - by year	154
9. Secret Service and Secret Police	158
10. Publications	163
Addendum to Publications: German Language Newspapers in North America	186
11. Organizations	193
12. Places	201
12.1 Areas	202
12.2 Places	211
13. Sources	758
14. Historic Photographs	765
15. Maps	780

This resource has been made available in digital format for educational and research use. If you would like to make a donation to support future projects like this, please click the image below. It is the generosity of people like you that make resources like this available. Thank you!



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 to be ascertained. If several years are given (for example: founded in 1873, 1875), they are from different sources. In many cases, these different dates can be interpreted in such a way that the first settlers arrived in 1873, for example, or bought the land, but a true settlement can only be talked about as of 1875.

Religious Denomination

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

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

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

Location

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

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

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

Population

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

1.2 Spelling

Letters

. . . a few general pointers

a/o

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

c/s/ts/z

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

dj/dsch/dsh

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

e/jo

The cyrillic *ë* 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: *Frieden(s)dorf*, *-feld*, *-heim*, *-tal*, *Alexander(s)feld*, *-höh*, *Elisabeth(s)tal*

Spelling of some proper names

Since place names with parts of proper names were written differently from author to author and time to time, it makes sense to standardize spelling. Therefore, look for

Alexej . . (instead of Alexei . . . , Aleksej . . .),

Fjodor . . (Feodor . . . , Fedor . . .),

Jekate . . (Ekate . . . , Jekata . . . , Jekate . . .),

Josef . . (Joseph),

Katharin . . (Katarin . . . , Katerin . . . , Katherin . . .),

Krasn . . (Krassn . . .), **Maria** . . (Marja . . . , Marija . . .),

Nikolaj . . (Nikolai, Nikolei . . .), **Sofia** . . (Sophia . . .),

Stefan . . (Stephan . . .), **Viktor** . . (Wiktor . . .)

Note: The German J sounds like a Y in English, throughout 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	<i>außerordentlich (Parteitage)</i> see sp Special (party) conventions
ARCC	All-Russian Congress of Councils
ARCEC	All Russian Central Executive Committee
ARK	<i>Allrussischer Rätekongress</i> see ARCC All-Russian Congress of Councils
ARSC	All-Russian Soviet Congress
ASCP(B)	All-Soviet Communist Party (Bolsheviks)
ASK	<i>Allrussischer Sowjetkongress</i> see ARSC All-Russian Soviet Congress
ASSR	Autonomous Socialistic Soviet Republic
AuslG	<i>Ausländergesetz</i> see AA Aliens Act
AZEK	<i>Allrussisches Zentrales Exekutivkomitee</i> see ARCEC All Russian Central Executive Committee
BGB	<i>Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch</i> see GCC [German] Civil Code
BSG	Black Sea Germans
BSHG	<i>Bundessozialhilfegesetz</i> see FSSA Federal Social Security Act

BVA	<i>Bundesverwaltungsamt</i> see FAO Federal Administrative Office		
BVFG	<i>Bundesvertriebenen- und Flüchtlingsgesetz</i> see FERA Federal Expellees and Refugees Act	G-R	Planning Committee of the Soviet Ministry USSR
BverwG	<i>Bundesverwaltungsgericht</i> see FAC Federal Administrative Court	GUS	German Russian, German Russians <i>Gemeinschaft Unabhängiger Staaten</i> see CIS Commonwealth of Independent States
CCC	Central Control Commission	HB	<i>Heimatabuch der Landsmannschaft</i>
CEC	Central Executive Committee	HHG	<i>Häftlingshilfegesetz</i> see LPAA
CIO	Central Immigrant Office		Discharged Prisoners Aid Act (for political prisoners discharged from prisons in territories outside the Federal Republic of Germany)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States	HKStG	<i>Heimkehrerstiftungsgesetz</i> see RPOWEFA Repatriated Prisoner of War Endowment and Foundation Act
CIS	Community of Integrated States	HOK	<i>Heimatortskartei</i> see FHT File on Home Towns
CM	Council of Ministers	IMF	International Monetary Fund
COMECON	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	INF	Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces
CPC	Council of Peoples Commissars	ISNL	Imperial- and State Nationality Law
CPG	Communist Party of Germany	IWF	<i>Internationaler Währungsfond</i> see IMF
CPRF	Communist Party of the Russian Federation		International Monetary Fund
CPSU	Communist Party of the Soviet Union	Jg.	<i>Jahrgang</i> see yr. Year
CRO	Civil Registry Office	KfbG	<i>Kriegsfolgenbereinigungsgesetz</i> see WCCL War Consequence Clearance Law
CSCCE	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (since 1994 OSCE: "Organization . . .")	KPD	<i>Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands</i> see CPG Communist Party of Germany
CSL	Code of social law	KPRF	<i>Kommunistische Partei der Russischen Föderation</i> see CPRF Communist Party of the Russian Federation
CTBT	Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty	KPdSU	<i>Kommunistische Partei der Sowjet Union</i> see CPSU Communist Party of the Soviet Union
Deßj.	<i>Deßjatine(n)</i> see dessi. Dessiatine(s)	KSZE	<i>Konferenz über Sicherheit und Zusammenarbeit in Europa (seit 1994 OSZE: "Organisation . . ." see CSCE Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (since 1994 OSCE: "Organization . . .")</i>
dessi.	Dessiatine(s)	LAR	Law on the Assignment of a Residence (unofficial term)
DNR	<i>Deutscher Nationaler Rayon</i> see GNR German National Rayon	LGP	List of German peoples
DPAA	Discharged Prisoners Aid Act (for political prisoners discharged from prisons in territories outside the Federal Republic of Germany)	MR	<i>Ministerrat</i> see CM Council of Ministers
dt./Dt.	<i>deutsch</i> or <i>Deutsche</i> see Ger German or Germans	NEP	<i>Novaya Ekonomicheskoya Politika</i> or in English, New Economic Policy
DVL	<i>Deutsche Volksliste</i> see LGP List of German peoples	NKVD	<i>Narody Kommissariat Vnutrennikh D(y) el</i>
EDC	European Defense Community	NSDAP	National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei see NSGLP National Socialist German Labor Party
EPA	Employment Promotion Act	NSGLP	National Socialist German Labor Party
EVG	<i>Europäische Verteidigungsgemeinschaft</i> see EDC European Defense Community	O	Ordinance
EWZ	<i>Einwandererzentralstelle</i> see CIO Central Immigrant Office	OS	<i>Oberster Sowjet</i> see SS Supreme Soviet
FAC	Federal Administrative Court	OSZE	See KSZE
FAO	Federal Administrative Office	PCC	Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU
FHT	File on home towns		
FPL	Foreigners' Pension Law		
FRA	Federal Refugees Act		
FRG	<i>Fremdrentengesetz</i> see FPL Foreigner's Pension Law		
FSSA	Federal Social Security Act		
GCC	[German] Civil Code		
GIS	<i>Gemeinschaft Integrierter Staaten</i> see CIS Community of Integrated States		
GNR	German National Rayon		
GOSPLAN	<i>Gossudarstvenny planvoy komitet sovieta ministrov SSSR</i> see State		

PCO/PCD People's Commissar's Office or District
POS Präsidium des Obersten Sowjets see **PSS**
 Präsidium of the Supreme Soviet
PSS Presidency of the Supreme Soviet
Pub./Ed. Publisher/Editor/published/edited
PZK *Präsidium des Zentralkomitees der KPdSU* see **PCC** Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU
RCOU/RCDU Reich's Commissar's Office or District in the Ukraine
RCP(B) Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks)
RD *r-*, *Russland-Deutsche* see **G-R** German Russian, German Russians
RF Russian Federation
RKP (B) *Russische Kommunistische Partei (Bolschewiki)* see **RCP(B)** Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks)
RKU *Reichskommissariat Ukraine* see **RCOU/RCDU** Reich's Commissar's Office/District in the Ukraine
RMI *Reichsminister des Inneren* see **RSI** Reich's Secretary of the Interior
RPOWEFA Repatriated Prisoner of War Endowment and Foundation Act
RAL Repatriate admission law
RSDAP *Russische Sozialdemokratische Arbeiter Partei* see **SDAPR**
RSFSR Russian Socialist (Sovereign) Federative Soviet Republic
RSI Reich's Secretary of the Interior
RSNL Reichs- and State Nationality Law
RuStAG *Reichs- und Staatsangehörigkeitsgesetz* see **RSNL** Reichs- and State Nationality Law
RVK *Rat der Volkskommissare* see **CPC** Council of Peoples Commissars
SA *Sturmabteilung* of the NSGLP
SDAPR/B Sozialdemokratische Arbeiterpartei Russlands der Bolschewiki see **SDLPR/B** Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia of the Bolsheviks
SDC State Defense Committee of the USSR
SDLPR/B Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia of the Bolsheviks
SGB *Sozialgesetzbuch* see **CSL** Code of Social Law
SKA *Staatliches Komitee der Abwehr der UdSSR* see **SDC** State Defense Committee of the USSR
sp Special (party) conventions
SPD *Soziale Partei Deutschlands*
SR Social Revolutionary (-ies)
SS Supreme Soviet
SU Soviet Union
SwM-Dt. *Schwarzmeerdeutsche* see **BSG** Black Sea Germans
UdSSR Union der Sozialistischen

Sowjetrepubliken see **USSR** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VK *Volkskommissariat* see **PCO/PCD**
VKP (B) People's Commissar's Office or District *Allsowjetische Kommunistische Partei (Bolschewiki)* see **ASCP(B)** All-Soviet Communist Party (Bolsheviks)
VO *Verordnung* see **O** Ordinance
WCCL War Consequence Clearance Law
WoZG *Wohnortzuweisungsgesetz (inoffizielle Bezeichnung)* see **LAR** Law on the Assignment of a Residence (unofficial term)
Württ. Württemberg
ZAGS *Zapis Aktov Grazhdanskogo Sostoyanya* see **CRO** Civil Registry Office
ZEK *Zentrales Exekutivkomitee* see **CEC** Central Executive Committee
ZKK *Zentrale Kontrollkommission* see **CCC** Central Control Commission

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

Zentralnachweisstelle

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 [Wehrmachtauskunftsstelle (WASSt)]

for the notification of next of kin of soldiers in the former German *Wehrmacht* killed in the war

Eichborndamm 179
13403 Berlin
Germany
Ph.: +030/ 41904-0
Fax: +030/ 41904-100
W: <http://www.drk.de>

Affiliation with the Wehrmacht, Waffen-SS, Reich labor service, organization Todt, records on prisoner of war captivity

Deutsches Rotes Kreuz (DRK) [German Red Cross]

Suchdienst Hamburg
Familienzusammenführung
Amandastr. 74
20357 Hamburg
Germany
Ph.: +040/ 43202-0
Fax: +040/ 43202-200
W: <http://www.drk.de>

Records and addresses of recent German repatriates, deportation routes of German Russians, issued acceptance permits and admission notices

Deutsches Rotes Kreuz

Suchdienst München
Chiemgauer Str. 109
81549 München
Germany
Ph.: +089/ 680773-0
Fax: +089/ 68074592

Search for prisoners of war and civilian prisoners and persons missing in action of the German Wehrmacht

Heimatsauskunftsstelle (HAST)

für die UdSSR, Bessarabien, etc.
Innenministerium Baden-Württemberg -
Landesausgleichsam
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 Heimatortskarteien
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

Stafflenbergstr. 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

Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband

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

Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e.V.

Hebelstr. 6
60318 Frankfurt/Main
Germany
Ph.: +069/ 9443710
Fax: +069/ 494817

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

Gemeinschaft der Siebenten-Tags-**Adventisten** in
Deutschland
Heidelberger Landstraße 24
64297 Darmstadt
Germany
Ph.: +06151/ 51112
Fax: +06151/ 537639

Kirche Jesu Christi der Heiligen der Letzten Tage
(Mormonen)
Porthstr. 5-7
60423 Frankfurt/Main
Germany
Ph.: +069/ 54 802-265
Fax: +069/ 54 802-300

Mennonitische Hilfswerke
Hauffstr. 20
71554 Weissach im Tal
Germany
Ph.: +07191/ 301597
Fax: +07191/ 56992

Neuapostolische Kirche
Gutleutstr. 298
60327 Frankfurt/Main
Germany
Ph.: +069/ 2696-525
Fax: +069/ 2696-205

Russische Orthodoxe Kirche
Erzbischof Feofan von Berlin und Deutschland
Wildensteiner Str. 10
10318 Berlin
Germany
Ph.: +030/ 5090037
Fax: +030/ 5098153

2.4 Other

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

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

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

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

Heimkehrerstiftung
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).

Dniepropetrovsk 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.

Murmansk, 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.

Stavropol (region): from Mineral(y)e Vody and surroundings: August 1944: deportations to the Novosibirsk oblast.

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 Zwiabel): 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.

Wartheland [Warta River Valley] and **German Reich** (“repatriated Germans”): especially in September and October 1945 (but also still in 1946): they were put in assembly camps (e.g., in Halle on the Saale River, 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.

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

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

3.2 Resettlement

Various ways of resettling German Russians by the German Reich are summarized here. Even if they are not necessarily comparable with the deportations of the NKVD (*Narody Kommissariat Vnutrennikh D(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 *Reichkommissariat* Ukraine (RKU)

The resettlement of Germans living in the RKU took place in three phases: The first phase began after the summer harvest in October 1943 and ended in mid-March 1944. It comprised 72,000 Germans for a large part of the urban population in Kharkov, Kherson, 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 Poznań). 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 Poznań) began on 7 November 1939 by boat from the port of Riga. The last boat sailed from there on 16 December 1939. Fifty-three thousand five hundred eighty-three (or 48,641) Germans were resettled. In the spring they wanted to give undecided persons a second chance for resettlement, but only 506 persons participated. Under Soviet occupation (and far greater difficulties), 17,000 (7,000?) Germans were allowed to resettle together with Estonia then again in winter 1940/1941; they were dealt with generously on the German side in regard to German heritage. The latter were allowed to settle exclusively in the Old Reich and were no longer considered resettlers, but refugees.

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

Liebental colonies, Ukraine: 19 to 22 March 1944.

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

Luga, see Leningrad district.

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

Narev region, see Volhynia.

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

Schlachtin, see Baratov.

Schlüsselburg, see Leningrad district

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

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

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

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

3.3 Reichskommissariat Ukraine (RKU)

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

Dniepropetrovs'k*Selzner, Nikolaus "Klaus"*
(Born in 1899) since 1941

Berdyansk'
 Khortitza
 Halbstadt (Molot-
 schansk)
 Kamenka/Dnieper
 Kamensko(y)e
 Kryvyy Rih
 Molochansk
 Nikopol
 Novomoskovsk
 Orekhov
 Pavlograd
 Petrikovka
 Pyatikhatka
 Pokrovsko(y)e
 Pologi
 Zaporizhzhya
 Sinelnikovo
 Verkhne-
 Dnieprovsk

Kiev*Magunia, Waldemar*
(Born in 1902)
February 1942-

Belaya Zerkov
 Borispol
 Khabno(y)e
 Khorol'
 Gadyach
 Ivankov
 Karlovka
 Kobelyaky
 Korsun
 Kremenchug
 Lokhviza
 Lubny
 Mirgorod
 Oposhnya
 Peresyaslav
 Piryatin
 Poltava
 Smela
 Solotonosha
 Svenigorodka
 Tarashcha
 Uman
 Vasilkov

Zhitomir*Klemm, Kurt*
(Born in 1894)

Berdichev
 Bragin
 Gaissin
 Ilyntsy
 Yel'sk
 Yemilchino
 Kalinovka
 Kasatin
 Korosten
 Korostychev
 Lelchitsy
 Litin
 Monasteryshche
 Mosyr
 Nemirov
 Novograd-Volynsky
 Olevsk
 Ovruch
 Petrikov
 Radomyshl
 Rechitsa
 Rushin
 Chudnov
 Vinita

Volhynia and Podolia (Seat in Luts'k)*Schöne, Heinrich* (Born in 1889)
1 September 1941 - 1943

Antoniny
 Bar
 Brest
 Dubno
 Dunayivtsi
 Gorokhov
 Isyaslav
 Yarmolinty
 Kamenez-Podolsk
 Kamen-Kashirsk
 Kobrin
 Kostopol
 Kovel'
 Kremenez
 Letichev
 Lyubony
 Pinsk
 Proskurov
 Samy
 Shepetovka
 Staro-Konstantinov
 Stolin
 Vladimir-Volynsk

Melitopol (Tauria)*Frauenfeld, Alfred Eduard* (Born in 1898)
August 1942

Akimovka
 Aleshy
 Berdyansk'
 Kakhovka

Nikola(y)ev*Oppermann, Ewald* (Born in 1896)

Alexandria
 Alexandrovka
 Bobrinez
 Bolshaya Aleksandrovka
 Kherson
 Dolinska
 Gaivoron
 Kirovograd
 Novo-Mirgorod
 Novy Bug
 Pervomaysk
 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.

3.5 Reichgau Wartheland

The so-called *Reichgau* Wartheland (previously called Poznań), also called Warthegau [primarily the valley of the Varta River], had its seat in Poznań. 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):

<u>Hohensalza</u>	<u>Litzmannstadt/Kalisch</u>	<u>Posen</u>
Altburgund [Schubin]	Kalisch-Land	Birnbaum [Miedzychod]
Dietfurt [Znin]	Kalisch-Stadt [Kalisz]	Gostingen [Gostyn]
Eichenbrück [Wongrowitz]	Kempen [Kepno]	Grätz [Neutomischel/ Grodzisk Wielkopolski]
Gnesen-Land	Lask [Pabianitze]	Jarotschin [Jarocin]
Gnesen-Stadt [Gniezno]	Lentschütz	Kolmar [Chodziej]
Hermannsbad	[Leczyca/Osorkow]	Kosten [Koscian]
[Nessau/Alexandrow]	Litzmannstadt-Land	Krotoschin [Krotoszyn]
Hohensalza-Land	Litzmannstadt-Stadt [Lodz]	Lissa [Leszno]
Hohensalza-Stadt	Ostrowo [Ostrowo Wielkopolski]	Posen-Land
[Inowroclaw]	Schieratz [Sieradsch]	Posen-Stadt [Poznan]
Konin [-]	Turek [-]	Rawitsch [Rawicz]
Kutno [-]	Welungen [Wielun]	Samter [Szamotuly]
Leslau-Land		Scharnikau [Czarnikow]
Leslau-Stadt [Wloclawek]		Schrimm [Screm]
Mogilno [-]		Schroda [Sroda Wielkopolski]
Waldrode [Gasten]		Wollstein [Wolsztyn]
Warthbrücken [Colonies]		Wreschen [Wrzesnia]

NSDAP area commanders (1941): Alfred Athen (Hermannsbad), Herbert Banse (Dietfurt), Walter Becht (Warthbrücken), Oskar Blumenthal (Gostingen), Erich Daniel (Mogilno), Richard Delang (Gasten), Dr. Hans Gehrels (Poznań-land), Walter Hammersen (Hohensalza-land), Georg Heidrich (Scharnikau), Dr. Müller-Hoppenworth (Eichenbrück), Hanns Huebenett (Hohensalza-city), Dr. Paul Iden (Grätz), Fritz Klemm (Turek), Xaver Knaup 1943 - (Litzmannstadt-city), Heinz Knost (Leslau), Erwin Kollmeier (Birnbaum), Karl Kossol (Wollstein), Otto Lehmann (Ostrowo), Dr. Helmut Liese (Kosten), Julius Theodor Lorenzen (Gnesen), W. Madre (Lentschütz), Hermann Marggraf (Kalisch), Arthur Margull (Konin), Herbert Mees (Litzmannstadt-land), Heinz Mell (Kolmar), Dr. Mittendorf (Schrimm), von Natzmer (Welungen), Hans Neuman (Kempen), Herbert Nierentz (Wreschen), Peter Orlovski (Jarotschin), Dr. Friedrich Rippich (Schieratz), Walter Schnitzer (Obernick), Otto Georg Schulze-Anné (Samter), Wilfried Schürmann (Kutno), Steinhaus (Poznań-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

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

Area measure	Corresponds to	Or
1 Werst ²	113.806 ha	1.13806 km ² = 25,000 Sasheny ²
1 Prussian Hube	16.5 ha	ca. 15 Deßjatinen
1 Deßjatine	1.90254 ha	4 Prussian Morgen = 2,400 Sasheny ²
1 Hektar (ha)	100 m ²	100 (Ar) a = 0.9153 Deßjatinen
1 Quarter	5.444 m ²	“30x40 Sasheny”
1 Sasheny m ²	4.55225 m ²	9 Arshin ² = 49 foot ² = 2,304 verst
1 Arshin ²	0.505805 m ²	256 Vershok ² = 784 Dyuim ²
1 Foot ²	929.030 cm ²	144 Dyuim ²
1 Vershok ²	19.758 cm ²	
1 Dyuim ²	6.45160 cm ²	100 Linija ²
1 Linija ²	0.06452 cm ²	Totska

Volume (Solid)	Corresponds to	Or
1 Sasheny ³	9,712678 m ³	
1 Arshin ³	0,359729 m ³	
1 Foot ³	0,0283168 m ³	
1 Vershok ³	87,8244 cm ³	
1 Dyuim ³	16,3871 cm ³	

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

Weights	Corresponds to	Or
1 Zentner	100 kg	not 50 kg!
1 Pud	16.380496 kg	40 Funt
1 Funt	409.51241 g	32 Lot = 96 Solotnik; not 500g!
1 Lot	12.797263 g	3 Solotnik
1 Solotnik	4.2657543 g	1/3 Lot
1 Dolja	44.43494 mg	

Currency

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

In 1534, the ruble became the uniform currency of the Moscow state: 1 Ruble (Rbl.) = 100 Kopeks = 200 Dn(y)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 mistakably 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)evich Vitte (1849-1915), the ruble was calculated on gold basis [1 Rbl. corresponded to 2.16 Marks or Reichmarks (RM)], which removed its underdevaluation 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).

The ruble fell from 4.458 DM in 1961, 4.435 DM in 1965, 4.054 DM in 1970, 3.399 DM in 1975 to 2.774 DM in 1980.

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 +3742/ 151709, 151874, 523279, 524581, 569185
F +3742/ 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%), Azerbaijani (2.6%), Kurds (1.7%), Russians (1.6%), others (0.8%), Germans: 265.

Dates:

Russia received the Persian part of Armenia: 1828
Independence Declaration: 26 May 1918
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
Nagornyy-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

Official language: Turkish since 22 December 1992 and Azerbaijani from September 1989 to December 1992.

Currency: 1 Manat (A.M.) = 100 Gepik
10 Rubles became 1 Manat on 1 January 1994.

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

Dates:

Russia and Persia divided the Azeri area among
themselves: 1813/1828
First Azerbaijani republic, Proclamation: 27 May 1918
Independence, declaration: 28 May 1918
Soviet republic: 28 April 1920
Part of Transcaucasian SFSR: 12 March 1922
Trans-Caucasian SSR (Part of USSR): 30 December 1922
Azerbaijani SSR, with ASR Nakhichevan and the
autonomous area Nagornyy-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: Belarusian (1 September 1990)

Currency: 1 Belarus-Ruble (BR) = 100 Kopeks
General means for payment since 1 June 1994. 1,000 old BR became 1 new BR on 1 January 2000.

Population (1989): Belarussians (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

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

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

Kyrgyzstan

German embassy

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

Kyrgyzstan

T +996312/ 2248-03, -11, 228876, 661975, 663424
F +996312/ 660207, 228523
E gerembi@elcat.kg
W http://www.deutschebotschaft.bishkek.kg

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, Rhineland-
Palatinate and Saarland
H Mr. Ermek Ibraimov
A Große Eschenheimer Str. 43
60313 Frankfurt/M
Germany
T +069/ 9540 3926
F +069/ 9540 3926
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 Kyrgyztan since
15 December 1990
Capital: Bishkek (Frunse)
Population: 4.567 million
Currency: 1 Kyrgyz-Som (K.S.) = 100 Tiyn, 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, Tadzhihs, 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 Kyrgystan:	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	+3717/ 229096, 224856, 243445, 229764, 225532
F	+3717/ 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 to 1944
Latvian SSR, again:	13 October 1944
Ceding Pytalovo, Abrene to the RSFSR:	January 1945
Declaration of joining the USSR (1940) declared invalid:	16 February 1990
Independence, declaration:	4 May 1990
Referendum (74% in favor of independence):	3 March 1991
Withdrawal from the USSR:	21 August 1991
Recognition by the USSR:	6 September 1991

Lithuania

German embassy

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

Embassy in Germany

H	Prof. Dr. habil. Vaidievtis 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 Ruble = 1 Talonas, as coupon on 1 February 1992, 100 Talonas became 1 Litas on 25 June 1993.

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

Dates:

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

Moldova

German embassy

H Dr. Michael Zickerick
A Str. Maria Cibotari 35
2012 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

F +030/ 4465 2972
E N/A
W N/A

FO Bonn

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

Information on the country:

Capital: 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):	2 August 1940
Romanian occupation:	1941 to 1944
Moldovan SSR:	1944
Sovereignty, declaration as Moldovan SSR:	23 June 1990
Proclamation of separatist Gagauzian SSR:	19 August 1990
Proclamation of separatist SSR Dniester:	2 September 1990
Referendum to remain part of the Soviet Union (boycotted in a large part):	17 March 1991
Renamed as Republic of Moldova:	23 May 1991
Notification of withdrawal from the SU:	27 August 1991
Independence:	27 August 1991
Declaration of independence by the Dniester Republic:	3 September 1991
Successful referendums on independence by the Dniester Republic:	1 December 1991
Membership in the CIS:	21 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

J Rep. Altay, Buryatiya, Khakass Autonomous Oblast, Tuva, AB Ust-Ordinsk, Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krai and the oblasts of Irkutsk, Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Tomsk and Tyumen
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 Yur(y)evich 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

A Am Feenteich 20
22085 Hamburg
Germany
T +040/ 2295-201, -301
F +040/ 2295-7727
E N/A
W N/A

CG Leipzig

J Saxony and Thuringia
H Mikhail Petrovich Belyakov
A Kickerlingsberg 18
04105 Leipzig
Germany
T +0341/ 585 1876
F +0341/ 564 9589
E N/A
W N/A

CG München

J Bavaria
H Dr. Mikhail Logvinov
A Seidlstr. 28
80335 München
Germany
T +089/ 5925-28, -03, 595715
F +089/ 5503 828
E N/A
W N/A

CG Nürnberg

J Administrative districts: Central -, Upper -, Lower
Franconia and Upper Palatinate in Bavaria
H Nikolaus Wilhelm Knauf
A Rudolphstr. 28
90489 Nürnberg
T +0911/ 53077-62
F +0911/ 53077-63
E N/A
W N/A

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
Official name: Russian Federation: 25 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 Tadzhiik Ruble on 10 May 1995.
Population (1989): Tadhiks (62.3%), Uzbeks (23.5%),
Russians (7.6%), Tartars (1.4%), Kirghiz (1.3%),
Ukrainians (0.8%), Germans: 0.6% or 32,671.

Dates:

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

Turkmenistan

German embassy

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

Embassy in Germany

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

Information on the country:

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

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

Dates:

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

Ukraine

German embassy

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

HC L'viv

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

Embassy in Germany

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

FO Bonn

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

Consulate Düsseldorf

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

T +0211/ 3694 138
F +0211/ 3694 139
E N/A
W N/A

Consulate München

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

Information on the country:

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

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

Dates:

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

Uzbekistan

German embassy

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

Embassy in Germany

H Dr. Vladimir Imamovich Norov
A Mauerstr. 83-84
10117 Berlin
Germany
T +030/ 2248 7457
+030/ 2267 99-64, C-65
F +030/ 2267 9963
E N/A
W <http://www.botschaft@uzbekistan.de>

Information on the country:

Capital: Tashkent
Population: 21.626 million
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 (5.5%), Tadzhiks (5.1%), Kazakhs (4.2%), Crimean Tartars (2%), Caracalpakhs (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

Membership in the CIS: 21 December 1991
 Withdrawal from the CIS: 2 April 1999

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.

Kyrill. = Cyrillic
 Transk. = Transliteration
 Dt. = German
 engl. = English

kyrill.	Transk.	dt.	engl.
А а	a	a	a
Б б	b	b	b
В в	v	w	v
Г г	g	g	g
Д д	d	d	d
Е е	e	e, je	e, ye
Ё ё	ë	jo	yo
Ж ж	ž	sh, (sch)	zh
З з	z	s	z
И и	i	i	i, y
Й й	j	j, ij	y
К к	k	k	k
Л л	l	l	l
М м	m	m	m
Н н	n	n	n
О о	o	o	o
П п	p	p	p
Р р	r	r	r
С с	s	ss, s	s
Т т	t	t	t
У у	u	u	u
Ф ф	f	f	f
Х х	ch	ch	kh
Ц ц	c	z	ts
Ч ч	č	tsch	ch
Ш ш	š	sch	sh
Щ щ	šč	schtsch	shch
Ъ ъ	"	(")	(")
Ы ы	y	y	y
Ь ь	'	(')	(')
Э э	e	ä	e, a
Ю ю	ju	ju	yu
Я я	ja	ja	ya

6.2 Admission process according to the Bundesvertriebenen- und Flüchtlingsgesetz (BVFG) [Federal Expellees and Refugee Acts (FERA)]

6.2.1 File numbers

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

① ② ③ ④ ⑤
VIII B2/ SU-1234567/ 8

The following information can be gained:

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

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

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

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

⑤ Number of persons associated with this application for admission.

6.2.2 Addresses

FAO Cologne (A)

Barbarastr. 1
50728 Köln
Germany
Ph: +0221/ 758-0
Fax: +0221/ 758-2820

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

FAO Bramsche (B 2)

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

FAO Friedland (B 3)

Heimkehrerstr. 16
37133 Friedland
Germany

Ph.: +05504/ 801-0 (-202)
Fax: +05504/ 801-391

FAO Gießen (B 4)

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

No.	Date
1049xxx	Jan 1996
1050xxx	Mar 1996
1057xxx	Apr 1996
1066xxx	Apr 1996
1065xxx	May 1996
1075xxx	May 1996
1078xxx	June 1996
1080xxx	June 1996
1079xxx	July 1996
1080xxx	July 1996
1081xxx	July 1996
1081xxx	Aug 1996
1090xxx	Sept 1996
1091xxx	Sept 1996
1101xxx	Nov 1996
1108xxx	Jan 1997
1109xxx	Mar 1997
1110xxx	Mar 1997
1117xxx	Mar 1997
1114xxx	Apr 1997
1119xxx	Apr 1997
1121xxx	May 1997
1127xxx	May 1997
1126xxx	June 1997
1129xxx	June 1997
1135xxx	Aug 1997
1137xxx	Aug 1997
1148xxx	Nov 1997
1158xxx	Jan 1998
1190xxx	Jan 1998
1157xxx	Feb 1998
1179xxx	Feb 1998
1162xxx	Mar 1998
1163xxx	Mar 1998
1175xxx	July 1998
1181xxx	Sept 1998
1192xxx	Jan 1999
1197xxx	Jan 1999
1200xxx	Feb 1999
1200xxx	Mar 1999
1217xxx	June 1999
1210xxx	July 1999
1218xxx	Sept 1999
1224xxx	Oct 1999
1229xxx	Dec 1999
1255xxx	Apr 2000
1258xxx	May 2000
1270xxx	Oct 2000
1272xxx	Oct 2000
1291xxx	May 2001
1303xxx	Oct 2001
1317xxx	May 2002
1321xxx	Aug 2002
1324xxx	Aug 2002

FAO Rastatt (R)

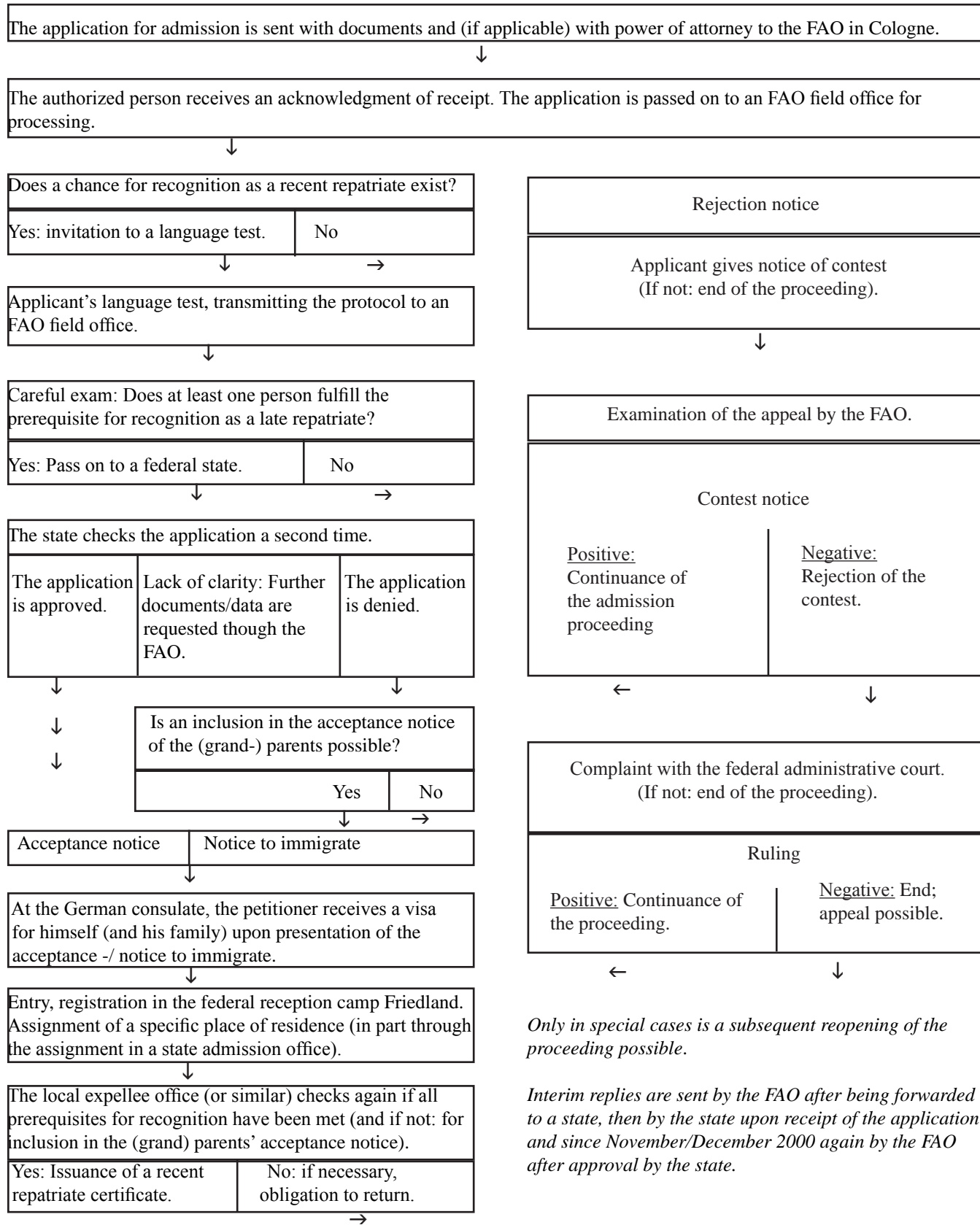
Leopoldplatz 10
76437 Rastatt
Ph.: +07222/ 388-0 (-207)
Fax: +07222/ 388-235
Does not process applications (since 31 December 2001?)

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

No.	Date
382xxx	Dec 1990
412xxx	Feb 1991
510xxx	June 1991
506xxx	Aug 1991
552xxx	Oct 1991
568xxx	Nov 1991
615xxx	Feb 1992
628xxx	Feb 1992
697xxx	Aug 1992
752xxx	Nov 1992
721xxx	Dec 1992
801xxx	Mar 1993
818xxx	Aug 1993
824xxx	Aug 1993
846xxx	Dec 1993
854xxx	Dec 1993
895xxx	Aug 1994
915xxx	Sept 1994
920xxx	Sept 1994
910xxx	Oct 1994
929xxx	Oct 1994
938xxx	Nov 1994
952xxx	Dec 1994
955xxx	Dec 1994
932xxx	Jan 1995
938xxx	Feb 1995
967xxx	Feb 1995
972xxx	Mar 1995
961xxx	Apr 1995
979xxx	Apr 1995
987xxx	Aug 1995
1008xxx	Aug 1995
1002xxx	Sept 1995
1006xxx	Oct 1995
1023xxx	Oct 1995
1024xxx	Nov 1995
1028xxx	Dec 1995
1043xxx	Dec 1995
1032xxx	Jan 1996
1047xxx	Jan 1996

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.



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

No.	Year	Name	Location	Date, new style	Date, old style/Note
1.	1898	SDLPR	Minsk	14 Mar - 16 Mar	1 Mar - 3 Mar
2.	1903	SDLPR	Brussels, London	30 July - 23 Aug	17 July - 10 Aug
3.	1905	SDLPR	London	25 Apr - 10 May	12 Apr - 27 Apr
4.	1906	SDLPR	Stockholm	23 Apr - 8 May	10 Apr - 25 Apr
5.	1907	SDLPR	London	13 May - 1 June	30 Apr - 19 May
6.	1917	SDLPR (B)	Petrograd	8 Aug - 16 Aug	26 July - 3 Aug
7.	1918	RCP (B)	Petrograd	6 Mar - 8 Mar	Special
8.	1919	RCP (B)	Moscow	18 Mar - 23 Mar	
9.	1920	RCP (B)	Moscow	29 Mar - 5 Apr	
10.	1921	RCP (B)	Moscow	8 Mar - 16 Mar	
11.	1922	RCP (B)	Moscow	27 Mar - 2 Apr	
12.	1923	RCP (B)	Moscow	17 Apr - 25 Apr	
13.	1924	RCP (B)	Moscow	23 May - 31 Dec	
14.	1925	ASCP(B)	Moscow	18 Dec - 31 Dec	
15.	1927	ASCP(B)	Moscow	2 Dec - 19 Dec	Industrialization Convention
16.	1930	ASCP(B)	Moscow	26 June - 13 July	
17.	1934	ASCP(B)	Moscow	26 Jan - 10 Feb	Convention of the winners
18.	1939	ASCP(B)	Moscow	10 Mar - 21 Mar	
19.	1952	CPSU	Moscow	5 Oct - 14 Oct	
20.	1956	CPSU	Moscow	14 Feb - 25 Feb	
21.	1959	CPSU	Moscow	27 Jan - 5 Feb	Special
22.	1961	CPSU	Moscow	17 Oct - 31 Oct	
23.	1966	CPSU	Moscow	29 Mar - 9 Apr	
24.	1971	CPSU	Moscow	30 Mar - 9 Apr	
25.	1976	CPSU	Moscow	24 Feb - 5 Mar	
26.	1981	CPSU	Moscow	23 Feb - 3 Mar	
27.	1986	CPSU	Moscow	25 Feb - 6 Mar	
28.	1990	CPSU	Moscow	2 July - 13 July	

6.3.2 Party leaders

	Born	Died	
Jan 1912 - 21 Jan 1924	Lenin, Vladimir Ilych	22 Apr 1870	21 Jan 1924
3 Apr 1922 - 5 Mar 1953	Stalin, Yossif Vissarionovich	21 Dec 1879	5 Mar 1953
5 Mar 1953 - 13 Sept 1953	Commissariat leadership by Malenkov, Molotov, Berya		
13 Sept 1953 - 14 Oct 1964	Khrushchev, Nikita Serge(y)evich	17 Apr 1894	11 Sept 1971
14 Oct 1964 - 10 Nov 1982	Brezhnev, Leonid Ilych	19 Dec 1906	10 Nov 1982
12 Nov 1982 - 9 Feb 1984	Andropov, Yuri Vladimirovich	15 June 1914	9 Feb 1984
13 Feb 1984 - 10 Mar 1985	Chernenko, Konstantin Ustinovich (commissar)	24 Sept 1911	10 Mar 1985
15 Mar 1985 - 24 Aug 1991	Gorbachev, Mikhail Serge(y)evich	2 Mar 1931	
24 Aug 1991 - 29 Aug 1991	Ivashko, Vladimir Antonovich (commissar)	28 Oct 1932	13 Nov 1944

Note re 1922: Stalin's correct birthdate was 21 December 1878 (as often cited). This became known only in 1996. Presumably, he had falsified this date to prevent being identified with a particular person who had cooperated with the czarist secret police.

6.3.3 Party history

- 1883 Russian emigrants, under the leadership of Georgi V. Plekhanov, established the Marxist group Liberation of Labor (*Osvobozhden(y)e truda*) in Geneva (25 September).
- 1893 Lenin established the group Liberation of Labor in Leningrad; St. Petersburg at that time.
- 1895 Lenin together with Martov established the Action Group for the Liberation of the Working Class (Nov).
- 1896 The Action Group for the Liberation of the Working Class was banned (20/21 December 1895\1/2 January 1896) and the leaders, including Lenin, exiled to Siberia.
- 1898 The Russian Social Democratic Labor Party [*Rossyskaya Sotsial Demokraticheskaya Rabochaya Partya* (RSDLP), also SDLPR] was formed in Minsk at the first party convention. The party met abroad after the arrest of the Central Committee.
- 1903 The second party convention began in Brussels; however, based on the intervention of Belgian authorities it was moved to London. The split between the factions of Mensheviks and Bolsheviks occurred there (officially on 23 August); passage of a party program.
- 1912 Sixth All-Russian Conference of the SDLPR (Conference of Prague): The Mensheviks and all other “opportunistic” groups were excluded from the SDLPR. The Bolsheviks elected a central committee under the leadership of Lenin and convened as a party of their own: as party of the Bolsheviks, SDLPR (B), also SDAPR (B) (18 January -).
- 1917 Establishment of the Politburo, the operational body elected by the party’s central committee.
- 1918 Renaming of the SDLPR (B) as the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), abbreviated RCP (B) (6 March). Statute of the RCP (B) was accepted at the Eighth All-Russian Convention (2 December - 4 December).
- 1919 Passage of a new party program.
- 1925 The RCP (B) became ASCP (B) (March).
- 1952 The ASCP (B) was named Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) (Oct); a party presidium was established for the Politburo.
- 1961 New party program (30 June; it replaced that of 1919) and statute (5 August): among other items, to avoid war (“peaceful coexistence). The USSR was no longer a “dictatorship of the proletariat” but rather a “state of all the people.” A limited term of office/rotation of officials was adopted (Oct).
- 1966 The party presidium was called the Politburo again. The first secretary was again called secretary general (April).
- 1986 New party program of the CPSU.
- 1990 The claim to leadership of the CPSU (Article six) was deleted from the constitution (13 March). Members of the Democratic Platform (Yeltsin and others) left the CPSU (12/13 July). Founding of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation (CPRF).
- 1991 Ban of all Communist party cells in Russian state institutions (20 July). Ban of the CPSU in the Russian Socialist (Sovereign) Federative Soviet Republic (RSFSR) (23 August). Ban of the CPSU in the entire USSR (29 August). Ban of the CPRF (6 November).

6.4 Economy/ Yearly Plans

The table on the right provides an overview of economic periods which were described as

(Five-)Year-Plans after War-Time Communism (WTC) and the New Economic Policy (*Novaya Ekonomicheskaya Politika*, NEP).

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.

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

6.5 Martyrology

Catholic members of the clergy, who were murdered by Soviet dictators because of their faith, are listed here as representative of all German Russians and/or all other denominations. Where not described otherwise, they are Catholic priests from the diocese of Tiraspol-Saratov. More data on the clergy can be found in the published work *Zeugen für Christus* (see bibliography) by Prelate Helmut Moll. The chapter on German Russian members of the clergy is by Anton Bosch and Father Eugen Reinhard. Abbreviations used: Apostolic Administrator for . . (AAf), Pastors (P), and parish administrator (PA).

Ascheberg, Paul (P), *1895 near Odessa, + 29 April 1932 in the Solovets Islands
Bach, Johannes (P), *1884 in Dudnikovo/Yekaterinoslav, + after 1938
Bahl, Johannes (P), *1902, Volga, + after 1937
Baier, Georg (P), *1870, Volga, + after 1931
Baumtrog, Augustin (P), *1883 in Mariental/Volga, + March 1937 in the Solovets Islands (AAf Volga district)
Baumtrog, Josef (P), *1873 in Mariental, + 1921 in Kamyshin
Beilmann, Johannes (P), *1878 in Vollmer/Volga, + 25 January 1940 in Belbaltlag
Beilmann, Josef (P), *1873 in Vollmer/Volga, + after 1935 in Medvezhya Gora
Bellendir, Adam (P), *1889 in Köhler/Volga, + 3 November 1937 in the Solovets Islands
Beratz, Gottlieb (P), *1871 in Göbel/Volga, + 1921 in Herzog/Volga
Desch, Adam (P), *1881 in Pfeiffer/Volga, + 7 November 1937 in Astrakhan
Deubner, Johann (P), *1873 in St. Petersburg, Russia, + 12 November 1936 in Ves(y)egonsk
Dornhof, Alexander (P), *1891 in Zug/Volga, + 1 November 1937 in the Solovets Islands
Duckardt, Jakob (P), *1894 in Landau, Odessa, Ukraine, + 20 August 1920 in Katharinenthal near Odessa
Eberle, Leonhard (P), *28 October 1870 in Rastatt near Odessa, Ukraine, + 1931 in Arkhangel'sk
Eisenkrein, Peter (P), *1885 in Blumenfeld, Crimea, + 1936 in Siberia
Erck, Ludwig (P), *12 March 1896 in Mannheim near Odessa, Ukraine, + 8 December 1937 in the Solovets Islands
Falkenstein, Johann (P), *1886 in the Volga district, + after 1931 in Novosibirsk, Russia
Fix, Martin (P), *1883 in Sulz near Odessa, Ukraine, + 8 December 1937 in the Solovets Islands
Frison, Dr. Dr. Alexander (Bishop), *5 May 1875 in Baden near Odessa, Ukraine, + 20 June 1937 in Moscow, Russia (AAf Odessa)
Furch, Johann (P), *1890 in Krasno(y)e, Bessarabia, + 19 February 1930 in Belbaltlag
Gareis, Adam (P), *1887 in Köhler/Volga, + after 1935 in Belbaltlag
Glaser, Dr. Dr. Markus (Bishop), *25 April 1880 in Landau near Odessa, Ukraine, + 25 May 1950 Iași, Romania, + Chief Shepherd of Iași
Graf, Joseph (P), * in Vollmer/Volga, + after 1930
Hatzenböller, Michael (Deacon), *26 September 1878 in Neu-Baden near Odessa, Ukraine, + after 1937
Heut, Peter (P), *1894 in Seewald/Volga, + after 1941
Hoffmann, Anton (P), *1897 in Leitershausen near Prischib, + after 1938 in Qaraghandy (also Karaganda)
Hoffmann, Johannes (P), * 1868 in Karlsruhe near Odessa, Ukraine + 1919 in the Crimea
Jaufmann, Philipp (P), *1877, + after 1937 in Qaraghandy (also Karaganda)
Kaiser, Jakob (P), *1885 Volga district, +1921 in Marienberg, Volga
Kappes, Aloisius (P), *1885 in Mariental/Volga, + 1 November 1937 in the Solovets Islands
Kölsch, Joseph (P), *1888, + 1941 near Qaraghandy (also Karaganda)
Kopp, Theobald (P), *1892 in Krasna, Bessarabia, + after 1946 in Arkhangel'sk
Kraft, Nikolaus (P), *6 December 1875 in Kleinliebental near Odessa, Ukraine, + 1921 in Mariental/Volga
Krummel, Josef (P), *1873 in Berdichev, Ukraine
Kruschinsky, Joseph (Prelate), *unknown, + 30 June 1940 Talgar
Lang, Johannes (P), *1882 in Simferopol, Crimea, + after 1929
Loran, Raphael (Deacon), *1872 in Karlsruhe near Odessa, Ukraine, + 1948 in Talgar
Neugum, Josef (Deacon), *1875 Schönfeld, *gouvernement* Kherson, + 1955 or 1956 in Talgar
Nold, Johannes (P), *1899 in Blumenfeld, Crimea, + 23 December 1937 in Siberia
Nold, Joseph (P), *1861 in Blumenfeld, Crimea, + after 1935 in Siberia
Ocks, Alois (P), *1871 Mariental/Volga, + 1937 in Novosibirsk
Olisberg, Paul (P), *1895 in Odessa, Ukraine + after 1932 in the Solovets Islands
Paul, Josef (P), *1889 in Rohleder/Volga, + 1 November 1937 in the Solovets-Gulag
Pflug, Ferdinand (P), *around 1885 in Kochube near Odessa, Ukraine, + after 1937 at Naga(y)ev Bay
Profittlich, Dr. Dr. Eduard (Archbishop), *11 September 1890 in Birresdorf near Ahrweiler, Germany, + 22 February 1942 in Kirov, USSR, (Aaf Estonia, Jesuit)

Rau, Franz (P), *1888 Rothammel/Volga, + 1 November 1937 in the Solovets Islands
 Reichert, Ziriak (P), *28 October 1870 in Rastatt near Odessa, Ukraine, + 8 October 1938 in Qaraghandy (also Karaganda)
 Riedel, Peter (P), *1880 in Herzog/Volga, + 3 November 1937 in the Solovets Islands
 Rollhäuser, Peter (P), *1889 Vollmer or Husaren/Volga, + after 1934
 Roth, Johannes (P), *1881 in Vollmer/Volga, + 17 January 1938 in Vladikavkas (Aaf, Caucasus)
 Sauer, Georg (P), *1864 in Solothurn, Crimea, + 1921 in Rohleder/Volga
 Scheiner, Joseph (P), *1873 near Odessa, Ukraine, + 1922 in Odessa
 Schneider, Johannes (P), *1879 Straßburg near Odessa, Ukraine, + March 1944 in Straßburg
 Schönberger, Andreas (P), *1885 Neukolonie/Volga, + 3 November 1937 in the Solovets Islands
 Schönheiter, Klemens (P), *1873 in Neukolonie/Volga, + 3 November 1937 in the Solovets-Gulag
 Schubert, Paul (P), *1873 in Yekaterinovka near Yamburg, + 20 September 1937 in Medveshya Gora
 Schuckel, Ignatius (P), *1877, + 1935 in the Solovets Islands
 Simon, Emanuel (P), *1872 in Mariental/Volga, + after 1927 in the Solovets Islands
 Still, Michael (P), *1893 in Probudtsden(y)e near Mariupol, + summer 1938
 Thauberger, Johannes (PA), *1890 in Klosterdorf near Odessa, Ukraine, + after 1938 in Qaraghandy (also Karaganda)
 Wagner, Adam (P), *1894 in Novaya Krasnovka, Ukraine, + 25 December 1937 in Novosibirsk
 Wallieser, Michael (P), *1892 in Speyer near Odessa, Ukraine, + after 1935
 Warth, Jakob (P), *4 November 1894 in Heidelberg, Crimea (?), + 18 September 1970 in Georgievka, South Kazakhstan
 Weigel, Peter (P), *1892 in Herzog/Volga, + 3 November 1937 in the Solovets Islands
 Weinmayer, Leo (P), *1884 in Neukolonie/Volga, + after 1931
 Weißenburger, Klemens (Vicar), *23 November 1892 in Selz near Odessa, Ukraine, + 4 August 1919 in Selz, Odessa
 Wolf, Jakob (P), *1891 in Neu Liebental, Bessarabia, + after 1940
 Wolf, Josef (P), *24 May 1882 in Neu Liebental, Bessarabia, + after 1935
 Wolf, Lorenz (P), *10 December 1871 in Kleinliebental near Odessa, Ukraine, + after 1935
 Wolf, Michael (P), *1890 in Neu Liebental, Bessarabia, + 3 November 1937 in the Solovets Islands
 Zimmermann, Johann (P), *1885 Volga region, + after 1931

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:

First Name (Number, Average year of Birth)	N	AYB	First Name (Number, Average year of Birth)	N	AYB
Elena (17/66), Helena (12/62), Helene (10/71), Yelena (3/62)	42	66	Valentina	19	57
Irina (34/70), Irene (6/59) et al.	42	67	Galina	17	60
Olga	39	65	Ekaterina (6/54), Katharina (11)	16	57
Natalya (24), Natalie (6)	30	67	Julia (15) et al.	16	79
Svetlana	28	70	Lydia (13), Lidia (8), Lidiya (5)	13	53
Anna	24	57	Emma	12	41
Maria (20) et al.	24	42	Nina	12	51
Tatyana	20	69	Erna	10	46
Elisabeth (6/54), Elsa (6/45), Ella (4/37) et al.	19	47	Lilia (6) et al.	10	52
			Rosa (7) et al.	10	47
			Berta	9	41

First Name (Number, Average year of Birth)	N	AYB
Lyubov (5), Lubov (3) et al.	9	51
Ludmilla (4), Ludmila (3) et al.	9	66
Nelli (6) et al.	9	64
Emilia (6) et al.	8	41
Marina	8	78
Eugenia (4) et al.	7	67
Irma	7	41
Kristina (5/90), Christine (2/25)	7	72
Nadeshda (3), Nadya (3)	6	55
Vera	6	60
Anastasia	5	85
Larissa (3), Larisa (2)	5	64
Oxana	5	77
Victoria	5	84

MEN: The five most frequently chosen first names (FN) correspond to 37 % of all first names. The nine most frequently chosen first names correspond to 50 % of all first names.

First Name (Number, Average year of Birth)	N	AYB
Alexander (72), Alex (4)	76	63
Vladimir (20/64), Valdemar (26/61) et al.	47	62
Victor	36	64
Johann (18/49), Ivan (8/52), Johannes (4/43) et al.	31	50
Andrey (11), Andreas (16) et al.	19	67
Sergey (26) et al.	28	73
Nikolai (18), Nikolaus (2)	20	61
Peter	17	47
Eugen (13), Evgeny or Yevgeny (3)	16	79
Eduard	15	70
Arthur (4), Artur (8)	12	73
Jakob	12	46
Vitaly (8) et al.	12	79
Josef (10) et al.	11	40
Anatoly	9	66
Oleg	9	75
Wilhelm (5), Willi (4)	9	52
Dmitri (1), Dimitri (6)	7	83
Rudolf	7	42
Alexey	6	76
David	6	36
Heinrich	6	41
Igor	6	77
Yury	6	72
Michael (4), Mickhail (2)	6	53
Anton	5	62
Denis	5	85
Georg	5	52
Konstantin	5	71
Robert	5	33
Valery	5	67
Vasily (3) et al.	5	64

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.

Russian	German	English
Aleksey	N/A	Alexis
Anatoliy	N/A	Anatole
Dzhordzh	Georg	George
Ekaterina	Catherine	Katherine
Galina	Lena	Helene
Genicha	N/A	Eugenia
Henrikh	Heinrich	
Ivan	Johann	Henry (John)
Mara	N/A	Marina
Nadeshda or Nadya	N/A	Nadine
Oksana	N/A	Xena
Roza	Rosalie	Rosa
Sergey	N/A	Sergeant
Vasenska	Willi	N/A
Vitaliy	N/A	Vitalis
Yuliya	Julie	Julia

6.7 Awards

The following Czarist awards were bestowed:

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

7. Geographical and proper names with their former and current names

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

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

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

Place names beginning with a number

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

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

A

- Abakan,** formerly Ust-Abakansko(y)e (-1931), in Khakass (Region), Russia
- Abakan-Tartars;** see also Abakan-Tataren; Tataren, Abakan-; Tartars, Abakan-; see Khakass
- Abakan-Tataren (People);** see also Tataren, Abakan-; Tartars, Abakan-; see Abakan-Tartars
- Abakanskoje, Ust- (-1931), Khakass, Russia;** see also Abakansko(y)e, Ust-; Ust-Abakanskoje; Ust-Abakansko(y)e; see Abakan
- Abakansko(y)e, Ust- (-1931), Khakass, Russia;** see also Abakanskoje, Ust-; Ust-Abakanskoje; Ust-Abakansko(y)e; see Abakan
- Abovyan,** formerly Elar (-1963), in Armenia; see also Abovjan
- Abovjan, Armenia,** see Abovyan
- Abschwangen, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Tishino
- Achtirka (Russian name with German spelling), Ukraine,** see Akhtirka
- Adancata, Donetsk oblast, Ukraine,** see Horlivka
- Adighe (People in Russia);** see also Adyge; see Cherkess
- Adina, Baki Komissariari 26, Azerbaijan;** see also Adina, Komissariari Baki 26; Adina, 26 Baki Komissariari; Baki Komissariari Adina, 26; Baki 26, Komissariari Adina; Komissariari Adina, Baki 26; Komissariari Adina, 26 Baki; see 26 Baki Komissariari Adina
- Adina, Komissariari Baki 26, Azerbaijan;** see also Adina, Baki Komissariari 26; Adina, 26 Baki Komissariari; Baki Komissariari Adina, 26; Baki 26, Komissariari Adina; Komissariari Adina, Baki 26; Komissariari Adina, 26 Baki; see 26 Baki Komissariari Adina
- Adina, 26 Baki Komissariari, Azerbaijan;** see also Adina, Baki Komissariari 26; Adina, Komissariari Baki 26; Baki Komissariari Adina, 26; Baki 26, Komissariari Adina; Komissariari Adina, Baki 26; Komissariari Adina, 26 Baki; see 26 Baki Komissariari Adina
- Adlerswalde, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Saratovsko(y)e
- Adyge (People), Russia;** see also Adighe; see Cherkess
- Adygeisk,** formerly Teucheshsk (1976-1992), in Russia; see also Adygejsk
- Adygejsk, Russia,** see Adygeisk
- Agilla, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Krasno(y)e
- Aglawischken, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Ozerki
- Aglohnen, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Agluonenai
- Agluonenai, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Aglohnen
- Aiskraukle,** formerly Stuchka (1967-1991), in Latvia
- Akhtirka (Russian name with English spelling), Ukraine;** see also Achtirka; see Okhtirka
- Akjar, Ukraine,** see Akyar
- Akkermann (-1944), Ukraine,** see Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'kyj
- Akmescid, Ukraine,** see Simferopol'
- Akmola (1991-1998), Kazakhstan,** see Astana
- Akmolinsk (-1961), Kazakhstan,** see Astana

Aktau, formerly Shevchenko (1964-1991), in Kazakhstan
Aktjube, Kazakhstan, see Aktyube
Aktjubinsk (-1991?), **Kazakhstan**, see Aktyubinsk
Aktjube, formerly Aktyubinsk (-1991?), in Kazakhstan;
 see also Aktjube
Aktyubinsk (-1991?), **Kazakhstan**, see Aktyube
Akyar, Ukraine, see Sevastopol'
Alba, Cetatea, Ukraine; see also Alba, Tschetatea;
 Tschetatea Alba; see Cetatea Alba
Alba, Tschetatea, Ukraine; see also Alba, Cetatea;
 Tschetatea Alba; see Cetatea Alba
Alchevs'k, formerly Voroshilovsk (1931-1961) and
 Kommunarsk (1961-1992), in Ukraine; see also
 Altschewsk
Aleksandria, Ukraine; see also Aleksandrija, Alexandrija,
 Oleksandria, Oleksandrija, Olexandria, Olexandrija; see
 Alexandria
Aleksandrija, Ukraine; see also Aleksandria, Alexandrija,
 Oleksandria, Oleksandrija, Olexandria, Olexandrija; see
 Alexandria
Aleksandro-Nevsko(y)e; see also Aleksandro-Newskoje;
 Alexandro-Newskoje; Nevsko(y)e, Aleksandro-;
 Nevsko(y)e, Alexandro-; Newskoje, Aleksandro-;
 Newskoje, Alexandro-; see Alexandro- Nevsko(y)e
Aleksandro-Newskoje, Kaliningrad oblast; see
 also Aleksandro-Nevsko(y)e; Alexandro-Newskoje;
 Nevsko(y)e, Aleksandro-; Nevsko(y)e, Alexandro-;
 Newskoje, Aleksandro-; 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-
 Aleksandrowka; Nowo-Alexandrowka; see Novo-
 Alexandrovka
Aleksandrovsk (-1921), Ukraine; see also Aleksandrovsk,
 Alexandrovsk; see Alexandrovsk
Aleksandrovsk (1926-1931), Russia; see also
 Aleksandrovsk, Alexandrovsk; see Alexandrovsk
Aleksandrovsk (1939), Russia; see also Aleksandrovsk,
 Alexandrovsk; see Alexandrovsk
**Aleksandrovsk-Grushevsky (-1920 or 1928), Rostov
 oblast, Russia**; see also Aleksandrovsk-Gruschewskij;
 Alexandrovsk-Gruschewskij; Grushevsky,
 Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevsky, Alexandrovsk-;
 Gruschewskij, Aleksandrovsk-; Gruschewskij,
 Alexandrovsk-; see Alexandrovsk-Grushevsky
Aleksandrovsko(y)e (-1926), Russia; see also
 Aleksandrowskoje, Alexandrowskoje; see
 Alexandrovsko(y)e
Aleksandrowka, Novo- (-1841), Ukraine; see also
 Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-;
 Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-
 Aleksandrowka; Nowo-Alexandrowka; see Novo-
 Alexandrovka
Aleksandrovsk (-1921), Ukraine; see also
 Aleksandrovsk, Alexandrovsk; see Alexandrovsk

Aleksandrovsk (1926-1931), Russia; see also
 Aleksandrovsk, Alexandrovsk; see Alexandrovsk
Aleksandrovsk (1939), Russia; see also Aleksandrovsk,
 Alexandrovsk; see Alexandrovsk
**Aleksandrovsk-Gruschewskij (-1920 or 1928),
 Rostov oblast, Russia**; see also Aleksandrovsk-
 Grushevsky; Alexandrovsk-Gruschewskij; Grushevsky,
 Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevsky, Alexandrovsk-;
 Gruschewskij, Aleksandrovsk-; Gruschewskij,
 Alexandrovsk-; see Alexandrovsk-Grushevsky
Aleksandrowskoje (-1926), Russia; see also
 Aleksandrovsko(y)e, Alexandrowskoje; see
 Alexandrovsko(y)e
Aleksejewka, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Alekse(y)
 evka, Alexejewka; see Alexe(y)evka
Aleksejewsk (-1924), Amur (River), Russia; see also
 Alekse(y)evsk, Alexejewsk; see Alexe(y)evsk
Alekse(y)evsk (-1924), Amur (River), Russia; see also
 Aleksejewsk, Alexejewsk; see Alexe(y)evsk
**Alexandria (Russian name with English spelling),
 Ukraine**; see also Aleksandria, Aleksandrija,
 Alexandrija, Oleksandria, Oleksandrija, Olexandria,
 Olexandrija
**Alexandrija (Russian name with German spelling),
 Ukraine**; see also Aleksandria, Aleksandrija,
 Oleksandri(j)a, Olexandria; see Alexandria
Alexandro-Nevsko(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast, formerly
 Charlottenwiese, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also
 Aleksandro-Nevsko(y)e; Aleksandro-Newskoje;
 Alexandro-Newskoje; Nevsko(y)e, Aleksandro-;
 Nevsko(y)e, Alexandro-; Newskoje, Aleksandro-;
 Newskoje, Alexandro-
Alexandro-Newskoje, Kaliningrad oblast; see also
 Aleksandro-Nevsko(y)e; Aleksandro-Newskoje;
 Nevsko(y)e, Aleksandro-; Nevsko(y)e, Alexandro-;
 Newskoje, Aleksandro-; Newskoje, Alexandro-; see
 Alexandro-Nevsko(y)e
Alexandropol (-1924), Armenia; see also Aleksandropol;
 see Gyumri
Alexandrovka, Novo- (-1841), Ukraine; see also
 Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-;
 Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-
 Aleksandrowka; Nowo-Alexandrowka; see Novo-
 Alexandrovka
Alexandrovsk (-1921), Ukraine; see also Aleksandrovsk,
 Aleksandrovsk, Alexandrovsk; see Zaporizhzhya
Alexandrovsk (1926-1931), Russia; see also
 Aleksandrovsk, Aleksandrovsk, Alexandrovsk; see
 Belogorsk
Alexandrovsk (-1939), Russia; see also Aleksandrovsk,
 Aleksandrovsk, Alexandrovsk; see Polyarnyy
**Alexandrovsk-Grushevsky (-1920 or 1928), Rostov
 oblast, Russia**; see also Aleksandrovsk-Grushevsky;
 Aleksandrovsk-Gruschewskij; Alexandrovsk-
 Gruschewskij; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevsky,
 Alexandrovsk-; Gruschewskij, Aleksandrovsk-;
 Gruschewskij, Alexandrovsk-; see Shakhty

- Alexandrovsko(y)e (-1926), Russia;** see also Aleksandrovsko(y)e, Aleksandrowskoje, Alexandrowskoje; see Belogorsk
- Alexandrowka, Nowo- (-1841), Ukraine;** see also Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka; Nowo-Alexandrowka; see Novo-Alexandrovka
- Alexandrowsk (-1921), Ukraine;** see also Aleksandrovsk, Aleksandrowsk; see Alexandrovsk (1921), Ukraine
- Alexandrowsk (1926-1931), Russia;** see also Aleksandrovsk, Aleksandrowsk; see Alexandrovsk (1926-1931), Russia
- Alexandrowsk (-1939), Russia;** see also Aleksandrovsk, Aleksandrowsk; see Alexandrovsk (-1939), Russia
- Alexandrowsk-Gruschewskij (-1920 or 1928), Rostov oblast, Russia;** see also Aleksandrovsk- Grushevsky; Aleksandrowsk-Gruschewskij; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevsky, Alexandrovsk-; Gruschewskij, Aleksandrowsk-; Gruschewskij, Alexandrovsk-; see Alexandrovsk-Grushevsky
- Alexandrowskoje (-1926), Russia;** see also Aleksandrovsko(y)e, Aleksandrowskoje; see Alexandrovsko(y)e
- Alexejewka, Kaliningrad oblast;** see also Alekse(y)evka, Aleksejewka, see Alexe(y)evka
- Alexejewsk (-1924), Amur (River), Russia;** see also Aleksejewsk, Alekse(y)evsk; see Alexe(y)evsk
- Alexe(y)evka, formerly Klein Kackschen, in Kaliningrad oblast;** see also Alekse(y)evka, Aleksejewka, Alexejewka
- Alexe(y)evsk (-1924), Amur (River), Russia;** see also Alekse(y)evsk, Aleksejewsk, Alexejewsk; see Svobodnyy
- Allenau, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Porech'e
- Allenberg, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Bol'shaya Polyana
- Allenburg (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast,** see Druzhba
- Allmenhausen, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kashtanovo
- Alma-Ata (1921-1991), Kazakhstan;** see also Ata, Alma-, see Almaty
- Almaty,** formerly Vernyy (1921), then Alma-Ata (1921-ca. 1991), in Kazakhstan
- Altajsk, Gorno, Russia;** see also Altaysk, Gorno; Gorno Altajsk; see Gorno Altaysk
- Altaysk, Gorno, Russia;** see also Altajsk, Gorno; Gorno Altajsk; see Gorno Altaysk
- Alt Budupöhnen, Kaliningrad oblast;** see also Budupöhnen, Alt; see Kalinovo
- Altendorf, Kaliningrad oblast;** see Vishnevo(y)e
- Altenkirch (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast,** see Malomozhaisko(y)e
- Alt Gertlaucken, Kaliningrad oblast;** see also Gertlaucken, Alt; see Novaya Derevnja
- Althof, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Orekhovo
- Alt Kattenau, Kaliningrad oblast;** see also Kattenau, Alt; see Furmanovka
- Alt Pillkoppen, Kaliningrad oblast;** see also Pillkoppen, Alt; see Morsko(y)e
- Alt Powayen, Kaliningrad oblast;** see also Powayen, Alt; see Cherepanovo
- Altschewsk, Ukraine,** see Alchevs'k
- Altsköpen, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Mostovo(y)e
- Alt Weynthen, Kaliningrad oblast;** see also Weynthen, Alt; see Oktyabr'sko(y)e
- 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 Andropow; see Rybinsk
- Angenbrück, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Novo Kolkhozno(y)e
- Angerapp (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast,** see Ozersk
- Antsisiäi, formerly Kekersen, in Kaliningrad oblast;** see also Antsisiäi
- Antsisiäi, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Antsisiäi
- Aprelevka, formerly Wargienen, in Kaliningrad oblast;** see also Aprelewka
- Aprelewka, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Aprelevka
- Ararat, formerly Davalu (1929-1962), in Armenia**
- Archangelsk, Russia,** see Arkhangels'k
- Arensburg (-1946), Estonia,** see Kuressaare
- Argendorf, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Priosyor(y)e
- Argenhof, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Artyomovka
- Arkhangels'k, formerly Novo Kholmogory (1584-1613), in Russia;** see also Archangelsk
- Armavir, formerly Sardarabad and Oktemberian (1932-1996?), in Armenia;** see also Armawir
- Armawir, Armenia,** see Armavir
- Arnau, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Mar'ino
- Arnau, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Rodniki
- 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 Artjomowka
- Artyomovsk, Ukraine,** see Artemovsk
- Arzamas-16 (-1991), Russia;** see also 16, Arzamas-; see Sarov
- Aschhabad, Turkmenistan,** see Ashkhabad
- Ashkhabad, formerly Poltorazk (1919-1927), in Turkmenistan;** see also Aschhabad
- Assake (-1938), Uzbekistan,** see Leninsk
- Astana, formerly Akmolinsk (1961), Zelinograd (1961-1991) and Akmola (1991-1998), in Kazakhstan**
- Astrachan-Basar (-1967), Azerbaijan;** see also Basar, Astrachan-; Bazar, Astrakhan-; see Astrakhan-Bazar
- Astrakhan-Bazar (-1967), Azerbaijan;** see also Astrachan-Basar; Basar, Astrachan-; Bazar, Astrakhan-;

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
Atryaū, formerly Gur(y)ev (-1991), in Kazakhstan
Auerfließ, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shepetovka
Augstagirren, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sosnovka
Auklitten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Progress
Aulawöhnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kalinovka
Aulenbach (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Kalinovka
Aulie-Ata (-1936), Kazakhstan; see also Ata, Aulie-; see Taraz
Azisebekov (1956-1993?), Armenia; see also Azisebekow; see Vaik
Azisebekow (1956-1993?), Armenia, see Azisebekow

B

Babuschkin, Russia, see Babushkin
Babushkin, formerly Losinoostrovskaya (-1939), in 1960 incorporated into Moscow, in Russia; see also Babuschkin
Bachmut (-1924), Ukraine, see Artemovsk
Baghdadi, formerly Mayakovsky (1940-1991), in Georgia, Russia
Bagratianovo, formerly Wikischken, then Wieken (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bragratianowo
Bagrationovsk, formerly Preußisch Eylau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bagratjonowsk
Bagrationowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bagrationovo
Bagratjonowsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bagrationovsk
Baitschen, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Baitschen, Groß; Gross Baitschen; see Groß Baitschen
Baitschen, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Baitschen, Gross, Gross Baitschen; see Groß Baitschen
Bajewka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ba(y)evka
Baki 26 Komissariari Adina, Azerbaijan; see also Adina, 26 Baki Komissariari; Adina, Baki Komissariari 26; Adina, Komissariari Baki 26; Baki, Komissariari Adina 26; Komissariari Adina, 26 Baki; Komissariari Baki 26 Adina; see 26 Baki Komissariari Adina
Baki Komissariari Adina 26, Azerbaijan; see also Adina, 26 Baki Komissariari; Adina, Baki Komissariari 26; Adina, Komissariari Baki 26; Baki 26 Komissariari Adina; Komissariari Adina, 26 Baki; Komissariari Baki 26 Adina; see 26 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
Bakinskikh Komissarov, Imeni 26 (-1992), Turkmenistan; 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
Bakinskikh 26 Imeni Komissarov (-1991), Azerbaijan; see also 26 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
Bakinskikh 26 Imeni Komissarov (-1992), Turkmenistan; see also 26 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
Balga (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Veselno(y)e
Ballehten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sadovo(y)e
Balti (Romanian name), Moldova; see also Belzy
Baltiysk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Baltiysk
Baltiysk, formerly Pillau (1936), then Seestadt Pillau (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Baltiysk
Baltischport (-1945?), Estonia, see Paldiski
Balzer (1926-1942), Saratov oblast, Russia, see Krasnoarmeysk
Baronsk (-1920), Russia, see Marx
Barsunovka, formerly Pamletten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Barsunowka
Barsunowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Barsunovka
Barten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dubrovka
Basar, Astrachan- (-1967), Azerbaijan; see also Astrachan-Basar; Bazar, Astrakhan-; see Astrakhan-Bazar
Batalpaschinsk (1931-1934), Russia, see Batalpashinsk
Batalpaschinskaja (-1931), Russia, see Batalpashinskaya
Batalpashinsk (1931-1934), Russia; see also Batalpaschinsk; see Cherkessk
Batalpashinskaya (-1931), Russia; see also Batalpaschinskaja; 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
Bazar, Astrakhan- (-1967), Azerbaijan; see also Astrachan-Basar; Basar, Astrakhan-; see Astrakhan-Bazar
Begovat (-1964), Uzbekistan; see also Begowat; see Bekabad
Begowat, Uzbekistan, see Begovat

- Bejlagan**, formerly Zhdanovsk (1939-1992), in Azerbaijan
- Bekabad**, formerly Begovat (-1964), in Uzbekistan
- Belarus**; see also White Russia
- Beldyr, Chem- (1918-1926), Russia**; see also Beldyr, Khem-; Chem-Beldyr; see Khem-Beldyr
- Beldyr, Khem- (1918-1926), Russia**; see also Beldyr, Chem-; Chem-Beldyr; see Khem-Beldyr
- Belgorod-Dnestrovsky, Ukraine**; see also Belgorod-Dnjestrowskij; Dnestrovsky, Belgorod-; Dnjestrowskij, Belgorod-; see Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'ky
- Belgorod-Dnjestrowskij, Ukraine**; see also Dnestrovsky, Belgorod-; Dnjestrowskij, Belgorod-; see Belgorod-Dnestrovsky
- Belkino**, formerly Langenfelde (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast
- Belogorsk**, formerly Alexandrovsko(y)e (-1926), Alexandrovsk (1926-1931), Krasnopartizansk (1931-1936) and Kuybyshevka-Vostochnaya (1936-1957), in Russia
- Belozarsk [1914 (Founding) - 1918], Russia**, see Kyzyl
- Beltiren (Tribe)**, see Beltirs
- Beltirs (Tribe)**; see also Beltiren; see Khakass
- Belzy (Russian name), Moldova**, see Balti
- Bendery (Russian name), Moldova**; see also Tighina
- Berdichev**, formerly Osipovsk (1939-1958), in Ukraine; see also Berditschew
- Berditschew, Ukraine**, see Berdichev
- Berdjansk, Ukraine**, see Berdyans'k
- Berdyans'k**, formerly Osipenko (1939-1958); founded at the place of the former Nogai settlement of Kotur Ogu, in Ukraine; see also Berdjansk
- Beresan (River), Ukraine**, see Berezan
- Bereshki, Bolschije, Kaliningrad district**; see also Bereshki, Bol'shiye; Bolschije Bereshki; see Bol'shiye Bereshki
- Bereshki, Bol'shiye, Kaliningrad district**; see also Bereshki, Bolschije; Bolschije Bereshki; see Bol'shiye Bereshki
- Bereshkovsko(y)e**, formerly Groß Bubainen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bereshkowskoje
- Bereshkovsko(y)e**, formerly Waldhausen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bereshkowskoje
- Bereshkowskoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Bereshkovsko(y)e
- Berestovo(y)e**, formerly Budupöhnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Berestowoje
- Berestowoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Berestovo(y)e
- Berezan (River)**, formerly Rodos and Sagrius, in Ukraine; see also Beresan
- Bergenthal, Klein-, Kaliningrad district**, see Klein-Bergenthal
- Beringovsky**, formerly Ugolnyy (-1957), in Russia; see also Beringowskij
- Beringowskij, Russia**, see Beringovsky
- Berschallen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Gremyach(y)e
- Berschallen, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast**; see also Berschkallen, Groß-; Gross-Berschallen; see Groß-Berschallen
- Berschkallen**
- Berschallen, Groß-, Kaliningrad oblast**; see also Berschkallen, Gross-; Gross-Berschallen; see Groß-Berschallen
- Biläsuvar**, formerly Pushkino (1966-1992), in Azerbaijan; see also Biljasuwar
- Bilden, 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-Dnistrowskij; Dnistrovs'ky, Bilhorod-; Dnistrowskij, Bilhorod-
- Bilhorod-Dnistrowskij, Ukraine**; see also Dnistrowskij, Bilhorod-; Dnistrovs'ky, Bilhorod-; see Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'ky
- Biljasuwar, Azerbaijan**, see Biläsuvar
- Bindemark, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Kadymka
- Biot(c)hen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Malinovka
- Birjutsch (-1920), Russia**, see Biryuch
- Birken (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast**, see Gremyach(y)e
- Birkenmühle (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast**, see Kalinino
- Birsula (-1935), Odessa oblast, Ukraine**, see Kotovsk
- Biryuch (-1920), Russia**; see also Birjutsch; see Krasnogvardeyskoye
- Bischkek, Kirghizia**, see Bishkek
- Biserovo**, formerly Tawellingken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Biserowo
- Biserowo, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Biserovo
- Bishkek**, formerly Pishpek (1926) and Frunse (1926-1991), in Kirghizia; see also Bischkek
- Bittkallen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Dalne(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 Novaya
- Bobriki (-1934), Russia**, see Novomoskovsk
- Bobruisk, Novo-, Kaliningrad oblast**; see also Bobrujsk, Nowo-; Nowo-Bobrujsk; see Novo- Bobruisk
- Bobrujsk, Nowo-, Kaliningrad oblast**; see also Bobruisk, Nowo-; Nowo-Bobrujsk; 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 Bogdanowka; see Ninozminda

Bogdanowka (-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; Polyana Bol'shaya; see Bol'shaya Polyana
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'sho(y)e Selo
Bol'shakovo, formerly Groß Skaisgirren, then Kreuzingen (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bolschakowo
Bol'shaya Polyana, formerly Allenberg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bolschja Poljana; Poljana Bolschaja; Polyana, Bol'shaya
Bol'shaya Polyana, formerly Paterswalde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bolschja Poljana; Poljana Bolschaja; Polyana, Bol'shaya
Bol'shiye Bereshki, formerly Rauterskirch, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bereshki Bolschije; Bereshki, Bol'shiye; Bolschije Bereshki
Bol'sho(y)e Selo, formerly Fuchshöhe, 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 Mende(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 Krasnyj Bor
Bor, Krasnyj, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bor, Krasnyj; Krasnyj Bor; see Krasnyj Bor
Bor, Zelenij, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bor, Zeleny; Zelenij Bor; see Zeleny Bor
Bor, Zeleny, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bor, Zelenij; Zelenij Bor; see Zeleny Bor
Borysthenes (River), Ukraine, see Dnieper
Böttchersdorf, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sevsko(y)e
Brackupoenen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kubanovka
Brakupönen, 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)

Breshnew (1982-1988), Russia, see Brezhnev
Brezhnev (1982-1988), Russia; see also Breshnew; see Naberezhnyye 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, Novaya; Nowaja Buchara; see Novaya Bukhara
Budennovka (1920-1958), Ukraine; see also Budjonnowka; see Novoasovsk
Budennovsk, formerly Svyatovo Kresta (-1924) and Prikumsk (1957-1973), in Ukraine; see also Budjonnowsk
Budennyj (1920-1958), Russia; see also Budjonnyj; see Krasnogvardeysko(y)e
Budjonnowka (1920-1958), Ukraine, see Budennovka
Budjonnowsk, Ukraine, see Budennovsk
Budjonnyj (1920-1958), Russia, see Budennyj
Budupöhnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Berestovo(y)e
Budupöhnen, Alt, Kaliningrad oblast, see Alt Budupöhnen
Budwehten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Malomozhaisko(y)e
Budwethen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Malomozhaisko(y)e
Bujnaks, Dagestan, Russia, see Buynaks
Bukhara, Novaya (-1935), Uzbekistan; see also Buchara, Nowaja; Nowaja Buchara; see Novaya Bukhara
Bulavino, formerly Uschuponen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bulawino
Bulawino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bulavino
Bulgar, formerly Spassk (-1926), Spassk-Tatarsky (1926-1935) and Kuybyshev (1935-1991), in Tatarstan, Russia
Bustonkala, formerly Tugalan (-1935) and Kaganovichabad (1935-1957), in Tajikistan
Buttkuhnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pokrovsko(y)e
Buynaks, formerly Temir-Chan-Shure (-1922), in Dagestan, Russia; see also Bujnaks
Byzantium (-330), Turkey, see Istanbul

C

Carpatho-Ukraine; see also Karpato-Ukraine; Ukraine, Carpatho-; Ukraine, Karpato; see Zakarpatskaya Ukrainina
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 Khalturin
Chamza, formerly Vannovsky (-1963) and Khamzi-Khakimzade (1963-1974), in Uzbekistan
Chankendy, Azerbaijan, see Xankändi

- Chanty-Mansijsk, Russia;** see also Mansijsk, Chanty-; Mans'ijsk, Khanty-; see Khanty-Mans'ijsk
- Chapa(y)ev,** formerly Lbishchensk (-1939), in Orel oblast, Kazakhstan; see also Tschapajew
- Chapa(y)evka,** formerly Mocha (Reka) (-1929), in Russia; see also Tschapajewka
- Chapa(y)evsk,** formerly Ivashchenkovo (-1926) and Troitsk (1927-1929), in Russia; see also Tschapajewsk
- Chaplygin,** formerly Ranenburg (-1948), in Lipetsk oblast, Russia; see also Tschaplygin
- Charagauli,** formerly Ordzhonikidze (1949-1989), in Georgia, Russia
- Chardshou,** formerly Novyy Chardshou (-1937), in Turkmenistan; see also Tschardshou
- Chardshou, Novyy (-1937), Turkmenistan;** see also Nowyj Tschardshou; Tschardshou Nowyj; see Novyy Chardshou
- Chardshou, Staryy, Turkmenistan;** see also Staryj Tschardshou; Tschardshou, Staryj; see Staryj Chardshou
- Chardshui (-1940), Turkmenistan;** see also Tschardshui; see Turkmenabad
- Charenzavan,** formerly Lusavan (-1967), in Armenia; see also Tscharenzawan
- Charlottenwiese, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Alexandro-Nevsko(y)e
- Chechnyans;** see also Tschetschenen; see Ishkeria
- Chekhov,** formerly Lopasna (-1954), in Russia; see also Tschechow
- Chekhov,** formerly Noda (1946; Japanese), Island of Sakhalin, Russia; see also Tschechow
- Chekhovo,** formerly Uderwangen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tscheckowo
- Chelny, Naberezhny(y)e, Russia;** see also Nabereschnyje Tschelny; Tschelny, Nabereschnyje; see Naberezhny(y)e Chelny
- Chelyabinsk-70 (-1992), Russia;** see also 70-Chelyabinsk; 70, Tscheljabinsk-; Tscheljabinsk-70; see Sneshinsk
- Chem-Beldyr (1918 -1926), Russia;** see also Beldyr, Chem-; Beldyr, Khem-; see Khem-Beldyr
- Chemnitz,** formerly Karl-Marx-Stadt (1953-1990), in Germany
- Cheremiss (People);** see also Mari, Tscheremissen
- Cherepanovo,** formerly Alt (?) Powayen, in Kaliningrad oblast
- Cherkess (Proper name of a people in the Caucasus region),** see also Adighe, Adyge, Tscherkessen
- Cherkessk,** formerly Batalpashinskaya (-1931), Batalpashinsk (1931-1934), Sulimov (1934-1937), Yeshovo-Cherkessk (1937-1939), in Russia; see also Tscherkessk
- Cherkessk, Yeshovo- (1937-1939), Russia;** see also Jeshowo-Tscherkessk; Tscherkessk, Jeshowo-; see Yeshovo-Cherkessk
- Chernenko (1985-1988), Russia;** see also Tschernenko; see Sharipovo
- Chernigov (Russian name), Ukraine;** see also Tschernigow; see Chernihiv
- Chernihiv (Ukrainian name), Ukraine;** see also Chernigov (Russian name), Tschernihiv
- Chernivtsy, Ukraine;** see also Chernovtsy, Tscherniwzy
- Chernovtsy, Ukraine;** see also Chernivtsy, Czernowitz, Tschernowzy
- Chernyakhovsk,** formerly Insterburg (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tschernjachowsk
- Chernyshevsko(y)e,** formerly Eyd(t)kuhnen (-1938), then Eyd(t)kau (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tschernyschewskoje
- Cherson, 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
- Chervonohrad,** formerly Kris(ta)nopol (-1953), in L'viv oblast, Ukraine; see also Chervonograd, Tschervonograd
- Chervonograd, L'viv oblast, Ukraine;** see also Tschervonograd, see Chervonohrad
- Chesnokovka (-1962), Russia;** see also Tschesnokowka; see Novoaltaysk
- Chibinogorsk (-1934), Russia;** see Khibinogorsk
- Chičinău,** 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; Tschistyje 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
- Chmelmizkij, Ukraine,** see Khmel'nyts'kyj
- Chmelnizkij, Perejaslaw-, Ukraine;** see also Khmel'nyts'kyj, Pereyaslaw-; Perejaslaw-Chmelnizkij; see Pereyaslaw-Khmel'nyts'kyj
- Chodschent, Tajikistan;** see also Khodzhent; see Khojent
- Cholmogory, Nowo- (1584-1613), Russia,** see also Kholmogory, Novo-; Nowo-Cholmogory; see Novo-Kholmogory
- Cholmsk, Russia,** see Kholmok
- Choni,** formerly Zulukidze (1936-1989), in Georgia, Russia
- Chonto (-1946; Japanese), Russia,** see Nevesk
- Chrabrowo, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Khrabrowo
- 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-Romanovsky
Chyapa(y)evo, formerly Tussainen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tschjapajewo
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

D

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
Dalnjeje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Daln(y)e(y)e
Daln(y)e(y)e, formerly Groß-Schirrau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dalnjeje
Damerau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uslovo(y)e
Danapris (River), Ukraine, see Dnieper
Darguschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Srednerech'e
Darkehmen (-1938), Kaliningrad oblast, see Ozersk
Davalu (1929-1962), Armenia, see also Dawalu; see Ararat
Dawalu (1929-1962), Armenia, see Davalu
Dawidehlen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zaitsevo
Dawillen, Kaliningrad district, see Dovilai
Dej, Dshordshiou- (1965-1990), Romania; see also Dshordshiou-Dej; Dej, Georgiu-; see Georgiu-Dej
Dej, Georgiu- (1965-1990), Romania; see also Dej, Dshordshiou-; 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 Engelau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Demjanowka
Derevnja, Novaya, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Derewnja, Nowaja; Nowaja Derewnja; see Novaya Derevnja
Derewnja, Nowaja, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Derevnja, Novaya; Nowaja Derewnja; see Novaya Derevnja
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 Detskoje; Selo, Detsko(y)e; see Pushkin
Deutsch-Grottingen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Grottingen, Deutsch-; see Kretingal(y)e
Didlacken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Telmanovo
Dimitrowgrad, formerly Melekess (-1972), in Russia; see also Dimitrowgrad

Dimitrowgrad, Russia, see Dimitrovgrad
Dirschkeim, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dirschkeim, Groß; Gross Dirschkeim; see Groß Dirschkeim
Dirschkeim, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dirschkeim, Gross; Gross Dirschkeim; see Groß Dirschkeim
Dirschkeim, Klein, Kaliningrad oblast, see Klein Dirschkeim
Dirwehlen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pogranichnyy
Dittauen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dituva
Dituva, formerly Dittauen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dituwa
Dituwa, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dituva
Dmitrijewskoje, Kirghizia, see D(i)mitri(y)evsko(y)e
Dmitrijewskoje (-1931), Ukraine, see D(i)mitri(y)evsko(y)e
D(i)mitri(y)evsko(y)e (-1931), Ukraine; see also Dmitrijewskoje; see Make(y)evka
D(i)mitri(y)evsko(y)e, formerly Talas (-1944), in Kirghizia; see also Dmitrijewskoje
Djambul, Kazakhstan, see Dzambul
Dniepr (River), Ukraine; see also Dnjepr; see Dnieper
Dniepropetrovsk, formerly Yekaterinoslav (1783/1799 and 1802-1926) and Novoroissijsk (1799-1802), in Ukraine; see also Dnjepropetrovsk
Dnestr (River), Ukraine/Moldova, see also Dnjester; see Dniester
Dnestrovsky, Belgorod-, Ukraine; see also Belgorod-Dnjestrowskij; Dnjestrowskij, Belgorod-; Belgorod-Dnestrovsky; see Bilhorod-Dnistrows'ky
Dnieper (River), formerly Danapris, in antiquity also Borysthene, in Ukraine; see also Dnepr; Dnjepr
Dniprodzerzhyn'sk, formerly Kamensko(y)e (1936), in Ukraine; see also Dnjeprodzershinsk
Dnistrows'ky, Bilhorod-, Ukraine; see also Bilhorod-Dnistrowskij; Dnistrowskij, Bilhorod-; see Bilhorod-Dnistrows'ky
Dnistrowskij, Bilhorod-, Ukraine; see also Bilhorod-Dnistrowskij; Dnistrows'ky, Bilhorod-; see Bilhorod-Dnistrows'ky
Dnjepr (River), Ukraine; see also Dnepr, see Dnieper
Dnjeprodzershinsk, Ukraine, see Dniprodzerzhyn'sk
Dnjepropetrovsk, Ukraine, see Dniepropetrovsk
Dniester (River), Ukraine/Moldova, see also Dnestr; Dnjester
Dnjester (River), Ukraine/Moldova, see also Dnestr; Dniester
Dnjestrowskij, Belgorod-, Ukraine; see also Belgorod-Dnjestrowskij; Dnestrovsky, Belgorod-; see Belgorod-Dnestrovsky
Dobrinno, formerly Nautzken, in Kaliningrad oblast
Dobrowol'sk, formerly Pillkallen (-1938), then Schloßberg (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dobrowolsk
Dobrowolsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dobrowol'sk
Dokuchayev'sk, formerly Yelenovski(y)e Kar(y)ery (-1954), in Ukraine (?); see also Dokutschajewsk

Dokutschajewsk, Ukraine (?), see Dokuchayevs'k
Dolgorukovo, formerly Stahlack, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dolgorukowo
Dolgorukowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dolgorukovo
Dollstädt, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnoznamensko(y)e
Domnau (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Domново
Domново, formerly Domnau (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Domnowo
Domnowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Domново
Donets'k, formerly Yusovka (1924 or 1925?; named after the English ironworks founder Hughes), then Stalino (June 1924-1961), in Ukraine; see also Donezk
Donezk, Ukraine, see Donets'k
Donskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Donsko(y)e
Donsko(y)e, formerly Groß Dirschkeim, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Donskoje
Doristhal, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rasino
Dorpat (German name; 1215 - ca. 1893), Estonia, see Tartu
Dovilai, formerly Dawillen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dowilaj
Dowilaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dovilai
Drausen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lipnyaki
Drawöhnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dreverna
Dreifurt, Kaliningrad oblast, see Livensko(y)e
Dreverna, formerly Drawöhnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Drewerna
Drewerna, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dreverna
Druhehnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pereslavsko(y)e
Druschba, Kaliningrad oblast, see Druzhba
Druzhba, formerly Allenburg (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Druschba
Dschambul, Kazakhstan, see Dzambul
Dshalilabad, Azerbaijan, see Jalilabad
Dshalil-Ogly (-1924), Armenia; see also Ogly, Dshalil-; see Stepanavan
Dsharkent (-1942), Kazakhstan; see Panfilov
Dshochar, Chechnya, Russia, see Dshokhar
Dshochar-Gala, Chechnya, Russia; see also Gala, Dshochar-; Gala, Dshokhar-; see Dshokhar- Gala
Dshokhar, Chechnya, Russia; see also Sölsh-Gala; see Grozny
Dshokhar-Gala, Chechnya, Russia; see also Dshochar-Gala; Gala, Dshochar-; Gala, Dshokhar-; see Grozny
Dshordshiu-Dej (1965-1990), Romania; see also Dej, Dshordshiu-; Dej, Georgiu-; see Georgiu-Dej
Dubki or Lubki?, formerly Paskalwen, then Schalau (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast
Dubovsko(y)e, formerly Klein-Bergenthal, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dubowskoje
Dubowskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dubovsko(y)e
Dubrava, formerly Schulzenwalde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dubrawa
Dubrawa, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dubrava
Dubrovka, formerly Barten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dubrowka
Dubrowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dubrovka

Dundelen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krain(y)e(y)e
Duschambe (-1929), Tajikistan, see Dushanbe
Dushanbe, formerly Dushambe (1929) and Stalinabad (1929-1961), in Tajikistan
Dvoriki, formerly Klein Dirschkeim, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dworiki
Dworiki, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dworiki
Dzambul, Kazakhstan; see also Djambul, Dschambul, Dzhambul, Dzhambyl, Shambyl, Zhambyl
Dzaudshikau (1944-1954), Russia, see Vladikavkaz
Dzershinsk, Belarus, see Dzerzhinsk
Dzershinsk, Russia, see Dzerzhinsk
Dzershinsk, Ukraine, see Dzerzhinsk
Dzershinskij, Russia, see Dzerzhinskij
Dzershinskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dzerzhinskoye
Dzerzhinsk, formerly Koydanov (1945-1992), in Belarus; see also Dzershinsk
Dzerzhinsk, formerly Rastyapino (1929), in Nizhniy Novgorod oblast, Russia; see also Dzershinsk
Dzerzhinsk, formerly Shcherbinovka (1938), in Donets'k oblast, Ukraine; see also Dzershinsk
Dzerzhinskoye, formerly Falkenhöhe, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dzershinskoje
Dzerzhinsky, formerly Sorsk (1940-1966), in Russia; see also Dzershinskij
Dzhambul, Kazakhstan, see Dzambul
Dzhambyl, Kazakhstan, see Dzambul

E

Ebenrode (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Nesterov
Ebertan(n) (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Khlebnikovo
Eichenrode, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bogatovo
Eisenhüttenstadt, formerly Stalinstadt (1950-1961), in Germany
Eisraviskiai, formerly Eistrawischken, in Kaliningrad oblast, see also Eisrawiskiaj
Eisrawiskiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Eisraviskiai
Eißeln, Ober-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ober Eißeln
Eistrawischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Eisraviskiai
Ejmiatsin, formerly Wagarschapat (-1945), in Armenia; see also Etschmiadsin
Ekaterinburg, Russia; see also Jekaterinburg; see Yekaterinburg
Ekaterinodar (-1920), Russia; see also Jekaterinodar; see Yekaterinodar
Ekaterinoslav (1783-1799 and 1802-1926), Ukraine, see also Jekaterinoslaw; see Yekaterinoslav
Ekhegnadsor, Armenia; see also Jechegnadsor; see Yekhegnadsor
Elar (-1963), Armenia, see Abovyan
Elchwerder, Kaliningrad oblast, see Golovkino
Elektrostal, formerly Zatish'ye (-1938), in Russia
Elenovski(y)e Kar(y)ery (-1954), Ukraine (?); see also Jelenowskije Karjery; Kar(y)ery, Elenovski(y)e; Karjery, Jelenowskije; Kar(y)ery, Yelenovski(y)e; see

Yelenovski(y)e Kar(y)ery
Elisavetgrad (1924), Ukraine; see also Jelisawetgrad; see Yelisavetgrad
Elisavetpol, Azerbaijan, see also Jelisawetpol; see Yelisavetpol
Elista, formerly Stepno(y)e (1944-1957), in Russia
Ellernbruch, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vatutino
Elniki, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jelniki; see Yelniki
Enaki(y)evo, Ukraine; see also Jenakijewo; see Yenaki(y)evo
Engelau, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Engelau, Groß, Gross Engelau; see Groß Engelau
Engelau, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Engelau, Gross; Engelau, Groß, see Groß Engelau
Engels, formerly Pokrovsk (1931), in Russia; see also Kosakenstadt
Enzuhnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Repino
Erdmannsreih (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Zalivnoye
Erewan, Armenia; see also Eriwan (German spelling), Yerevan
Eriwan, Armenia; see also Erewan, Yerevan
Ernstthoj (1938-1942), Kaliningrad oblast, see Vladimirovo
Esotoru (-1946; Japanese), Russia, see Ulegorsk
Etschmiadsin, Armenia, see Ejmiatsin
Eupatoria, Russia; see also Jewpatorija; see Yevpatoriya
Eyd(t)kau (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Chernyshevsko(y)e
Eyd(t)kuhnen (-1938), Kaliningrad oblast, see Chernyshevsko(y)e
Eylau, Preußisch-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Preußisch Eylau

F

Falkenhöhe, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dzerzhinskoye
Felde, Gross-, Kaliningrad district; see also Felde, Groß-; Gross-Felde; see Groß-Felde
Felde, Groß-, Kaliningrad district; see also Felde, Gross-, Gross-Felde; see Groß-Felde
Feodosiya, formerly Kefe and Kaffa, in Crimea, Russia
Fergana, formerly Novyy Margelan (-1907) and 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, Korjakowski, Russia; see also Forpost, Koryakovsky; Korjakowski Forpost; see Koryakovsky Forpost
Forpost, Koryakovsky, Russia; see also Forpost, Korjakowski; Korjakowski Forpost; see Koryakovsky Forpost
Försterei-Seebad, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Seebad, Försterei-; see Giruliai
Frankivs'k, Ivano-, Ukraine, see also Frankovsk,

Ivano-; Frankovsk, Ivano-; Ivano-Frankovsk; Ivano-Frankovsk; see Ivano-Frankivs'k
Frankovsk, Ivano-, Ukraine, see also Frankovsk, Ivano-; Ivano-Frankovsk; Ivano-Frankovsk; see Ivano-Frankivs'k
Frankovsk, Ivano-, Ukraine; see also Frankovsk, Ivano-; Ivano-Frankovsk; Ivano-Frankovsk; see Ivano-Frankivs'k
Friedeck, Klein-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Klein-Friedeck
Friedland (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Pravdinsk
Friedrichsberg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pskovsko(y)e
Friedrichsdorf, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Friedrichsdorf, Groß; Gross Friedrichsdorf; see Groß Friedrichsdorf
Friedrichsdorf, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Friedrichsdorf, Gross; Gross Friedrichsdorf; see Groß Friedrichsdorf
Friedrichsthal, Kaliningrad oblast, see Soldatovo
Frunse (1926-1991), Kirghizia, see Bishkek
Frunzenskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Frunzensko(y)e
Frunzensko(y)e, formerly Bokellen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Frunzenskoje
Fuchsberg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Petrovo
Fuchsberg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Semyonovo
Fuchshöhe, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bol'sho(y)e Selo
Furmanov, formerly Sereda (-1941), in Russia; see also Furmanow
Furmanovka, formerly Alt Kattenau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Furmanowka
Furmanovo, formerly Stannaitshen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Furmanowo
Furmanovo, formerly Zweilinden, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Furmanowo
Furmanow, Russia, see Furmanov
Furmanowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Furmanovka
Furmanowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Furmanovo
Füzuli, formerly Karyagino (-1959), in Azerbaijan; see also Fizuli

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
Gajewo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ga(y)evo
Gala, Dshochar-, Chechnya, Russia; see also Dshochar-Gala; Gala, Dshokhar-; see Dshokhar-Gala
Gala, Dshokhar-, Chechnya, Russia; see also Dshochar-Gala; Gala, Dshochar-; see Dshokhar-Gala
Gala, Sölsch-, Chechnya, Russia; see Sölsch-Gala
Galbrasten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Livensko(y)e
Gallgarben, Kaliningrad oblast, see Marshalsko(y)e
Galsdonai, formerly Galsdon-Joneiten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Galsdonaj
Galsdonaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Galsdonai

Galsdon-Joneiten, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Joneiten, Galsdon-; see Galsdonai

Gändcä, formerly Yelisavetpol (1804-1918) and Kirovabad (1935-1989), in Azerbaijan; see also Gandsha

Gandsha, Azerbaijan, see Gändcä

Gardinas (Lithuanian name), Belarus, see also Hrodna

Garino, formerly Ober-Eißeln, in Kaliningrad oblast

Garmo (Mountain) (-1925), Tajikistan, see Pik Imeni Ismail Samana

Garmo, Qullai (Mountain) (-1997), Tajikistan, see also Qullai Garmo; see Pik Imeni Ismail Samani

Gassen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Slavsk

Gastel(I)ovo, formerly Groß Friedrichsdorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gastel(I)owo

Gastel(I)owo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gastel(I)ovo

Gatchino, formerly Troitsk (1923-1929) and Krasnogvardeysk (1929-1944), in Leningrad oblast, Russia; see also Gatschina, Gattschino

Gatschina, Leningrad oblast, Russia; see also Gattschino; see Gatchino

Gattschino, Leningrad oblast, Russia, see Gatchino

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

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

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

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

Gavrilovo, formerly Gawaiten, then Herzogsrode (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gawrilowo

Gawrilowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gavrilovo

Gawaiten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gavrilovo

Ga(y)evo, formerly Kropiens, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gajewo

Gegechkory (1936-1999), Georgia, Russia; see also Gegetschkori; see Martvili

Gegetschkori (1936-1999), Georgia, Russia, see Gegechkory

Geniai, formerly Jennen, Cullmen-Jennen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Geniaj

Geniaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Geniai

Georgenburg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ma(y)evka

Georgenfelde, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ozerki

Georgia, Russia; see also Grusia, Grusinia (Proper name and old German name), Grusinen

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

Gerdaen (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Zhelesnodorozhnyy

Gerhardsgrund, Kaliningrad oblast, see Okhotno(y)e

Gerhardsheim, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kozhedubovo

Germau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rusko(y)e

Gertlaucken, Alt, Kaliningrad oblast, see Alt Gertlaucken

Gerwen (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Priosyorsko(y)e

Gerwischkehmen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Priosyorsko(y)e

Ghalghaachie (Proper name for Ingushetia), in Russia; see also Inguschetien

Gilge (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Matrosovo

Girmowe, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rusko(y)e

Girrehnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Grivno

Giruliai, formerly Försterei-Seebad, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Giruliaj

Giruliaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Giruliai

Globuhnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Medovo(y)e

Gluschkowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Glushkovo

Glushkovo, formerly Plibischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gluschkowo

Gnibalai, formerly Gnieballen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gnibalaj

Gnibalaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gnibalai

Gnie, Klein-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Klein-Gnie

Gnieballen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gnibalai

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

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

Golij Karamysch (-1926), Saratov oblast, Russia; see also Karamysch, Golij; Karamysh, Goly; see Goly Karamysh

Golovkino, formerly Elchwerder, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Golowkino

Golovkino, formerly Nemonien, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Golowkino

Golowkino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Golovkino

Goly Karamysh (-1926), Saratov oblast, Russia; see also Golij Karamysch; Karamysch, Golij; Karamysh, Goly; see Krasnoarmeysk

Göritten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pushkino

Gorkij (1932-1990), Russia, see Gorky

Gorky (1932-1990), Russia; see also Gorkij; see Nizhny Novgorod

Gorlovka (Russian name with English spelling), Ukraine, see also Gorlowka; see Horlivka

Gorlowka (Russian name with German spelling), Ukraine, see Gorlovka

Gorno Altajsk, Russia; see also Altajsk, Gorno; Altaysk Gorno; see Gorno Altaysk

Gorno Altaysk, formerly Ulala or Ulapa (1928/32) and Oiro-Tura (1948), in Russia; see also Altajsk Gorno; Altaysk Gorno; Gorno Altajsk

Gornozavodsk, formerly Naichoro (-1946; Japanese), in Russia; see also Gornozavodsk

Gornozavodsk, Russia, see Gornozavodsk

Gorodischtsche, Zarjowo (1583-1782), Russia; see also Gorodishche, Zaryovo; Zarjowo Gorodischtsche; see Zaryovo Gorodishche

Gorodishche, Zaryovo (1583-1782), Russia; see also

Gorodischtsche, Zarjowo; Zarjowo Gorodischtsche; see Zaryovo Gorodishche

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

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

Gotenberg, Ukraine, see Simferopol'

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

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

Gottwald, Ukraine, see Gotvald

Gözlewe, Russia, see Yevpatoriya

Grachevka, formerly Craam or Kraam, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Grachyovka, Gratschjowka

Grachyovka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Grachevka

Gratschjowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Grachevka

Gremjatschje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gremyach(ye)

Gremyach(ye), formerly Berschallen, Groß-Berschallen, then Birken (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gremjatschje

Grieben, Kaliningrad oblast, see Olekhovo

Grischino (-1938), Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, see Grishino

Grishino (-1938), Donets'k oblast, Ukraine; see also Grischino; see Krasnoarmeysk

Grivino, formerly Girrehnen, then Guldengrund (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Griwino

Griwino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Grivino

Grodno (Russian name), Belarus, see Hrodna

Gromovo, formerly Lauknien, then Hohenbruch (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gromowo

Gromowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gromovo

Grosnyi (Russian name with German spelling), Chechnya, Russia, see Grozny

Gross . . ., see Groß . . .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gross Engelau, Kaliningrad district; see also Engelau, Gross; Engelau, Groß; see Groß Engelau

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Groß . . . , see also Gross . . .

Groß Astrawischken, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Astrawischken, Gross; Astrawischken, Groß; Gross Astrawischken; see Krasno(y)e

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

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

Groß-Berschallen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Berschallen, Gross-; Berschallen, Groß-; Gross-Berschallen; see Gremyach(y)e

Groß-Blumenau, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Blumenau, Gross-; Blumenau, Groß-; Gross- Blumenau; see Kremnevo

Groß Bubainen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bubainen, Gross; Bubainen, Groß; Gross Bubainen; see Bereshkovsko(y)e

Groß Dirschkeim, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dirschkeim, Gross; Dirschkeim, Groß; Gross Dirschkeim; see Donsko(y)e

Groß Engelau, Kaliningrad district; see also Engelau, Gross; Engelau, Groß; Gross Engelau; see Dem'yanovka

Groß-Felde, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Felde, Gross-; Felde, Groß-; Gross-Felde; see Gudkovo

Groß Friedrichsdorf, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Friedrichsdorf, Gross; Friedrichsdorf, Groß; Gross Friedrichsdorf, see Gastel(l)ovo

Groß-Gauden, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gauden, Gross-; Gauden, Groß-; Gross-Gauden; see Krasnopolyansko(y)e

Groß Gaudischkehmen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gaudischkehmen, Gross; Gaudischkehmen, Groß; Gross-Gaudischkehmen; see Krasnopolyansko(y)e

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

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

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

Groß Kackschen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kackschen, Gross; Kackschen, Groß; Gross Kackschen; see Sadovo

Groß Kuhren, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kuhren, Gross; Kuhren, Groß; Gross Kuhren; see Primor(y)e

Groß Legitten, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Legitten, Gross; Legitten, Groß; Gross Legitten; see Mordovsko(y)e

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

Groß-Lenkeningken, Kaliningrad oblast; see also

Lenkeningken, Gross-; Lenkeningken, Groß-; Gross-Lenkeningken; see Lesno(y)e

Groß-Lindenau, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lindenau, Gross-; Lindenau, Groß-; Gross-Lindenau; see Ozerki

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

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

Groß Rominten, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Rominten, Gross; Rominten, Groß; Gross Rominten; see Krasnoles'ye

Groß Rudszen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Rudszen, Gross; Rudszen, Groß; Gross Rudszen; see Poltavsko(y)e

Groß Schillehnen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Schillehnen, Gross; Schillehnen, Groß; Gross Schillehnen; see Petropavlovsko(y)e

Groß-Schirrau, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Schirrau, Gross-; Schirrau, Groß-; Gross-Schirrau; see Daln(y)e(y)e

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

Groß Schorellen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Schorellen, Gross; Schorellen, Groß; Gross Schorellen; see Saratovsko(y)e

Groß Skaisgirren, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Skaisgirren, Gross; Skaisgirren, Groß; Gross Skaisgirren; see Bol'shakovo

Groß Trakehnen (1938-1946?), Kaliningrad oblast; see also Trakehnen, Gross; Trakehnen, Groß; Gross Trakehnen; see Yasnaya Polyana

Groß-Waltersdorf, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Waltersdorf, Gross-; Waltersdorf, Groß-; Gross-Waltersdorf; see Ol'khovatka

Grottingen, Deutsch-, Kaliningrad oblast; see Deutsch-Grottingen

Grozny (Russian name with English spelling), formerly Dshokhar-Gala (1996? -), in Chechnya, Russia; see also Dshokhar, Grosnyi, Sölsh-Gala (Chechnyan name)

Grünheide, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kaluzhsko(y)e

Grünlinie, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yershovo

Grunwald, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kaluzhsko(y)e

Grünwald, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kaluzhsko(y)e

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

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

Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk- (-1920 or 1928), Rostov

oblast, Russia; see also Aleksandrovsk- Grushevsky; Aleksandrowsk-Gruschewskij; Alexandrowsk-Gruschewskij; Grushevsky, Alexandrovsk-; Gruschewskij, Aleksandrowsk-; Gruschewskij, Alexandrovsk-; see Alexandrovsk-Grushevsky
Grushevsky, Alexandrovsk- (-1920 or 1928), Rostov oblast, Russia; see also Aleksandrovsk- Grushevsky; Aleksandrowsk-Gruschewskij; Alexandrowsk-Gruschewskij; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Gruschewskij, Aleksandrowsk-; Gruschewskij, Alexandrovsk-; see Alexandrovsk-Grushevsky
Grusia; see also Grusien; Grusinia, Grusinien; see Georgia
Grusien; see also Grusia, Grusinia, Grusienien; see Georgia
Grusinien; see also Grusia, Grusinia, see Georgia
Grusinia; see also Grusia, Grusien, Grusinien; see Georgia
Gshanzk (-1968), Russia, see Gagarin
Guba Monche (-1937), Russia; see also Guba Montsche; Montsche, Guba; see Monche Guba
Guba Montsche (-1937), Russia; see also Guba Monche; Montsche, Guba; see Monche Guba
Gudkovo, formerly Groß Felde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gudkowo
Gudkovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gudkovo
Gudwallen, Kaliningrad oblast, see L'vovsko(y)e
Guldengrund, Kaliningrad oblast, see Grivino
Gulistan, formerly Mirsachul (-1961), in Uzbekistan
Gullgarben, Kaliningrad oblast, see Marshalsko(y)e
Gumbinnen (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Gusev
Gümri, Armenia, see Gyumri
Gurjew (-1991), Kazakhstan, see Gur(y)ev
Gurjewsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gur'yevsk
Gur(y)ev (-1991), Kazakhstan; see also Gurjew; see Atyraū
Gur'yevsk, formerly Neuhausen (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gurjewsk
Gusev, formerly Gumbinnen (-1946) also called Pisserkeim, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gusew(o)
Gusew(o), Kaliningrad oblast, see Gusev
Gutenfeld, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lugovo(y)e
Guttawutschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lipovka
Gvardeysk, formerly Tapiau (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gwardejsk
Gvardeysko(y)e, formerly Mühlhausen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gwardejskoje
Gwardejsk, Kaliningrad district, see Gvardeysk
Gwardejskoje, Kaliningrad district, see Gvardeysko(y)e
Gyumri, formerly Alexandropol (1924), then Leninakan (1924-1990) and Kumayri (1990-1992), in Armenia; see also Gümri

H

Haffwerder, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasno(y)e
Hainau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vysoko(y)e
Hardteck (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnoles'ye

Haselberg (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnoznamensk
Heiligenbeil (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Mamonovo
Heiligenkreutz, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnotorovka
Heiligenkroicen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnotorovka
Heiligenwalde, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ushakov
He[il]nrichswalde (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Slavsk
Hensken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shelanno(y)e
Herdenau (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Prohladno(y)e
Hermsdorf, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pogranichnyy
Herzogs Kirch (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnogorsko(y)e
Herzogsrode (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Gavrilo
Heydekrug, Gross- (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross-Heydekrug; Heydekrug, Groß-; see Groß-Heydekrug
Heydekrug, Groß- (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross-Heydekrug; Heydekrug, Gross-; see Groß-Heydekrug
Hinceöi, formerly Kotovsk (1940? - 1992), in Moldova
Hochfließ, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kalininsko(y)e
Hohenbruch (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Gromovo
Hohensalzburg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lunino
Honigberg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vishnevo(y)e
Horlivka (Ukrainian name with English spelling), formerly Adancata, in Donets'k oblast, Ukraine; see also Gorlovka (Russian name), Horliwka
Horliwka, Ukraine, see Horlivka
Hrodna, Belarus; see also Grodno (Russian name) and Gardinas (Lithuanian name)
Hubnicken, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross-Hubnicken; Hubnicken, Groß-; see Groß-Hubnicken
Hubnicken, Groß-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross-Hubnicken; Hubnicken, Groß-; see Groß-Hubnicken

I

Il'ichevo, formerly Kelladden, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Iljitschewo
Il'ichevo, formerly Waldwinkel, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Iljitschewo
Illichevsk (1964-1992?), Azerbaijan; see also Iljitschewsk; see Shakhrikhan
Iljinskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ilinsko(y)e
Iljitschewo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Il'ichevo
Iljitschewsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Illichevsk
Iljuschino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ilyushino
Ilmsdorf, Kaliningrad oblast, see Novo-Bobruisk
Ilinsko(y)e, formerly Kassuben or Kaschuben?, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Iljinskoje
Ilyushino, formerly Milluhnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Iljuschino

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 Vyshka

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

Ingushetia, Russia; see also Inguschetien; see Ghalghaachie

Inguschetien, Russia, see Ingushetia

Inse, Kaliningrad oblast, see Prichyali

Instenburg (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Chernyakhovsk

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

Isakowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Isakowo

Ischdagehlen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Matrosovo

Ischdaggen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lermontovo

Ischkeria, Chechnya, Russia, see Ishkeria

Ishewsk, Russia, see Izhevsk

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

Ishma (-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

Iskrowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Iskrovo

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

Island of Wrangel, Russia; see also Vrangeli, Wrangel; see Vrangelya 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 Weynthen, in Kaliningrad oblast

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

Frankovsk Ivano; Ivano-Frankovsk; Ivano Frankovsk

Ivano-Frankovsk, Ukraine; see also Frankovsk, Ivano-; Frankovsk, Ivano-; Ivano-Frankovsk; see Ivano-Frankivs'k

Ivanovo, formerly Ivanovo-Voznesens'k (1932), in Russia; see also Iwanowo

Ivanovo-Voznesens'k (-1932), Russia; see also Iwanowo-Wosnesensk; Voznesens'k, Ivanovo-; Vosnesensk, Iwanowo-; see Ivanovo

Ivashchenkovo (-1926), Russia; see also Iwaschtschenkowo; see Chapa(y)evsk

Ivano-Frankovsk, Ukraine; see also Frankovsk, Ivano-; Frankovsk, Ivano-; Ivano-Frankovsk; see Ivano-Frankivs'k

Iwanowo, Russia, see Ivanovo

Iwanowo-Wosnesensk (-1932), Russia; see also Vosnesensk, Iwanowo-; Voznesens'k, Ivanovo; see Ivanovo-Voznesens'k

Iwaschtschenkovo (-1926), Russia, see Ivashchenkovo

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

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

Izmailowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Izmailovo

J

Jablonewoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yablonevo(y)e

Jagodnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yagodno(y)e

Jagoschicha, Russia, see Yagoshikha

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

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

Jakuten (People), see Yakuts

Jalilabad, formerly Astrakhan-Bazar (-1967), in Azerbaijan; see also Dshalilabad

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

Jangibasari (-1936), Tajikistan, see Yangibazar

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

Jantarnyj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yantarnyy

Jar, Krasnyj, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnyj Jar; Yar, Krasnyj; see Krasnyj Yar

Jaroslawskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Jaroslavsko(y)e

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

Jasnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yasnoje

Jasnopoljanka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yasnopolyanka

Jechegnadsor, Armenia; see also Ekhegnadsor; see Yekhegnadsor

Jekaterinburg, Russia; see also Ekaterinburg; see Yekaterinburg

Jekaterinodar (-1920), Russia; see also Ekaterinodar; see Yekaterinodar

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

Jelenowskije Karjery (-1954), Russia; see also

Elenovsky(y)e Kar(y)ery; Kar(y)ery Elenovsky(y)e;
 Karjery, Jenenowskije; Kar(y)ery Yelenovsky(y)e; see
 Yelenovsky(y)e Kar(y)ery
Jelisawetgrad (-1924), Ukraine; see also Elisavetgrad;
 see Yelisavetgrad
Jelisawetpol, Azerbaidjan; see also Elisavetpol; see
 Yelisavetpol
Jelniki, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Elniki; see Yelniki
Jenakijewo, Ukraine; see also Enaki(y)ewo; see Yenaki(y)
 ewo
Jenino, formerly Kreuzburg, in Kaliningrad oblast
Jenissej-Tataren (People); see also Tataren, Jenissej;
 Tartars, Yenissey; see Yenissey-Tartars
Jennen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Geniai
Jennen, Cullmen-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also
 Cullmen-Jennen; see Geniai
Jerschowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yershovo
Jesau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yuzhnyy
Jeshowo-Tscherkessk (1937-1939), Russia; see also
 Cherkessk, Yeshowo-; Tscherkessk, Jeshowo-; see
 Yeshowo-Cherkessk
Jewpatorija, Russia; see also Eupatoria; see Yevpatoriya
Jodlaucken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Volodarovka
Jonaitsiai, formerly Jonaten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see
 also Jonaitsiaj
Jonaitsiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Jonaitsiai
Jonaten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Jonaitsiai
Joneiten, Galsdon-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Galsdon-
 Joneiten
Joschkar-Ola, Russia; see also Ola, Joschkar-; Ola
 Yoshkar; see Yoshkar-Ola
Judino, formerly Jurgaitschen, in Kaliningrad oblast
Judtschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Veselovka
Jugnaten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Juknaitsiai
Juknaitsiai, formerly Jugnaten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see
 also Juknaitsiaj
Juknaitsiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Juknaitsiai
Juodkrante, formerly Schwarzort (-1946), in Kaliningrad
 oblast
Jurgaitschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Judino
Jurgaitschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kanash
Jurjew, Estonia, see Yur(y)ev
Jushnyj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yuzhnyy
Jusowka (-1924/25), Ukraine, see Yusovka

K

Kabakovsk (1934-1937), Russia; see also Kabakowsk;
 see Serov
Kabakowsk, Russia, see Kabakovsk
Kacha (Tribe); see also Katscha; see Khakass
Kackschen, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also
 Kackschen, Groß; Gross Kackschen; see Groß
 Kackschen
Kackschen, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also
 Kackschen, Gross; Gross Kackschen; see Groß
 Kackschen

Kackschen, Klein, Kaliningrad oblast, see Klein
 Kackschen
Kadijewka, Ukraine, see also Kadi(y)evka; see Kadivka
Kadivka, formerly Stakhanov (1977-1988 and again
 today?), in Lugansk oblast, Ukraine; see also Kadijewka,
 Kadi(y)evka
Kadi(y)evka, Ukraine; see also Kadijewka, Kadivka
Kadyinka, formerly Bindemark, in Kaliningrad oblast
Kaffa, Crimea, Russia, see Feodosia
Kagan, formerly Novaya Bukhara (-1935), in Uzbekistan
Kaganovich (1935-1957), Kyrgyztan; see also
 Kaganowitsch; see Sokuluk
Kaganovich (1935-1957), Moscow oblast, Russia; see
 also Kaganowitsch; see Ternovsk
Kaganovichabad (1935-1957), Tajikistan; see also
 Kaganowitschabad; see Bustonkala
Kaganovichesk (1937-1957), Turkmenistan; see also
 Kaganowitschesk; see Staryy Chardshou
Kaganowitsch, Kyrgyztan, see Kaganovich, Kyrgyztan
Kaganowitsch, Russia, see Kaganovich, Russia
Kaganowitschabad (1935-1957), Tajikistan, see
 Kaganovichabad
Kaganowitschesk (1937-1957), Turkmenistan, see
 Kaganovichesk
Kaimen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zarech'e
Kainsk (-1935), Novosibirsk oblast, Russia, see
 Kuybyshev
Kalata (-1936), Yekaterinburg oblast, Russia, see
 Kirovograd
Kale, Suchum- (- ca. 1810), Georgia, Russia; see also
 Kale, Sukhum-; Suchum-Kale; see Sukhum-Kale
Kale, Sukhum- (- ca. 1810), Georgia, Russia; see also
 Kale, Suchum-; Suchum-Kale; see Sukhum-Kale
Kalgen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shosseino(y)e
Kalgen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tchaikowsko(y)e
Kalinin, formerly Porsy (-1935), in Turkmenistan
Kalinin (1931-1990), Russia, see Tver
Kaliningrad (1936-1996), Russia, see Korolev
Kaliningrad (City), formerly Königsberg (-1946), also
 Krolewiec (Polish name), in Kaliningrad oblast
Kalinino, formerly Mehlkehmen, then Birkenmühle
 (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast
Kalinino (1935-1992), Armenia, see Tashir
Kalininsk (-1992), Moldova, see Kupchin
Kalininskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kalininsko(y)e
Kalininsko(y)e, formerly Hochfließ, in Kaliningrad oblast;
 see also Kalininskoje
Kalinovka, formerly Aulawöhnen, then Aulenbach (1938-
 1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kalinowka
Kalinovo, formerly Alt Budupöhnen, in Kaliningrad
 oblast; see also Kalinowo
Kalinowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kalinovka
Kalinowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kalinowo
Kallningken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Prohladno(y)e
Kalushskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kaluzhsko(y)e
Kaluzhsko(y)e, formerly Grünheide, in Kaliningrad
 oblast; see also Kalushskoje

- Kaluzhsko(y)e**, formerly Grünwald, then Grunwald?, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kalushskoje
- Kamchatskiy, Petropavlovsk-, Russia**; see also Kamtschatskiy, Petropawplowsk-; Petropawplowsk-Kamtschatskiy; see Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy
- Kamenka**, formerly Saalau, in Kaliningrad oblast
- Kamenogorsk, Ust- (- ca. 1991), Kazakhstan**, see Ust-Kamenogorsk
- Kamensk**, formerly Groß-Pentlack, in Kaliningrad oblast
- Kamenskoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Kamensko(y)e
- Kamenskoje (-1936), Ukraine**, see Kamensko(y)e
- Kamensko(y)e**, formerly Saalau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kamenskoje
- Kamensko(y)e (-1936), Ukraine**; see also Kamenskoje; see Dniprodzerzhinsk
- Kammergut, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Steponoye
- Kampspowilken, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Kamstsiiai
- Kamstsiiai**, formerly Kampspowilken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kamstsiaj
- Kamstsiaj, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Kamstsiiai
- Kamtschatskiy, Petropawplowsk-, Russia**; see also Kamchatskiy, Petropavlovsk-; Petropawplowsk-Kamtschatskiy; see Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy
- Kanasch, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Kanash
- Kanasch, Russia**, see Kanash
- Kanash**, formerly Jurgaitschen, then Königskirch (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kanasch
- Kanash**, formerly Shikhrany (-1920), in Chuvash, Russia; see also Kanasch
- Kandagach (-1967), Aktyubinsk oblast, Kazakhstan**; see also Kandagatsch; see Oktyabrs'k
- Kandagatsch (-1967), Aktyubinsk oblast, Kazakhstan**, see Kandagach
- Kanten, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Sosnovka
- Kanhausen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Karklininkai
- Kanhausen (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast**, see Veselovka
- Kapsukas (1955-1991), Lithuania**, see Marijampole
- Karachayevsk**, formerly Mikoyan-Shakhar (1926-1944) and Klukhori (1944-1957), in Georgia, Russia; see also Karatschajewsk
- Karaklis (-1935), Armenia**, see Vanadzor
- Karakol**, formerly Prshevalsk (1889-1921, and 1939 - ca. 1991 or 1995?), in Kyrgyzstan
- Karalene, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Zeleny Bor
- Karamyschewo, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Karamyshevo
- Karamysch, Golij (-1926), Saratov oblast, Russia**; see also Golij Karamysch; Karamysh, Goly; see Goly Karamysh
- Karamyshevo**, formerly Pabeln, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Karamyschewo
- Karamysh, Goly (-1926), Saratov oblast, Russia**; see also Golij Karamysch; Karamysch, Golij; see Goly Karamysh
- Karatschajewsk, Georgia, Russia**, see Karacha(y)evsk
- Karjagino (-1959), Azerbaijan**, see Karyagino
- Karjery, Jelenowskije (-1954), Ukraine?**; see also Elenovsk(y)e Kar(y)ery; Jelenowskije Karjery; Kar(y)ery, Elenovsk(y)e; Kar(y)ery, Yelenovsk(y)e; see Yelenovsk(y)e Kar(y)ery
- Karkeln, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Mysovka
- Karklininkai**, formerly Kanhausen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Karklininiaj
- Karklininiaj, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Karkliniaj
- Karl-Marx-Stadt (1953-1989), Germany**, see Chemnitz
- Karlsberg, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Rimkai
- Karlsrode, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Tarasovka
- Karpato-Ukraine**; see also Ukraine, Carpatho-; Ukraine, Karpato-; see Carpatho-Ukraine
- Karpauen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Nekrasovo
- Karpfenwinkel, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Vysoko(y)e
- Karpowen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Nekrasovo
- Karschi, Uzbekistan**, see Karshi
- Karschi, Katta- (-1921), Uzbekistan**; see also Karshi, Katta-; Katta-Karschi; see Katta-Karshi
- Karshi**, formerly Katta-Karshi (-1921), in Uzbekistan; see also Karschi
- Karshi, Katta- (-1921), Uzbekistan**; see also Karschi, Katta-; Katta-Karschi; see Katta-Karshi
- Karyagino (-1959), Azerbaijan**; see also Karjagino; see Füzuli
- Kar(y)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)ery Yelenovsk(y)e (-1954), Ukraine?**; see also Elenovsk(y)e Kar(y)ery; Jelenowskije Karjery; Karjerije Jelenowskije; Kar(y)ery Elenovsk(y)e; see Yelenovsk(y)e Kar(y)ery
- Kaschino, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Kashino
- Kaschirskoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Kashirsko(y)e
- Kaschtanowka, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Kashtanovka
- Kaschtanowo, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Kashtanovo
- Kaschuben, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Ilinsko(y)e
- Kashino**, formerly Kauschen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kaschino
- Kashirsko(y)e**, formerly Schaakswitte, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kaschirskoje
- Kashtanovka**, formerly Mollehen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kaschtanowka
- Kashtanovo**, formerly Allmenhausen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kaschtanowo
- Kaslov, Russia**; see also Kaslow; see Yevpatoriya
- Kaslow, Russia**, see Kaslov
- Kaspiskij (1944-1992), Kalmykia, Russia**, see Kaspisky
- Kaspisky (1944-1992), Kalmykia, Russia**; see also Kaspiskij; see Lagan
- Kassuben, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Ilinsko(y)e
- Kastaunen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Plodovo(y)e
- Katijtsiaj, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Katytsiai
- Katscha (Tribe)**, see Kacha
- Katta-Karschi (-1921), Uzbekistan**; see also Karschi, Katta-; Karshi, Katta-; see Katta-Karshi

- Katta-Karshi (-1921), Uzbekistan;** see also Karschi, Katta-; Karshi, Katta-; Katta-Karschi; see Karshi
- Kattenau, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Zavety
- Kattenau, Alt, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Alt Kattenau
- Kattningken, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Prohladno(y)e
- Katyk (-1953), Ukraine,** see Shakhtarsk
- Katysiai,** formerly Koadjuthen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Katijtsiaj
- Kaukehmen, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Yasnoye
- Kaunas, Lithuania;** see also Kovno (Russian name)
- Kauschen, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kashino
- Kaymen, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Zarech'e
- Kazbegi,** formerly Stepanzminda (-1921), in Georgia, Russia
- Kefe, Crimea, Russia,** see Feodosia
- Kefirstadt, Russia,** see Verkhny-Nevinsky
- Kekersen, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Antsisiai
- Keksgolm (-1948), Russia,** see Priezersk
- Kelladden, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Il'ichevo
- Kemelchi, Kurman- (-1945), Crimea, Ukraine;** see also Kemeltschi, Kurman-; Kurman-Kemeltschi; see Kurman-Kemelchi
- Kemeltschi, Kurman- (-1945), Crimea, Ukraine;** see also Kemelchi, Kurman-; Kurman-Kemeltschi; see Kurman-Kemelchi
- Kemerovo,** formerly Shcheglovsk (1932), arose from Kemerovo and Shcheglovsk in 1918, in Russia; see also Kemerowo
- Kemerowo, 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 . . .
- Khakass (People),** formerly Abakan-, Minusa-, and Yenissey-Tatars; collective name for five south Siberian tribes: Beltirs, Kakhas, Koybals, Kyzyls and Sagaiens, in Russia; see also Abakan-Tataren; Beltiren; Chakassen; Jenissej-Tataren; Minusa-Tataren; Koybalen; Kysyls; Sagaier; Tataren, Abakan; Tataren, Jenissej; Tataren, Minusa
- Khalturin (1923-1992), Kirov oblast, Russia;** see also Chalturin; see Orlov
- Khakimzade, Khamzi- (1963-1974), Uzbekistan;** see also Chamzi-Chakimzade; Chamkimzade, Chamzi-; see Khamzi-Khakimzade
- Khamzi-Khakimzade (1963-1974), Uzbekistan;** see also Chamzi-Chakimzade; Chamkimzade, Chamzi-; Khamkimzade, Khamzi-; see Chamza
- Khanty-Mans'iysk,** formerly Ostyako-Vogulsk (-1940), in Russia; see also Chanty-Mansijsk; Mansijsk, Chanty-; Mans'iysk, Khanty-
- Khem-Beldyr (1918-1926), Russia,** see also Beldyr, Chem-; Beldyr, Khem-; Chem-Beldyr; see Kyzyl
- Kherson, Ukraine;** see also Cherson; see Gotengau
- Khibinogorsk (-1934), Russia,** see also Chibinogorsk; see Kirovsk
- Khlebnikovo,** formerly Schilleningken, then Ebertan(n) (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Chlebnikowo
- Khlymov (1457-1781), Russia;** see also Chlymow; see Vyatka
- Khmel'nyts'kyi,** formerly Proskurov (1954), in Ukraine; see also Chmelnizkij
- Khmel'nyts'kyi, Perejaslav-, Ukraine;** see also Chmelnizkij, Perejaslav-; Perejaslav-Chmelnizkij; see Perejaslav-Khmel'nyts'kyi
- Khodzhen, Tajikistan,** see Khojent
- Khojent, Tajikistan;** see also Chodschent, Khodzhen; see Khujand
- Kholmogory, Novo- (1584-1613), Russia;** see also Cholmogory, Nowo-; Nowo-Cholmogory; see Novo-Kholmogory
- Kholmok, formerly Maoka (-1946; Japanese),** in Russia; see also Cholmsk
- Khrabrovo,** formerly Powunden, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Chrabrowo
- Khudzhand, Tajikistan,** see also Chudschand; see Khujand
- Khujand,** formerly Leninabad (1936-1991), in Tajikistan; see also Chudschand, Khudzhand, Khojent
- Khutor, Romanovsky- (-1920), Russia;** see also Chutor, Romanovskij-; Romanovskij-Chutor; see Romanovskij-Khutor
- Kiauten, Kaliningrad district,** see Smirnovo
- Kiev, Ukraine;** see also Kiew; see Kyyiv
- Kiew, Ukraine;** see also Kiew; see Kyyiv
- 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
- Kintaj, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kintai
- Kinten, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kintai
- Kirov,** formerly Pesoch'naya (-1936), in Russia; see also Kirow
- Kirov (1934 or 1935-1991), Russia;** see also Kirow; see Vyatka
- Kirovabad (1935-1989), Azerbaijan;** see also Kirowabad; see Gäncä
- Kirovabad (1936-1963), Tajikistan;** see also Kirowabad; see Pyandzh
- Kirovakan (1935-1992), Armenia;** see also Kirowakan; see Vanadzor
- Kirovo (1934-1939), Ukraine;** see also Kirowo; see Kirovograd
- Kirovograd,** formerly Yelisavetgrad (1924), Sinov(y)evsk (September 1924-1934 or 1935?) and Kirovo (1934 or 1935? - 1939), in Ukraine; see also Kirowograd
- Kirovograd,** formerly Kalata (-1936), in Yekaterinburg oblast, Russia; see also Kirowograd

Kirovsk, formerly Khibinogorsk (1934), in Russia; see also Kirowsk

Kirovsk, formerly Nevdubstroi (-1953?), in Russia; see also Kirowsk

Kirow, **Russia**, see Kirov

Kirowabad (1935-1989), **Azerbaijan**, see Kirovabad

Kirowabad (1936-1963), **Tajikistan**, see Kirovabad

Kirowakan (1935-1992), **Armenia**, see Kirovakan

Kirowo (1934-1939), **Ukraine**, see Kirovo

Kirowograd, **Yekaterinburg oblast**, **Russia**, see Kirovograd

Kirowograd, **Ukraine**, see Kirovograd

Kirowsk, **Russia**, see Kirovsk

Kischen, **Kaliningrad oblast**, see Pobedino

Kischinew, **Moldova**; see also Kischinjow, Kishinev; see Chişinău

Kischinjow, **Moldova**; see also Kischinew, Kishinev; see Chişinău

Kishinev, **Moldova**; see also Kischinew, Kischinjow, see Chişinău

Kisil, **Russia**, see Kyzyl

Kisinaï, 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, **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 Zaozyorno(y)e

Klein-Gnie, **Kaliningrad oblast**; see also Gnie, Klein-; see Mosirnovyj

Klein Kackschen, **Kaliningrad oblast**; see also Kackschen, Klein; see Alexe(y)evka

Klein-Nuhr, **Kaliningrad oblast**; see also Nuhr, Klein-; see Sukhodol(y)e

Kleinrussen, see Ukrainians

Klein-Scharlack, **Kaliningrad oblast**; see also Scharlack, Klein-; see Nakhimovo

Klemmenhof, **Kaliningrad oblast**, see Klyamiske

Kleschauen (1938-1946), **Kaliningrad district**, see Kutuzov

Kleschowen, **Kaliningrad district**; see also Kleszowen; see Kutuzov

Kleszowen, **Kaliningrad district**; see also Kleschowen; see Kutuzov

Klijamiske, **Kaliningrad oblast**, see Klyamiske

Klyamiske, formerly Klemmenhof, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Klijamiske

Klinthenen, **Kaliningrad oblast**, see Znamenka

Kljutschî, **Kaliningrad oblast**, see Klyuchi

Klyuchi, formerly Mauenfelde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kljutschî

Kluchori (1944-1957), **Georgia**, **Russia**, see Kluchori

Kluchori (1944-1957), **Georgia**, **Russia**; see also Kluchori; see Karachayevsk

Koadjuthen, **Kaliningrad oblast**, see Katytsiai

Kobbelbude, **Kaliningrad oblast**, see Svetloye

Kofamikon, formerly Yangibasar (-1936) and Ordzhonikidzeabad (1936-1992?), in Tajikistan

Kojdanow (1945-1992), **Belarus**, see Koydanov

Kojwisto (-1948; Finnish), **Russia**, see Primorsk

Kokchetav, **Kazakhstan**; see also Koktschetaw; see Kökshetaū

Kokschetau, **Kazakhstan**, see Kökshetaū

Kökshetaū, formerly Kokchetav, in Kazakhstan; see also Kokschetau

Koktschetaw, **Kazakhstan**, see Kokchetav

Kolchosnoje, **Nowo-**, **Kaliningrad oblast**; see also Kolkhozno(y)e, Novo-; Nowo-Kolchosnoje; see Novo-Kolkhozno(y)e

Kolchugino (-1922), **Kemerovo oblast**, **Russia**; see also Koltschugino; see Leninsk-Kuznetsky

Kolkhozno(y)e, **Novo-**, **Kaliningrad oblast**; see also Kolchosnoje, Nowo-; Nowo-Kolchosnoje; see Novo-Kolkhozno(y)e

Kolpino, formerly Kolpinsky Posad, in Russia

Kolpinsky Posad, **Russia**; see also Posad, Kolpinsky; see Kolpino

Koltschugino (-1922), **Kemerovo oblast**, **Russia**, see Kolchugino

Kolzovsko(y)e, formerly Medukallen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kolzowskoje

Kolzowskoje, **Kaliningrad oblast**, see Kolzovsko(y)e

Komar, **Sarij (-1931)**, **Tajikistan**; see also Komar, Sary; Sarij Komar; see Sary Komar

Komar, **Sary (-1931)**, **Tajikistan**; see also Komar, Sarij-; Sarij Komar; see Sary Komar

Komintern (1938-1943?), **Ukraine**, see Marganez

Komintern (1938-1943?), **Rostov oblast**, **Russia**, see Novoshakhtinsk

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

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

Komissarov, **Imeni 26 Bakinskikh (-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, 26 Bakinskikh Imeni; see Imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov
- Komissarov, 26 Bakinskikh Imeni (-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; see Imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov
- Komissarov, Bakinskikh 26 Imeni (-1992), Turkmenistan;** see also 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov, Imeni; 26 Imeni Bakinskikh Komissarov; Bakinskikh Komissarov, Imeni 26; Bakinskikh 26 Imeni Komissarov; Komissarov, Imeni 26 Bakinskikh; Komissarov, 26 Bakinskikh Imeni; see Imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov
- Komissarov, Imeni 26 Bakinskikh (-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, 26 Bakinskikh Imeni; see Imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov
- Komissarov, 26 Bakinskikh Imeni (-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; see Imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov
- Kommunarsk,** formerly Voroshilovsk (1931-1961), in Russia
- Kommunarsk (1961-1992), Ukraine,** see Alchevsk
- Kommunisma, Pik (1959-1993) (Mountain), Tajikistan;** see also Kommunisma, Pik; see Kommunizma Pik
- Kommunizma, Pik (1959-1993) (Mountain), Tajikistan;** see also Kommunisma, Pik; see Pik Kommunizma
- Komsomol'sk,** formerly Löwenhagen, in Kaliningrad oblast
- Komsomol'sk,** formerly Peyse, in Kaliningrad oblast
- Komsomol'sk na Amure,** formerly Permsko(y)e (-1932), in Russia
- Königsberg (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kaliningrad (City)
- Königskirch (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kanash
- Konradswalde, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Konstantinovka
- Konstantinograd (-1922), Ukraine,** see Krasnohrad
- Konstantinovka,** formerly Konradswalde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Konstantinowka
- Konstantinowka, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Konstantinovka
- Korjakowski Forpost, Kazakhstan;** see also Forpost, Korjakowski; Forpost, Koryakovsky; see Koryakovsky Forpost
- Kornevo,** formerly Zinten (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kornewo
- Kornewo, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kornevo
- Korolev,** formerly Podlipki (-1936) and Kaliningrad (1936-1996); in 1960 it was combined with Kostino, in Russia; see also Koroljow, Korolyov
- Koroljow, Russia;** see also Korolyov; see Korolev
- Korolyov, Russia;** see also Koroljow; see Korolev
- Korsakov,** formerly Otomari (-1946; Japanese), in Russia; see also Korsakow
- Korsakow, Russia,** see Korsakov
- Kortmedien, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kostromino
- Koryakovsky Forpost, Kazakhstan;** see also Forpost, Korjakowsky; Forpost, Koryakovsky; Korjakowsky Forpost; see Pavlodar
- Kosa,** formerly Neutief, in Kaliningrad oblast
- Kosakenstadt, Russia,** see Engels
- Koshedubowo, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kozhedubovo
- Kosmodemjanskoje, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kosmodemyansko(y)e
- Kosmodemyansko(y)e,** formerly Molsehenen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kosmodemjanskoje
- Kostanai,** formerly Kustanai, in Kazakhstan; see also Kostanaj
- Kostanaj, Kazakhstan,** see Kostanai
- Kostino, Russia,** see Korolev
- Kostromino,** formerly Kortmedien, in Kaliningrad oblast
- Kostrovo,** formerly Bludau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kostrowo
- Kostrowo, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kostrowo
- Kotelnikovo,** formerly Wargen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kotelnikowo
- Kotelnikowo, Kaliningrad district,** see Kotelnikovo
- Kotovsk,** formerly Birsula (-1935), in Odessa oblast, Ukraine; see also Kotowsk
- Kotovsk (1940-1992), Moldova;** see also Kotowsk; see Hinceði
- Kotowsk, Ukraine,** see Kotovsk
- Kotowsk (1940-1992), Moldova,** see Kotovsk
- Kotur Ogu, Ukraine;** see also Ogu, Kotur; see Berdyansk
- Kovno (Russian name with English spelling), Lithuania,** see also Kowno; see Kaunas
- Kowarren, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Zaozyorno(y)e
- Kowno (Russian name with German spelling), Lithuania,** see Kovno
- Koybalen (Tribe),** see Koybals
- Koybals (Tribe);** see also Koybalen; see Khakass
- Koydanov (1945-1992), Belarus;** see also Kojdanow; see Dzerzhinsk
- Kozhedubovo,** formerly Gerhardsheim, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Koshedubowo
- Kozlov, Russia;** see also Kozlow; see Yevpatoriya
- Kozlov (-1932), Russia;** see also Kozlow; see Michurinsk
- Kozlow, Russia,** see Kozlov
- Kraam, Kaliningrad oblast;** see also Craam; see Grachevka
- Krainjeje, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Krain(y)e(y)e
- Krain(y)e(y)e,** formerly Dundelen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krainjeje

Krain(y)e(y)e, formerly Pabuduppen, then Finkenhagen (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krainjeje

Krakau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnyy Bor

Krasnoarmejsk, Russia, see Krasnoarmeysk

Krasnoarmejsk, Ukraine, see Krasnoarmeysk

Krasnoarmeysk, formerly Goly Karamysh (-1926) and Balzer (1926-1942), in Saratov oblast, Russia; see also Krasnoarmejsk

Krasnoarmeysk, formerly Grischino (1938), in Donets'k oblast, Ukraine; see also Krasnoarmejsk

Krasnoarmeysk, formerly Sarepta (-1920), in Volgograd oblast, Russia; see also Krasnoarmejsk

Krasnodar, formerly Yekaterinodar (1920), in Russia

Krasnodon, formerly Sorokino (-1938), in Ukraine

Krasnogorskoje, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnogorsko(y)e

Krasnogorsko(y)e, formerly Groß Ni(e)buds(c)hen and/or Ni(e)buds(c)hen, then Herzogskirch (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnogorskoje

Krasnograd, Ukraine; see Krasnohrad

Krasnogvardeysk (1929-1944), Russia, see also Krasnogvardejsk; see Gatchino

Krasnogvardeysko(y)e, formerly Biryuch (-1920) and Budenny (1920-1958), in Russia; see also Krasnogvardejskoje

Krasnogvardeysko(y)e, formerly Kurman-Kemelchi (-1945), in Crimea, Ukraine; see also Krasnogvardejskoje

Krasnogvardejsk (1929-1944), Russia, see Krasnogvardeysk

Krasnogvardejskoje, Russia, see Krasnogvardeysko(y)e

Krasnogvardejskoje, Ukraine, see Krasnogvardeysko(y)e

Krasnohrad, formerly Konstantinograd (-1922), in Ukraine; see also Krasnograd

Krasnojarskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnojarsko(y)e

Krasnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasno(y)e

Krasnokokshajsk (1919-1927), Russia, see Krasnokokzhaisk

Krasnokokzhaisk (1919-1927), Russia; see also Krasnokokshajsk; see Yoshkar-Ola

Krasnolesje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnoles'ye

Krasnoles'ye, formerly Groß Rominten, then Hardteck (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnolesje

Krasnopartizansk (1931-1936), Russia, see Belogorsk

Krasnopoljanskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnopolyansko(y)e

Krasnopolyansko(y)e, formerly Groß Gaudischkehmen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnopoljanskoje

Krasnopolyansko(y)e, formerly Groß-Gauden, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnopoljanskoje

Krasnorech(y)e, formerly Kuntzen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnoretshje

Krasnoretshje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnorech(y)e

Krasnosnamensk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnoznamenensk

Krasnosnamenskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnoznamenensko(y)e

Krasnotorovka, formerly Heiligenkreutz or Heiligenkroicen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnotorowka

Krasnotorowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnotorovka

Krasnotur'insk, formerly Turinsk(y)e Rudniki (1944), in Russia

Krasnovodsk (-1993 or 1994), Turkmenistan, see also Krasnowodsk; see Turkmenbashi

Krasnowodsk (-1993 or 1994), Turkmenistan, see Krasnovodsk

Krasnoyarskoye, formerly Sodehnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnojarskoje

Krasno(y)e, formerly Agilla, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnoje

Krasno(y)e, formerly Groß Astrawischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnoje

Krasno(y)e, formerly Haffwerder, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnoje

Krasno(y)e, formerly Rauducken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnoje

Krasnoznamenensk, formerly Lasdehnen or Lazdehnen, then Haselberg (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnosnamenensk

Krasnoznamenensko(y)e, formerly Dollstädt, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnosnamenenskoje

Krasnyy Bor, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bor, Krasnyj; Bor, Krasnyy; see Krasnyy Bor

Krasnyy Jar, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jar, Krasnyj; Jar, Krasnyy; see Krasnyy Jar

Krasnyy Lutsch, Ukraine; see also Luch Krasnyy; Lutsch, Krasnyj; see Krasnyy Luch

Krasnyy Bor, formerly Krakau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bor, Krasnyj; Bor, Krasnyy; Krasnyj Bor

Krasnyy Luch, formerly Krindachevka (1926? or 1929), in Ukraine; see also Luch, Krasnyy; Lutsch Krasnyj; Krasnyj Lutsch

Krasnyy Yar, formerly Parnehen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnyj Jar; Jar, Krasnyj; Yar, Krasnyy

Kraupischkehmen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zalivno(y)e

Kraupischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ul'yanov(o)

Kremges, Kirovograd oblast, Ukraine, see Svitlovodsk

Kremnevo, formerly Groß-Blumenau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kremnewo

Kremnewo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kremnevo

Kresta, Svyatovo (-1924), Ukraine; see also Kresta, Swjatowo; Swjatowo, Kresta; see Svyatovo Kresta

Kresta, Swjatowo (-1924), Ukraine; see also Kresta, Svyatovo; Swjatowo, Kresta; see Svyatovo Kresta

Kretingalje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kretingal(y)e

Kretingal(y)e, formerly Krottingen or Deutsch-Grottingen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kretingalje

Kreuzburg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Jenino

Kreuzburg (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Slavskoye

Kreuzingen (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Bol'shakovo

- Krindachevka (1926? or 1929), Ukraine;** see also Krindatschewka; see Krasnyy Luch
- Krindatschewka (1926? or 1929), Ukraine,** see Krindachevka
- Kris(ta)nopol (-1935), L'viv oblast, Ukraine,** see Chervonohrad
- 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)
- Kronschlot (1704-1723), Russia,** see Kronshtadt
- Kronschtadt, Russia;** see also Kronstadt; see Kronshtadt
- Kronshtadt,** formerly Kronschlot (1704-1723), in Russia; see also Kronschtadt, Kronstadt
- Kronstadt (German name), Russia;** see also Kronschtadt, see Kronshtadt
- Kropiens, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Ga(y)evo
- Kropotkin,** formerly Romanovsky-Khutor (1920), in Krasnodar Kray, Russia
- Kropotkin, Irkutsk oblast, Russia,** see Tikhono-Zadonsk
- Krottingen or Deutsch-Grottingen, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kretingal(y)e
- Kruglovo,** formerly Polennen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kruglowo
- Kruglowo, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kruglovo
- Krylovo,** formerly Nordenburg (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krylowo
- Krylowo, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Krylovo
- Ksil-Orda, Kazakhstan;** see also Orda, Ksil; see Kyzyl-Orda
- Kubanovka,** formerly Brackupoenen, then Brakupönen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kubanowka
- Kubanovka,** formerly Roßlinde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kubanowka
- Kubanowka, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kubanovka
- Kubbeln, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Podduby
- Kuckerneese (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast,** see Yasnoye
- 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 Kuybyshevsko(y)e
- Kukarka, Kirov oblast, Russia,** see Sovetsk
- Kulikovo,** formerly Strobjehnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kulikowo
- Kulikowo, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kulikovo
- Kul, Issyk-, Kirghizia,** see Issyk-Kul
- Kumajri (1990-1992), Armenia,** see Kumayri
- Kumayri (1990-1992), Armenia;** see also Kumajri; see Gyumri
- Kumachevo,** formerly Cumehnen or Kumehnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kumatschjowo
- Kumatschjowo, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kumachevo
- Kumehnen, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kumachevo
- Kungrad,** formerly Zheleznodorozhnyy (-1969), in Uzbekistan
- Kunigehlen, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Otradno(y)e
- Kuntzen, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Krasnorech(y)e
- Kupchin,** formerly Kalininsk (-1992), in Moldova; see also Kuptschin
- Kuptschin, Moldova,** see Kupchin
- Kuressaare,** formerly Arensburg (-1946) and Kingisepp (1952-1988), in Estonia
- Kurgan,** formerly Zaryovo Gorodishche (1553-1782), in Russia
- Kurilsk,** formerly Sana (-1947; Japanese), in Russia
- Kurman-Kemelchi (-1945), Crimea, Ukraine;** see also Kemelchi, Kurman-; Kemeltschi, Kurman-; Kurman-Kemeltschi; see Krasnogvardeyskoye
- Kurman-Kemeltschi (-1945), Crimea, Ukraine;** see also Kemeltschi, Kurman-; Kemelchi, Kurman; see Kurman-Kemelchi
- Kurortnoje, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kurortno(y)e
- Kurortno(y)e,** formerly Wohnsdorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kurortnoje
- Kurschen, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Rakitino
- Kurchatov,** formerly Semipalatinsk-21 (-1971), in Kazakhstan; see also Kurtschatow
- Kurtschatow, Kazakhstan,** see Kurchatov
- Kusnezsk, Russia,** see Kuznetsk
- Kusnezsk-Sibirskij (-1932), Russia;** see also Sibirskij, Kusnezsk-; Sibirsky, Kuznetsk-; see Kuznetsk-Sibirsky
- Kusnezskij, Leninsk-, Russia;** see also Leninsk-Kusnezskij; Kuznetskiy, Leninsk-; see Leninsk-Kuznetskiy
- Kussen, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Vesново
- Kustanai, Kazakhstan;** see also Kustanaj; see Kostanai
- Kustanaj, Kazakhstan,** see Kustanai
- Kutkaschen (-1992?), Azerbaijan,** see Gabelya
- Kutschitten, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Nadezhdino
- Kutuzov,** formerly Kleschowen or Kleszowo, then Kleschauen (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kutuzow
- Kutuzovo,** formerly Schirwindt (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kutuzowo
- Kutuzow, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kutuzov
- Kutuzowo, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Kutuzovo
- Kuybyshev,** formerly Kainsk (-1935), in Novosibirsk oblast, Russia; see also Kujbyschew
- Kuybyshev (1935-1991), Russia;** see also Kujbyschew; see Bulgar
- Kuybyshev (1935-1991), Russia;** see also Kujbyschew; see Samara

Kuybyshevka-Vostochnaya (1936-1957), Russia, see also Kujbyschewka-Wostotschnaja; Wostotschnaja, Kujbyschewka-; Vostochnaya, Kuybyshevka-; see Belogorsk

Kuybyshevsko(y)e, formerly Petersdorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kuibyschewskoje

Kuznetsk, Russia; see also Kusnezsk; see Novokuznetsk

Kuznetsk-Sibirskij (-1932), Russia; see also Kusnezsk-Sibirskij; Sibirskij, Kusnezsk-; Sibirsky, Kuznetsk-; see Novokuznetsk

Kuznetskiy, Leninsk-, Russia, see also Leninsk-Kusnezskij; Kusnezskij, Leninsk-; see Leninsk-Kuznetskiy

Kyakhta, formerly Troitskosavsk (1932-?), in Buryat oblast, Russia; see also Kjachta

Kysyls (Tribe), see Kyzyls

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

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

Kyzyls (Tribe); see also Kysyl; see Khakass

Kyzyljar, Ukraine, see Kyzyljar

Kyzyljar (Tartar name), Ukraine; see also Kyzyljar; see Melitopol

L

Labagienen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zalivino

Labiau (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Polessk

Laduschkin, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ladushkin

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

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

Langenfelde (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Belkino

Laptau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Muromsko(y)e

Lasdehnen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lazdehnen; see Krasnoznamensk

Lasdienellen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vishnevka

Lasdinehlen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vishnevka

Laugszargen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lauksargiai

Laukischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Saransko(y)e

Lauknen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gromovo

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

Lauksargiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lauksargiai

Lauth, Kaliningrad oblast, see Isakovo

Lazdehnen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lasdehnen; see Krasnoznamensk

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

Lbishchensk (-1939), Orel oblast, Kazakhstan; see also Lbischtschensk; 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 Ridder (1941), in Kazakhstan

Leninsk, formerly Assake (-1938), in Uzbekistan

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

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

Leninskij, Russia, see Leninsky

Leninskij, Tajikistan, see Leninsky

Leninsk-Kusnezskij, Kemerovo oblast, Russia; see also Kusnezskij, Leninsk-; Kuznetsky, Leninsk-; see Leninsk-Kuznetsky

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

Leninskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Leninsko(y)e

Leninsko(y)e, formerly Pokraken, then Weidenau (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Leninskoje

Leninsky, formerly Nishnestalinsk (-1962), in Yakutiya, Russia; see also Leninskij, Russia

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lermontowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lermontovo

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

Lesnoj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lesnoi

Lesnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lesno(y)e

Lesno(y)e, formerly Groß-Lenkeningken, then Groß-Lenkenau (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lesnoje

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

Lesosibirsk, formerly Maklakovo (-1975), in Russia

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

Lewobereshnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Levoberezhno(y)e

Lichtenhagen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yablonevo(y)e
Liebenfelde (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Zales'e
Lindenau, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross-Lindenau; Lindenau, Groß-; see Groß-Lindenau
Lindenau, Groß-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross-Lindenau; Lindenau, Gross-; see Groß-Lindenau
Lindenhorst, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zelenovo
Linkuhnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rzhevsko(y)e
Lipnjaki, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lipnyaki
Lipnyaki, formerly Drausen or Trausen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lipnjaki
Lipovka, formerly Guttawutschen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lipowka
Lipovo, formerly Ohldorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lipowo
Lipowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lipovka
Lipowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lipovo
Liski, formerly Georgiu-Dej or also Dshordshiu-Desh (1965-1990), in Romania
Liski, formerly Svoboda (1918-1943), in Voronezh oblast, Russia
Listvenno(y)e, formerly Schneckenmoor, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Listwennoje
Livensko(y)e, formerly Dreifurt, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Liwenskoje
Livensko(y)e, formerly Galbrasten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Liwenskoje
Listwennoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Listvenno(y)e
Liwenskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Livensko(y)e
Letno(y)e, formerly Tenkitten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ljotnoje
Ljotnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Letno(y)e
Ljublino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lyublino
Löbegallen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tolstovo
Löbenau (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Tolstovo
Logvino, formerly Medenau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Logwino
Logwino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Logvino
Lomonosov, formerly Oranienbaum [-1948; arose between 1710-1725 as Schloß (Castle) Oranienbaum], in Russia; see also Lomonsow
Lomonsow, Russia, see Lomonosov
Lompönen, 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
Löwenhagen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Komsomols'k
Lubki, Kaliningrad oblast; see Dubki
Luch, Krasnyy, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnyj Lutsch; Lutsch, Krasnyj; see Krasnyy Luch

Ludwigsort, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ladushkin
Lugansk, formerly Voroshilovgrad (1935-958 and 1970-1990), in Ukraine
Lugowen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tchaikovsko(y)e
Lugovo(y)e, formerly Bilderweitschen, then Bilderweiten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lugowoje
Lugovo(y)e, formerly Gutenfeld, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lugowoje
Lugowoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lugovo(y)e
Luisenberg (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 Lusawan; see Charenzavan
Lusawan (-1967), Armenia, see Lusawan
Lushki, formerly Tarputschen, in Kaliningrad oblast
Lüshun (Chinese name), Russia, see Port Arthur
Lutsch, Krasnyj, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnyj Lutsch, Luch, Krasnyy, see Krasnyy Luch
L'viv (Ukrainian name); see also Lvov (Russian name), Lwiw, Lemberg (German name), in Ukraine
L'vov, Ukraine; see also Lvov; see L'viv
L'vovsko(y)e, formerly Gudwallen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lwowskoje
Lwiw, Ukraine, see L'viv
Lwow, Ukraine, see Lvov
Lwowskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see L'vovsko(y)e
Lygove, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lygowe; see Tchaikovsko(y)e
Lygowe, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lygove
Lyublino, formerly Seerappen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ljublino

M

Macharadse (1934-1989), Georgia, Russia, see Makhharadse
Machatschkala, Russia, see Makhachkala
Mahilou, Belarus, see Mahilyou
Mahilyou, formerly Mohilev, in Belarus; see also Mahilou
Maiskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Maisko(y)e
Maisko(y)e, formerly Mallwischken or Malbwischken?, then Mallwen (1938-1945?), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Maiskoje
Majakowskij (1940-1991), Georgia, Russia, see Mayakovsky
Majakowskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mayakovsko(y)e
Majewka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ma(y)evka
Majowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mayovka
Makarow, formerly Suritoru (-1946; Japanese), Island of Sakhalin, Russia; see also Makarow
Makarow, Island of Sakhalin, Russia, see Makarov
Makejewka, Ukraine, see Make(y)evka

- Make(y)evka**, formerly D(i)mitri(y)evsko(y)e (-1931), in Ukraine; see also Makejewka
- Makhachkala**, formerly Petrovsk-Port (1922); in 1844, was founded as a military base by the name of Petrovsko(y)e, in Russia; see also Machatschkala
- Makharadse (1934-1989), Georgia, Russia**; see also Macharadse; see Osurgeti
- Maklakovo (-1975), Russia**, see also Maklakowo; see Lesosibirsk
- Maklakowo (-1975), Russia**, see Maklakovo
- Malbwischken, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Maisko(y)e
- Malinovka**, formerly Biot(c)hen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Malinowka
- Malinowka, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Malinovka
- Mallwen (1938-1945?), Kaliningrad oblast**, see Maisko(y)e
- Mallwischken, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Maisko(y)e
- Malomoshaiskoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Malomozhaisko(y)e
- Malomozhaisko(y)e**, formerly Budwehten or Budwethen, then Altenkirch (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Malomoshaiskoje
- Malorossy**, 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'iyisk, Khanty-; see Khanty- Mans'iyisk
- Mans'iyisk, Khanty-, Russia**; see also Chanty-Mansijsk; Mansijsk, Chanty-; see Khanty- Mans'iyisk
- Maoka (-1946; Japanese), Russia**, see Kholmisk
- 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; Nowyj Margelan; see Novyy Margelan
- Mari**, 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
- Marjino, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Mar'ino
- Marks, Russia**, see Marx
- Marksstat, Russia**, see also Marxstadt
- Markthausen (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast**, see Vysoko(y)e
- Marschalskoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Marshalsko(y)e
- Marschenen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Volochya(y)evsko(y)e
- Marschenen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Volochya(y)evsko(y)e
- Marshalsko(y)e**, formerly Gallgarben, then Gullgarben, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Marschalskoje
- Martvili**, formerly Gegechkori (1936-1999), in Georgia, Russia; see also Martwili
- Martwili, 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 Ischdagehlen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Matrosowo
- Matrosovo**, formerly Uggehnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Matrosowo
- Matrosowo, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Matrosovo
- Mattenau, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Ugryumovo Novo(y)e
- Mauenfelde, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Klyuchi
- Mayakovsko(y)e**, formerly Nemmersdorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Majakowskoje
- Mayakovsky (1940-1991), Georgia, Russia**; see also Majakowskij; see Baghdadi
- Ma(y)evka**, formerly Georgenburg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Majewka, Majowka, Mayovka
- Mayovka, Kaliningrad oblast**; see also Majowka; see Ma(y)evka
- Mechnikow, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Mekhnikov
- Medenau, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Logvino
- Medovo(y)e**, formerly Globuhnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Medowoje
- Medovo(y)e**, formerly Sollnicken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Medowoje
- Medowoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Medovo(y)e
- Medukallen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Kolzovsko(y)e
- Medvedizkaya, Ust- (-1923), Volgograd oblast, Russia**; see also Medwedizkaja, Ust-; Ust-Medwedizkaja; see Ust-Medvedizkaya
- Medwedizkaja, Ust- (-1923), Volgograd oblast, Russia**; see also Medvedizkaya, Ust-; Ust-Medwedizkaja; see Ust-Medvedizkaya
- Mehlauken, Kaliningrad oblast** see Zales'e
- Mehlkehmen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Kalinino
- Mekhnikov**, formerly Neuhäuser, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Mechnikow
- Melekess (-1972), Russia**, see Dimitrovgrad
- Melitopol**, formerly Novo-Alexandrovka (1841), in Ukraine; see also Kyzyl'yar (Tartar name)
- Melnikov(o)**, formerly Rudau (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Melnikow(o)
- Melnikow(o), Kaliningrad oblast**, see Melnikov(o)
- Memel (City), Lithuania**, see also Klaipeda
- Memel (River), Lithuania**; see also Nemunas (Lithuanian name) and Neman (Russian name) and Njemen (Germanized)

- Mendelejew, Russia**, see Mendele(y)ev
- Mendele(y)ev**, formerly Bondyushsky (-1967), in Tatarstan, Russia; see also Mendelejew
- Merv (-1937), Turkmenistan**; see also Merw; see Mari
- Merw (-1937), Turkmenistan**, see Merv
- Meshduretschensk, Russia**, see Mezhdurechensk
- Meshduretschje, Kaliningrad oblast**; see also Mezhdurech(y)e
- Mezhdurechensk**, formerly Olsheras (1946-1955), in Kemerovo oblast, Russia; see also Meshduretschensk
- Mezhdurech(y)e**, formerly Norkitten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Meshduretschje
- Micha Zchakaja (1933-1976), Georgia, Russia**; see also Zchakaja, Micha; Zkhakaya, Mikha; see Mikha Zkhakaya
- Michurinsk**, formerly Kozlov (-1932), in Russia; see also Mitschurinsk
- Mikha Zkhakaya (1933-1976), Georgia, Russia**; see also Micha Zchakaja; Zchakaja, Micha; Zkhakaya, Mikha; see Senaki
- Mikojan (1935-1957), Armenia**, see Mikoyan
- Mikojan-Schachar (1926-1944), Georgia, Russia**; see also Schachar, Mikojan-; Shakhar, Mikoyan-; see Mikoyan-Shakhar
- Mikolaiv (Ukrainian name with English spelling), Ukraine**, see Nikola(y)ev
- Mikolajiw (Ukrainian name with German spelling), Ukraine**, see Mikolaiv
- Mikoyan (1935-1957), Armenia**; see also Mikojan; see Yekhegnadsor
- Mikoyan-Shakhar (1926-1944), Georgia, Russia**; see also Mikojan-Schachar; Schachar, Mikojan-; Shakhar, Mikoyan-; see Karachayevsk
- Milluhnen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Ilyushino
- Minchenrode, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Zelenovo
- Minusa-Tartars (People)**; see also Minusa-Tataren; Tataren, Minusa-; Tatars, Minusa-; see Khakass
- Minusa-Tataren (People)**; see also Tartars, Minusa-; Tataren, Minusa-; see Minusa-Tartars
- Mirsachul (-1961), Uzbekistan**, see also Mirsatschul; see Gulistan
- Mirsatschul (-1961), Uzbekistan**, see Mirsachul
- Mirsojan (-1938), Kazakhstan**, see Mirzoyan
- Mirzoyan (-1938), Kazakhstan**; see also Mirsojan; see Taraz
- Mitschurinsk, Russia**, see Michurinsk
- Mocha (Reka) (-1929), Russia**; see also Motscha Reka; Reka, Mocha; Reka, Motscha; see Chapa(y)evka
- Mochowoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Mokhovo(y)e
- Mogiljow, Belarus**; see also Mogilyov, see Mohilev
- Mogilyov, Belarus**; see also Mogiljow, see Mohilev
- Mohilev, Belarus**; see also Mogilyov, Mogiljow, see Mahilyou
- Mokhovo(y)e**, formerly Wiskiauten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Mochowoje
- Mollehnen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Kashtanovka
- Molotov (1940-1957), Russia**; see also Molotow; see Perm
- Molotovsk (1940-1957), Russia**; see also Molotowsk; see Nolinsk
- Molotovsk (1938-1957), Russia**; see also Molotowsk; see Severodvinsk
- Molotow (1940-1957), Russia**, see Molotov
- Molotowsk, Russia**, see Molotovsk
- Molsehnen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Kosmodemyansko(y)e
- Monchegorsk**, formerly Monche Guba (-1937), in Russia; see also Montschegorsk
- Monche Guba (-1937), Russia**; see also Guba, Monche; Guba, Montsche; Montsche Guba; see Monchegorsk
- Montschegorsk, Russia**, see Monchegorsk
- Montsche Guba (-1937), Russia**; see also Guba, Monche; Guba, Montsche; see Monche Guba
- Mordovsko(y)e**, formerly Groß Legitten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Mordowskoje
- Mordowskoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Mordovsko(y)e
- Morskoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Morsko(y)e
- Morsko(y)e**, formerly Alt Pillkoppen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Morskoje
- Mosirnovyy**, formerly Klein-Gnie, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Mosirnowyj
- Mosirnowyj, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Mosirnovyy
- Moskovsk, Russia(?), Ukraine (?)**; see also Yekaterinoslav I; in 1786, Yekaterinoslav was moved near the fortress Bogorodizko(y)e (and thus to Novomoskovsk!?)
- Moskovsky (-1970), Andishan oblast, Uzbekistan**; see also Moscovskij; see Shakhrikhan
- Moscovskij (-1970), Andishan oblast, Uzbekistan**; see Moscovsky
- Mostovo(y)e**, formerly Altsköpen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Mostowoje
- Mostowoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Mostovo(y)e
- Motscha (Reka) (-1929), Russia**; see also Reka, Mocha; Reka, Motscha; see Mocha (Reka)
- Muchtuja (-1963), Yakutia, Russia**, see Mukhtuya
- Mühlhausen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Gvardeysko(y)e
- Mukachevo (Ukrainian name), Ukraine**; see also Mukatschewo, Munkachevo
- Mukatschewo, Ukraine**, see Mukachevo
- Mukhtuya (-1963), Yakutia, Russia**; see also Muchtuja; see Lensk
- Mulden, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Perevalovo
- Muldszen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Perevalovo
- Müнденhöhe, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Poltavsko(y)e
- Munkachevo (Russian name), Ukraine**; see also Munkatschewo, Mukachevo
- Munkatschewo, Ukraine**, see Munkachevo
- Murmansk**, formerly Romanov-na-Murmane or Romanovsk (1917), in Russia
- Muromskoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Muromsko(y)e
- Muromsko(y)e**, formerly Laptau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Muromskoje

Mysovka, formerly Karkeln, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Mysowka
Mysowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mysovka
Mys Taran, formerly Brüsterort, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Taran, Mys

N

Nabereschnyje Tschelny, Russia; see also Chelny, Naberezhny(y)e; Tschelny, Nabereschnyje; see Naberezhny(y)e Chelny
Naberezhny(y)e Chelny, formerly Brezhnev (1982-1988), in Russia; see also Chelny, Naberezhny(y)e; Nabereschnyje Tschelny; Tschelny, Naberezhnyje
Nachimowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nakhimovo
Nadeshdino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nadezhdino
Nadeshdinsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nadezhdinsk
Nadezhdino, formerly Kutschitten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nadeshdino
Nadezhdinsk (1926-1934 and 1937-1939), Russia; see also Nadeshdinsk; see Serov
Naichoro (-1946; Japanese), Russia, see Gornozaovodsk
Najosi (-1946; Japanese), Russia, see Lesogorsk
Nakhimovo, formerly Klein-Scharlack, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nachimowo
Natiskiai, formerly Nattkischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Natsikaj
Natsikaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Natsikiai
Nattkischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Natsikiai
Nautzken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dobrino
Navoi, formerly Kermine (-1958), in Uzbekistan; see also Nawoj
Nawoj, Uzbekistan, see Navoi
Nekrasovo, formerly Karpoven, then Karpauen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nekrasowo
Nekrasovo, formerly Polleiken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nekrasowo
Nekrasovo, formerly Schaaken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nekrasowo
Nekrasowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nekrasovo
Neman, formerly Rag(a)nita, then Ragnit (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Njeman, 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
Nemerzata, 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 Nesterow
Nesterov, formerly Stallupö(h)nen or Stalluponen, then Ebenrode (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also

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
Neunassau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Privol'no(y)e
Neurinderort, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zalivino
Neurugeln, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ruguliai
Neutief, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kosa
Neu Weynthen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Weynthen, Neu; see Istok
Nevdubstroj (-1953?), Russia; see also Newdubstroj; see Kirovsk
Nevesk, formerly Chonto (-1946; Japanese), in Russia; see also Newesk
Nevinsky, Verkhny-, Russia; see also Newinskij, Werchnij-; Werchnij-Newinskij; see Verkhny-Nevinsky
Nevskoye, formerly Pillupöhnen 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- Newskoje; Alexandro-Newskoje; Nevsko(y)e, Alexandro-; Newskoje, Aleksandro-; Newskoje, Alexandro-; see Alexandro-Nevsko(y)e
Nevsko(y)e, Alexandro-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Aleksandro-Nevsko(y)e; Aleksandro- Newskoje; Alexandro-Newskoje; Nevsko(y)e, Aleksandro-; Newskoje, Aleksandro-; Newskoje, Alexandro-; see Alexandro-Nevsko(y)e
Newdubstroj (-1953?), Russia, see Nevdubstroj
Newesk, Russia, see Nevesk
Newinskij, Werchnij-, Russia; see also Nevinsky, Verkhny-; Werchnij-Newinskij; see Verkhny-Nevinsky
Newskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nevsko(y)e
Newskoje, Aleksandro-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Aleksandro-Nevsko(y)e; Aleksandro- Newskoje; Alexandro-Newskoje; Nevsko(y)e, Aleksandro-; Nevsko(y)e, Alexandro-; Newskoje, Alexandro-; see Alexandro-Nevsko(y)e
Newskoje, Alexandro-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Aleksandro-Nevsko(y)e; Aleksandro- Newskoje; Alexandro-Newskoje; Nevsko(y)e, Aleksandro-; Nevsko(y)e, Alexandro-; Newskoje, Aleksandro-; see Alexandro-Nevsko(y)e
Nida, Lithuania, see Neringa
Nidden, Lithuania, see Neringa
Ni(e)buds(c)hen, see Krasnogorsko(y)e
Ni(e)buds(c)hen, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross Ni(e)buds(c)hen; Ni(e)buds(c)hen, Groß-; see Groß Ni(e)buds(c)hen
Ni(e)buds(c)hen Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross Ni(e)buds(c)hen; Ni(e)buds(c)hen, Gross; see Groß Ni(e)buds(c)hen
Nikitin Rog, Ukraine; see also Rog, Nikitin; see Nikopol

Nikitovka, formerly Uszpiaunen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nitikowka

Nikitowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nikitovka

Nikolajew, Ukraine, see Nikola(y)ev

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

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

Nikola(y)ev, 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-; Nowo-Nikolajewsk; see Novo-Nikola(y)evsk

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

Nikolsk (-1926), Russia, see Ussuryysk

Nikolsk-Ussurijskij (1926-1935), Russia; see also Ussurijskij, Nikolsk-; Ussuryysk, Nikolsk-; see Nikolsk-Ussuryysk

Nikolsk-Ussuryyskij (1926-1935), Russia; see also Nikolsk-Ussurijskij; Ussurijskij, Nikolsk-; Ussuryysk, Nikolsk-; see Ussuryysk

Nikopol, formerly Nikitin Rog, in Ukraine

Nimmersatt (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Nemerzata

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

Nishnestalinsk (-1962), Yakutia, Russia, see Leninsky

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

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

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

Niwenskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nivensko(y)e

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

Nizhny-Nowgorod, formerly Gorky (1932-1990), in Russia; see also Nishnij-Nowgorod; Nowgorod, Nizhny-; Nowgorod, Nishnij-

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

Nochtschuo (People), see Nokhchuo

Noda (-1946; Japanese), Island of Sakhalin, Russia, see Chekhov

Noginsk, formerly Bogorodsk (-1930), in Russia

Nokhchi (People); see also Nochtschi; see Ishkeria

Nokchuo (People); see also Nochtschuo; see Ishkeria

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

Noraschen (-1964), Azerbaijan, see Shakhrikhan

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 Nowaja; Bukhara, Novaya; Nowaja Buchara; see Kagan

Novaya Derevnja, formerly Alt Gertlaucken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Derevnja, Novaya; Derewnja, Nowaja; Nowaja Derewnja

Novaya, Ovrashnaya, formerly Blumenbach, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nowaja, Owrashnaja; Owrashnaja Nowaja; see Ovrashnaya Novaya

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

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

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

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

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

Novoaltaysk, formerly Chesnokovka (1962), in Russia; see also Nowoaltaisk

Novoosovsk, formerly Novonikola(y)evsk (-1920) and Budennovka (1920-1958?), in Ukraine; see also Nowoosowsk

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

Novodvinsk, formerly Pervomaysky (-1977), in Arkhangels'k oblast, Russia; see also Nowodvinsk

Novograd Volhynsk, formerly Zwiahel and Zwhil; also Swehl and Swell (Germanized), in Ukraine; see also Nowograd Wolhynsk; Volhynsk, Novograd; Wolhynsk Nowograd

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

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

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

Novomariinsk (-1923), Russia; see also Nowomarijinsk; see Anadyr

Novomoskovsk, formerly Bobriki (1934), Stalinogorsk (1934-1961); in common parlance also called Samar', in Tula oblast, Russia; see also Nowomoscowsk

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

Novonikola(y)evsk (-1920), Ukraine, see also Nowonikolajewsk; see Novoasovsk

Novoroisysk (1799-1802), Ukraine, see also Noworojsijsk; see Dniepropetrovsk

Novoshakhtinsk, formerly Komintern (1938-1943?), in Rostov oblast, Russia; see also Nowoschachtinsk

Novosibirsk, formerly Novo Nikola(y)evsk (1925), in Russia; see also Nowosibirsk

Novospassovka (-1939), Russia; see also Nowospassowka; see Ossipenko

Novo-Stro(y)evo, formerly Trempen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nowo-Strojewo; Strojewo, Nowo-; Stro(y)evo, Novo-

Novotroitsko(y)e (-1935), Ukraine; see also Nowotroizkoje; see Sokuluk

Novourgench (-1929), Uzbekistan; see also Nowourgentsch; see Urgench

Novo(y)e, Ugrjumowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Nowoje, Ugrijumowo; Ugrijumowo Nowoje; see Ugrjumowo Novo(y)e

Novyy Chardshou (-1937), Turkmenistan; see also Chardshou, Novyy; Nowyj Tschardshou; Tschardshou, Nowyj; see Chardshou

Novyy Margelan (-1907), Uzbekistan; see also Margelan, Novyy; Margelan, Nowij; Nowij Margelan; see Fergana

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

Nowaja Derewnja, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Derewnya, Novaya; Derewnja, Nowaja; see Novaya Derewnya

Nowaja Owrashnaja, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Novaya, Ovrashnaya; Owrashnaja Nowaja; see Ovrashnaya Novaya

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

Nowgorod (- ca. 1998), Russia, see Novgorod

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

Nowgorod, Weliki, Russia; see also Novgorod, Weliki; Weliki Nowgorod; see Weliki Novgorod

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

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

Nowoaltaisk, Russia, see Novoaltaysk

Nowoasowsk, Ukraine, see Novoasovsk

Nowo-Bobrujsk, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bobruisk, Novo-; Bobrujsk, Nowo-; see Novo- Bobruisk

Nowo-Cholmogory (1584-1613), Russia; see also Cholmogory, Nowo-; Kholmogory, Novo-; see Novo-Kholmogory

Nowodwinsk, Arkhangels'k oblast, Russia, see Novodvinsk

Nowograd Wolhynsk, Ukraine; see also Volhynsk, Novograd; Wolhynsk, Nowograd; see Novograd Volhynsk

Nowoje, Ugrijumowo, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Novo(y)e, Ugrjumowo; Ugrijumowo Nowoje; see Ugrjumowo Novo(y)e

Nowo-Kolchosnoje, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kolchosnoje, Nowo-; Kolkhozno(y)e, Novo-; see Novo-Kolkhozno(y)e

Nowokuznezsk, Russia, see Novokuznetsk

Nowomarijinsk (-1923), Russia, see Novomariinsk

Nowomoskowsk, Russia, see Novomoscowsk

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

Nowonikolajewsk (-1920), Ukraine, see Novonikola(y)evsk

Noworojsijsk (1799-1802), Ukraine, see Novoroisysk

Nowoschachtinsk, Russia, see Novoshakhtinsk

Novosibirsk, Russia, see Novosibirsk

Nowospassowka (-1939), Russia, see Novospassovka

Nowo-Strojewo, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Strojewo, Nowo-; Stro(y)evo, Novo-; see Novo- Stro(y)evo

Nowotroizkoje (-1935), Ukraine, see Novotroitsko(y)e

Nowourgentsch (-1929), Uzbekistan, see Novourgench

Nowyj Margelan (-1907), Uzbekistan; see also Margelan, Nowyj; Margelan, Novyy; see Novyy Margelan

Nowyj Tschardshou (-1937), Turkmenistan; see also Chardshou, Novyy; Tschardshou, Nowyj; see Novyy Chardshou

Nucha (-1968), Azerbaijan, see Nukha

Nuhr, Klein-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Klein-Nuhr

Nukha (-1968), Azerbaijan; see also Nucha; see Sheki

N(y)eman, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Neman; see Njeman

N(y)eman (River), Lithuania; see also Neman; see Njeman

N(y)emansko(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nemansko(y)e

O

Obdorsk (-1953), Russia, see Salekhard

Ober-Eiβeln, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Eiβeln, Ober-; see Garino

Obiralovka (-1939), Moscow oblast, Russia; see also Obiralowka; see Zheleznodorozhnyj

Obiralowka (-1939), Moscow oblast, Russia; see Obiralovka

- Ochotnoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Okhotno(y)e
- Ochtirka, Ukraine**, see Okhtirka
- Ochtolite, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Okhtolite
- Odessoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Odessko(y)e
- Odessko(y)e**, formerly Parnehen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Odessoje
- Ogly, Dshalil- (-1924), Armenia**, see Dshalil-Ogly
- Ogu, Kotur, Ukraine**, see Kotur Ogu
- Oguz**, formerly Wartaschen (-1992), in Azerbaijan
- Ohldorf, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Lipovo
- Oirot-Tura (-1948), Russia**; see also Tura, Oirot-; see Gorno Altaysk
- Okhotno(y)e**, formerly Gerhardsgrund, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ochotnoje
- Okhtirka (Ukrainian name with English spelling)**, see also Ahtirka (Russian name with German spelling), Akhtirka (Russian name with English spelling), Ochtirka (Ukrainian name with German spelling), in Ukraine
- Okhtolite, Kaliningrad oblast**; see also Ochtolite; see Progress
- Oktemberian (1932-1996?), Armenia**, see Armavir
- Oktjabrsk, Aktyubinsk oblast, Kazakhstan**, see Oktyabr'sk
- Oktjabrskoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Oktyabr'sko(y)e
- Oktyabr'sk**, formerly Kandagach (-1967), in Aktyubinsk oblast, Kazakhstan; see also Oktjabrsk
- Oktyabr'sko(y)e**, formerly Alt Weynthen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Oktjabrskoje
- 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
- Olechow, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Olekhovo
- Olekhovo**, formerly Grieben, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Olechovo
- Oleksandria, Ukraine**; see also Aleksandria, Aleksandrija, Alexandrija, Oleksandrija, Olexandria, Olexandrija; see Alexandria
- Oleksandrija, Ukraine**; see also Alekssandria, Aleksandrija, Alxandrija, Oleksandria, Olexandria, Olexandrij; see Alexandria
- Olexandria, Ukraine**; see also Aleksandria, Aleksandrija, Alexandrija, Oleksandria, Oleksandrija, Olexandrija, see Alexandria
- Olexandrija (Ukrainian name), Ukraine**; see also Aleksandria, Aleksandrija, Alexandrija; Oleksandria, Oleksandrija, Olexandria; see Alexandria
- Oliwopol (-1939?), Nikola(y)ev oblast, Ukraine**; see also Oliwopol; see Pervomaysk
- Oliwopol (-1939?), Nikola(y)ev oblast, Ukraine**, see Oliwopol
- Ol'khovatka**, formerly Groß-Waltersdorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Olchowatka
- Ol'khovatka**, formerly Walterkehr(en), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Olchowatka
- Olsheras (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, Ksil-, Kazakhstan**, see Ksil-Orda
- Orde, Ust-, Russia**, see Ust-Orde
- Ordschonikidze**, see Ordzhonikidze
- Ordynskij, 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
- Ordzhonikidze (1949-1989), Georgia, Russia**; see also Ordschonikidze; see Charagauli
- Ordzhonikidze (-1944), Don district, Ukraine**; see also Ordschonikidze; see Yenak(y)evo
- Ordzhonikidze (1931-1944 and 1954-1990 or 1957? - 1991), Russia**; see also Ordschonikidze; see Vladikavkaz
- Ordzhonikidzeabad (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
- Oreshkek (1323), Russia**, see Petrokrepost
- Orjol, Russia**; see also Oryol; see Orel
- Orlov**, formerly Khalturin (1923-1992), in Kirov oblast, Russia; see also Orlov
- Orlow, Kirov oblast, Russia**, see Orlov
- Ornovo, Kaliningrad oblast**, see also Ornowo; see Rodniki
- Ornowo, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Ornowo
- Oryol, Russia**, see also Orjol; see Orel
- Oserki, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Ozerki, Ozyorky
- Oserk, Kaliningrad oblast**; see also Ozersk, Ozyorsk
- Osinovka**, formerly Stampelken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Osinowka
- Osinowka, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Osinovka
- 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
- Ostjako-Wogulsk (-1940), Russia**, see also Vogulsk, Ostyako-; Wogulsk, Ostjako-; see Ostyako-Vogulsk
- Ostradirwen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Usenai
- Ostrogoshskoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Ostrogozhsko(y)e
- Ostrogozhsko(y)e**, formerly Rucken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ostrogoshskoje
- Ostyako-Vogulsk (-1940), Russia**; see also Ostjako-Wogulsk; Vogulsk, Ostyako-; Wogulsk, Ostjako-; see Khanty-Mansiysk
- Osurgeti**, formerly Makharadse (1934-1989), in Georgia, Russia

Otomari (1946; Japanese), Russia, see Korsakov
Otradnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Otradno(y)e
Otradno(y)e, formerly Kunigehlen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Otradnoje
Otradno(y)e, formerly Stroppau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Otradnoje
Ovidiopol, also called Widerpol by German Russians, in Ukraine
Ovrazhnaya Novaya, formerly Blumenbach, in Kaliningrad oblast, see also Owrashnaya Nowaja; Novaya, Ovrazhnaya; Nowaja, Owrashnaja
Owrashnaya Nowaja, 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 Oserki
Ozyorsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ozersk

P, Q

Pabbeln, Kaliningrad oblast, see Karamyshevo
Pabuduppen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krain(y)e(y)e
Pagegiai, formerly Pogegen, in Kaliningrad oblast
Pagegiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pagegiai
Pakamonen, Kaliningrad oblast; see Pakamoniai
Pakamoniai, formerly Pakamonen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pakamoniaj
Pakamoniaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pakamoniai
Paldiski, formerly Baltischport (-1945?), in Estonia
Palmnicken (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Yantarnyy
Pamletten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Barsunovka
Panfilov, formerly Dsharkent (-1942), in Kazakhstan; see also Panfilow
Panfilow, Kazakhstan, see Panfilow
Pareyken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zelyono(y)e
Parnehen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnyy Yar
Parnehen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Odessko(y)e
Pärnu, Estonia; see also Pernau (German name), Pjarnu, Pyarnu
Partizansk, formerly Suchan (-1972), in Primorsk oblast, Russia
Parusnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Parusno(y)e
Parusno(y)e, formerly Gaffken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Parusnoje
Paschken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Plaskiai
Pasiliskiai, formerly Paszelischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pasiliskiaj
Pasiliskiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pasiliskiai
Pasisiai, formerly Paszieszen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pasisiaj

Pasisiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pasisiai
Paskalwen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dubki
Paszelischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pasiliskiai
Paszieszen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pasisiai
Paterswalde, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bol'shaya Polyana
Pavlodar, founded in 1720 as Koryakovsky Forpost, in Kazakhstan; see also Pawlodar
Pavlovsk, formerly Sluzk (1918-1944), in Leningrad oblast, Russia; see also Pawlovsk
Pawlodar, Kazakhstan, see Pavlodar
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
Perejaslaw (-1943), Ukraine, see Pereyaslav
Perejaslaw-Chmelnizkij, Ukraine; see also Chmelnizkij, Perejaslaw-; Khmel'nyts'kyy, Pereyaslav-; see Pereyaslav-Khmel'nyts'kyy
Pereslawskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pereslawsko(y)e
Pereyaslav (-1943), Ukraine; see also Perejaslaw; see Pereyaslav-Khmel'nyts'kyy
Pereyaslav-Khmel'nyts'kyy, formerly Pereyaslav (-1943), in Ukraine; see also Chmelnizkij, Perejaslaw-; Perejaslaw-Chmelnizkij; Khmel'nyts'kyy, Pereyaslav-
Pereslawsko(y)e, formerly Drugehnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pereslawskoje
Perevalovo, formerly Muldszen or Mulden, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Perewalovo
Perewalowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Perevalovo
Perm, founded in 1723 as Yagoshikha (-1781), then was named Molotov (1940-1957), in Russia
Permskoje (-1932), Russia, see Permsko(y)e
Permsko(y)e (-1932), Russia; see also Permskoje; see Komsomolsk na Amure
Pernau (German name), Estonia, see also Pjarnu, Pyarnu; see Pärnu
Perovsk (-1925), Kazakhstan, see also Perowsk; see Kyzyl-Orda
Perowsk, Kazakhstan, see Perovsk
Pervomaysk, formerly Oliviopol (-1939?), in Nikola(y)ev oblast, Ukraine; see also Perwomajsk
Pervomaysk, formerly Petromarievka (-1939?), in Lugansk oblast, Ukraine; see also Perwomajsk
Pervomaysk, formerly Tashino (-1951), in Nizhnegorod oblast, Russia; see also Perwomajsk
Pervomaysky (-1977), Arkhangels'k oblast, Russia; see also Perwomajskij; see Novodvinsk
Perwomajsk, Russia, see Pervomaysk
Perwomajsk, Ukraine, see Pervomaysk
Perwomajskij (-1977), Arkhangels'k oblast, Russia, see Pervomaysky
Pesochnaya (-1936), Russia; see also Pesotschnaja; see Kirov

Pesotschnaja (-1936), Russia, see Pesochnaya
Peterhof (-1944), Russia, see Petrodvorez
Petersburg, Russia; see also St. Petersburg; see Sankt Petersburg
Petersdorf, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kuybyshevsko(y)e
Petrelini, formerly Petrellen, in Kaliningrad oblast
Petrellen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Petrelini
Petroaleksandrovsk (-1920), Uzbekistan; see also Petroaleksandrovsk; Petroalexandrovsk; see Petroalexandrovsk
Petroaleksandrovsk (-1920), Uzbekistan; see also Petroaleksandrovsk; Petroalexandrovsk; see Petroalexandrovsk
Petroalexandrovsk (-1920), Uzbekistan; see also Petroaleksandrovsk; Petroaleksandrovsk; Petroalexandrovsk; see Turtkul
Petroalexandrovsk (-1920), Uzbekistan; see also Petroaleksandrovsk; Petroaleksandrovsk; see Petroalexandrovsk
Petrodvorez, formerly Peterhof (1944), in Russia; see also Petrodworez
Petrodworez, Russia, see Petrodvorez
Petrograd (1914-1924), Russia, see Sankt Petersburg
Petrokrepost, formerly Oreshkek (1323), Nöteborg (1611) and Schlisselburg, i.e., Schlüsselburg (1702-1944), in Russia
Petromarievka (-1939?), Lugansk oblast, Ukraine; see also Petromariwka; see Pervomaysk
Petromariwka (-1939?), Ukraine, see Petromarievka
Petropavl, formerly Petropavlovsk (ca.1991), in Kazakhstan; see also Petropawl
Petropavlovsk (- ca. 1991), Kazakhstan; see also Petropawlovsk; see Petropavl
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, formerly Petropavlovskiy Port (-1924), in Russia; see also Kamchatskiy, Petropavlovsk-; Kamtschatskiy, Petropawlovsk-; Petropawlovsk-Kamtschatskiy
Petropavlovsko(y)e, formerly Groß Schillehnen, then Groß Schollen (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Petropawlovskoje
Petropavlovskiy Port (-1924), Russia, see also Petropawlovskiy Port; Port, Petropawlovskiy; Port, Petropavlovskiy; see Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy
Petropawl, Kazakhstan, see Petropavl
Petropawlovsk (ca. 1991), Kazakhstan, see Petropavlovsk
Petropawlovsk-Kamtschatskiy, Russia; see also Kamchatskiy, Petropavlovsk; Kamtschatskiy, Petropawlovsk; see Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy
Petropawlovskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Petropavlovsko(y)e
Petropawlovskiy Port (-1924), Russia; see also Port, Petropavlovskiy; Port, Petropawlovskiy; see Petropavlovskiy Port
Petropol, Russia, see Sankt Petersburg
Petrovo, formerly Fuchsberg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Petrowo

Petrovsko(y)e, Russia; see also Petrowskoje; see Makhachkala
Petrovsk-Port (-1922), Russia; see also Petrowsk-Port; Port, Petrovsk-; Port, Petrowsk-; see Makhachkala
Petrowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Petrovo
Petrowskoje, Russia, see Petrovsko(y)e
Petrovsk-Port (-1922), Russia; see also Port, Petrovsk-; Port, Petrovsk-; see Petrovsk-Port
Petsamo (-1948; Finnish), Russia, see Pechenga
Petschenga, Russia, see Pechenga
Peyse, Kaliningrad oblast, see Komsomols'k
Pik Imeni Ismail Samani (1998-) (Mountain), formerly Garmo (-1925), Pik Stalina (1925 or 1933? -1959), Pik Kommunizma (1959 or 1962? -1993), Qullai Garmo (-1997), in Tajikistan; see also Imeni Ismail Samani, Pik; Ismail Samani, Pik Imeni; Samani, Pik Imeni Ismail
Pik Kommunisma (1959-1993) (Mountain), Tajikistan; see also Kommunisma, Pik; see Pik Kommunizma
Pik Kommunizma (1959-1993) (Mountain), Tajikistan; see also Kommunizma, Pik; see Pik Imeni Ismail Samani
Pik Stalina (1925-1959) (Mountain), Tajikistan; see also Stalina, Pik; see Pik Imeni Ismail Samani
Pillau (-1936), Kaliningrad oblast, see Baltiysk
Pillau, Seestadt (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Seestadt Pillau
Pillkallen (-1938), Kaliningrad oblast, see Dobrovol'sk
Pillkopen, Alt, Kaliningrad oblast, see Alt Pillkopen
Pillupönnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nevsko(y)e
Pilluponen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nevsko(y)e
Pionerskiy, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pionerskiy
Pionerskiy, formerly Neukuhren (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pionerskiy
Pischpek (-1926), Kirghizia, see Pishpek
Pishpek (-1926), Kirghizia; see also Pischpek; see Bishkek
Pismjanka, Nowaja (-1941), Tartastan, Russia; see also Nowaja Pismjanka; Pismyanka, Novaya; see Novaya Pismyanka
Pismyanka, Novaya (-1941), Tartastan, Russia; see also Nowaja Pismjanka; Pismjanka, Nowaja; see Novaya Pismyanka
Pisserkeim, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gusev
Pjandsh, Tajikistan, see Pyandzh
Pjarnu (Russian name with German spelling); see also Pärnu, Pernau; see Pyarnu
Pjatoroshnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pyatoroshno(y)e
Plaskiai, formerly Paschken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Plaskiaj
Plaskiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Plaskiai
Platupönen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Iskrovo
Pleskau (German name), Russia, see also Pskov
Plibischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Glushkovo
Plicken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Plikiai
Plikiai, formerly Plicken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Plikiaj
Plikiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Plikiai

Plodovo(y)e, formerly Kastaunen, 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 Baitschen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Podgorowka

Podgorowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Podgorovka

Podlipki (-1936), Russia, see Korolev

Pogegen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pagegiai

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

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

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

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

Pogranitschnyj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pogranichnyy

Pokraken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Leninsko(y)e

Pokrowsk (-1931), Russia; see also Pokrowsk; see Engels

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

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

Pokrowsk (-1931), Russia, see Pokrowsk

Pokrowskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pokrowsko(y)e

Pokryshkino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pokryshkino

Pokryshkino, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pokryshkino; see Pushkino

Polennen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kruglovo

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

Poljana, Bolschaja, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Bolschaja Poljana; Polyana Bol'shaya; see Bol'shaya Polyana

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

Polleiken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nekrasovo

Poltavsko(y)e, formerly Groß Rudszén, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Poltawskoje

Poltavsko(y)e, formerly Mündenhöhe, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Poltawskoje

Poltawskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Poltavsko(y)e

Poljarnyj, Russia, see Polyarnyj

Poltorazk (1919-1927), Turkmenistan, see Ashkhabad

Polyana, Bol'shaya-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bolschaja Poljana; Poljana, Bolschaja-; see Bol'shaya Polyana

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

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

also Poljarnyj

Popehnen, 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)e, Poretschje

Porech(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Poretschje; see Porech'e

Poretschje, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Porech(y)e; see Porech'e

Poronajsk, Russia, see Poronaysk

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

Porsy (-1935), Turkmenistan, see Kalinin

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

Port, Petropavlovsky, Russia; see also Petropawlowskij-Port; Port, Petropawlowskij; see Petropavlovsky Port

Port, Petropawlowskij, Russia; see also Petropawlowskij-Port; Port, Petropavlovsky; see Petropavlovsky Port

Port, Petrovsk- (-1922), Russia; see also Petrowsk-Port; Port, Petrovsk-; see Petrovsk-Port

Port, Petrovsk- (-1922), Russia; see also Petrowsk-Port; Port, Petrovsk-; see Petrovsk-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

Powarowka, 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 Prawidino

Prawdinsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pravdinsk

Prawidino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pravidino

Pregelswalde, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zarech'e

Preil, Kaliningrad oblast, see Preila

Preila, formerly Preil, in Kaliningrad oblast

Preußisch Eylau, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Eylau, Preußisch; "Prussian" Eylau; see Bagrationovsk

Prichyaly, formerly Inse, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pritschjali

Pridoroshoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pridoroshno(y)e

Pridoroshno(y)e, formerly Seszlacken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pridoroshoje

Priekule, formerly Prökuls, in Kaliningrad oblast

Prigorodnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Prigorodno(y)e

Prigorodno(y)e, formerly Schützenort, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Prigorodnoje

Prikumsk (1957-1973), Ukraine, see Budennovsk

Primorje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Primor(y)e

Primor(y)e, formerly Groß Kuhren, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Primorje

Primorsk, formerly Fischhausen (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast

Primors, formerly Kojwisto (-1948; Finnish), in Russia

Primorskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Primorsko(y)e

Primorsko(y)e, formerly Wolittnick, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Primorskoje

Priosorje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Priosyor(y)e

Priosjorskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Priosyorsko(y)e

Priosyor(y)e, formerly Argendorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Priosorje

Priosaursko(y)e, formerly Gerwischkehmen, then Gerwen (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Priosjorskoje

Priozersk, formerly Keksgolm (-1948?), in Russia

Priozersko(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast, see Priosaursko(y)e

Prischib (-1919), Volgograd oblast, Russia, see Leninsk

Pritschjaly, Kaliningrad oblast, see Prichyaly

Privol'no(y)e, formerly Neunassau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Priwolnoje

Priwolnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Privol'no(y)e

Progress, formerly Okhtolite and Auklitten, in Kaliningrad oblast

Prochladnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Prohladno(y)e

Prohladno(y)e, formerly Kallningken or Kattningken?, then Herdenau (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Prochladnoje

Prökuls, Kaliningrad oblast, see Priekule

Pronitten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Slavyansko(y)e

Propojsk (-1945), Belarus, see Propoysk

Propoysk (-1945), Belarus; see also Propojsk; see Slavgorod

Proskurov (-1954), Ukraine; see also Proskurow; see Khmel'nyts'kyj

Proskurow (-1954), Ukraine, see Proskurov

Prshevsk (1889-1921 and 1939 - ca. 1991 or 1995?), Kyrgyztan; see also Prshewalsk; see Karakol

Prshewalsk, (1889-1921 and 1939 - ca. 1991 or 1995?), Kyrgyztan; see Preshevalsk

Prudy, Chisty(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Prudy, Tschistyje; Tschistyje Prudy; see Chisty(y)e Prudy

Prudy, Tschistyje, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Prudy, Chisty(y)e; Tschistyje Prudy; see Chisty(y)e Prudy

Prussian Eylau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Preußisch Eylau

Pskov (Russian name), Russia; see also Pleskau, Pskow

Pskovsko(y)e, formerly Friedrichsberg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pskowskoje

Pskow, Russia, see Pskov

Pskovskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pskovsko(y)e

Pugachov, formerly Nikola(y)evsk (-1918), in Saratov oblast, Russia; see also Pugatschow

Pugatschow, Russia, see Pugachov

Pulin (-1935), Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, see Chervonoarmi'sk

Puschdorf, Ukraine, see Pushkarevo

Puschkarewo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pushkarevo

Puschkin, Russia, see Pushkin

Puschkino, Azerbaijan, see Pushkino

Puschkino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pushkino

Pushkarevo, formerly Puschdorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Puschkarewo

Pushkin, formerly Zarsko(y)e Selo (-1918), then Detsko(y)e Selo (-1937), Sofia (?) (?-?), in Russia; see also Puschkin

Pushkino, formerly Göritten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Puschkino

Pushkino, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pokryshkino

Pushkino, formerly Posmahlen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Puschkino

Pushkino (1966-1992), Azerbaijan; see also Puschkino; see Biläsuvar

Pyandzh, formerly Sary Komar (-1931), Baumanabad (1931-1936) and Kirovabad (1936-1963), in Tajikistan; see also Pjandsh

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, Qullai; see Pik Imeni Ismail Samani

R

Radenau (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Vesново

Radszen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vesново

Radushnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Raduzhno(y)e

Raduzhno(y)e, formerly Rominten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Radushnoje

Radzivilov (-1939), Rovenki oblast, Ukraine; see also Radziwilow; see Chervonoarmi'sk

Radziwilow (-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

Ramutsiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ramutsiai

Ramutten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ramutsiai

Ranenburg (-1948), Lipetsk oblast, Russia, see Chaplygin

Rantau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zaostrov(y)e

Rantuva, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zaostrov(y)e

Rasino, formerly Doristhal, in Kaliningrad oblast

Rastjapino (-1929), Nizhny-Novgorod oblast, Russia, see Rastyapino

Rastyapino (-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 Bereshki

Reka, Mocha (-1928), Russia; see also Motscha Reka; Reka, Motscha; see Mocha Reka

Reka, Motscha (-1928), Russia; see also Motscha Reka; Reka, Mocha; see Mocha Reka

Reka, Sholtaja (-1957), Ukraine; see also Reka, Sholtaya; Sholtaja Reka; see Sholtaya Reka

Reka, Sholtaya (-1957), Ukraine; see also Reka, Sholtaja; Sholtaja Reka; see Sholtaya Reka

Repino, formerly Enzuhnen, then Rodebach (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast

Reval (-1946), Estonia, see Tallinn

Ribbenau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uvarovo

Ridder (-1941), Kazakhstan, see Leninogorsk

Rimkai, formerly Karlsberg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Rimkaj

Rimkaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rimkai

Rippen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sovkhozno(y)e

Rivne (Ukrainian name), Ukraine; see also Rivne, Rovno, Rowno

Riwne, Ukraine, see also Rovno; see Rivne

Rjabinowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ryabinovka

Rodebach (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Repino

Rodebach, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chkalovo

Rodniki, formerly Arnau, then Orново, in Kaliningrad oblast

Rodos (River), Ukraine, see Berezan

Rog, Nikitin, Ukraine, see Nikitin Rog

Rokingen (1942-1945), Kaliningrad oblast, see Vladimirov(o)

Romanov-na-Murmane, Russia; see also Romanow-na-Murmane; see Murmansk

Romanovo, formerly Pobethen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Romanowo

Romanovsk (-1917), Russia; see also Romanowsk; see Murmansk

Romanovsky-Khutor (-1920), Krasnodar Kray, Russia, see also Chutor, Romanovskij-; Khutor, Romanovsky-; Romanovskij-Chutor; see Kropotkin

Romanow-na-Murmane, Russia, see Romanov-na-Murmane

Romanowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Romanovo

Romanowsk (-1917), Russia, see Romanovsk

Romanovskij-Chutor (-1920), Krasnodar Kray, Russia; see also Chutor, Romanovskij-; Khutor, Romanovsky-; see Romanovsky-Khutor

Romen, Ukraine, see Romny

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

Romny, formerly Romen, in Ukraine

Rosenberg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sopkino

Rossitten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bogatovo

Rossitten (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Rybachiy

Roßblinde, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kubanovka

Rovno (Ukrainian name with English spelling), Ukraine; see also Rivne, Riwne, Rowno

Rowno (Ukrainian name with German spelling),

Ukraine; see also Rivne, Riwne; see Rovno

Rshewskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rzhewsko(y)e

Rucken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ostrogozhsko(y)e

Rudakovo, formerly Ruddecken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Rudakowo

Rudakowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rudakovo

Rudau (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Melnikov(o)

Ruddecken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rudakovo

Rudniki Turinskije (-1944), Russia; see also Rudniki, Turinski(y)e; Turinskije Rudniki; see Turinski(y)e Rudniki

Rudniki Turinski(y)e (-1944), Russia; see also Rudniki Turinskije; Turinskije Rudniki; see Turinski(y)e Rudniki

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

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

Ruguliai, formerly Neurugeln, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ruguliaj

Ruguliaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ruguliai

Ruskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rusko(y)e

Rusko(y)e, formerly Girmowe, then Germau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ruskoje

Rusne, formerly Ruß, in Kaliningrad oblast

Ruß, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rusne

Ruthenia, see Ukraine

Ryabinovka, formerly Schugsten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Rjabinowka

Rybachiy, formerly Rossitten (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Rybatschij

Rybach'ye (1930-1992), Kyrgyztan; see also Rybatschje; see Issyk-Kul

Rybatschij, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rybachiy

Rybatschje (1930-1992), Kyrgyztan, see Rybach'ye

Rybazkoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rybazko(y)e

Rybazko(y)e, formerly Timber, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Rybazkoje

Rybinsk, formerly Shcherbakov (1940? or 1946-1957) and Andropov (1984-1989), in Russia

Rykovo, Ukraine; see also Rykowo; see Yenak(y)evo

Rykowo, Ukraine, see Rykovo

Rzhewsko(y)e, formerly Linkuhnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Rshewskoje

S

Saalau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kamensko(y)e and Kamenka

Sacha (People), Siberia, Russia, see Sakha

Sadovo, formerly Groß Kackschen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sadowo

Sadovo(y)e, formerly Ballehten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sadowoje

Sadowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sadovo

Sadowoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sadovo(y)e

Sagaier (Tribe), see Sagaiens

Sagaiens (Tribe); see also Sagaier; see Khakass

Sagorsk (1930-1990 or 1991), Russia, see Sergiyev Possad

Sagrius (River), Ukraine, see Berezan

Sakavkaz(y)e; see also Sakavkazje, Transcaucasia

Sakavkazje, see Sakavkaz(y)e

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

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

Sakuneliaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sakuneliai

Sakuotsiai, formerly Szienen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sakuotsiaj

Sakuotsiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sakuotsiai

Salechard, Russia, see Salekhard

Salekhard, formerly Obdorsk (-1933), in Russia; see also Salechard

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

Samar', Russia, see Novomoskovsk

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

Samarkandskij (-1945), Kazakhstan, see Samarkandsky

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

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

Sandkirchen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Timofe(y)evo

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

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

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

Saranskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Saransko(y)e

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

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

Saratowskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Saratovsko(y)e

Sar(c)kau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lesnoi

Sardarabad, Armenia, see Armavir

Sardarova Karakhana (-1970), Tajikistan; see also Karakhana Sardarova; Karakhana Sardarova; Sardarowa Karachana; see Leninsky

Sardarowa Karachana (-1970), Tajikistan; see also Karakhana Sardarova; Karakhana Sardarova; see Sardarowa Karakhana

Sarepta (-1920), Volgograd oblast, Russia, see Krasnoarmeysk

Sarij Komar (-1931), Tajikistan; see also Komar, Sarij; Komar, Sary; see Sary Komar

Sarkova, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sarkowa; see Lesnoi

Sarkowa, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sarkova

Sarov, formerly Arzamas-16 (-1991), in Russia; see also Sarow

Sarow, 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 Sausgalviai

Sausgalviai, formerly Sausgallen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Saugalwiaj

Sausgalwiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sausgalviai

Sch . . ., see also Sh . . ., and Zh . . .

Schaaken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nekrasovo

Schaakswitte, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kashirsko(y)e

Schachar, Mikojan- (1926-1944), Georgia, Russia; see also Mikojan-Schachar; Shakh, Mikoyan-; see Mikoyan-Shakh

Schachrichan, Azerbaijan, see Shakhrikhan

Schachrichan, Uzbekistan, see Shakhrikhan

Schachtarsk, Ukraine, see Shakhtarsk

Schachtinsk, see Shakhtinsk

Schachtjorsk, Russia, see Shakhtjorsk

Schachtjorsk (- ca. 1990), Ukraine, see Shakhtjorsk

Schachty, Rostov oblast, Russia, see Shakhty

Schakendorf (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Levoberezhno(y)e

Schakenhof, Kaliningrad oblast, see Trostniki

Schakuhnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Levoberezhno(y)e

Schakuknen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Levoberezhno(y)e

Schakunellen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sakuneliai

Schalau (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Dubki

Scharipowo, Russia, see Sharipovo

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

Schatilki (-1961), Belarus, see Shatilki

Schatrowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shatrovo

Schaumjanowsk, Azerbaijan, see Shaumyanovsk

Scheki, Azerbaijan, see Sheki

Schepetowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shepetovka

Schewtschenko (1964-1991), Kazakhstan, see Shevchenko

Schichranj (-1920), Chuvash, Russia, see Shikhrany

Schiewenau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Borsko(y)e

Schillehnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pobedino

Schillehnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pogranichnyy

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

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

Schillen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shilino

Schill[en]feld (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Pobedino

Schilleningken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Khlebnikovo

Schillkojen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shepetovka

Schilute, Lithuania, see Šilute

Schirokoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shiroko(y)e

- 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
- Schlisselburg, 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
- Schmalleningken, 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
- Schönbruch, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Shiroko(y)e
- Schönwalde, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Yaroslavsko(y)e
- Schorellen, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast;** see also Gross Schorellen; Schorellen, Groß; see Groß Schorellen
- Schorellen, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast;** see also Gross Schorellen; Schorellen, Gross; see Groß Schorellen
- Schossejnoje, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Shosseino(y)e
- Schrombehnen, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Strelnaya
- Schtscheglowsk (-1932), Russia,** see Shcheglovsk
- Schtscherbakow (1940? or 1946-1957), Russia,** see Shcherbakov
- Schtscherbinowka (-1938), Donets'k oblast, Ukraine,** see Shcherbinovka
- Schtschors, Ukraine,** see Shchors
- Schugsten, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Ryabinovka
- Schukowo, Russia,** see Shukovo
- Schulawery, Georgia, Russia,** see Shulavery
- Schulzenwalde, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Dubrava
- Schützenort, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Prigorodno(y)e
- Schwarzort (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast,** see Juodkrante
- Sebastopol, Ukraine,** see Sevastopol'
- Sebastopolis (-16th century), Georgia, Russia,** see Sukhumi
- Seckenburg, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Zapovedno(y)e
- Seebad, Försterei-, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Försterei-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'sho(y)e; see Bol'sho(y)e Selo
- Selo, Bol'sho(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast;** see also Bolschoje Selo; Selo, Bolschoje; Selo, Bol'sho(y)e; see Bol'sho(y)e Selo
- Selo, Detskoje (-1937), Russia;** see also Detskoje Selo; Selo, Detsko(y)e; see Detsko(y)e Selo
- Selo Detsko(y)e (-1937), Russia;** see also Detskoje Selo; Selo, Detskoje; see Detsko(y)e Selo
- Selo, Detskoje;** see Detsko(y)e Selo
- Semej, Kazakhstan,** see Semej
- Semey, formerly Semipalatinsk (ca.1991), in Kazakhstan;** see Semej
- Semipalatinsk (- ca. 1991), Kazakhstan,** see Semej
- Semipalatinsk-21 (-1971), Kazakhstan;** see also 21, Semipalatinsk-; see Kurchatov
- Semjonowka (1952), Russia,** see Semyonovka
- Semjonowo, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Semyonovo
- Semlja, Sewernaja, Arctic Ocean, Russia;** see also Sewernaja Semlja; Zemlya, Severnaya; see Severnaya Zemlya
- Semyonovka (-1952), Russia;** see also Semjonowka; see Arsen(y)ev
- Semyonovo, formerly Fuchsberg, in Kaliningrad oblast;** see also Semjonowo
- 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 Serafimovich
- Sereda (-1941), Russia,** see Furmanov
- Sergijew (1919-1930), Russia,** see Sergi(y)ev
- Sergi(y)ev (1919-1930), Russia;** see also Sergijew; see Sergi(y)ev Possad
- Sergi(y)ev Possad, formerly Sergi(y)ev (1919-1930) and Sagorsk (1930-1990 or 1991), in Russia;** see also Possad Serijew; Possad, Sergi(y)ev; Sergijew Possad
- Serow, formerly Nadezhdinsk (1926-1934 and 1937-1939) and Kabakovsk (1934-1937), in Russia;** see also Serow
- Serow, 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
- Severnaya Zemlya, formerly Nikolaus II. Islands, in Arctic Ocean, Russia;** see also North Land; Semlja, Sewernaja; Sewernaja Semlja; Zemlya, Severnaya
- Severodvinsk, formerly Sudostroy (1936-1938) and Molotovsk (1938-1957), in Russia;** see also Sewerodwinsk
- Severomorsk, formerly Waenga (-1951), in Russia;** see also Seweromorsk
- Sevsko(y)e, formerly Böttchersdorf, in Kaliningrad oblast;** see also Sewskoje
- Sewastopol, Ukraine,** see Sevastopol'
- Sewernaja Semlja, Arctic Ocean, Russia;** see also North Land; Semlja, Sewernaja; Zemlya, Severnaya; see Severnaya Zemlya
- Sewerodwinsk, Russia,** see Severodvinsk
- Seweromorsk, Russia,** see Severomorsk
- Sewskoje, Kaliningrad oblast,** see Sevsko(y)e
- Sh . . . ,** see also Sch . . . , Zh . . .
- Shakhar, Mikoyan- (1926-1944), Georgia, Russia;** see also Mikojan-Schachar; Schachar, Mikojan-; see Mikoyan-Shakhar

Shakhrikhan, formerly Moskovsky (-1970), in Andishan oblast, Uzbekistan; see also Schachrichan

Shakhrikhan, formerly Noraschen (-1964) and Ilichevsk (1964-1992?), in Azerbaijan; see also Schachrichan

Shakhtarsk, formerly Katyk (-1953) and Shakhtyorsk (-ca.1990; Russian name), in Ukraine; see also Schachtarsk

Shakhtinsk, formerly Tentek (-1961), in Kazakhstan; see also Schachtinsk

Shakhtinsk, formerly Zapadno-Gruppsky (-1953), in Donetsk oblast, Ukraine; see also Schachtinsk

Shakhty, formerly Alexandrovsk-Grushevsky (1920 or 1928), in Rostov oblast, Russia; Schachty

Shakhtyorsk, formerly Toro (-1946; Japanese), in Russia; see also Schachtjorsk

Shakhtyorsk (-ca. 1990), Ukraine; see also Schachtjorsk; see Shakhtarsk

Shambyl, Kazakhstan, see Dzambul

Sharipovo, formerly Chernenko (1985-1988), in Russia; see also Scharipowo

Shatilki, (-1961), Belarus, see Svetlogorsk; see also Schatilki

Shatrovo, formerly Weidehnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Schatrowo

Shaumyani (1925-1991?), Georgia, Russia; see also Schaumjani; see Shulavery

Shaumyanovsk, formerly Nizhny Agdshakend (-1938), in Azerbaijan; see also Schaumjanovsk

Shcheglovsk (-1932), Russia; see also Schtscheglowsk; see Kemerovo

Shcherbakov (1940? or 1946-1957), Russia; see also Schtscherbakow; see Rybinsk

Shcherbinovka (-1938), Donetsk oblast, Ukraine; see also Schtscherbinowka; see Dzerzhinsk

Shchors, formerly Snovsk (-1935), in Ukraine; see also Schtschors

Shdanow (1948-1989), Ukraine, see Zhdanov

Shdanovsk (1939-1992), Azerbaijan, see Zhdanovsk

Sheki, formerly Nukha (-1968), in Azerbaijan; see also Scheki

Shelannoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shelanno(y)e

Shelanno(y)e, formerly Hensken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Shelannoje

Sheleznodoroshnyj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zheleznodorozhnyy

Sheleznodoroshnyj, Russia, see Zheleznodorozhnyy

Shepetovka, formerly Auerfließ, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Schepetowka

Shepetovka, formerly Schillkojen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Schepetowka

Shevchenko (1964-1991), Kazakhstan; see also Schewtschenko; see Aktau

Shikhrany (-1920), Chuvash, Russia; see also Schichrany; see Kanash

Shilino, formerly Szillen, then Schillen, in Kaliningrad oblast

Shiroko(y)e, formerly Schönbruch, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Schirokoje

Sholkev (-1951), L'viv oblast, Ukraine; see also Sholkew; see Nesterov

Sholkew (-1951), L'viv oblast, Ukraine, see Sholkev

Sholtaja Reka (-1957), Ukraine; see also Reka, Sholtaja; Reka, Sholtaya; see Sholtaya Reka

Sholtaya Reka (-1957), Ukraine; see also Reka, Sholtaja; Reka, Sholtaya; Sholtaja Reka; see Sholt(y)e Vody

Sholtije Wody, Ukraine; see also Vody, Sholti(y)e; Wody, Sholtije; see Sholti(y)e Vody

Sholti(y)e Vody, formerly Sholtaya Reka (-1957), in Ukraine; see also Sholtije Wody; Vody, Sholti(y)e; Wody, Sholtije

Shosseino(y)e, formerly Kalgen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see Schossejnoje

Shosseino(y)e, formerly Warthen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see Schossejnoje

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

Shukowskij, Moscow oblast, Russia, see Zhukovsky

Shulavery, formerly Shaumyani (1925-1991?), in Georgia, Russia; see also Schulawery

Sibirskij, Kusnezsk- (-1932), Russia; see also Kusnetzsk-Sibirskij; Sibirsky, Kuznetsk-; see Kuznetsk-Sibirsky

Sibirskoje, Usolje-, Russia; see also Sibirskoye, Usol'ye-; Usolje-Sibirskoje; see Usol'ye-Sibirskoye

Sibirskoye, Usol'ye-, Russia; see also Sibirskoje, Usolje-; Usolje-Sibirskoje; see Usol'ye-Sibirskoye

Sibirsky, Kuznetsk- (-1932), Russia; see also Kusnetzsk-Sibirskij; Sibirskij, Kusnezsk-; see Kuznetsk-Sibirsky

Sikuka (-1946; Japanese), Russia, see Poronaysk

Šilute, formerly Groß Heydekrug (-1946), in Lithuania; see also Schilute

Simbirsk, formerly Ul'yanovsk (May 1924-1991), in Russia

Simferopol', formerly Akmescid; the Nazis planned to name it Gotenberg, in Ukraine

Singherej, formerly Losovsk (1971-1992), in Moldova

Sinjawino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sinyavino

Sinowjewsk (September 1924-1934 or 1935?), Ukraine, see Sinov(y)evsk

Sinyavino, formerly Groß-Hubnicken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sinjawino

Sinov(y)evsk (September 1924-1934 or 1935?), Ukraine; see also Sinowjewsk; see Kirovograd

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

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

Skobelev (1907-1924), Uzbekistan; see also Skobelew; see Fergana

Skobelew (1907-1924), Uzbekistan, see Skobelev

Slawgorod, formerly Propoyk (-1945), in Belarus; see also Slawgorod

Slawinsk, formerly (Groß-) Goldbach, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Slawinsk

Slawsk, formerly Gassen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Slawsk

- Slavsk**, formerly He(i)nrichswalde (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Slawsk
- Slavskoye**, formerly Kreuzburg (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Slawskoje
- Slavyansko(y)e**, formerly Pronitten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Slawjanskoje
- Slawgorod, Belarus**, see Slawgorod
- Slawinsk, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Slavinsk
- Slawjanskoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Slavyansko(y)e
- Slawsk, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Slavsk
- Slawskoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Slavskoye
- Sluzk (1918-1944), Leningrad oblast, Russia**, see Pavlovsk
- Smalininkai**, formerly Schmalleningken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Smalininkaj
- Smalininkaj, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Smalininkai
- Small Russians**, see Kleinrussen; see also Malorossy, Ukrainians
- Smelte**, formerly Schmelz, in Kaliningrad oblast
- Smirnowo**, formerly Kiauten, then Zellmühle (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Smirnowo
- Smirnowo, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Smirnowo
- Sneshinsk**, formerly Chelyabinsk-70 (-1992), in Russia
- Snowsk (-1935), Ukraine**; see also Snowsk; see Shchors
- Snowsk (-1935), Ukraine**, see Snowsk
- Sodehnen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Krasnoyarskoye
- Sofia, Russia**, see Pushkin
- Sokolo, Ukraine**, see Vosnesens'k
- Sokuluk**, formerly Novotroitsko(y)e (-1935) and Kaganovich (1935-1957), in Kyrgyztan
- Soldatovo**, formerly Friedrichsthal, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Soldatowo
- Soldatowo, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Soldatovo
- Sollnicken, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Medovo(y)e
- Sölsh-Gala, Chechnya, Russia**; see also Gala, Sölsh-; see Grozny
- Sopkino**, formerly Rosenberg, in Kaliningrad oblast
- Sorgenau, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Pokrovsko(y)e
- Sorokino (-1938), Ukraine**, see Krasnodon
- Sorsk (1940-1966), Russia**, see Dzerzhinsky
- Sosnogorsk**, formerly Ishma (-1957), in Komi oblast, Russia
- Sosnovka**, formerly Augstagirren, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sosnowka
- Sosnovka**, formerly Groß-Baum, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sosnowka
- Sosnovka**, formerly Kanten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sosnowka
- Sosnowka, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Sosnovka
- Sovkhozno(y)e**, formerly Rippen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sowchosnoje
- Sovetsk**, formerly Kukarka, in Kirov oblast, Russia; see also Sovietsk, Sowjetsk
- Sovetsk**, formerly Tilse, then Tilsit (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sovietsk, Sowjetsk
- Sovietsk, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Sovetsk, Sowjetsk
- Sovietsk, Kirov oblast, Russia**, see Sovetsk, 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-Tatarsky
- Spassk-Tatarsky (1926-1935), Tartastan, Russia**; see also Spassk-Tatarskij; Tatarskij, Spassk-; Tatarsky, Spassk-; see Bulgar
- Spucken, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Yasnopolyanka
- Srednerech'e**, formerly Darguschen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sredneretschje
- Sredneretschje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Srednerech'e
- Stachanow (1977-1988, and again today?), Lugansk oblast, Ukraine**, see Stakhanov
- Stachanowo (-1947), Moscow oblast, Russia**, see Stakhanovo
- Stagutschen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Stepno(y)e
- Stahlack, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Dolgorukovo
- Stakhanov (1977-1988, and again today?), Lugansk oblast, Ukraine**; see also Stachanow; see Kadivka
- Stakhanovo (-1947), Moscow oblast, Russia**, see also Stachanowo; see Zhukovsky
- 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 Zkhinvali
- 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
- Stallupö(h)nen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Nesterov
- Stalluponen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Nesterov
- Stampelken, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Osinovka
- Stanislav (1962), Ukraine**; see also Stanislaw; see Ivano-Frankivs'k
- Stanislaw (1962), Ukraine**, see Stanislaw
- Stannaitschen, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Furmanovo
- Staryj Tschardshou, Turkmenistan**; see also Chardshou, Staryy; Tschardshou, Staryj; see Staryy Chardshou
- Staryy Chardshou**, formerly Kaganovichesk (1937-1957), in Turkmenistan; see also Chardshou, Staryy; Staryj Tschardshou; Tschardshou, Staryj
- 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 Stepanawan
- Stepanawan, Armenia**, see Stepanavan
- Stepanzminda (-1921), Georgia, Russia**, see Kazbegi
- Stepnoje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Stepnoye
- Stepnoje (1944-1957), Russia**, see Stepnoye

Stepnoye, formerly Kammergut, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Stepnoje

Stepnoye, formerly Stagutschen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Stepnoje

Stepnoye, formerly Waldaukell, then Waldaukadell, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Stepnoje

Stepno(y)e (1944-1957), Russia; see also Stepnoje; see Elista

Stockheim, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zaitsevo

Stonischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Stoniskiai

Stoniskiai, formerly Stonischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Stoniskiaj

Stoniskiaj, 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

Stringgrund, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zagorsko(y)e

Strobjehnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kulikovo

Strojewo, Nowo-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nowo-Strojewo; Stro(y)ewo, Novo-; see Novo-Stro(y)ewo

Ströpken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ushakovo

Stroppau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Otradno(y)e

Stro(y)ewo, Novo-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nowo-Strojewo; Strojewo, Nowo-; see Novo-Stro(y)ewo

Stuchka (1967-1991), Latvia; see also Stutschka; see Aiskraukle

Stutschka (1967-1991), Latvia, see Stuchka

Suchan (-1972), Primorsk oblast, Russia; see also Sutschan; see Partizansk

Suchodolje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sukhodol(y)e

Suchumi, Georgia, Russia, see Sukhumi

Suchum-Kale (- ca. 1810), Georgia, Russia; see also Kale, Suchum-; Kale, Sukhum-; see Sukhum-Kale

Sudostroj (1936-1938), Russia, see Sudostroy

Sudostroy (1936-1938), Russia; see also 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 Suchumi

Sukhum-Kale (- ca. 1810), Georgia, Russia; see also Kale, Suchum-; Kale, Sukhum-; Suchum Kale; see Sukhumi

Sulimov (1934-1937), Russia; see also Sulimow; see Cherkessk

Sulimow (1934-1937), Russia, see Sulimov

Suritoru (-1946; Japanese), Island of Sakhalin, Russia, see Makarov

Sutschan (-1972), Primorsk oblast, Russia, see Suchan

Suvorovka, formerly Weedern, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Suvorowka

Suworowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Suvorovka

Sverdlovsk (September 1924-1991), Russia; see also

Sverdlovsk; see Yekaterinburg

Svetlogorsk, formerly Rauschen (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Swetlogorsk

Svetlogorsk, formerly Schatilki (1961), in Belarus; see also Swetlogorsk

Svetloye, formerly Kobbelbude, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Svetloje

Svetlyy, formerly Zimmerbude (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Swetlyj

Svitlovodsk, formerly Kremges, in Kirovograd oblast, Ukraine; see also Switlowodsk

Svoboda, formerly Jäni(s)ch(k)en, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Svoboda

Svoboda (1918-1943), Voronezh oblast, Russia; see also Svoboda; see Liski

Svobodny, formerly Alexe(y)evsk (-1924), at Amur River, Russia; see also Svobodnij

Svyatovo Kresta (-1924), Ukraine; see also Kresta, Svyatovo; Swjatowo Kresta; Kresta, Swjatowo; see Budenkovsk

Swehl, Ukraine, see Novograd Volhynsk

Swell, Ukraine, see Novograd Volhynsk

Sverdlovsk (September 1924-1991), Russia, see Sverdlovsk

Swetlogorsk, Belarus, see Svetlogorsk

Swetlogorsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Svetlogorsk

Swetloje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Svetloye

Swetlyj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Svetlyy

Switlowodsk, Kirovograd oblast, Ukraine, see Svitlovodsk

Swjatowo Kresta (-1924), Ukraine; see also Kresta, Svyatovo; Kresta, Swjatowo; see Svyatovo Kresta

Svoboda, Kaliningrad oblast, see Svoboda

Svoboda (1918-1943), Voronezh oblast, Russia, see Svoboda

Svobodnij, 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 Zematikijenai

Sziemen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sakuotsiai

Szillen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shilino

Szircgupöhnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dalne(y)e

Szugken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zukai

T

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

Tamowischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Timofe(y)evka

Tam, Tura- (-1958), Kazakhstan, see Tura-Tam

Tapiau (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Gvardeysk

Taplacken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Talpaki
Taran, Mys, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mys Taran
Taras, Kazakhstan, see Taraz
Tarasovka, formerly Karlsrode, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tarasowka
Tarasowka, 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 Ternopil
Tarputschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lushki
Tartu, formerly Dorpat (German name, 1215 - ca.1893), in Estonia; see also Yur(y)ev
Taschino (-1951), Nizhnegorod oblast, Ukraine, see Tashino
Taschir, Armenia, see Tashir
Taschlyshahar, Ukraine, see Tashlyshahar
Tashino (-1951), Nizhnegorod oblast, Ukraine; see also Taschino; see Pervomaysk
Tashir, formerly Voronzovka (-1935) and Kalinino (1935-1992), in Armenia; see also Taschir
Tashlyshahar, Ukraine; see also Taschlyshahar; see Ivano-Frankivs'k
Tatamiskiai, formerly Tattamischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tatamiskiaj
Tatamiskiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tatamiskiai
Tartars, Abakan- (People); see also Abakan-Tataren; Tataren, Abakan-; see Abakan-Tartars
Tartars, Minusa (People); see also Minusa-Tataren; Tataren, Minusa; see Minusa-Tartars
Tartars, Yenissey (People); see also Jenissej-Tataren; Tataren, 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; Tartars, Minusa; see Minusa-Tartars
Tataren, Jenissej (People); see also Jenissej-Tataren; Tartars, Yenissey; see Yenissey-Tartars
Tatarskij, Spassk- (1926-1935), Tartastan, Russia; see also Spassk, Tatarskij-; Tatarsky, Spassk-; see Spassk-Tatarsky
Tatarsky, Spassk- (1926-1935), Tartastan, Russia; see also Spassk-Tatarskij; Tatarskij, Spassk-; see Spassk-Tatarsky
Tattamischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tatamiskiai
Tau, Temir-, Kazakhstan, see Temir-Tau
Tave, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Tawe; see Zalivino
Tawe, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tave
Tawellingken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Biserovo
T'bilisi, Georgia, Russia; see also Tbilissi, Tiflis
Tbilissi (Georgian name); see also T'bilisi (Russian name), Tiflis (German name), in Georgia, Russia
Tchaikovsko(y)e, formerly Kalgen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tschaikowskoje
Tchaikovsko(y)e, formerly Lugowen, then Lygowe, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tschaikowskoje
Telmanovo, formerly Didlacken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Telmanowo
Telmanowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Telmanovo
Temir-Chan-Schure (-1922), Dagestan, Russia, see Temir-Chan-Shure
Temir-Chan-Shure (-1922), Dagestan, Russia; see also Temir-Chan-Schure; see Buynaksk
Temir-Tau, formerly Samarkandsky (-1945), in Kazakhstan; see also Tau, Temir-
Tenkitten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Letno(y)e
Tentek (-1961), Kazakhstan, see Shakhtinsk
Terioki (-1948; Finnish), Russia, see Zelenogorsk
Ternopil (Ukrainian name), Ukraine; see also Tarnopol
Ternovsk, formerly Kaganovich (1935-1957), in Moscow oblast, Russia; see also Ternowsk
Ternowsk, Moscow oblast, Russia, see Ternovsk
Teucheshsk (1976-1992), Russia; see also Teutscheshsk; see Adygeysk
Teutscheshsk (1976-1992), Russia, see Teucheshsk
Tharau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vladimirov(o)
Theodorichshafen, 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
Tikhono-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 Rybazko(y)e
Timirjazewo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Timiryazevo
Timiryazevo, formerly Neukirch, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Timirjazewo
Timofejewka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Timofe(y)evka
Timofejewo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Timofe(y)evka
Timofe(y)evka, formerly Tamowischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Timofejewka
Timofe(y)eyo, formerly Sandkirchen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Timofejewo
Timofe(y)ewo, formerly Wedereitischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Timofejewo
Tischino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tishino
Tishino, formerly Abschwangen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tischino
Togliatti, formerly Stavropol (1964), in Russia; see also Toljatti
Tojohara (1905-1946; Japanese), Russia, see Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk
Tokmak, Kirghizia, see Tokmok
Tokmok, formerly Tokmak (ca. 1991), in Kirghizia
Toljatti, Russia, see Togliatti
Tollmingen (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Chisty(y)e Prudy
Tollmingkehmen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chisty(y)e Prudy
Tolstovo, formerly Löbegallen, then Löbenau (1938-

1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tolstowo
Tolstowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tolstovo
Tomari, formerly Tomarioru (-1946; Japanese), in Russia
Tomarioru (-1946; Japanese), Russia, see Tomari
Toplaukis, Kaliningrad oblast, see Talpaki
Tores, Ukraine, see Torez
Torez, formerly Chistyakovo (1964), in Ukraine; see also Tores
Torgai, formerly Turgai (ca.1991), in Kazakhstan
Toro (1946; Japanese), Russia, see Shaktyorsk
Trakehnen, Gross (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast;
 see also Gross Trakehnen; Trakehnen, Groß; see Groß Trakehnen
Trakehnen, Groß (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast;
 see also Gross Trakehnen; Trakehnen Gross; see Groß Trakehnen
Trakseden, Kaliningrad oblast, see Traksetsiai
Traksetsiai, formerly Trakseden, in Kaliningrad oblast;
 see also Traksetsiaj
Traksetsiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Traksetsiai
Transcarpatia, see Zakarpatskaya Ukraïina
Transcaucasia, see Sakavkaz(y)e
Trappen (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Nemansko(y)e
Trappönen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nemansko(y)e
Trausen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lipnyaki
Trempen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Novo-Stro(y)evo
Troitskozavsk (1932?), Buryatya, Russia; see also Troizkozawsk; see Kyakhta
Troitskozawsk (1932?), Buryatya, Russia, see Troitskozavsk
Troitsk (1923-1929), Leningrad oblast, Russia, see Gatchino
Troitsk (1927-1929), Russia; see also Trojzk; see Chapa(y)evsk
Trojzk (1927-1929), Russia, see Troitsk
Trostrniki, formerly Schakenhof, in Kaliningrad oblast
Tsch . . ., see also Ch . . .
Tschaikowskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tchaikovsko(y)e
Tschapajew, Orel oblast, Kazakhstan, see Chapa(y)ev
Tschapajewka, Russia, see Chapa(y)evka
Tschapajewsk, Russia, see Chapa(y)evsk
Tschaplygin, Russia, see Chaplygin
Tschardshou, Turkmenistan, see Chardshou
Tschardshou, Nowyj (-1937), Turkmenistan; see also Chardshou Novyy; Nowyj Tschardshou; see Novyy Chardshou
Tschardshou, Staryj, Turkmenistan; see also Chardshou, Staryj; Staryj Tschardshou; see Staryj Chardshou
Tschardshui (-1940), Turkmenistan, see Chardshui
Tscharenzawan, Armenia, see Charenzavan
Tschechow, Russia, see Chekhov
Tschechowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chekhovo
Tshekalin, Russia, see Chekalin
Tscheljabinsk-70 (-1992), Russia; see also 70-Chelyabinsk; 70, Tscheljabinsk-; see Chelyabinsk-70

Tschelny, Nabereshnyje, Russia; see also Chelny, Naberezhny(y)e; Nabereshnyje Tschelny; see Naberezhny(y)e Chelny
Tscheremissen (People), see Cheremiss
Tscherkessen (People), see Cherkess
Tscherkessk, Russia, see Cherkessk
Tscherkessk, Jeshowo- (1937-1939), Russia; see also Cherkessk, Yeshovo-; Jeshowo- Tscherkessk; see Yeshovo-Cherkessk
Tschernenko (1985-1988), Russia, see Chernenko
Tschernigow (Russian name), see Chernigov
Tschernihw (Ukrainian name), see Chernihiv
Tscherniwzy (Ukrainian name), Ukraine, see Chernivtsy
Tschernjachowsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chernyakhovsk
Tschernowzy (Russian name, Ukraine), see Chernovtsy
Tschernyschewskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chernyshevsko(y)e
Tscherwonoarmejsk, Ukraine, see Chervonoarmis'k
Tscherwonograd, Ukraine, see Chervonohrad
Tshesnokokowka (-1962), Russia, see Chesnokovka
Tschetatea Alba, Ukraine; see also Alba, Tschetatea; Alba Cetatea; see Cetatea Alba
Tschetschenen (People), see Chechnyans
Tschetschenien, see Chechnya
Tschistjakowo (-1964), Ukraine, see Chistyakovo
Tschistyje Prudy, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Prudy, Tschistyje; Prudy Chisty(y)e; see Chisty(y)e Prudy
Tschjapajewo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chyapa(y)evo
Tschkalow (1938-1957), Russia, see Chkalov
Tschkalowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chkalovo
Tschkalowsk, Russia, see Chkalovsk
Tschuktschen Gebirge, Russia, see Chukchi Range
Tugalan (-1935), Tajikistan, see Bustonkala
Tulpeningken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zarechno(y)e
Tura, Oirod- (-1948), Russia, see Oirod-Tura
Tura-Tam (-1958), Kazakhstan; see also Tam, Tura-; see Leninsk
Turgai (- ca. 1991), Kazakhstan, see Torgai
Turinskije Rudniki (-1944), Russia; see also Rudniki, Turinskije; Rudniki, Turinski(y)e; see Turinski(y)e Rudniki
Turinski(y)e Rudniki (-1944), Russia, see also Rudniki, Turinskije; Rudniki, Turinski(y)e; Turinskije Rudniki; see Krasnotur'insk
Turkmenabad, formerly Chardshui (-1940), then Chardshou, in Turkmenistan
Turkmenbaschi, Turkmenistan, see Turkmenbashi
Turkmenbashi, formerly Krasnovodsk (1993 or 1994), in Turkmenistan; see also Turkmenbaschi
Turtkul, formerly Petroalexandrovsk (-1920), in Uzbekistan
Tussainen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chyapa(y)evo
Tutschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vatutino
Tver, formerly Kalinin (1931-1990), in Russia; see also Twer
Twer, Russia, see Tver

Tyras, Ukraine, see Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'kyy

U

Uderh h, Kaliningrad oblast, see Demidovo
Uderwangen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chekhovo
Ude, Ulan-, Buryatya, Russia, see Ulan-Ude
Udmurten (People), see Udmurts
Udmurts, formerly Vodyaks or Votyaks, or Ugurs (People at the central Volga River), in Russia; see also Udmurten
Uggehnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Matrosovo
Uglegorsk, formerly Esotoru (-1946; Japanese), in Russia
Ugodskij Zavod (-1974), Russia; see also Zavod, Ugodsky; Zavod, Ugodskij; see Ugodsky Zavod
Ugodsky Zavod (-1974), Russia; see also Ugodskij Zavod; Zavod, Ugodsky; Zavod, Ugodskij; see Zhukovo
Ugolnyj (-1957), Russia, see Ugolnyy
Ugolnyy (-1957), Russia; see also Ugolnyj; see Beringovsky
Ugrijumowo Nowoje, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Novo(y)e, Ugrijumovo-; Nowoje, Ugrijumowo-; see Ugrijumovo Novo(y)e
Ugrijumovo Novo(y)e, formerly Mattenau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ugrijumowo Nowoje; Novo(y)e, Ugrijumovo; Nowoje, Ugrijumowo
Uguren (People), see Ugurs
Ugurs (People); see also Uguren; see Udmurts
Ukraine; see also Ruthenia
Ukraine, Carpatho-; see also Karpato-Ukraine; Ukraine, Karpato; see Carpatho-Ukraine
Ukraine, Karpato-; see also Carpatho-Ukraine; Ukraine, Carpatho-; see Karpato-Ukraine
Ukrainians; see also Kleinrussen, Malorossy, Small Russians
Ulala, Russia, see Gorno Altaysk
Ulan-Ude, formerly Verkhneudinsk (1934), in Buryatya, Russia; see also Ude, Ulan-
Ulapa (-1928 or 1932), Russia, see Gorno Altaysk
Uljanow(o), Kaliningrad oblast, see Ul'yanov(o)
Uljanowsk (May 1924-1991), Russia, see Ul'yanovsk
Ul'yanovo, formerly Kraupischken, then Breitenstein (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uljanow(o)
Ul'yanovsk (May 1924-1991), Russia see also Uljanowsk; see Simbirsk
Ungvar (Hungarian name), Ukraine; see also Ungwar; see Uzhhorod
Ungwar (Hungarian name with German spelling), Ukraine, see Ungvar
Ural (River), formerly Yaik (-1775), in Russia
Uralsk (- ca. 1991), Kazakhstan, see Oral
Urgench, formerly Novourgench (-1929), in Uzbekistan; see also Urgentsch
Urgentsch, Uzbekistan, see Urgench
Uschakow, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ushakov
Uschakowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ushakovo
Uschuponen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bulavino

Usenai, formerly Ostradirwen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Usenaj
Usenaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Usenai
Ushakov, formerly Heiligenwalde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uschakow
Ushakovo, formerly Brandenburg (-1946), in early times also Pocarben or Pocarwen or Pocarwin, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uschakowo
Ushakovo, formerly Str pken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uschakowo
Uslovo(y)e, formerly Damerau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uslowoje
Uslowoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uslovo(y)e
Usolje (-1940), Russia, see Usol(y)e
Usolje-Sibirskoje, Russia, see also Sibirskoje, Usolje-; Sibirskoye, Usol'ye-; see Usol'ye-Sibirskoye
Usol(y)e (-1940), Russia; see also Usolje; see Usol'ye-Sibirskoye
Usol'ye-Sibirskoye, formerly Usol'ye (-1940), in Russia; see also Usolje-Sibirskoje; Sibirskoje, Usolje; Sibirskoye, Usol'ye-
Ussurijsk, Russia, see Ussuryisk
Ussurijskij, Nikolsk- (1926-1935), Russia; see also Nikolsk-Ussurijskij; Ussuryiskij, Nikolsk-; see Nikolsk-Ussuryiskij
Ussuryisk, formerly Nikolsk (-1926), Nikolsk-Ussuryisk (1926-1935) and Voroshilov (1935-1957), in Russia; see also Ussurijsk
Ussuryiskij, Nikolsk- (1926-1935), Russia; see also Ussurijskij, Nikolsk; Nikolsk-Ussurijskij; see Nikolsk-Ussuryiskij
Ust-Abakanskoje (-1931), Khakass, Russia; see also Abakanskoje, Ust-; Abakansko(y)e, Ust-; see Ust-Abakansko(y)e
Ust-Abakansko(y)e (-1931), Khakass, Russia; see also Abakanskoje, Ust-; Abakansko(y)e, Ust-; Ust-Abakanskoje; see Abakan
Ustinov (1984-1986 or 1985-1987), Russia; see also Ustinow; see Izhevsk
Ustinow (1984-1986 or 1985-1987), Russia, see Ustinov
Ust-Kamenogorsk (- ca. 1991), Kazakhstan; see also Kamenogorsk, Ust-; see Oskemen
Ust-Medvedizkaya (-1932), Volgograd oblast, Russia; see also Medvedizkaya, Ust-; Medwedizkaja, Ust-; Ust-Medwedizkaja; see Serafimovich
Ust-Medwedizkaja (-1932), Volgograd oblast, Russia; see also Medvedizkaya, Ust-; Medwedizkaja, Ust-; see Ust-Medvedizkaya
Ust-Orde, formerly Ust-Ordynsky (-1991), in Russia; see also Orde, Ust-
Ust-Ordynskij (-1991), Russia; see also Ordynskij, Ust-; Ordynsky, Ust-; Ust-Ordynsky; see Ust-Orde
Ust-Ordynsky (-1991), Russia; see also Ordynskij, Ust-; Ordynsky, Ust-; Ust-Ordynskij; see Ust-Orde
Ust-Sysolsk (-1930), Russia; see also Sysolsk, Ust-; see Syktyvkar
Uzbitschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uzbitsiai

Uzloknen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uzlekniai
Uzpelken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uzpelkiai
Uzspiaunen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nikitovka
Uvarovo, formerly Ribbenau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uwarowo
Uwarowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uvarovo
Uzbitsiai, formerly Uszbitschen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uzbitsiaj
Uzbitsiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uzbitsiai
Uzhgorod, Ukraine, see Uzhhorod
Uzhorod (Ukrainian name); see also Ungvar (Hungarian name), Uzhgorod (Russian name), in Ukraine
Uzlekniai, formerly Uzloknen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uzlekniaj
Uzlekniaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uzlekniai
Uzlovo(y)e, formerly Rautenberg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uzlowoje
Uzlowoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uzlovo(y)e
Uzpelkiai, formerly Uzspelken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uzpelkiaj
Uzpelkiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uzpelkiai

V

Vanadzor, formerly Karaklis (-1935) and Kirowakan (1935 - 1992), in Armenia; see also Wanadsor
Vannovsky (-1963), Uzbekistan; see also Wannowskij; see Chamza
Vasil'yev(-1937), Russia; see also Wasiljewo; see Chkalovsk
Vatutino, formerly Ellernbruch, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Watutino
Vatutino, formerly Tutschen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Watutino
Veliky Novgorod, formerly Novgorod (ca. 1998), in Russia; see also Novgorod, Veliky; Nowgorod, Welikij; Welikij Nowgorod
Verkhneudinsk (-1934), Buryatya (Republic), Russia; see also Werchneudinsk; see Ulan-Ude
Verkhny-Nevinsky, formerly Kefirstadt, in Russia; see also Nevinsky, Verkhny-; Newinskij, Werchnij-; Werchnij-Newinskij
Vernyy (-1921), Kazakhstan; see also Wernyj; see Almaty
Veselno(y)e, formerly Balga (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast; see also Vesyolno(y)e, Vesyolo(y)e Weselnoje
Veselovka, formerly Judtschen, then Kanthausen (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Weselowka
Vesnovo, formerly Kussen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wesnowo
Vesnovo, formerly Radszen, then Radenau (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wesnowo
Vesyolno(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wesjolnoje; see Veselno(y)e
Vesyolyo(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wesjolnoje; see Veselno(y)e
Viešvile, formerly Wischwill, in Lithuania; see also

Wijeswile
Viipuri (-1948; Finnish), Russia; see also Wiipuri; see Vyborg
Vilkiskiai, formerly Willkischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wilkiskiaj
Vishnevka, formerly Lasdinehlen, then Lasdienellen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wischnewka
Vishnevo(y)e, formerly Altendorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wischnewoje
Vishnevo(y)e, formerly Honigberg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wischnewoje
Vishn(y)evo(y)e, formerly Wosegau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wischnjewoje
Vitsyebk, formerly Witebsk, in Belarus
Vyantskaj, formerly Wensken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wjantskaj
Vyatka, formerly Kirov (1934? or 1935-1991) and Khlymov (1457-1781), in Russia; see also Wjatka
Vladikavkaz, formerly Ordzhonikidze (1931-1944 and 1954-1990 or 1957?-1991) and Dzaudshikau (1944-1954), in Russia; see also Wladikawkaz
Vladimirovka [1881 (Founding) - 1905], Russia; see also Wladimirowka; see Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk
Vladimirov(o), formerly Tharau (-1946), then Ernsthoj (1938-1942), Rokingen (1942-1945), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wladimirowo
Vodyaks (People), see also Votyaks; see Udmurts
Vody, Sholt(y)e, Ukraine, see Sholtije Wody; Wody, Sholtije; see Sholt(y)e Wody
Vogulsk, Ostyako- (-1940), Russia; see also Ostjako-Wogulsk; Wogulsk, Ostjako-; see Ostyako Vogulsk
Volgograd, formerly Zarizyn (1925), then Stalingrad (April 1925-1961), in Russia; see also Wolgograd
Volhynsk, Novograd, Ukraine; see also Nowograd Wolhynsk; Wolhynsk, Nowograd; see Novograd Volhynsk
Volkhov, formerly Volkhovstroj (1929-1940), in Russia; see also Wolchow
Volkhovstroj (1929-1940), Russia; see also Wolchowstroj; see Volkhov
Volochya(y)evsko(y)e, formerly Marschenen, then Marschonen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wolotschajewskoje
Volodarovka, formerly Jodlaucken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wolodarowka
Volokha(y)evsko(y)e, formerly Widitten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wolochajewskoje
Volzhsk, formerly Lopatino (-1940), in Mari oblast, Russia; see also Wolshsk
Voronzovka (-1935), Armenia; see also Woronzowka; see Tashir
Voroshilov (1935-1957), Russia; see also Woroschilow; see Ussuryusk
Voroshilovgrad (1935-1958 and 1970-1990), Ukraine; see also Woroschilowgrad; see Lugansk
Voroshilovsk (1931-1961), Ukraine; see also Woroschilowsk; see Alchevsk

Voroshilovsk (1931-1961), Russia; see also Woroschilowsk; see Kommunarisk

Voroshilovsk (1935-1943), Russia; see also Woroschilowsk; see Stavropol

Voskresensk (-1930), Moscow oblast, Russia; see also Woskresensk; see Iskra

Vosnesens'k, formerly Sokolo, in Ukraine; see also Wosnesensk

Vosnesens'k, Ivanovo- (-1932), Russia; see also Iwanowo-Wosnesensk; Wosnesensk, Iwanowo-; see Ivanovo-Vosnesens'k

Vostochnaya, Kuybyshevka- (1936-1957), Russia; see also Kujbyschewka- Wostotschnaja; Wostotschnaja, Kujbyschewka-; see Kuybyshevka-Vostochnaya

Votyaks (People); see also Vodyaks; see Udmurts

Vrangel (Island), Russia; see also Wrangel, see Vrangelya Ostrov

Vrangelya Ostrov (Russian name), Russia; see also Island of Wrangel or Vrangel, Ostrov Vrangelya; Wrangelja Ostow

Vyborg, formerly Viipuri (-1948; Finnish), in Russia; see also Wyborg

Vysoko(y)e, formerly Hainau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wysokoje

Vysoko(y)e, formerly Karpfenwinkel, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wysokoje

Vysoko(y)e, formerly Popelken, then Markthausen (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wysokoje

Vyshka, formerly Imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov (-1992), in Turkmenistan; see also Wyschka

W, X

Waenga (-1951), Russia, see Severomorsk

Wagarschat (-1945), Armenia, see Ejmiatsin

Wajk, formerly Azisbekov (1956-1993?), in Armenia

Waldau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nizov(y)e

Waldaukadell, Kaliningrad oblast, see Steponoye

Waldaukell, Kaliningrad oblast, see Steponoye

Waldhausen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bereshkovsko(y)e

Waldheide, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pogranichnyy

Waldwinkel, Kaliningrad oblast, see Il'ichevo

Walterkehm(en), Kaliningrad oblast, see Ol'khovotka

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

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

Wanadsor, Armenia, see Vanadzor

Wannowskij (-1963), Uzbekistan, see Vannovsky

Wargen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kotelnikovo

Wargienen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Aprelevka

Warta (River), Poland; see also Warthe (River)

Wartaschen (-1992), Azerbaijan, see Oguz

Warthe (River), Poland, see also Warta (River)

Warthegau, Poland

Wartheland, Poland

Warthen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shosseino(y)e

Wasiljewo (-1937), Russia, see Vasil'yevo

Watutino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vatutino

Wedereitischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Timofe(y)evka

Weedern, Kaliningrad oblast, see Suvorovka

Wehlau (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Timofe(y)evo

Weidehnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shatrovo

Weidenau (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Leninsko(y)e

Weidlacken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yelniki

Weliki Nowgorod, Russia; see also Novgorod Veliki; Nowgorod Weliki; see Veliki Novgorod

Wensken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vyantskaj

Wente, formerly Windenburg, in Kaliningrad oblast

Werchneudinsk (-1934), Buryatya (Republic), Russia, see Verkhneudinsk

Werchnij-Newinskij, Russia; see also Newinskij, Werchnij; see Verkhny Nevinsky

Wernyj (-1921), Kazakhstan, see Vernyj

Weselnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Veslno(y)e

Wesjolnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vesjolno(y)e

Weslowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Veslovka

Wesnowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vesnowo

Weynthen, Alt, Kaliningrad oblast, see Alt Weynthen

Weynthen, Neu, Kaliningrad oblast, see Neu Weynthen

White Russia, formerly also called White Ruthenia; see Belarus

White Ruthenia; see also White Russia; see Belarus

Widerpol, Ukraine, see Ovidiopol

Widitten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Volokha(y)evsko(y)e

Wieken (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Bagratianovo

Wieszen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Wiziaj

Wiipuri (-1948; Finnish), Russia, see Viipuri

Wijeswile, Lithuania, see Viešvile

Wikischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bagratianovo

Wilkiskiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vilkiskiai

Willkischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vilkiskiai

Willuhnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Izmailovo

Windenburg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Wente

Wischnewka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vishnevka

Wischnewoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vishnevo(y)e

Wischnewoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vishn(y)evo(y)e

Wischwill, Kaliningrad oblast, see Viešvile

Wiskiauten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mokhovo(y)e

Witebsk, Belarus, see Vitsyebk

Wittenberg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nivensko(y)e

Wiziaj, formerly Wieszen, in Kaliningrad oblast

Wjantskaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vyantskaj

Wjatka, Russia, see Vyatka

Wladikawkaz, Russia, see Vladikavkaz

Wladimirowka [1881 (Founding) - 1905], Russia; see Vladimirovka

Wladimirow(o), Kaliningrad oblast, see Vladimirov(o)

Wodjaken (People), see also Wotjaken; see Vodyaks

Wody, Sholtije, Ukraine; see also Sholtije Wody; Vody, Sholtye; see Sholti(y)e Vody

Wogulsk, Ostjako- (-1940), Russia; see also Ostjako-

Wogulsk; Vogulsk, Ostyako-; see Ostyako-Vogulsk
Wohnsdorf, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kurortno(y)e
Wolchow, Russia, see Volkhov
Wolchowstroj (1929-1940), Russia, see Volkhovstroj
Wolhynsk, Nowograd, Ukraine; see also Nowograd
 Wolhynsk; Volhynsk, Novograd; see Novograd Volhynsk
Wolittnick, Kaliningrad oblast, see Primorsko(y)e
Wolochajewskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Volokha(y)evsko(y)e
Wolodarowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Volodarovka
Wolotschajewskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Volochya(y)evsko(y)e
Wolshsk, Mari oblast, Russia, see Volshsk
Woronzowka (-1935), Armenia, see Voronzovka
Woroschilograd (1935-1958 and 1970-1990), Ukraine, see Voroschilograd
Woroschilowsk (1931-1961), Russia, see Voroschilovsk
Woroschilowsk (1935-1943), Russia, see Voroschilovsk
Woroschilowsk (1931-1961), Ukraine, see Voroschilovsk
Wosegau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vishn(y)evo(y)e
Woskresensk (-1930), Russia, see Voskresensk
Wosnesensk, Ukraine, see Vosnesens'k
Wosnesensk, Iwanowo- (-1932), Russia, see also Ivanovo-Vosnesens'k; Vosnesens'k, Ivanovo; see Iwanowo-Wosnesensk
Wostotschnaja, Kujbyschewka- (1936-1957), Russia; see also Kujbyschewka-Wostotschnaja; Vostochnaya, Kuybychevka-; see Kuybyshevka-Vostochnaya
Wotjaken (People), see also Wodjaken; see Udmurts
Wrangel (Island), Russia; see also Island of Wrangel, Wrangel; see Vrangelya Ostrov
Wrangelja Ostrow (Island), Russia, see Vrangelya Ostrow
Wyschka, Turkmenistan, see Vyshka
Wysokoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vysoko(y)e
Xankändi, formerly Stepanakert (1923-1991), in Azerbaijan; see also Chankendy

Y

Yablonevo(y)e, formerly Lichtenhagen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jablonewoje
Yagodno(y)e, formerly Bredauen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jagodnoje
Yagoshikha (-1781), Russia; see also Jagoschicha; see Perm
Yaik (River) (-1775), Russia; see also Jaik; see Ural
Yaizky Gorodok (1774), Kazakhstan; see also Gorodok, Jaizkij; Gorodok, Yaizky; Jaizkij Gorodok; see Oral
Yakuts, see Sakha (Proper name of a people in Northeastern Siberia), in Russia; see also Jakuten
Yamburg (-1922), St. Petersburg oblast, Russia; see also Jamburg; see Kingisepp
Yangibazar (-1936), Tajikistan; see also Jangibasar; see Kofamikon
Yantarnyy, formerly Palmnicken (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jantarnyj

Yar Krasnyy, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jar Krasnyj; Krasnyj Jar; see Krasnyy Yar
Yaroslavsko(y)e, formerly Schönwalde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jaroslawskoje
Yasnaya Polyana, formerly Groß Trakehnen (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jasnaja Poljana; Poljana, Jasnaja; Polyana, Yasnaya
Yasnoye, formerly Kaukehmen, then Kuckerneese (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jasnoje
Yasnopolyanka, formerly Spucken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jasnopoljanka
Yekaterinburg, formerly Sverdlovsk (Sept. 1924 - 1991), in Russia; see also Ekaterinburg, Jekaterinburg
Yekaterinodar (-1920), Russia; see also Ekaterinodar, Jekaterinodar; see Krasnodar
Yekaterinoslav I, Ukraine; see also Ekaterinoslav I, Jekaterinoslav I; see Moskovsk
Yekaterinoslav (1783-1799 and 1802-1926), Ukraine; see also Ekaterinoslav, Jekaterinoslav; see Dniepropetrovsk
Yekhegnadsor, formerly Keshishkent (-1935) and Mikoyan (1935-1957), in Armenia; see also Ekhegnadsor, Jechnegnadsor
Yelenovski(y)e Karery (-1954), Russia; see also Elenovski(y)e Karery; Jelenowskije Karjery; Karery, Elenovski(y)e; Karjery, Jelenowskije; Karery, Yelenovski(y)e; see Dokucha(y)evsk
Yelisavetgrad (-1924), Ukraine; see also Elisavetgrad, Jelisawetgrad; see Kirovograd
Yelisavetpol (1804-1918), Azerbaijan; see also Elisavetpol, Jelisawetpol; see Gäncä
Yelniki, formerly Weidlacken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Elniki, Jelniki
Yenaki(y)evo, formerly Ordzhonikidze, Don oblast (-1944), and Rykovo, in Ukraine; see also Enaki(y)evo, Jenakijewo
Yenissey Tatars; see also Jenissej-Tataren; Tataren, Jenissej; Tartars, Yenissey; see Khakass
Yerevan (Russian name with English spelling); see also Erewan (Armenian), i.e., Eriwan (German), Jerewan (Russian name with German spelling), in Armenia
Yershovo, formerly Grünlinie, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jerschowo
Yeshovo-Cherkessk (1937-1939), Russia; see also Cherkessk, Yeshovo-; Jeshowo-Tscherkessk; Tscherkessk, Jeshowo-; see Cherkessk
Yevpatoriya, formerly also called Kaslov, Kozlov or Gözlewe, in Russia; see also Eupatoria, Jewpatoriya
Yoshkar-Ola, formerly Zarevokokshaisk (1919) and Krasnokokzhaisk (1919-1927), in Russia; see also Joschkar-Ola; Ola, Joschkar-; Ola, Yoshkar-
Yur(y)ev, Estonia; see also Jurjew; see Tartu
Yusovka (-1924 or 1925?), Ukraine; see also Jusowka; see Donetsk

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 Jushnyj

Z

Zadonsk, Tichono (-1920), Irkutsk oblast, Russia; see also Tichono Zadonsk; Zadonsk Tichono; see Tichono Zadonsk
Zadonsk, Tikhono (-1920), Irkutsk oblast, Russia; see also Tichono Zadonsk; Zadonsk, Tichono; see Tikhono Zadonsk
Zagorsko(y)e, formerly Pelleningken, 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 Zaitsewo
Zaitsevo, formerly Stockheim, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaitsewo
Zaitsewo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zaitsevo
Zakarpatskaja Ukrajina (Ukrainian name with German spelling), Ukraine, see also Ukrajina Zakarpatskaja; Ukraiina, Zakarpatskaya; see Zakarpatskaya Ukraiina
Zakarpatskaya Ukraiina (Ukrainian name with English spelling); see also Carpatho-Ukraine; Karpato-Ukraine (German name), and Transcarpathia, Ukraine, Carpatho-; Ukraine, Karpato-; Zakarpatskaja Ukrajina (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 Zaliwino
Zalivino, formerly Neurinderort, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaliwino
Zalivino, formerly Tave, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaliwino
Zalivno(y)e, formerly Kraupischkehmen, then Erdmannsreih (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zalivnoje
Zalivno(y)e, formerly Postnicken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zalivnoje
Zaliwino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zalivino
Zaliwnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zalivno(y)e
Zaostrov(y)e, formerly Rantuva, then Rantau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaostrowje
Zaostrowje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zaostrov(y)e
Zaozjornoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zoazyorno(y)e
Zaozjorno(y)e, formerly Klein-Friedeck, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaozjornoje
Zoazyorno(y)e, formerly Kowarren, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaozjornoje

Zapadno-Gruppskij; see also Gruppsky, Zapadno-; Gruppskij, Zapadno-; Zapadno-Gruppsky
Zapadno-Gruppsky; see also Gruppsky, Zapadno-; Gruppskij, Zapadno-; Zapadno-Gruppskij; see Shaktinsk
Zaporizhzhya, Ukraine, formerly Alexandrovsk (-1921), in Ukraine; see also Saporoshje, Zaporozh'e
Zaporozh'e, Ukraine; see also Saporoshje; see Zaporizhzhya
Zapovednoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zapovedno(y)e
Zapovedno(y)e, formerly Seckenburg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zapovednoje
Zarech'e, formerly Caymen, then Caymendorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaretschje
Zarech'e, formerly Kaimen or Kaymen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaretschje
Zarech'e, formerly Pregelswalde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaretschje
Zarechno(y)e, formerly Tulpeningken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaretschnoje
Zaretschje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zarech'e
Zaretschnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zarechno(y)e
Zarevokokshaisk (-1919), Russia; see also Zarevokokschaïsk; see Yoshkar-Ola
Zarevokokschaïsk (-1919), Russia, see Zarevokokschaïsk
Zargrad, Turkey, see Istanbul
Zarjowo Gorodischtsche (1553-1782), Russia; see also Gorodischtsche, Zarjowo; Gorodishche Zaryovo; see Zaryovo Gorodishche
Zarskoje Selo (-1918), Russia; see also Selo Zarskoje; Selo Zarsko(y)e; see Zarsko(y)e Selo
Zarsko(y)e Selo (-1918), Russia; see also Selo Zarskoje; Selo Zarsko(y)e; Zarskoje Selo; see Pushkin
Zaryovo Gorodishche (1553-1782), Russia; see also Gorodischtsche, Zarjowo; Gorodishche Zaryovo; Zarjowo Gorodischtsche; see Kurgan
Zatishje (-1938), Russia, see Zatish'ye
Zatish'ye (-1938), Russia; see also Zatishje; see Elektrostal
Zavety, formerly Kattenau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zawety
Zavod, Ugodskij (-1974), Russia; see also Ugodskij Zawod; Zawod, Ugodskij; see Ugodskij Zawod
Zawety, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zavety
Zawod, Ugodskij (-1974), Russia; see also Ugodskij Zawod; Zawod, Ugodskij; see Ugodskij Zawod
Zchaja (1976-1989), Georgia, Russia, see Zkhaya
Zchakaja, Micha (1933-1976), Georgia, Russia; see also Micha Zchakaja; Zkhakaya, Mikha; see Mikha Zkhakaya
Zchinwali, Georgia, Russia, see Zkhinvali
Zelenij Bor, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bor, Zelenij; Bor Zeleny; see Zeleny Bor
Zelenogorsk, formerly Terioki (-1948; Finnish), in Russia
Zelenogradsk, formerly Cranz (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast
Zelenolesje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zelenoles(y)e
Zelenoles(y)e, formerly Bönick, in Kaliningrad oblast; see

also Zelenolesje
Zelenopolje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zelenopol(y)e
Zelenopol(y)e, formerly Borchersdorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zelenopolje
Zelenovo, formerly Lindenhorst, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zelenowo
Zelenovo, formerly Minchenrode, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zelenowo
Zelenowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zelenovo
Zeleny Bor, formerly Karalene, then Luisenberg (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bor, Zelenij; Bor, Zeleny; Zelenij Bor
Zelinograd (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 Smirnov
Zematikijenaj, 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 Shdanow; see Mariupol
Zhdanovsk (1939-1992), Azerbaijan; see also Shdanowsk; see Bejlagan
Zhelezodorozhnyy, formerly Gerdauen (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Shelezodoroshnyj
Zhelezodorozhnyy, formerly Obiralovka (-1939), in Moscow oblast, Russia; see also Shelezodoroshnyj
Zhelezodorozhnyy (-1969), Uzbekistan; see also Shelezodoroshnyj; 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 Zchinwali
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 Svetlyj
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 Zukaj
Zulukidze (1936-1989), Georgia, Russia, see Choni

Zweilinden, Kaliningrad oblast, see Furmanovo
Zwenjeweje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zven(y)evo(y)e
Zven(y)evo(y)e, formerly Popehnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zwenjeweje
Zvetkovo, formerly Seepothen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zwetkowo
Zwetkowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zvetkovo
Zwhil, Ukraine, see Novograd Volhynsk
Zwiahel, Ukraine, see Novograd Volhynsk

8. Timetable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.1 Persons

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

8.1.1 Heads of state

Cz	Czar
E	All-Russian Kaiser or Emperor. However, colloquially, it remained “Czar” until 1917.
C	Chairman of the central executive committee
★	Chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet
○	Chairman of the Supreme Soviet
⊛	(State) president (27 February 1990)
R	(State) president of Russia
–	i.e., (p) means that the office was taken over only provisionally

Notes:

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

27 Apr 1682 - 21 Oct 1721	Cz	Peter I (Pyotr I. Alexe(y)evich)	(Born 9 June 1672 - Died 8 Feb 1725)
22 Oct 1721 - 28 Jan 1725	E	Peter I (“Peter der Grosse)	(Born 9 June 1672 - Died 8 Feb 1725)
28 Jan 1725 - 6 May 1727	E	Katharina I (Martha Skavronskaya)	(Born 5 Apr 1684 - Died 6 May 1727)
17 May 1727 - 18 Jan 1730	E	Peter II (Pyotr II. Alexe(y)evich)	(Born 23 Oct 1715 - Died 29 Jan 1730)
25 Feb 1730 - 17 Oct 1740	E	Anna (A. Ivanovna)	(Born 7 Feb 1693 - Died 28 Oct 1740)
17 Oct 1740 - 24 Nov 1741	E	Ivan VI (Antonovich)	(Born 2 Aug 1740 - Died 5 July 1764)
25 Nov 1741 - 25 Dec 1761	E	Elisabeth (Yelisaveta Petrovna)	(Born 18 Dec 1709 - Died 5 Jan 1761)
5 Jan 1762 - 29 June 1762	E	Peter III (Pyotr III. Fyodorovich)	(Born 21 Feb 1728 - Died 17 July 1762)
28 June 1762 - 6 Nov 1796	E	Katharina II (Catherine the Great)	(Born 21 Apr 1729 - Died 17 July 1762)
6 Nov 1796 - 12 Mar 1801	E	Paul I (Pavel I. Petrovich)	(Born 1 Oct 1754 - Died 23/24 Mar 1801)
12 Mar 1801 - 19 Nov 1825	E	Alexander I. Pavlovich	(Born 23 Dec 1777 - Died 1 Dec 1825)
27 Nov 1825 - 12 Dec 1825	E	Konstantin Pavlovich (did not assume office)	(Born 1779 - Died 1831)
14 Dec 1825 - 18 Feb 1855	E	Nikolaus I. Pavlovich	(Born 25 July 1796 - Died 18 Mar 1855)
18 Feb 1855 - 1 Mar 1881	E	Alexander II. Nikola(y)evich	(Born 29 Apr 1818 - Died 13 Mar 1881)
1 Mar 1881 - 20 Oct 1894	E	Alexander III. Alexandrovich	(Born 10 Mar 1845 - Died 1 Nov 1894)
20 Oct 1894 - 2 Mar 1917	E	Nikolaus II. Alexandrovich	(Born 6 May 1868 - Died 16/17 July 1918)
2 Mar 1917 - 3 Mar 1917	<u>E</u>	(Mikhail IV. Alexandrovich)	(Born 1818 - Died 13 July 1918)
26 Oct 1917 - 8 Nov 1917	C	Kamen(y)ev, Lev Borissovich	(Born 22 July 1883 - Died 25 Aug 1936)
8 Nov 1917 - 16 Mar 1919	C	Sverdlov, Yakov Mikhailovich	(Born 22 May 1885 - Died 16 Mar 1919)
30 Mar 1919 - 12 Jan 1938	C	Kalinin, Makhail Ivanovich	(Born 7 Nov 1875 - Died 3 June 1946)
17 Jan 1938 - 19 Mar 1946	★	Kalinin, Makhail Ivanovich	(Born 7 Nov 1875 - Died 3 June 1946)
19 Mar 1946 - 15 Mar 1953	★	Schwernik, Nikolay Mikhailovich	(Born 19 May 1888 - Died 24 Dec 1970)
15 Mar 1953 - 7 May 1960	★	Voroshilov, Kliment Yefremich	(Born 4 Feb 1881 - Died 2 Dec 1969)
7 May 1960 - 15 July 1964	★	Brezhnev, Leonid Ilich	(Born 19 Dec 1906 - Died 10 Nov 1982)
15 July 1964 - 9 Dec 1965	★	Mikoyan, Anastas Ivanovich	(Born 25 Nov 1895 - Died 21 Oct 1978)
9 Dec 1965 - 16 June 1977	★	Podgorny, Nikolay Victorovich	(Born 18 Feb 1903 - Died 11 Jan 1983)
16 June 1977 - 10 Nov 1982	★	Brezhnev, Leonid Ilich	(Born 19 Dec 1906 - Died 10 Nov 1982)
10 Nov 1982 - 16 June 1983	★	Kuznezov, Vasily Vasil(y)evich	(Born 13 Feb 1901 - Died 5 June 1990)
16 June 1983 - 9 Feb 1984	★	Andropov, Yury Vladimirovich	(Born 15 June 1914 - Died 9 Feb 1984)
9 Feb 1984 - 11 Apr 1984	★	Kuznezov, Vasily Vasil(y)evich	(Born 13 Feb 1901 - Died 5 June 1990)
11 Apr 1984 - 10 Mar 1985	★	Chernenko, Konstantin Ustinovich	(Born 24 Sept 1911 - Died 10 Mar 1985)
10 Mar 1985 - 2 July 1988	★	Kuznezov, Vasily Vasil(y)evich	(Born 13 Feb 1901 - Died 5 June 1990)
2 July 1985 - 1 Oct 1988	★	Gromyko, Andrey Andre(y)evich	(Born 18 July 1909 - Died 2 July 1989)
1 Oct 1988 - 25 May 1989	★	Gorbachev, Mikhail Serge(y)evich	(Born 2 Mar 1931)
25 May 1989 - 15 Mar 1990	○	Gorbachev, Mikhail Serge(y)evich	(Born 2 Mar 1931)

15 Mar 1990 - 25 Dec 1991	☛	Gorbachev, Mikhail Serge(y)evich	(Born 2 Mar 1931)
25 Sept 1990 - 31 Dec 1999	R	Yeltsin, Boris Nikola(y)evich	(Born 1 Feb 1931)
31 Dec 1999 - 6 May 2000	R	Putin, Vladimir Vladimirovich	(Born 7 Oct 1952)
7 May 2000 -	R	Putin, Vladimir Vladimirovich	(Born 7 Oct 1952)

8.1.2 Heads of government(s)

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

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

1762-1781	①	Panin, Nikita Ivanovich	(Born 1718 - Died 1783)
1781-1791	①	Potjomkin, Grigoriy Alexandrovich	(Born 1739 - Died 1791)
1800-1802	①	Pahlen, Graf Pyotr Ludwig von der	(Born 1745 - Died 1826)
20 Sept 1802-1804	①	Voronzov, Graf Alexandr Romanovich	(Born 1700 - Died 1805)
1807-1807	①	Czartorysky, Prince Adam Jerzy	(Born 1770 - Died 1861)
1808-1810	①	Arakche(y)ev, Alexey Alexe(y)evich	(Born 1769 - Died 1834)
1810-1812	①	Tolly, Prince Mikhail Barclay de	(Born 1761 - Died 1818)
1812-1816	①	Saltikov, Prince Nikolay Ivanovich	(Born 1736 - Died 1816)
1816-1827	①	Lopuchin, Prince Pyotr Vasil(y)evich	(Born 1753 - Died 1827)
1827-1832	①	Kotschubej, Count Viktor Pavlovich	(Born 1768 - Died 1834)
1834-1836	①	Novosilzev, Count Nikolay Nikola(y)evich	(Born 1761 - Died 1836)
1836-1847	①	Vasilchikov, Prince Illarion Vasil(y)evich	(Born 1777 - Died 1847)
1847-1848	①	Levashov, Count Vasily Vasil(y)evich	(Born 1783 - Died 1848)
Oct 1848-1856	①	Chernichev, Prince Alexandr Ivanovich	(Born 1779 - Died 1857)
1856-Jan 1861	①	Orlov, Prince Alexey Fyodorovich	(Born 1787 - Died 1861)
Jan 1861-Mar 2 1864	①	Bludov, Count D(i)mitri Nikola(y)evich	(Born 1785 - Died 1864)
Mar 7 1864-Jan 13 1865	①	Gagarin, Prince Pavel Pavlovich	(Born 1789 - Died 1872)
1865-1872	①	Gorchakov, Prince Alexandr Mikhailovich	(Born 1798 - Died 1883)
1872-1877	①	Ignat(y)ev, Count Pavel Nikola(y)evich	(Born 1797 - Died 1879)
1877-16 Oct 1881	①	Valulev Count Pyotr Alexandrovich	(Born 1814 - Died 1890)
Oct 1881-Jan 1887	①	Reuter, Count Mikhail von	(Born 1820 - Died 1890)
Jan 1887-15 May 1895	①	Bunge, Nikolay Christianovich von	(Born 1823 - Died 1895)
June 1895-11 June 1903	①	Durnov, Ivan Nikola(y)evich	(Born 1830 - Died 1903)
29 Aug 1903-16 Apr 1906	①	Witte, Count Sergey Jul(y)evich	(Born 1849 - Died 1915)
22 Apr 1906-8 July 1906	①	Goremykin, Ivan Loginovich	(Born 1839 - Died 1917)
8 July 1906-5 Sept 1911	①	Stolpin, Pyotr Arkad(y)evich	(Born 4 Apr 1862 - Died 18 Sept 1911)
11 Sept 1911-30 Jan 1914	①	Kokovzov, Vladimir Nikola(y)evich	(Born 1853 - Died 1943)
30 Jan 1914-20 Jan 1916	①	Goremykin, Ivan Loginovich	(Born 1839 - Died 1917)
20 Jan 1916-10 Nov 1916	①	Stuermer, Boris Vladimirovich	(Born 1848 - Died 1917)

11 Nov 1916-27 Dec 1916	①	Trepov, Alexandr Fedorovich	(Born 1862 - Died 1928)
27 Dec 1916-2 Mar 1917	①	Golizyn, Prince Nikolay D(i)mitri(y)evich	(Born 1850 - Died 1925)
2 Mar 1917-8 July 1917	①	Lvov, Prince Georg(y) Yevgen(y)evich	(Born 21 Oct 1861 - Died 8 Mar 1925)
8 July 1917-26 Oct 1917	①	Kerensky, Alexandr Fedorovich	(Born 22 Apr 1881 - Died 11 June 1970)
6 July 1923-21 Jan 1924	C	Lenin, Vladimir Ilich	(Born 22 Apr 1870 - Died 21 Jan 1924)
2 Feb 1924-19 Dec 1930	C	Rykov, Alexey Ivanovich	(Born 13 Feb 1881 - Died 15 Mar 1938)
19 Dec 1930-6 May 1941	C	Molotov, Vyacheslav Mikhailovich	(Born 9 Mar 1890 - Died 8 Nov 1986)
5 May 1941-15 Mar 1946	C	Stalin, Yosif Vissarionovich	(Born 21 Dec 1879 - Died 5 Mar 1953)
15 Mar 1946-5 Mar 1953	CC	Stalin, Yosif Vissarionovich	(Born 21 Dec 1879 - Died 5 Mar 1953)
6 Mar 1953-8 Feb 1955	CC	Malenkov, Georg(y) Maximilianovich	(Born 8 Jan 1902 - Died 14 Jan 1988)
8 Feb 1955-27 Mar 1958	CC	Bulganin, Nikolay Alexandrovich	(Born 11 June 1895 - Died 24 Feb 1975)
27 Mar 1958-15 Oct 1964	CC	Khrushchev, Nikita Serge(y)evich	(Born 17 Apr 1894 - Died 11 Sept 1971)
15 Oct 1964-23 Oct 1980	CC	Kossygin, Alexey Nikola(y)evich	(Born 21 Feb 1904 - Died 18 Dec 1980)
23 Oct 1980-27 Sept 1985	CC	Tikonov, Nikolay Alexandrovich	(Born 15 May 1905 - Died 8 Feb 1979)
27 Sept 1985-14 Jan 1990	CC	Ryshkov, Nikolay Ivanovich	(Born 28 Sept 1929)
14 Jan 1991-22 Aug 1991	CC	Pavlov, Valentin Serge(y)evich	(Born 26 Sept 1938 - Died 30 Mar 2003)
24 Aug 1991-26 Dec 1991	CC	Sila(y)ev, Ivan Stepanovich	(Born 21 Oct 1931)
6 Nov 1991-15 June 1992	①	Yeltsin, Boris Nikola(y)evich	(Born 1 Feb 1931)
15 June 1992-12 Dec 1992	①	Gaidar, Yegor Timurovich	(Born 19 Mar 1956)
14 Dec 1992-23 Mar 1998	①	Chernomyrdin, Viktor Stepanovich	(Born 9 Apr 1938)
24 Apr 1998-23 Aug 1998	①	Kiriyenko, Sergey Vladimirovich	(Born 26 July 1962)
23 Aug 1998-10 Sept 1998)	①	(Chernomyrdin, Viktor Stepanovich	(Born 9 Apr 1938)
11 Sept 1998-12 May 1999	①	Primakov, Yevgeny Maximovich	(Born 10 Oct 1929)
19 May 1999-9 Aug 1999	①	Stepashin, Sergey Vladimirovich	(Born 2 Mar 1952)
16 Aug 1999-7 May 2000	①	Putin Vladimir Vladimirovich	(Born 7 Oct 1952)
17 May 2000-	①	Kasyanov, Mikhail Mikhailovich	(Born 8 Dec 1957)

8.1.3 Ambassadors

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

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

Data on “German” diplomatic representation

Until 1867	Royal Prussian envoy
30 December 1867	Envoy of the North German Alliance
26 April 1871	Royal German Society
30 November 1871	Royal German embassy
1 August 1914	State of war
2 April 1918	Royal German diplomatic representation
21 August 1919	Departure of German representatives from Moscow
19 September 1921	German representation
6 November 1922	German embassy
22 June 1941	State of war

22 August 1953
25 January 1955

Diplomatic agencies of the GDR and the USSR were turned into embassies.
End of the state of war

“German” representation in Russia

1867-1876	Reuss, Heinrich VII. Prince	
1876-1892	Schweinitz, Hans Lothar von,	Born 1822 - Died 1901
1892-1895	Werder, Bernhard von	Born 27 Feb 1823 - Died 19 Mar 1907
1895-1900	Radolin, Hugo (Julius Raol Eduard) Prince von	Born 1 Apr 1841 - Died 21 July 1917
1901-1905	Alvensleben, Friedrich Johann Count von	
1906-1907	Schoen, Wilhelm Baron von	Born 1851 - Died 1933
1907-1914	Pourtales, Friedrich	
1918	Mirbach-Harff, Wilhelm Count von	Born 6 July 1918 (assasination attempt)
1918	Riezler, Dr. Kurt (as chargé d'affaires)	
1918	Helfferich, Dr. Karl	Born 22 July 1872 - Died 23 Apr 1924
1921-1922	Wiedenfeld, Prof. Kurt	Died 4 Mar 1954
1922	Radowitz, Otto von (as chargé d'affaires)	
1922-1928	Brockdorff-Rantzau, Dr. Ulrich Count von	Born 29 May 1869 - Died 8 Sept 1928
1929-1933	Dirksen, Dr. Herbert von	Born 2 Apr 1882 - Died 1955
1933-1934	Nadolny, Rudolf	Born 12 July 1873 - Died 18 May 1953
1934-1941	Schulenburg, Friedrich Werner Count von der	Born 20 Nov 1875 - Died 10 Nov 1944
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	Keyserlingk, 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	Küdener, Burchard (Alexius Konstantin?) von
1802-1806	Alopeus, Baron Maximilian Maximovich
1807-1810	Stackelberg, Count Gustav on
1810-1812	Lieven, Count Christoph von
1813-1831	Alopeus, Count David Maximovich
1831-1839	Ribeaupierre, Alexander von
1839-1850	Meyendorff, Baron Peter von
1851-1856	Budberg, Baron Andreas von
1856-1858	Brunnow, 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	Dekanosov, Vladimir Georg(y)evich	
1966?-1971	Zarapkin, Semyon Konstantinovich	
1971-1978	Falin, Valentin Mikhailovich	Born 3 Apr 1926
1978-1986	Semyonov, Vladimir Semyonovich	Born 16 Feb 1911 - Died 12 Dec
1992		
1986-1990	Kvitsinsky, July A.	
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 Großjägerndorf (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 Düna and Dnieper Rivers, i.e., Polish Livonia and the areas of Mohilev, parts of the areas of Minsk, Vitsyebesk, 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\9 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 Frederikshamn (5 September\17 September 1809).

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

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

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

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

1828-1829 The fourth Russo-**Turkish** war (Russian declaration of war on 14 April 1828): German colonists served in the Russian military as auxiliary forces. On 8 October 1827, Great Britain, France and Russia destroyed the entire Ottoman fleet off Navarino without a declaration of war. Through this war, Russia gained areas in the Caucasus and the Danube Delta. Serbia, Moldova and Walachia became autonomous states under Russian protection. The straits were opened to all trading vessels. Russian citizens in the Ottoman Empire were put in the same category as those in western countries (Peace of Adrianopel, 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), Samarqand (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(y)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)mitri(y)ev in 1914-1915; Fourth Army: Salsa in 1914, Alexey Everth in 1914-1915, Ragosa 1915-1917; Fifth Army: Plehve 1914-1915; Sixth Army: Churin in 1915, Tsurikov in 1917; Seventh Army: Shcherbachov 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;

Twelfth Army: Plehve in 1915, Gorbatovsky in 1915, Klembovsky in 1917.

Supreme commanders: Grand Duke Nikolaus 1914-1915, Quartermaster General G. N. Danilov, General Mikhail Alexe(y)ev 1915-1916, Czar Nicolas II 1916-1917, General Yury Danilov, Quartermaster General Georg Nikisorovich Danilov.

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 Vranghel 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). Vranghel 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 Vranghel troops fled to the Crimea (October 1920).

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

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

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

Belarus and the Ukraine to Poland (18 March 1921).

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

1931 Japan occupied Manchuria: Climax of incidents in January.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

surrounded (22 November 1942). The captured Soviet General Vlasov began to line up an anti-Soviet army (27 December 1942). German retreat from the Caucasus (28 December 1942). German capitulation in Stalingrad (2 February 1943). Soviet recapturing of Kharkov began (16 February 1943). German troops surrounded in the Crimea (1 November 1943). Soviet offensive in North Russia (14 January 1944). Beginning of Soviet spring offensive (4 March 1944). The Crimea was recaptured (7 April 1944). Soviet capture of Minsk after a cauldron battle (3 July 1944). Soviet breakthrough at the Oder River (16 April 1945). Troops of the USA and the Soviet Union met near Torgau at the Elbe River (25 April 1945.) German capitulation (8 May).

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.

1979 Invasion of **Afghanistan** by the Red Army for the support of the local socialist government (26/27 December). Peace treaty in 1988. The retreat decided on in April 1988 and started in May was completed on 15 February 1989. Official Soviet statistics: 13,310 dead and 35,478 wounded soldiers.

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 Nagorny 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 Mount Karabakh (29 August).

1989- Use of armed forces against national unrest (19 dead) in T'blisi, **Georgia** (8-9 April 1989). Outbreak of unrest also in Abkhazia (July 1989). Opposition militia overthrew the Georgian president Gamsakhurdia (6 January 1992). Eduard A. Shevardnadze was called to the head of the State Council (10 March 1992). The Russian Federation and Georgia agreed on a truce in East Ossetia, which wanted to break away from Georgia and join the Russian Federation (24 June 1992). The UN decided to send observers to the Georgian trouble spot of Abkhazia

(5 August 1993). Separatist troops captured the Abkhazian capital of Sukhumi (27 September 1993).

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 - Transnistria War

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

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

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

Ceasefire (22 June 1995). Military agreement on the Russian retreat and Chechnyan disarmament (30 July 1995). Chechnyan rebels attacked the **Dagestan** town of Kyzlyar on 9 January 1996, took about 3,000 hostages and entrenched themselves in the town of Pervomaysko(y)e, which was completely destroyed by Russian troops on 15 January 1996. Agreement on an armistice on 1 June 1996 (27 May 1996). Ceasefire agreement (23 August 1996). Peace treaty (31 August 1996). Agreement on ending the war in Khasavyurt, Dagestan (3 September 1996).

Ending the troop withdrawal (5 January 1997). Peace treaty (12 May 1997). Russia closed the borders with Chechnya (29 March 1997) after a bombing raid on a South Russian train station and skirmishes between Russian and Chechnyan soldiers. Attack by Chechnyan rebels on several Russian border troop units (22 December 1997). After border attacks, Russian troops fought back

in Chechnya and Dagestan (5 July 1999). The Russian press reported of an invasion of hundreds of Chechnyan rebels into Dagestan (8 August 1999). Bombing raids (5 September 1999) on a housing complex of Russian military in Buynaksk, Dagestan, and a housing complex in Moscow (8, 13 and 16 September 1999), for which 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] *Steuermansbuch* [leader's book] (*kormitshaya* (*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, Estonia, Ingermanland, Livland, Ösel, 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 Procurership (highest servant of the Senate, viewed as "the eye of the Czar and the attorney for state affairs") * With his "Right of

Monarchical 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. Petersburg, 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. Münnich (Minnich), and H.J. Osterman(n)) * The so-called "single inheritance" rule, strenuously opposed by the nobility, is abolished and replaced with the prison regulation allowing division of inheritance

1 7 3 2 Founding of the first Cadet Corps (incorporating higher education with military education) * Via the "Löwenvoldesh 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 (*posadskiye lyud*)

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

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

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

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

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

1754 Founding of the first state banks

1755 Based on the initiative of W.M. Lomosofov, 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*),

each having between 20,000 and 30,000 souls, and the provinces are abolished * Local administrations are expanded, with the “Stadtvogt” [city “protector”] becoming the head of the police; the *voyevod*, who formerly took care of local municipal administrative work, is abolished * Lifting of the autonomy of Zaporozhe Cossacks, their lands being incorporated into the Governments of New Russia and Azov

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

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

1779 Founding of the city of Cherson

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

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

1784 Gerogyi 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 Katherina 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 Oranienbaum colony (09/12) * A special Visitariate will be established for Catholics in South Russia, under Oratorian Father Nikolle (1758 – 1835), along with 15 Jesuit priests (06/01) * Audit (population census), [first Revision List in Black Sea region]

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

1813 Czar’s Manifesto invites settlement in South Bessarabia, promises state assistance and numerous

privileges (11/29) * The plague, allegedly spread by wandering Jews from Balta, broke out in Odessa and environs (July)

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

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

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

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

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

1821 Congress of European states meets in Leibach

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1833 By force of the Pacts of 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 Zarskoye Selo * The “Book of Regulations on Ecclesiastic Justice” (*kniga pravil*) goes into effect

1840 Introduction of compulsory education: in the Volga region, the German schools become church schools, and teachers now report to the clergy (03/05)

1841 Sale of individual farmers [i.e., serfs] is forbidden * The “Statute concerning Spiritual Consistoria” (Ustav Duchovnich Konsistoriy) 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 Punctuation”) * At the Amur River delta (conquered from China) the city of Nikolayevsk is founded * Population Census [designated as the 9th Revision List in Black Sea region]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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) gymnasia 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 – 12/12/1901) of Ornbau/Nuremberg becomes the new bishop of the Tiraspol Diocese (until 1889) * The first [major] wave of emigration to overseas countries (Between 1872 and 1873, ca. 13,000 Mennonites and Black Sea Germans emigrate to North America)

1873 “Three-Kaiser Federation” between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia [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 Prussian 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 Tolstoy is excommunicated from the Church for blasphemy, leading to mass unrest in St. Petersburg and in Moscow (02/22) * The *Narodniki*, idealists with a Western orientation, who demand a social restructuring in favor of the farmers, establish the Social Revolutionary Party (12/31) * Lenin completes his opus “What Is To Be Done?” * The “Union for Liberation” as well as the periodical “Liberation” become the outstanding organs for the liberal opposition

1902 About 1,000 people die in an earthquake in the Caucasus town of Shemacha * Russian-Chinese agreement concerning Manchuria, which has been occupied by Russia since the Boxer Rebellion; Russia withdraws its troops and in turn is given the right to build a railroad through the area * Country-wide anti-Czarist protests culminate in the murder of the Interior Minister, D. Sipyagin by an anarchist student (04/15)

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

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

1905 "Bloody Sunday" in St. Petersburg: shots are fired by the palace guard on a peaceful delegation desiring to present a petition to the Czar (about 1,000 dead and 2,000 injured), leading to mass demonstrations (01/09 – 22) * Grand Prince Sergei Alexandrovich, the Czar's uncle, is murdered by a social revolutionary (02/04) Enactment of a statute calling for the first summoned *duma* with limited powers (02/20) * In Warsaw, more than 100 Polish workers are shot by Russian troops during a protest demonstration (05/01) * A pogrom instigated by the government results in 200 dead in Zhitomir (05/07) * Under the chairmanship of Milyokov, the "Federation of Federations" is founded – it is a federation of numerous organizations of professionals in the intelligentsia, which wielded great influence on public opinion during the 1905 Revolution and the General Strike of October (May) * In 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" ("Octoberists") 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 Novousensk 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

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

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

1909 To limit import of Chinese goods, the status of the Free Harbor of Vladivostok is suspended by the *Duma* (02/01) * Friendly exchange of views between Wilhelm

II and Nicholas II on the yacht “Hohenzollern” (06/17) * Russian-Italian secret treaty aimed at [limiting] the expansion of Austria-Hungary in the Balkans (10/24) * “First All-Russia Congress for the Struggle Against Misuse of Alcohol” in St. Petersburg (12/28) * Start of an economic boom in Russia * Founding of the “National Union” (“Nationalists”) party under the leadership of P.N. Balashov

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

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

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

1913 A Polish uprising against Russian rule in Poznan is suppressed by the German police (01/22) * Accompanying the “Law toward strengthening the status

of German in the provinces of Poznan and West Prussia,” the Prussian legislature approves 175 million marks for the acquisition of Polish estates on which German-Russians are to be settled (04/23) * In Germany, the so-called Reich and State Citizenship Law takes effect (07/22)

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

1915 More “Liquidation Laws” cause German- and Austrian-owned lands in Volhynia to be expropriated (02/02) * An anti-German pogrom in Moscow leaves 40 injured and three dead (05/27) * Russian economy establishes War Industrial Committees (06/10) * Bourgeois *duma* parties found the “progressive 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, Gorskno, Yekaterinoslav, Caucasus, Kiev, Kovno, Courland, Livonia, Minsk, Petersburg, Podolia, and Poland (i.e., all Polish Governments), Tauria, Vilna, and (the rest of) Volhynia (12/13)

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

1917 Bread is rationed at one pound per person per day (Feb) * Members of the “Central War Committee” are arrested to stave off the formation of an opposition (02/09) * Parliament is dissolved (02/26) * Via the third Agrarian Law (“Liquidation Law”), the Czar orders the dispossession of Germans (02/06 or 02/26) * The

government resigns, the Czar (while at army headquarters in Mogilev) is practically disempowered (02/27) * A large demonstration by women and locked-out armament workers during the “International Day of Women”, brings about the downfall of the Czarist Empire (02/23 – 03/08) * February Revolution in Russia (03/08-14) * The Provisional Committee of the *duma* and the Petrograd *soviet* agree on a “Provisional Government” as the central organ of state rule (03/02) * General strike in Petrograd (03/10) * The Russian *duma* refuses to follow Nicholas II's order to dissolve itself (03/11) * Liquidation laws are cancelled. The use of the German language and Sunday sermons in German are again allowed.(03/11 or 03/21) * The death penalty is abolished (03/12), discrimination on the basis of social standing, ethnicity-nationality, or religion, and punishment by whip and iron are prohibited * Call by Maxim Gorki to “The Peoples of the World” (03/14) * In the largest cities of Russia, “workers’ councils” and “soldiers’ councils” are formed (03/14-16) * Czar Nicholas II is forced to abdicate (03/02-15) * Arrest of the Czar's family (03/21) * The Entente powers recognize the new government after it promises to continue the war effort (03/22-24) * “Soldiers’ fraternities” form at the Eastern front (March – June) * The Russian-Orthodox Church declares its opposition to the provisional government (04/06) * Lenin transits Germany [in a sealed train] (03/27-30, 04/09-12) and arrives in Petrograd (04/03-16), where he announces his “April Theses” (04/14-17) * Colonists meet in Odessa to discuss representation of the interests of Germans (03/20-23) * Cadets’ representative Professor Karl Lindemann calls for the “First Congress of Germans in Russia,” and 1000 representatives show up (04/20-22) * Congress of Germans in the Volga region meets in Saratov with 186 Volga-German delegates and 1,000 guests (04/25-27) * Congress of Germans meets in Odessa, with 2,000 delegates (May) * The *duma* is dissolved (05/05) * A new Russian government is formed to include participation by Social Democrats (05/05-18) * Geologist A.P. Karpinskiy becomes president of the Academy of Sciences * Numerous Bolsheviks return from the United States (among them Trotzki and Bukharin) * “First All-Russia Congress of Workers’ and Soldiers’ Councils” has only ten percent Bolshevik representation (06/16) * Reintroduction of the death penalty by Kerenski (July), which is used only at the front by military courts * Start of the initial Council Congresses of German colonists of the Volga region, in Saratov, with Ernst Reuter giving the opening speech (06/30) * Bloody clashes in Petrograd between demonstrators and the police lead to the ban of the Bolsheviks, whose leaders are arrested or go into exile (07/03 – 18) * The Ukrainian *Rada* [i.e., parliament] demands autonomy over its territory (06/10) * Nationalization of church-run schools (06/20) * Lenin flees to Finland (07/14) * Confirmation of unlimited religious freedom (07/14) * The “Warenburg Conference” calls for a confederation of 155 German

agrarian counties on the Volga (July) * Gathering of the “(Moscow) State Conference” comprising 2,500 representatives of organized political factions, the four state *dumas*, but not the Bolsheviks (08/10-15) * Nearly 600 [Russian-Orthodox] church representatives, during the first All-Russia Council, decide to reintroduce the Patriarchate (after 200 years) in the form of a Church Ministry (Aug) * A *putsch* attempted by right-leaning circles under the leadership of Lavr Kornilov is suppressed, thanks to the assistance of the Bolsheviks, who thereby gain some recognition (08/25-30 or 08/24-27 and 09/06-09) * An initial date is set for the election of a “Constituting Convention” (09/17) * Kerenski declares Russia a Republic and proclaims democratic rights (09/01-14 and 09/17) * Elections for the Petersburg (09/02-15) and Moscow (09-09-22) *soviets* give the Bolsheviks majorities * A “Democratic Conference” is called, intended as a permanent conference of all democratic factions until the establishment of a constituent conference (09/14-24) * Trotzki is elected president of the Petrograd “Workers’ and Soldiers’ Council” (09/21) * Kerenski forms a third coalition government, but it remains powerless and helpless (09/25) * Conclusion of the Fourth *Duma* (10/06) * Lenin secretly returns to Petrograd (10/07-20) * The Bolsheviks decide on an armed uprising (10/10-23) * Trotzki establishes a “Military Revolutionary Committee of Petrograd” (MRKP) (decided by the Petrograd *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” (“Decree on Land and Soil”) provides for expropriation of all private lands owned by estate owners, the church, cloisters, and the Czar without compensation – declaring that all land is from now owned by those who work it with their own hands (10/26 – 11/08) * Order by the “Provisional Workers and Farmers Government” on “Establishment of a Constituting Conference with a Set Date” (10/27 – 11/09) *

Order by the Peoples’ Commissar of the Interior on “The Workers’ Militia” (10/28 – 11/10) * The decree “On the

Abolishment of Social Standings and Rankings” abolishes the heretofore at least partially successful system of civil servants (10/28 – 11/10) * The Moscow Metropolitan Tichon is elected Patriarch (beginning of Nov) * Resolution by the All-Russia Central Executive Committee on the question of conditions for agreements with other parties (11/01-14) * Resolution by the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Workers’ Party of Russia (Bolsheviks) on the question of opposition within the Central Committee (11/02-15) * Proclamation by the Russian People’s Commissariat entitled “Declaration on the Rights of the Peoples of Russia” (11/02-15) * Founding of the Welfare Committee (11/04-17) * Announcement by the Central Committee on resignation of members from the Central Committee and from the Russian People’s Commissariat (11/07-20) * Special Commandos of the Welfare Committee confiscate [cereal] grain in the provinces (11/11-24) * Elections to the “Constituting Convention (11/12-14 or end of Nov) * Order by the All-Russia Central Executive Committee on the change in composition of the Russian People’s Commissariat (11/17-30) * Formal peace talks begin between Germany and Russia (11/19) * Bolshevik troops conquer the Russian army headquarters in Mogilev (11/20) * Proclamation by the Russian People’s Commissariat “To the Entire Working Muslim Population in Russia and in the Orient” (11/20 -12/03) * Decree by the Central Executive Committee “On the Right to Recall Delegates” (11/21 – 12/04) * Armistice agreement with the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey) (11/21 – 12/05) * Decree by the Russian People’s Commissariat “On the Courts” suspends the entire justice and juridical system and the most important existing laws (11/22 -12/05) * The Senate is abolished (11/22) * Decree on the Courts (11/24) * Election of the Constituting Assembly (11/25 – 12/08) * Peace offer by the Government of Councils to all warring parties (11/28) * Decree by the Russian People’s Commissariat “About the Arrest of the Leaders of the Civil War Against the Revolution” (11/28 – 12/11) * Announcement by the government on the “Counterrevolutionary Uprising of the Bourgeoisie led by the Cadet Party” (11/28 – 12/11) * Finland declares its independence from Russia (12/04) * In Brest-Litovsk, Germany and Russia agree (12/05-18) on a ten-day armistice – ten days later to be expanded to 01/14/1918 * In a “Decree on the Nationalization of Banks,” all banks become a state monopoly (12/14 or 12/28) * Formation of the “Supreme People’s Economic Council for Soviet Russia” (12/16) * Decrees by the Russian People’s Commissariat “Concerning the Equalization of Rights for all Military Persons” and “Concerning the Distribution and Organization of Power within the Army” (12/16-29) * Lenin’s decree creating the “All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for 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, Moisey 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

age (10/16) * Start of a civil war lasting until Nov., 1920
 * Decree on the “Labor Commune of the District of the Volga Germans” (10/19) * Decree on the All-Russian and local “Extraordinary Commissions” (10/28) * Founding of the Communist Youth Association (*komsomol*) (end of Oct, see also October, 1920) * The Polish Republic is newly reestablished after 125 years (11/07)
 * Order by the Sixth All-Russian Congress “Concerning the Building up of the Councils’ Powers in the Center, the Committees for Village Poverty, and the Councils on the Plains” (11/09) * Following the Armistice of Compiègne, Germany withdraws its troops from the Ukraine * The Soviet government annuls the “Peace Treaty of Brest-Litovsk” and thereby [its permission] to allow German-Russians to emigrate (11/13) * Decree by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee on the “Formation of the Council for Workers’ and Farmers’ Defense” (11/30) * The Soviet Union recognizes the independence of Latvia and Lithuania (12/22) * Order by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee on the regional district consolidations (12/23) * Founding of the “Communist Party of Germany” (Spartacus Federation); in short, the KPD [German acronym] (12/29-30) * 1,621,000 Germans reside in Russia * In Petrograd, the “Josephian Physical-Technical Institute” is established (later to become world-famous)

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 Spirodonova, chair of the Party of Leftist Social Revolution, is arrested (02/10) and ordered held in a psychiatric institution (the first victim of this practice) * A decision that defines (in theory) two kinds of camps: work camps (for those juridically condemned) and concentration camps (for those incarcerated without court proceedings) (04/15) * Additional decision regarding camps: definition of 16 categories of persons to be incarcerated, requiring each province to have a camp holding at least 300 prisoners (05/17) * Germany signs the “Versailles Peace Treaty” (06/28) * A new German constitution goes into effect (08/14) * Economic blockade against the Soviet Union adopted by the Supreme Council of the Allies (10/10) * *Machnovshchina*: 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-Russian 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-Russian Congress on the Council for Labor and Defense (12/29)

1921 Farmers unrest spreads to Samara, Saratov, Zarizin, Astrachan and West Siberia regions (Jan) * Eduard Bernstein, in “Vorwärts” [*Forward*], reveals to the general public the German Empire’s financial support of the Russian Revolution (Jan) * Basic services become free: gas, water, power, and consumer goods are provided free (Jan), later also the postal service, telegraph, and housing are added * Following high rate of inflation, a currency reform sets the *tchervonetz* equal to ten gold rubles * Order by the presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee on the regular conduct of new elections (02/08) * Mutiny by Kronstadt sailors on the ships *Sevastopol* and *Petropavlovsk* (02/28) * Lenin proclaims the “New Economic Policy,” which produces partial economic recovery (03/08) * The Kronstadt mutiny is suppressed bloodily (03/08-18) * A trade agreement with Great Britain results in a certain measure of international recognition (03/16, see also Aug.) * The [cereal] grain requisitions are replaced with a fixed and continuous taxation rate requiring payment in kind (03/21) * Beginning of mass arrests of the Mensheviks and social revolutionaries (March), 2,000 persons are incarcerated by June * Germany concludes an agreement with Russia on the exchange of prisoners of war and on economic, political, and military cooperation (05/06) * Nationalization actions are stopped (May) * Upper limits on properties owned privately or publicly are suspended (end of June) * Individuals and cooperatives are permitted to lease state-owned businesses (07/05) * Free trade is reestablished (07/07) * Power and water are no longer free, but must be paid for in cash (July)
 * Maxim Gorki appeals to the world to assist Russia in its struggle against famine (07/12) * The “All-Russian 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”

(ARA) on fighting hunger (08/27) * Establishment of an Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic (ASSR) in the Crimea (Oct) * The National Bank is reopened (11/16) * Small businesses are returned to their previous owners (Dec) * The United States Congress appropriates 25 million dollars for the fight against famine (12/22) * Resolution of the Ninth All-Russia Congress “Concerning the All-Russia Extraordinary Commission” (Cheka) – (12/29) * The first (bloodless) cleansing of the [Bolshevik - Communist] Party of so-called “free-riders,” drunks, and provincial despots results in a loss of 160,000 (25 percent) Party members * Five million of the 29 million affected by the famine of 1921/1922 die as a result * In the Volga region, many people die from cholera in the summer and from typhoid fever in the fall

1922 Professors at Moscow University join a strike against working conditions and ideological hostilities (Jan) and are subsequently placed under the Education Ministry * Order by the All-Russia Central Executive Committee concerning village councils (01/26) * A general residents’ and income tax is introduced (Feb) * Order by the All-Russia Central Executive Committee transforming the Cheka (02/06) It becomes the State Political Directorate, or GPU (i.e., the *Gosudarstvennoye Politicheskoye Upravlenie*) within the People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs (*Narodnyi Komissariat Vnutrennikh Del* (NKVD)) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic) * A decree is published dealing with the confiscation (“for the hungry”) of all gold and silver gems and other valuable goods not directly used for divine services (02/26) * The “Trans-Caucasus Federation” is formed, comprising the Soviet Republics of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia (03/12) * Bloody suppression of protests against the decree of 02/26; the worst are in Shuya, Ivanov Region (03/15) * Decision to arrest the Synod, the Patriarch, and the leaders of the protest, and to shoot the latter (03/22) * Stalin becomes Secretary General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (04/03) * The Party Convention decides to reintroduce the “Rotation Principle” of 1874 (see that year) – (March/April) * The Soviet Union participates in the World Economic Conference in Geneva and is thereby *de facto* recognized by the West (05/19) * German-Soviet “Treaty of Rapallo” calls for resumption of diplomatic relations, enhanced trade conditions, and mutual renunciation of reparations (04/16) * A new penal code is enacted (May) * Church reformers of the so-called “Living Church” (likely in connection with the GPU - Russian Secret Police) topple Patriarch Tichon (05/12) * Lenin suffers his first stroke, forcing him into political inaction until the fall (05/26) * The new penal code takes effect (06/01) * The first show trial in the Soviet Union condemns 11 of 34 social revolutionaries to death (06/06 – 08/07); but following international protests the sentences are cancelled, with the [defendants’] promises of good behavior toward the party, and (in Jan

1924) are commuted to 5 years in prison camp * Decree on the resettlement “Of Suspicious Intellectuals” to remote parts of the country (08/10) * About 200 well-known intellectuals are to be deported and to face the death penalty on return (160 of them were arrested 08/16-17 and deported in Sept) * Ulrich Graf von Brockdorff-Rantzau is introduced in Moscow as the new German Ambassador (09/29) * Enactment of a new code of civil law (autumn) * The Young Pioneers become active (autumn) * New regulations make the “People’s Courts” somewhat more professional, attorneys may resume limited activities, a Supreme Court is established which can overturn judgments (10/31) * The latest labor law gives employers more leeway (Nov) * Lenin suffers his second stroke (12/16) * The Tenth All-Russia Congress, also the first All-Union conference, combines the “Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic,” the Trans-Caucasus Federation, the Ukrainian and White Russian Socialist Soviet Republics to form the “Union of Socialist Soviet Republics” (USSR) (12/25-30)

1923 The Second All-Union Congress ratifies the constitution of the Soviet Union (01/31) * Lenin suffers a third stroke, paralyzing him on one side, and causing him to lose the ability to speak (03/09) * The twelfth Party Convention makes Stalin *de facto* the most powerful man in the Soviet Union (April) * In Council session, the so-called “Living Church,” the Russian-Orthodox Church led by reformers, declares its support for the government (April) * After he declares his loyalty to the Soviet State, the Patriarch of Moscow is released from prison (06/16) * During the second session of the Central Executive Committee, the constitution of the Soviet Union is accepted and takes effect (07/06) * By Lenin’s decree, the buildings of the Russian Orthodox Solovetsky Monastery complex in the Solovki Archipelago are turned into the Solovki Special Purpose Camp (*Solovetsky Lager’ Osobogo Naznachenia* (SLON)); it was one of the first Soviet corrective labor camps and became the prototype for the camps of the GULag system (July) * Law introducing general, four-year compulsory education, with the directive that it be implemented everywhere within ten years (08/20) * A strike against unpopular government economic measures (early autumn) * Climax of the so-called “Scissor Crisis” - compared to pre-war levels, the value of agrarian goods sank 58 percent while that of industrial products increased 187 percent. Because peasants could not afford to purchase industrial goods, they stopped selling their products and reverted to subsistence farming, which led to fears of a famine (Sept) * An oppositional “Declaration by the Sixty Four” (Oct) * Germany guarantees the Soviet Union a short-term trade credit of 75 million gold marks (Oct) * The GPU is transformed into the OGPU (*Ob’edinennoye Gosudarstvennoye Politicheskoye Upravlenie*), the Joint Political Directorate, also referred to as the All-Union State Political Administration (11/15) The OGPU again

becomes part of NKVD in 1934 * Intra-party opposition (primarily in the barracks and universities) unleashes a power struggle that fizzles by early 1924, due to lack of support from the masses (second half of Dec)

1924 Establishment of the Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic of Volga-Germans (01/06 – 01/16, also see 12/19); Engels (Pokrovsk) becomes its capital city (02/20) * The Second Congress of Councils approves the constitution of the Soviet Union (01/24) * Great Britain formally recognizes the Soviet Union (02/20) * End of the “Scissor Crisis” (see 1923), with mostly balanced results (spring) * The German language becomes the official and instructional language in the Volga-Republic (06/12) * Lenin’s corpse [he died in Nizhniy Novgorod on January 21] is put on public display in a temporary building (08/01) * In addition to expanding the trade agreement of 03/1923, the British government becomes the first major power to recognize the Soviet Union (08/08) * In Tchiatura, an uprising for independence begins and spreads to five Georgian regions (led primarily by farmers from Gurie) (08/28) * 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. Pyatakov, 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 Kommunisteskaya Partiya / Bol’shevikov (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 (*obshchina*) 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

(11/14) * Food supply problems cause the government to suspend private commerce and implement confiscation of grain (Dec) * Divorce is declared effective when a declaration of willingness is registered officially with the ZAGS * The statute covering the Academy of Sciences is modified * To commemorate the Tenth Anniversary of the Revolution, the seven-hour work day was established

1928 A circular from the Politburo to all local authorities orders the “arrest of all speculators, *kulaks*, and other disturbers of the market and pricing policy” (01/14) * *Pravda* announces the deportation of Trotzki and thirty other leading opposition members to Alma-Ata (01/19) * Stalin calls rumors about the end of the “New Economic Policy” as “counter-revolutionary babbling” (Feb) * “Exposure” of a “counterrevolutionary conspiracy” in Shachty (early March) * Onset of show trials, with the “Shachty Trial” against 53 accused. These were primarily mining engineers and directors, including five Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft (AEG; in English: General Electricity Society) engineers (05/19 – 07/05) * Following a first wave of collectivization (urged by the State, but still on a voluntary basis), 1.7 percent of all farming households have been collectivized (06/01) * Introduction of general military service in the Soviet Union (06/16) * Thousands of “bourgeois” engineers and leading personnel are dismissed (end of the year), resulting in withdrawal of food ration cards, and, occasionally, eviction from apartments and withholding of medical care * Local [cereal] grain markets are reopened * For the first time in decades, [cereal] grain is not exported, but imported * A new military statute increases the severity of disciplinary instructions and hierarchies * Latin and Arabic alphabets are forbidden

1929 The Central Committee decides to introduce the seven-hour workday in industry, transportation, and municipal commerce, at least until 10/01/1933 (01/11) * German-Russian agreement on arbitration concerning the treaty of 1928 (01/25) * Party cleansing removes about 11 percent of its members * Food ration cards are once again distributed in the cities (Feb) * On the initiative of the foreign minister Maxim Litvinov, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union sign the “Litvinov Protocol,” a mutual non-aggression pact (02/09) * Decree on transforming brief imprisonment terms into imprisonment with labor for rehabilitation (03/26) * Decree “On religious associations” under threat of penalties ranging from a minimum of three years’ imprisonment up to the death penalty for “Acts to Weaken the State” via “religious prejudice” (68 articles in total); this strengthens the control of local authorities over church community life; churches and communities are deprived of any properties; religious instruction is forbidden; community religious leaders are denied citizens’ rights; religious gatherings are regulated (04/08) * Onset of “cleansings” among scientists (spring) * The intra-

political “right opposition” is deprived of power – an enormous gain in power by Stalin (April) * The first Five-Year Plan is enacted by the Fifth Soviet Congress (May) * “Mass collectivization” is announced (June) * A decree places all those who have been condemned to three years’ imprisonment into work camps for “working profitably the natural resources of eastern and northern parts of the country” (06/26 or 07/26) * Introduction of the *nepreryvka* a five-day work week consisting of four work days followed by a day of rest, without observing holidays or Sundays (which cease to be observed by the end of 1933), (08/26 or 09/24 –also see 09/24) * Break in diplomatic relations with China due to a dispute over the East China Railroad (08/12) * Mobilization of Soviet troops at the [Chinese] border (08/12) * A worldwide economic crisis, lasting until 1933, begins with “Black Friday” on the New York Stock Exchange (10/24 -25) * Confiscation of church bells is ordered (Oct) * In *Pravda*, Stalin announces the “Year of the Great Change” (11/07) * Resolution by the plenum of the Central Committee “On the Bukharin group” (11/10-17) * Some of the 114,000 Germans (primarily Mennonites) arriving in Moscow and desiring to emigrate are removed from Moscow – 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

1930 All those not eligible to vote (e.g., clerics) must vacate public buildings (01/03) * A collectivization plan is announced which is to be concluded by the fall of 1930 in the North Caucasus region and in the central and lower Volga regions, and a year later in the other grain producing areas (01/05) * Stalin, writes in a letter to Gorki that great stupidities were perpetrated during the antireligious propaganda (mid-January) * Order by the Central Executive Committee on “New Responsibilities of the Councils in View of Mass Collectivization” (01/25) * All laws concerning financial and credit systems, as well as the relative autonomy of the banks and multiple forms of credit are annulled (end of Jan) * Molotov’s program for *dekulakization* “On the Measures toward Elimination

of *Kulak* Households in Regions with Complete Collectivization” is accepted by the Politburo (01/30); 50,000 Germans are deported, along with others (January – April, perhaps -1/15 – 02/14) * Order by the presidium of the Central Executive Committee “On the Village Elections to be Scheduled Earlier in the Collectivization Regions” (01/31) * In the Ukraine, the GPU [Russian Secret Police] arrests 15,000 “counterrevolutionary elements” and executes 650 (02/01 – 03/15) * In an article in *Pravda* entitled “Dizzy With Success,” Stalin criticizes the over-eagerness of local authorities who had disregarded the voluntary nature of collectivization (03/02) * 6,500 mass demonstrations occur, of which 800 are suppressed by bloody means; more than 5 million farmers leave the collectives and take their animals and equipment (even by force) (March) * 45 Ukrainian politicians and intellectuals are indicted for “secessionism” (March) * Wave of arrests in western Ukraine (end of March) * A decree orders that all prison sentences of more than three years are to be served in “Training or Rehabilitation Camps” (April), and the ULAG (Upravleniye Ispravitelno-trudovoykh 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 (Glavnoye Upravleniye Ispravitelno-trudovoykh 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 gradual, long-lasting persuasion with quick force (June/July) * Quotas for collectivization decrease by September to the level prior to forced collectivization, and about 20 percent of the dispossessed actually have their properties restored * New propaganda toward collectivization discovers “new” “half *kulaks* and lower *kulaks*” (Aug) * Introduction of compulsory education for eight- to 11-year-olds is written into basic law by the Central Committee in July (08/14) * The GPU [Russian Secret Police] increases arrests of renowned economists such as Kondratyev, Sadyrin, Ramzyn and Groman (Aug-Sept) * *Pravda* publishes the “confessions” of 48 civil servants of the People’s Congress of Trade and Finances who admit personal responsibility for rural supply problems and for the disappearance of silver coins (09/22); all 48 are shot (09/25) * Worst harvest since 1924 (fall) * The tax system is simplified; a primary source of revenue is a consumer tax levied primarily on sales of goods (10/01) * The Central Committee ends the policy of giving workers preference in promotions (Oct) * Show trial against an alleged “industry party” within the GOSPLAN (end of Nov) * “Second wave” of forced collectivization (Dec – fall of 1931) * Establishment of the first Russian German theater in Engels/Volga * The mausoleum for Lenin is completed * For 1929 and 1930, the OGPU lists 22,887 “terrorist acts” by farmers defending themselves and 1,100 representatives of the Party and the State as their victims * The first *kolkhoz* [collective farm] statute is enacted * The Turkistan-

Siberia Railroad begins operation.

1931 The OGPU decides to employ normal criminals (*bytoviki, shygany* or *urkagany*) against political prisoners in the penal camps (03/08) * The Politburo appoints a special commission, under the direction of Andreyev and Yagoda, for “rational and effective administration of worker colonists” (March) * Show trial of prominent workers of the GOSPLAN, (March) * To economists, Stalin announces the return to more objectivity and less ideology in the working world (end of July) * Restriction of arbitrary acts against specialists includes releasing several thousand engineers and technicians (primarily in the metal and coal industry), lifting of admission restrictions for children of university and special school personnel, and prohibiting the GPU from arresting them without the permission of the appropriate Central Committee (07/10) * The Central Committee decides against 100 percent collectivization of agrarian areas and sets a goal of 75 percent (08/02) * Compulsory instruction of illiterates between 16 and 50 is ordered (08/15) * The Central Committee orders a reform of elementary and middle school education focusing not on the children, but on their future utility as industry workers (09/05) * Reform of the tariff system (initially for heavy industry); introduction of piece wages and a larger range between minimum and maximum wage rates (September and October) * Prohibitions, special taxes, and reduction of transportation resources bring about a *de facto* end of private commerce * The Soviet Union’s foreign trade deficit reaches a new high * The Moscow Cathedral of the Redeemer is razed to make room for a planned Soviet Palace (Dec) * Introduction of general compulsory education * Construction of the Moscow subway begins

1932 Mutual non-aggression pact between the Soviet Union and Finland (01/21) * Introduction of associations with compulsory membership for artists for the realization of “Soviet Realism”; simultaneously, the Central Committee decides to dissolve the Marxist-oriented “workers’ organizations of proletarian authors” (i.e., Russian Association of Proletarian Writers (Rossiyskaya Assotsiatsiya Proletarskikh Pisateley (RAPP)) - Director: L.L. Averbach (04/23) * Comprehensive reform of the banking system (May) * Delivery quotas for [cereal] grain are reduced by 30 percent (May); later, grain will even be given back * The atheist movement reaches a high point with 5.7 million registered members (May) * For the first time, the “Literary Newspaper” advocates for “Socialist Realism” (05/23) * Non-aggression pact between the Soviet Union and Poland (07/25) * The so-called “Grain Law” decrees the death penalty or ten-year camp imprisonment for “Any theft and any waste of Socialist property” (08/07) * Non-aggression pact between the Soviet Union and Estonia (09/08) * Resolution on return to the classical schools (08/25) * Farmers’ markets are once again allowed

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 Shulgín 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 their last kernel of grain (winter) * Introduction of an internal passport (for all over 16 who are city dwellers and citizens), railroad workers, permanently employed 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 (0/26 – 02/10) * Order “On German citizenship” removes citizenship of German nationalities [in the Soviet Union] (02/05) * The Soviet Union extends its non-aggression pacts with Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania (04/04), and Poland (05/05) * A law on schools making elementary school (grades 1-4), “incomplete” schools (grades 1-7), and the “complete” middle schools (grades 5-10) the standard, grouping school children again into fixed classes and providing compulsory disciplinary rules (05/16) * Order by the Central Executive Committee “On the Process

for Reinstating Civil Rights of Former *Kulaks*” (05/27)
 * The revolutionary “Military Council” is dissolved (March) and replaced by decree by another “Military Council,” which has only an advisory function (06/20)
 * The so-called “Röhm-Putsch” (also called the “Night of the Long Knives”) in Germany leads to the arrest and execution of the Nazi paramilitary *Sturm Abteilung* (SA) storm troopers or brownshirts leadership (06/30 – 07/01)
 * *Pravda* begins a rehabilitation campaign for the ideals of “Nation” and “Homeland” (early summer) * Order by the Central Executive Committee “On the Formation of a People’s Commissariat for Interior Matters of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics;” state security responsibility is transferred to the NKVD (07/10), meaning that, henceforth, executions will require only the approval of local justice tribunals and central-political offices, but it also permits an appeal process (to a commission of the Politburo) * Founding of the “Soviet Authors’ Association” (Aug) * The Soviet Union is accepted into the League of Nations (09/18) * The Politburo relieves certain regions from required notification in case of death penalties affecting local matters (Sept) * Order by the Central Executive Committee and Russian People’s Commissariat “On the Extraordinary Collegium of the People’s Commissariat for Interior Affairs of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics” (NKVD) – (11/06) * Order “On Administration of Defense Regions” (11/22) * Leonid Nikolayev 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 Sinovyev] ends with death sentences for all (12/28-29) * The military is increased from 562,000 to 940,000 soldiers, but only 75 percent of all divisions had weapons, and the national principle governing the build-up of units is partially lifted * The Academy of Sciences is moved from Leningrad to Moscow * *Bezbozhnik*, the central organ [publication] of atheists, is suspended

1935 The initial wave of mass terror spreads across the country (early to mid-year) * Food rationing cards is suspended (beginning of the year) * A trial of [alleged members of an] imaginary “counterrevolutionary Sino-Soviet center in Leningrad” begins for 77 people, among them prominent party greats (01/09) * Show trial of the 19 members of an imaginary “Moscow center” (including Sinovyev and Kamenyev), whose members, following

many declarations of regret, are sentenced to 5 to 10 years imprisonment for being “ideological accomplices” of the Kirov assassin (01/16) * 988 former Sinovyev followers are deported from Leningrad to Siberia and Yakutin (end of Jan) * Order by the Seventh All-Russia Congress “On Modification of Certain Provisions of the Union Constitution” (02/06) * Decision to deport “all unsafe elements from the border areas of the Leningrad region and the Autonomous Republic of Karelia”; the approximately 10,000 deportees are primarily Finns (03/15) * Twelve becomes the minimum age for imposing penal sentences, including the death penalty (04/07), and the NKVD is tasked with establishing “worker colonies” for youth * Via a German-Soviet trade and credit agreement, the Soviet Union receives 200 million marks (04/09) * French-Soviet assistance pact (“Treaty on Mutual Assistance”) [is concluded] (05/22), followed shortly by a similar Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty * “Law on Changing the State and Citizenship Law” (05/15) * The first Moscow subway line is opened (May) * Party members are to be examined for reliability; no new members are accepted until the fall of 1936 (May); this campaign causes 9 percent (250,000 members) to lose their passports * A.J. Vyzhinski becomes State Attorney General (June) * Beginning of construction of the gigantic nickel factory at Norilsk (June) * Start of the *Stachanov* propaganda campaign, during which the miner Alexey G. Stachanov allegedly overachieves his quota by 1,475 percent (08/30-31) * Enactment of a “State Citizenship Law” (09/15) Order by the Central Executive Committee and the Russian People’s Commissariat “On the introduction of personal service grades for the leadership staff of the workers’ and farmers’ army” (09/22) * In Volhynia the so-called German National District is dissolved, and Germans are forcibly resettled to other areas (Oct) * Stalin declares that “the son is not responsible for the actions of his father” (Dec); the display of Christmas trees is allowed again (12/29) * Children of “People’s Enemies” have their civil rights restored, and sentences are reviewed * The Statute covering the Academy of Sciences is again changed (see 1927) * The new *kolkhoz* system permits limited secondary occupations for farmers

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 Kamenyev, Sinovyev, and others, ends with the death penalty for all, which is carried out immediately (08/19-25) * Germany and Japan sign a mutual “Anti-Comintern Pact” (11/25) * An extraordinary Soviet Congress approves the Constitution (end of Nov) * The Association “Away with Illiteracy” is dissolved * School uniforms are reintroduced * The (relatively non-conformist) “Communist Academy,” originally founded by Lenin, is closed * A family statute is enacted

1937 Beginning of the “Great *Chistka* (Cleansing)” (beginning of this year – autumn 1937, particularly between 08/1937 and 05/1938) * A census is broken off and not published (Jan); Show trial of Radek, Pyatakov, Sokolnikov and 14 others (01/23) * Increasing numbers of young people (“vagabonds”) fleeing the famine turn up in the cities (Feb) * In the schools, the reform-oriented “Labor Teaching” is abolished (03/04) * Pope Pius XI criticizes the Nazis and the communists with his respective encyclicals “With Deep Anxiety” (*Mit brennender Sorge*) (03/14) and “*Divini redemptoris*” (03/19) * Order by the Central Executive Committee and Russian People’s Commissariat “On the Creation of Military and War Councils in the Defense Regions and the Establishment of an Institute of War and Military Commissars for the Workers’ and Farmers’ Army” (05/10) * Start of the deportation of 172,000 Koreans from the Far East to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan (May-Oct) * By decree, political commissars are placed on equal footing with corresponding military leaders (May and Aug) * A secret trial is staged for the highest military personnel (Marshall Michail Tuchatchevskiy and Generals 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) * NKVD [secret police] Order No. 00486, “On the Liquidation of the Families of the Arrested Enemies of the People” (08/15) * The Politburo approves numerous additional applications for increased arrest quotas (16,800) and execution quotas (22,500) (08/28 – 12/15) * Operation to “Liquidate Criminal Elements” (09/12) * Operation toward “Ending Terror, Sabotage, and Espionage Activities of Japanese Repatriate Networks of Charbin” (09/19) * German-Russian churches are desecrated [steeple tops 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)
 * Beriia 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) * Beriia 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)

1940 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 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

1941 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 or 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 *Trud-armyists* (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)

1942 Order by the People’s Commissariat for State Security (i.e., Narodny Komitet Gosudarstvennoye Bezopastnosty (NKVD) “On the Orderly Mobilization of Germans (repatriates or “*Aussiedler*”) of Service Age (17 to 50)” (No. 1123ss), which affects deported Germans (01/10) * Order regulating [German] citizenship questions provides the possibility of naturalization of foreigners with residence abroad (01/20) * New version of the “Ethnic List Regulation (ELR)” – (01/31) * Order by the NKVD “On the Mobilization of German (men) of Service-eligible Age (17 to 50), Who Permanently Reside in Areas, Regions and Independent or Allied Republics” (No. 1281ss) – (02/14) * Insignia marking soldiers of the Red Army are abolished entirely via *Prikas* (Order) No. 138 (03/15) * Introduction of or increase in a regional tax on buildings, land, animals, and so forth, for the financing of the war (early April) * Germany advertises in Ukraine during January for those willing to assist or volunteer for the German war industry; moderate success is followed in the spring by compulsory recruitment of 2.3 to 2.5 million Ukrainian women * NKVD order “On the Additional Mobilization of Germans for Economic Needs of the USSR” (No. 2383) leads to the induction of German women between 16 and 45 into the *Trud-Army* (pregnant women and mothers of children under three years of age are exempt), and the service-eligible age for German men is expanded to include those between 15 and 55 years of age (10/07) * Decree by the Supreme Soviet “On the Introduction of Independent Individual Performance and the Abolition of the Institution for War Commissars in the Red Army” (10/09) * Women between 18 and 40

(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)

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-Russian's 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 Reichskommissariat 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 Vnutrennikh 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 (12/27/30) * 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 Chemshines, 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.

– Translator Comment] * The German Army abandons the Varta River district abandoned [by the German Army]; an attempt is made to evacuate its German population (01/16-26) * Media-publicity-oriented Council (to demonstrate the state’s tolerance) of the Orthodox Church (for the first time since 1917) to elect a successor to Patriarch Sergei; Alexei of Leningrad is elected (01/31) * [Allied] summit Conference at Yalta [on the Crimean Peninsula] (02/14-11) * Germany capitulates – Victory in Europe (V-E) Day (05/08) * Order to establish further “Control” and “Filtration Camps” (each with a capacity for 10,000 repatriated persons); civilians (2,655,000) will be processed by the NKVD, and soldiers (1,545,000) by *smersh* SMERSH [*Smert Shpionam*, Soviet Counter-intelligence organization] (05/11) * De-mobilization of armed forces begins with the discharge of those with the oldest 13 birth years (06/22) * Czechoslovakia officially cedes the Karpatho-Ukraine region to the Ukrainian SSR (09/26) * The Oder and Neisse Rivers are closed to returning and fleeing Germans (end of June, beginning of July) * The Potsdam [Berlin] Conference [Allies] (07/17 – 08/02) * The Potsdam Agreement decides on “orderly transition of territories with German populations,” Eastern regions of the German State “subject to regulation via a peace treaty, are placed under Polish and Soviet administration” (08/02) * Church buildings may be reconstructed with the assistance of local *soviets* and be operated for local needs [but not as churches] (08/15) * Decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet “On the Abolition of the State Committee for Defense” (09/04) The Volga-German Autonomus Socialist Soviet Republic is officially abolished (09/25) * The “State Defense Committee” is dissolved (Sept) * While officers of the Vlasov-Army are executed and non-commissioned officers are placed into *GULag* work camps, simple soldiers (148,079 *vlassovtzi* at the beginning of 1946) are given amnesty (Nov) after which they serve “merely” six years’ deportation to Siberia, Kazakhstan and the far North

1946 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 abettors 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, Trotzkyites, saboteurs, right-wingers, Menshevists, 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 Kuznetsov, Rodionov, and Popkov" marks the beginning of the "Leningrad Affair" (02/15) * Start of a broad "anti-cosmopolitan" (i.e., anti-Semitic) press campaign (Feb), leading to later arrests of hundreds of Jewish intellectuals * Partial amnesty for 84,200 women and their small children imprisoned in *GULag* camps (April) * End of the Berlin Blockade (05/12) * The Basic Law (i.e., provisional constitution) for the Federal Republic of Germany, approved on 05/08, goes into effect (05/23) * A woman with German citizenship no longer necessarily loses her citizenship by marrying a foreigner (05/23) * Deportation of 57,680 Greeks, Armenians, and Turks from the Black Sea coast to Kazakhstan and to the Altai region (June) * Pope Pius XII excommunicates "all Communists in the World" (07/13) * During the first "All-Union Peace Conference" the Patriarch castigates America as "the raging whore of the new Babylon" (Aug) * Hundreds of current and former Communists in Leningrad are arrested, and about 2,000 are expelled from the Party (Aug/Sept) * The first ever parliamentary [Bundestag] election in [West] Germany; Hans Lukaschek of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) becomes Minister for Expellees (09/20) * The Federal Republic of Germany is granted limited sovereignty (09/21) * The People's Republic of China is proclaimed (09/21) * The Soviet Union explodes its first atomic bomb near Semipalatinsk (09/23) * Announcement of the first Soviet atom bomb test (09/25) * The "Leningrad Affair" includes a show trial of highly placed followers of Zhdanov for

"conspiracy" (end of Sept) * The Constitution of the [East] German Democratic Republic takes effect (10/07) * The Soviet Union is the first State to recognize the [East] German Democratic Republic (10/15) * "Law No. 12 of the Allied High Commission on the Nullification of all National-Socialist Legal Regulations regarding Citizenship" (11/07) * A final offer of amnesty by the Ukrainian Interior Minister to insurgents in West Ukraine (12/30) * Start of deportation of about 120,000 Moldovians (end of 1949) * Compulsory education is increased from four to seven years

1950 Presidium of the Supreme Soviet's Order: "Election Process for the Supreme Soviet of the USSR" (01/09) * Decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on "The Reintroduction of the Death Penalty for Traitors of the Fatherland, Spies and Saboteurs" (01/12) * The "Ministry for State Security of the [East] German Democratic Republic is established (02/14) * Friendship treaty and mutual assistance pact between the Soviet Union and China (02/14) * The "[East] German Democratic Republic" is granted sovereignty by the Soviet Union (03/25) * A "Charter for German Expellees" is proclaimed in Bad Canstatt [West Germany] (08/25) * "A law "on Emergency Admission of Germans into the Federal" [i.e., West German] territory (08/22) * During a closed trial, the principal persons involved in the "Leningrad Affair" (Nikolai Kuznetsov, 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. Nezmeyanov 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 "EVG [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)

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

[*Ministerstvo Vnutrennikh Del*, or Ministry of Internal Affairs and State Security]-Chief Beriya is arrested (06/18 or 06/26, but this is not announced until 07/09) and [he is later] executed * 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)

1954 Russia formally transfers Crimea to the Ukraine (02/05) * A "New Lands Program" is enacted (03/02) * Amnesty for inmates who were minors at the time of their misdeed (April) * The largest and longest, country-wide uprising by inmates occurs in the penal colony Steplag in Kengir (near Karaganda); it is suppressed only after 40 days (May) * The title of Ilya Ehrenburg's brief novel "Tauwetter" [Thaw] characterizes the era (May) * The "Central Committee," per decree, demands increased vigilance and defensiveness toward the Churches (07/07) * The Council of Ministers of the USSR decrees the "Order regarding the lifting of some limitations on the judicial status of Special Settlers" (July, 08/20) * "First [West German] Law modifying and extending the "Law on Matters of Expellees and Refugees" (08/03) * Amnesty for all actual and alleged collaborators [in the Soviet Union] during World War II" (09/17, or perhaps not until 1955!) * Return of Port Arthur to China (Sept) * The Central Committee criticizes "grave mistakes" made during the carrying out of anti-Christian activities (Nov)

1955 The Soviet Union declares the war with Germany officially ended and strives for normalization of relations (01/25) * [West German] Citizenship Regulation Law - "Law Regulating Questions of Citizenship [Nationality]:" naturalization 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 Supreme Soviet 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 The Soviet Union returns Porkkala to Finland (01/26) * De-Stalinization begins with the secret speech by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev denouncing Stalin at the 20th 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 *soyuzselchoztechnika* * A Soviet “Reparations Declaration” eases emigration for Germans who had been German citizens before 06/21/1941 [the date of the onset of the German attack on the Soviet Union], and is restricted to contract resettlers contract (04/09) * Trade agreement between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany (04/25) * A decision to pay higher prices to the *kolkhoz* for their products – *zagotovka* (preparation) turned into *zakupka* (purchase) - (06/18) * Introduction of “Permanent Production Advisement” by unions and leadership of

business concerns (July) * In Grozny, bloody unrests between newly arrived Russians and returning Chechens (July) * Easing of access for workers and farmers to attend [Soviet] universities and technical institutions, increased emphasis on evening and correspondence studies (09/18) * The “Berlin Crisis” causes the Soviet Union to threaten revision of the “Potsdam Treaties” (11/10) * The Soviet Union issues the “Berlin Ultimatum” (11/27) on neutrality of Berlin (set for half a year), which is not challenged by the West, but remains without consequences * Boris L. Pasternak receives the Nobel Prize for Literature for his novel “*Dr. Zhivago*”, but returns his prize after pressure from the government * [Soviet] school reforms call for increasing compulsory education to eight years, but four-grade “dwarf schools” are to be tolerated only in tiny settlements, and the “incomplete, poly-technical workers middle school” is introduced (12/24) * A new Soviet penal code booking part removes some powers of the KGB [Komitet Gosudarstvennoy 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 potentially only by 01/01/1960) * Khrushchev urges paying kolkhoz farmers in cash, but, in practice, payments in kind continue for years * Applicants for university study outside of the normal *nomenklatura* will receive increased opportunities for access * A scientific research village, until now existing only on the drawing board, is established in Novosibirsk

1959 The Soviet Union lands its space probe *Lunik 2* on the moon (09/12) * Khrushchev visits the United States and proclaims “Peaceful Coexistence” (09/15-27) * The All-Union Ministry for Sovkhozy (i.e., state farms) and the Central Agricultural Ministry are dissolved, and their responsibilities distributed among the ministries of the Republics * Businesses and *kolkhoz* operations are given the right to nominate especially capable members as candidates for studying at the university level * 1,619,000 Germans reside in the Soviet Union, 75 percent designate German as their mother tongue.

1960 The classification “Special Settlers”, currently applying in practice only to Ukrainians and Balts, is abolished (Jan) * An American U-2 spy plane is shot down in Soviet air space (05/01 or 05/05) * The [West German] expellees minister (more accurately, since 1957, “Federal Minister for Expellees, Refugees, and War Victims”), Theodor Oberländer, resigns (05/04) * Pasternak’s funeral becomes the “first political

demonstration in post-Stalinist Russia” (06/02) * During the Fifteenth Plenary Session of the United Nations, Khrushchev uses his shoe as a “gavel to call for order” during a heated debate on de-colonization (10/14) * The new [West German] Minister for Expellees, Refugees, and War Victims is Hans-Joachim von Merkatz (10/27) * Attacks [in the Soviet Union] on the separation of church and state will be punished (Oct) * A new [Soviet] penal code (see 1958)

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) * Alexandr I. Solzhenitsin’s “*A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*” is published; it is considered the first example of “camp prose” (Nov) * Unrest due to famine in Novocheboksarsk.

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 E.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) * 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)

1971 Comprehensive change in the latest rewording of the [West] German “Law on Matters of Expellees and Refugees” (09/03) * Four-Power agreement on the status of Berlin (09/03) * A “Berlin Agreement” between Federal Republic of [West] West Germany and the Soviet Union.

1972 The [West] German Parliament concludes the Eastern Treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland (05/17) * Trade agreement between the Soviet Union and West Germany, which for the first time include West Berlin (04/07 or 07/05) * During his state visit in Moscow, Nixon signs the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)-I Treaty establishing an upper limit for various weapons systems (05/22-23) * The United States and the Soviet Union sign the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty (10/03) * Decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet “On Lifting the Restrictions on Choice of Residence that in the Past Applied to Individual Groups of Soviet Citizens” (unpublished); however, return to homelands continues to be problematic (particularly due to expropriations) (11/03-04) * “Foundations Treaty” between Federal Republic of [West] West Germany and the Soviet Union leads to exchange of permanent representatives, regulation on visits, and a transit agreement (12/21) * By law, Soviet citizens are forbidden to “spread false or slanderous information about the USSR” in meetings with foreigners (12/25) * Introduction of a noon hot meal in [Soviet] schools

1973 [Communist] Party identification cards are exchanged: activation of cadres; membership no. 1 is designated as Lenin’s; membership no. 2 is assigned to Brezhnev (03/01) * The Central Committee and the Council of Ministers adopt measures aimed at improving

industrial administration (03/02) * The Central Committee and the Council of Ministers adopt a measure aimed at improving economic leadership (03/02) * Brezhnev officially visits the Federal Republic of [West] Germany for the first time (05/18-22) * The first Soviet aircraft carrier (“Kiev”) is launched (04/26) * The Soviet Union becomes a member of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (06/25) * Comprehensive new statute on the schools: ten years of school for all children, improvement of professional education/training, and further education by cadre (07/17) * The German Constitutional Court rules that collective naturalizations during World War II remain valid (07/31) * At a meeting with western journalists, Sakharov protests political suppression within the Soviet Union (09/08) * The West Germany and East Germany are accepted as members of the United Nations (00/13) * The Soviet Union begins delivering natural gas to Federal Republic of [West] Germany (10/01) * Treaty between West Germany and Czechoslovakia (12/11)

1974 A.I. Solzhenitzin is arrested and flown to [West] Germany without his passport (02/12-13) * A new Soviet regulation on passports, which will first take effect on 01/01/1976 (08/28) * The [Soviet] ban on German-Russians returning to their homelands is invalidated (also see 1991) (10/09) * “[East German] Law Changing the State and Citizenship Law” (12/20)

1975 Women with German citizenship may now pass it on to their legitimate children (01/01) * Nine dissidents in Moscow found a group to monitor adherence to the “Final Helsinki Act” (05/13) * A new [Soviet] law regarding religion has little new content, but is intended to create secure rights (06/23) * In the final action of the “Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe” in Helsinki, the Soviet Union agrees to maintain human and citizens’ rights including freedom of expression, freedom of the press and information, as well as unrestricted, trans-border mobility; in return, the Soviet Union receives recognition of the inviolability of existing borders in Europe (08/01) * Extreme drought [in the Soviet Union] leads to a catastrophic harvest * Physicist A.P. Alexandrov becomes president of the Academy of Sciences * Sakharov is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, but is denied a visa for travel to Oslo to accept the prize (12/10)

1976 The new [Soviet] passport regulation (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 founds a “Public Group to Support the Implementation in the Soviet Union of the

Provisions of Helsinki” (05/12) * Brezhnev is promoted to Marshall (May) * [West German] “Guidelines for the Examination of Nationality and Names of *Aussiedlers* [Repatriates - from the Soviet Union] arriving at the Friedland border transit camp” (Friedland Guidelines) (07/29) * A “Christian Committee for the Defense of the Faithful in the USSR” is founded (end of Dec)

1977 Foreign children may acquire [West] German citizenship via adoption by a German; German children lose their citizenship when adopted by a foreigner (01/01) * The Soviet Union recognizes the “European Economic Community” (EEC) as a negotiating partner (02/16) The Soviet Union and the United States agree on extending the SALT-I Treaty (09/22-23) * The new constitution of the Soviet Union takes effect (10/07) * Stalin’s name is removed from the lyrics of the national anthem * Order by the Central Committee and Council of Ministers demands that the middle schools once again prepare the youth “for work in the area of material production” (end of Dec) * Dissidents Ginzburg, Rudenko, Orlov and Sharanski are arrested.

1978 During Brezhnev’s visit to Federal Republic of [West] Germany, an agreement is signed to achieve close cooperation in the areas of energy, transport, and machine construction * Brezhnev received the highest military decoration of the Soviet Union

1979 General census (01/17-24) shows that 1,936,000 Germans reside in the Soviet Union, of whom 57.7 percent designate German as their mother tongue * The [West German] federal state of Baden-Württemberg assumes sponsorship of Germans from Russia (01/30) * SALT-II: In Vienna the Soviet Union and the United States sign the second agreement on limiting strategic weapons, but it is not ratified (06/15-18) * More than 5,000 Kazakh students and teachers in Zelinograd demonstrate against a plan for a German National District with five rural counties and with its center at Yermentau (Andreas Braun was to become its Chairman.) Four Germans are killed in fights; the plan is dropped just a few days later (06/16) * Article Nine of the [West] German “Second Law on Regulating Questions of Nationality” is modified (07/18) * The Central Committee and decide Council of Ministries decision on improving economic processes and results (07/29) * “NATO Double Decision” on stationing new cruise missiles and medium range rockets (12/12) * Brezhnev receives the highest literature prize of the Soviet Union for his memoirs.

1980 Andrei Sakharov is exiled to Gorki (01/22) * Sixty-four countries boycott the Moscow Olympic Games because of the Soviet war in Afghanistan (07/19 – 08/03) * In Poland, scattered protests against an increase in meat prices expand to a massive extended strike (mid-Aug.) * Under Lech Walesa, the Polish union *Solidarity* is founded

(09/17) * Lifting of the 1933 [Soviet] law requiring passports/IDs (originally intended to limit freedoms of village residents in particular)

1981 “Administrative Instruction on the Possession of Legal Position of Germans without German citizenship, in Accordance with Article 116, Paragraph 1 of the [West German] Basic Law (i.e., Constitution)” (VwV-Staatseigenschaft) (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 outcries 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.

1986 Catastrophe in the nuclear power plant at Chernobyl (04/26) * A new Soviet law on travel into and out of the country eases the reunion of families and leads to a new wave of emigration (08/28) * Strain on relations between the Soviet Union and Federal Republic of [West] West Germany due to a “Newsweek” interview with Helmut Kohl, who compares Gorbachev with [Nazi leader Heinrich] Goebbels (10/15) * “[West German] Guidelines on the Application of Section 1, para. 2, No. 3 ‘Law on Matters of Expellees and Refugees’” (Expulsion Pressures – Guideline) (10/28) * Ethnic unrest in Alma Ata (12/18) * Andrei Sakharov is permitted to leave his exile in Gorki to return to Moscow (12/19) * Mathematician G.I. Martchuk becomes the new president of the [Soviet] Academy of Sciences.

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 *perestroyka* [*Perestroyka* was the Russian-language term attached to attempts by Mikhail Gorbachev to transform the stagnant, inefficient command economy of the Soviet Union into a decentralized, market-oriented economy] (01/27-28) * [West German] Law on Assistance for Detainees, the “Law on Measures of Assistance to Persons who were Detained outside of the Federal Republic of [West] Germany for Political Reasons” (02/04) * [Soviet] “Law on Individual Work Activity” (of 11/19/1986) permits family members to establish limited cooperatives (with heavy taxation) for trading services and common consumer goods (05/01) * The 19-year-old amateur pilot, Mathias Rust, lands a Cessna on Red Square in Moscow (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 *perestroyka* (06/25-26) * Yeltsin is removed from his post as the Moscow Party Secretary (10/21) * Agreement on decreasing the number of medium range rockets (Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty) in Europe between the United States and the Soviet Union (12/08) * Joseph Brodsky is awarded the 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 illegalities of the barbaric acts by the Stalinist regime toward peoples who were deported en masse” (11/14) * Pope John Paul II receives for the very first time a State and Party Chief of the Soviet Union, M. Gorbachev (Dec) * A leak of 500,000 tons of crude oil in Siberia creates an ecological disaster (Dec) * A first for the Soviet Union: the Communist Party of Lithuania declares itself independent of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (12/19) * West German law on “Integration and Adaptation Measures on behalf of Repatriates and Immigrants” (12/22)

1990 The [West German] “Immigration/Integration Law” takes effect, making considerable cuts in assistance benefits (money for integration instead of for unemployment) and in residence assistance; intended for two years (01/01) * “Marxism-Leninism” is abolished as a school subject [in the Soviet Union] (Jan) * After bitter power struggles, the Central Committee approves Gorbachev’s radical reform program (02/07) * West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl visits Moscow; the Soviet Union agrees to German reunification (02/11-12) * The third extraordinary session of the Congress of the People’s Deputies elects Gorbachev “Executive President” of the Soviet Union, with (only) 59.2 percent of the votes (03/14) * Elections in the Republics and regions for local soviets, installing People’s Deputy congresses at their leadership level (03/04-18) * The first free elections in the [East] German Democratic Republic result in a victory by the CDU (03/18) * The Soviet Union admits responsibility for the massacre [of Polish officers] at Katyn (04/13) * Fundamental judgment by the [West] German Administrative Court decrees German to be spoken as a

mother tongue or must be used in normal communication (05/15) * Yeltsin is elected President of the Parliament of Russia (05/29) * A new [Soviet] law covering the press (June) * [West German] Parliament and [Poland's] People's Chamber officially recognize the political western border without reservations (06/21), as confirmed in the German-Polish border treaty (Nov) * [West German] Law on Repatriates Admission: enacted on 06/28, the "Law Governing Regulations for the Admissions Process for Repatriates" goes into effect; it contains restrictions on the extent of kin eligible for immigration and, in part, orders that all immigration applications must originate from the country of origin (07/01) * A new [West German] "Law on Matters of Expellees and Refugees" corresponding to the Admissions Process for Repatriates (07/01) * New version of the (West German) "Foreigners Law"(07/09) * During the "Caucasus Meeting" between Kohl and Gorbachev, the latter gives the green light for a unified Germany in NATO (07/14-16) * A new [Soviet] media law introduces freedom of the press (08/01) * Rehabilitation for exiled intellectuals, among them Solzhenitzin (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 Zheverdnadze expresses his worries concerning a [reemerging] dictatorship and demonstratively resigns his post (12/20) * 2,035,867 Germans reside in the Soviet Union, of whom 48.7 percent call German their mother tongue.

1991 The replacement of Ryshkov by the (later Putschist) V.S. Pavlov marks the beginning of a shift toward [Soviet] conservatism (01/14) * German Consulates, in accordance with the Law on Contingent Refugee, begin to accept immigration applications from Russian Jews (mid-Feb) * In the coal mine regions [of the Soviet Union], 28,000 miners begin a strike (03/01) * The ban on German-Russians returning

to their places of origin is officially lifted, but without addressing the question of confiscated properties (see also 1974) (03/07) * During a country-wide referendum (boycotted by Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) a strong majority of 76.4 percent vote for maintaining the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics as a Federation of Republics with equal rights (03/17) * Strong demonstrations against Gorbachev are staged during the opening of the Third Congress of the People's Deputies (03/28 – 04/04) of the Russian Federated Socialist Soviet Republic * Ukraine enacts a law "On Rehabilitation of the Victims of Measures of Political Repression in Ukraine (04/17) * [Soviet] Law "On Rehabilitation of Repressed Peoples" (04/26) * Yeltsin wins the first ever direct, universal, free and equal election for Russia's President with 57.3 percent of the vote * The "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance" (COMECON) is dissolved (06/26) * The "Communist Party of Russia" is founded (June) * The Warsaw Pact is disbanded (07/01) * The German District 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. Kryutchkov, B. Pugo) in Moscow (08/19-21) * Yeltsin issues a decree forbidding all activities by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union within the territory of the Russian Federated Socialist Soviet Republic, closes down *Pravda*, and seals the Central Committee building (08/23) * Gorbachev resigns as General Secretary (08/24) * Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania become members of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (09/10) * The Supreme Soviet of the USSR dissolves itself (early Sept) * The Soviet Union and Israel resume diplomatic relations (10/18) * Dzhokhar Dudayev wins 85 percent of the votes in an election for State President of Chechnya 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)

* The Russian Federated Socialist Soviet Republic is renamed “Russian Federation” (12/25) * The Soviet Parliament dissolves the Soviet Union (12/26) Yeltsin’s decree on land reform (12/27) * The CIS members agree that the Russian Federation take the seat in the United Nations and in the Security Council [formerly held by the Soviet Union] (Dec) * The term Russian Federative Soviet Republic is changed to Russian Sovereign Federative Soviet Republic (Dec) * The Soviet Union is dissolved (12/31) * The new national anthem is a piece without text, “*Patriotic Song*” by M.I. Glinka.

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, Azerbaidjan, 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) * “*Uralskye 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) * Sozhenitzin returns to Russia from his United States exile (05/27) * Modifications to the [German] “Law on Prisoners’ Assistance” (06/08) * The privatization actions by voucher are ended (June) * A second privatization phase begins with the sale of state interests, especially in large concerns, in exchange for gold (July) * Yeltsin is dismissed; the last Russian soldiers leave Berlin (08/31) * “Black Tuesday”: the value of the ruble falls

by 27 percent (10/11) * Modifications to the [German] “Foreigners Law” (10/28)

1995 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)

1996 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. Lebed (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)

1997 Union treaty between the Russian Federation and Belarus that leaves each state with its sovereignty intact (04/02) Yeltsin dismisses the Minister for Privatization, Alfred Koch, on accusations of corruption (08/13) New internal identity card for the Russian Federation carries a

double eagle logo instead of the hammer and sickle and does not specify nationality (10/01) * [German] “Third Law concerning Determination of Place of Residence for Recent [CIS] Emigrants:” limitation of sanctions to two years is stricken (12/22) * The Russian Federation and Chechnia sign a peace treaty and an economic agreement (05/12) * Judgment by the [German] Federal Administrative Court: German must be spoken as the preferred of discourse language prior to immigration (06/17) * According to Paragraph 4 of the [German] “Law on Matters of Expellees and Refugees” (autumn), a language test becomes obligatory for nearly all citizenship applicants * Border treaty between the Russian Federation and Lithuania, also covering access to the Kaliningrad territory (10/23)

1998 Unsuccessful assassination attempt on Georgian President Eduard Zheverdnaze (02/09) * The [German] Federal Administrative Court rules in favor of the veracity of specific lives affected by the war (“Law on Matters of Exiles and Refugees”): For Germans outside the Soviet Union and the Baltics, attaining status of Recent Emigrants will now be practically impossible (03/03) * Yeltsin dismisses the entire cabinet (03/23) * The Russian Federation delivers to the European Union a ratification document for the “European Human Rights Convention” the Anti-Torture Convention, and the Charter on Communal Autonomy, whereby citizens of the Russian Federation [can] claim individual rights by filing suit with the European Court for Human Rights (05/05) * Kazakhstan and China agree on borders * The International Monetary Fund grants the Russian Federation a credit of 22.5 billion German Marks (07/13) * A major financial crisis [in Russia] leads to the collapse of the entire middle class (08/17) * The German SPD and “Bündnis 90/Greens” parties win federal parliamentary elections (09/27) * The new [German] Representative for Repatriates is Jochen Welt (of the SPD) (12/02)

1999 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, Molochna, Ukraine, which was moved in 1820.
- 1809 Cattle disease along the Chumak Trail in August; some colonies along the Molochna, Ukraine.
- 1810 Cattle disease along the Chumak River, Molochna, Ukraine.
- 1811 On 19 June between noon and 1 p.m. a hailstorm destroyed the entire harvest, and in the fall a cattle disease killed all young cattle in or near Schönsee, Molochna, Ukraine.
- 1812 Quite a poor harvest in Molochna, Ukraine, and cattle disease along the Chumak River in Molochna, Ukraine.
- 1813 Quite a poor harvest in Molochna, Ukraine, and cattle disease along the Chumak River in Molochna, Ukraine.
- 1814 Poor harvest in the Ukraine. ? The plague broke out in Odessa and environs; allegedly Jews traveling from Balta had spread it (July).
- 1818 Earthquake in the area of Zaporizhzhya on 11 May at

almost 9 p.m.

- 1819 Disastrous locust swarms in and/or near Neusatz, Ukraine.
- 1820 Flooding of the Dnieper River. Poor harvest in Dnipropetrovs’k. Disastrous locust swarms in and/or near Neusatz, Crimea.
- 1821 Many residents died of a high fever and as the [result of a] very poor harvest in Molochna, Ukraine.
- 1822 Disastrous locust swarms in and near Zürichthal, Crimea (Minor?) disastrous locust swarms in September in and near Melitopol and Molochna, Ukraine.
- 1823 Large locust swarms of a smaller genus destroyed the small (“yet promising” Mariental) harvest (Mariupol and Molochna). Disastrous locust swarms in and near Zürichthal, 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 Molochna. Disastrous locust swarms in and near Zürichthal, Crimea. Poor harvest in and near Dnipropetrovs’k. ? Big storm in the Gulf of Finland: The Neva River in St. Petersburg rose four meters (m) above flood stage. One hundred drowned; one thousand suffered difficulties. Great material damage.
- 1825 On 24 December 1824, a great storm with blowing and drifting snow broke out and extreme cold continued until the middle or end of March (or from 25 December 1824 - 16 or 18 January 1825). Some buildings were dethatched and the roofing material was fed to the cattle so that not all cattle died (Molochna, Ukraine.) Disastrous locust swarms but not quite as destructive as previously (Mariupol, Molochna, and Crimea). On 1 May a hailstorm completely destroyed the winter grain (Orlov, Melitopol) and another hailstorm destroyed the entire harvest (Mariental, Molochna, Ukraine.)
- 1826 Locust swarms but not quite as disastrous as previously (Mariupol and Molochna).
- 1827 Large swarms of large locusts destroyed a promising harvest (Molochna, Ukraine). Disastrous cattle disease (Mariupol, Ukraine).
- 1828 Possibly minor cattle disease (Molochna, Ukraine). Smaller locust swarms (Molochna, Ukraine).
- 1829 A cattle disease killed a large number of cattle (Molochna/Ukraine). Earthquake, stronger than in 1823 but milder than in 1838 (Odessa district).
- 1830 The cholera epidemic led to unrest and riots in Russia. This epidemic decimated many Bessarabian villages, leading to movements from the Glückstal colonies to Bessarabia in 1831 and later.
- 1833 Completely poor harvest, strong easterly storms blew very dry dirt in the air (Ukraine). A generally poor

- harvest along the Volga River. Granaries still had enough to provide 30,000 chetvert of grain to Don Cossacks. A cattle disease killed the largest number of cattle in the spring in Mariupol and in the fall in the 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 (Samarqand), 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

AA (Aliens Act) – 1887, 1892, 1965, 1987, 1990, 1994

Aachen, Congress of – 1818

ABM-Treaty (Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty) – 1972

Abolishment of death penalty – 1906, March and October/November 1917, 1920, 1947, 1996

Abortion – 1920, 1936, 1955

Abuse, alcohol – 1909, 1985

Academic degrees – 1937

Academies, cadet – 1943

Academy (of)

Arts – 1757

Communist – 1924, 1936

Fine Arts – 1757

Sciences – 1724, 1725, 1760, 1836, May 1917, 1927, 1934, 1935, 1951, 1961, 1963, 1975, 1986

Accession, German Democratic Republic – 1990

Accident law – 1903

Accounting, economic (*kozrashet*) – 1988

Acquisition, real estate – 1892, 1906

Action group for the protection of human rights in the USSR – 1969

Activation, cadre – 1973

Admission

Application – 1990

Ban, Communist Party – 1932, 1935

German Democratic Republic – 1973

Industrial – 1973

Law, German – 1950, 1951, 1953

Repatriate – 1990

Of guilt – 1926

Restrictions – 1931

Administration, state camp (Gulag) – 1930

Administrative reform – 1763

Advisory council – November 1918

Age of criminal responsibility – 1958

Agrarian reform – 1906, 1910, 1911

Agreement

Belovezhskaya Pushta – 1991

German-Soviet – 1959

Germany – 1921

Of Budapest – 1877

Tiraspol – 1941

On economy – 1997

Quadripartite – 1971

Reichstadt – 1876

Russian-German – 1911

trade – 1894, 1904

Russo-Chinese – 1902

Soviet-German – 1929, 1990

Italian trade – 1933

Trade, Great Britain – 1921

Soviet Union-Federal Republic of

Germany – 1970, 1972

USA-Kazakhstan – 1995

Agricultural

Associations – 1851

Market regulation – 1764

Real estate tax – 1724

Ährengesetz (Decree) – 1932

Aigun, Treaty of – 1858

Alcohol abuse – 1909, 1985

Aliens Act (AA) – 1887, 1892, 1965, 1987, 1990, 1994

Allegiance, oath of – 1939

Alliance

Russo-French – 1899

Spartakus – December 1918

Three-Kaiser – 1873, 1884

Allocation

Credit – 1895

Scheme – 1991

All-

German elections – 1952

Russian Congress of Labor and Military

Councils, First – June 1917
 Council – August 1917
 Relief Committee for Famine Victims – 1921
 Allowance, integration – 1990, 1992
 Amendments, constitution – 1990
 American
 Joint Distribution Committee – 1953
 Relief Association (ARA) – 1921
 Amnesty – 1905, 1906, 1945, 1949, 1953-1955
And Quietly Flows the Don (Novel) – 1964
 Animal farms – 1939
 Anthem, Russian – 1833, December 1917, 1977, 1991
 Anthem, Soviet – 1944, 1956
 Anti-
 Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM-Treaty) – 1972
 Clerical campaign – 1957
 Comintern Pact – 1936, 1939
 Cosmopolitan press campaign – 1949
 Espionage operations – 1937
 Fascist Committee, Jewish – 1947, 1948, 1952
 National conspiracy, Jewish – 1951
 Religious propaganda – 1930
 Semitic press campaign – 1949
 Torture Convention – 1998
 Apartments, Vacating – 1932
 Appeal, executions – 1934
 Application
 Admission – 1990
 Citizenship – 1939
 Applications, exit – 1987
 April Theses – 1917
 ARA (American Relief Association) – 1921
 Arbitrariness, Restriction of – 1931
 Archdiocese Mohilev – 1773
 Aristocracy by
 Birth – 1722
 Merit – 1722
 Armed Forces
 German (Reichswehr) – 1926
 USSR – 1947
 Armistice of Compiègne – November 1918
 Army
 Districts – 1934
 Red – January, February and July 1918, 1926, 1939-1943
 And Peasant Army – 1947
 Of Peasants and Workers – January 1918
 Russian – 1912
 Trud – 1941, 1942
 Arrest quotas – 1938
 Arrests – 1927
 NKVD – 1940, 1945
 Artists, Association for – 1932
 Assassination(s) – 1908, 1998
 Attempt – 1866, 1878, August 1918
 Assassinations, preparing – 1908
 Assault Division – 1934
 Assemblies, religious – 1929
 Assembly
 Constituent – September and November 1917
 Delegate – 1767
 Assigning residences – 1989, 1990, 1995-1997
 Assistance
 Allowance – 1990, 1992
 Integration – 1992, 1994
 Assistance Pact
 Soviet-French – 1935
 British – 1939
 Union-German Democratic Republic – 1955
 Association for artists – 1932
 Associations, agricultural – 1851
 Astrakhan, uprising – 1705
 Atheism – 1932, 1934, 1954
 Atlas, Russian Empire – 1760
 Atomic test, Soviet Union – 1949
 Attack, Kyrgyz – 1771, 1776
 Attorney, Prosecuting – 1937
 Auctioning off enterprises – 1995
Aurora (Battleship) – October/November 1917
 Automatic firing devices, German Democratic Republic (GDR) – 1984
 Autonomy
 Abolition – 1775, 1835
 Finnish – 1905, 1910
 Increased – 1953
 Away With Illiteracy (Society) – 1936
 Baghdad Railroad – 1911
 Balkan policy, Russia – 1877
 Banking reform – 1932
 Banks – 1754, December 1917, 1930
 Baptism (Sacrament) – 1962
 Baptists (Denomination) – 1894
 Barbarossa (Military operation) – 1940
 Basic
 Law, Federal Republic of Germany – 1949
 Military training – April 1918
Befreiung (Newspaper) – 1901
 Beijing, Treaty of – 1860
 Bells, Confiscation of – 1929
Belovezhskaya Pushta (Agreement) – 1991
 Benefits
 Retirement – 1927, 1929, 1964
 Unemployment – 1990
 Berlin – 1867, 1940, 1962, 1994
 Blockade – 1948, 1949
 Crisis – 1958
 Peace of – 1878
 Status of – 1971
 Ultimatum – 1958
Bezbozhnik (Body of atheists) – 1934
Bironovshchina (Slogan) – 1730

Bishops synod – 1943
 Björkö Treaty – 1905
 Black
 Friday – 1929
 Sea fleet – 1993
 Tuesday – 1994
 Blockade
 Berlin – 1948, 1949
 Economic – 1919
 Bloody Sunday – 1905
 Bonn, declaration in – 1989
 Bonuses, harvests – 1940
 Border and friendship treaty – 1939
 Border treaty
 German-Polish – 1990
 Russian Federation-Lithuanian – 1997
 Bourgeois – 1863
 Duma – 1915
 Boycott, referendum – 1991
 Boxer Rebellion – 1900, 1902
 Bread, Rationing of – February 1917
 Brest-Litovsk, Peace treaty – March and November 1918
 Brezhnev Doctrine – 1968
 British
 Occupation – August 1918
 Privateering policy – 1783
 Russian Convention – 1907
 Budapest, Agreement of – 1877
 Budget, national – 1921
 Bulgarian crisis – 1887
 Bulygin Duma – 1905
 Bussing children – 1965
 Cabinet dismissal – 1998
 Cadet
 Academies – 1943
 Party – November/December 1917
 Cadets, Corp of – 1732
 Cadre activation – 1973
 Call of Vyborg – 1906
 Campaign
 Anti-clerical – 1957
 Tax collection – 1946
 Campaigns, loan-swap – 1995
 Camps
 Concentration – 1919
 Education – 1930
 Reform – 1930
 Transit – 1952
 Canon Law (*Kniga pravil*) – 1838
 Casablanca Conference – 1943
 Cathedral of Christ the Redeemer, Moscow – 1931
 Caucasus meeting – 1990
 CCC (Central Control Commission) – 1926, 1927, 1952
 Censorship of the press – 1880
 Census – 1710, 1719, 1743, 1761, 1794, 1926, 1937, 1939, 1970, 1979, 1990
 Central

Control Commission (CCC) – 1926, 1927, 1952
 Offices (*Prikasy*) – 1718
 Powers – February 1918
 War Committee – February 1917
 Cereal grain
 Import of – 1928
 Markets, local – 1928
 Cereal grains – November 1917, June 1918, 1930, 1940, 1946
 Charter of
 German Displaced Persons – 1950
 Local self administration – 1998
 Chechnya-Russian Federation, peace treaty – 1997
Cheka (Secret police) – April and September 1918, 1922
 Chernigov Regiment – 1826
Chervonets (Russian currency) – 1921
 Child labor – November 1917
 China, Peoples Republic of – 1949
 Chinese goods, import of – 1909
Chistka (Purge) – 1921, 1937
 Choice of residence – 1972
 Cholera – 1831, 1848, 1910, 1921
 Christian Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights in the USSR – 1976
 Christianity, Conversion of – 1988
 Christmas trees – 1935
Chronicle of Current Events (Newspaper) – 1968
 Church
 All-Russian Council – August 1917
 Anti-Clerical campaign – 1957
 Anti-Religious propaganda – 1930
 Archdiocese Mohilev – 1773
 Atheism – 1932, 1934, 1954
 Baptists (Denomination) – 1894
 Baptism (Sacrament) – 1962
 Bells, Confiscation of – 1929
 Bezbozhnik (Central political body of atheists) – 1934
 Bishops' synod – 1943
 Canon Law (*Kniga pravil*) – 1838
 Cathedral of Christ the Redeemer, Moscow – 1931
 Christian Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights in the USSR – 1976
 Church attendance – 1801
 Church consecration, Saratov – 1881
 Church property – February 1918
 Clergy Committee – 1721
 Concordat – 1847, 1848
 Conversion to Christianity – 1988
 Council, Orthodox Church – 1923
 Council for Church Affairs – 1943
 Department of Foreign Ministries – 1879
 Desecration – 1937
 Diocese, Tiraspol – 1847
 Divorce – 1927, 1944
 Evangelical churches – 1885

Evangelical-Lutheran – 1832
 First South Russian provost district – 1834
 Freedom of religion – 1763
Geistliches Reglement – 1721
 Holy Synod – 1885
 Instruction in religion – 1929
 Jehovah's Witnesses – 1951
Kniga pravil (Canon Law) – 1838
 Living – 1922, 1923
 Marriages – December 1917, January 1918,
 1944, 1947
 Mohilev (Archdiocese) – 1773
 Mohilev (Bishopric) - 1848
 Most Holy Governing Synod – 1721
 Nationalization – 1764
 Old Believers (*Raskolniks*) – 1716
 Orthodox (Denomination) – 1897
 Practice of religion – 1702
 Patriarchy, Russian-Orthodox – 1700, 1721
 Reformed (Denomination) – 1897
 Religion, instruction in – 1929
 Religion, practice of – 1702
 Religious societies – 1929
 Rites – 1962
 Russian Orthodox – 1906, April 1917, 1961
 Russian-Orthodox patriarchy – 1700, 1721
 Schools – January 1918
 Seminary, Saratov – 1856
 Separation of church and state – 1960
 Statute for Church Consistories (*Ustav
 Dukhovnikh Konsistory*) – 1841
 Structures – 1945
 Sunday services – March 1917
 Tiraspol diocese – 1847
 Tolerance Edict – 1905
 The True Orthodox Christians (Religious sect) –
 1951
 Twentyship – 1961
 Upgrading – 1943
Ustav Dukhovnikh Konsistory (Statute for
 Church Consistories) – 1841
 Vigilance on churches – 1954
 World Council of Churches – 1961
 Church attendance – 1801
 Church consecration, Saratov – 1881
 Church property – February 1918
 CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) – 1991,
 1994, 1999
 Citizenship
 Application – 1939
 Deprivation of – 1933
 German – 1934, 1939, 1941-1943, 1949, 1953,
 1955, 1958, 1975, 1977, 1981, 1993,
 1999
 Honorary – 1832
 Law – 1933, 1955, 1956
 Law, German Democratic Republic – 1967

Russian – 1827
 City halls – 1866
 Civil
 Code – 1900, 1922, 1924
 Registry Office – December 1917, 1927
 Rights – 1842, 1929, 1932, 1934, 1935, 1975
 Service exams – 1834
 Promotions – 1790
 War – October 1918
 Classes, evening – 1958
 Classical schools – 1932
 Clemency documents – 1785
 Clergy Committee – 1721
 Coalition, Great – 1969
 Code book (*Ulozhen(ye)*) – 1835
 Coeducation – 1943
 The Cold War – 1946
 Collaboration with Turkey – 1944
 Collectivization
 Decision against – 1928
 Forced – 1930
 Plan – 1930
 Resistance – 1948
 Voluntary – 1928
 Colleges, technical – 1964
 Colonial
 Index – 1764
 Statute – 1871
 COMECON (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) –
 1949
 Cominform (Organization) – 1948
 Comintern (Organization) – 1943
 Command
 Power of – 1940
 Supreme – 1915
 Commercial licenses – 1898
 Commissar's Office for German Affairs on the Volga –
 April 1918
 Commission
 Supreme administrative – 1880
 Trade and industry – 1727
 Committee
 Central War – February 1917
 Clergy – 1721
 For State Security (KGB) – 1958, 1962, 1981
 Of Petrograd, Military-Revolutionary – October
 1917
 State Defense – 1945
 Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) – 1991,
 1994, 1999
 Communication talks, Soviet Union-Germany-Great
 Britain – 1939
 Communist
 Academy – 1924, 1936
 Manifesto – 1848
 Party of Germany (CPG) – December 1918
 Russia (CPR) – 1991

- Soviet Union, see Party, Communist, Soviet Union
- Companies, expropriation of – 1920
- Compensation of war-induced losses – 1991
- Compiègne, Armistice of – November 1918
- Compilation of Laws – 1830, 1835, 1842, 1857, 1892
- Complaints, Filing of – 1767
- Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) – 2000
- Compulsory military service – 1874, 1928
- Concentration camps – 1919
- Concordat – 1847, 1848
- Confederation, North German – 1870
- Conference
 - Pontus – 1871
 - Teheran – 1943
- Conference, democratic – September 1917
- Conference of
 - Casablanca – 1943
 - Genoa – 1922
 - Locarno – 1925
 - London Seven-Power – 1871
 - Potsdam – 1945
 - Warenburg – July 1917
- Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) – 1973, 1975, 1991, 1992
- Confessions – 1930, 1958
- Congress (of)
 - Aachen – 1818
 - Germans – April & May 1917
 - Laibach – 1821
 - Slav – 1848, 1867
 - Soissons – 1728
 - Verona – 1822
 - Vienna – 1815
 - Victorious nations – 1934
- Conscription into German army (Wehrmacht) – 1943
- Consequences of war fate – 1998
- Conservatory, St. Petersburg – 1861
- Conspiracy, counter-revolutionary – 1928
- Constantinople, Peace of – 1700
- Constituent assembly – September and November 1917, January 1918
 - Elections – September 1917
- Constitution
 - Amendments – 1990
 - Dissolving – 1993
 - Finnish – 1903
 - German – 1919
 - German Democratic Republic – 1949
 - German Reich – 1871
 - Promise of a – 1905
 - RSFSR – 1925
 - Russian – 1906, 1935, 1936, 1965, 1993
 - Soviet Union – 1923, 1924
- Constitutional
 - Law – 1906, 1981
 - Reform – 1988
- Construction of homes – 1805
- Consumer prices, deregulation – 1992
- Containment policy – 1947
- Convention
 - Anti-torture – 1998
 - British-Russian – 1907
 - Of Tauroggen – 1812
 - St. Petersburg – 1907
- Conversion to Christianity – 1988
- Cooperative Societies Act – 1988
- Corps of Cadets – 1732
- Correspondence courses – 1958
- Council
 - Advisory – November 1918
 - All-Russian – August 1917
 - Congress – June 1917
 - For Church Affairs – 1943
 - Labor and Defense – 1920
 - Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) – 1949
 - Of State – 1801
 - Security – 1991
 - Supreme Secret – 1726, 1730
 - Worker Deputies – 1905
- Council, Orthodox Church – 1923
- Councils
 - Economic – 1965
 - Elections – 1927
- Counter-intelligence agency (*Smersh*) – 1945
- Counter-revolutionary
 - Conspiracy – 1928
 - Crimes – 1926, 1953, 1958
- Coup, Palace – 1741
- Courses
 - Correspondence – 1958
 - Language – 1993
- Court
 - Structure – 1938
 - Supreme – 1922
 - System – November/December 1917
- Courts
 - District – 1866
 - Volost – 1889
- CPG (Communist Party of Germany) – December 1918
- CPR (Communist Party of Russia) – 1991
- Creation of *gouvernements* – 1708
- Credit allocation – 1895
- Crimes
 - Against the state – 1872, 1924
 - Counter-revolutionary – 1926, 1953, 1958
- Criminal
 - Code – 1924
 - Law – 1905, 1922, 1958
 - Offense, facts constituting a – 1958
- Crisis
 - Berlin – 1958
 - Bulgarian – 1887

Tax revenue – 1927
 Crude oil – 1989
 CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) – 1973, 1975, 1991, 1992
 CTBT (Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty) – 2000
 Cuban Missile Crisis – 1962
 Currency
 Exchange rate law – 1727
 Reform – 1921
 Custom duty – 1753
 Cyrillic script – 1919
 Cyrill Methodius Society – 1846
Daily Telegraph (Newspaper) – 1908
 Death penalty
 Abolishment – 1906, March and October/November 1917, 1920, 1947, 1996
 Decree on – 1932
 Exclusion of – 1935
 Reintroduction – 1950
 Renewal of – July 1918
 Replacement of – 1753
 Death sentence, Requirement for – 1934
 Decembrists
 Northern Alliance – 1825
 Southern Alliance – 1826
 Decision against collectivization – 1928
 Declaration
 in Bonn – 1989
 of the 13 – 1926
 of war, German – 1914
 Decree on
 Death penalty – 1932
 Elections – 1930
 Defense, Department of – 1944
 Degrees, academic – 1937
 ‘Dekulakization’ – 1930, 1940
 Delegate assembly – 1767
 Delegates, Recall of – November/December 1917
 Demobilization – 1945
 Democratic Conference – September 1917
 Department (of)
 Defense (*Volkskommissariat für Verteidigung*) – 1944
 Education – 1922, 1966
 Foreign Ministries – 1879
 Surveying – 1794
 Departments, government – 1802
 Deportation – 1915, 1934
 Law – 1837
 Deprivation of citizenship – 1933
 Deregulation of consumer prices – 1992
 Desecration – 1937
 Desertion – 1906
 DeStalinization – 1956
 Detention camps – 1941, 1945
 Detention camps with tough disciplinary measures – 1943
Deutsche Volksliste (List of German) – 1941, 1942

Diet, Imperial – 1870
Diktatur des Herzens – 1880, 1881
 Diocese, Tiraspol – 1847
 DPAA (Discharged Prisoners’ Aid Act) – 1987, 1993, 1994
 Disaster, environmental – 1989
 Discharged Prisoners’ Aid Act (DPAA) – 1987, 1993, 1994
 Discharges – 1928, 1929, 1932, 1938
 Disciplinary camps, special – 1948
 Discrimination – October/November 1917
 Dismissal, cabinet – 1998
 Dissolving the
 Constitution – 1993
 Duma – 1906
 District courts – 1866
 Districts, army – 1934
Divini Redemptoris (Pope Pius XI) – 1937
 Divorce
 Declaration of intent – 1927, 1944
 Intent – 1926
 Law – 1965
Doctor Zhivago (Novel) – 1957, 1958
 Doctors’ plot – 1953
 Doctrine, Brezhnev – 1968
 Documents
 Clemency – 1785
 Issuance of – 1878
 Loss of – 1947
 Dog tags – 1942
 Dominion, German – 1730
 Dorpat, University of – 1893
 Duma – August 1917, 1995
 Bourgeois – 1915
 Bulygin – 1905
 Dissolving – 1906
 Elections – 1995, 1999
 End of fourth – October 1917
 End of third – 1912
 First – 1906
 Law on – 1905
 Parties – 1915
 Statute – 1905
 Third – 1907
 Earthquake
 Armenia – 1988
 Odessa – 1823
 Shemakha – 1902
 Tajikistan – 1989
 Zaporizhzhya – 1799, 1818
 Eastern
 Chinese Railroad – 1929
 Treaties – 1972
 EC (European Community) – 1977
 Economic
 Accounting (*Khozraset*) – 1988
 Blockade – 1919
 Crisis, worldwide – 1929
 Councils, regional – 1965

Council, supreme – December 1917
 Guidelines – 1990
 Management – 1973
 Perestroika – 1987
 EDC-Treaty (European Defense Community Treaty) – 1952
 Education
 Camps – 1930
 Department of – 1922, 1966
 Law – 1934
 Mandatory – 1840, 1841, 1908, 1923, 1930, 1931, 1949, 1952, 1958
 Reform – 1864
 Statute – 1864, 1973
 Educational reform law – 1958
 Eight-hour workday – October/November 1917, 1940
 Elections
 All-German – 1952
 Constituent assembly – September and November 1917
 Councils – 1927
 Decree on – 1930
 Duma – 1995, 1999
 Equal – 1991
 Estonia – 1940
 Free – 1989, 1990
 German Democratic Republic – 1990
 Latvia – 1940
 Lithuania – 1940
 Not recognized – 1991
 Parliamentary – 1953, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1966,
 1998
 Presidential – 1996, 2000
 Republics and regions – 1990
 Russian – 1907
 Parliament – 1993
 Electoral
 Act, Federal – 1985
 Law – 1907, 1976, 1995
 Emigration – 1768, 1874, March 1918, 1912
 Facilitating – 1958
 Provisions – 1987
 Wave – 1871, 1986
 Employment – 1827, 1930, 1943
 Change of – 1932
 Preparation for – 1937
 Protection laws – 1882
 Resolution – 1988
 Emptying Operation – 1933
 Enabling Act – 1933
 End of
 Fourth Duma – October 1918
 Third Duma – 1912
 War – 1945
 Endowment and Foundation Act, prisoners of war – 1992
 Entente powers – March 1917
 Enterprises
 Auctioning off – 1995
 Leasing of – 1921
 Management of – 1957
 Entry of nationality – 1938, 1976, 1997
 Environmental disaster – 1989
 Equal elections – 1991
 Equalization of Burdens Law – 1993
 Espionage operations – 1937
 European
 Community (EC) – 1977
 Council – 1998
 Court for Human Rights – 1998
 Defense Community (EDC) Treaty – 1952
 Human rights convention – 1998
 Evacuation
 Of state departments – 1941
 Wartheland – 1945
 Evangelical churches – 1885
 Evangelical-Lutheran church – 1832
 Evening classes – 1958
 Exchange, territorial – 1875
 Excise tax – 1930
 Exclusion of death penalty – 1935
 Execution
 Sentence – March 1917
 Quota – 1937, 1938
 Executions, appeal – 1934
 Exemption from
 Military service – 1763, 1809, 1919
 Taxes – 1763
 Exile – 1842, 1878
 Exit
 Applications – 1987
 Permits – 1970
 Exodus, rural – 1932, 1933
 Expedited procedure – 1937
 Expedition of
 Public economy – 1797
 State economy [. . .] – 1802
 Export – 1727
 Expropriation
 Law – 1908
 Of companies – 1920
 Order of – January and October/November 1917
 Expulsion demand guideline – 1986
 FAC (Federal Administrative Court) – 1990, 1995-1998, 2000
 Facilitating emigration – 1958
 Facts constituting a criminal offense – 1958
 Famine – 1891, 1933, 1937
 Relief – 1921
 Riot – 1962
 Farm holdings, Surveying – 1939
 Farms, individual – 1940
 Fathers and Sons (Novel) – 1862
 February Revolution – March 1917
 Federal

Administrative Court (FAC) – 1990, 1995-1998, 2000
 Electoral Act – 1985
 Refugee Act (FRA) – 1953, 1954, 1957, 1961, 1964, 1971, 1986, 1990, 1993, 1997, 1998, 2000
 Republic of Germany, sovereignty – 1949
 Social Security Act (FSSA) – 1992
 Federation
 Of Communists – 1848
 Treaty, Russian Federation – 1992
 Fighter plane, Soviet – 1983
 Filing of complaints – 1767
Filtrationslager (Detention camps) – 1941
 Finance
 And credit system, laws – 1930
 Offices – 1796
 Policy, German – 1886
 Financial industrial group – 1992
 Financing war – 1942
 Finland, peace treaty – 1920
 Finnish
 Autonomy – 1905, 1910
 Constitution – 1903
 Parliament – 1908
 Fire at the German parliament (*Reichstag*) – 1933
 First
 All-Russian Congress of Labor and Military Councils – June 1917
 Duma – 1906
 Philosophical Letter (by P. Ya. Chayada(y)ev) – 1836
 South Russian provost district – 1834
Fiskalat (Prosecutor's office) – 1722
 Five-day
 Uninterrupted workweek (*Nepreryvka*) – 1929
 Workweek – 1967
 Five-year plan – 1957
 Fixed wages – 1966
 Fleet, Russian – 1911
 Flight connections, Soviet Union - Federal Republic of Germany – 1964
 Flights, free – 2000
 Fonts, Roman and Arabic – 1928
 Food rationing – 1941
 Force, Renunciation of – 1970
 Forced
 Collectivization – 1930
 Resettlement – 1935
 Foreigner's Pension Law – 1953, 1996
 Foreign Ministries, Department of – 1879
 Forestry service – 1875
 Formalism – 1946
 Forty-eight-hour workweek – October/November 1917
 Forty-Six (Group) – 1923
 FRA (Federal Refugee Act) – 1953, 1954, 1957, 1961, 1971, 1986, 1990, 1993, 1997, 1998, 2000
 Free
 Elections – 1989, 1990
 Flights – 2000
 Freedom of
 Religion – 1763
 The press – 1990
 Friedland Guidline – 1976
 Friendship
 And consultation treaty, Russo-French – 1891
 Treaty, Italy – 1933
 FSSA (Federal Social Security Act) – 1992
Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo, Secret State Police) – 1940
 General *gouvernement*, New Russian – 1796, 1802
 Genetics, Theory of – 1948
 Genoa, Conference of – 1922
 German
 Armed Forces (*Reichswehr*) – 1926
 Army (*Wehrmacht*), Conscription into – 1943
 Autonomy – 1979
 Citizenship – 1934, 1939, 1941-1943, 1949, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1975, 1977, 1981, 1993, 1999
 Communist Party – 1968
 Constitution – 1919
 Declaration of war – 1914
 Democratic Republic
 Accession – 1990
 Admission – 1973
 Assistance Pact, Soviet Union- – 1955
 Automatic firing devices – 1984
 Constitution of – 1949
 Elections – 1990
 Ministry of state security – 1950
 Politburo – 1984
 Rebellion in – 1953
 Replacing ISNL – 1967
 Sovereignty – 1950, 1955
 Displaced Person, Charter of – 1950
 Dominion – 1730
 Finance policy – 1886
 German relations – 1984
 Instruction in – 1905, 1908
 Italian-Japanese pact – 1940
 Language – March 1917, 1995-1997, 2000
 National rayon(s) – 1938, 1939
 Nationality – 1979
 Law – 1935
 Status – 1870, 1979
 Parliament, Fire – 1933
 Police – 1943
 Polish border treaty – 1990
 Property – 1914
 Reich, constitution – 1871
 Reunification – 1990
 Russian theater – 1930

Soviet trade and loan agreement – 1935
 Military aid – 1933
 Reparations – 1922
 Trade agreement – 1939
 Spelling reform – 1903
 Troops, withdrawal – November 1918
 Unification – 1990
 Villages 1895
 Germans, Congress of – April and May 1917
 Germany, Treaty of – 1952, 1955
 Gestapo (*Geheime Staatspolizei*) (Secret State Police) – 1940
God save the Czar (National anthem) – 1833
 Görlitz Treaty – 1950
 GOSPLAN (*Gossudarstvennyy planovy komitet sovieta ministrov SSSR*) – 1929
Gosudarstvenno(y)e Politicheskoye Upravlen(y)e (GPU) – 1922
Gosudarstvennyy planovy komitet sovieta ministrov SSSR (GOSPLAN) – 1929
Gouvernements – 1708, 1774
 Government
 Departments – 1802
 Provisional – April 1917, January 1918
 Governors General (institution) – 1796
 GPU (*Gosudarstvenno(y)e Politicheskoye Upravlen(y)e*) – 1922
 Grades in schools – May 1918
 Grain – 1916
 Procurement rate – 1932
 State monopoly – May 1918
 Great
 Chistka (Purge) – 1921
 Coalition – 1969
 Patriotic War – 1941
 Peasant and Cossak Revolt – 1774
 Group naturalization – 1973
 Guardianship Office – 1763, 1766, 1782, 1797, 1800, 1818
 Guideline
 Expulsion Demand – 1986
 Friedland – 1976
 One-time Assistance Pact – 1992
 Guidelines
 Economic – 1990
 Nationality – 1976
 Guild reform – 1824
 Guilds – 1721, 1728, 1742, 1863, 1898
 Guilt, Admission of – 1926
 Gulag – 1930, 1939
Guten Abend (TV and radio broadcast) – 1989
 Hallstein Doctrine – 1955
Hamburger Nachrichten (Newspaper) – 1896
 Harvests
 Bonuses – 1940
 Private – 1958

Health insurance – 1912, October/November 1917
 Helsinki Final Act – 1975
 Hereditary succession – 1797
 Hetmanate – 1764
 Higher educational institutions – 1958, 1964
 High schools, junior – 1966, 1977
Hohenzollern (Yacht) – 1909
 Holidays, observance of – 1929
 Holy
 Alliance – 1815, 1820, 1833
 Synod – 1885
 Homes, Construction of – 1805
 Hometowns, Return to former – 1948, 1956, 1972, 1974, 1991
 Honorary citizenship – 1832
 Hot line, USA-Soviet Union – 1963
 Human rights – 1968, 1969, 1975
 Convention, European – 1998
 Court, European – 1998
 Declaration, UN – 1948
 Hungarian Revolution – 1849
 Hydrogen bomb, Soviet Union – 1953
 Illiteracy – 1919, 1920
 IMF (International Monetary Fund) – 1998
 Immigration
 Adjustment law – 1990
 Law, USA – 1907
 Prohibiting – 1864
 Stop – 1819, 1831
 Imperial
 Council – 1801, 1910, 1911, May 1917
 Diet – 1870
 Peasant Administration – 1837
 School of Law – 1835
 Import of
 Cereal grain – 1928
 Chinese goods – 1909
 Income tax – 1922
 Increased autonomy – 1953
 Individual farms – 1940
 Industrial administration – 1973
 Industrialization – 1890
 INF (Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces) Treaty – 1987
 Inflation – 1921
 Institutions, higher educational – 1958, 1964
 Instruction For Inner Order [...] – 1801
 Instruction (in)
 German – 1905, 1908
 Polytechnic – 1966
 Religion – 1929
 Russian – 1964
 Insurance
 Benefits, old age – 1927
 Health – 1912, October/November 1917
 Unemployment – October/November 1917
 Insurgent Ukrainian Army (UPA) – 1944
 Integration

Allowance – 1990, 1992
 Assistance – 1992, 1994
 Services – 1989
 Intelligence Service – 1953
 Intent for divorce – 1926
 Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty – 1987
 Internal passport – 1933, 1938, 1997
The International (Soviet anthem) – December 1917
 International
 Monetary Fund (IMF) – 1998
 Women's Day – February/March 1917
 Invitation manifesto – 1762, 1763, 1765
 Ioffe Institute of Physics and Technology – December 1918
 Islam, Terrorism – 1999
 Issuance of documents – 1878
 Japanese
 Cossack organizations – 1937
 Repatriate network – 1937
 Jewish
 Anti-Fascist Committee – 1947, 1948, 1952
 Anti-national conspiracy – 1951
 Judicial reform – 1864
 Junior high schools – 1966, 1977
 Justice of peace – 1889
 KGB (*Komitet Gosudarstvenni Bezopasnosti*) – 1958, 1962, 1981
 Kalinin – 1941
Das Kapital (Karl Marx) – 1872
Kastanienrede (Churchill) – 1939
 Katyn, Massacre at – 1990
Kerbfeste (Festivals) – 1841
 Khanate – 1783
Kiev (Aircraft carrier) – 1973
 Kiev, University of – 1834
 Khanate – 1783
Khozraset (Economic accounting) – 1988
Kniga pravil (Canon Law) – 1838
Kolkhoz
 Land – 1946
 Market – 1932
 Order – 1935
 Statute – 1930, 1956, 1969
Kolkhoz(es) – 1933, 1939, 1948, 1958, 1959
Komitet Gosudarstvenni Bezopasnosti (KGB) – 1958, 1962, 1981
 Komsomol (Communist youth organization) – October 1918, 1920, 1924, 1926
Kontrollager (Detention camps) – 1941, 1945
Kormchaya Kniga (Church canon) – 1721
 Kyakhta, Treaty of – 1727
 Kyrgyz attack – 1771, 1776
 Labor
 Alliance, South Russian – 1875
 And Military Council – March and September 1917
 Camps – 1919, 1929

Child – November 917
 Colonies for youths – 1935
 Law (*Arbeitsgesetz*) – 1922 (*note: both Arbeitsrecht and Arbeitsgesetz come out to be the same*)
 Law (*Arbeitsrecht*) – 1890
 Organization of Proletarian Authors – 1932
 Reform – 1940
 Service – 1875
 Statute – 1970
 Laibach, Congress of – 1821
 Land
 Captain – 1889
 Decree – October/November 1917
 Kolhoz – 1946
 Reform – 1991
 Transfer of – 1906
 Language
 Courses – 1993
 German – 1907, 1908, March 1917, 1924, 1957, 1990, 1995-1997, 2000
 Of instruction – 1891, 1924, 1938
 Policy on the Volga – 1933
 Russian – 1900
 Test – 1996, 1997
 Latvia, elections in – 1940
 Law
 Of 1 December – 1934
 Settlement – 1886
 Laws
 Compilation of – 1830, 1835, 1842, 1857, 1892
 On compensation for war-induced losses – 1991
 League of Nations – 1926, 1933, 1934, 1939
 Leasing of state-owned enterprises – 1921
 Legal commission – 1830
 Lend-Lease Act – 1941
 Leningrad Affair – 1949
 Lenin's mausoleum – 1924, 1930, 1961
 LG (List of German) – 1941-1943
 Liberal democrats – 1993
 Liberalization – 1856
 Licenses, commercial – 1898
 Line of succession – 1714, 1730
 Liquidation laws – 1914 - February 1917
 List of Germans (LG) – 1941-1943
 Literature, prison camp – 1962
 Lithuania, elections in – 1940
 Litvinov Protocol – 1929
 Living Church – 1922, 1923
 Loan-swap campaigns – 1995
 Local
 Cereal grain markets – 1928
 Self Administration, Charter of – 1998
 Locarno Conference – 1925
 Logbook – 1932, 1933, 1938
 London Seven-Power Conference – 1871
 Loss of documents – 1947

- Löwenwold Treatise – 1732
 Luncheon – 1972
 Lunik 2 – 1959
 Machinery Tractor Stations (MTS, *Mashino-Traktornaya-Stanzya*) – 1958
 Mad Summer – 1874
Makhnovshchina (Terror of Nestor Makhno's gang) – 1919
 Management
 Economic – 1973
 Of enterprises – 1957
 Production – 1962
 Mandatory education – 1840, 1841, 1908, 1923, 1930, 1931, 1949, 1952, 1958
 Manifesto – 1787, 1804, 1813
 Communist – 1848
 Invitation – 1762, 1763, 1765
 Vyborg – 1906
 Maritime law – 1783
 Marriage(s) – December 1917, January 1918, 1944, 1947
 Marxism-Leninism – 1990
Mashino-Traktornaya-Stanzya (Machinery Tractor Stations, MTS) – 1958
 Mass
 Collectivization – 1929
 Migration – 1885, 1933
 Protest – 1905
 Riots – 1912
 Massacre at Katyn – 1990
 Media law – 1990
 Medical treatment – 1928
 Medium-range missiles – 1987
 MGB (*Ministerstvo Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti*, Ministry of State Security) – 1951, 1952
 Military
 Aid, German-Soviet – 1933
 Armed forces of the USSR – 1947
 Army districts – 1934
 Basic military training – April 1918
 Cadet academies – 1943
 Colonies – 1816, 1831, 1856
 Command – 1940
 Commissars (Institution) – 1937
 Convention, Russo-French – 1892, 1893
 Corps of cadets – 1732
 Council(s) – October/November 1917, 1934, 1937
 Desertion – 1906
 Dog tags – 1942
 Exemption from – 1763, 1919
 Fleet, Russian – 1911
 Forestry service – 1875
 Fraternization among soldiers – March to June 1917
 German-Soviet military aid – 1933
 Mobilization – 1914, 1929, 1941, 1942
 National principle – 1934
 Oath of allegiance – 1939
 Purges – 1940
 Ranks – 1722, 1935, 1943
 Red Army and Peasant Army – 1947
 Reorganization – 1940
 Revolutionary Committee of Petrograd – October 1917
 Russian
 Army – 1912
 Fleet – 1911
 Russo-French military convention – 1892, 1893
 Service – 1875, 1941
 Compulsory – 1874, 1928, 1936, 1939, 1996
 Statute – 1928
 Supreme command – 1915
 USSR, Armed Forces – 1947
 War commissars (Institution) – 1942
 councils – 1937
 Zones – 1874
 Miners' strike – 1991
Ministerstvo Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti (MGB) (Ministry of State Security) – 1951, 1952
 Ministry of State Security – 1951, 1952
 Ministry of State Security, German Democratic Republic – 1950
Mir (Constitution) – 1889, 1906
 Missiles, medium-range – 1987
 Mobilization, military – 1914, 1929, 1941, 1942
 Modernity threshold – 1961
 Mohilev, archdiocese – 1773
 Molotov-Ribbentrop Treaty – 1939
 Monopoly
 Salt – 1727
 Tobacco – 1727
 More say of regions – 1953
 Moscow
 State Convention – August 1917
 Treaty of – 1970
 University of – 1755, 1922
 Most Holy Governing Synod – 1721
 Movement of atheism – 1932
 MTS (*Mashino-Traktornaya-Stanzya*) – 1958
 Münchengrätz, Treaty of – 1833
Nachrichten (Newspaper) – 1941
 Narody Komissariat Vnutrennikh D(y)el (NKVD, People's Commissariat for Domestic Affairs) – 1934, 1935, 1937, 1940, 1943
 National
 Budget – 1921
 Principle – 1934
 Rayons, German – 1935, 1938, 1939, 1979
 Security – 1934
 Socialism – 1937

Union (Party) – 1909
 Nationalism – 1893
 Nationality
 Entry of – 1938, 1976, 1997
 German – 1979
 Law – 1935
 Status, German – 1870
 Nationalization – June 1917, 1921
 NATO dual-track decision – 1979
 Nature, Transforming – 1948
 Naturalization, group – 1973
 Negativism (Literary term) – 1946
 Negotiations, peace – November and December 1917
 NEP (New Economic Politics) – 1921, 1928
Nepreryvka (5-day “uninterrupted work week”) – 1929
 New
 Economic Politics (NEP) – 1921, 1928
 Russian General *gouvernement* – 1796, 1802
 New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) – 1929
Newsweek (news magazine) – 1986
 Night of the Long Knives – 1934
 Nihilism – 1862
 NKVD (*Narody Komissariat Vnutrennikh D(y)el*) – 1934,
 1935, 1937, 1940, 1943
 Special commandant’s office – 1945
 Nobility – 1762, 1809, 1890
 Non-aggression Pact, Soviet Union with
 Estonia – 1929, 1932, 1934
 Finland – 1932
 France – 1932
 Germany – 1939
 Italy – 1933
 Japan – 1941
 Latvia – 1929, 1934
 Lithuania – 1934
 Poland – 1934
 Romania – 1929
 Non-proliferation Treaty – 1968
 Norilsk
 Nickel Integrated Plant – 1935
 Penal institution – 1953
 North
 German Confederation – 1870
 Pole expedition – 1725
 Northern Alliance – 1825
 Of Russian Workers – 1878
 Nuclear
 Test agreement – 1963
 Weapons – 1962, 1968
 Potential – 1993
 NYSE (New York Stock Exchange) – 1929
 Nystad, Peace of – 1721
 Oath of allegiance – 1939
 Observing
 Holidays – 1929
 Sundays – 1929
Obshchina (Village administration) – 1927

Occupation, British – August 1918
 October
 Manifesto – 1905
 Revolution – 1917
 Office
 For Ethnic German Liaison (*Volksdeutsche
 Mittelstelle*, VoMi) – 1941
 Of Guardianship for Foreigners – 1763
Of the Divine Redeemer (Pope Pius XI) – 1937
Okhrana (Secret Police) – 1898
 Old age insurance benefits – 1927
 Ölmütz Treaty – 1850
 Olympic Games – 1980
 One-time assistance payment, guideline – 1992
 Operation
 Barbarossa – 1940
 Spring – 1948
 Operations, anti-espionage – 1937
 Opinion poll – 1939
 Order of expropriation – January and October/November
 1917
 Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) – 1944
 Organizations
 Japanese-Cossack – 1937
 Students – 1880, 1906
 Orthodox – 1716, 1897, 1906, 1961
 Church, council – 1923, 1945
 OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) – 1944
 Palace coup – 1741
 Pan-Slav movement – 1867
 Parliament – February 1917, January 1918
 German – 1933
 Finnish – 1908
 Parliamentary elections – 1953, 1961, 1963, 1966, 1998
 Party, Communist, Soviet Union
 Admission ban – 1932, 1935
 Cadet – November/December 1917
 Division – 1962, 1964
 Party membership ID – 1935, 1936, 1973
 Progressive – 1912
 Purge – 1921, 1929, 1933
 Statute – 1939
 Passport
 Internal – 1933, 1938, 1997
 Regulation – 1940, 1953, 1974
 Resolution – 1976
 Passports – 1932, 1933, 1980
 Patriarchy – 1700, 1721
 Patriotic Song (Soviet anthem) – 1991
 Peace
 And order – 1881
 Negotiations – November and December 1917
 Of Berlin – 1878
 Constantinople – 1700
 Nystad – 1721
 Portsmouth – 1905
 Offer – November 1917

Treaty, Chechnya-Russian Federation – 1997
 Finland – 1920
 of Brest-Litovsk – March and November 1918
 Versailles – 1919
 Russo-Turkish – 1878
 Ukraine – 1918
 With Finland – 1920
 Peaceful coexistence – 1959
 Peasant
 Administration, Imperial – 1837
 Revolt – 1707, 1816
 Situation – 1856
 Pedagogics – 1937
 Penal
 Code – 1842, 1922, 1926, 1927, 1958, 1960
 Institution, Norilsk – 1953
 Penalties in form of taxes – 1944
 Pension law, Foreigners' – 1953, 1996
 People's
 Commissariat for Domestic Affairs
 (*Volkskommissariat für Innere
 Angelegenheiten*) – 1934, 1935,
 1937, 1943
 Courts – 1922
 Delegates Congress – 1989-1993
 Republic of China – 1949
 of Mongolia – 1924
 Perestroika, economic – 1987
 Permits
 Emigration – 1987
 Exit – 1970
 Residence – June 1918
 Petrograd's Labor and Military Council – September 1917
Petropavlovsk (Ship) – 1921
 Philosophical Letter, First (by P. Ya. Chayada(y)ev) – 1836
 Piece work pay – 1931
 The plague – 1813
Podushnaya podat (Poll tax) – 1724, 1863, 1877, 1922
 Pogrom – 1903, 1905, 1906, 1915
 Police
 German – 1943
 Ordinance – 1782
 Socialism (*subatovshchina*) – 1898
 Policy, containment – 1947
 Polish uprising – 1913
 Politburo – 1952
 German Democratic Republic – 1984
 Polytechnic instruction – 1966
 Poll tax (*Podushnaya podat*) – 1724, 1863, 1877, 1922
 Pontus Conference – 1871
 Poor
 Harvest – 1891
 Production – 1940
 Portsmouth, Peace of – 1905
 Postal service, Russian – 1721
Potemkin (Battleship) – 1905
 Villages – 1787

Potsdam
 Conference of – 1945
 Treaties – 1958
 Treaty – 1945
 Power of command – 1940
 Poznań Uprising – 1956
 Practice of religion – 1702
 Prague Spring – 1968
Pravda (Newspaper) – 1912, 1928-1930, 1934, 1937,
 1953, 1991
 Pre-censorship – 1865
 Preparation for employment – 1937
 Preparing assassinations – 1908
 Presidential elections – 1996, 2000
 Press campaign
 Anti-cosmopolitan – 1949
 Anti-Semitic – 1949
 Censorship – 1880
 Freedom of – 1990
 Private – 1783
 Press law – 1905, 1990
 Price
 divergence crisis, reciprocal – 1923, 1924
 Purchase – 1961
Prikasy (Central offices) – 1718
 Prince, Title of – 1707
 Prison
 Camp literature – 1962
 Labor – 1753, 1765, 1842
 Revolt – 1954
 Private
 Harvests – 1958
 Press – 1783
 Privateering policy, British – 1783
 Privatization – 1992, 1994
 Procedure, expedited – 1937
 Procurement rate, grain – 1932
 Production management – 1962
 Proficiency of Russian – 1933
 Progressive
 Block – 1915
 Party – 1912
 Prohibiting immigration – 1864
 Proletarian authors, labor organizations – 1932
 Promise of a constitution – 1905
 Promotions in civil service – 1790
 Propaganda, anti-religious – 1930
 Properties, Return of – 1956
 Property, German – 1914
Propiska (Internal passport) – 1932
 Prosecuting attorney – 1937
 Prosecutor's office (*Fiskalat*) – 1722
 Protection laws, employment – 1982
 Protective Echelon (*Waffen-SS*) – 1943, 1944
 Protest rally – 1905
 Protocol of
 Litvinov – 1929

Troppau – 1820
 Provisional Government – April 1917, January 1918
 Provisions, emigration – 1987
 Public
 Enemies (term) – 1958
 Group to Promote Implementation of the Helsinki Act – 1976
 Purchase price – 1961
 Purge – 1921, 1927, 1929, 1933, 1938, 1940
 Quadripartite Agreement – 1971
 Quota, execution – 1937, 1938
 Quotas, arrest – 1938
Rada (Council) – June 1917
 Railroad – 1902
 Railroad line
 Kiev-Odessa-Moscow – 1851
 Moscow-St. Petersburg – 1868
 Ranks, table of – 1722
 Rapallo, Treaty of – 1922
 Ration
 Cards – 1928, 1929, 1932, 1935
 Coupons – 1941
 Rationed food, state prices – 1946
 Rationing of
 Bread – February 1917
 Food – 1941
 Real estate
 Acquisition – 1892, 1906
 Holdings – 1714
 Realism, Soviet – 1932
 Rebellion
 Boxer – 1900, 1902
 German Democratic Republic – 1953
 Sailor – 1905, 1921
 Recall of delegates – November/December 1917
 Reciprocal price divergence crisis – 1923, 1924
 Red Army – February and July 1918, 1926, 1939-1942
 And Peasant Army – 1947
 Of Peasants and Workers – January 1918
 Terror – September 1918
 Referendum, boycott – 1991
 Reforestation – 1948
 Reform
 Agrarian – 1906, 1910, 1911
 Banking – 1932
 Camps – 1930
 Constitution – 1988
 Currency – 1921
 Education – 1864
 Guilds – 1725, 1824, 1863, 1898
 Judicial – 1864
 Labor – 1940
 Law, educational – 1958
 Spelling – 1903
 Reformed (Denomination) – 1897
 Regiment, Chernigov – 1826
 Registration

Of Civil Act Statutes (ZAGS) – December 1917, 1927
 Requirement – 1934
 Regulation
 Agricultural market – 1764
 Of passports – 1940, 1974
 Reich and State Nationality Law – 1935
 Reichs Commissars Office Ukraine
 (*Reichsvolkskommissariat*) – 1941
 Reichstag, Fire – 1933
 Reichswehr (German Armed Forces) – 1926
 Reintroduction of death penalty – 1950
 Relations, German-German – 1984
 Release statute – 1863, 1866
 Religion
 Freedom of – 1763
 Instruction in – 1929
 Practice of – 1702
 Religious assemblies – 1929
Remontno Traktornayo Stanitsiya (RTS) (Repair Tractor Stations) – 1958
 Renunciation of force – 1970
 Reorganization – 1940
 Repair Tractor Stations (RTS) – 1958
 Reparations, German-Soviet – 1922
 Repatriate
 Admission law – 1990
 ID – 1941
 Network, Japanese – 1937
 Prisoner of War Endowment and Foundation Act – 1992
 Replacement of death penalty – 1753
 Replacing ISNL, German Democratic Republic – 1967
 Repressions – 1866
 Republics
 And regions, elections in – 1990
 Restoration – 1957
 Requirement
 For death sentence – 1934
 To register – 1934
 Resettlement, forced – 1935
 Residence permit – June 1918
 Residences – 1932, 1933, 1948
 Assigning – 1989, 1990, 1995-1997
 Resistance, collectivization – 1948
 Resolution, passport – 1976
 Restoration of republics – 1957
 Restriction of arbitrariness – 1931
 Retirement benefits – 1927, 1929, 1964
 Return
 Of confiscated property – 1956
 To former hometowns – 1948, 1956, 1972, 1974, 1991
 Returnee ID – 1941
 Reunification, German – 1990
 Revision (tax list) – 1782, 1811, 1833, 1897
 Revolt, prison – 1954

Revolution, Hungarian – 1849
 Revolutionary
 Committees – 1917
 Military Council – 1934
 Movements – 1820
 Tribunals – May 1918
 Right of
 Petition – 1998
 Monarch's Will (Peter I) – 1722
 Rights, civil – 1842, 1929, 1932, 1934, 1935, 1975
 Rites – 1962
 Röhm coup – 1934
 Roman and Arabic fonts – 1928
 Rotation principle – 1874
 Rowdyism – 1940
 Royal family, Statute on the – 1797
 RTS (*Remontno Traktornaya Stanitsiya*) – 1958
 Ruble (Currency) – 1994
 Rural exodus – 1932, 1933
 Russia
 Secret treaty – 1714
 Superpower – 1721
 Russian
 Anthem – 1833, December 1917, 1977, 1991
 Army – 1912
 Citizenship – 1827
 Constitution – July 1918, 1905, 1906, 1923-1925, 1935, 1936, 1965, 1977, 1993
 Elections – 1907
 Empire, atlas – 1760
 Federation-Lithuanian border treaty – 1997
 Federation treaty – 1992
 Fleet – 1911
 German agreement – 1911
 Instruction in – 1964
 Parliament, elections – 1993
 Postal service – 1721
 Proficiency of – 1933
 Orthodox Church – 1906, April 1917, 1961
 Russification – 1871, 1903
 Russo-
 Chinese agreement – 1902
 French Alliance – 1899
 Friendship and Consultation Treaty – 1891
 Military Convention – 1892, 1893
 Turkish peace treaty – 1878
 Sabotage – 1932, 1937
 Sacraments – 1962
 Sailor Rebellion – 1905, 1921
 SALT I Treaty – 1972, 1977
 SALT II Treaty – 1979
 Salt
 Monopoly – 1727
 Tax – 1880
 San Stefano, Treaty of – 1878
 School
 Bussing children – 1965
 The church – January 1918
 Classical schools – 1932
 Coeducation – 1943
 Education Law – 1934
 Statute – 1864, 1973
 Employment preparation – 1937
 Grades – May 1918
 Instruction in
 German – 1905, 1908
 Religion – 1929
 Russian – 1964
 Junior high school – 1966, 1977
 Language of instruction – 1880, 1891, 1905, 1908, 1938
 Luncheon – 1972
 Mandatory education – 1840, 1841, 1908, 1923, 1930, 1931, 1949, 1952, 1958
 Marxism-Leninism – 1990
 Nationalization – 1917
 Polytechnic instruction – 1966
 Reform – 1864, 1931, 1958
 Secondary school emphasizing mathematics (*Zifferschule*) – 1714
 Student ID – 1943
 Uniform – January 1918, 1936
 Zemstvo (Local governmental body) – 1874
 Zifferschule – 1714
 Script, Cyrillic – 1919
 Secessionism, Ukrainian – 1930
 Secondary school emphasizing mathematics and Latin (*Zifferschule*) – 1714
 Secret
 Police (Cheka) – April 1918, 1922
 State Police (Gestapo) – 1940
 Treaty, Russia – 1714
 Security
 Council – 1991
 National – 1934
 Pact(s) – 1933
 Self-administration – 1763, 1870, 1871
 Seminary, Saratov – 1856
 Senate – 1711, 1726, 1763, 1794, 1884, November 1917
 Sentence, Execution of – March 1917
 Separation of church and state – 1960
 Serfdom – 1816, 1861
 Settlement
 Contract – 1991
 Law – 1886
Sevastopol' (Ship) – 1921
 Seven-
 Day workweek – 1940
 Hour workday – 1927, 1929
 Year plan – 1957
 Shakhty trial – 1928
 Shanghai Group – 1999
Shodka (Summit meeting) – 1982

- Show trial of
 - 16 – 1936
 - 21 – 1938
- Siegfried Line – August 1918
- Silver coins – 1930
- Slav Congress – 1848, 1867
- Small businesses – 1921
- Smersh* (Counter-intelligence agency) – 1945
- Sobranie* (Assembly) – 1864
- Social classes – 1864
- Socialism
 - National – 1937
 - Police – 1898
 - Socialist Academy – June 1918
- Societies, religious – 1929
- Soissons, Congress of – 1728
- South Russian
 - Labor Alliance – 1875
 - Provost district, first – 1834
- Southern Alliance – 1826
- Sovereignty
 - Federal Republic of Germany – 1949
 - German Democratic Republic – 1950, 1955
- Soviet
 - Anthem – 1944, 1956
 - Fighter plane – 1983
 - French Assistance Pact – 1935
 - British Assistance Pact – 1939
 - German agreement – 1929, 1990
 - trade agreement – 1981
 - Italian trade agreement – 1933
 - Realism – 1932
 - Recognition by
 - Britain – 1924
 - Entente powers – March 1917
 - France – 1924
 - Japan – 1925
 - USA – 1933
 - Supreme – 1936, 1950, 1957, 1988, 1990-1993
 - Union
 - Atomic test – 1949
 - Dissolution – 1991, 1995
 - German Democratic Republic, assistance pact – 1955
 - Germany, flight connections – 1964
 - Great Britain, communication talks – 1939
 - Hydrogen bomb – 1953
 - War with Germany – 1955
- Soyuzselkhoztehnika* (Association) – 1958
- Spartakist uprising – 1919
- Spartakus Alliance – December 1918
- Special
 - Commandant's office, NKVD – 1945
 - Committee, NKVD – 1934
 - Disciplinary camps – 1948
 - Tax – 1941
- Spelling reform, German – 1903
- Spiritual Regulation* – 1721
- Sponsorship
 - German Russians – 1979
 - Volga Germans – 1985
- Sputnik 1 – 1957
- Stalinism – 1988
- Stalin–note – 1952
- Stan* (Rural district) – 1837
- START II Treaty – 1993, 2000
- START Treaty – 1991
- State
 - Camp administration (Gulag) – 1930
 - Committee for State Emergencies – 1991
 - Convention, Moscow – August 1917
 - Council – 1801
 - Crimes against – 1872, 1924
 - Defense Committee – 1945
 - Department, Finnish – 1908
 - of Registration of Civil Act Statutes (ZAGS) – December 1917, 1927
 - Departments, Evacuation of – 1941
 - Enterprises – 1988, 1992
 - Labor reserve – 1940, 1955
 - Monopoly, grain – May 1918
 - Planning Committee at the Council of Ministers of the USSR (GOSPLAN) – 1929, 1930
 - Political Directorate (OGPU) – 1930, 1931
 - Prices for rationed food – 1946
 - Secrets – 1947
- Statute
 - Colonial – 1871
 - Communist Party – 1939
 - Duma – 1905
 - Education – 1864
 - For church consistories (*Ustav Dukhovnikh Konsistoriy*) – 1841
 - Kolhoz – 1930, 1956, 1969
 - Labor – 1970
 - On The Royal Family – 1797
 - Release – 1836, 1866
- Steel plants, Magnitogorsk – 1932
- St. Petersburg
 - Conservatory – 1861
 - Convention – 1907
 - State Academic Institution of Fine Arts, Sculpture and Architecture – 1757
 - University of – 1819
- Strike, transportation workers – 1932
- Strike(s) – 1897, 1903-1905, 1914, 1916, March 1917, 1923, 1980, 1989, 1991
- Structure
 - Church – 1945
 - Court – 1938
 - Territorial – 1727, 1775, 1837
- Student
 - ID – 1943

Organizations – 1906
Sturm Abteilung (SA, Assault Division) – 1934
Subatovshchina (Police socialism) – 1898
 Subsidy treaty – 1747, 1755
 Subway, Moscow – 1931, 1935
 Succession
 Hereditary – 1797
 Line – 1727, 1797
 Summit meeting in Yalta – 1945
 Summit meeting (Shodka) – 1982
 Sunday
 Observing – 1929
 Services – 1702, March 1917
 Superpower, Russia – 1721
 Supply commission – November 1917
 Supreme
 Administrative Commission – 1880
 Command – 1915
 Court – 1922
 Economic Council – December 1917
 Secret Council – 1726, 1730
 Soviet – 1936, 1950, 1957, 1988, 1990-1993
 Surveillance – 1880
 Surveying
 Department – 1794
 Farm holdings – 1939
Svod Zakonov (Compilation of laws) – 1835, 1842, 1857, 1892
 System
 Court – November/December 1917
 Reform, wage rate – 1931
 Table of ranks – 1722
 Tashkent, Treaty of – 1992
 TASS (News agency) – 1925
 Tauroggen, Convention of – 1812
 Tax
 Code – 1930
 Collection campaign – 1946
 Income – 1922
 Real estate – 1724
 Revenue crisis – 1927
 Salt – 1880
 Special – 1941
 Taxes – 1906, 1921, 1939, 1944, 1953
 Exemption from – 1763
 Penalties – 1944
 Technical colleges – 1964
 Teheran Conference – 1943
 Telephone line, USA-Soviet Union – 1963
 Territorial
 Exchange – 1875
 Structure – 1727, 1775, 1837
 Terrorism, Islamic – 1999
 Terrorist
 Activities – 1937
 Acts – 1878
 Textile mills – 1940

The Thaw (Novel) – 1954
 Theater, German Russian – 1930
 Theft – 1932, 1940, 1941
 Theory of Genetics – 1948
 Third Duma – 1907
 End of – 1912
 Three-
 Day socage – 1797
 Kaiser Alliance – 1873, 1884
 Treaty – 1881
 Tiraspol, agreement – 1941
 Tiraspol diocese – 1847
 Title of prince – 1707
 Tobacco monopoly – 1727
Todt (Organization) – 1943
 Tolerance Edict – 1905
 Town
 Duma – 1785, 1892
 Governor – 1775, 1862
 Tractors – 1958
 Trade
 Agreement
 Russian-German – 1894, 1904
 Soviet-British – 1921
 Soviet-Italian – 1933
 Soviet Union - Federal Republic of
 Germany – 1939, 1940, 1958, 1970, 1972
 And finance – 1930
 Industry commission – 1727
 Loan agreement, German-Soviet – 1935
 Deficit – 1931
 Train, St. Petersburg-Zarsko(y)e Selo – 1838
 Transfer of land – 1906
 Transforming nature – 1948
 Transit camps – 1952
 Transportation worker strike – 1932
 Trans-Siberian Railroad – 1891, 1904, 1938
 Treaties, Potsdam – 1958
 Treatment, medical – 1928
 Treaty
 Aigun – 1858
 Beijing – 1860
 Björkö – 1905
 Germany – 1952, 1955
 Görlitz – 1950
 Kyakhta – 1727
 Molotov-Ribbentrop – 1939
 Moscow – 1970
 Münchengrätz – 1833
 Non-proliferation – 1968
 Ölmütz – 1850
 On Mutual Aid – 1935
 Potsdam – 1945
 Rapallo – 1922
 SALT I – 1972, 1977
 SALT II – 1979
 San Stefano – 1878

START – 1991
 START II – 1993, 2000
 Subsidy – 1747, 1755
 Tashkent – 1992
 Three-Kaiser – 1881
 Warsaw – 1970
 Trial of the 193 – 1874
 Tribunals, revolutionary – May 1918
 Troppau, Protocol of – 1820
Troyka – 1937
 Trud Army – 1941, 1942
Trudodeny (Day's work) – 1933
 The True Orthodox Christians (Religious sect) – 1951
 Tuition – 1940, 1956
 Turkey, collaboration with – 1944
 Turkestan-Siberian Railroad – 1930
 Twentyship – 1961
 Typhus – 1921
Uezdy (Districts) – 1708
 Ukraine, peace treaty – February 1918
 Ukrainian secessionism – 1930
 Ultimatum, Berlin – 1958
Ulozhenye (Code Book) – 1835
 Unemployment – 1929
 Benefits – 1990
 Insurance – October/November 1917
 Unification, German – 1990
 Union(s) – 1898, 1906, 1935, 1957, 1958
 Trade – 1927
The Union Is Indestructible (Soviet anthem) – 1944
 Union of
 17 October – 1905
 Archangel Michael – 1905
 Four – 1999
 Socialist Soviet Republics – 1922
 The Russian people – 1905
 Union treaty, Russian Federation - Belarus – 1997, 2000
 United Nations (UN) – 1973
 Universities – 1835, 1884, 1905, 1911, 1923, 1931
 University of
 Dorpat – 1893
 Kiev – 1834
 Moscow – 1755, 1922
 St. Petersburg – 1819
 Yekaterinoslav – 1784
 Yur(y)ev – 1893
 University statute – 1863
 UN (United Nations) – 1973
 Plenary session, 15th – 1960
 Seat – 1991
 Unpatriotic music – 1948
 Unrest – 1921
 UPA (Insurgent Ukrainian Army) – 1944
 Upgrading – 1943
Uprava (Council) – 1864
 Uprising
 Astrakhan – 1705
 Polish – 1913
 Poznań – 1956
 Spartakist – 1919
Uralskiye Zavody (Financial-industrial group) – 1992
Urkagany (Criminals) – 1931
 Use of a name, guideline – 1976
 USSR, armed forces – 1947
 USSR, former
 Referendum to form a federation of equal republics – 1991
Ustav Dukhovnikh Konsistoriy (Statute for Church Consistories) – 1841
 Utilities, free of charge – 1921
 U2 (American spy plane) – 1960
 Vacating apartments – 1932
 Vatican – 1848
Vedomosti (Newspaper) – 1702
 Verona, Congress of – 1822
 Versailles, Peace Treaty of – 1919
 Victorious nations, Congress of – 1934
 Vienna, Congress of – 1815
 Vigilance against churches – 1954
 Village Soviet (Council) – 1927
 Villages
 German – 1895
 Potemkin – 1783
 Virgin land
 Program – 1954
 Upturned (Novel) – 1964
 Vlasov-army – 1945
 Vocational or professional training – 1973
Voievoden (Princes) – 1719, 1775
 Volga
 German ASSR – 1924
 Labor Commune – 1924
 Language policy – 1933
Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle (VoMi, Liaison Office for Ethnic Germans) – 1941
Volkskommissariat (Reichs Commissars office) – 1941, 1943, 1946
Volkskommissariat für Innere Angelegenheiten (Peoples Commissariat for Domestic Affairs) – 1934
Volkskommissariat für Verteidigung – 1944
Volksliste, Deutsche – 1941, 1943
 Volost courts – 1889
 Voluntary collectivization – 1928
 Vorkuta (Penal institution) – 1953
Vorwärts (by Eduard Bernstein) – 1921
 Vostok I (Spaceship) – 1961
 Vostok II – 1961
 Voucher auctions – 1993
 Vouchers – 1992
 Vyborg Manifesto – 1906
Waffen-SS (*Waffen-Schutzstaffel*) – 1943, 1944
Waffen-Schutzstaffel (SS, Protective Echelon) – 1943, 1944
 Wage rate system reform – 1931
 Wages, fixed – 1966

Walk to the People – 1874
 War
 Cold – 1946
 Commissars (Institution) – 1942
 Committee, central – February 1917
 Councils – 1937
 Declaration of – 1914
 End of – 1945
 Fate, Consequences of – 1998
 Financing – 1942
 Induced losses, compensation – 1991
 Industry committees, Russian – 1915
 Loans – 1914
 Tax – 1941
 Volunteers – 1939
 Warenburg, Conference of – July 1917
 Warsaw Pact – 1955, 1956, 1991
 Troops – 1968
 Warsaw, Treaty of – 1970
 Wartheland, Evacuation of – 1945
 Water level, Halbstadt – 1838
 Weapons, nuclear – 1962, 1968
Wehrmacht, employment in – 1943
 Welfare Committee – 1819, 1822, 1833, 1845
 For Foreign Settlers – 1818
 Western Ukrainian People's Republic – 1919
 With Burning Sorrow (Pope Pius XI) – 1937
 Withdrawal of
 German troops – November 1918
 Troops, Mongolia – 1989
 Soviet Union from Germany – 1990,
 1994
 Work
 Communes, Volga district – October 1918
 Unit(s) – 1946
 Worker-
 Republic – January 1918
 Deputies, Council of – 1905
 Workers' faculties – 1919
 World
 Council of Churches – 1961
 Conference of Genoa – 1922
 Worldwide economic crisis – 1929
 Writers' Union – 1934
 Yalta summit meeting – 1945
 Year of the
 Great Change – 1929
 Three Kaisers – 1888
Yedinstvo (Political party) – 1999
 Yekaterinoslav, University of – 1784
 Young pioneers – 1922
 Yur(y)ev, University of – 1893
Zagotovka – 1958
ZAGS (Zapis' Aktov Grazhdanskogo Sortoyana) (Civil Registry Office) – December 1917, 1927
Zakupka – 1958

Zapis' Aktov Grazhdanskogo Sortoyana (ZAGS, Records of Acts of Civil Status and also Civil Registry Office) –

December 1917, 1927

Zemlia i volya (Land and Liberty, propaganda organization) – 1876

Zemstvo (Local governmental body) – 1864, 1874, 1890, 1904, 1906

Ziffernschule (Secondary school emphasizing mathematics and Latin) – 1714

Zhygany (Professional criminals) – 1931

8.6 Place name index – by year

Afghanistan – 1907, 1980
 Akademgorodok, Russia – 1958
 Alaska, USA – 1784, 1867
 Albania – 1961
 Aleutian Islands, USA – 1867
 Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan – 1928, 1986
 Altay (District) – 1906, 1916
 Altay (Region), Russia – 1910, 1938, 1949
 Amur (Region) – 1915
 Amur (River) – 1850, 1858, 1860
 Archangel (*gouvernement*), Russia – 1708
 Archipelago Solovki – 1923
 Argentina – 1929
 Arkhangels'k (*gouvernement*), Russia – 1708, August 1918
 Armenia – March 1918, 1922, 1936, 1988, 1991, 1992
 Arzis, [Bessarabia], South Russia – 1834
 Asia – 1907
 Asovo (German National Rayon), Russia – 1992
 Astrakhan, Russia – 1705, 1921
 Austria – 1732, 1746, 1815, 1820, 1833, 1876, 1881, 1912
 Austria-Hungary – 1873, 1887, 1892, 1893, 1903, 1909, 1910, 1914, November 1917
 Azerbaijan – 1871, 1922, 1992, 1999
 Azov (*gouvernement*), Russia – 1708, 1775
 Bad Cannstadt, Germany – 1950
 Baden-Württemberg (State), Germany – 1979
 Baikal (Lake), Russia – 1904
 Baku, Azerbaijan – 1904
 The Balkans – 1878, 1909, 1910
 The Baltics – 1816, 1939, 1940, 1998
 Baltic states – 1991
 Baltischport, Estonia – 1912
 Beijing, China – 1900
 Belarus – 1926, 1939, 1940, 1991, 1992, 1996, 1997, 1999
 Belarus SSR – 1922
 Belgium – 1925
 Belgrade, Yugoslavia – 1955
 Berg, Duchy of – 1819
 Berlin, Germany – 1867, 1940, 1962, 1994

Wall – 1961, 1989
 Bessarabia – 1813, 1878, 1915, April 1918, 1940
 Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan – 1999
 Black Sea (Region) – 1800, 1804, 1810, 1841, 1885
 Border
 Kazakh-Chinese – 1998
 Transit camp Friedland – 1976
 Border districts
 Autonomous Republic of Karelia – 1935
 Leningrad – 1935
 Ukraine – 1934
 Borders, Europe – 1975
 Brest-Litovsk – December 1917, 1940
 Britain – 1908
 Bucovina – 1941
 Byalistok, Poland – 1906
 Canada – 1874, 1885
 Carpatho-Ukraine – 1945
 Catherine Quai, St. Petersburg, Russia – 1881
 Caucasus – 1915, 1930, 1970
 Chechnya – 1997
 Republic of – 1991, 1992
 Checkpoint Charlie, Berlin, Germany – 1961
 Chernobyl, Ukraine – 1986
 Chiatura, Georgia SSR, Russia – 1924
 Chiçin?u, Ukraine – 1822, 1903
 China – 1850, 1853, 1854, 1858, 1860, 1898, 1900, 1929,
 1950, 1954, 1963, 1998, 1999
 Peoples' Republic – 1949, 1955
 Chugu(y)ev, Russia – 1816
 Courland, Latvia – 1915, March 1918
 Crimea – 1783, 1787, 1920, 1954
 Crimean
 ASSR – 1921
 Tartars, Republic of – 1957
 Czechoslovakia – 1925, 1945, 1947, 1968, 1973
 Dagö (Island) – 1721
 Danzig, Freie Stadt, Prussia – 1939
 Dnieper (River) – 1845
 Dobruja – 1941
 Don (River) – 1707
 Donbas – 1989
 Duchy of Berg – 1819
 East Galicia – 1919
 Engels, Russia – 1924, 1930
 England – 1747, 1815
 Estonia – 1714, 1721, 1912, 1915, March 1918, 1920,
 1929, 1932, 1940, 1991
 Estonian SSR – 1949, 1951
 The Far
 East – 1937
 North – 1945
 Federal Republic of Germany (F.R.G.) – 1949-1951,
 1958, 1964, 1970-1974, 1978, 1986, 1990
 Finland – 1900, 1904, 1915, December 1917, March 1918,
 1920, 1932, 1939, 1956
 Finland, Russian – 1907

France – 1812, 1815, 1891, 1908, 1912, 1915, 1925, 1932,
 1939
 Franzfeld, South Russia – 1889
 Freie Stadt Danzig, Prussia – 1939
 Freudental, South Russia – 1834
 F.R.G (Federal Republic of Germany) – 1949-1951, 1958,
 1964, 1970-1974, 1978, 1986, 1990
 Friedland, Border transit camp – 1976
 Friedland, Germany – 1955
 Fulton, Missouri – 1946
 Gare, Tanzania – 1966
 G.D.R (German Democratic Republic) – 1949, 1950,
 1953, 1967, 1972, 1973, 1984, 1990
 Geneva, Switzerland – 1955
 Georgia
 Republic of – March 1918, 1922, 1936
 Russia – 1924, 1936, 1991, 1992, 1994, 1999
 German
 Democratic Republic (G.D.R.) – 1949, 1950,
 1953, 1967, 1972, 1973, 1984, 1990
 National Rayon Altay – 1938
 Asovo – 1992
 Halbstadt – 1991
 Nekrasovo – 1991
 Pulin – 1935
 Germany – 1881, 1886, 1888, 1892, 1893, 1900, 1912,
 1913, December 1917, March 1918, 1919, 1921,
 1923, 1936, 1939, 1942, 1945, 1949, 1968
 Glückstal, South Russia – 1834
 Gorki, Russia – 1980, 1986
 Great Britain – 1907, 1915, 1921, 1925, 1927, 1939, 1943,
 1963
 Grodno, Russia – 1915
 Großliebental, South Russia – 1834
 Grozny, Russia – 1958
 Grunau, South Russia – 1834
 Gur(y)e (Region), Georgia, Russia – 1924
 Halbstadt (German National Rayon) – 1991
 Halbstadt (district), Ukraine – 1838
 Harbin, China – 1937
 Harbor, Odessa – 1794
 Hare Island, Russia – 1703
 Hesse (State), Germany – 1985
 Hiiumaa (Island) – 1721
 Hochstädt, South Russia – 1834
 Hungary – 1939, 1956, 1957
 Ingria, Russia – 1708, 1714, 1721
 Ingushetia – 1992
 Irkutsk, Russia – 1736
 Iron Curtain – 1946
 Israel – 1991
 Italy – 1892, 1925, 1933
 Ivanovo, Russia – 1940
 Ivano-Vosnesens'k, Russia – 1905
 Japan – 1875, 1905, 1908, 1925, 1936, 1941
 Josefstal, South Russia – 1834
 Karelia – 1714, 1721

Republic of – 1935
 Karelian ASSR – 1956
 Karelo-Finnish SSR – 1956
 Katyn (Forest) – 1943
 Katyn, Soviet Union – 1990
 Kazakhstan – 1891, 1906, 1936, 1945, 1949, 1970, 1989,
 1992, 1995, 1996, 1998, 1999
 Kazan (*gouvernement*), Russia – 1708
 Kiev (*gouvernement*), Ukraine – 1708
 Kiev (Province), Ukraine – 1910
 Kiev (Region), Ukraine – 1915
 Kiev, Ukraine – 1868, 1911, March 1918, 1919, 1933
 Khabarovsk, Russia – 1854
 Kharkov (District), Ukraine – 1916
 Kharkov, Ukraine – 1874
 Kherson, Ukraine – 1779, 1834, 1843, 1852, 1915
 Kherson, port – 1778
 Khortitza colonies – 1845
 Khortitza (District), Russia – 1916
 Kolyma, Russia – 1948
 Königsberg, Prussia – 1867
 Korea – 1905
 Kovno, Lithuania – 1915
 Krasnoyarsk, Russia – 1944, 1948
 Kronstadt, Russia – 1891, 1921
 Kuril Islands, Russia – 1875
 Kusbas – 1989
 Kyrgyzstan – 1936, 1992, 1996, 1999
 Lake Baikal, Russia – 1904
 Latvia – December 1918, 1929, 1934, 1940, 1991
 Latvian SSR – 1949, 1951
 Lemberg, Ukraine – 1941
 Lena (River) – 1912
 Leningrad, Russia – 1932, 1935, 1943
 Leningrad-Karelia – 1926
 Liaodong Wan (Peninsula), China – 1898, 1905
 Liebenau, Molochna – 1859
 Lithuania – March 1918, 1926, 1934, 1940, 1948, 1991,
 1997
 Lithuania, Republic of – 1939
 Lithuanian SSR – 1949, 1951
 Livonia – 1721, 1915, March 1918
 London, England – 1925
 Lüshun, China – 1898
 Magnitogorsk, Russia – 1932
 Manchuria – 1902
 Mariupol, Ukraine – 1778, 1832
 Memel (District) – 1939
 Memel (River) – 1939
 Milan, Italy – 1957
 Minsk, Russia – 1915, 1991
 Moldova – 1940, 1970, 1991, 1992
 Mongolia – 1989
 Peoples Republic of – 1924
 Moscow (District), Russia – 1940
 Moscow (*gouvernement*), Russia – 1708
 Moscow, Russia – 1728, 1851, 1867, 1868, 1874, 1901,

1905, 1915, March 1918, 1929, 1933, 1940, 1941,
 1972, 1975, 1980, 1984, 1986, 1991
 Mykolayiv, Ukraine – 1788
 Nanjing, China – 1927
 Neiße (River) – 1945
 Nekrasovo (German National Rayon) – 1991
 Neusatz, South Russia – 1834
 New Russia – 1787, 1804
 New Russia (*gouvernement*) – 1796, 1802
 Nikola(y)ev, Ukraine – 1788
 Nikola(y)ev (*gouvernement*), Ukraine – 1802, 1803
 Nikola(y)evsk, Russia – 1850
 Norilsk, Russia – 1935, 1953
 Novgorod (*gouvernement*), Russia – 1831
 Novocherkassk, Russia – 1962
 Novosibirsk (Province), Russia – 1948
 Novousensk (district), Russia – 1906
 Nuclear testing area, Semipalatinsk – 1995
 Oder (River) – 1945
 Oder-Neiße Line – 1970
 Odessa, Ukraine – 1794, 1813, 1822, 1833, 1834, 1868,
 1875, 1905, March 1917
 Odessa, harbor – 1794
 Opava, Czech Republic – 1820
 Oranienbaum colonies – 1811
 Orlovsk (District), Altay – 1910
 Ösel (Island) – 1721
 Paris, France – 1815
 People's Republic of
 China – 1949, 1955
 Mongolia – 1924
 Persia – 1783, 1907, 1911
 Petersburg, Russia – 1915
 Petrograd – 1916, April and June 1917, December 1918
 Petropol, Russia – 1703
 Petsamo (District), Russia – 1920
 Podolia – 1887, 1915
 Podolia (Province) – 1910
 Pokrovsk, Russia – 1924
 Poland – 1915, March 1918, 1925, 1929, 1934, 1940,
 1947, 1970, 1972, 1980
 Republic of – November 1918
 Porkkala – 1956
 Port Arthur – 1898, 1954, 1955
 Port, Kherson – 1778
 Port, Sevastopol' – 1783
 Poznań, Poland – 1913
 Prague, Czechoslovakia – 1848
 Prischib, South Russia – 1834
 Prussia – 1714, 1732, 1744, 1746, 1747, 1755, 1762, 1806,
 1812, 1815, 1820, 1833, 1850
 Pulin (German National Rayon) – 1935
 Pushkin Square, Moscow, Russia – 1965
 Red Square, Moscow, Russia – 1987
 Republic of
 Chechnya – 1992
 Crimean Tartars – 1957

Georgia – March 1918, 1922
 Karelia – 1935
 Lithuania – 1939
 Poland – November 1918
 R.F (Russian Federation) – 1996, 1997, 1999
 Rohrbach, South Russia – 1834
 Romania – April 1918, 1929, 1941
 Russia – 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
 Russian Empire – 1782
 Russian Federation (R.F.) – 1996, 1997, 1999
 Russian Finland – 1907
 Semipalatinsk, nuclear testing area – 1995
 St. Petersburg, Russia – 1703, 1713, 1727, 1757, 1763,
 1773, 1816, 1825, 1838, 1851, 1878, 1897, 1901,
 1904, 1908, 1909, 1911, 1914
 St. Petersburg (District), Russia – 1765
 St. Petersburg (*gouvernement*), Russia – 1708
 St. Piterburch, Russia – 1703
 Saaremaa (Island) – 1721
 Sakhalin (Island) – 1853, 1875, 1905, 1983
 Samara, Russia – 1921
 Samarkand, Uzbekistan – 1868
 Samarqand, Uzbekistan – 1868
 Sarajevo, Yugoslavia – 1914
 Sarata, [Bessarabia], South Russia – 1834
 Saratov, Russia – 1766, 1774, 1781, 1793, 1797, 1800,
 1803, 1822, 1847, 1852, 1856, 1866, 1881, April
 1917, 1921
 Saratov (District), Russia – 1941, 1992
 Saxony – 1744, 1806
 Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan – 1949, 1953, 1995
 Sevastopol', port – 1783, 1993
 Shanghai, China – 1927
 Shemakha, Russia – 1902
 Shuya, Russia – 1922
 Siberia – 1760, 1822, 1900, 1906, 1921, 1945, 1948, 1970,
 1981, 1989
 Siberia (*gouvernement*), Russia – 1708
 Siegfried Line – August 1918
 Simferopol, Ukraine – 1874
 Smolensk (*gouvernement*), Russia – 1708
 Solovki Archipelago – 1923
 South Russia – 1786, 1811, 1826, 1833, 1874, 1903
 Soviet Union – November and December 1918-1920,
 1922-1925, 1932, 1934, 1939-1941, 1948, 1952,
 1957-1959, 1970-1973, 1975, 1986, 1989, 1991
 Stalingrad, Russia – 1943
 Stalingrad (District), Russia – 1941
 Stavropol (District), Russia – 1916
 Steplag (Penal colony), Kazakhstan – 1954
 Stettin, Germany – 1714
 Stuttgart, Germany – 1938
 Sweden – 1721
 Swedish Pomerania – 1714

Switzerland – 1903
 Tajikistan – 1951, 1989, 1992
 Tatarstan – 1992
 Tarutino, South Russia – 1834
 Tauria – 1915
 Tauria (*gouvernement*) – 1802
 T'bilisi, Georgia, Russia – 1904, 1982
 Tiraspol, Moldova – 1793, 1852
 Transcaucasian Federation – 1922
 Transnistria – 1941
 Tunguska Steppe – 1908
 Turkmenistan – 1992
 Ukraine – 1764, 1838, March, June and November 1918,
 1926, 1930, 1939, 1940, 1942-1944, 1949, 1991,
 1992
 Deportation – 1934, 1940, 1948, 1951
 Forced recruitment – 1942
 Resistance – 1947, 1950
 Government – 1941
 Ukrainian National Republic – 1919
 Ukrainian SSR – 1922, 1941, 1945, 1948, 1954
 Ural (Mountain range) – 1906
 USA – 1867, 1874, 1885, May 1917, 1933, 1943, 1959,
 1963, 1972, 1977, 1979, 1987, 1991, 1993, 1995
 USSR – 1972, 1991
 Ussuri (River) – 1854, 1860
 Uzbekistan – 1937, 1992, 1999
 Versailles, France – 1871
 Vienna, Austria – 1979
 Vilna, Lithuania – 1915
 Vladivostok, Russia – 1860, 1909
 Volga district – 1840, 1859
 German ASSR – 1924, 1945
 Region – 1802
 Republic – 1939, 1941, 1957, 1992
 River – 1870s, 1891, 1930
 Volgograd (District) – 1992
 Volhynia – 1887, 1915
 Volhynia (province) – 1910
 Vyborg, Denmark – 1721
 Warsaw, Poland – 1904, 1905, 1949
 Warthegau – 1943
 Wartheland – 1944, 1945
 Weimar Republic – 1929
 West
 Berlin, Germany – 1972
 Prussia – 1913
 Siberia – 1906, 1921
 Ukrainian People's Republic – 1919
 Western Pomerania – 1714
 White Sea-Baltic Canal – 1933
 Yakutia – 1935
 Yekaterinoslav, Ukraine – 1787, 1800, 1818, 1822, 1915
 Yekaterinoslav (District), Ukraine – 1793
 Yekaterinoslav (*gouvernement*), Ukraine – 1802
 Yermentau, Kazakhstan – 1979
 Yugoslavia – 1948, 1955

Zaporyzhzhya (District), Ukraine – 1799, 1818
Zarizyn, Russia – 1921
Zarsko(y)e Selo, Russia – 1819, 1838
Zelinograd, Kazakhstan – 1979
Zhytomyr, Ukraine – 1905
Zürichtal, 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
Admission applicants – 1996, 1997
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
Andre(y)ev, Nikolai – 1946
Anti-
 Fascists, German – 1937
 Soviet elements – 1940, 1948
 Families – 1934
Arakcheyev, 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
Bada(y)ev, Alexis – 1950
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
Brezhnev, Leonid I. – 1968, 1973, 1976, 1978, 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
Bunge, N. Chr. – 1882
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
Chayada(y)ev, P. Ya. – 1836
Chechnyans – 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, 1787
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
Ehrenburg, Ilya – 1954
Eidemann (General) – 1937

Eittington, Leonid N. – 1951
 Elements, anti-Soviet – 1940, 1948
 Eliman, N. – 1965
 Elisabeth Petrovna – 1741
 Engels, Friedrich – 1848
 Engineers, AEG – 1928
 Estonians – 1937
 Europe's Policeman – 1849
 Families
 Anti-Soviet – 1934
 Reunification of – 1956, 1986
 Farmers – 1861, 1866
 Father Ferdinand Helanus Kahn – 1847, 1852
 Father Karl Nikolle – 1811
 Feldman, Fred – 1937
 Federation of Communists – 1848
 Feofan Prokopovich (Archbishop) – 1721
 Field laborers – 1932
 Finns – 1937
 Fletnitzer, Karl – 1834
 Foreigners – 1807, 1827, 1972
 Forschhammer, Otto – 1859
 Franz Ferdinand – 1914
 Fraternalization among soldiers – March to June 1917
 Freiherr von Ketteler, Klemens – 1900
 Friedrich III – 1888
 Friedrich Wilhelm I – 1714
 Gabay, I. Ya. – 1967
 Gagarin, Yuri A. – 1961
 Galanskov, Yuri T. – 1968
 Gays and lesbians, release of – 1941
 General
 Eidemann – 1937
 Primakov – 1937
 German
 Anti-Fascists – 1937
 Communists – 1940
 Illegitimate children – 1993
 Rehabilitation of – 1964, 1965
 Soldiers – 1946
 Sponsorship – 1979
 Germans
 Legal status – 1981
 Liquidating – 1937
 Geyter, Pierre de – December 1917
 Ginzburg, Alexander Ilyich – 1968, 1977
 Glinka, Mikhail I. – 1991
 Gluchkov, A. I. – 1905
 Goebbels, Joseph – 1932, 1986
 Goldman (Menshevik leader) – August 1918
 Golikov, Philipp – 1944
 Gorbachev, Mikhail – 1985-1987, 1989-1991
 Gorky, Maxim – March 1917, 1921, 1930
 Governors General – 1880
 Gradl, Johann Baptist – 1965
 Graf von Mirbach-Harff, Wilhelm – July 1918
 Grand Duke Sergey Alexandrovich – 1905
 Greeks – 1937, 1944, 1949
 Groman – 1930
 Hablitzl, Karl – 1802
 Hahn, Eugen von – 1845, 1848
 Hassel, Kai-Uwe von – 1966
 Helfferich, Karl – July 1918
 Herzog von Richelieu, Emanuel Joseph – 1805
 Hindenburg, Paul von 1933
 Hitler, Adolf – 1933, 1940, 1941
 Höppner, Jakob – 1786
 Ideological accomplices – 1935
 Illegitimate children, German – 1993
 Illiterate people – 1931
 Immigrants – 1702, 1810
 Immigration of colonists – 1842
 Ingushes – 1944, 1956
 Inmates, revolt of – 1953
 Insurgents – 1994
 Intellectuals
 Arrests of – 1949
 Deportation of – 1922
 Rehabilitation of – 1990
 Secessionism – 1930
 Iranians – 1951
 Isvar colonists – 1811
 Ivan VI (Czar) – 1740, 1741
 Jesuits – 1816, 1820
 Joseph II (Kaiser) – 1768, 1787
 Jews – 1804, 1813, 1882, 1903, 1905, 1910
 Kahn, Ferdinand Helanus (Bishop) – 1852
 Kahn, Ferdinand Helanus (Priest) – 1847
 Kaiser Joseph II – 1768, 1787
 Kalmyks – 1943
 Kamen(y)ev, L. B. – 1926, 1935, 1936
 Kannegisser, Leonid – August 1918
 Kaplan, Dora – August 1918
 Kapustin – 1950
 Karachaiens – 1943
 Karpinsky, A. P. – May 1917
 Keldysh, M. V. – 1961
 Kerensky, Alexander Fedorovich – July 1917
 Ketteler, Klemens von (Freiherr) – 1900
 Kirghiz (People) – 1771, 1776
 Kirov, Sergey – 1934, 1935, 1956
 Khalturin, Stephan – 1880
 Khasbutov, R. I. – 1993
 Khaustov, V. A. – 1967
 Khemchins – 1944
Kolkhoz farmers – 1946, 1956, 1958, 1969
 Khrushchev, Nikita S. – 1955, 1957-1960, 1964
 Khrustalev-Nostar, Georgii Stepanovich – 1905
 Klemens, Freiherr von Ketteler – 1900
 Koch, Alfred – 1997
 Koch, Erich – 1941
 Kohl, Helmut – 1986, 1990
 Kondrat(y)ev, Nikolai Dimitriyevich – 1930
 Kontenius, Samuel – 1800

Kork (General) – 1937
 Kornilov, Lavr – August/September 1917
 Krassin, Viktor – 1973
 Krüger, Hans – 1963
 Krupskaya, N. – 1926
 Kryuchkov, V. – 1991
 Kulaks – 1927-1929, 1932-1934, 1937, 1949, 1951
 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
 Lenin, Vladimir I. – 1901, 1904, 1905, July & October
 1917, August 1918, 1921, 1922, 1924, 1936, 1973
 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
 Mischnik, Wolfgang – 1961
 Missionaries – 1933
 Molotov – 1930
 Münnich, 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
 Nikola(y)ev, 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
 Parish council members – 1929
 Party members – 1935, 1940, 1971
 Pasternak, Boris L. – 1957, 1958, 1960
 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
 Plehve, Vyacheslav K. – 1904
 Poles – 1937
 Polish officers – 1943
 Politcommissars – 1941
 Pope Pius IX – 1843, 1847
 Pope Pius XI – 1937
 Pope Pius XII – 1949
 Popkov, P. S. – 1950
Posadsk(y)e lyudi (Middle class people) – 1742

Potressov (Menshevik leader) – August 1918
 Primakov (General) – 1937
 Princip, Gavriilo – 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. Yana(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
 Recent repatriates – 1976, 1989, 1990, 1992-1999
 Refugees, quota – 1991
 Regner (Colonist) – 1870s
 Rehabilitation 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
 Repatriate deputy – 1988, 1998
 Repatriates – 1942, 1944, 1945, 1991
 Repressed peoples, Rehabilitation of – 1991
 Resettlers – 1941, 1944, 1958
 Reunification of families – 1959, 1986
 Reuter, Ernst – April 1918
 Revolt 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 – 1987
 Rutzkoy, A. V. – 1993
 Rykov, A. I. – 1938
 Rysakov, Nicholas – 1881
 Ryshkov – 1991
 Ryutin, M. I. – 1932
 Saboteurs – 1948
 Sadyrin (Economist) – 1930
 Sakharov, Andrey Dmitrievich – 1970, 1973, 1975, 1976,
 1980, 1986
 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
 Sergey (Administrator) – 1925
 Sergey (Patriarch) – 1944
 Sergey Alexandrovich (Grand Duke) – 1905
 Shatalin, Stanislav Sergeevich – 1990
 Shcharansky, Anatoly – 1977
 Shcherbakov, Alexander – 1953
 Shelekov, Grigorii – 1784
 Shevardnadze, Eduard A. – 1990, 1998
 Shirinovskiy, 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 Serge(y)evich – 1902
 Skuratov, Yuri – 1999
 Social revolutionaries – 1908, June & July 1918, 1921,
 1922, 1948
 Sokolnikov, Grigori Yakovlevich – 1937
 Soldiers, German – 1946
 Solov(y)ev, K. – 1926, 1950
 Solzhenitsyn, Alexander Isaevich – 1962, 1968, 1970,
 1974, 1990, 1994
 Souls (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,
 1941, 1943, 1948, 1951, 1953, 1961, 1977
 Stalin victims, Rehabilitation of – 1988
 Stolypin, P. A. – 1906, 1911
 Students – 1880
 Sverdlov, Jakov Mikhailovich – 1919
 Tartars – 1944, 1967
 Teachers for Russian – 1880
 Terc, Abram – 1965
 Tikhon (Metropolitan) – November 1917
 Tikhon (Patriarch) – 1922
 Timashuk (Physician) – 1953
 Titov, G(h)erman Stepanovich – 1961
 Tolstoy, Leo N. – 1901

Trotsky, L. D. – May 1917, February 1918, 1925-1928
 Truman, Harry S – 1947
 Tukhachevsky, Mikhail Nikolaiyevich – 1937
 Turgenev, Ivan – 1862
 Turkmeshets – 1944
 Turks – 1937, 1949
 Tverdokhlebov, Andrey – 1970
 Uborevich (General) – 1937
 Ukraine, volunteers – 1942
 Ukrainians – 1947, 1960
 Ulbricht, Walter – 1932
 Urizi, Moissey S. – August 1918
 Vagabonds – 1937, 1951
 Verbitski (Leningrad functionary) – 1950
 Volga Germans – 1771, 1776, 1827, 1840, 1906, 1964
 Sponsorship – 1985
 Volodarsky, V. – June 1918
 Volunteers, Ukraine – 1942
 Von Bismarck, Otto – 1878, 1886, 1896
 Von Hahn, Eugen – 1845, 1848
 Von Hassel, Kai-Uwe – 1966
 Von Hindenburg, Paul – 1933
 Von Ketteler, Klemens (Freiherr) – 1900
 Von Merkatz, Hans-Joachim – 1960
 Von Mirbach-Harff, Wilhelm (Graf) – July 1918
 Von Richelieu, Emanuel Joseph (Herzog) – 1805
 Vosnesensky, N. A. – 1950
 Vyshinzky, Andrey Yanuar'evich – 1935
 Waffenschmidt, Horst – 1988
 Walesa, Lech – 1980
 Welt, Jochen – 1998
 White Guard, members of – 1934
 Wilhelm I – 1871, 1888
 Wilhelm II – 1888, 1905, 1908, 1909, 1912
 Windelen, Heinrich – 1969
 Yagoda (Politburo head) – 1931
 Yakir, Jonas – 1937
 Yakir, Pyotr – 1973
 Yakunin, Gleb P. – 1965
 Yamburg colonists – 1793
 Yana(y)ev, G. – 1991
 Yazov, D. – 1991
 Yeltsin, Boris N. – 1987, 1989-1994, 1996, 1999
 Yevdokimov, G. – 1926
 Yezhov, Nikolai – 1937
 Youths – 1935
 Yusupov, Felix – 1916
Zampolit (Deputy commander) – 1946
 Zasluch, Vera – 1878
 Zerr, Johannes – 1889
 Zhdanov, Andrey Alexandrovich – 1946, 1953
 Zottmann, Franz Xaver – 1872
 Zubatov, S. V. – 1898
 Zuganov, G. A. 1996

9. Secret Service and Secret Police

Secret Expedition (1762-1801)

It was created as a new senate department within the administrative reform and was responsible for investigations by the state police.

Special governmental office (1810-1819)

A special governmental office (*Besondere Kanzlei*) for national political tasks in the police department, i.e., in the Department of the Interior. It was dissolved after the October revolt.

III Department (3 July 1826 - 6 August 1880)

Founded by Czar Nicholas I as “higher” police: III Department (Political Secret Police) was founded in “His Majesty’s royal office” after the Octobrist revolt. At the encouragement of A. Ch. Benckendorff, the czar had this “special office” integrated with his own office, which now received the assignment to gather “information on all events without exceptions” In 1827, this task was transferred to the police corps, formed in 1815, as executive body of the higher police, which was put under the Department of the Interior in 1888. In 1838, it received its permanent seat, the infamous *Haus an der Kettenbrücke*. The III Department was divided into five sections: 1) Surveillance of groups hostile to the czar at home, drawing up an annual report, political investigations, 2) Surveillance of religious sects, coinage offenses (*legal term*), administration of special prisons, 3) Surveillance of foreigners in Russia, 4) Observation of peasants’ activities, 5) Censorship.

In February 1880, Loris-Melikov put the III Department, the higher police and the police corps under the police department of his Department of the Interior. After the czar’s assassination, he resigned in May 1881, and the Political Police became the *Okhrana*.

Heads: Alexander Khristoforovich von Benckendorff (1826 -), Peter Graf Schuwalow (1866 - 1874), Alexander Drentelen (1878 - or 1879 -), Mikhail Loris-Melikov (February 1880 - May 1881)

Okhrana (Protection) (1881-1917)

Department of protection for the safety of society and order in the Department of the Interior [*Okhrannye otdeleniya*]

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. Vassil(y)ev (in about 1914)

Military Revolutionary Committee (MRC) (16 October 1917 - 8 December 1917)

Military Revolutionary Committee of Petrograd [*Voennyi Revolutsionnyi 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-Ovse(y)enko and the later head of the Cheka, Dzershinsky, were assigned to him (Lazimir). It dealt with a network of approximately 1,000 commissars, especially of Red Guard members and some hundredships of militant Bolsheviks, who were accountable only to the MRC.

Cheka (7, i.e., 20 December 1917 - 6 February 1922)

All-Russian Special Commission to fight counter-revolution (speculation) and sabotage [*Vserossyskaya chrezvychaynaya komissiya po bor'be s kontrrevolyuziyei (spekulanstvom) i sabotashem*]

Since the Chief of Security Vladimir Bonch-Bru(y)evich did not manage to gain control of counter-revolution and anarchy after the revolution, the Council of People's Commissars, on 6 December 1917, charged Dzershinsky with forming a “body of the dictatorship of the proletariat for the protection of state security.” In mid-January, it received permission to establish its own armed troops. The departments against speculation and crimes in office were added a few weeks later. The number of members rose sharply from two dozen at the time of founding to 1,000 in June 1918, to 37,000 in January 1918, to 137,000 by late summer 1921. The Chief Directorate for Border Security, *Glavnoe Upravlenie Okhrany Graniz* (GUOG), founded on 28 May 1918, was first put under the people's commissar's office for finance, then that of trade and industry and in 1920, was subordinated to the *Cheka*. The special forces OSNAZ (*osobogo nazhacheniya*, or ON) and CHON (*did not find what it stands for*) were also part of the *Cheka*. On 16 July 1918, the special forces for counter-espionage within the army, the OSOs or OO (*Ossoby Otdel*), which remained under the NKVD until the creation of *Smersh*, were created. Another source: In December 1918, the CC

ordered the merger of counter-intelligence units of military commands and *chekas* of fronts and armies with OSOs, which had to report to the secret police. In early 1919, special *Cheka* units were deployed for military security. In February 1919, the special powers of the *Cheka* were curtailed. On 16 March 1919, Dzershinsky was appointed people's commissar of the interior. In May, all units, militias of the railroad, supply commandos, border patrol and *Chekist* battalions, were turned into “troops for the republic's domestic defense.” By decree, the *Cheka* was abolished on 6 February 1922. Successor: GPU (OGPU).

Heads: Felix Edmundovich Dzershinsky (1917-1922), Jan Peters (representative)

GPU (8 December 1922 - 1923)

State political administration in the people's commissar's office of the interior [*Gossudarstvenno(y)e politicheskoye upravlen(y)e*]

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 Otd(y)el* (INO), took over foreign espionage. In foreign departments it was later almost always represented by an agent, who quite frequently was an embassy secretary. In summer 1931, it received the monopoly on special settlements which up to then had been under the administration of local bodies.

Head: Felix Edmundovich Dzershinsky 1922-

OGPU (1923 - 10 July 1934)

United State Political Administration [*Obedinennoye Gosudarstvenno(y)e Politicheskoye Upravlen(y)e 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. Dzershinsky (January or 18 September 1923 - July 1926), Vyacheslav Rudolfovich Menshinsky (30 July 1926 - 10 May 1934), Genrikh Grigor(y)evich Yagoda (a few days)

GUGB within NKVD (July 1934 - March 1946)

Main Administration for National Security [*Glavno(y)e Upravlen(y)e Gosudarstvenno(y)e 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 *Yeshovshchina* for the period of the Great Purge. Yagoda was demoted to postmaster general. In 1941 and 1946, the Peoples’ Commissar’s Office for National Security, the NKGB [*Narodny Komissariat Gosudarstvennoy Besopasnosti*], was removed from the NKVD; in other words, it took on the role of the GUGB. However, camps remained under the control of the NKVD. In 1946, the NKVD was turned into the Department for Internal Affairs, MVD [*Ministerstvo Vnutrennikh Del*]. Beriya turned his office over to Kruglov, became a Politburo member and gained control of the MVD and the Department for National Security, MGB (*Ministerstvo Gosudarstvennoy Besopasnosti*). Aside from smaller units, the NKVD was divided into the following chief administrations: National Security (GUGB), Border and Domestic Troops (GUPVO), (*did not find what it stands for*) camps (Gulag, *Glavno(y)e Upravlen(y)e Ispravitelno-trudovykh Lagerei*) and militia, i.e., police, *Glavnoe Upravlenie Militsii* (GUM.).

Heads: G. G. Yagoda (10 July 1934 - 25 September 1936), Nikolai Ivanovich Yeshov (27 September 1936 - November 1938), Lavrenti Pavlovich Beriya (25 November 1938 - March 1946)

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

Peoples’ Commissar’s Office for National Security (*Narodnyy Komissariat Gosudarstvennoy Besopasnosti*)

For a short while in 1941, it took over the function of the GUGB as an independent department with extended authority in the area of military espionage. As a result of the outbreak of the war, it was, however, absorbed into the NKVD (20 July 1941 - 14 April 1943). With the consolidation of the military situation, as the NKGB it was again removed from the NKVD. The head, Merkulov, was considered a loyal supporter of Beriya. Together with *Smersh*, it became the MGB.

Head: Vsevolod Nikola(y)evich Merkulov (3/5 February 1941 - 20 July 1941, and 14 April 1943 - 15 March 1946)

MGB (March 1946 - 6 March 1953)

Department of National Security [*Ministerstvo Gosudarstvennoy Besopasnosti*]

Emerged from NKGB and *Smersh*; the OOs also devolved to the MGB. Abakumov was secretary for national security as early as June 1946; previously, it had been Merkulov. Secretary of State Molotov took the view that covert operations abroad were to be stepped up in the post-war era, and it should be under the control of a single organization. For this purpose, international MGB divisions were assigned to the KI [Committee for Information (*Komitet Informatsy*)]. In 1953, however, it became part of the MVD at Beriya’s initiative.

Heads: V. N. Merkulov (19 March 1946 - 7 May 1946), Viktor Semyonovich Abakumov (7 May 1946 - 14 July 1951), Sergey Ogozov (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 (*Glavno(y)e Razvedyvatelno(y)e 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.

Heads: Sergey N. Kruglov (January 1946-), L. P. Beriya (15 March - 18 June 1953), Sergey N. Kruglov (July 1953-), Nikolai A. Shchelokov (around 1966 to December 1982), Vitaly Fedorchuk (December 1982 - January 1986), Alexander V. Vlassov (January 1986 - October 1988), Vadim V. Bakatin (October 1988-), Viktor Pavlovich Barannikov (? - ?)

KGB (13 March 1954 - 6 November 1991)

Committee for National Security (*Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Besopasnosti*)

At first put under the CM of the USSR. On 5 July 1978, upgraded to KGB of the USSR with its own seat in the CM. Activities at home and abroad, also for example in the area of industrial and commercial economic espionage (*econ. term*) It was dissolved as a result of the collapse of the Soviet Union. In 1982, it was the largest secret service in the world with a staff of 90,000 and a border guard of 175,000 men, which was transferred to it only in March 1954; the State Customs Service Committee (*Glavnoe Tamozhennoe Komitet, GTK*) as part of the state ministry of foreign trade did not belong to the KGB. [Later it] was again affiliated with the MVD. In the mid-80s, the KGB was divided into three main administrations: 1. International espionage, 2. Counter-intelligence, 3. Military counter-intelligence, 4. Routes, (*econ. term*) 5. Ideology, 6. Economic security, 7. Surveillance, 8. Communication, 9. Body guards, 10. Archives, 11. Electronic surveillance in the SU, 12. Bunkers and/or missile silos, 13. Communication security. The participation of Kryuchkov as head or chief activist in the August Coup of 1991 gave the impetus to dissolve the KGB. The decree was signed on 24 October 1991.

Heads: Ivan A. Serov (13 March 1954 - 8 December 1958), Alexander Nikola(y)evich Shelepin (25 December 1958 - 13 November 1961), Vladimir Yefimovich Semichastnyy (13 November 1961 - 18 May 1967), Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov (18 May 1967 - 26 May 1982), Vitaly Vasil(y)evich Fedorchuk (26 May - 17 December 1982), Viktor Mikhailovich Chebrikov (17 December 1982 - 1 October 1988), Vladimir Alexandrovich Kryuchkov (1 October 1988 - 22 August 1991), Leonid Nikola(y)evich Shebarzhin (22 - 23 August 1991), Vadim Viktorovich Bakatim (23 August 1991 - 22 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-)

Registrupr(avlenie) (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'yanskaya 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.

Heads: Semyon Petrovich Urizky (April 1935 -), Yan Karlovich Berzin (July - November 1937), Alexander G. Orlov (1938-), Ivan Yossifovich Proskurov (1939-), Filipp Ivanovich Golikov (Term in office: 7 July 1940-1941), Alexey Pavlovich Panfilov (July 1941 - July 1942), Fedor Fedotovich Kusnezov, Ivan Alexe(y)evich Serov (?) (-1954), Alexander Shtemenko [1954 (?) -], Fedor Ladygin (- 1997), Valentin Vladimirovich Korabelnikov (1997 -)

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 Okhraneniya* (GUO). 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

MBRF (MB) (24 January 1992 - 21 December 1993)

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 FSK.

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.

Heads (MBRF, FSK, FSB): Viktor Pavlovich Barannikov (1992 - mid-1993), Nikolai Mikhailovich Goluzhko (1993-1994), Sergey Vladimirovich Stepashin (1994 - July 1995), Anatoly Yefimovich Safonov (1995, temporary), Mikhail Ivanovich Barsukov (July 1995 - June 1996), Nikolai Dmitr(y)evich Kovalyov (July 1996 - July 1998), Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin (25 July 1998 - 9 August 1999), Nikolai Platonovich Patrushev (1999-)

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 (directorates S), gathering scientific and technical information (directorates 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.

Heads: Yevgeny Primakov (December 1991 - January 1996), Vyacheslav Trubnikov (January 1996 -)

FAPSI (December 1991, officially 19 February 1993)

Federal Agency of Governmental Communication and Information, President of the Russian Federation [*Federalno(y)e Agenstvo Pravitel'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 Okhraneniya*)

It was created from the ninth and fifteenth KGB directorates after the coup attempt. Shortly after founding, the Alpha Group, an anti-terrorism unit which was put under the president's security service in August 1995, was

assigned to it. It had the status of a state committee. In July 1996, it was affiliated with the Presidential Security Service [*Sluzhba Bezopasnosti Prezidentie* (SBP)] and was named Federal Protective Service [*Federal'naya Sluzhba Okhrani*] (FSO)]. The Federal Security Service [*Federal'naya Sluzhba Bezopasnosti* (FSB)] was an autonomous subdivision within the GUO until that time.

Heads: Mikhail Barsukov (- July 1995), Yuri Krapivin (July 1995)

FSO (19 June 1996)

Federal Protection Service (*Federal'naya Sluzhba Okhrani*)

In 1996, it emerged from the GUO, which was also absorbed by the Presidential Security Service [*Sluzhba Bezopasnosti Prezidentie* (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.

Heads: Alexander Bepalov (1992 -), Andrey Ivanovich Nikola(y)ev, Nikolai Bordyusha (January 1998 - September 1998), Konstantin Tozky (September 1998 -)

10. Publications

Note: An attempt has been made to verify title entries as well as any pertinent information. Corrections and additions have been made as needed. As much of the information was obtained from internet websites, no guarantee can be made regarding accuracy or completeness.

All publications which have been published regularly or should have been published and could be of interest in the "German Russian" realm make up the body of this inventory;

thus, there are no books, fliers, catalogs, and also no scientific specialized literature for biologists, chemists. However, many publications which have German Russian references, even if true German Russians are not mentioned directly in the publications, have been listed instead: publications of German prisoners of war in both world wars, Nazi propaganda publications, publications of Russians who have fled to Germany after the revolution have been mentioned as examples.

. . . some notes on history

From 1918 until 1921, the German press in Russia was gradually nationalized. New publishing houses were founded in Moscow (*Zentral Verlag*), Engels, Kiev, Kharkov, Simferopol, T'bilisi, Baku, Omsk and Novosibirsk. Only three non-Communist German newspapers existed in the USSR: *Unser Blatt* (1925-1928), *Der praktische Landwirt* (1915-1928) and *Unsere Kirche* (1927-1929).

After World War II, German books were published only by the Moscow publishing house Progress, which was, generally speaking, responsible for foreign language literature, and by the publishing house Kazakhstan. In February 1967, a report on German literature was composed in Moscow by the author J. Kunz and the editor H. Kern.

[Please note: Mertens was not always sure what was a subtitle. He put subtitles in italics. I have tried to make corrections and consulted with him as needed. However, especially toward the end, it was not clear to me either what could be considered as subtitle; therefore I left the text as was. Also, it was not always clear to me if someone was a editor or publisher. The dictionary gives both, editor and publisher for Herausgeber. Maybe some of you are familiar with the names and can correct as needed. I sometimes wonder if there wasn't a Russian title. I would have to do extensive research using the internet, and so I left titles as they "originally" appeared. I did not put the subtitles in bold so as to keep the emphasis on the main title. Thank you.- Translator note.]

A

Abhandlungen der freyen ökonomischen Gesellschaft in St. Petersburg zur Aufmunterung des Ackerbaus und der Hauswirtschaft in Rußland

Founded in 1765 in St. Petersburg, Russia; later also in Mitau, Latvia, Riga, Latvia, and in Leipzig, Germany. Published between 1765 and 1777.

Der Adventsbote: Monatsschrift der All-Räte Bundes-Union der Siebenten-Tags-Adventisten. Founded in 1918 or July 1917 in Moscow, Russia. Published by the All-Russian Adventist Society. Editor: G. Löbsack. Issues from 1925 (Volume 3) and 1929 (Volume 7) are identified.

Agrar-Probleme. Published between 1928 and 1934 in Moscow, Russia, and later in Leningrad, Russia; Berlin, Germany; Munich, Germany. Publisher: International Institute of Agriculture in Moscow.

Agronomische Zeitung. Dr. W. Hamm was the editor (*According to the internet, he was editor*) Existed as early as 1860.

Almanach für die Brauer Rußlands. Founded in 1894 in Moscow, Russia. The second volume was to have first been published in 1908. Publisher: Brauerhilfsverein, Moscow.

Almanach. Founded in 1996 (Volume 1). Published by: Russlanddeutscher Autorenkreis under editor-in-chief Johann Warkentin. Later title: *Wir selbst — Rußlanddeutsche Literaturblätter*. From 1996 until 1999, a shift in topics took place away from dealing with the past, the taiga, a literary genre, and toward the "here and now."

Alster, Postfach 261810, Hamburg, Germany. "A Russian-language paper which reports on current events in politics, society, art, culture and sports." (Publisher's advertisement.) Twelve issues for 24 DM in the year 2000.

Amtsblatt des Generalkommissars für Weißruthenien. Published between 1941 and 1944 in Minsk, Russia. Parallel texts in German and Belorussian. A good source to study the German occupation of Belarus. Continued as *Amtsblatt des Generalkommissars in Minsk*.

Amskalender für evangelische Geistliche in Rußland. Published between 1871 and 1914 in St. Petersburg, Russia. Personnel status of the Evangelical-Lutheran and Evangelical-Reformed church in Russia. E. H. von Busch was publisher.

Der Anti-Kommunist: Zeitschrift für aktive Freiheitspolitik. Published between 1955 and 1958 in Munich, Germany. Publishing house: *Zentralverband politischer Emigranten aus der UdSSR*. Presumably continued since 1958 as *Freie Rundschau* (1958-1961).

Anzeiger für Nikolajew. Published by the *gouvernement* between 1918 and 1919 in Mykolayiv (Nikola(y)ev), Ukraine.

Arbeit und Kampf. Founded in 1920 in Marxstadt, Russia. Party or governmental newspaper.

Die Arbeit. Founded in December 1955, in Barnaul, Russia. Only a short-lived weekly, the first after World War II. Voice of the executive committee of the Communist party in the Altay region. Head: Viktor Pestov. Contributors: Woldemar Spaar and Johann Schellenberg. Appeared in the publishing house of the Russian newspaper *Altayskaya Pravda* with a circulation of 6,400 copies. This publication made it possible

for the first time for German-language authors like Sepp 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*).

Arbeiterschule. Founded in 1919 in Saratov, Russia. Party or governmental newspaper.

Arbeitsbanner. Founded in 1956 (?). Newspaper for the rayon of Znamenka, Altay region. Head: Joachim Kunz. The most significant German writers in the Altay region were contributors. An issue from the year 1956, which may also be the year of founding, was identified. Aside from *Rote Fahne* and *Neues Leben*, it was among the first German-language newspapers after World War II. It was discontinued in 1960 at the latest.

Die Arbeitsschule. Published between 1919 and 1921 in the Volga district? A magazine by the teaching staff, which was discontinued as a result of the famine.

Argumenti y Fakty [Arguments and Facts] was prepared in Russia and printed in Neu Isenburg, Germany. "A Russian-language weekly, which reports in an entertaining manner and informatively about politics, culture and society" (Publisher's advertisement). Fifty-two issues for 208 DM in the year 2000.

Der Auslandsdeutsche. Published between 1918 and 1936 in Stuttgart, Germany. Presumably not merely a German Russian publication.

Die Aussaat: *Posev*. No further information available.

B

Bac'kaushchyna: orhan belaruskay nacyyanalina-vyzvol'nay 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 *Kurtuluş*, 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.

Belaruskae Slova. Published between 1948 and 1958. See also *Belorussian Word*.

Belaruskaya Gazeta. It was banned and was forced to move its printing operation to Lithuania. Still existed in 2000. See also *Belorussian Gazette* (*The English is simply a translation and not part of the title*).

Belaruski Holas See also **Belorussian voice**

Belaruski Zbornik See *Weißruthenische Rundschau*

Belletristische Blätter. See *St. Petersburger Zeitung*

Belorussian Gazette. See *Belaruskaya Gazeta*

Belorussian Voice. See *Belaruski Holas*

Belorussian Word. See *Belaruskae Slova*.

Der Beobachter. Founded in 1905 in Yekaterinoslav, i.e., Dnipropetrovs'k.

Bericht des evangelisch-lutherischen Frauenvereins zu Tiflis. Published between 1893/1895 and 1914/1915 in T'bilisi, Georgia, Russia. Was published in the German and Russian languages.

Bericht über die Wirksamkeit der Unterstützungscasse für evangelisch-lutherische Gemeinden in Rußland. See *Mittheilungen und Nachrichten für die evangelische Kirche in Rußland*.

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

Bialystoker Zeitung. Founded in 1916 in Bialystok, Poland.

Das Blatt. Reference made around 1928. Most likely neither a state nor a party publication. Possibly published abroad.

Der Botschafter. Founded approximately in 1905 in Berdyansk, Ukraine. D. Epp was the editor. Was published twice a week; according to another source once a week. It was primarily read in Tauria and the Crimea.

Brücke zur Heimat: Blätter für die Volksdeutschen in den Ostgebieten. Published between 1943 and 1944 in Berlin, Germany.

Der Bruderbote. Bessarabian monthly. Founded in 1954 (?) in Germany.

Bugzeitung. Founded in 1918. Feldzeitung der Heeresgruppe [Eichhorn] Kiew. No place of publication given.

Bunte Woche. Founded on 28 June 1991 in Omsk (?), Russia. Official voice of the press for the Germans around Omsk. Editor: Lilli Vollmer. Reports are mostly in Russian. Circulation: approximately 8,500 copies.

Die Bürgerzeitung. Founded in 1906 in Alexandrovsk, i.e., Zaporizhzhya, Ukraine. Discontinued shortly after its founding or in 1914? Petzold was publisher.

C

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.

Chance. "A monthly magazine of light reading in the Russian language" (Publisher's advertisement). Twelve issues for 34 DM in the year 2000.

Christyanskaya Gazeta (Christian Gazette). Founded in 1998 in Idar-Oberstein, Germany. Twelve-page magazine.

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. Schultze, 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.

D

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 Nachrichten für Litauen. Founded in November 1989. A monthly. Published by *Deutsch-Litauischer Kulturverband*. In two languages: German and Lithuanian.

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 Kügelern 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 Rückwanderer aus Rußland: ein Leitfaden für ländliche Arbeitgeber. Founded in 1908 in Berlin, Germany. 138 pages. Monthly.

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. Banned in 1914. 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 die Krim und Taurien. Published by *Deutsche Zeitungsgesellschaft für die Krim und Taurien m. b. H.* [mit beschränkter Haftung, with limited liability] in Simferopol. Founded in 1918 in Simferopol. Already discontinued in 1918 with the 15th edition.

Deutsche Zeitung für Litauen. Klaipeda, Lithuania. Financially supported by the Federal Republic of Germany. Cited in 1992.

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 1924. Moscow, Russia. *Zentralverlag*.

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 Kanal. Kiev, Ukraine. Financially supported by the Federal Republic of Germany. Mentioned in 1999.

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. Founded in 1905 in Odessa, Ukraine. Jakob Gerhardt and H. P. (or P. J.) Neugum were publishers. Co-founder and editor: Edmund Schmid. Existed only briefly. *Deutsche Rundschau* followed.

Deutsches Leben in Rußland: *Zeitschrift für Kultur und Wirtschaft der Deutschen in Rußland.* Published between 1923 and 1934 in Berlin, Germany. A monthly journal of the CC of German Russians. Editor-in-Chief: Johannes Schleuning (1923-1935) and Baron Ropp. "Represented mainly nonpolitical interests of German farmers in various settlement areas of Russia." Issues 3 and 4 1926 had at least 75 pages.

Deutsch-russische medizinische Zeitschrift: *Verbindungsorgan der medizinischen Wissenschaft Deutschlands und der USSR.* Published between 1925 and 1928 in Berlin, Germany.

Deutsch-russische Stoßrichtung: *Informationsbriefe und Diskussionsbeiträge der NTS (Uli does not think that "NTS" is a mistake) [Nazional'no Trudovoy Soyuz Rossyskikh Solidaristov (National Labor Union of Russian Fighters For Solidarity)]* in Germany. Published between 1952 and 1953 in Frankfurt am Main and in Berlin. Continued as *Rußland und wir.*

Deutsch-russischer Vereins-Bote. Published between 1913 and 1923 in Berlin, Germany, by *Deutsch-russischer Verein zur Pflege der gegenseitigen Handelsbeziehungen.* Publication of the society.

Deutsch-russische Zeitung (DRZ). *Germanija Heute.* Munich, Germany. Waldemar Weber is publisher. In two languages. Geared to newly immigrated recent repatriates. Thomas-Wimmer-Ring 11, 80539 Munich, Germany. Twelve issues for 30 DM. Munich's publisher Herbert Fleissner is proprietor.

Das Deutschtum im Ausland. Published between 1917 and 1944 in Stuttgart, Germany. Newspaper of the *Deutsche Auslandsinstitut,* Stuttgart.

Deutsch-Ukrainische Zeitung. German edition. Published between 1920 and 1921 in Berlin, Germany. Gerhard Kluckov was publisher.

Deutsch-Wolgadeutscher Pressedienst: *Nachrichtendienst zur Förderung der deutsch-wolgadeutschen Kultur und Wirtschaftsbeziehungen.* Founded in 1927 in Berlin, Germany. Published at least until 1932. Also *Pressedienst Wolgadeutscher.*

Dienstblatt des Generalpostkommissars Ostland. Founded between 1941/1942 and 1943 in Riga, Latvia.

Der Dorfkorrespondent. Supplement to *Nachrichten.*

Der Dorfrat. Founded in November of 1920 in Omsk, Russia, and later published in Novosibirsk, Russia. Newspaper of the German regional (party) office. Number of issues: 6,000 in 1920. No new readership could be gained in spite of being

distributed in part free of charge, so it ceased to exist in 1922.

Die Dorfstimme. *Holas Vesky.*

E

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.

Der evangelische Gemeindebote. Founded in 1912 in the Volga district. Newspaper.

Evangelium und Osten. Published between 1928 and 1934 in Riga, Latvia. Co-editor: Werner Georg Alexander Gruehn (1929-). Continued as *Russisch evangelischer Pressedienst* (1934-1939).

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."

F

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'kauscyna.*

Das freie Deutschland. Published by German prisoners of war from 19 July 1943 to 3 November 1945. Rudolf Herrstadt was the first editor-in-chief; later Lothar Bolz.

Freie Flur: *deutscher Arbeiter und Bauernkalender*. Founded in 1927 in Engels, Russia. Deutscher Staatsverlag. One hundred twenty-six pages. One map. Published only once.

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.

Die freie Stimme: *Das Bulletin der antikommunistischen Emigration*. Founded in 1955 and later in Munich, Germany. Edition in English, German and Russian.

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*.

Freundschaft: *Tageszeitung des Zentralkomitees für Kasachstan*. Founded by A. Debolsky on 1 January 1966 in Zelinograd, Kazakhstan. In February 1987 moved to Almaty, Kazakhstan. It later became a daily newspaper. Four pages, five times a week. Only few pages truly deal with German culture. Since 1988 it appears with a Russian supplement. Contributors: J. Kunz, E. Warkentin, G. Rau, D. Wagner, W. Fink, M. Oseraner, P. Reimer, A. Hummels, H. Kern, T. Bang, E. Peters, K. Wiedermaier and German language writers of Kazakhstan. Since 1 January 1991, it has been known as *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. In approximately 1992, it had a circulation of 12,600 copies. Located in Almaty and financially supported by the federal government of Germany and referred to in 1999.

Der Friedensbote auf Berg- und Wiesenseite der Wolga: *Monatsschrift für das christliche Haus*. Illustrated monthly. Beideck, Volga. Second oldest religious monthly. Formerly *Der Volksbote*. Existed from 1885 (volume 1) until 1915. Under the direction of the well-known Volga German Pastor Hugo Günther as publisher and editor. Its purpose was to edify the Evangelic-Lutheran churches. Circulation throughout Russia. The *Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen* could not determine if the publication continued beyond 1891. Between 1906 and 1909, the title was changed to *Der Friedensbote*. Supplement: *Der Jugendfreund*.

Friedensbote-Kalender. Published between 1873 and 1915 (?). Three volumes. In Beideck, Volga. Founded by P. Bonwetsch and P. Th. Hötz. Pastor Hugo Günther was later the publisher. Presented by the editorial office(s) of the *Friedensbote*. Published also as the *Kalender*.

Friedensstimme: *Ein christliches Volks- und Familienblatt*. Founded in 1902 in Spat, Crimea. Another source: founded in 1903 in Halbstadt and according to a third source, it was started in Berlin in 1903. In 1909 the publishers received permission to print the newspaper in Halbstadt. Jakob and Abraham Kröker were the publishers and editors. First Mennonite weekly. Another source: Baptist; also read much by Mennonites. In 1904/1905 it was moved to Halbstadt, Tauria. Was published every two weeks from 1913 until 1914, 1917 until 1918.

Fürs christliche Haus: Yearbook for entertainment and instruction. Abraham and Jakob Kröker were the publishers.

G

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.

H

Hammer und Pflug: *Wochenblatt für die Krimer deutschen Kolonisten.* Simferopol, Crimea (1921-1922 or 1922-1923) and Odessa, Ukraine (15 April 1924 - December 1925). Published by German section of the district committee of the CP(B)CU (i.e., CPR - Simferopol) in Odessa. Editor: A. Müller. A weekly.

Hausfreund. Literary content. Supplement to *Saratower deutsche Zeitung*.

Hausfreund-Kalender für Neu-Rußland. Founded by Rud. Reichert in 1892 in Odessa, Ukraine. Publishing house: Abraham Kröker (Baptist). Publisher and editor: Edmund Schmid. Appeared at least until 1905. Twelve volumes. Two hundred pages.

Hauskalender für die deutschen Kolonisten in Rußland. Founded 1918 (?) in Stuttgart, Germany. P. J. Winkler was publisher. An issue from 1919 (Volume 2) is identified.

Heimat - Aktuell. See *Eurasiatischer Kurier*.

Heimat im Glauben. Stuttgart, Germany. Supplement to *Volk auf dem Weg*.

Heimatbuch der Deutschen aus Rußland. Stuttgart, Germany. Publisher: Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland. Published since 1954 (*Jahrbuch*). Until 1955 it was still known as *Heimatbuch der Umsiedler*.

Heimatglocken: *Wochenschrift (evangelisch) für Stadt und Land.* Published between 1905 and 1915 in Saratov, Russia. Pastor Hugo Günther was publisher.

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

Heimkehr: *Halbmonatsschrift für die Bewohner der deutschen Auslandssiedlungen.* Published between 1916 and 1923 (?) in Berlin, Germany. Alfred Borhardt 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 Borhardt, 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 Marxstädter 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.

I

Ihre Zeitung. Founded in 1994 at the latest. Weekly paper for Germans in the German national rayon Asovo.

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 Molochnaer Volkskalender für die deutschen Ansiedler in Südrußland. Founded in 1880 (?) in Prischib, Russia. G. Schaad was publisher. An issue of 1914 had 30 pages. An issue of 1911 (volume 31) is identified. See also *Molochnaer Volkskalender*.

Infodienst Deutsche Aussiedler. Graueindorfer Str. 198, Bonn, Germany. Quarterly. Free of charge. Publisher/editor is the deputy of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany charged with matters of recent repatriates. Contains material on the topic of recent repatriates.

Informationsdienst über Sowjet Rußland. Published between 1930 and 1937 in Berlin-Steglitz, Germany.

Inländische Blätter. See *Neue Inländische Blätter*.

Internationale Literatur. Published in Moscow between 1931 and 1945 by *Internationale Vereinigung revolutionärer Schriftsteller*. Forum of proletarian-revolutionary and antifascist literature. It became an important publication medium for German exiled writers in spite of ideological pressures. Emerged from the Russian paper *Vestnik Inostrannoy Literatury*. It was published as *Internationale Literatur* since 1932 and since 1937 as *Internationale Literatur: deutsche Blätter*. Editors: H. Günther (1932/1933), K. Schmückle (1934-1936), and J. R. Becher since 1936.

Israels Hoffnung. Read in the 20s or 30s in a German village in the Caucasus. Possibly a publication of religious separatists.

J

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 für experimentelle Landwirtschaft im SO des europäischen Rußland: Zeitschrift der landwirtschaftlichen Versuchsstation im Mittel- und Nieder-Wolgagebiet. Founded in 1919 in Saratov. Discontinued in 1931 with volume no. 9.

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.

K

Kalender für die deutschen Ansiedler an der Wolga. Founded in 1874 (?) in Riga, Latvia. An issue from 1891 (volume 18) is identified.

Kalender für die deutschen Kolonisten in Rußland auf das Jahr 1919. Founded in 1917 in St. Petersburg, Russia. Pastor J. Winkler was publisher (?) Print shop: Kügelen, Glitsch und Co.

Kalender für die deutschen Kolonisten in Rußland. Founded in 1918 in Petrograd [i.e., St. Petersburg], Russia. Colony index, description of the Slavgorod, Altay, district.

Kalender für die evangelischen Christen in den Gouvernements Wolhynien und Kiew. Riga, Latvia. An issue from 1906 is identified.

Kalender für die evangelischen Kinder in Rußland. Compiled by friends and associates of Evangelical childrens' church services. Founded in 1887 (?) in St. Petersburg, Russia; Riga, Latvia. Issues from 1906 (Volume 20) and 1914 (Volume 28) are identified.

Kalender für die evangelisch-lutherischen Gemeinden in Rußland auf 1927. Founded in 1927 in Engels, Russia. The *Evangelisch-Lutherische Oberkirchenrat* (according to M., it was a 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: Monatsschrift 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: Monatsschrift der Gesellschaft für kulturelle Verbindungen der Sowjetunion mit dem Ausland. Monatsschrift 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*.

L

Land- und Waldarbeiter: Organ des Gebietskomitees der KP (B) der Sowjetunion und der Gebietsabteilung des Verbandes der Land- und Waldarbeiter der Autonomen SRR 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

Verbandes der Land- und Waldarbeiter der Autonomen SSR der Wolgadeutschen. Founded in 1931 in Pokrovsk, Russia. Continuation of *Landarbeiter*.

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 (Latvyu Balss). Founded in 1944 (?) in Berlin, Germany. An issue from 1945 (Volume two) is known to exist.

Die letzten Nachrichten (Poslednyia Izvestiya): Izdan(y) e Zagranichnago Komiteta Useobshchago Evreyskago Rabochago Soyuza 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.

M

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] Schwarzmeerdeutsche[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*.

Mittheilungen 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 *Mittheilungen und Nachrichten für die evangelische Kirche in Rußland*.

Mittheilungen und Nachrichten für die evangelische Kirche in Rußland. Publication for educated members of the community. Founded in 1868 as 1 – volume 24 - 1906/1909 (as volume 39—62) and from 1910 (Volume 63) until 1915 (volume 68 (sic)) in Yur(y)ev, Estonia, and later in Riga, Latvia. Continuation of *Mittheilungen und Nachrichten für die evangelische Geistlichkeit Rußlands*. Supplements: *Bericht über die Wirksamkeit der Unterstützungscasse für evangelisch-lutherische Gemeinden in Rußland* and *Theologisch-Pastorales Beiheft*.

Molochnaer Volkskalender für die deutschen Ansiedler in Südrußland. Published between 1881 and 1912 (with volume 32; or until 1914?) in Prischib, Tauria (or founded in 1861??) Publisher: Schaad (1880 - 1913.) See also *Illustrierter Molochnaer . . .*

Monat[s]schrift. 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 Kasachaya*). 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): economics, 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*

N

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 Pokhode. See *Nation im Aufbruch*.

Das neue Armenien: Mitteilungen des armenischen Hilfskomitees zur Unterstützung ärztlicher Mission und Evangelisation. Founded in 1920 in Löbnitzgrund (*Did not find its location.*) Volume 18 came out in 1925, while volume 15 came out in 1933 (perhaps after renaming it?)

Das neue Dorf. Published between 1925 and 1937 in Kharkov, Ukraine. Voice of the CC (CC) (B) of the Ukraine. Arose from a merger of *Hammer und Pflug* and the *Rote Stern*; [Another source: perhaps it was a supplement (to the *Pravda*?) or a result of the renaming of *Die Wahrheit*.] At first it was published twice a week; after 1926 three times a week. Circulation: 8,000 in 1928; 10,600 in 1929.

Neue Inländische Blätter. Riga, Latvia. Presumably was published (until?) 1918. Previously: *Inländische Blätter*.

Neue Kulturkorrespondenz: Informationsorgan für Kultur und Wirtschaft des neuen Rußland. Founded in 1923 in Berlin, Germany. Its successor was *Das neue Rußland*.

Das neue Leben. Published between 1927 and 1932.

Neue Nachrichten. Perhaps founded in 1918 in Berdyansk, Ukraine. Perhaps discontinued in the same year.

Das neue Rußland [Novaya Rossya]: Unparteiische Zeitung. Founded in 1920 in Vienna, Austria. Presumably discontinued after nine issues.

Das neue Rußland: Zeitschrift für Kultur und Wirtschaftsfragen. Founded between 1924 and 1932 in Berlin, Germany (Another source: perhaps already discontinued in 1928). Monthly. Previously: *Neue Kulturkorrespondenz*. Journal of *Deutsche Gesellschaft der Freunde der Sowjetunion*.

Neue Ukraine [Nova Ukraïna]. Published between 1922 and 1928 in Berlin, Germany; Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Neue Welt: Halbmonatsschrift. Berlin, Germany. Publisher: *Neue Rundschau*. Published sometime before 1958.

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 Haus- und Landwirtschaftskalender für deutsche Ansiedler im südlichen Rußland. Published between 1881 and 1906 (or 1865?) in Odessa, Ukraine (1907, volume 39 and 1915, volume 47), founded by L. Nitzsche. Publishing house: L. Nitzsche. Circulation of up to 20,000 copies. Continuation of *Landwirtschaftskalender für deutsche Ansiedler im südlichen Rußland*. Supplements: *Landwirtschaftliches Unterhaltungsblatt, Illustrierte, Ratgeber für Feld und Haus*.

Neuer Hauswirtschaftskalender: Odessa Kalender. Published between 1863 and 1915. Perhaps since 1865 as *Neuer Haus- und Landwirtschaftskalender . . .*

Neuer Kalender für evangelische Christen Rußlands. Founded in 1891 (?) in Elisabethgrad, Ukraine. Possibly came out only in 1891. *Goldenbergs-Verlag*.

Neues Leben (Novaya Shisny). Founded in 1941 in Berlin, Germany. Presumably discontinued with the 17th or 18th edition.

Neues Leben. Founded on 1 May 1957 in Moscow, Russia. Chief weekly, national all-union newspaper of the *Pravda* publishing house (voice of the press of the CPSU). Circulation (1990): 100,000 copies. Great variety of topics. Sixteen pages (printed in two colors). Translations of general political articles make up the main part. Only a few pages address German culture. Publishers: Georgy Pshenitsyn (1957 to 1978), Vladimir Zapanov (1978 - ?) Contributors: W. Eckert, E. Katzenstein, R. Keil, V. Klein, R. Köln, F. Leschnitzer (Literature), D. Löwen, P. Nord, D. Pfenner (Science), O. Pladers, E. Richter, I. Root, A. Schmittke, Karl Welz, and many others.

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 Werktätigen/Monatsschrift 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*

O

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* and *Unterhaltungsbeilage.*

Ost-Express. See *Vostochnyy Express*

Ost-Express-TV. See *Vostochnyy Express*

Ostländische Monatsschrift des Reichskommissars für das Ostland. Berlin, Germany (?), 1942 to 1944 (?)

Ostsee-Provinzen-Blatt für das Jahr . . . Published between 1823 and 1827 in Riga, Latvia.

Ost-West-Dialog: *Das Magazin für Rußlanddeutsche.* Postfach 2123, 33349 Rheda-Wiedenbrück, Germany. Twelve issues for 48 DM (in the year 2000).

Ost-West-Kurs. Rodenbach, Palatinate, Germany. Published monthly. Geared to newly immigrated recent repatriates.

P

Pädagogischer Anzeiger für Rußland. Published between 1909 and 1915 in Reval, Estonia, and/or Riga. Continuation as *Die baltische Schule.*

Pädiatrie. Published between 1953 and 1955 in Berlin, Germany. Excerpt from the Russian paper *Pediatrya.*

Partei konferenz 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.

Phönix. Founded in 1993. First edition. Almanac of German writers. Publisher: Theodor Schulz.

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.

Pressedienst Wolgadeutscher. See *Deutsch-Wolgadeutscher Pressedienst*

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

Q, R

Rabselykop. Supplement to *Trudovaya Pravda*.

Ratgeber für Feld und Haus. Presumably name of a supplement to the *Neue Hauswirtschaftskalender*.

Der Refraktor: *Ein Centralblatt deutschen Lebens in Rußland.* Founded in 1836/37 in Dorpat, Estonia.

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.

Revalsche Zeitung. Reval, Estonia. Appeared before World War II.

Revolution und Kultur. *Voice of Agitprop* [transl. note: contraction of 'agitation' and 'propaganda'] *des Gebietskomitees der KP (B) SU und des Volkskommissariats der ASSR.* Dealt with matters of the cultural revolution. Founded in 1930 in Engels, Russia. In the publishing house of *Nachrichten?* Discontinued in 1932 with volume two. Continuation of *Wolgadeutsches Schulblatt*.

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(ye) Znamya). *Organ der deutschen Sektion des ZK der RCP (B)/ Organ des Zentralbüros der deutschen Sektionen beim ZK der RCP (B).* Published between 1919 and 1922 or between 1925 and 1928 in Moscow, Russia.

Die rote Fahne. Founded on 16 June 1957 in Slavgorod, Russia. Successor newspaper: *Die Arbeit*. Regional daily paper (at first three times a week with a circulation of 6,000 copies. In the 80s only 3,000 copies). The first publisher was J. Schellenberg. Contributors: E. Günther and A. Kramer. Secretary to the editor: W. Spaar. Published twice a week in the Altay region. Editorial offices and print shop in Slavgorod but published in Barnaul. Since 1 January 1991 *Zeitung für Dich*.

Die rote Fahne: *Organ des Rayonpartei Komitees und Rayonvollzugskomitees des Deutschen Rayons.* Founded possibly in 1931 in Halbstadt, Russia. Volume six was published in 1936. Printed in Russian since August 1938.

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.

Die rote Krim. Founded in 1920 in Simferopol', Ukraine. Party or governmental paper.

Der rote Stern. Published between 1924 and December 1925 in Yekaterinoslav. See also *Das Neue Dorf*.

Rote Sturmflagge. 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 1900 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.

Russisch-Baltische Blätter: Beiträge zur Kenntnis Rußlands und seiner Grenzmarken. In informal issues. Published between 1886 and 1888 in Leipzig, Germany. Discontinued with volume 4.

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.

Der russische Gedanke: Internationale Zeitschrift für russische Philosophie, Literaturwissenschaft und Kultur.

Published between 1929/1930 and 1930/1931 in Bonn, Germany.

Russische medicinische Rundschau: Monatsschrift für die gesamte russische medicinische Wissenschaft und Literatur. Published between 1902/1903 and 1912 in Berlin, Germany. Discontinued with volume 10.

Der russische Ökonomist: Wochenschrift. Published between 1922 and 1923 in Berlin, Germany. Discontinued with volume 11/12.

Der russische Ökonomist: Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft, Finanzen und Politik. Founded in 1923 in Berlin, Germany.

Russische Revue: (Internationale) Zeitschrift zur Kunde des geistigen Lebens in Rußland. Published between 1863 and 1864 in St. Petersburg, Russia, and Leipzig, Germany. Discontinued with volume 3.

Russische Sammlung für Naturwissenschaft und Heilkunst. Published between 1816 and 1817 in Riga, Russia, and Leipzig, Germany.

Russische Tageszeitung für Politik, Wirtschaft und Literatur (DNI). No further information available.

Russische Woche: Das antibolschewistische (russische) Nachrichtenblatt. Founded in 1933 in Berlin, Germany.

Russische Zeitung. See *Volya Naroda*.

Russische Zeitung. See *Za Rodinu*

Russischer Almanach für Founded in 1832/33 in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Russischer Bote. Published between 1915 and 1918 in Berlin, Germany.

Russischer evangelischer Pressedienst. Published between 1928 and 1934 in Dorpat, Estonia, and Riga, Latvia. Continued publication as *Evangelium und Osten*.

Russischer evangelischer Pressedienst. Founded in 1933 (*Uli wants to keep it as 2 entries*)

Russischer Merkur: eine Zeitschrift. Founded in 1805 in Riga, Latvia.

Russkaya Evropa. Geared to newly immigrated recent repatriates.

Russkaya Germanya. Berlin, Germany. Weekly. Already established in 1996. "Political, Russian language weekly for Germany – including the current TV-schedule" – Publisher's advertisement. Geared to newly immigrated recent repatriates. Until July 1997 *Russky Berlin*.

Russky Berlin. Potsdamer Str. 100, 10785 Berlin, Germany. Geared to newly immigrated recent repatriates. Since July 1997 *Russkaya Germanya*.

Rußland und wir: *Antikommunistische deutsch-russische Zeitschrift.* Published between 1953 and 1954 in Frankfurt/Main, Germany, and Berlin, Germany. Successor to *Deutsch-russische Stoßrichtung*.

Rußland unter Alexander dem Ersten: *Eine historische Zeitschrift.* Published between 1804 and 1808 in St. Petersburg, Russia, and Leipzig, Germany. Discontinued with volume 9.

Rußland von heute: *Wochenschrift für wirtschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Rußlands Industrie, Handel und Finanzwesen.* Founded between 1925 and 1935 in Berlin, Germany.

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.

Rußländische Informationsagentur: *Korrespondenz.* Published between 1951 and 1954 in Frankfurt/Main, Germany. It's possible that "Korrespondenz" is the title and *Rußländische Informationsagentur* 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 Petersburgischen Monatschrift. Published between 1807 and 1810 in St. Petersburg, Russia, and Mitau, Latvia. Continued as *Ruthenia oder Deutsche Monatschrift in Rußland*.

Ruthenia oder Deutsche Monatschrift 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 Petersburgischen Monatschrift*.

Ruthenische Revue: *Halbmonatsschrift. Im Auftrag des Ruthenischen Nationalkomitees.* Published between 1903 and 1905 in Vienna, Austria. Continued as *Ukrainische Rundschau*.

S

Die Saat: *Wochenzeitung der Deutschen Jugend. Organ des ZK des Leninistischen Kommunistischen Jugendverbandes der Ukraine.* Founded in 1924 in Kharkov, Ukraine. Weekly youth paper. Party or governmental paper or a paper closely associated with them. Existed at least until 1929 (Volume 5). Circulation: 2,000 in 1928; 3,600 in 1929.

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.

Saratow'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 *Saratow'sche 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. Founded in 1910 in St. Petersburg, Russia. Discontinued in 1917 with volume 7. Issues in English, French, German and Russian.

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.

Die Sowjetunion heute: Zeitschrift über Leben und Arbeit, Kultur, Wirtschaft, Wissenschaft, Technik und Sport in der UdSSR. Press department of the embassy of the USSR. Published between 1956 and 1991 in Bonn, Germany.

Der sozialistische Bote. No further information available.

Sozialistische Landwirtschaft: Zeitschrift für Hebung und sozialistische Umgestaltung der Landwirtschaft. Published between 1930 and 1931 in Moscow, Russia.

Sozialistischer Vormarsch. Mentioned in approximately 1935 in the Odessa district.

Spartakus. Founded possibly in Irkutsk in 1920. Party paper.

Spiel und Arbeit. Published between 1919 and 1921 (or January to July 1920) in the Volga district. Head: A. Mattern. Childrens' magazine, which was discontinued as a result of the famine.

SSS na stroike (USSR under construction). Illustrated monthly. Published between 1930 and 1941, and in 1949 in Moscow, Russia. No issues were printed between 1942 and 1948. Continued as *Sowjetunion*.

St. Petersburger Zeitung. Founded by the Academy of Sciences German professors employed at the academy were the editors. From 1859 to 1874 edited by Clemens Friedrich Meyer; from 1874 until its ban in 1915 by the well-known Baltic-German family of journalists von Kügelen (around 1906: Paul von K.). Feuilleton: *Belletristische Blätter* (1853-1855). Small supplement: *Magazin für die Kunde des geistigen und sittlichen Lebens in Rußland*. New edition on 14 August 1991. Five thousand copies which were sold nationwide. Every week eight pages in German and Russian. Financially supported by the Federal Republic (of Germany).

St. Petersburgische Zeitung. Founded at the initiative of the Czar in 1727 and published between 1727 and 1914 in St. Petersburg, Russia. It started up again in 1991. It is the first newspaper in Russia. Publisher: *Deutsche Gesellschaft St. Petersburg*. Editor-in-chief: Yuri Kocherevsky. This monthly

has a circulation of 7,000 copies. It is free of charge and available in many St. Petersburg hotels.

St. Petersburger Herold. Published between 1875 and 1914. Editor: Eduard Kretschmann.

Das St. Petersburgische [Petersburger] Evangelische Sonntagsblatt. Founded in 1858 (or possibly in 1864) in St. Petersburg, Russia. Founder: Pastor P. Seeberg. Discontinued in 1913 with volume 56.

Der Sturmschritt: *Monatsschrift für kommunistische Literatur und Kunst. Organ der deutschen Sektion des Allukrainischen Verbandes proletarischer Bauernschriftsteller „Pflug“. Organisationskomitee des Allukrainischen Verbandes der Sowjetschriftsteller.* Founded between 1930 and 1935 in Kharkov, Ukraine.

Südrussischer Bürgerkalender auf das Jahr nach Christi Geburt. Founded in 1913 in Riga, Latvia.

T

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 Trommel: *Organ des Gebietskomitees des Leninschen Kommunistischen Jugend-Verbandes, des Gebietsbüros der Jungpioniere und des Volkskommissariats für Volksbildung der ASSR der Wolgadeutschen.* Founded in 1928 in Engels, Russia. Was published at least until 1932. Printshop: National Council on Economy of the ASSR of Volga Germans.

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.

Der Tropfen. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. Financially supported by the Federal Republic of Germany. Mentioned in 1992.

Trud (Die Arbeit): *Russische Zeitung für Arbeiter aus dem Osten.* Published between 1942 and 1943 in Berlin, Germany.

Trudovaya Pravda. Founded in 1920 in Engels, Russia. Later was published three times a week. Supplements: *Pravo y Shisny* and *Rabselykop.*

U

Die Ukraine. [*Monatsschrift für die deutsch-ukrainische Volkswirtschaft und Kulturpolitik/Monatsschrift für deutsch-ukrainische Volks-, Wirtschafts- und Kulturpolitik. Organ der Deutsch-Ukrainischen Gesellschaft/*] *Jahrbuch für ukrainisch-deutsche Volks-Wirtschaft und Kultur-Politik.* Founded in 1918/1919 in Hamburg, Germany. Volumes 2 and later issues were published in Berlin-Friedenau, Germany. Discontinued in 1926, volume 8.

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 Ukraina. Published between 1914 and 1919 in Vienna, Austria.

Ukrainische Orthodoxe Nachrichten. Founded in 1941 in Kholm, Russia.

Ukrainische Rundschau: Monatsschrift. Founded in 1906 in Vienna, Austria. Discontinued in 1915 with volume 13. Successor to *Ruthenische Revue*.

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 Bundeskonferenz 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 Wirtschaft: Organ der Oekonomischen Beratung des Gebietes der Wolgadeutschen. Illustrierte Halbmonatsschrift. Published from 15 January 1922 to December 1925. After 1 January 1926, it appeared as a weekly of *Nachrichten*. Editors: Joh. Schmidt, A. Rothermel and Fr. Bach. Supplements: *Naturbilder aus unserem Gebiet* and *Schule und Leben*.

Unsere Zeit. Founded in 1906 in Kamyshin, Volga. Was published from 5 April to 14 May or 5 March to 15 May 1906 (17 issues). Publisher: Joh. Fritzler.

Unsere Zeit. Published between 1933 and 1935 in Paris, France. Successor to *Der rote Aufbau*.

Unter dem Banner des Marxismus. Published by *Verlagsgenossenschaft ausländischer Arbeiter in der UdSSR* between 1925 and 1936 in Moscow, Russia; Leningrad, Russia; Berlin, Germany; Vienna, Austria.

Unterhaltungsblatt für deutsche Ansiedler im südlichen Rußland. Odessa, Ukraine. Published between 1845 and 1860 (or 1846 and 1863, 1845 and approximately 1870). First official voice of colonists. Monthly. The *Landwirtschaftliche Verein* and the *Fürsorgekomitee Odessa* were the publishers. In 1847 Eugen von Hahn left its publishing to the colonist Joh. H. Sonderegger. Was limited to entertainment and instruction in agricultural matters. Price: 60 Kopeks per year (= twelve issues of one sheet). Circulation: 200 copies (all mayor's offices were required to subscribe). In 1861 (or shortly before 1870), presumably discontinued because of a lack of subscriptions. Later papers: *Odessaer Zeitung*; supplement: *Wirtschafts-Kalender für deutsche Ansiedler . . .*; see also *Neuer Haus- und ...*

V

Das Vaterland. See *Weißruthenische Zeitung*

Vedomosti. Founded in 1996 in Dortmund, Germany. Published twice a month. Geared to newly immigrated recent repatriates. "Contains many reports from Germany, a whole page of letters to the editor, beauty tips, and a TV-page." Circulation: 28,000 copies.

Vereinigtes Kaukasien. See *United Caucasus*

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

Der Vereinskalendar auf das Jahr 1918. Founded in 1918 in Mariental on the Karaman River. Publisher: *Volkverein 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.

Volk auf dem Weg (VadW). Founded in December 1950. Monthly monthly of the *Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland.* Information on German Russian activities (especially of the *Landsmannschaft*), culture, politics, admission proceedings and other matters. Circulation: 35,000 in 1996. *Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland*, Raitelsbergerstr. 49, 70188 Stuttgart, Germany. Twelve issues in 1999. VadW is a term which the author Josef Ponten (1883-1940) chose for German Russians.

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.

Volksfreund-Kalender der deutschen Wolgaskolonien. [*Volksfreund-Kalender.*] Published in 1910 and 1912 in Saratov on the Volga. Publishing house and printer: *Energie.*

Volkszeitung. See *Saratower Deutsche Zeitung*

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

Voprosy y Otvety (Fragen und Antworten.) Kalletal (?) Proprietor: Nikolai Neufeld. Issued every two months. Tips and explanations on life in Germany, income tax, federal constitutional law, and other items are given in 24 pages.

Vorwärts: *Organ der Sozialisten des deutschen Wolgagebietes.* Founded in 1918 (March to June) in Saratov. For the first time published by the German commissar's office. "First Bolshevik paper in the Volga German district." In spring 1919 combined with *Kommunist to Nachrichten*.

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 Wacht. Founded in 1919 in the Volga district. Party paper. "Merely a theoretical paper of Marxist content." Discontinued after just a few issues.

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 (Šljach Peremohy).

Weißruthenische Kultur: *Sammlung von Aufsätzen aus dem Gebiet der weißruthenischen Kultur. Weißruthenische Gesellschaft für kulturelle Verbindung mit dem Auslande.* Founded in 1928 in Minsk, Russia.

Weißruthenische Rundschau (Belaruski Zbornik)

Weißruthenisches 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)

Wirtschaft und Technik. See *Moskauer Rundschau*

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 größtenteils 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.

Work Papers. Lincoln, Nebraska, USA. Since 1971, *Journal of the AHSGR*. Published from 1969 through 1977.

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.

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 Autonomie 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 Kirgistans. 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.

Zwei Welten. [Monatsschrift/] Literatur-technische Zeitschrift zum Studium der deutschen Sprache, für internationale Erziehung und Verbindung. Founded between 1932 and 1935. Supplements: *Pionier der Zwei Welten, Schule und Sprache* and *Technik*. Continuation of *Junge Garde*.

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 *Gebt ihr den Vorzug: The German-language Press of North and South Dakota*, Anton H. Richter, South Dakota History, 10, Summer 1980, pp. 180-209. – Thomas A. Stangl, Sterling, VA and Allyn R. Brosz, Washington, DC.

A. North and South Dakota German Language Newspapers
[adapted from G. Rath; additions from SD State Historical Society website]

Dakota Freie Presse – Dakota Free Press

Oldest and most important newspaper for Germans from Russia in America. Organized in 1873, Yankton, Dakota Territory; transferred to Aberdeen, SD in 1906, by Friedrich Sallet; who moved it to New Ulm, MN in 1920. An early editor and printer was Salomon Wenzlaff. Gustav Mauser was an assistant editor after leaving the *Eureka Rundschau* in 1927. After Sallet, it was purchased by *National Weeklies* in 1932, and placed under two editors - H.E. Fritsch, Winona, MN, and John Brendel, Bismarck, ND. Brendel directed the publication of the paper until his death in 1946. The newspaper ceased publication in 1954 as an independent paper.

Dakota Rundschau – Dakota Review, and associated newspapers

Established in 1909 in Eureka, SD by Gustav Mauser, a native of Hoffnungstal, Cherson, South Russia, as the *Eureka Volkszeitung*. Mauser was joined as co-editor by Otto H. Froh, native of Hamburg, Germany. By 1912, the newspaper was reconstituted as the *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

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.

Woehentlicher 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 W.T. Wasson, starting in 1907; ceased operation in 1919.

The McLean County Miner

Published weekly in English and German in Washburn, ND by Palladium Publishing Co., starting about 1902; merged with the ***Underwood Leader***.

Beulah Independent

Published weekly in English and German in Beulah, ND by Emil Wiedenmeyer, starting in 1913; issues microfilmed through 1969.

The Hazen Star

Published weekly in English and German in Hazen ND about 1912 by J.C. Schleppegrell; currently publishing in English as the ***Mercer County Star***.

German American

Published weekly in English and occasional German articles in Krem, ND in 1912 by Krem Publishing Co.; ceased in 1916.

Mercer County Star

Published weekly in English with a German column added in 1915 in Krem, ND by W.P. Thurston; absorbed by the ***Hazen Star***.

Mannhaven Journal

Published weekly in English and German in Mannhaven, ND in 1900 by Journal Printing Co.; ceased operations in 1904, absorbed by the ***Mercer County Republican***.

Mercer County Republican

Published weekly in English with German columns in 1907, in Stanton, ND by O.A. Schreiber; absorbed by the ***Hazen Star***.

The Zap Enterprise

Published weekly in English and German in Zap, ND in 1916 by L.E. Dreveskracht; ceased operations in 1926.

The Glen Ullin News

Published weekly in English and German in Glen Ullin, ND in 1902 by Wallace R. Hall; absorbed by ***Morton County News*** in 1942.

Hebron Herald

Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Hebron, ND in 1916 by Carl Semrath; absorbed ***Wacht am Missouri***, and continues publication today only in English.

Hebron Tribune

Published weekly in English and German in Hebron, ND, 1908-1919 by George J. Landon; absorbed by ***Hebron Farmers Press***.

The New Salem Journal

Published weekly in English with some columns in German (including ***Morton County Zeitung und the New Salem Journal***, 1913-1917), in New Salem, ND, in 1907, by Edward Sullivan; continues operations today in English only.

White Earth Record

Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in White Earth, ND, 1902-1920, by L.A. Fisher.

Pierce County Post

Published weekly in German, in Rugby, ND, began in 1907, by L.H. Bratton.

Abercrombie Herald

Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Terr. [ND], in 1888, through at least 1896; continued by the ***Abercrombie News***.

Prairie Press

Published weekly in English with some German, in Crete and Gwinner, ND, 1908-1933, by E.W. Spencer.

The Forman News

Published weekly in English with occasional columns in German, in Forman, ND, 1902-1911, by Jay H. Maltby; merged with the ***Sargent County Independent*** to form ***Forman Independent News***.

The Denhoff Voice

Published weekly in English with occasional columns in German, in Denhoff, ND, began 1902? (Vol. 26 in 1933), by Ed X. Moore; absorbed by the ***McKlusky Gazette***, in 1933.

Flickertail Flicker

Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Goodrich, ND, began 1903?-1905, by Otto Grethen.

Searchlight

Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Martin, ND, 1905-1919, by J.A. Quanme.

The Sheridan Post

Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in McClusky, ND, 1913-1918, by T.D. Monsen.

Jamestown Weekly Alert

Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Jamestown, ND, 1882-1925, by Marshall McClure; merged with the *Stutsman County Citizen*.

Nord Dakota Pioneer

Published weekly in German, in Jamestown, ND, 1892-1893, by A. Steinbach.

The Kensal Journal

Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Kensal, ND, 1909-1916, by John S. Tufford; absorbed by *Kensal Progress*.

Medina Citizen

Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Medina, ND, 1904-1920, by Medina Publishing Co.; absorbed by *Stutsman County Citizen*.

Wochentlicher Volks-Herold — Weekly People's Herald

Published weekly in German, in Medina, ND, 1914-1915, by W.H. Nye.

Streeter Herald

Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Streeter, ND, 1908-1919, by Thos. N. Pettit.

The Streeter Independent

Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Streeter, ND, 1927, by Claude Maynard.

The Woodworth Rustler

Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Woodworth, ND, 1912-1935, by Will H. Wright; absorbed by *Stutsman County Pioneer*.

The Bowdon Guardian

Published in English with occasional columns in German, in Bowdon, ND, 1900-1922, by S.A. Lewis.

Deutsche Rundschau — German Review

Published weekly in German, as a section of the *Harvey Journal*, in Harvey, ND, 1915-1917.

Harvey Herald and Advertiser

Published weekly in English with some pages in German, in Harvey, ND, 1902-1917; formed by the union of the *Harvey Advertiser* and *Harvey Herald* (1896); merged with the *Harvey Journal*.

The Harvey Journal

Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Harvey, ND, 1915, by George L. Nelson; merged with *Die Deutsche Rundschau*.

Sykeston News

Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Sykeston, ND, 1915-1942, by Wm. B. Morton; continued the *Wells County News*.

Wells County News

Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Sykeston, ND, 1903?-1915, by Wm. B. Morton.

C. Church Denominational Newspapers

The Catholic Banner

Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Dickinson, ND, 1924-1926, by Fred Schuchard; listed as the "Official Newspaper of Catholic Societies of North Dakota."

Der Kirchenbote — The Church Messenger

Published first semimonthly, then weekly in German, 1882-1964, Pioneer Press, Redfield and Yankton, SD; the religious newspaper of the General Conference of Congregational Council of North and South America; included death and marriage notices; obituaries and 50th anniversaries.

Der Sendbote — The Messenger

Published in German by the North American Baptist Conference; 1853-1971; included obituaries.

D. Other Newspapers outside North and South Dakota

Golos — Voice

A relatively unknown North American Mennonite Brethren **Russian language** newspaper published in Hillsboro, Kansas, between 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 Brüggmann. By 1934 it had a circulation of 9,000. Issued an annual almanac. The Manitoba Archives has copies on microfilm.

***Germania* – Germany**

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

***Mennonitische Rundschau* – Mennonite Review**

Began publication in 1878 as the *Nebraska Ansiedler*, by John F. Funk. It was actually first published in Elkhart, Indiana, and later in Scottsdale, Pennsylvania. In 1923, it was moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba, by Hermann Neufeld, then editor and owner. It is still in publication. Since 1945, it has been recognized as a newspaper of the Mennonite Brethren. In 1960, the Canadian Conference of Mennonite Brethren took it over as its official conference newspaper.

***Zionbote* – Zion Messenger**

The first official publication of the Mennonite Brethren in North America. It began in the fall of 1884, and was also read by many of the Brethren in Russia. It remained the official conference newspaper of the Mennonite Brethren until December 1964.

***Der Bote* – The Messenger**

Started by Dietrich Epp in 1923 in Rosthern, Saskatchewan, published as *Der Mennonitische Immigrantebote* 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 *Jugendzeitschrift* published 1944-1957. A lesser-known youth publication was *Unser Jugend-Blatt*, published first by the Nordend Mennonite Brethren and later by the Elmwood Mennonite Brethren between 1942 and 1949.

Canadian Lutheran Newspapers

Several Lutheran sponsored newspapers were published in Canada. The *Synodalbote* began as the *Collete-Freund* in 1914 in Saskatoon, Sask., then moved to Winnipeg, serving the General Counsel synod of Manitoba and the North West Territories. The Missouri Synod started *Unsere Kirche* for the Alberta-British Columbia region, and *Der Lutherische Missionar* (later changed to *Der Lutherische Herold*) for the Manitoba-Saskatchewan region; these two newspapers operated 1924 to 1933, then merged in one called *Canadish-Lutherisches Kirchenblatt*.

Other Short-lived Canadian Newspapers

Several local short-lived (mostly 1910-1918) publications were: *Enterprise*, published in Prussia, Sask., started in 1901; *Der Deutsch-Canadier*, Calgary, Alberta; *Herold* (later the *Alberta Herold*), Edmonton, Alberta, which ran into the 1930s; *Westliche Canadische Post* and *Vancouver German Press*, Vancouver, B.C.; *Der Volksbote* (later the *Steinbach Post* or *Die Post*), Steinbach, Manitoba, 1913; *Volkszeitung*, started in Winkler, Manitoba in 1902; and *St. Peters Bote*, by German Benedictines in Muenster, Sask. in 1904 (mostly for the settlers of the St. Peters Colony), with a circulation of 1200 in 1934. *Deutsche Zeitung Fuer Kanada* was a short-lived political newspaper which lasted from the mid 1930s to the start of World War II.

11. Organizations

A

Allgemeine Bundeskonferenz der Mennoniten-Gemeinden der SSSR. Publisher of the newspaper *Unser Blatt*.

Allgemeiner Molochnaer Verein. Founded in 1860. Land commission of the Prischib district (Evangelical and Catholic) on the Molochna. Through self-taxation according to landed property, landless people gained means for purchasing land. Also called *Molochnaer Quelle*.

Allrussische mennonitische landwirtschaftliche Gesellschaft published the monthly *Der praktische Landwirt* from 1925 until 1928.

Allrussischer [or] Allgemeiner Mennonitischer Landwirtschaftsverein (AMLV). Founded on 16 May 1923 in Moscow, Russia, during the first congress of delegates of Mennonite associations in Alexandertal, Samara. Chairman: P. Fröse. There were 19 local branches in 1926. On 10 June 1928, it announced its own forced dissolution. Was banned on 9 August 1928. Perhaps publisher of *Unser Blatt*. One of the leading Mennonite organizations.

Allrussischer Adventistenverein. Moscow, Russia. Mentioned in about 1918. Publication: *Advent(s)bote*.

Allrussischer Bund Russischer Deutscher. Founded on 18 March 1917 in Odessa, Ukraine.

Allrussischer Verband der russischen Bürger deutscher Nationalität und der Mennoniten. Plans were drawn up in about 1905 and 1917 at congresses in Moscow, Odessa and Saratov. "Former Duma-delegates and party speakers of German origin were initiators and chief responsible parties of this organizational activity. In their economic and political demands, they agreed on a constitutional-democratic

viewpoint, with certain local departures to the left or to the right, as well as in all matters of proceedings on the support of the Provisional Government. The organizational network of the association, which consisted of central committees in urban centers of German settlement areas and of district- and local committees in rural areas, spread quickly to cities and colonies from Bessarabia to Siberia. The All-Russian Central Committee of the association with its seat in Petrograd was still in the process of being created when the general economy and transportation chaos began to slow down further organizing activities as of late summer 1917" (Pinkus, Benjamin and Fleischhauer, Ingeborg. *Die Deutschen in der Sowjetunion*. Baden Baden, Germany: Nomos, 1987).

Allunionsgesellschaft der sowjetdeutschen Wiedergeburt, see *Wiedergeburt*.

American Historical Society of Germans from Russia (AHSGR). Founded in 1968 in Colorado; headquarters now located in Lincoln, Nebraska. In contrast to the Germans from Russia Heritage Society (GRHS), its main emphasis is on Volga German history, culture, folklore, and genealogy.

American Mennonite Relief (AMR). Aid association of American Mennonites. In 1921 it started to send aid packages to Russia.

American Relief Association (ARA). See Volga Relief Association.

Ansiedlung Ost. Founded in 1919 in Leipzig, Germany. Association for recruiting German experts to the Soviet Union. In its heyday, it had more than 100,000 members in more than 50 chapters and a weekly publication. It managed to interest several hundred Reich-German workers in working in Soviet factories and *kolkhozes*.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft [-kreis] der Ostumsiedler. Founded on 15 October 1950 in Kassel, Germany. Mennonites were represented by Prof. B. Unruh, Catholics by Clemens Kiefel and Evangelical-Lutherans by Pastor H. Roemmich and Dr. Gottlieb Leibbrandt. On 15 October 1950, Dr. Gottlieb Leibbrandt was elected chairman. The first congress took place on 13 and 14 May 1951 in Stuttgart, Germany. H. Roemmich was elected chairman and Gottlieb Leibbrandt acting director. In August 1955, renamed *Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland*.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland und Polen. Berlin, Germany. Journal of the association: *Deutsche Post aus dem Osten*. Heads: Adolf Eichler (German-Pole) and Carlo von Kügelgen (Baltic-German. Promoter of a nationally oriented German press in St. Petersburg, Russia.) "Promoted a strongly national and later national-socialist orientation of German Russian organizations."

Arbeitsgruppe zur Erforschung der Geschichte und Kultur der Kaukasusdeutschen. Founded in October 1995 in Baku, Azerbaijan. Contact person in Germany (1997): Dr. Eva-Maria Auch, *Institut für Deutschland- und Osteuropaforschung e.V.*, 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*

Assoziation der Deutschen in Georgien "Einung." Tbilissi, Georgia. Founded in 1991. Headquarter is the "*Haus der Begegnung*" financed with federal monies [from the FRG] in T'bilisi.

Ausschuß der Deutschen Gruppen [aus den Ländern] Altrußlands. Founded approximately in 1920 in Germany. Publisher of the main voice of German emigrants from Russia, *Deutsche Post aus dem Osten* (From 1920 until 1922 first published as *Nachrichtenblatt des Ausschusses der deutschen Gruppen aus den Ländern Altrußlands*). It represented the following groups: Baltic society, Germans in Russian Poland, Black Sea Germans (with I. Winkler, E. Schmidt, J. Schan and K. Roemmich), South Caucasus group (E. Bernstein), Volga Germans (D. Grünwald), Siberian group (J. Henning) and the North Russian group (T. Niedermehr, A. Böhme, Hoffmann). Chairmen: Baron Richard von Behr and Edmund Schmidt.

Aussiedlung Ost. Founded 1919 in Germany. Founded by Reich-German activists of the *Unabhängige Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands* (USPD) and CPG. In 1920, expanded through a merger with similar organizations to *Interessengemeinschaft der Auswandererorganisationen nach Sowjetrußland*.

B, C

Brüder in Not – Reichssammlung für die hungernden Deutschen. Founded in 1921 or 1922 by former Volga Germans in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Entre Rios, Argentina, during the time of the great famines in Russia. German Russians in Germany joined and reactivated it later (approximately in 1932). In 1923, differences in opinion caused problems and divisions within the organization. By August 1933, approximately 500,000 RM (*Reichs Marks*) were collected in spite of great obstacles by the NSDAP. Packages were distributed by the company of Fast & Brilliant (later called Fast & Co.) according to donors' religious denomination.

Bund der Vertriebenen - Vereinigte Landsmannschaften und Landesverbände (BdV). Founded on 14 December 1958 in Berlin (West), Germany. Sees itself as representing Germans expatriated as a result of World War II. Twenty-

one societies (*Landsmannschaften*), sixteen associations (*Landesverbände*) and five affiliated associations (*Verbände*) belong to it. The 2.5 million members are primarily Silesians and Sudeten Germans (30 percent each), and East Prussians (20 percent).

Presidents:

27 October 1957 - 14 December 1958 Dr. Georg Baron Manteuffel-Szoegge (born 7 March 1889, died 8 June 1962) and Dr. Linus Kather (born 29 September 1893, died 9 March 1983), 14 December 1958 - 16 October 1963 Dr. Hans Krüger (born 6 July 1902, died 3 November 1971),

1 February 1964 – 27 November 1966 Wenzel Jaksch (born 25 September 1896, died 27 November 1966), 12 March 1967 - 1970 Reinhold Rehs (born 12 October 1901, died 4 December 1971), 15 March 1970 - 1994 Herbert Czaja (born 5 November 1914, died 18 April 1997), 23 April 1994 — 1998 Fritz Wittmann (born 21 March 1933), 2 May 1998- Erika Steinbach (born 25 July 1943).

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.)

Clemensverein. Odessa, Ukraine. Association of Catholic German Russians. Manager: 1909 - ? Peter Böhm. Chairman: Jakob Gerhardt (around 1915).

D

Deutsch-Baltische Gesellschaft. Estonia (Mentioned in 1999).

Deutsche Gesellschaft der Freunde der Sowjetunion. Founded in summer 1923 in Berlin, Germany. Members, among others: A. Einstein, Th. Mann, M. Osborn and E. Schteker. As of 1924, publisher of the newspaper *Neues Rußland*. Branches (800 members) were in several German towns in 1925. Especially active at the end of the 1920s.

Deutsche Jugend aus Rußland (DJR). Founded on 31 October 1999 in Stuttgart, Germany. Cooperates with the *Landsmannschaft* More independent than its forerunner. Ages of members: 14 to 35 years. Board: first chairman: Eduard Lauer, second chairman: Albina Nazarenus. Work in the areas of culture, education, leisure time, sports, public relations as to the topic: German Russians. Internet:

Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft [in Latvia]. Mass organization of Germans in Latvia before World War II. President: Alfred Intelmann. Landesleiter: Erhard Kroeger

Deutscher Bildungs- und Hilfsverein. St. Petersburg, Russia. Founded in September 1906. Paul von Kügelgen, publisher of the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, was influential.

Deutscher Pfennig founded by Reich-German Communists during the time of the famine 1921/22.

Deutscher Verein, Moskauer. Founded approximately in 1905 in Moscow, Russia. Baltic-German and independently operating [trade] associations.

Deutsches Auslandsinstitut (DAI). Stuttgart, Germany. Founded in 1917 as information and documentation center for "German language and way of life" abroad. In 1933, it had a special library with 40,000 volumes and had subscribed to 1,700 journals world-wide. In 1933, the director Dr. Fritz Wertheimer (who believed Germans living abroad were to love Germany like a mother, and their new country like their spouse) was probably replaced based on his Jewish heritage and his attitude. President: Dr. Strölin (first mayor of Stuttgart, Germany). Director: Dr. Csaki. The heads of various departments often came from respective foreign countries. By the end of 1938, 300,000 German Russians at home and abroad were to have been registered in his *Zentralkartei über das Deutschtum im Ausland* (where every German living abroad was to have been listed in an index system according to professional-social and national-political criteria: name, age, profession, heritage and residence). The *Forschungsstelle für das Rußlanddeutschtum* emerged from a forced affiliation with *Verband der Deutschen aus Rußland*. No later than 1937/38, it was under the influence of the Nazis.

Deutsch-Litauischer Kulturverband. Publisher of *Deutsche Nachrichten für Litauen*.

Deutsch-Russische Aktiengesellschaft (DRUAG). Founded at the end of January 1922. Chairman: Rheinbaben. Joint enterprise of Reich-German agricultural credit cooperative and the Volga German labor community. In return for delivering agricultural machinery in the amount of 10 million marks, concessions were to be made for working 100,000 hectares (ha) agricultural land (approximately only 25,000 to 30,000 ha held back). Approximately in 1926 the activity was discontinued.

Deutsch-russischer Verein zur Förderung der gegenseitigen Handelsbeziehungen. Berlin, Germany. 1913 to 1916 (?). Publication: *Deutsch-russischer Vereins-Bote*.

Deutsch-Sibirische Vereinigung. Founded in Germany in the summer of 1923.

E

Einung. See *Assoziation der Deutschen in Georgien* (checked with Uli; *Einung* is correct)

Expedition der Staatswirtschaft See *Kanzlei der Vormundschaft . . .*

F

Fast und Brilliant. See *Brüder in Not*.

Forschungsstelle (für das) Rußlanddeutschtum (FoStRu or FstR). Founded on 1 September 1938 in Berlin, Germany. In 1938 emerged from a coerced affiliation of *Verband der Deutschen aus Rußland* (VDR) with the *Deutsches Auslandsinstitut* (DAI - see *Deutsches Auslandsinstitut*), the task of which was now to research the "entire German Russian culture world-wide genealogically and ethno-biologically and to secure all material in this connection with foremost 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.

Freundeskreis zur Erforschung des europäischen und außereuropäischen Rußlanddeutschtums. Founded on 11 June 1976. Affiliate of the *Landmannschaft . . .* Dissolved on 11 October 1981. Successor: *Kulturrat der Deutschen aus Rußland*.

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.

G

Several *German societies* were founded in about 1906 in Pyatigorsk, Caucasus; Aleksandrovsk, Dnieper; Novorossysk and in Vladivostok, among other locations.

The Germans from Russia Heritage Collection (GRHC). Founded in July 1978 at the Institute for Regional Studies at North Dakota State University Libraries, Fargo, North Dakota, USA, and (whose head is Michael M. Miller) houses extensive historical material. In contrast with AHSGR, its emphasis is Bessarabia, the Crimea and the Black Sea region.

Germans from Russia Heritage Society (GRHS). Founded on 9 January 1971 in Bismarck, North Dakota, USA. Until 14 July 1979, North Dakota Historical Society of Germans from Russia (NDHSGR.) Cultural-historical society of (descendants of) German Russians immigrated to North America. In 1999, 2,300 members in 23 chapters (USA and Canada). Publications: *Heritage Review*, *Der Stammbaum*, and *GRHS News*.

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 . . .

H

Handelsgenossenschaft der deutschen Kolonisten Rußlands. Founded on 9 April 1920 in Berlin, Germany.

Hilfskomitee der evangelisch-lutherischen Ostumsiedler. Founded between February and May 1947 on the initiative of Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, Pastor F. Rink, K.G. Wessel and Prof. Benjamin Unruh. Headquarters in Stuttgart und Hannover, Germany. Responsible for German Russians: J. Merling and A. Mergenthaler. Chairman: Pastor Heinrich Roemmich (as of January 1949).

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 Volhynia. Since 1983 organizes workshops every two years in Rüdénhausen and Würzburg, Germany. Journal of the society: *Wolhynische Hefte*. Contact person: Nikolaus Arndt, Weg am Fuchstück 2, 97353 Wiesentheid, Germany.

L, J

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 Arbeiterhilfe. Founded in 1921 in Berlin, Germany (originally *Internationaler Arbeiterausschuß für Hilfe für die Hungernden in Rußland*). Board members: K. Zetkin, G.B. Shaw, A. Einstein, M. Andersen-Nexö, A. France, H. Barbusse, P. Frassard, B. Schmeral. Acting secretary: W. Münzenberg. Widespread calls in the press, brochures and books for socialist famine aid.

Internationale Assoziation der Deutschen aus Rußland. Founded on 5 September 1982. Affiliated with the *Landsmannschaft*. . . . Chairman: Dr. Matthias Hagin (The activity of the organization decreased tremendously after his death). Sections in Argentina, Brazil, Germany, Canada, Paraguay and the USA.

Internationaler Arbeiterausschuß für Hilfe für die Hungernden in Rußland. See *International Arbeiterhilfe*

Internationaler Verband der Deutschen Kultur. Chairman: Heinrich Martens. Member's journal: *Moskauer Deutsche Zeitung*. Main task: Promotion and preservation of the

German Russian culture. Concentrating on methodical and informational activity and publishing, on joint projects with centers of German culture and projects in the area of German Russian art. Also support of youth initiatives and scientific activity in individual areas.

K

Kampfbund zur Befreiung des russischen Volkes (SBONR). Munich, Germany. Anti-Soviet emigrant organization during the Cold War. Infiltrated by NKVD-agent Alexander Kopazky.

Kanzlei der Vormundschaft für die Ausländer. Active between 1763 and 1782 in St. Petersburg, Russia. Also “*Vormundschaftskanzlei*” or “*Tutelkanzlei*” (guardianship office); office of the Russian Empire tasked “to gather emigrants at home and abroad through their commissars, to accompany them and to bring them to the place of the new settlement,” (Keller) and to care for and supervise them there.

From 1766 until 1782, there was a branch office in Saratov as “*Comptoir [Kontor] der Vormundschafts- [Tutel-] Kanzlei der Ausländer*.” On 31 April 1782, it was abolished during the creation of *gouvernements* in Russia. Based on the subsequently deplorable state of affairs (corruptibility of officials and others) and many requests by colonists, it was founded again as *Tutel-Comptoir für die ausländischen Ansiedler an der Wolga (and in New Russia)* of “Expedition der Staatswirtschaft, der Vormundschaft über die Ausländer und des ländlichen Hauswesens [...]” on 30 June 1797 in Saratov and on 26 July 1800 in Yekaterinoslav. On 22 March 1818, the local guardianship office was replaced by the *Fürsorge-Comität für die südlichen Kolonien* colonization expanded considerably in New Russia.

It consisted of three lower offices in Yekaterinoslav (seat in Y.), Odessa (seat in Katarzhina) and 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 Kutschurgan districts and the colony Khabag,

Second district (16 colonies): Groß-Kuyalnik and Beresan (?) district,

Third district (seat: Parkan, 7 colonies): Glückstal district, Hoffnungstal, Katarzhina and Parkan,

Fourth district (seat Kherson, 7 colonies): Schwedengebiet, Ternovka, Alt- and Neu-Danzig;

Yekaterinoslav: First district (seat Josefstal, 21 colonies): Chortitza district, Josefstal, Rybalsk and Yamburg,

Second district (seat Grunau, 36 colonies): Mariupol (also Mennonite and Berdan colonies);

Tauria: First district (seat Prischib, 77 colonies): Molochna district (Evangelical, Catholic and Mennonite), Second district (seat Neusatz, 11 colonies): Neusatz and Zürichtal district, Baltochakrak, Kishlav and Staryy-Crimea;

Bessarabia: one district (Tarutino, 24 colonies): Sarata, Maloyaroslavetz and Klöstitz district.

At first the *Fürsorge-Comität* itself had its seat in Yekaterinoslav (1818 to 1822; original plan was for Kherson), Kishinev (1822 to 1833) and Odessa (1833 to 1871.)

Heads (directors, higher judges): 1763 to ? Count Gregory Orlov, 1800 to 1818 Samuel Contentius (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 1867 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 . . .*

Kulturrat der Deutschen aus Rußland (KDR). Founded on 11 October 1981. Affiliate of *Landsmannschaft . . .* Previous organization: *Freundeskreis zur Erforschung des europäischen und außereuropäischen Rußlanddeutschtums*. Chairwoman: Irina Brinkmann.

Kulturrat 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.”

Kulturverwaltung [der Deutschen in Estland.] Mass organization of Germans in Estonia before World War II. President: Hellmuth Weiss.

L

Landsmannschaft der Bessarabiendeutschen. Stuttgart, Germany. Founded shortly after World War II. National chairman: Edwin Kelm. Acting national chairman: Arnulf Baumann. National manager: Prof. Siegmund Ziebart. Address: Florianstraße 17, 70188 Stuttgart, Germany. Telephone: 0711-2622664. The *Heimatmuseum der Deutschen aus Bessarabien* is located there. Publication: *Mitteilungsblatt*.

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 Rußlanddeutschtums*, 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*.

Spokespersons: in 1950 Pastor Heinrich Römmich (1888-1980), 1950-1952 Dr. Gottlieb Leibbrandt (1908-1989), 1952-1957 Superintendent Johannes Schleuning (1879-1961), 1957-1968 Pastor Heinrich Römmich, 1968-1975 Dr. Karl Stumpp (1896-1982), Joseph Schnurr (1915-1991); chairmen: 1955-1963 Pastor Heinrich Römmich, 1963-1968 Dr. Karl Stumpp, 1968-1971 Nikolaus Wilhelm (born in 1925), 1971-1975 Joseph Schnurr, 1975-1977 Edmund Leibham (1923-1988), 1977-1978 Joseph Schnurr. National chairmen: 1978-1991 Franz Usselman (born on 16 February 1924), 1991-2000 Alois Reiss (born in 1924), since October 2000 Adolf Braun (born in 1949), acting chairman: Adolf Fetsch, manager: Anton Wangler.

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.

M

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.

Molochnaer Quelle. See *Allgemeiner Molochnaer Verein*.

N, O

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*.

P, Q

Peter-Westen. Hamburg, Germany. A firm which was considerably involved in aid during the time of the famine (1920s).

Der proletarische Bauernschriftsteller-Pflug. Kharkov, Ukraine. Members: A. Schwarz, Fr. Fondis, G. Fichtner, V. Baumgärtner, G. Fischer, N. Dück, R. Knorre (all Kharkov), G. Luft, P. Pertermann, H. Hansmann (1896 - 1944), E. Kontschak, H. Bachmann (1888 - 1951) and D. Schellenberg.

Provinzialkomitee der Deutschen aus Rußland. In fall 1924 founded by Pastor Heilbronn-Fischhausen.

R

Rat der Deutschen Kasachstans. Almaty, Kazakhstan. Representative of Germans in Kazakhstan (mentioned in 1999). Seat in *Deutsches Haus*, Almaty.

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

Reichsamt für deutsche Einwanderung, Rückwanderung und Auswanderung. Founded in May 1919. Also *Reichswanderungsamt* (Reich migration office). Emerged from *Reichsstelle für deutsche Rückwanderung und Auswanderung* (Reich office for remigration and emigration) from which it gained responsibilities. In 1924 downgraded to *Reichsstelle für Auswanderungswesen* (Reich office for emigration affairs).

Reichsankunftsstelle. Founded on 24 October 1901 by *Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft* for German emigrants who want to immigrate to German colonies (“protectorates”; the German Russian colonies are not referred to).

Reichsstelle für Auswanderungswesen. Founded in April 1924. Emerged from the *Reichsamt für deutsche Einwanderung, Rückwanderung und Auswanderung* (Reich office for German immigration, remigration and emigration) to which it lost responsibilities.

Reichsstelle für deutsche Rückwanderung und Auswanderung. Founded on 29 May 1918 in Berlin, Germany. Also called *Reichswanderungsstelle*. Focal office in all matters of re-migration. Director: *Oberregierungsrat* (senior executive officer) Dr. Walter Jung. The task was to guide the immigration of Germans to the German Reich through a) selection of applicants in their country of origin, b) to transport them to the German Reich according to entry capacities determined by economic-, social- and domestic policies and c) aid for integration. In 1919 upgraded to *Reichsamt für deutsche Einwanderung, Rückwanderung und Auswanderung*

Reichswanderungsamt. See *Reichsamt für deutsche . . .*

Reichswanderungsstelle. See *Reichsstelle für deutsche . . .*

Rußlanddeutsche Jugend. See *Deutsche Jugend aus Rußland*

Rußlanddeutscher Autorenkreis. Founded in January 1996 in Darmstadt, Germany (during the course of a convention.) Publisher of *Einmaleins des Schreibens* and *Almanach* (which became *Wir selbst*.) Affiliated with the *Landmannschaft . . .* works for bilingualism of German Russian authors, especially when they do not yet have a sufficient command of the German language.

S, T, U

Saratower Deutscher Verein. Founded approximately in 1905 in Saratov. Emerged from the readership of *Saratower Deutsche Zeitung* headed by Adolf Lane.

Saratowsches [Tutel-] Kontor für die ausländischen Ansiedler. Founded in 1797 in Saratov. Re-establishment of *Kontor der . . .* closed down in 1782. It consisted of “one supreme judge [since 1838 “directing”], two members, one secretary, two physicians, one accountant, one surveyor and one translator” (Kufeld). In 1838, it was put in the same category as the other government administrations of the Reich domain, and the prefix “Tutel-” was deleted. Supreme judges, chairmen: 1797 - ? Privy Council Andrey Yereme(y)ev, 1854 (or earlier) - 1859 Alexius von Frese, 1858 - 1860 Privy Council Felissier, 1860 - 1866 Privy Council von Lysander, 1866 - ? Woldemar von Öttinger, 1867 - 1869 Privy Council Shafranov, 1869 - ? Baron Georg von der Osten-Sacken, ? - 1877 Samuel Thaler. Closed down on 1 May 1877.

Schriftsteller-Sektion deutscher Autoren (actual name not known.) Founded in July 1958 in the Krasnoyarsk district. First organization of German writers. During the preparation of writers’ convention, created by: Eckert, Hardock, Henning, Hollmann, Klein, Lorenz, Saks und Schneider. By the mid-1960s, the membership increased to 30. A second section emerged in Kazakhstan (January 1965 likewise 30 members).

Sonderkommando Dr. Stumpp. Founded on 7 November 1941. Seat: Dniepropetrovsk. Headed by and named after the head of *Forschungsstelle Rußlanddeutschtum*, Dr. Karl Stumpp. Put under the *Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete* (Federal Ministry of Occupied East Areas). About 50 People. After the beginning of *Operation Barbarossa* (Russia campaign), it began an inventory of German villages in the Ukraine. In mid-October 1942, dissolved through Himmler’s intervention (officially on 31 December 1942); (among other reasons) because Stumpp’s “humane-tender-hearted” way contradicted the ideas of the SS. The associates were assigned to the six general commissar’s offices; the rest of the special commando moved to Zhitomir on 21 February 1943. On 22 February 1943, decree of the political department of the East Ministry (under Georg Leibbrandt) for ending the statistical collection on 31 March 1943.

Südrussischer Deutscher Bildungsverein. Founded in 1905 in Odessa, Ukraine. Coalition of representatives of town intelligentsia with spokespersons of South Russian colonies, their journalists, zemstvo-activists, teachers, members of the clergy and publishers.

Südrussisches Deutsches Komitee. Founded during the time of the provisional government, by Dr. Eduard Krause, among others.

Torgsin. This word is a contraction of *torggovlia s inostrantsami* and translates as trade with foreigners. These were stores in the 1920s and 1930s where foreigners or anyone else with hard currency could purchase goods not otherwise obtainable in other stores.

Transkaukasischer Deutscher Nationalrat. Founded shortly after the revolution. Maintained close contact with the then still independent national governments of Azerbaijan and Georgia. Members: Georg Frick, Dr. Wilhelm Gurr. As of 1918, publisher of *Kaukasische Post* (T'bilisi). Also listed as *Verband der transkaukasischen Deutschen* and *Verband der Deutschen im Kaukasus*.

Tutelkanzlei. See Kanzlei der Vormundschaft

V

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 Deutschtum im Ausland*. On 1 September 1938, it was affiliated with *Deutsches Auslandsinstitut* through an agreement on 19 July 1938, and became *Forschungsstelle für das Rußlanddeutschtum*. 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 proletarischer Schriftsteller. Founded in 1922 in Moscow, Russia. Initiators: J. Russ (died in 1925), H. Kagan, G. Luft, D. Schellenberg (1903-1954), Gustav Brandt, and others.

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 Helenendorf and neighboring colonies. Promoters: Werner Hummel (Moscow), Theodor Hummel (Berlin), and others from Helenendorf. 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(ye). Suspension of aid in September 1922.

Volksrat der Deutschen der Ukraine. Founded in November 1996. Dr. Heinrich Groth is chairman.

Volksrat der Deutschen in Kirgistan. Valeri Dill is chairman.

Volkverein der deutschen Katholiken an der Wolga. Publications: *Deutsche Stimmen* and *Vereinskalender auf das Jahr 1918*. Founding resolution at the Warenburg Conference (July 1917.) Chairman: Father Augustinus Baumtrog.

Vormundschaftskanzlei. See *Kanzlei der Vormundschaft* .

..

W

Wiedergeburt. Founded on 31 March 1989 as *Alluniongesellschaft der sowjetischen Wiedergeburt*. Its goal is the autonomy of Germans in the Soviet Union. Teaching of, preservation of and broadening of the German language, history and culture through language courses, Sunday schools, theater groups and research but it also assists with filing admission applications to Germany and any related problem. Chairman: Heinrich Groth; in Kazakhstan: Alexander Dederer. In fall 1989, subdivisions in 70 areas have been set up. Thus, for example, in 1989 the Donetsk division, to which in 1999 more than 1,000 members belonged, was founded.

Wissenschaftliche Kommission für die Deutschen in Rußland und in der GUS. Team of German Russian historians. Chairman: Dr. Alfred Eisfeld.

Wolgadeutsche An- und Verkaufsgenossenschaft. Berlin-Neuhof by Berlin, Germany. Publication: *Der Wolgadeutsche*.

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 Deutschen aus Rußland. Germany. Heads: Pastor J. Schleuning and Baron Ropp. Journal of the association: *Deutsches Leben in Rußland*. "Represented mainly non-political interests of German farmers from various settlement areas in Russia."

Zentralkomitee der Vereine aus den Kolonistengebieten Rußlands. Founded on 6 March 1921 in Germany. Pastor Schleuning founded this committee after previous harsh political arguments in another group.

Zentralvereinigung der Nachkriegsemigranten aus der UdSSR. See *Zentralvereinigung der politischen Emigranten aus der UdSSR*.

Zentralvereinigung der politischen Emigranten aus der UdSSR. Munich, Germany. Also *Zentralvereinigung der Nachkriegsemigranten aus der UdSSR*. Publisher of *Der Anti-Kommunist* and *Freie Rundschau*.

Zwischenstaatlicher Rat der Deutschen in den GUS-Ländern. Chairman: Dr. Ernst Wolf (1999).

12. Places

Basically, only those places which had been founded, leased or purchased by Germans or where Germans formed a majority have been included herein. However, this often cannot be accurately ascertained. On the other hand, it makes sense to include some places with a German minority which have been clearly influenced by Germans, as for example some places near St. Petersburg, factory places, or a few Jewish agricultural colonies.

The biggest task was to avoid multiple names. When places are very similar not only in name but also in other data, it would often be possible to find out if they are indeed two different places or just one only through quite intense and costly research. In case of doubt, places were always listed separately in order not to increase any ambiguities.

12.1 Areas

A grouping of German villages, which were summarized with one common name, is found in this section. This ranges from one group name for three to four villages to an area as broad as the Volga district. In literature, these areas are often listed under several different names, for example the German and the Russian names of a group of villages and also in some cases under the name the area had as a German national rayon. They have been combined here as a group only when these names corresponded approximately to the same group of villages (*The converted numbers from km to miles have been arrived at as given by the National Geogr. 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 Rybalsk in 1791.

Altkolonie, See Khortitza

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.

Argentina, 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, Barsukovo, Berevsovka, Beroyanka, Gauf, Yogodno(y)e, Yushno(y)e, Koshkaryovo, Kruch, Kuduk-Chilik, Kutambet, Mirnaya Dolina, Novinka, Pakhomovka, Povoka, Prischib, Privalno(y)e, Rosa-Dolina, Ruslonovka, Segisbay, Serebropol(y)e, Sosnovka, Svonarov Kut, Trubezkoya, Tulumbay, Zvetno[pol](y)e.

Aulie Ata (Dshambul in the German national rayon Leninpol), Kyrgyzstan. Founded in 1882. Mennonite-Separatist. In June 1880, 400 Mennonites (68 families from Am Trakt, Volga region, and 80 families from Molochna) set out "to the East" to elude the coming of the Anti-Christ. They had received permission from the governor of Turkestan, General Kaufmann, to settle near Dshambul (Aulie Ata). After a difficult journey with many deaths, they founded the villages of Köppental, Nikolaipol, Gnadental and Gnadenfeld (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.

B

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.

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.

Beresan colonies (German national rayon Karl Liebknecht), near Odessa. Founded between 1809 and 1810 or between 1817 and 1819. Catholic, Evangelical and Evangelical-Reformed; Catholics presumably in the majority. Six hundred families, especially from the Palatinate, Alsace and Baden, founded Karlsruhe, Landau, München, Rastatt, Rohrbach, Speier, Sulz and Worms. In 1813, the Beresan district became independent with its seat in Landau. Lutherans and Reformed (Calvinists), who founded Rohrbach and Worms, were among the 160 Evangelical families. Between 1817 and 1819, 200 families, among them 51 Catholic families from Baden and the Palatinate who founded Katharinenthal, arrived. The rest were Lutheran families, especially from Württemberg; some from Baden and other areas.

Bergtal near Zaporizhzhya and Mariupol. Founded between 1836 and 1852. South of the Mariupol colonies 145 families from the Khortitza district founded the Bergtal group: Bergtal, Schönfeld, Schöntal, Heubuden and Friedrichstal. In 1875, however, they emigrated to Canada. Colonists from the Mariupol colonies purchased Bergtal (Catholic) and Schönfeld (Lutheran). Heubuden and Schöntal were purchased by Berdyansk Swabians; Friedrichstal by Russians.

Bessarabia, located in Ukraine and Moldova. Founded between 1814 and 1842. Evangelical and Catholic. More than 1,500 families (approximately 8,000 people) from Prussia, Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Württemberg and Bavaria, who had settled in the areas of Warsaw, Poznań, Plotzk and Kalisch after the third Polish partition, came to Bessarabia [ca. 1814-1816] and founded the first 12 villages. Between 1821 and 1840, 140 more German families came from Poland, and between 1817 and 1840, 300 families came from Württemberg. All settlers were Protestants, with the exception of 114 families, who founded Krasna. Between 1814 and 1842, a total of about 2,000 families with 9,000 to 10,000 people, who founded 25 villages in the Bujak steppe on 137,000 dessiatines crown land, arrived. On 9 April 1918, Bessarabia fell to Romania.

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

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

Brasol, See Schönfeld

Byten colonies, Crimea. Founded in 1861. Evangelical. Consisted of Tartar villages purchased in 1861 by Belovesh colonists. The settlements were named Abuslar, Aktash, Atkshora, Avel, Bay-Kogenly, Beshevli-Ely, Burchi, Byten, Dyambuldy-Konrat, Gyuma-Ablam, Felsenbrunn, Friedrichfeld, Hohenberg, Yukhary-Dyamin, Kambar, Karacha-Kangil, Kart-Myshik, Kyabak, Kildiar, Kir-Bailar, Kogend(y)elgar, Konchi-Shava, Kuchuk-Akhtachi, Lesy-Alt, Lesy-Neu, Molla-Ely, Neu-Friedental, Ochka-Bailar, Samav, Shiban, Shunuk, Tali-Ilyak, Tashly-Konrat, Tauk, Temesh, Teshi and Tovmai.

C

Carpatho-Ukraine, Ukraine. From the 12th century or 18th century to 1880. Catholic and Evangelical. In 1141, the first municipalities were founded here by Germans. However, the Germans assimilated. Approximately between 1720 and 1880, people arrived mainly from Franconia; a smaller number also from Lorraine. In 1775, the Hapsburg dynasty also called Germans, among others, from the Salzkammergut [a region in Austria], the Bohemian Forest and Zipser from Bucovina to settle in the barren forests near Theresienthal. [Number of] German residents in the later Carpatho-Ukraine: 62,187 in 1910, 10,348 in 1921, 13,249 in 1930, 16,000 to 17,000 in 1940; in 84 towns, 12 of them with a German majority: 5,902 in 1970, 3,478 in 1989. Many were killed in the labor camp Svalyava and some also in Siberia after 1945. Many were not taken to Siberia but were under the commandant's office in the Carpathian Mountains.

Caucasus colonies, North Caucasus. Founded between 1840 and 1863. Beginning in 1840, Volga Germans founded the villages of Kana, Alexanderfeld, Bethanien, Nikola(y) evka) in the North Caucasus; Black Sea Germans founded Johannesdorf in the late 1840s. However, the main migration began only in the 1860s. Colonists from various areas had founded 15 to 20 villages here by 1875. German villages were primarily in the following areas: near Armavir, Khassav-Yurt, Krasnodar, Pyatigorsk, Stavropol and Vladikavkas. In 1914, the approximately 100,000 Germans owned approximately 500,000 dessiatines of land.

Chelyabinsk, See Kustanai

Chuna(y)evka Settlement, Russia, near Omsk and Borodinsk. Founded in 1900. Mennonite Brethren. In 1900, founding families from Molochna and Neu Samara purchased 1,800 dessiatines of land for 36,000 rbls. from a Kirghiz named Chuna(y)ev. Located between Isyli-Kuly and Tatarsk with Chuna(y)evka, Chukre(y)evka, Orlov, some khutors, and later community branches in Friesenau, Kremlyovka and Gorko(y)e; Margenau near Gorko(y)e became the actual center.

Crimean colonies, Crimea. Founded between 1804 and 1810. Evangelical, Catholic, Mennonite; presumably Evangelicals were the majority, followed by Catholics and Mennonites. Origin: Swabians, Badeners, Alsations and Swiss, especially from colonies near Odessa, from Molochna and Belovesh colonies. Land: approximately 650,000 dessiatines in 1918. Germans settled primarily in the northern part of the Crimea and often grew wine grapes very successfully. Mother colonies were: Friedental founded in 1806, Heilbrunn in 1809, Kronental in 1805, Neusatz in 1806, Rosental in 1806, Stary Krim in 1805, Sudak in 1805 and Zürichthal in 1805. In addition to the Swiss (see Zürichthal), wine makers were from Schnaidt, Strümpfelbach, Endersbach, and other places in the Remstal Valley, Germany. From 1914 to 1918 and from 1920 to 1922, the famine years, many Mennonites moved to the Crimea. A rough survey from 1915 gives the following data (district name, number of colonies, number of residents, land owned in dessiatines): Feodosia district (51 colonies, 7,241 colonists, dessiatines), Simferopol district (110 colonies, 13,171 colonists, 117,367 dessiatines), Perekop district (55; 5,155; 69,212), Evpatorya 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, Zürichthal, 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 dessiatines in 1910.

Dshambyl, See Aulie Ata

E

Eigenfeld (German national rayon Vannovsko(y)e near Krapotkin, Caucasus, Armavir. Founded in 1868. Evangelical.

First, Eigenfeld, Alexanderfeld and Rosenfeld arose here northwest and north of Armavir.

Ernst Thälmann, German national rayon, See Don colonies

Eugenfeld, Ukraine, near Melitopol. Founded in 1838 or 1840. Evangelical. Kaisertal (44 families in 1838) and Darmstadt (46 families in 1840) arose southwest of Melitopol on 6,000 dessiatines. By 1860, the acreage doubled to 12,000 dessiatines (now five villages.) In 1875, two Hutterite villages were added.

F

Friedrich Engels, German national rayon, See Kutschurgan colonies

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

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, Michelsburg, Olgafeld, Rosenbach and Sergejevka. 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, Kleinliebental 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

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 Yasno(y)e), Rosenwald (Lesno(y)e and Rosenfeld near Lesno(y)e). Number of residents: 13,155 in 1927; also non-Germans in 57 villages, including 2 Ukrainian villages and 1 Moldovan village; 15,700 in 1935 in 48 villages with two village councils (soviets) in an area of 1,126 km².

Halbstadt, See Molochna, Ukraine

L, K

Ignat(y)evo, See New York

Kankrin, Ukraine, near Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1882. Evangelical. Prischib colonists founded 11 villages on 17,191 dessiatines east of Zaporizhzhya.

Karl Lieb knecht, German national rayon, See Beresan colonies

Karasan, Crimea. Founded in 1862. Mennonite. Molochna Mennonites founded the first five villages.

Khassav-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, Kronsweide, 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 Dnepropetrovsk, Kherson and Nikopol. Founded between 1870 and 1873. Evangelical and Catholic; Evangelicals presumably in the majority. In 1869, Prischib colonists acquired 18,000 or possibly 21,000 dessi. of land from Prince Kochubei, which previously belonged to the estate owner Sagradsky, west of Nikopol on the eastern bank of the 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), Badenians (100) and 50 families from Württemberg and the Palatinate, among other locations, founded Baden, Elsaß, Kandel, Selz, Straßburg, and Mannheim on 27,000 dessiatines northwest of Odessa. [Number of] residents: 2,243 in 1820, 7,373 in 1859, 13,000 in 1905; as of 1880 significant emigration especially to North and South Dakota, USA, and to Saskatchewan, Canada.

L

Leninpol, German national rayon, See Aulie-Ata

Lichtfeld settlement, See Halbstadt

Lvov I and Lvov II, See Terek settlement

M

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 Belovesh colonies founded five more villages: Belovesh, Kalchinovka, Rundewiese, Klein- and Groß-Werder. Between 1825 and 1848, families from Baden, Hesse, Wuerttemberg, 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), Göttland (Catholic, founded in 1875), and Bergtal (founded in 1875).

Memrik near Donets'k and Bachmut. Founded in 1885. Mennonite. In 1884, the Molochna 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.

Molochan'sk, German national rayon, See Molochna and also Prischib

Molochna Halbstadt and Gnadenfeld, Neukolonie, German national rayon Molochan'sk near Zaporizhzhya founded between 1804 and 1806, with more villages founded between 1818 and 1823. Mennonite. In 1804, 150 families from West Prussia founded nine villages east of the Molochna River. One hundred sixty-one families founded nine more villages between 1805 and 1806. Between 1818 and 1823, 400 more families founded 20 villages (19 villages by 1811, 44 by 1840, 45 by 1848, 55 by 1863). Halbstadt, Muntau, Schönau, Fischau, Lindenau, Lichtenau, Blumstein, Münsterberg and Altonau were the first nine colonies of this area. The Mennonite Molochna area was administratively and religiously divided into Halbstadt and Gnadenfeld. Emigrations to the Crimea in 1862, North Caucasus 1863, 1864, and in 1866, Turkestan in 1880 because of a lack of land and because of religious differences.

N

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 (Plekhanov villages near Pleshanovo), near Samara and Busuluk. Founded between 1891 and 1892. Mennonite. In 1890, the Molochna 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)evo) near Donets'k and Bachmut. Founded between 1889 and 1890. Mennonite. Three Mennonites of the Khortitza district bought an estate of 15,000 dessiatines from Count Ignat(y)ev (located southwest of Bachmut), where the villages of Yekaterinovka, Leonidovka, New York, Nikola(y)evka and Romanovka were founded in 1889, and Ignat(y)evka and Alexe(y)evka in 1890. Parishes: New-York and Nikola(y)ev.

Nikolaipol, See Yasikovo

Nikopol, Dniepropetrovsk district. Founded in 1862. Evangelical. Prischib colonists founded three villages northwest of Nikopol on 5,460 dessiatines of land.

Novgorod, Russia. Founded between 1834 and 1836, with an additional settlement as late as 1925. Founding families were from the northern colonies, especially St. Petersburg. There were 11 villages in 1941.

O

Oktober, German national rayon, See Halbstadt

Omsk, Siberia, Russia. Founded between 1893 and 1897, with additional settlement in 1902. Evangelical, Mennonite and Catholic; Evangelicals were presumably in the majority followed by Mennonites and Catholics. Six large villages were founded between 1893 and 1897. Mennonites from the Black Sea region arrived in 1902. More than 200 towns existed here by 1914. Many villages near Omsk were part of the government Tobolsk.

Oranienbaum and Peterhof colonies, St. Petersburg district. Founded between 1809 and 1819. At first 16 families from Inowódz near Warsaw founded the Kronstadt colonies. Here there were 16 villages by 1941.

Orenburg, Russia, near the Urals. Settled between 1890 and 1895. Evangelical. Fifteen to twenty smaller villages were founded on privately purchased land by prosperous colonists from Bessarabia and Odessa.

Orenburg villages (D(y)e(y)evka, German national rayon Orenburg), Orenburg district. Settled between 1894 and 1903. Mennonite. In 1893, the Khortitza and Molochna 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; Molochna 11,000 dessiatines. An additional 24,000 dessiatines were purchased later. Khortitza residents founded 14 or 15 villages. In 1898, eight villages of Molochna residents arose nearby. Administratively, both settlements remained separate until the revolution. Number of residents: 2,700 people or 540 families in 1915?

Orlov, See Sagradovka

Orlovsk district, Altay. Created in 1910 by consolidating German villages.

Ostheim, See Don colonies

P

Pavlodar, Kazakhstan. Founded in about 1900. At the turn of the century, the first 36 villages arose here southwest of Slavgorod.

Peterhof colonies, See Oranienbaum colonies

Plan colonies, See Mariupol colonies

Pleschanov villages, See Neu-Samara

Pleschanovo, See Neu-Samara

Poltava, Russia. Founded in 1889. Evangelical and Catholic; Evangelicals presumably in the majority. Prischib colonists founded four villages on 6,033 dessiatines of land east of Poltava.

Preußenplan, See Mariupol colonies

Prischib (German national rayon Molochan'sk), Zaporizhzhya near Melitopol (Molochna). 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 Molochna River (Milk River): eight in 1805, nine in 1810, three between 1814 and 1816, one each in 1820, 1822 and 1825. Four more colonies were later founded by newcomers from Germany and by families from the original 23 colonies. Daughter colonies: Eugenfeld near Melitopol in 1838, near Nikopol in 1862, five more villages near Prischib on 10,000 dessiatines of land in 1865, Kronau settlement in 1869, Kankrin near Zaporizhzhya in 1882, near Poltava in 1869, near Ufa in 1904. Parishes: Prischib (Lutheran and Catholic), Hochstädt (Lutheran), Heidelberg (Catholic) and Kostheim (Catholic). [Number of] residents: 5,885 (852 families in 1825), 7,786 (1,040 families in 1834), 8,783 (840 farm holders, 205 families without land and 281 skilled craftsmen in 1841), 10,432 (1,096 families in 1848), approximately 11,130 (in 1914). Land: approximately 62,390 dessiatines (in 1914).

Pulin, German national rayon, See Volhynia

Pushkin, See Zarsko(y)e Selo

R

Riebensdorf, Russia, near Voronezh. Founded in 1765. Thirty-four families from Württemberg. In 1817, Riebensdorf received an additional 1,000 dessiatines near the colony. In 1853, they founded Michaelstal; others later in North Caucasus, Don district and in Siberia. A total of 20 daughter colonies were to have been founded in the Riebensdorf district.

Rosa Luxemburg, German national rayon, See Mariupol colonies

S

Sagradovka (Orlov or German national rayon Fritz Heckert), Ukraine, near Zaporizhzhya. Founded between 1872 and 1883. Mennonite. In 1871, the Molochna 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. Molochna colonists founded the villages of Novo Steпно(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 Mühlhausendorf and Schlangendorf; Catholics from Austria and southwestern Germany founded Klosterdorf. At the beginning of the 19th century, there was mass migration to America. [Number of] residents: 1,000 in 1860, 1,990 in 1905.

Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan. Founded in 1896. At the turn of the century, the first four villages arose here southeast of Slavgorod. Later there were 31 villages.

Spartakus, German national rayon, See Großliebental colonies

St. Petersburg, Russia. Founded between 1765 and 1767. Evangelical. In 1765, 110 families from southwest Germany, the Palatinate, Brandenburg, Black Forest in Württemberg and Hesse-Darmstadt founded three villages near St. Petersburg. Each family received 35 dessiatines of land. In early 1800, 100 families founded six more villages near St. Petersburg. In 1819, one more village. In about 1900, there were 20 villages. [Number of] residents: 11,890 in 1926.

Suvorovka, Caucasus, near Minvodsky. Founded in 1894. Mennonite. Settlers from Sagradovka (or Molochna?) founded four villages here: Areal, Großfürstental, Lavarov and Nikolaifeld.

T

Telmanovo. See Don colonies

Tempelhof, Caucasus, near Pyatigorsk. Founded in 1868. Mennonite. The Jerusalemfreunde, 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 Gäncä: 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.

V

Vannovkso(y)e, German national rayon, See Eigenfeld

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.

Y

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 (Nikolaipol), near Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1882. Evangelical. Colonists from Prischib founded 11 villages east of Zaporizhzhya on 17,191 dessiatines.

Yasykovo, See Ufa-colonies

Z

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: **Abakli-Tama**, (also Abakly), Crimea, . . . Place names in parentheses preceded by “also” in the body of an entry are spelling variations. Example: **Ackermann-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya (also Zaporosh’e, also Saporoshje), . . . 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 entry for locations with multiple spellings.

Alternative spellings or place names are referenced at the end of a main entry and will refer back to the keyword in the main entry of a listing.

Place names beginning with numbers

- 4. Abteilung**, Odessa, see Katharinental.
12 Apostel, Kolonie der, Caucasus, see Kolonie der 12 Apostel.
22. Kolonie, Petersburg, see Srednaya-Ragata.
No. 1, Bashkir Autonomous Republic (also Bashkortostan), see Rosenfeld.
No. 1, Bessarabia, see Sarata.
No. 1, Caucasus, see Wanderloo.
No. 1, Dnipropetrovs’k (also Dnepropetrovsk, also Dnjepropetrovsk), 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, Zagradovka, see Eigenfeld.
No. 1, Orenburg, see Khortitza.
No. 1, Saratov, see Vladimorovka.
No. 1, Slavgorod, see Dolinovka.
No. 1, Slavgorod, see Lichtfelde.
No. 1, Slavgorod, see Nikolayevka.

- No. 1**, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Halbstadt.
No. 1, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’, see Georgstal.
No. 1, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Viktorfeld.
No. 1, Zaporizhzhya, Yasikovo, see Nikolaifeld.
No. 2, Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Gnadenfeld.
No. 2, Caucasus, see Kharch.
No. 2, Chelyabinsk, see Kochkovato II.
No. 2, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Steinau.
No. 2, Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, Shelezny, see Rozovka.
No. 2, Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, Shelezny, 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 Schöntal.
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, Iasikovo, 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’k, 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 Schöntal.
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 Tatyjanovka.
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 Viktorovka.
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, Illovaïsk, see Verbovka.
No. 5, Don, Donets'k, Dzerzhinsk, Shelezny, see Kronstadt.
No. 5, Kazakhstan, see Privetninskoye.
No. 5, Mariupol', Bergtal, see Friedrichstal.
No. 5, Mariupol', Grunau, see Kronsdorf.
No. 5, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau, see Fürstental.
No. 5, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Nikolaifeld.
No. 5, Mykolayiv, Snigirovka, see Alexanderdorf.
No. 5, Orenburg, see Dyeyevka.
No. 5, Saratov, see Vyasemskoye.
No. 5, Slavgorod, Burla. Mennonite.] Approximately three kilometers [km] south of Blumenfeld. Dissolved in the late 1920s.
No. 5, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Lindenau.
No. 5, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol', see Alexandertal.
No. 5, Zaporizhzhya, Yasikovo, see Hochfeld.
No. 6, Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Prischib.
No. 6?, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Sulak.
No. 6, Caucasus, Khasavyurt, see Alexandrovka.
No. 6, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Alexandrovka.
No. 6, Caucasus, Stepnoye, see Ebenfeld.
No. 6, Don, see Ignatyevka.
No. 6, Kazakhstan, see Vladimirovka.
No. 6, Mariupol', see Grunau.
No. 6, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Orlov.
No. 6, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau, see Nikolaital.
No. 6, Orenburg, see Nikolayevka.
No. 6, Saratov, see Ebenfeld.
No. 6, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Lichtenau.
No. 6, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol', see Sergejevka.
No. 6, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Schönfeld.
No. 7, Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Hoffnungstal.
No. 7, Caucasus, Arkhangels'k, see Marianovka.
No. 7, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Marianovka.
No. 7, Kazakhstan, see Vassilyevka.
No. 7, Mariupol', see Rosenber.
No. 7, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau, see Fürstenfeld.
No. 7, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Blumenort.
No. 7, Orenburg, see Fedorovka.
No. 7, Saratov, see Lidyevka.
No. 7, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see Alexanderhof.
No. 7, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Blumenstein.
No. 8, Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Waldheim.
No. 8, Caucasus, see Rohrbach.
No. 8, Mariupol', see Wickerau.
No. 8, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Kronau.
No. 8, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Tiede.
No. 8, Orenburg, see Romanovka.
No. 8, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Münsterberg.
No. 8, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Rosenfeld.
No. 9, Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Barbarastadt.
No. 9, Bessarabia, see Hoffnungstal.
No. 9, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Nikolayevka.
No. 9?, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Nikolayevka.
No. 9, Mariupol', see Reichenberg.
No. 9, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau, see Eigenfeld.
No. 9, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau, see Eigentäl.
No. 9, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Altonau.
No. 9, Orenburg, see Dolinovka.
No. 9, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Altonau.
No. 9, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Georgsburg.
No. 10, Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Romanovka.
No. 10, Caucasus, see Middelburg.
No. 10, Don, see Rotweide.
No. 10, Mariupol', see Kampenau.
No. 10, Mykolayiv (also Nikolayev, also Nikolaev, also Nikolajew), Zagradovka, Kronau, see Sandfeld-Khutor.
No. 10, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Rosenort.
No. 10, Orenburg, see Rodnichnoye.
No. 10, Zaporizhzhya, see Elisabethstal.
No. 11, Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Ebenfeld.
No. 11, Caucasus, see Pretoria.
No. 11, Mariupol' see Mirau.
No. 11, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau, see Neu-Mannheim.
No. 11, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Münsterberg.
No. 11, Zaporizhzhya, see Yekaterinovka.
No. 12, Bessarabia, see Teplitz.
No. 12, Caucasus, see Ostheim.
No. 12, Mariupol', see Kaiserdorf.
No. 12, Mykolayiv, see Gnadenfeld.
No. 12, Orenburg, see Kichkas.
No. 12, Zaporizhzhya, see Freudental.
No. 13, Bessarabia, see Friedenstal.
No. 13, Caucasus, see Taranovka.
No. 13, Mariupol', see Göttland.
No. 13, Mykolayiv, see Schönau.
No. 13, Orenburg, see Suvorovka.
No. 14, Bessarabia, see Alt-Arcis.
No. 14, Caucasus, see Kamyshlyak.
No. 14, Mariupol', see Neuhof.
No. 14, Mykolayiv, see Steinfeld.
No. 15, Bessarabia, see Brienne.
No. 15, Caucasus, see Kaplan.
No. 15, Don, see Verbovka.
No. 15, Mariupol', see Eichwald.

No. 15, Mykolayiv, see Nikolaidorf.
No. 16, Caucasus, see Agrarkhan.
No. 16, Mariupol', see Tiegenort.
No. 16, Mykolayiv, see Reinfeld.
No. 17, Caucasus, see Aktash.
No. 17, Mariupol', see Tiergart.
No. 17, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderkrone.
18, Deutsche Kolonie, Don, see Deutsche Kolonie 18;
also see Kolonie 18, Deutsche.
No. 18?, Don, Donets'k, see Deutsche Kolonie 18.
No. 18, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', see Wasserreich.
No. 18, Mariupol', see Elisabethdorf.
No. 19, Mariupol', see Ludwigstal.
No. 20, Mariupol', see Bilovizh.
No. 20-Khutor, Slavgorod, Rayon Slavgorod. Founded in
1915. Population: 7 in 1928. Also see Chutor, Nr. 20-;
Khutor, No. 20-; Nr. 20-Chutor.
Nr. 20-Chutor, Slavgorod, see No. 20-Khutor; also see
Chutor, Nr. 20-; Khutor, No. 20-.
No. 21, Mariupol', see Kalchinovka.
No. 22, Mariupol' see Rundewiese.
No. 23, Mariupol', see Klein-Werder.
No. 24, Mariupol', see Groß-Werder.
No. 25, Mariupol', see Darmstadt.
No. 26, Mariupol', see Marienfeld.
No. 27, Mariupol', see Neu-Yamburg.
No. 33, Slavgorod. Thirty kilometers from Slavgorod. In
September 1929 abandoned by Germans in order to
emigrate via Moscow; they were possibly forced to
return.
No. 54, Kazakhstan, see Gnadental.
No. 54, Slavgorod, see Fernheim.
No. 57, Kazakhstan, see Neu-Hoffnung.
No. 66, (also Sechsunsechzig), Kazakhstan,
Petropavlovsk, possibly Bula(y)evo. Approximately 50
km east of Petropavlovsk. #B 2. Founded by Black Sea
Germans. Catholic. Also see Sechsunsechzig.
No. 75, Slavgorod, see Scheitsche.
No. 85, Slavgorod, see Friedental.
No. 86, Slavgorod, see Silberfeld.
No. 87, Slavgorod, see Khoroshoye.
No. 89, Slavgorod, see Saratovka.
Nr. 1, Deutscher Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Deutscher
Chutor Nr. 1; also see Chutor Nr. 1, Deutscher;
Deutscher Khutor No. 1; Khutor No. 1, Deutscher; No.
1, Deutscher Khutor.
Nr. 2, Deutscher Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Deutscher
Chutor Nr. 2; also see Chutor Nr. 2, Deutscher;
Deutscher Khutor No. 2; Khutor No. 2, Deutscher; No.
2, Deutscher Khutor.
Nr. 20-Chutor, Slavgorod, see No. 20-Khutor; also see
Chutor, Nr. 20-; Khutor, No. 20-.
22. Kolonie, Petersburg, see Srednaya-Ragata.

A

Abaj, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Abay.

Abaj, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak, 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-Abaj.
Abay-Kuchuk, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak, see
Kuchuk-Abay; also see Abaj-Kutschuk; Kutschuk,
Abaj-.
Abay-Smajl, Crimea, see Ismail-Abay; also see Abaj-
Smajl; Smajl, Abaj-; Smayl-Abay.
Abdul-Raschid, Caucasus, see Abdul-Rashid; also see
Raschid, Abdul-; Rashid, Abdul-.
Abdul-Rashid, Caucasus, Vladikavkas. Founded on leased
land. Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. Population:
150 in 1905. Also see Abdul-Raschid; Raschid, Abdul-;
Rashid, Abdul-.
Ablam, Crimea, see Dzhuma-Ablam.
Ablam, Dshuma-, Crimea, see Dshuma-Ablam; also see
Ablam, Dzhuma-; Dzhuma-Ablam.
Ablam, Dzhuma-, Crimea, see Dzhuma-Ablam; also see
Ablam, Dshuma-; Dshuma-Ablam.
Ablam-Elgery, Crimea, see Elgery-Ablam.
Ablam, Elkeri-, Crimea, see Elkeri-Ablam; also see
Ablam, Elkery-; Elkery-Ablam.
Ablam, Elkery-, Crimea, see Elkery-Ablam; also see
Ablam, Elkeri-; Elkeri-Ablam.

- Ablam-Trech**, Crimea, see Ablam-Trekh; also see Trech-Ablam; Trekh-Ablam.
- Ablam-Trekh**, Crimea, see Trekh-Ablam; also see Ablam-Trech; Trech-Ablam.
- Ablesch-Deutsch**, Crimea, see Ablesh-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 Abramowka.
- Abramowka**, 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 Abrampolski 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 Abrampolski II.
- Abteilung 17**, Mykolayiv (also Nikolayev, also Nikolaev, also Nikolajew), see Hagendorf.
- Abuslar**, Crimea, see Abuzlar.
- 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.
- Achair**, Omsk, Yelansk #F 1. Mennonite. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 30 in 1926. Also see Atschair.
- Achka-Bailar**, Crimea, see Ochka-Baylar; also see Atschka-Bailar; Bailar, Achka-; Bailar, Atschka-.
- Achmat, Adshi-**, Crimea, see Adshi-Achmat; also see Adzhy-Akhmat; Akhmat, Adzhy-.
- Achmat, Syrtke-Adshi-**, Crimea, see Syrtke-Adshi-Achmat; also see Adshi-Achmat, Syrtke-; Adzhy-Akhmat, Syrtke-; Akhmat, Syrtke-Adzhy-; Syrtke-Adzhy-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-Atschy; Atschy, 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 Ackodzha-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Ackodsha-; Deutsch, Ackodzha-.
- Ackodzha-Deutsch**, Crimea, see Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch; also see Ackodsha-Deutsch; Deutsch, Ackodsha-; Deutsch, Ackodzha-.
- Adaja**, Odessa, see Adaya.
- 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 Shcherbakulsky. 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**, Kazakhstan, 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, Poddebcy. Northeast of Poddebcy. Evangelical. Acreage: no more than 25 German farms (as of 1927.) Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Adamowka.
- Adamovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka. Southwest of Polonka. Founding families from Swabia. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Adamowka.
- Adamovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. West of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. Acreage: no more than 25 German farms (as of 1927.) Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Adamowka.
- Adamovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Adamowka.
- Adamovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno.) Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Shchastliwa: 85 in 1905. Also see Adamowka.
- Adamovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Adamowka.
- Adamovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 5. Also see Adamowka.
- Adamovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. Northeast of Novograd. #B 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 64 in 1904. Ceased to exist after 1914. Also see Adamowka.
- Adamovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Freienwald; also see Adamowka.
- Adamovka-Cerkvishche**, (also Cerkvishche-Adamovka), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno.) Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 25 families with 29 students in 1938. Also see Adamowka-Cerkwischtsche; Cerkvishche-Adamovka; Cerkwischtsche-Adamowka.
- Adamovka-Khutor**, Odessa, Odessa. Evangelical; parishes: Johannestal and Worms. Population: 16 in 1905. Also see Adamowka-Chutor; Chutor, Adamowka-; Khutor, Adamovka-.
- Adamovka-Pustosh**, Orenburg, see Pustosh, Adamovka; 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, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Mennonite. Also see Adamowsk.
- Adamow**, Slavgorod, see Adamov.
- Adamow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Adamov.
- Adamowka**, Kazakhstan, see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Mariupol', see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Mykolayiv, see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Odessa, see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Tobolsk, see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin, see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Krupietz, see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv, see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba, see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy, see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka, see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe, see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin, see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche, see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba, see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Volynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Adamovka.
- Adamowka**, Volynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Adamovka.
- Adamowka-Cerkwischtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Adamovka-Cerkvishche; also see Cerkvishche-Adamovka; Cerkwischtsche-Adamowka.
- Adamowka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Adamovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Adamowka-; Khutor, Adamovka-.
- Adamowka-Pustosh**, Orenburg, see Adamovka-Pustosh; also see Pustosh, Adamovka; Pustosh, Adamowka.
- Adamow-Oderade**, Volhynia-Poland, see Adamov-Oderade; also see Oderade-Adamov; Oderade-Adamow.
- Adamow, Peratin-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Peratin-Adamow; also see Adamov, Peratin-; Peratin-Adamov.
- Adamowsk**, Orenburg, see Adamovsk.
- Adamsfeld**, (also Dzhelal), Crimea, Kokey, Yevpatoriya, Dzhelal. Approximately 40 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. #C 3. Founded in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal founded in 1873 as an affiliate of Neusatz for 43 German villages with 3,290 Germans, 825 Estonians and 20 Chechnyans (as of 1905.) School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,500 dessi.. Population: 117 in 1905; 100 in 1918; 140 in 1919; 197 in 1926. Also see Dzhelal.

- Adargin-Deutsch**, Crimea, see Schönbrunn; also see Deutsch, Adargin-.
- Adaya**, Odessa, see Stiller Ort; also see Adaja.
- Adeichik**, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Adeitschik.
- Adeitschik**, Crimea, see Adeichik.
- Adek**, Crimea, see Adyk.
- Adelin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Adolin.
- Adelsheim**, (also No. 3, also Dolinovka), Zaporizhzhya, Yasykovo (Nikolaifeld.) Founded in 1869 by Khortitza residents. Mennonite. Everyday language: Danziger Plattdeutsch (Low German.) Language in schools: German until 1938. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando (*Sonderkommando*) of the Ministry for the Occupied East (*Ostministerium*.) Acreage: 1,950 or 2,122 dessi.. Population: 253 in 1911; 243 in 1912; 240 of 280 were Mennonites in 1913; 340 in 1914; 334 in 1919; 331 in 1926; 421 approximately in 1940; 409 in 1942, of those 38 families without head of household. Also see No. 3; Dolinovka.
- Adesembet**, Crimea, see Adzhembet.
- Adi Bey**, Crimea, see Ady Bey; also see Bey, Adi; Bey, Ady.
- Adik**, Crimea, see Adyk.
- Adolfow**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Dubrovytsya; also see Adolfow.
- Adolfow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Adolfow.
- Adolfstal**, (also Neuland, also Lenintal), Odessa. Khutor near Bergdorf. Also see Lenintal; Neuland.
- Adolfstal**, (also Stur(r)pelz, also Klein-Glückstal), Odessa; also see Klein-Glückstal; Stur(r)pelz.
- Adolin**, (also Adelin), Volhynia-Ukraine, Yarun. Southwest of Novograd. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 85 in 1904. Also see Adelin.
- Adrianowka**, Don, see Eugenfeld; also see Adrianowka.
- Adrianowka, Novo-**, Don, see Novo-Adrianowka; also see Adrianowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Adrianowka.
- Adrianowka**, Don, see Adrianowka.
- Adrianowka, Nowo-**, Don, see Nowo-Adrianowka; also see Adrianowka, Novo-; Novo-Adrianowka.
- Adshai-Kat**, Crimea, see Adzhay-Kat; also see Kat, Adshai-; Kat, Adzhay-.
- Adshambet**, Crimea, see Adzhambet.
- Adshaul**, Crimea, see Adzhaul.
- Adshembet**, Crimea, see Adzhembet.
- Adshi-Achmat**, Crimea, see Adzhy-Akhmat; also see Achmat, Adshi-; Akhmat, Adzhy-.
- Adshi-Achmat, Syrtke-**, Crimea, see Syrtke-Adshi-Achmat; also see Achmat, Syrtke-Adshi-; Adzhy-Akhmat, Syrtke; Akhmat, Syrtke-Adzhy-; Syrtke-Adzhy-Akhmat.
- Adshi-Afan**, Crimea, see Adzhy-Afan; also see Afan, Adshi-; Afan, Adzhy-.
- Adshi-Aksan**, Crimea, see Adzhy-Aksan; also see Aksan, Adshi-; Aksan, Adzhy-.
- Adshi-Aska**, Odessa, see Adzhy-Aska; also see Aska, Adshi-; Aska, Adzhy-.
- Adshiaul**, Crimea, see Adzhiaul.
- Adshi-Baj**, Crimea, see Adzhy-Bay; also see Baj, Adshi-; Bay, Adzhy-.
- Adshi-Ketsch**, Crimea, see Adzhy-Kech; also see Kech, Adzhy-; Ketsch, Adshi-.
- Adshi-Mambet**, Crimea, see Adzhy-Mambet; also see Mambet, Adshi-; Mambet, Adzhy-.
- Adudurova, Station-** Volga Republic, see Station-Adudurova; also see Adudurova, Station-; Station-Adudurova.
- Adudurova, Station-**, Volga Republic, see Station-Adudurova; also see Adudurova, Station-; Station-Adudurova.
- Ady Bey**, Crimea, see Adzhy-Bay; also see Adi Bey; Bey, Adi; Bey, Ady.
- Adyk** (also Adek, also Adik), Crimea, Petrovsk, Kerch-Semikolodtsy. #G 4. Founded in 1883. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Acreage: 1,200 dessi.. Population: 24 in 1904; 60 in 1914; 60 in 1918; 122 in 1926. Also see Adek; Adik.
- Adzhambet**, Crimea, see Adzhembet; also see Adshambet.
- Adzhaul**, Crimea, see Molla-Ely; also see Adshaul.
- Adzhay-Kat**, Crimea, see Wilhelmstal; also see Adshai-Kat; Kat, Adshai-; Kat, Adzhay-.
- Adzhembet**, (also Adesembet, also Adzhambet, also Adzhy-Mambet), Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar (Byten.) #D 3. Founded in 1897 by Evangelicals, and in 1900 leased by Mennonites. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,200 dessi.. Population: 80 in 1913; 25 in 1918; 121 in 1926. Also see Adesembet; Adshembet; Adzhambet; Adzhy-Mambet.
- Adzhiaul**, Crimea, see Molla-Ely; also see Adshiaul.
- Adzhy-Afan**, Crimea, Neusatz. Founded on leased land. Also see Adshi-Afan; Afan, Adshi-; Afan, Adzhy-.
- Adzhy-Akhmat**, Crimea, see Grünfeld; also see Achmat, Adshi-; Adshi-Achmat; Akhmat, Adzhy-.
- Adzhy-Akhmat, Syrtke**, Crimea, see Syrtke-Adzhy-Akhmat; also see Achmat, Syrtke-Adshi-; Adshi-Achmat, Syrtke; Akhmat, Syrtke-Adzhy-; Syrtke-Adshi-Achmat.
- Adzhy-Aksan**, Crimea, see Aksan-Adzhy; also see Adshi-Aksan; Aksan-Adshi.
- Adzhy-Aska**, Odessa, Berezan; also see Adshi-Aska; Aska, Adshi-; Aska, Adzhy-.
- Adzhy-Bay** (also Ady Bey, also Khadzhy-Bey), Crimea, Feodosiya, Sudak. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Population: 18 in 1904; 47 in 1926. Also see Adshi-Baj; Ady Bey; Baj, Adshi-; Bay, Adzhy-; Khadzhy-Bey.
- Adzhy-Kech**, Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. Approximately 30 km north of Simferopol'. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Acreage: 2,000 dessi.. Population: 20 in 1918; 80 in 1926. Also see Adshi-Ketsch; Kech, Adzhy-; Ketsch, Adshi-.
- Adzhy-Mambet**, Crimea, see Adzhembet; also see Adshi-Mambet; Mambet, Adshi-; Mambet, Adzhy-.

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, Barvinkove, Izyum, 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 Afrikanowka; 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-Hört; also see Agai-Hoert; Agay-Hoerd; Hoerd, Agai-; Hoert, Agay-; Hördt, Agai-; Hört, Agai-.

Agatonovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy. Population: 18 in 1926. Also see Agatonowka.

Agatonowka, Crimea, see Agatonovka.

Agay, Crimea, see Agay-Bellon; also see Agai.

Agay-Bellon, (also Agay, also Bellon), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Agay. Approximately 40 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 2. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Acreage: 1,700 dessi. Population: 94 in 1905; 100 in 1918; 170 in 1919; 90 in 1926. Also see Agai-Bellon; Agay; Bellon; Bellon, Agai-; Bellon, Agay-.

Agay-Hoert, Crimea, see Agay-Hört; also see Agai-Hoert; Agai-Hört; Hoerd, Agai-; Hoert, Agay-; Hördt, Agai-; Hört, Agai-.

Agay-Hördt (also Hoerd), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Agay. Approximately 40 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 2. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 79 in 1905; 120 in 1918; 103 in 1926. Also see Agai-Hoert; Agai-Hört; Agay-Hoerd; Hoerd; Hoerd, Agai-; Hoert, Agay-; Hördt, Agai-; Hört, Agai-.

Agjar-Dshiren, Crimea, see Agyar-Dzhiren; also see Dshiren, Agjar-; Dzhiren, Agyar-.

Agjar-Dshirin, Crimea, see Agyar-Dzhirin; also see Dshirin, Agjar-; Dzhirin, Agyar-.

Agodsha, Crimea, see Agodzha.

Agodzha, Crimea, see Augucha; also see Agodsha.

Agrarchan, Caucasus, see Agrarkhan.

Agrarkhan (also No. 16), Caucasus, 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 Agjar-Dshiren; Dshiren, Agjar-; 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 Dzhagalak. Acreage: 1,864 dessi. Population: 62 in 1904; 55 in 1914; 64 in 1919; 104 in 1926. Also see Agjar-Dshirin; Dshirin, Agjar-; Dzhiren-Agyar; Dzhirin, Agyar-; Felsenberg?; Felsenburg?.

Ägypten, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #I 4. Ceased to exist after 1918.

Ährenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny-Kut. Southeast of Krasny-Kut. #F 6. Founded in 1855. Mainly Evangelical; parish: Eckheim, and also about 25 percent Evangelical-Reformed. Cooperative or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet (village council) seat (as of 1926.) Population: 330 in 1857; 1,387 in 1897; 2,249 in 1905; 2,352 possibly in 1905; 2,514 in 1912; 1,116 in 1926. Also see Chkalovo.

Ährenfeld, Neu-, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), see Neu-Ährenfeld.

Aibga, Caucasus, Krasnodar-Kuban district. Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar-Novorossiysk. Population: 35 approximately in 1905. Possibly a German village.

Aibur (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.

Aikaul (also Aygaul), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 60 km northeast of Yevpatoriya #C 2. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. The village was leased for one tenth of the owner's share in the harvest. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 900 dessi. Population: 53 in 1905; 67 in 1918; 76 in 1926. Also see Aygaul.

Aitugan-Deutsch (also Aytugan, also Neumond), Crimea, Simferopol', Suya (Tabuldy.) [*shetelseeker*] Founded in 1889. Approximately 45 km northeast of Simferopol'. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,737 dessi.. Population: 64 in 1904; 98 in 1911; 98 in 1914; 98 in 1918; 81 in 1919; 108 in 1926. Also see Aytugan; Deutsch, Aitugan-; Neumond.

- Ajbur-Deutsch**, Crimea, see Aybur-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Ajbur-; Deutsch, Aybur-.
- Ajgaul**, Crimea, see Aygaul.
- A. J. Keller-Chutor**, possibly Odessa, see A. J. Keller-Khutor; also see Chutor, A. J. Keller-; Keller-Chutor, A. J.; Keller-Khutor, A. J.; Khutor, A. J. Keller-.
- A. J. Keller-Khutor**, (also Khomutova), possibly Odessa; also see A. J. Keller-Chutor; Chutor, A. J. Keller-; Keller-Chutor, A. J.; Keller-Khutor, A. J.; Khomutova; Khutor, A. J. Keller-.
- Aj-Kul**, Crimea, see Ay-Kul; also see Kul, Aj-; Kul, Ay-.
- Ajtugan**, Crimea, see Aytugan.
- Akapa, Gumi**, Caucasus, see Akapa, Gumi; also see Gumi Akapa; Gumi Akapa.
- Akapa, Gumi**, Caucasus, see Gumi Akapa; also see Akapa, Gumi; Gumi Akapa.
- Akarscha, Bolschaja**, Odessa, see Bolschaja Akarscha; also see Akarscha, Bolshaya; Bolshaya Akarscha.
- Akarscha, Malaja**, Odessa, see Malaja Akarscha; also see Akarscha, Malaya; Malaya Akarscha.
- Akarsha, Bolshaya**, Odessa, see Bolshaya Akarsha; also see Akarscha, Bolschaja; Bolschaja Akarscha.
- Akarsha, Malaya**, Odessa, see Malaya Akarsha; also see Akarscha, Malaja; Malaja Akarscha.
- Akchatzky**, Kazakhstan, see Akshatsky; also see Aktschatzki.
- Ak-Chora**, Crimea, Feodosiya or Dzhankoy. Approximately 40 km west of Feodosiya. #E 4. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Zürichthal. Acreage: 296 or 800 dessi. Population: 33 in 1911; 33 in 1914; 35 in 1918; 35 in 1919. Also see Ak-Tschora; Chora, Ak-; Tschora, Ak-.
- Akchura-Konrat**, Crimea, see Johannestal; also see Aktschura-Konrad; Konrad, Akchura-; Konrad-Aktschura.
- Akdshar**, Uzbekistan, or Kazakhstan, see Akdzhar.
- Akdzhar**, Uzbekistan, Tashkent or Kazakhstan, Dzambul. Approximately 50 km northeast of Tashkent. #D 4. Founded by Volga Germans in 1911. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,944 dessi. and 112 farms. Population: 580 in 1926. Also see Akdshar.
- Akhmat, Adzhy-**, Crimea, see Adzhy-Akhmat; also see Achmat, Adshi-; Adshi-Achmat.
- Akhmat, Syrtke-Adzhy-**, Crimea, see Syrtke-Adzhy-Akhmat; also see Achmat, Syrtke-Adshi-; Adshi-Achmat, Syrtke-; Adzhy-Akhmat, Syrtke-; Syrtke-Adshi-Achmat.
- Akhtachi-Busau**, Crimea, see Ettingerbrunn; also see Achtatschi-Busau; Busau, Achtatschi-; Busau, Akhtachi-.
- Akhtachi, Kaban-**, Crimea, see Kaban-Akhtachi; also see Achtatschi-Kaban; Kaban, Achtatschi.
- Akhtachi, Kuchuk-**, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Akhtachi; also see Achtatschi, Kutschuk-; Kutschuk-Achtatschi.
- Akimovka**, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. Approximately 25 km northeast of Pavlodar. #J 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Kolkhoz by the name of Fyodorovka (also Fedorovka.) Population: 190 in 1926. Also see Akimowka.
- Akimowka**, Kazakhstan, see Akimovka.
- Ak-Kobeck** (also Akobeck, also Weißer Hund), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky. Approximately 40 km northwest of Feodosiya. #F 3. Evangelical; parish: Zürichthal. Acreage: 3,200 dessi. Population: 20 in 1904; 200 in 1919; 202 in 1926. Also see Akobeck; Kobeck, Ak-; Weißer Hund.
- Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch**, Crimea, see Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Deutsch, Ak-Kodzha-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-; Kodzha-Deutsch, Ak-.
- Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch** (also Ackodzha-Deutsch, also Akodzha), 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 Ackodzha-Deutsch; Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch; Akodzha; Deutsch, Ak-Kodzha-; Deutsch, Ak-Kodzha-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-; Kodzha-Deutsch, Ak-.
- Ak-Kuju-Bitak**, Crimea, see Ak-Kuyu-Bitak; also see Bitak-Ak-Kuju; Bitak-Ak-Kuyu; Kuju-Bitak, Ak-; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak-.
- Akkulskij**, Kazakhstan, see Akkulsky.
- Akkulsky**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evsk, Komolinskaya. Approximately 70 km south of Kustanay. Near Denisovka. Cooperative or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 95 in 1926. Also see Akkulskij.
- Ak-Kuyu-Bitak**, Crimea, see Bitak-Ak-Kuyu; also see Ak-Kuju-Bitak; Bitak-Ak-Kuju; Kuju-Bitak, Ak-; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak-.
- Akleis** (also Ackless, also Akless), Crimea, Simferopol', Bakhchysaray-Duvankoy. Approximately 50 km southwest of Simferopol'. #C 5. Founded in 1910. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Village council in Adzhy-Bulat. Acreage: 800 dessi. Population: 20 in 1918; 65 in 1926. Also see Ackless; Akless.
- Akless**, Crimea, see Akleis.
- Ak-Mechety** (also Naiman, also Weimann), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tyurmeny. Approximately 30 km west of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Population: 22 in 1905; 41 in 1926. Estonian colony of Samruk. Also see Ak-Metschetj; Mechety, Ak-; Metschetj, Ak-; Naimann; Weimann.
- Ak-Mechety**, Uzbekistan, Khiwa. A few kilometers southwest of Khiwa. #C 4. Founded on 16 April 1884. Mennonite. Under the influence of the preacher on the apocalypse, Claas Epp (1 January 1803-?) School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Colonists arrived from Köppental-Orlov by taking indirect routes. Model village. In 1925, a delegation successfully complained to Kalinin about the encroachment of local authorities. In 1935, the entire village was deported and as a result, Neu-Ak-Mechety was founded. Acreage: 5 hectares (ha.) Population: approximately 20 to 25 families prior

- to 1913; 152 or 200 in 1926. Also see Ak-Metschetj; Mechety, Ak-; Metschetj, Ak-.
- Ak-Mechety, Neu-**, Tajikistan, see Neu-Ak-Mechety; also see Ak-Metschetj, Neu-; Neu-Ak-Metschetj.
- Ak-Metschetj**, Crimea, see Ak-Mechety; also see Mechety, Ak-; Metschetj, Ak-.
- Ak-Metschetj**, 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-.
- Akmy-Kul**, Kazakhstan, see Privetninskoye; also see Kul, Akmy-.
- Akobeck**, Crimea, see Ak-Kobeck.
- Akodsha**, Crimea, see Akodzha.
- Akodzha**, Crimea, see Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch; also see Akodzha.
- 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-Achy, 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: 29 in 1904; 80 in 1914; 85 in 1918; 143 in 1926. Also see Adshi-Aksan; Adzhy-Aksan; Aksan-Adshi; Aksan-Achy; Asan-Hadzhu.
- Aksan-Atschi**, Crimea, see Aksan-Achy; also see Achy, Aksan-; Atschi, Aksan-.
- Akschatskij**, Kazakhstan, see Akshatsky
- Aktschatzki**, Kazakhstan, see Akchatzky.
- Ak-Scheich-Deutsch**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. #B 1. Founded in 1890 or 1897 by Berdyans'k 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; Akschatskij.
- Aksjuru-Konrat**, Crimea, see Aksyuru-Konrat; also see Konrat-Aksjuru; Konrat, Aksyuru-.
- Akstafa**, Caucasus, see Yelisavetinka.
- Aksyuru-Konrat**, Crimea, see Johannestal; also see Aksjuru-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-Busaw; Busav, Ak-Tachy-; Busaw, Ak-Tatschi-; Tachy-Busav, Ak-; Tatschi-Busaw, Ak-.
- Aktachy-Busav**, Crimea, see Aktatschi-Busav; also see Busav, Aktachy-; Busaw, Aktatschi-.
- Aktachy, Kaban-**, Crimea, see Kaban-Aktachy; also see Aktatschi, Kaban-; Kaban-Aktatschi.
- Ak-Tachy-Kabany** (also Kaban-Akhtachy, also Kaban-Aktachy), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Near the Saky mineral springs. #C 5. Founded in 1866. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Estonian village leased for one tenth of the owner's share in the harvest. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 85 in 1905; 123 in 1914; 89 in 1919; 118 in 1926. Also see Ak-Tatschi-Kabanj; Kaban-Akhtachy; Kaban-Aktachy; Kabanj, Ak-Tatschi-; Kabany, Ak-Tachy-; Tachy-Kabany, Ak-; Tatschi-Kabanj, 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.
- Aktaschi, Busaw**, Crimea, see Busav-Aktaschi; also see Aktashy, 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, Dzhanikoy, Pavlovka. Approximately 25 km northwest of Dzhanikoy. #D 1. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 75 in 1926. Former Tartar village. Also see Ak-Tasch; Tasch, Ak-; Tash, Ak-.
- Aktashy, Busav-**, Crimea, see Busav-Aktashy; also see Aktaschi, Busaw-; Busaw-Aktaschi.
- Ak-Tatschi**, Crimea, Simferopol', see Ak-Tachy; also see Tachy, Ak-; Tatschi, Ak-.
- Ak-Tatschi**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Ak-Tachy; also see Tachy, Ak-; Tatschi, Ak-.
- Aktatschi-Busaw**, Crimea, see Aktachy-Busav; also see Busav, Aktachy-; Busaw, Aktatschi-.

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

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

Aktschatzki, Kazakhstan, see Akchatzky.

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

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

Akula, Crimea, Simferopol'. Approximately 50 km north of Simferopol'. Near the railroad. #D 3. Founded on leased land. Catholic and Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Population: 43 in 1904; 43 in 1918.

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

Alabash-Konrat, Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. #D 3. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Byten. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 600 dessi.. Population: 80 in 1918; 195 in 1926. Also see Alabash-Konrat; Konrat, Alabash-; Konrat, Alabash-.

Alach, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Alatsch.

Alataj, Crimea, see Alataj.

Alatsch, Crimea, see Alach.

Alatay, (also Altay), Crimea, Simferopol', Suya (Tabuldy.) Approximately 60 km northeast of Simferopol'. #E 3. Founded in 1871. Catholic; parish: Rosental. Acreage: 2,391 dessi.. Population: 169 in 1911; 169 in 1914; 169 in 1918; 115 in 1919; 155 in 1926. Also see Alataj; Altay.

Alavar, Caucasus, see Traubenberg; also see Alawar.

Alawar, Caucasus, see Alavar.

Alber-Chutor, Odessa, see Alber-Khutor; also see Chutor, Alber-; Khutor, Alber-.

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

Albertinow, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 49 in 1904. Also see Albertinow.

Albertinow, Volhynia-Poland, see Albertinow.

Albota, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Albota. Acreage: 3,100 ha. Population: 872 in 1939.

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, Nevinnomysk, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Caucasus, Kabardino-Balkariya, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Dnipropetrovs'k (also Dnepropetrovsk, also Dnjepropetrowsk), see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Don, Donets'k, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Don, Rostov, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Don, Taganrog, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Don, Taganrog, Sovietinsko(y)e, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Mariupol, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Mykolayiv, Vostiesensk, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Odessa, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Odessa, Taraz Shevchenko, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Slavgorod, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Volga Republic, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Volga Republic, Mariental, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksandergrad, Don, see Alexandergrad.

Aleksanderheim, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Alexanderheim.

Aleksanderheim, Slavgorod, see Alexanderheim.

Aleksanderheim, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexanderheim.

Aleksanderhilf, Caucasus, see Alexanderhilf.

Aleksanderhilf, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf.

Aleksanderhof, Don, see Alexanderhof.

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
Alexanderkron.
Aleksanderkron, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see
Alexanderkron.
Aleksanderkrone, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderkrone.
Aleksanderkrone, Omsk, see Alexanderkrone.
Aleksanderkrone, Slavgorod, see Alexanderkrone.
Aleksanderkrone, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexanderkrone.
Aleksander Nevsky, Slavgorod, see Alexander Nevsky;
also see Aleksander Newski; Alexander Newski;
Nevsky, Aleksander; Nevsky, Alexander; Newski,
Aleksander; Newski, Alexander.
Aleksander Newski, Slavgorod, see Alexander Newski;
also see Aleksander Nevsky; Aleksander Newski;
Nevsky, Aleksander; Nevsky, Alexander; Newski,
Aleksander; Newski, Alexander.
Aleksanderpol, Dnipopetrovs'k, see Alexanderpol.
Aleksanderpol, Don, Donet'sk, Bachmut, see
Alexanderpol.
Aleksanderpol, Don, Donet'sk, 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 Alexandertal.
Aleksandertal, Crimea, see Alexandertal.
Aleksandertal, Dnipropetrovs'k, Grigor(y)evka, see
Alexandertal.
Aleksandertal, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, see
Alexandertal.
Aleksandertal, Dnipropetrovs'k, Shchorsk, see
Alexandertal.
Aleksandertal, Dnipropetrovs'k, Slavyanoserbsk, see
Alexandertal.
Aleksandertal, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, see
Alexandertal.
Aleksandertal, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', see
Alexandertal.
Aleksandertal, Kazakhstan, see Alexandertal.
Aleksandertal, Luhans'k, see Alexandertal.
Aleksandertal, Samara, see Alexandertal.
Aleksandertal, Volga Republic, see Alexandertal.
Aleksandertal, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see
Alexandertal.
Aleksandertal, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see
Alexandertal.
Aleksandertal, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol', see Alexandertal.

Aleksandertal-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Aleksandertal-
Khutor; also see Aleksandertal-Chutor; Alexandertal-
Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandertal-; Chutor, Alexandertal-;
Khutor, Aleksandertal-; Khutor, Alexandertal-.
Aleksandertal-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Alexandertal-
Khutor; also see Aleksandertal-Chutor; Alexandertal-
Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandertal-; Chutor, Alexandertal-;
Khutor, Aleksandertal-; Khutor, Alexandertal-.
Aleksandertal, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-
Aleksandertal; also see Alexandertal, Neu-; Neu-
Aleksandertal.
Aleksanderwohl, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexanderwohl.
Aleksandreeni Noi, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeni
Noi; also see Aleksandreeny Noy; Alexandreeny
Noy; Noi, Aleksandreeni; Noi, Alexandreeni; Noy,
Aleksandreeny; Noy, Alexandreeny.
Aleksandreeny Noy, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny
Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noi; Alexandreeni
Noi; Noi, Aleksandreeni; Noi, Alexandreeni; Noy,
Aleksandreeny; Noy, Alexandreeny.
Aleksandresti, Bessarabia, see Alexandresti.
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 Alexandrodar.
Aleksandrodar, Mykolayiv, see Alexandrodar.
Aleksandrograd, Don, see Alexandrograd.
Aleksandronevsk, Mariupol', see Alexandronevsk; also
see Aleksandronevsk; Alexandronevsk.
Aleksandronevsk, Slavgorod, see Alexandronevsk; also
see Aleksandronevsk; Alexandronevsk.
Aleksandronevsk, Mariupol', see Alexandronevsk; also
see Aleksandronevsk; Alexandronevsk.
Aleksandronevsk, Slavgorod, see Alexandronevsk; also
see Aleksandronevsk; Alexandronevsk.
Aleksandropol, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Alexandropol.
Aleksandropol, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol, see
Alexandropol.
Aleksandropol-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Aleksandropol-
Khutor; also see Alexandropol-Chutor; Alexandropol-
Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandropol-; Chutor,
Alexandropol-; Khutor, Aleksandropol-; Khutor,
Alexandropol-.
Aleksandropol-Khutor, Mykolayiv, see Alexandropol-
Khutor; also see Aleksandropol-Chutor; Alexandropol-
Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandropol-; Chutor,
Alexandropol-; Khutor, Aleksandropol-; Khutor,
Alexandropol-.
Aleksandrov, Odessa, see Alexandrov; also see
Aleksandrow; Alexandrow.
Aleksandrov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche, 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-; Alexandrova, Novo-; Alexandrova, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrova; Nowo-Aleksandrova; Nowo-Alexandrova.
- Aleksandrovka I**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka I; also see Aleksandrowka I; Alexandrowka I.
- Aleksandrovka I-Khutor**, Odessa, see Alexandrovka I-Khutor; also see Aleksandrowka I-Chutor; Alexandrowka I-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka -Chutor, Alexandrovka I-Khutor, Aleksandrovka I-; Khutor, Alexandrovka I-.
- Aleksandrovka II**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka II; also see Aleksandrowka II; Alexandrowka II.
- Aleksandrovka II-Khutor**, Odessa, see Alexandrovka II-Khutor; also see Aleksandrowka II-Chutor; Alexandrowka II-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka II-; Chutor, Alexandrowka II-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka II-; Khutor, Alexandrovka II-.
- Aleksandrovka III**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka III; also see Aleksandrowka III; Alexandrowka III.
- Aleksandrovka**, Bashkortostan, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Bessarabia, Akkermann, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Bessarabia, Cahul, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Crimea, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Karl Marx, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyi Rih, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k Shchorsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Don, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Don, Donets'k, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Grishino, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Don, Donets'k, Yanisol, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Omsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Petropavlovsk, Trudovaya, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Bulayevo, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Kharkiv, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Luhans'k, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Mykolayiv, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Mykolayiv, Zagravovka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Mykolayiv, Snigirovka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Novgorod, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Omsk, Sosnovka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Petersburg, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Slavgorod, Znamenka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Tobolsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Ukraine, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, possibly Ukraine, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Ostrog, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertse, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k or Kovel', see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Nowy Dwor, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Yeniseysk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Alexandrovka; Alt-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Alexandrovka; Alt-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Dobro-**, Odessa, see Dobro-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Alexandrovka, Dobro-; Alexandrovka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrovka; Dobro-Alexandrovka; Dobro-Alexandrovka;
- Aleksandrovka-Holendry**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrovka-Holendry; also see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Alexandrovka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Alexandrovka-; Holendry, Alexandrovka-;
- Aleksandrovka-Khutor**, Mykolayiv, see Alexandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Alexandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Aleksandrovka-Khutor**, Odessa, see Alexandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor, Alexandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Aleksandrovka-Khutor**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Alexandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Aleksandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-**, Odessa, see Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor, Lubo-; Alexandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Alexandrovka-Chutor, Lubo-; Chutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Lubo-Alexandrovka-; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-Lubo-; Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Lubo-Alexandrovka-Khutor; Lubo-Alexandrovka-Chutor.
- Aleksandrovka, Kievo-**, Odessa, see Kievo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Kievo-; Alexandrovka, Kievo-; Alexandrovka, Kievo-; Kievo-Aleksandrovka; Kievo-Alexandrovka; Kievo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Lubo-**, Odessa, see Lubo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Lubo-; Alexandrovka, Lubo-; Alexandrovka, Lubo-; Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Lubo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka-Markovich**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrovka-Markovich; also see Aleksandrovka-Markowitsch; Alexandrovka-Markowitsch; Markovich-Aleksandrovka; Markovich-Alexandrovka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrovka; Markowitsch-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Alexandrovka, Neu-; Alexandrovka, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovka; Neu-Alexandrovka; Neu-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Bessarabia, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Caucasus, Armavir, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.

- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Fissaky, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Grigor(y)evka, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Don, Donets'k, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Kirovograd, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Omsk, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Petersburg, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs'k, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zviahel, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Novo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Staraya-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraya-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Staraja-; Alexandrovka, Staraya; Alexandrovka, Staraja; Staraja-Aleksandrovka; Staraja-Alexandrovka; Staraya-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrovka, Zarevo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Zarevo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Zarewo-; Alexandrovka, Zarevo-; Alexandrovka, Zarewo-; Zarevo-Alexandrovka; Zarewo-Aleksandrovka; Zarewo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrov, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Aleksandrov; also see Aleksandrov, Neu-; Alexandrov, Neu-; Alexandrov, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrov; Neu-Alexandrov; Neu-Alexandrov.
- Aleksandrovo**, Odessa, see Alexandrovo; also see Aleksandrovo; Alexandrovo.
- Aleksandrovo**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrovo; also see Aleksandrovo; Alexandrovo.
- Aleksandrovsk**, Caucasus, see Alexandrovsk; also see Aleksandrovsk; Alexandrovsk.
- Aleksandrovskaya**, Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya, see Alexandrovskaya; also see Aleksandrovskaja; Alexandrovskaja.
- Aleksandrovskaya**, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Alexandrovskaya; also see Aleksandrovskaja; Alexandrovskaja.
- Aleksandrovsky**, Petersburg, see Alexandrovsky; also see Aleksandrovski; Alexandrovski.
- Aleksandrovsky, Neu-**, Petersburg, see Neu-Aleksandrovsky; also see Aleksandrovski, Neu-; Alexandrovsky, Neu-; Alexandrovski, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovski; Neu-Alexandrovsky; Neu-Alexandrovski.
- Aleksandrov-Yulianov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrov-Yulianov; also see Aleksandrov-Julianow;

- Alexandrow-Julianow; Julianow, Aleksandrov-; Julianow, Alexandrov-; Yulianov, Aleksandrov-; Yulianov, Alexandrov-.
- Aleksandrow**, Odessa, see Aleksandrov; also see Alexandrov; Alexandrow.
- Aleksandrow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche, see Aleksandrov; also see Alexandrov; Alexandrow.
- Aleksandrow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn, see Aleksandrov; also see Alexandrov; Alexandrow.
- Aleksandrowa, Nowo-**, Odessa, see Nowo-Aleksandrowa; also see Aleksandrowa, Novo-; Alexandrowa, Novo-; Alexandrowa, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrowa; Novo-Alexandrowa.
- Aleksandrow-Julianow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrov-Yulianov; also see Alexandrov-Yulianov; Alexandrow-Julianow; Julianow, Aleksandrov-; Julianow, Alexandrov-; Yulianov, Aleksandrov-; Yulianov, Alexandrov-.
- Aleksandrow, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Aleksandrov; also see Aleksandrov, Neu-; Alexandrov, Neu-; Alexandrov, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrov; Neu-Alexandrov; Neu-Alexandrow.
- Aleksandrowka-Chutor**, Mykolayiv, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka-; Chutor, Alexandrowka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Aleksandrowka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka-; Chutor, Alexandrowka-Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Aleksandrowka-Chutor**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka-; Chutor, Alexandrowka-Khutor, Aleksandrovka-Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Aleksandrowka I**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Aleksandrovka I; also see Alexandrovka I; Alexandrowka I.
- Aleksandrowka I-Chutor**, Odessa, see Alexandrowka I-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka I-Khutor; Alexandrovka I-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka I-; Chutor, Alexandrowka I-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka I-; Khutor, Alexandrovka I-.
- Aleksandrowka II**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Aleksandrovka II; also see Alexandrovka II; Alexandrowka II.
- Aleksandrowka II-Chutor**, Odessa, see Aleksandrovka II; also see Alexandrovka II-Khutor; Alexandrowka II.
- Aleksandrowka III**, Odessa, see Aleksandrovka III; also see Alexandrovka III; Alexandrowka III.
- Aleksandrowka**, Bashkortostan, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka**, Bessarabia, Akkermann, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.
- 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, Kryvyy Rih, 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, Yanisol, 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, Zagravodka, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka**, Mykolayiv, Snigirovka, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka**, Novgorod, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertse, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k or Kovel', see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aleksandrowka, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aleksandrowka, Dobro-, Odessa, see Dobro-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Alexandrovka, Dobro-; Alexandrowka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrowka; Dobro-Alexandrovka; Dobro-Alexandrowka.

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

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

- Aleksandrowka, Lubo-**, Odessa, see Lubo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Lubo-; Alexandrovka, Lubo-; Alexandrowka, Lubo-; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Alexandrovka; Lubo-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka-Markowitsch**, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrovka-Markovich; also see Alexandrovka-Markovich; Alexandrowka-Markowitsch; Markovich-Aleksandrovka; Markovich-Alexandrovka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka, Neu-**, Petersburg, see Neu-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Alexandrovka, Neu-; Alexandrowka, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovka; Neu-Alexandrovka; Neu-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka, Nowo-**, Bessarabia, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Novo-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-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka, Nowo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka, Nowo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Fissaky, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka, Nowo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Grigor(y)evka, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka, Nowo-**, Don, Donets'k, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka, Nowo-**, Don, Rostov, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka, Nowo-**, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka, Nowo-**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, 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-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka, Nowo-**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka, Nowo-**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka, Nowo-**, Kirovograd, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka, Nowo-**, Omsk, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka, Nowo-**, Petersburg, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka, Nowo-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs'k, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka, Nowo-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka, Nowo-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zwiahel, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.

- Aleksandrowka, Nowo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka, Staraja-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Staraya-Alexandrovka, Staraya-; Alexandrovka, Staraya-; Alexandrowka, Staraja-Alexandrovka; Staraya-Aleksandrovka; Staraya-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrowka, Zarevo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Zarewo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Zarevo-Alexandrovka, Zarevo-; Alexandrowka, Zarewo-Alexandrovka; Zarewo-Alexandrovka.
- Aleksandrowo**, Odessa, see Aleksandrovo; also see Alexandrovo; Alexandrowo.
- Aleksandrowo**, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrovo; also see Alexandrovo; Alexandrowo.
- Aleksandrowsk**, Caucasus, see Aleksandrovsk; also see Alexandrovsk; Alexandrowsk.
- Aleksandrowskaja**, Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya, see Aleksandrovskaya; also see Alexandrovskaya; Alexandrowskaja.
- Aleksandrowskaja**, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Aleksandrovskaya; also see Alexandrovskaya; Alexandrowskaja.
- Aleksandrowski**, Petersburg, see Aleksandrovsky; also see Alexandrovsky; Alexandrowski.
- Aleksandrowski, Neu-**, Petersburg, see Neu-Aleksandrowski; also see Aleksandrovsky, Neu-Alexandrovsky, Neu-; Alexandrovsky, Neu-Alexandrovsky, Neu-Alexandrovsky; Neu-Alexandrovsky; Neu-Alexandrowski.
- Aleksandru cel Bun**, Bessarabia, see Alexandru cel Bun; also see Bun, Aleksandru cel; Bun, Alexandru cel.
- Aleksaschkino**, Volga Republic, see Aleksashkino; also see Alexaschkino; Alexashkino.
- Aleksashkino**, Volga Republic, see Aleksaschkino; also see Alexaschkino; Alexashkino.
- Alekse'evka**, Bashkortostan, see Alexe'evka; also see Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Alekse'evka**, Caucasus, see Alexe'evka; also see Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Alekse'evka**, Don, Donets'k, see Alexe'evka; also see Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Alekse'evka**, Don, Rostov, see Alexe'evka; also see Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Alekse'evka**, Kyrgyzstan, see Alexe'evka; also see Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Alekse'evka**, Odessa, see Alexe'evka; also see Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Alekse'evka**, Omsk, see Alexe'evka; also see Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Alekse'evka**, Omsk, Krestinsk, see Alexe'evka; also see Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Alekse'evka**, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Alexe'evka; also see Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Alekse'evka**, Omsk, see Alexe'evka; also see Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Alekse'evka**, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchensk, see Alexejewka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Alekse'evka**, Slavgorod, Znamenka, see Alexejewka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Alekse'evka**, Volynia-Ukraine, see Alexe'evka; also see Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Alekse'evka, Novo-**, Crimea, see Novo-Alekse'evka; also see Aleksejewka, Novo-Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexe'evka, Novo-Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-Alexejewka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Aleksejevka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alexeyevka; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Aleksejevka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alexeyevka.
- Alekse'evka, Novo-**, Omsk, see Novo-Alekse'evka; also see Aleksejewka, Novo-Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexe'evka, Novo-Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-Alexejewka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Aleksejevka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alexeyevka; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Aleksejevka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alexeyevka.
- Aleksejewka**, Bashkortostan, see Alexejewka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Aleksejewka**, Caucasus, see Alexejewka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Aleksejewka**, Don, Donets'k, see Alexejewka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Aleksejewka**, Don, Rostov, see Alexejewka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Aleksejewka**, Kyrgyzstan, see Alexejewka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Aleksejewka**, Odessa, see Alexejewka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Aleksejewka**, Omsk, see Alexejewka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Aleksejewka**, Omsk, Krestinsk, see Alexejewka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Aleksejewka**, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Alexejewka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Aleksejewka**, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchensk, see Alexejewka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Aleksejewka**, Slavgorod, Znamenka, see Alexejewka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Aleksejewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexejewka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejevka; Alexejewka; Alexeyevka.
- Aleksejewka, Nowo-**, Crimea, see Nowo-Aleksejewka; also see Alekse'evka, Novo-Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexe'evka, Novo-Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-Alexejewka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Aleksejevka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alexeyevka; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Aleksejevka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alexeyevka.
- Aleksejewka, Nowo-**, Omsk, see Nowo-Aleksejewka; also see Alekse'evka, Novo-Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexe'evka, Novo-Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-Alexejewka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Aleksejevka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alexeyevka; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Aleksejevka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alexeyevka.
- Aleksejfeld**, Slavgorod, see Aleksejfeld; also see Alexejfeld; Alexeyfeld.

- Aleksejfeld Schönau**, Slavgorod, see Alekseyfeld Schönau; also see Alexejfeld Schönau; Alexeyfeld Schönau; Schönau, Aleksejfeld; Schönau, Alekseyfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alexeyfeld .
- Aleksej-Newskij**, Slavgorod, see Aleksey-Nevsky; also see Alexej-Newskij; Alexey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-; Nevsky, Alexey; Newskij, Aleksej-; Newskij, Alexej-.
- Aleksej-Newskoi**, Slavgorod, see Aleksey-Nevskoy; also see Alexej-Newskoi; Alexey-Nevskoy; Nevskoy, Aleksey-; Nevskoy, Alexey; Newskoi, Aleksej-; Newskoi, Alexej-.
- Aleksejtal**, Mykolayiv, see Alekseytal; also see Alexejtal; Alexeytal.
- Alekseyevka**, Bashkortostan, see Alexeyevka; also see Aleksejewka; Alexejewka.
- Alekseyevka**, Caucasus, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alekseyevka**, Don, Donets'k, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alekseyevka**, Don, Rostov, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alekseyevka**, Kyrgyzstan, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alekseyevka**, Odessa, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alekseyevka**, Omsk, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alekseyevka**, Omsk, Krestinsk, see Alexeyevka; see also Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alekseyevka**, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Alexeyevka; see also Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alekseyevka**, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchensk, see Alexeyevka; see also Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alekseyevka**, Slavgorod, Znamenka, see Alexeyevka; see also Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alexejewka.
- Alekseyevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexeyevka; see also Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alekseyevka, Novo-**, Crimea, see Novo-Alekseyevka; also see Alekse'evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Novo-; Alexe'evka, Novo-; Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Alexe'evka; Novo-Alexeyevka; Novo-Aleksejewka; Novo-Alexejewka.
- Alekseyevka, Novo-**, Omsk, see Novo-Alekseyevka; also see Alekse'evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Novo-; Alexe'evka, Novo-; Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo, Alexe'evka; Novo-Alexeyevka; Novo-Aleksejewka; Novo-Alexejewka.
- Alekseyfeld**, Slavgorod, see Alexeyfeld; also see Aleksejfeld; Alexejfeld.
- Alekseyfeld Schönau**, Slavgorod, see Alexeyfeld Schönau; also see Aleksejfeld Schönau; Alexejfeld Schönau; Schönau, Aleksejfeld; Schönau, Alekseyfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alexeyfeld.
- Aleksey-Nevskoy**, Slavgorod, see Alexey-Nevskoy; also see Aleksej-Newskoi; Alexej-Newskoi; Nevskoy, Aleksey-; Nevskoy, Alexey; Newskoi, Aleksej-; Newskoi, Alexej-.
- Aleksey-Nevsky**, Slavgorod, see Alexey-Nevsky; also see Aleksej-Newskij; Alexej-Newskij; Nevsky, Aleksey-; Nevsky, Alexey; Newskij, Aleksej-; Newskij, Alexej-.
- Alekseytal**, Mykolayiv, see Alexeytal; also see Aleksejtal; Alexejtal.
- Alendorf**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. No other information available.
- Aleschka**, Volga Republic, see Aleshka.
- Aleschniki**, Volga Republic, see Aleshniky
- Aleshka**, Volga Republic, see Alexanderfeld; also see Aleschka.
- Aleshniky**, Volga Republic, see Dietel; also see Aleschniki.
- 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 Aleksanderberge.
- Alexanderdorf**, Caucasus, see Alexanderfeld; also see Aleksanderdorf.
- Alexanderdorf** (also Liebknechtsdorf), Caucasus, Georgia, T'bilisi, Didube. Three verst from T'bilisi on the left bank of the Kara River. #J 6. Founded in 1817/1818 allegedly by Wuerttembergers. Four hundred eighty meters above sea level. Evangelical; parish: Alexanderdorf. 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 apocalypse, Cloeter. Evangelical; parish: Pyatigorsk; possibly also Separatist. Between 1922 and 1927, the daughter colonies of Brunntal 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.
- Alexanderdorf** (also Alexanderhof, also Alexandrovka), Don, Donets'k, Bachmut (Memrik), Golitsinovka, Selidovo. #B 5. Founded in 1885 or 1888 by Molochna residents. Mennonite; parish: Memrik. Village with farm holdings half their size (*Halbwirtschaftsdorf*); each farm had 30 dessi. Acreage: 1,802 dessi. Population: 170 in 1913; 311 in 1914; 311 in 1918; 118 in 1926; 240 in 1941. Also see Aleksanderdorf; Alexanderhof; Alexandrovka.

Alexanderdorf (also No. 5, also Alexandrovka), Mykolayiv, Snigirovka. #H 6. Founded in 1910/1911 by families from Speyer and Steinberg both on the Bug River. Catholic; parish: Klosterdorf. Twenty-eight men were deported in 1937/1938 and 18 more men in 1941. Land was bought from the Russian estate owner Shansherevsky. Acreage: 400 dessi. Population: approximately 60 with seven farms in 1918; 235 with 42 farms or 59 families in 1941; 218 between 1941 and 1943. Also see No. 5; Aleksanderdorf; Alexandrovka.

Alexanderdorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental or Krasny-Kut. Northeast of Lysanderhöh. Founded in 1850 by 19 families from Schäfer, Schwed, Stahl on the Karaman River, Urbach, and other locations. Evangelical. It later became Alexanderhöh with the village of Höh. Also see Aleksanderdorf.

Alexanderdorf (also Granidub), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. East of Zwiahel. #C 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 157 or 334 in 1904; 334 in 1909. Also see Aleksanderdorf; Granidub.

Alexanderfeld (also Alexandrucl Bun), Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1908. Evangelical; parish: Albota. Acreage: 3,675 ha. Population: 696 in 1939. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Alexandrucl Bun.

Alexanderfeld, (also Leonovskoye), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #D 2. Founded in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 410 in 1905; 516 in 1918; 653 in 1926. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Leonovskoye.

Alexanderfeld, (also Alexandrodar), Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinnomyssk. Approximately 50 km southwest of Stavropol' on the Kuban River. #F 3. Founded in 1864. Mennonite Brethren. It was the Unterdorf of Wohldemfürst. Acreage: 1,965 or 2,000 dessi. Population: 950 in 1912; 464 in 1918; 756 approximately in 1926; 1,223 in 1926. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Alexandrodar.

Alexanderfeld (also Alexanderdorf), Caucasus, Kabardino-Balkariya. Near Nal'chik. Founded by Volga Germans in 1843. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Alexanderdorf.

Alexanderfeld, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk (Tempelhof.) A few kilometers northeast of Pyatigorsk. Mennonite. Also see Aleksanderfeld.

Alexanderfeld, Dnipropetrovs'k, Slavyanoserbsk. Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Population: 100 approximately in 1905. Also see Aleksanderfeld.

Alexanderfeld (also Alexandergrad, also Alexandrograd), Don, Donets'k, Andre(y)ev, Dibrovka, possibly Yanisol. #A 6. Founded in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal, also Mennonite. Post offices: Gavrillovka and Malo-Mikhailovka. Acreage: 1,807 dessi. Population: 294 in 1905; 290 in 1911; 290 in 1912; 366 in 1918; 284 in 1919; 366 in 1926. Planer daughter colony. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Alexandergrad; Alexandrograd.

Alexanderfeld (also Masayevskaya Kolonka), Don, Rostov, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. #D 4. Founded in 1900. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. Population: 140 in 1918; 179 in 1926; 242 in 1941. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Masayevskaya Kolonka.

Alexanderfeld, (also Alexeyevka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Yefrem-Stepan. Approximately 30 km southeast of Millerovo. #G 2. Founded in 1908. Catholic; parish: Rynovka, also Evangelical. Acreage: 600 dessi. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Alexeyevka.

Alexanderfeld, (also Patrikeyevskaya), Don, Taganrog. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 42 in 1904. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Patrikeyevskaya.

Alexanderfeld, Don, Taganrog, Sovietinsko(y)e. Northeast of Taganrog. Evangelical. Also see Aleksanderfeld.

Alexanderfeld, (also Mayorsky), Mariupol. Approximately 10 km east of Mariupol. #C 9. Founded in 1868 by Berdyans'k Swabians. Separatist; parishes: Ostheim and Taganrog. Acreage: 700 dessi. Population: 40 approximately in 1905; 60 in 1919. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Mayorsky.

Alexanderfeld, (also No. 1, also Alexandrovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. Founded in 1872. Mennonite; parishes: Nikolaielfeld and Orlov. Everyday language: High German, Danziger Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1919, 0 people were murdered by Makhno's gang. Died of starvation: 2 people in 1921/1922 and 13 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 49 people; 47 of them were men. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,317 dessi. or 1,430 ha. in 1918; 97 farms. Population: 239 in 1905; 259 in 1910; 202 in 1911; 220 in 1913; 207 or 260 in 1914; 207 in 1919; 260 in 1918; 368 in 1926; 509 in 1941; 555 or 69 families, i.e., 50 percent, without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 1; Aleksanderfeld; Alexandrovka.

Alexanderfeld, (also Krasna, possibly also Neu-Josefstal), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. #E 6. Founded in 1870. Catholic; parish: Blumenfeld. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1870 it was possibly this village that asked to be named Neu-Josefstal. Acreage: 2,090 dessi. Population: 480 in 1905; 495 in 1911; 545 in 1914; 545 in 1918; 673 in 1919; 574 in 1926; 849 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Krasna; Neu-Josefstal?

Alexanderfeld, (also No. 1, also Adamovka, also Berezanka, also Suvorov, also Suvorovo, also Tiligulo-Berezanka), Mykolayiv, Vostiesensk, Tiligulo-Berezan. #E 6. Founded in 1866. Suvorov [*see Berezan*] was given its new name in 1914, Tiligulo-Berezan in 1923, and Adamovka in 1966. Evangelical; parish: Worms. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, retirement home for farmers in the

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; Suvorov; Suvorovo; Tiligulo-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 Suvorovo), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Founded in 1866 by families from the Großliebental district. Evangelical and Catholic. Acreage: 897 dessi.. Population: 224 in 1904; 165 in 1911; 315 in 1914; 315 in 1918; 250 in 1919; 248 in 1926; 459 in 1943. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Alexandrovka-Khutor; Kursakova; Kusakovo I; Suvorovo.

Alexanderfeld, Odessa, Taraz-Shevchenko. On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Founded in 1866 by families from the Großliebental district. Catholic. Also see Aleksanderfeld.

Alexanderfeld, (also Grishkovka, also Grushkovka), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908. Mennonite-Baptist; parish: Markovka (1909-1932.) Kolkhoz by the name of Lenin. Seed kolkhoz, cattle kolkhoz, alphabetization location of peoples' names to give residents an opportunity to learn how to read and write, reading room, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 299 in 1926; 341 possibly in 1928 with 60 farms; 1,376 in 1980 with 378 farms; 1,568 in 1987 with 423 farms. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Grishkovka; Grushkovka.

Alexanderfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) East of Fedorovka. Outside the Volga Republic. #H 3. Evangelical. Also see Aleksanderfeld.

Alexanderfeld, (also Aleshka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Southeast of Mariental. #E 4. Catholic. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Aleshka.

Alexanderfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol'. Founded in 1858/1859. Evangelical; parish: Eugenfeld. Acreage: 2,946 dessi.. Population: 324 in 1864; 491 in 1905; 416 in 1911; 424 in 1914; 424 in 1918; 560 in 1919; 664 in 1926. Prischib daughter colony. Also see Aleksanderfeld.

Alexandergrad, Don, see Alexanderfeld; also see Aleksandergrad.

Alexanderheim, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd. #F 4. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Aleksanderheim.

Alexanderheim, (also Kruglenkoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908 by Volga Germans east of GNR Halbstadt. Evangelical, possibly also Catholic. Kolkhoz by the name of Moscow. Population: 240 in 1926; 309 possibly in 1928 with 63 farms. Ceased to exist. Also see Aleksanderheim; Kruglenkoye.

Alexanderheim, (also Alexandrovka), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna.) Founded in 1860/1861. Catholic; parish: Kostheim. Acreage: 1,985 dessi. crown land. Population: 390 in 1910; 390 in 1911; 576 in 1914; 454 in 1919; 576 in 1918; 368 in 1926. Also see Aleksanderheim; Alexandovka.

Alexanderhilf (also Rosenberg, also Zalke), Caucasus, Georgia, T'bilisi, Galka. #J 6. Allegedly 1,900 m above sea level. Founded in 1858 or 1860 by 23 families from Elisabeththal, which was once their grazing land. Very remote mountain village. Evangelical; parish: Alexanderhilf. Cooperative or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Dairy kolkhoz. Its residents made their living mainly by selling cheese. School with two teachers. Acreage: 1,500 dessi.. Population: 201 in 1869; 485 in 1900; 604 Germans in 1908; approximately 650 in 1913 with 32 farms; 800 in 1914; 800 in 1926. Also see Aleksanderhilf; Rosenberg; Zalke.

Alexanderhilf (also Alexeyevka, also Dobro-Alexandrovka), Odessa, Großliebental. Founded in 1805 by 36 Wuerttemberg families, 21 Hungarian Palatines, 3 from the Palatinate, and 3 from Alsace. Evangelical. Cooperative or cooperative store, dairy kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Between 1805 and 1806, all except a few families perished. Between 1807 and 1817, and again in 1825 the farms were settled. In 1817: 17 families arrived from: Wuerttemberg 12, Nassau 2, and one each from Hamburg, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Moravia. Birthplace of the German Russian researcher Dr. Karl Stumpp (12 May 1896-20 January 1982.) Acreage: 3,043 dessi. in 1859 and 99 houses; 3,067 dessi. and 62 farms on 3,740 dessi.; 3,008 ha after 1920/1921. Population: 964 in 1858; 901 in 1905; 873 approximately in 1905; 901 in 1905; 807 in 1910; 841 in 1911; 930 or 984 in 1914; 930 with 126 farms in 1918; 1,009 in 1919; 1,006 in 1926; 1,370 people or 340 families on 203 farms in 1944. Also see 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.

Alexanderhöh (also Uralsk), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöh. #E 3. Founded in 1860/1861. Evangelical; parish: Weizenfeld. Cooperative or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 204 in 1857; 1,140 in 1897; 1,742 in 1905; 1,819 possibly in 1905; 1,930 in 1912; 1,286 in 1926. Also see Aleksanderhöh; Uralsk.

Alexander-Kolonie (also Alexandrovka), Novgorod, Troitskaya. Approximately 50 km northeast of Novgorod. #G 4. Founded in 1836 by families from Ishora, Kipen, Neu-Saratovka, and Strelna. Evangelical; parish: Novgorod. Population: 239 in 1848; 500 in 1905; 630 in 1926. Also see Aleksander-Kolonie; Alexandrovka; Kolonie, Aleksander-; Kolonie, Alexander-.

Alexander-Kolonie, (also Alexandrovka, also Rosa Luxemburg), Petersburg, Peterhof. #C 2. Founded in 1834 by families from Neu-Saratovka. Evangelical; parish: Peterhof. Population: 64 in 1848; 70 in 1857; 179 in 1904; 75 in 1926. Also see Aleksander-Kolonie; Alexandrovka; Kolonie, Aleksander-; Kolonie, Alexander-; Rosa Luxemburg.

Alexanderkron (also Verbovka), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol'. 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 Aleksanderkron; Verbovka.

Alexanderkron (also Krukov), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof.) Founded approximately in 1875 or possibly as early as 1855 by families from Khortitza and Molochna. Mennonite and Evangelical. Also see Aleksanderkron; Krukov.

Alexanderkrone, (also No. 17, also Lugovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov. #J 4. Founded in 1883. Mennonite; parishes: 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 1921/1922, and 8 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 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; Aleksanderkrone; Lugovka.

Alexanderkrone, Omsk, Gorsko(y)e. #C 2. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. Founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Also see Aleksanderkrone.

Alexanderkrone (also Ku(s)ak), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (GNR Halbstadt.) #K 3. Founded in 1908. Mennonite; parish: Kleefeld (1909-1932) and Shumanovka-Kleefeld, also Evangelical. Originally perhaps a Mennonite village. Kolkhoz named Engels. Butter artel, seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, alphabetization location, reading room, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 296 in 1926; 298 possibly in 1928 with 54 farms; 1,276 in 1980 with 323 farms; 1,589 in 1987 with 386 farms. Also see Aleksanderkrone; Kus(s)ak.

Alexanderkrone, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (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 Aleksanderkrone.

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

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

Alexanderpol, Dnipropetrovs'k, 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, Kamyshevka, Zhelezny. #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, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha. Approximately 50 km north of Semipalatinsk. #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 Alexanderdorf; Alexandrovskaya.

Alexanderstraße, Omsk, Moskalenki. 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, Andre(y)evka. Between Dzhanikoy 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, (also Novo-Alexandrovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Grigor(y)evka. #G 5. Founded in 1871. Evangelical. Acreage: 2,180 dessi. Population: 400 in 1905; 302 in 1914; 302 in 1918; 348 in 1926. Also see Aleksandertal; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Alexandertal, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd. Between Vassilkovka and Grigor(y)evka. #G 5. Evangelical. Also see Aleksandertal.

Alexandertal, Dnipropetrovs'k, Shchorsk. Approximately 70 km west of Dnipropetrovs'k. #C 4. Population: 200 in 1918. Also see Aleksandertal.

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

Alexandertal, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Alexe(y)evka. Founded in 1908. Population: 200 in 1926. Also see Aleksandertal.

Alexandertal, (possibly also Littke-Khutor), Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', Alexandrovskaya. #C 8. Founded in 1872. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Acreage: 300 dessi. Population: 36 in 1911; 36 in 1914; 36 in 1918; 37 in 1919; 102 in 1941. Also see Aleksandertal; Littke-Khutor?

Alexandertal, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evsk, Fedorovka. Approximately 20 km south of Troitsk. #C 2. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 187 or 287 in 1926. Also see Aleksandertal.

Alexandertal, (also Yekaterinovka), Luhans'k (also Lugansk.) A few kilometers west of Luhans'k. #D 2. Also see Aleksandertal; Yekaterinovka.

Alexandertal, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1859 by Black Sea Germans from West Prussia under the influence of Claas Epp. Mennonite. Heart of the Mennonite district founded between 1 September 1859 and 1870. In 1913: 884 people from 182 families were part of the Alexandertal parish. Cooperative by the name of *Pakhari*. In 1880, founding of a junior high school (*Zentralschule*.) In 1913, 41 Mennonites, 8 Lutherans, 5 Brethren, and 1 Catholic family lived there. School with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 255 in 1913; 301 in 1926. Also see Aleksandertal.

Alexandertal, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Neu-Schilling; also see Aleksandertal.

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

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

Alexandertal, (also Zarevo-Alexandrovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1820. In 1820, 16 founders came from Graudenz and Stuhm, Prussia, and in 1821/1822, 4 families from Prussia. Mainly Mennonite; parish: Pordenau; also Evangelical. South of the village, on the Chukrak River, was a good quarry; to the east Stephan Kerber's seed company and tree nursery (as of 1848.) School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,435 dessi. in 1859 with 54 farms, or 1,695 dessi. with 21 farms on 1,365 dessi. and 10 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 307 in 1855 with 35 families on 21 farms; 307 in 1856; 341 in 1858; 341 in 1859; 362 in 1860; 382 in 1864; 378 in 1905; 319 in 1911; 400 in 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 50 km southwest of Nikopol'. Founded in 1867/1868. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Acreage: 880 dessi. Population: 270 Germans in 1911; 272 in 1918; 272 in 1919. Also see No. 5; Aleksandertal.

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

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

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

Alexanderwohl, (also Blagoslavennoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1821 by 22 families from Marienwerder, West Prussia; in 1823, 29 families and in 1824, 30. Mennonite; parish: Alexanderwohl. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 2,240 dessi. in 1859 with 48 houses, or 2,295 dessi. or 30 farms on 1,950 dessi. and 7 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 382 people or 37 families on 30 farms in 1855; 382 in 1856; 401 in 1858; 401 in 1859; 402 in 1860; 373 in 1864; 495 in 1905; 542 in 1911; 630 in 1913; 625 in 1914; 542 in 1915; 625 in 1918; 395 in 1919; 502 in 1926. Also see Aleksanderwohl; Blagoslavennoye.

Alexandreeni Noi, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noi; Aleksandreeny Noy; Noi, Aleksandreeni; Noi, Alexandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny; Noy, Alexandreeny.

Alexandreeny Noy, Bessarabia, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandreeni Noi; Aleksandreeny Noy; Alexandreeni Noi; Noi, Aleksandreeni; Noi, Alexandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny; Noy, Alexandreeny.

Alexandresti, Bessarabia, see Alexandrovka; 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.

Alexandronevsk, Mariupol', see Grunau; also see Aleksandronevsk; Aleksandronewsk; Alexandronewsk

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

Alexandronevsk, Mariupol', see Alexandronevsk; also see Aleksandronevsk; Aleksandronewsk.

Alexandronevsk, Slavgorod, see Alexandronevsk; also see Aleksandronevsk; Aleksandronewsk.

Alexandropol, Dnipropetrovs'k. Possibly founded in 1888. Possibly Mennonite. Population: 164 in 1919. Also see Aleksandropol.

Alexandropol, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol, see Neu-Hochstädt; also see Aleksandropol.

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

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

Alexandrov, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Population: 66 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrov; Aleksandrow; Alexandrow.

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

Alexandrov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. [verified] Southeast of Torchyn. Evangelical. At

the most, 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 percent Germans at the most. Also see Aleksandrov; Aleksandrow; Alexandrow.

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

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

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

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

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

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; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

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

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; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrovsk; Alexandrowka.

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; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

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

- Alexandrovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyi Rih , Pyatykhatky. Population: 230 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', see Blumenhof; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, see Herzenberg; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- 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; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka; Kumitzky; Kusmitsky; Kusnitzky; Neuland.
- Alexandrovka**, Don, see Saalfeld; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- 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; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, see Alexanderdorf; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Grishino, see Hermannstal; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka**, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', see Tiefenbrunn; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka**, Don, Donets'k, Yanisol, see Neuheim; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Omsk, see Koshkul; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- 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; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka; Tongonogov, Tonkonogovo.
- Alexandrovka**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Petropavlovsk, Trudovaya. #A 3. Founded in 1906. Mennonite. Population: 180 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka**, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Golbinsk. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 318 or possibly 749 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka**, Kharkiv, Poltava, Krasnograd; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka**, Luhans'k, Ivanovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka**, Mykolayiv, see Böhme-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka**, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Alexanderfeld; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka**, Mykolayiv, Snigirovka, see Alexanderdorf; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka**, Novgorod, see Alexander-Kolonie; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- 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; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- 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 Sibkray. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, butter artel, agricultural artel, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans (*Kreditkolchosa*), 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; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka; Kosh Kul.
- Alexandrovka**, Petersburg, see Alexander-Kolonie; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka**, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evka. #J 3. Evangelical. Population: 525 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.

Alexandrovka, (also possibly Sklyarovsky, also possibly Uchastok No. 2), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 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 ugol*), which originally was a special place for displaying icons in Russian farm houses, later a place for indoctrination (*krasnyy ugolok*) 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; Alexandrowka; 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 Peksandrou; 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', Derazhne. Northwest of Dubno. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: with Dombrovka, Mikhalovka, Pendik, and Yaminets: 88 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. 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 Rozhyshe. 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), Oleksandriya (also Alexandria.) West of Oleksandriya. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most, 25 German farms in 1927. Population: no more than 20 percent Germans in this village. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Rivne; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

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

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

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Nowy Dwor. North of Nowy Dwor. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Parish church. Germans were so-called Dutch, colonized Germans from Polesia. Acreage: at least 50 German farms in 1927. Population: with Kupichov: 270 in 1904. More than 80 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) evka, see Grünhoffental; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka..
- Alexandrovka I**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyiv (also Kiev, also Kiev), Radomyshl'. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 156 in 1904. Ceased to exist after 1914. Also see Aleksandrovka I; Aleksandrowka I; Alexandrowka I.
- Alexandrovka I-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: Rastatt. Also see Aleksandrovka I-Khutor; Aleksandrowka I-Chutor; Alexandrowka I-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka I-; Chutor, Alexandrowka I-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka I; Khutor, Alexandrovka I.
- Alexandrovka II**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kiev, Radomyshl'. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 63 in 1904. Ceased to exist after 1914. Also see Aleksandrovka II; Aleksandrowka II; Alexandrowka II.
- Alexandrovka II-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: Rastatt. Also see Aleksandrovka II-Khutor; Aleksandrowka II-Chutor; Alexandrowka II-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka II-; Chutor, Alexandrowka II-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka II; Khutor, Alexandrovka II.
- Alexandrovka III**, (also Alexandrovka-Khutor), Volhynia-Ukraine, Kiev, Radomyshl'. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 61 in 1904. Also see Aleksandrovka III; Aleksandrowka III; Alexandrowka III.
- Alexandrovka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrowka, Alt-; Alexandrowka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrowka; Alt-Alexandrowka.
- Alexandrovka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrowka, Alt-; Alexandrowka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrowka; Alt-Alexandrowka.
- Alexandrovka, Dobro-**, Odessa, see Dobro-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Alexandrowka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrovka; Dobro-Aleksandrowka; Dobro-Alexandrowka.
- Alexandrovka-Holendry**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov; also see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Aleksandrowka-Holendry; Alexandrowka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Aleksandrowka-; Holendry, Alexandrovka-; Holendry, Alexandrowka-.
- Alexandrovka-Khutor**, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. Evangelical. Also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Alexandrovka-Khutor**, Odessa, see Alexanderfeld; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Alexandrovka-Khutor**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka III; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Alexandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-**, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Alexandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Chutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Lubo-Alexandrovka-; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Lubo-Alexandrovka-; Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Alexandrowka-Chutor.
- Alexandrovka, Kievo-**, Odessa, see Kievo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Kievo-; Aleksandrowka, Kievo-; Alexandrowka, Kievo-; Kievo-Aleksandrovka; Kievo-Aleksandrowka; Kiewo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Lubo-**, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka, Lubo-; Alexandrowka, Lubo-; Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Alexandrowka.
- Alexandrovka-Markovich**, (also Markovich-Alexandrovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. German private school (as of 1935.) Population: 270 in 1904; 30 families with 40 students in 1938. Also see Aleksandrovka-Markovich; Aleksandrowka-Markowitsch; Alexandrowka-Markowitsch; Markovich-Aleksandrovka; Markovich-Alexandrovka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrovka; Markowitsch-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Aleksandrowka, Neu-; Alexandrowka, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovka; Neu-Aleksandrowka; Neu-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Bessarabia, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Caucasus, Armavir, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.

- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Fissaky, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Grigor(y)evka, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Don, Donets'k, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Don, Rostov, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Kirovograd, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Omsk, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Petersburg, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs'k, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zviahel, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Nowo; Alexandrowka-Nowo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Staraya-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin; see Staraya-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Staraya-; Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexandrowka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrovka; Staraja-Alexandrovka; Staraya-Aleksandrovka.
- Alexandrovka, Zarevo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Zarevo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Zarevo-; Aleksandrowka, Zarewo-; Alexandrowka, Zareow-; Zarevo-Aleksandrovka; Zarewo-Aleksandrovka; Zarewo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrov, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrov; also see Aleksandrov, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrov.
- Alexandrovo**, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Population: 69 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovo; Aleksandrowo; Alexandrowo.
- Alexandrovo**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k or Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Kovel'. No school (as of 1938.) Population: 12 families in 1938. Also see Aleksandrovo; Aleksandrowo; Alexandrowo.
- Alexandrovsk**, Caucasus, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovsk; Aleksandrowsk; Alexandrowsk.
- Alexandrovskaya**, Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya, see Alexanderdorf; also see Aleksandrovskaya; Aleksandrowskaja; Alexandrowskaja.
- Alexandrovskaya**, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk. Between Pyatigorsk and Groznyy. Also see Aleksandrovskaya; Aleksandrowskaja; Alexandrowskaja.

- Alexandrovsky**, Petersburg. Near Schlüsselburg Trakt. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Population: 100 in 1904. Also see Aleksandrovsky; Aleksandrowski; Alexandrowski.
- Alexandrovsky, Neu-**, Petersburg, see Neu-Alexandrovsky; also see Aleksandrovsky, Neu-; Aleksandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovsky; Neu-Aleksandrowski; Neu-Alexandrowski.
- Alexandrov-Yulianov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. #D 5. Also see Aleksandrov-Yulianov; Aleksandrow-Julianow; Alexandrow-Julianow; Julianow, Aleksandrow-; Julianow, Alexandrow; Yulianov, Aleksandrov-; Yulianov, Alexandrov-.
- Alexandrov**, Odessa, see Alexandrov; also see Aleksandrov; Aleksandrow.
- Alexandrov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrov; also see Aleksandrov; Aleksandrow.
- Alexandrowa, Nowo-**, Odessa, see Nowo-Alexandrowa; also see Aleksandrowa, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Nowo-; Alexandrowa, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrowa; Novo-Alexandrowa; Nowo-Aleksandrowa.
- Alexandrow-Julianow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrov-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; Aleksandrowka I-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka I-; Chutor, Alexandrowka I-; Khutor; Aleksandrovka I-; Khutor, Alexandrovka I-.
- Alexandrowka II**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka II; also see Aleksandrovka II; Aleksandrowka II.
- Alexandrowka II-Chutor**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka II-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka II-Khutor; Aleksandrowka II-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka II-; Chutor, Alexandrowka II-; Khutor; Aleksandrovka II-; Khutor, Alexandrovka II-.
- 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, Bachmut, Grishino, 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**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, or Omsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Petropavlovsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Bulayevo, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Kharkiv, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Luhans'k, 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, Kostopil', see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertse, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k or Kovel', see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Nowy Dwor, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Yeniseysk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y) evka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt- Aleksandrowka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrowka; Alt-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrowka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt- Aleksandrowka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrowka; Alt-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrowka-Chutor**, Mykolayiv, see Alexandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Alexandrowka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Alexandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Alexandrowka-Chutor**, Volynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Alexandrowka, Dobro-**, Odessa, see Dobro-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Alexandrovka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrovka; Dobro-Aleksandrowka; Dobro-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-**, Odessa, see Lubo-

- Alexandrowka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Alexandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Chutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Lubo-Alexandrowka-; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Lubo-Alexandrovka-; Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Alexandrowka-Chutor.
- Alexandrowka-Holendry**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrovka-Holendry; also see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Aleksandrowka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Aleksandrowka-; Holendry, Alexandrovka-; Holendry, Alexandrovka-.
- Alexandrowka, Kiewo-**, Odessa, see Kiewo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Kievo-; Aleksandrowka, Kiewo-; Alexandrovka, Kievo-; Kievo-Aleksandrovka; Kievo-Alexandrovka; Kiewo-Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka, Lubo-**, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka, Lubo-; Alexandrovka, Lubo-; Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrowka-Markowitsch**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrovka-Markovich; also see Aleksandrovka-Markovich; Aleksandrowka-Markowitsch; Markovich-Aleksandrovka; Markovich-Alexandrovka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrovka; Markowitsch-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrowka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Aleksandrowka, Neu-; Alexandrovka, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovka; Neu-Aleksandrovka; Neu-Alexandrovka.
- Alexandrowka, Nowo-**, Bessarabia, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka, Nowo-**, Caucasus, Armavir, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka, Nowo-**, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka, Nowo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka, Nowo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Fissaky, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka, Nowo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Grigor(y)evka, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka, Nowo-**, Don, Donets'k, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka, Nowo-**, Don, Rostov, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka, Nowo-**, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka, Nowo-**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka, Nowo-**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka, Nowo-**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka, Nowo-**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka, Nowo-**, Kirovograd, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka, Nowo-**, Omsk, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka, Nowo-**, Petersburg, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

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

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

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

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

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

Alexandrowka, Zarewo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Zarewo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Zarevo-; Aleksandrowka, Zarewo-; Alexandrovka, Zarevo-; Zarevo-Aleksandrovka; Zarevo-Alexandrovka; Zarewo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowo, Odessa, see Alexandrovo; also see Aleksandrovo; Aleksandrowo.

Alexandrowo, Volynia-Poland, see Alexandrovo; also see Aleksandrovo; Aleksandrowo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Alexashkino, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Aleksaschkino; Aleksashkino; Alexaschkino.

Alexe'evka, Bashkortostan, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe'evka, Caucasus, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe'evka, Don, Donets'k, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe'evka, Don, Rostov, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe'evka, Kyrgyzstan, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe'evka, Odessa, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe'evka, Omsk, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe'evka, Omsk, Krestinsk, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe'evka, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe'evka, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe'evka, Slavgorod, Znamenka, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe'evka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe'evka, Novo-, Crimea, see Novo-Alexe'evka; also see Alekse'evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Novo-; Alekseyevka, Novo-; Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Alekseyevka; Novo-Alexeyevka; Nowo-Aleksejewka; Nowo-Alexejewka.

Alexe'evka, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Alexe'evka; also see Alekse'evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Novo-; Alekseyevka, Novo-; Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Alekseyevka; Novo-Alexeyevka; Nowo-Aleksejewka; Nowo-Alexejewka.

Alexejewka, Bashkortostan, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexe'evka.

Alexejewka, Caucasus, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexe'evka.

Alexejewka, Don, Donets'k, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexe'evka.

Alexejewka, Don, Rostov, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexe'evka.

Alexejewka, Kyrgyzstan, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexe'evka.

Alexejewka, Odessa, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexe'evka.

Alexejewka, Omsk, Krestinsk, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexe'evka.

Alexejewka, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexe'evka.

Alexejewka, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexe'evka.

- Alexejewka**, Slavgorod, Znamenka, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexe'evka.
- Alexejewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexe'evka.
- Alexejewka, Novo-**, Crimea, see Novo-Alexejewka; also see Alekse'evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Novo-; Aleksejevka, Novo-; Alexe'evka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Aleksejevka; Novo-Alexe'evka; Novo-Alexeyevka; Novo-Aleksejewka.
- Alexejewka, Novo-**, Omsk, see Novo-Alexejewka; also see Alekse'evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Novo-; Aleksejevka, Novo-; Alexe'evka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Aleksejevka; Novo-Alexe'evka; Novo-Alexeyevka; Novo-Aleksejewka.
- Alexejfeld Schönau**, Slavgorod, see Alexeyfeld Schönau; also see Aleksejfeld Schönau; Aleksejfeld Schönau; Schönau, Aleksejfeld; Schönau, Aleksejfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alexeyfeld.
- Alexej Newskij**, Slavgorod, see Alexey Nevsky; also see Aleksej Newskij; Aleksej Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksej; Nevsky, Alexey; Newskij, Aleksej; Newskij, Alexej.
- Alexej Newskoi**, Slavgorod, see Alexey Nevskoy; also see Aleksej Newskoi; Aleksej Nevskoy; Nevskoy, Aleksej; Nevskoy, Alexey; Newskoi, Aleksej; Newskoi, Alexej.
- Alexejtal**, Mykolaiyv, see Alexeytal; also see Aleksejtal; Aleksejtal.
- Alexeyevka**, Bashkortostan, see Waldheim; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alexeyevka**, (also Gassan-Su, also Hassan-Su, also Kirovka), Caucasus, Azerbaijan (Kasakh), Alexe(y) evka. Ninety-six Km east of T'bilisi. #K 6. Founded between 1902 and 1906. Evangelical. Residents lived mainly from viniculture. Part of the wine grower kolkhoz by the name of *Konkordia*, child care learning center, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 100 dessi. community land; 98 or 350 dessi. Population: 260 in 1913 with 40 farms; 262 in 1914; 262 in 1926. Daughter colony, especially of Elisabeththal. Also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka; Gassan-Su; Hassan-Su; Kirovka.
- Alexeyevka**, Don, Donets'k, Dzerzhinsk, Santurinovka, Zhelezny. #C 4. Founded in 1890. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 540 dessi. Population: 76 in 1914; 76 in 1918; 118 in 1926. Also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alexeyevka**, Don, Rostov, see Alexanderfeld; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alexeyevka**, Kyrgyzstan, Chu River. Founded approximately in 1913 by people from the Talas Valley. Also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alexeyevka**, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf; also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alexeyevka**, Omsk. Approximately 100 km east of Omsk. Mennonite. Also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alexeyevka**, Omsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alexeyevka**, Omsk, Krestinsk. #G 2. Mennonite. Population: 11 in 1926. Also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alexeyevka**, Omsk, Lubinsk. #D 1. Mennonite. Population: 122 in 1926. Also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alexeyevka**, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. Seventy kilometers east of Slavgorod. On the south shore of Lake Kulunda. Founded in 1911 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: Sayachy. Population: 156 in 1926. Also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexe'evka; 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; Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka.
- Alexeyevka**, (also Slobodka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Alekse'evka; Aleksejewka; Aleksejevka; Alexe'evka; Alexejewka; Slobodka.
- Alexeyevka, Novo-**, Crimea, see Novo-Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Novo-; Aleksejevka, Novo-; Alexe'evka, Novo-; Alexejewka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Aleksejevka; Novo-Alexe'evka; Novo-Aleksejewka; Novo-Alexejewka.
- Alexeyevka, Novo-**, Omsk, see Novo-Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Novo-; Aleksejevka, Novo-; Alexe'evka, Novo-; Alexejewka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Aleksejevka; Novo-Alexe'evka; Novo-Aleksejewka; Novo-Alexejewka.
- Alexeyfeld**,
- Alexeyfeld Schönau**, (also Polevoye), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (GNR Halbstadt), Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, and Orlow.) #I 3. Founded in 1909. Mennonite-Baptist; parish: Reinfeld (1909-1932.) Kolkhoz named Thälmann. A large number today lives in Willebadessen. Population: 151 in 1926; 163 people and 35 farms possibly in 1928; 1,148 people or 304 families in 1980. Also see Aleksejfeld Schönau; Aleksejfeld Schönau; Alexejfeld Schönau; Polevoye; Schönau, Aleksejfeld; Schönau, Aleksejfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alexeyfeld.

- Alexey Nevsky**, Slavgorod, see Alexey-Nevskoy; also see Aleksey Nevsky; Aleksej Newskij; Alexej Newskij; Nevsky, Aleksey; Nevsky, Alexey; Newskij, Aleksej; Newskij, Alexej.
- Alexey-Nevskoy**, (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 Aleksej-Newskoi; Aleksey-Nevskoy; Alexej-Newskoi; Alexandronevsk; Alexey Nevsky; Nevskoy, Aleksey-; Nevskoy, Alexey-; Newskoi, Aleksej-; Newskoi, Alexej-.
- Alexeytal**, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Population: 125 in 1904. Also see Aleksejtal, Aleksejtal; Alexejtal.
- Aleynikov**, Caucasus, Georg(y)evsk. Northeast of Pyatigorsk. Population: 24 in 1926. Also see Aleynikow.
- Aleynikow**, Caucasus, see Aleynikov.
- Ali-Bai**, Crimea, see Ali-Bay; also see Bai, Ali-; Bay, Ali-.
- Ali-Bay**, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Ali-Bai; Bai, Ali-; Bay, Ali-.
- Ali, Dewlet-**, Crimea, see Devlet-Ali; also see Ali, Dewlet-; Dewlet-Ali.
- Ali, Dewlet-**, Crimea, see Dewlet-Ali; also see Ali, Dewlet-; Devlet-Ali.
- Aliessova**, Orenburg, see Alissovka; also see Aliessowa.
- Aliessowa**, Orenburg, see Aliessova.
- Alike, Dshaga**, Crimea, see Dshaga Alike; also see Alike, Dzhaga; Dzhaga Alike.
- Alike, Dzhaga**, Crimea, see Dzhaga Alike; also see Alike, Dshaga; Dshaga Alike.
- Alinovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yelenovka; also see Alinowka.
- Alinowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alinovka.
- Alisovka**, Bessarabia, see Halle; also see Alisowka.
- Alisovoe**, Orenburg, see Alisovoye; also see Alisowoje.
- Alisovoye**, Orenburg, see Alissovka; also see Alisovoe; Alisowoje.
- Alisowka**, Bessarabia, see Alisovka.
- Alisowoje**, Orenburg, see Alissovka; also see Alisovoe; Alisovoye.
- Alissovka**, (also Aliessova, also Alisovoye), Orenburg, Uran D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1894/1895 by 3 families from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 21 families in 1913; 208 in 1926. Also see Aliessova; Alisovoye; Alisowka.
- Alissovka**, Orenburg, see Alisovka.
- Alkalia**, Bessarabia, see Straßburg I.
- Alkaly**, Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Population: 35 in 1905.
- Allavar**, Caucasus, see Traubenberg; also see Allawar.
- Allawar**, Caucasus, see Allavar.
- Allenau**, Kaliningrad district, see Porechye.
- Alli, Dewlet-**, Crimea, see Devlet-Alli; also see Alli, Dewlet-; Dewlet-Alli.
- Alli, Dewlet-**, Crimea, see Devlet-Alli; also see Alli, Dewlet-; Devlet-Alli.
- Alschin**, Crimea, see Alshin.
- Alshin**, Crimea, see Alt-Schin; also see Alschin.
- Also-Gereben**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Unter-Rechendorf; also see Gereben, Also-.
- Also-Schönborn**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Unter-Schönborn; also see Schönborn, Also-.
- Altaj**, Crimea, see Altay.
- Alt-Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrowka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrowka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrowka; Alt-Alexandrowka.
- Alt-Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrowka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrowka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrowka; Alt-Alexandrowka.
- Alt-Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrowka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrowka, Alt-; Alt-Alexandrovka; Alt-Alexandrowka.
- Alt-Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrowka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrowka, Alt-; Alt-Alexandrovka; Alt-Alexandrowka.
- Alt-Alexandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. Public and German private school (as of 1935.) Population: 44 families with 32 students (as of 1938.) Also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrowka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrowka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrowka.
- Alt-Alexandrovka**, (also Chervonoarmiys'k), Volhynia-Ukraine. Between Zhytomyr and Zviahel. #D 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 303 in 1904; with Ludvikovka: 400 in 1905. Also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Chervonoarmiys'k.
- Alt-Alexandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrowka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrowka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrowka.
- Alt-Alexandrovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrowka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrowka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrowka.

- Alt-Anmental**, (also Belyary), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parishes: Johannestal and Worms. Acreage: 1,224 dessi. Population: 262 in 1905; 503 in 1911; 512 or 537 in 1914; 622 in 1919. Also see Annental, Alt-; Belyary.
- Alt-Antonovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. West of Luts'k. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Parish church. German private school (as of 1938.) 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 433 in 1904; 68 families with 96 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Alt-Antonowka; Antonovka, Alt-; Antonowka, Alt-.
- Alt-Antonovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Antonovka; also see Antonovka, Alt-; Antonowka, Alt-.
- Alt-Arcis**, (also No. 14), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1816. One hundred and twenty-eight [or 80] founding families: 70 from Wuerttemberg, 48 from Poland, 10 from Bessarabia and Prussia. Their ancestors, 48 families from the Black Forest, Wuerttemberg, 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-.
- Altay**, Crimea, see Alataj; also see Altaj.
- Alt-Bajant**, Crimea, see Alt-Bayant; also see Bajant, Alt-; Bayant, Alt-.
- Alt-Bajaut**, Crimea, see Alt-Bayaut; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Bayaut, Alt-.
- Alt-Bayant**, Crimea, see Alt-Bayaut; also see Alt-Bajant; Bajant, Alt-; Bayant, Alt-.
- Alt-Bayaut**, (also Alt-Bayant), Crimea, Simferopol' or Crimea, Feodosiya, Tabuldy. #D 3. Approximately 40 km south of Dzhankoy. Founded in 1898. Evangelical; parishes: Hochheim and Neusatz. Birthplace of the author Friedebert Fondis (1902-1944). Acreage: 1,745 dessi. Population: 55 in 1905; 93 in 1911; 93 in 1914; 93 in 1918. Also see Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayant; Bajaut, Alt-; Bayaut, Alt-.
- Alt-Berestovets'**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. West of Kostopil'. #H 5. Evangelical. Parish church. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Alt-Berestowiec; Berestovets', Alt-; Berestowiec, Alt-.
- Alt-Berestowiec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Berestovets'; also see Berestovets', Alt-; Berestowiec, Alt-.
- Alt-Blumenfeld**, Mariupol', Grunau. Catholic; parish: Eichwald. Also see Blumenfeld, Alt-.
- Alt-Brunnen**, (also Alte Brunnen), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 2. Evangelical. Also see Alte Brunnen; Brunnen, Alt-.
- Alt-Cholnica**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kholnica; also see Cholnica, Alt-; Kholnica, Alt-.
- Alt-Dabrova**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzyschk; also see Alt-Dabrowa; Dabrova, Alt-; Dabrowa, Alt-.
- Alt-Dabrova**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Holoby. Southwest of Holoby. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 percent Germans at the most. Also see Alt-Dabrowa; Dabrova, Alt-; Dabrowa, Alt-.
- Alt-Dabrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Alt-Dabrova; also see Dabrova, Alt-; Dabrowa, Alt-.
- Alt-Dabrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Alt-Dabrova; also see Dabrova, Alt-; Dabrowa, Alt-.
- Alt-Danzig**, (also Danzig), Kirovograd, Anienskaya. On the Suchakleya (Zudaklee), a tributary of the Inhul River. #G 0. Founded in 1786/1787 by 29 families. Fifty families from the Danzig area, who had moved to Kremenchuk via Riga, immigrated under Georg von Trappe; some went from here to Alt-Schwedendorf and Elisavetgrad. Only 19 of the original 29 families survived. In 1800, only 21 families remained because many had died. In 1803, 10 more families arrived from the Bitau district, Eastern Pomerania, and caused the village to flourish. Evangelical; parish: Elisabethgrad. With Neu-Danzig starting point for German Russian Baptists; on 12 January 1844, "a revival arose among us." Acreage: 1,635 dessi. and 58 houses in 1859. Population: 315 in 1825; 478 in 1858; 100 approximately in 1905; 350 in 1918; 350 in 1919. Also see Danzig; Danzig, Alt-.
- Alt-Dimitrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. #D 5. Also see Alt-Dimitrowka; Alt-Dmitrovka; Alt-Dmitrowka; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dimitrowka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.
- Alt-Dimitrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dimitrovka; also see Alt-Dmitrovka; Alt-Dmitrovka; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dimitrowka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.
- Alt-Dmitrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dimitrovka; also see Alt-Dimitrowka; Alt-Dmitrovka; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dimitrowka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.
- Alt-Dmitrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dimitrovka; also see Alt-Dimitrowka; Alt-Dimitrovka; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dimitrowka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.
- Alt-Dshankoj**, Crimea, see Alt-Dzhankoy; also see Dshankoj, Alt-; Dzhankoy, Alt-.
- Alt-Dubischtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dubishche; also see Dubischtsche, Alt-; Dubishche, Alt-.
- Alt-Dubishche**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. Northeast of Rozhyshche. #E 5. Evangelical. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Alt-Dubischtsche; Dubischtsche, Alt-; Dubishche, 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 1911; 138 in 1918; 141 in 1914. Also see Alt-Dshankoj; Dshankoj, 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, Akkermann. Founded in 1816. Two hundred and five [or 126] founding families: 105 from Wuerttemberg, 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; Emetovka, Alt-; Emetowka, Alt-.
- Alt-Emetowka**, Odessa, see Alt-Emetovka; also see Emetovka, Alt-; Emetowka, Alt-.
- Alt-Emilin**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. North of Rozhyshe. 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**, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Volodarsk. Approximately 50 km west of Slavgorod. #J 4. Founded in 1906 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: possibly Musdy-Kul.
- Altenau**, Mykolayiv, see Altonau.
- Altenau**, (also Altenau-Lider), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #H 3. Evangelical. Population: 57 in 1926. Also see Altenau-Lider.
- Altenau**, Zaporizhzhya, see Altonau.
- Altenau-Lider**, Volga Republic, see Altenau; also see Lider, Altenau-.
- Alt-Friedenfeld**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny-Kut. Southeast of Krasny-Kut. #F 5. Evangelical. Also see Friedenfeld, Alt-.
- Alt-Glafirowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. Northeast of Novograd. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 158 in 1904. Also see Alt-Glafirowka; Glafirowka, Alt-; Glafirowka, Alt-.
- Alt-Glafirowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Glafirowka; also see Glafirowka, Alt-; Glafirowka, Alt-.
- Alt-Gololobovka**, Volga Republic, see Dönhof; also see Alt-Gololobowka; Gololobovka, Alt-; Gololobowka, Alt-.
- Alt-Gololobowka**, Volga Republic, see Alt-Gololobovka; also see Gololobovka, Alt-; Gololobowka, Alt-.
- Alt-Helenovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. North of Rozhyshe. #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 Helenovka, Alt-; Helenowka, Alt-.
- Alt-Huta**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Huta, Alt-.
- Alt-Ivanchice**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Knihininek; also see Alt-Iwantschice; Ivanchice, Alt-; Iwantschice, Alt-.
- Alt-Iwantschice**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Ivanchice; also see Ivanchice, Alt-; Iwantschice, 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, Kostopil', 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-Kashary**, (also Koshary), Odessa, Kuchurgan (Rasdelnaya), Ponyatovka. Founded in 1888. Catholic. Acreage: 2,408 dessi. Population: 260 in 1914; 260 in 1919. Also see Alt-Kaschary; Kaschary, Alt-; Kashary, Alt-; Koshary.
- Alt-Kerleut**, Crimea, see Alt-Wasserreich; also see Kerleut, Alt-.
- Alt-Kholnica**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi; also see Alt-Cholnica; Cholnica, Alt-; Kholnica, Alt-.
- Alt-Koschary**, Odessa. See Koschary.
- Alt-Koschary**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Koshary; also see Koschary, Alt-; Koshary, Alt-.
- Alt-Koshary**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Stare Koshary; also see Alt-Koschary; Koschary, Alt-; Koshary, Alt-.
- Alt-Kozary**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Krylov; also see Kozary, Alt-.
- Alt-Krausendorf**, (also Staraya-Alexandrovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. East of Zwiahel. #C 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 421 in 1904. Also see Staraya-Alexandrovka; Krausendorf, 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-Ksiminets, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Ximinez; also see Ksiminets, Alt-; Ximinez, Alt-.

Alt-Kurgan, (also Alt-Kurhany), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil'. West of Kostopil'. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Population: 162 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Alt-Kurhany; Kurgan, Alt-.

Alt-Kurhany, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kurgan; also see Kurhany, Alt-.

Alt-Lesy, (also Staryye-Lesy), Crimea, Simferopol', Spat or Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 30 km northwest of Simferopol'. #C 4. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Former Tartar village. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,517 dessi. Population: approximately 15 in 1911; 17 in 1914; 17 in 1918; 118 in 1926. Also see Lesy, Alt-; Staryye-Lesy.

Alt-Lipowitz, (also Lipowiec), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsy. 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-Lischnia, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Lishnia; also see Lischnia, Alt-; Lishnia, Alt-.

Alt-Lishnia, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Alt-Lischnia; Lischnia, Alt-; Lishnia, Alt-.

Alt-Lubomirka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Oleksandriya. Northeast of Oleksandriya. #I 4. Baptist. Prayer house. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Lubomirka, Alt-.

Alt-Majorskoje, Odessa, see Alt-Mayorskoye; also see Alt-Maerskoe; Alt-Maerskoye; Alt-Mayorskoye; Maerskoe, Alt-; Maerskoye, Alt-; Majorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoye, 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-Mayorskoye; also see Alt-Maerskoe; Alt-Maerskoye; Alt-Majorskoje; Maerskoe, Alt-; Maerskoye, Alt-; Majorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoye, Alt-; Mayorskoye, Alt-.

Alt-Mayorskoye, Odessa, Sakhar(y)evka; also see Alt-Maerskoe; Alt-Maerskoye; Alt-Majorskoje; Alt-Mayorskoye; Maerskoe, Alt-; Maerskoye, Alt-; Majorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoye, Alt-; Mayorskoye, Alt-.

Alt-Montal, (also Kurganyy), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna.) Founded in 1805 by 50 families: 30 from

Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, and Prussian Poland, and 20 from Alsace and Baden arrived in 1809. Evangelical; parish: Prischib. Trade: cartwright (1), brickyard (1), carpenter shop (1.) Acreage: 2,050 dessi. and 39 houses in 1859, or 1,186 dessi., or 1,860 dessi. and 31 farms and six families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 132 in 1805; 357 people and 31 farms and 4 vacant lots in 1848; 424 in 1858; 424 in 1859; 408 in 1864; 175 in 1905; 199 in 1911; 215 in 1914; 215 in 1915; 215 in 1918; 424 in 1919; 535 in 1926. Also see Kurganyy; Montal, Alt-.

Alt-Musor, (also Alt-Masore, also Alt-Masur), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Holoby; also see Alt-Masore; Alt-Masur; Musor, Alt-.

Alt-Nassau, (also Strepetovka), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna.) Founded in 1804/1805 by 60 families, all from Prussian-Poland; they came from Nassau-Usingen between 1800 and 1802. Evangelical; parish: Prischib. In 1814: 20 families left and founded Neu-Nassau. Factories, trade: one brickyard, and several cartwright and carpenter shops. Acreage: 2,614 dessi. and 63 houses in 1859, or 2,666 dessi., or 2,400 dessi. and 40 farms in 1857. Population: 188 in 1804; 487 people or 29 farm holders and 15 yeomen with 86 families in 1848; 628 in 1858; 628 in 1859; 635 in 1864; 576 in 1905; 623 in 1911; 673 in 1914; 589 in 1915; 673 in 1918; 631 in 1919. Also see Nassau, Alt-; Strepetovka.

Alt-Olyka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka; also see Olyka, Alt-.

Altona, Mykolayiv, see Altonau.

Altona, Zaporizhzhya, see Altonau.

Altonau, (also No. 9, also Altenau, also Altona, also Kirov, also Prigorye), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also Orlow.) #J 3. Founded in 1873 or 1875 by residents from Altonau, Molochna. Mennonite; parish: Orlov. Everyday language: Danziger Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz with Tiede, 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 in 1905; 215 in 1910; 143 in 1911; 180 in 1913; 149 or 215 in 1914; 253 in 1918; 253 in 1919; 388 or 535 in 1926; 602 approximately in 1940; 587 between 1941 and 1943; 520 in 1942. One hundred twelve families or 85 percent without a head of household (as of 1942.) Also see No. 9; Altenau; Altona; Kirov; Prigorye.

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 Nogaïen 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-Oneschti, Bessarabia, see Alt-Oneshty; also see Oneschti, Alt-; Oneshty, Alt-.

Alt-Oneshty, (also Onesty-Vekhy), Bessarabia, Chisinau. Founded on leased land in 1885. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Acreage: 367 ha. Population: 170 in 1904; 351 in 1939. Also see Alt-Oneschti; Oneschti, Alt-; Oneshty, Alt-; OnesChisinauty-Vekhy.

Alt-Pavlovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandryia. West of Oleksandryia. Evangelical. Alt- and Neu Pavlovka appear to be one village. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Alt-Pawlowka; Pavlovka, Alt-; Pawlowka, Alt-.

Alt-Pavlovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne. #H 4. Also see Alt-Pawlowka; Pavlovka, Alt-; Pawlowka, Alt-.

Alt-Pawlowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandryia, see Alt-Pavlovka; also see Pavlovka, Alt-; Pawlowka, Alt-.

Alt-Podchereviche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Medwieze; also see Alt-Podtscherewitsche; Podchereviche, Alt-; Podtscherewitsche, Alt-.

Alt-Podtscherewitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Podchereviche; also see Podchereviche, Alt-; Podtscherewitsche, Alt-.

Alt-Polanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. North of Derazhne. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Alt-Polanowka; Polanovka, Alt-; Polanowka, Alt-.

Alt-Polanowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Polanovka; also see Polanovka, Alt-; Polanowka, Alt-.

Alt-Posttal, (also Malo-Yaroslavetz II, also Maul-Mic), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded on 6 September 1823 by 123 families. Evangelical; parishes: Tarutino in 1904 and Alt-Posttal in 1939. Founded in 1823 by 69 families chosen by lot from the residents of Wittenberg, Bessarabia. The colonists of Wittenberg had been granted a subdivision of their colony because the original land grant was too large and unwieldy to allow the land to be worked effectively. 5,139 dessi. and 105 houses in 1859, or 4,140 ha. Population: 889 in 1858; 1,559 in 1904; 1,300 in 1905; 1,564 in 1939. Also see Malu-Yaroslavetz II; Maul-Mic; Posttal, Alt-.

Alt-Rokinie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. South of Rozhyshe. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. Parish church. German private school (as of 1935.) 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: including Serniki: 44 families with 32 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Rokinie, Alt-.

Alt-Rosengart, Zaporizhzhya, see Rosengart.

Alt-Rotovka, Don, Taganrog, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. North of Taganrog. #C 4. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. A large chicken, sheep and hog farm. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,000 dessi. Population: 450 approximately in 1905; 600 in 1918; 533 in 1926; 571 in 1941. Also see Alt-Rotowka; Rotovka, Alt-; Rotowka, Alt-.

Alt-Rotowka, Don, see Alt-Rotovka; also see Rotovka, Alt-; Rotowka, Alt-.

Alt-Rudnja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Rudnya; also see Rudnja, Alt-; Rudnya, Alt-.

Alt-Rudnya, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Also see Alt-Rudnja; Rudnja, Alt-; Rudnya, Alt-.

Alt-Schin, (also Alchin, also Alshin), Crimea, Dzhankoy. #E 2 or possibly F 2. Founded in 1882. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 175 in 1918. Also see Alchin; Alshin; Schin, Alt-.

Alt-Schirin-Deutsch, Crimea, see Alt-Shirin-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Alt-Schirin-; Deutsch, Alt-Shirin-; Schirin-Deutsch, Alt-; Shirin-Deutsch, Alt-.

Alt-Scholtoi, Bessarabia, see Alt-Sholtoy; also see Scholtoi, Alt-; Sholtoy, Alt-.

Alt-Schwedendorf, (also Gammalsvenskby, also Kidaste, also Reni, also Staro-Svedskoye), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Schwedenkolonie) #K 6. Founded on 1 May 1782 by 30 families. On 20 August 1781, they had moved from the villages of Rõicks, 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-Schwedendorf. 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-Serby, (also Staryye-Serby), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. North of Zwiahel. #C 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 261 in 1904. Also see Serby, Alt-; Staryye-Serby.

Alt-Shirin-Deutsch, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay (Ak-Scheich.) Approximately 20 km east of Dzhankoy. #E 2. Founded in 1890. Mennonite and Evangelical. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 75 in 1918; 81 in 1919; 41 in 1926. Also see Alt-Schirin-Deutsch; Deutsch, Alt-Schirin-; Deutsch, Alt-Shirin-; Schirin-Deutsch, Alt-; Shirin-Deutsch, Alt-.

Alt-Sholtoy, Bessarabia, Belz. Founded on leased land in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Acreage: 420 ha. Population: 241 in 1904; 286 in 1939. Also see Alt-Scholtoi; Sholtoi, Alt-; Sholtoy, Alt-.

Alt-Stav, (also Starostav), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka; also see Alt-Staw; Starostav; Stav, Alt-; Staw, Alt-.

Alt-Staw, 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-Swojtschowka?; Svoychovka?, Alt-; Swojtschowka?, Alt-.

Alt-Swojtschowka?, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Svoychovka?; also see Svoychovka?, Alt-; Swojtschowka?, Alt-.

Alt-Valerianovka, (also Styrkolonie), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Southeast of Rozhyshe. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Alt-Valerianowka; Styrkolonie; Valerianovka, Alt-; Valerianowka, Alt-.

Alt-Valerianowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Valerianovka; also see Valerianovka, Alt-; Valerianowka, 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-Viktorowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Viktorovka; also see Viktorovka, Alt-; Viktorowka, Alt-.

Alt-Vorchin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica. Northwest of Vladimir. #A 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 155 in 1904. Fifty to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Alt-Wortschin; Vorchin, Alt-; Wortschin, Alt-.

Alt-Warenburg, Volga Republic, see Warenburg; also see Warenburg, Alt-.

Alt-Wasserreich, (also Alt-Kerleut), Crimea, Feodosiya, Andre(y)evka. Between Dzhankoy and Feodosiya on the railroad. #E 3. Founded in 1883. Separatist; parish: Schönbrunn, and also Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 52 in 1914; 52 in 1918; 10 in 1919; 35 in 1926. Also see Alt-Kerleut; Wasserreich, Alt-.

Alt-Weimar, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. #E 8. Founded in 1860/1861 southwest of Pallasovka on reasonably priced crown land. Evangelical; parish: Weimar. Eight thousand four hundred forty-one baptized members possibly belonged to the Weimar parish founded in 1876 (as of 1905.) Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, reading room, traveling library (as of 1926.) Birthplace of archeologist Paul Rau (1897-1930.) Population: 654 in 1897; 1,170 in 1904; 1,205 possibly in 1905; 1,356 in 1912; 1,090 in 1926. Also see Weimar, Alt-.

Alt Weynothen, Kaliningrad district, see Oktyabrs'koye; also see Weynothen, Alt-.

Alt-Wortschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Vorchin; also see Vorchin, Alt-; Wortschin, Alt-.

Alt-Ximinez, Volhynia-Poland, see Krzemieniec I; also see Alt-Ksiminets; Ksiminets, Alt-; Ximinez, Alt-.

Alt-Yakshibay, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tyurmeni. Population: 54 in 1926. Also see Alt-Jakschibaj; Jakschibaj, Alt-; Yakshibay, Alt-.

Alt-Yakubovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Alt-Jakubowka; Jakubowka, Alt-; Yakubovka, Alt-.

Alt-Zalesie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; also see Zalesie, Alt-.

Alt-Zapust, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn, Rozhyshe. Northeast of Torchyn. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. 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-Zukow; Zukov, Alt-; Zukow, Alt-.

Alt-Zukow, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Zukow; also see Zukov, Alt-; Zukow, Alt-.

Alt-Zürich, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. On the border to canton Marxstadt on the Bolshoy Kushum River. #H 2. Evangelical. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 478 in 1926. Also see Zürich, Alt-.

Amalianovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Amalien; also see Amalianowka.

Amalianowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Amalianovka.

Amalien, (also Amalianovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 260 in 1904. Also see Amalianovka.

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

Aman-Khutor, (also Amanov), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Catholic. Population: 12 in 1859. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Aman-Chutor; Amanov; Chutor, Aman-; Khutor, Aman-.

Amanov, Zaporizhzhya, see Aman-Khutor; also see Amanow.

Amanow, Zaporizhzhya, see Amanov.

Amara, Bessarabia, see Tamurka.

Amboni-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Amboni-Khutor; also see Chutor, Amboni-; Khutor, Amboni-.

Amboni-Khutor, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Varvarovka; also see Amboni-Chutor; Chutor, Amboni-; Khutor, Amboni-.

Amborovo, Odessa, see Lichtenfeld; also see Amborowo.

Amborowo, Odessa, see Amborovo.

Ambrose, Odessa, see Lichtenfeld.

Ambrosevo, Odessa, see Ambrosyevo; also see Ambrosjowo.

Ambrosjowo, Odessa, see Ambrosyevo; also see Ambrosevo.

Ambrosyevo, Odessa, see Lichtenfeld; also see Ambrosevo; Ambrosjowo.

Amelin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne-, Tuchyn. North of Tuchyn. #J 4. The southern Amalin. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Parish church. At most, 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 439 in 1904 (the number may be that of Amelyn); 48 families with 60 students in 1938 (the number may be that of Amelyn). More than 80 percent Germans.

Amelyn, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. North of Tuchyn. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. The northern Amelin. Acreage: at the most, 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 439 in 1904, or number for Amelin; 48 families with 60 students in 1938, or number for Amelin. More than 80 percent Germans in this village.

Amerika, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Shemono(y)evka. #G 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Population: 109 in 1926.

Amerika, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Solutukha. 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.

Amirtal, Bashkortostan, Sterlitamak, Kalkash. Population: 19 in 1926.

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: Neusatz. Population: 63 in 1904; 96 in 1926. Also see Anaka-Eli; Anakoj-Ely; Ely, Anakoj; Ely, Anakoy-.

Ananevka, Slavgorod, see Ananyevka; also see Ananjewka.

Ananjewka, Slavgorod, see Ananyevka; also see Ananevka.

Ananyevka, Slavgorod, Klyuchi (Kulanda.) One hundred ten kilometers southeast of Slavgorod on Lake Kuchuk. #I 4. Founded in 1912 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: Pazhnya, and Mennonite-Baptist. Approximately in 1926, the village was quite impoverished because of its poor soil. Sovkhoz named Anan(y)evka. Very modern butter factory, cooperative and/or cooperative store, seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) In 1937/1938 all German men except 16 were arrested here. Acreage: 250 farms. Population: 156 in 1926; 857 or 848 Germans or possibly all were Germans on 250 farm holdings in 1988. Also see Ananevka; Ananjewka.

Anastasevka, Kazakhstan, see Anastasyevka; also see Anastasjewka.

Anastasievka, Odessa, Kuchurgan, (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or railway station. Also see Anastasiewka.

Anastasiewka, Odessa, see Anastasievka.

Anastasjewka, Kazakhstan, see Anastasyevka; also see Anastasevka.

Anastasyevka, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. #J 4. Possibly Mennonite. Population: 92 in 1926. Also see Anastasevka; Anastasjewka.

Anatolia, (also Pereparov-Anatolia), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov. Northeast of Charukov. #D 4. Founded on leased land by families from Swabia. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Population: 108 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Pereparov-Anatolia.

Anatolia, Pereparov-, Volhynia-Poland, see Pereparov-Anatolia; also see Anatolia, Pereparow-; Pereparow-Anatolia.

Anatolia, Pereparow-, Volhynia-Poland, see Pereparow-Anatolia; also see Anatolia, Pereparov-; Pereparov-Anatolia.

Anchekrak, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Antschekrak.

Andersberg?, Zaporizhzhya, see Andreburg.

Andersdorf, (also Vassilyevka), Odessa, Yanovka. Catholic. Also see Vassil(y)evka.

Andreasfeld, (also Andreyevka), 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.

Andreasfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Natal(y)ev. Founded in 1863 or 1870. Mennonite; parish: Einlage. Acreage: 925 dessi. Population: 60 in 1913; 49 in 1914; 49 in 1918; 108 in 1919. Also see Andrepol; Andreyevka.

Andreburg, 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;

257 in 1919. Daughter colony. Also see Andersberg?.

Andreeni, Bessarabia, Akkerman, see Andreyevka.

Andreeni, Bessarabia, Bender, see Andreeny

Andreeny, Bessarabia, Akkerman, see Andreyevka, also see Andreeni

Andre'ev, Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernyakhiv, see Andreyev; also see Andrejew.

Andre'ev, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kiev, see Andreyev; also see Andrejew

Andre'evka, Bessarabia, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.

Andre'evka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.

Andre'evka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malychevsk, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.

Andre'evka, Kyrgyzstan, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.

Andre'evka, Mykolayiv, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.

Andre'evka, Odessa, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.

Andre'evka, Omsk, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.

Andre'evka, Slavgorod, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.

Andre'evka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.

Andre'evka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.

Andre'evka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernyakhiv, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.

Andre'evka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.

Andre'evka, Zaporizhzhya, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.

Andre'evka, Emilchinskaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka Emilchinskaya; also see Andrejewka Emiltschinskaja; Emilchinskaya, Andre'evka; Emilchinskaya, Andreyevka; Emiltschinskaja, Andrejewka.

Andre'evka-Khutor, Bashkortostan, see Andreyevka-Khutor; also see Andrejewka-Chutor; Chutor, Andrejewka-; Khutor, Andre'evka; Khutor, Andreyevka.

Andre'evka-Khutor, Chernihiv, see Andreyevka-Khutor; also see Andrejewka-Chutor; Chutor, Andrejewka-; Khutor, Andre'evka; Khutor, Andreyevka.

Andre'evka, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Andre'evka; also see Andrejewka, Neu-; Andreyevka, Neu-; Neu-Andrejewka; Neu-Andreyevka.

Andre'evka, Novo-, Saratov, see Novo-Andre'evka; also see Andrejewka, Novo-; Andreyevka, Novo-; Novo-Andrejewka; Novo-Andreyevka.

Andre'evka Sushchanskaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka Sushchanskaya; also see Andrejewka Suschtschanskaja; Suschtschanskaja, Andrejewka; Sushchanskaya, Andre'evka; Sushchanskaya, Andreyevka.

Andre'evka I, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka I; also see Andrejewka I.

Andre'evka II, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka II; also see Andrejewka II.

Andre'evsk-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Andre'evsk-Khutor; also see Andrejewsk-Chutor; Chutor, Andrejewsk-; Khutor, Andre'evsk-; Khutor, Andreyevsk-.

Andre'evsky, Kazakhstan, see Andreyevsky; also see Andrejewski.

Andre'evsky, Orenburg, see Andreyevsky; also see Andrejewski.

Andrejaschewka, Nowo-, Odessa, see Nowo-Andrejaschewka; also see Andreyashevka, Novo-; Novo-Andreyashevka.

Andrejew, Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernyakhiv, see Andreyev; also see Andre'ev.

Andrejew, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kiev, see Andreyev; also see Andre'ev.

Andrejewka, Bessarabia, Akkerman, see Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka.

Andrejewka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka.

Andrejewka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, see Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka.

Andrejewka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malychevsk, see Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka.

Andrejewka, Kyrgyzstan, see Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka.

Andrejewka, Mykolayiv, see Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka.

Andrejewka, Odessa, see Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka.

Andrejewka, Omsk, see Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka.

Andrejewka, Slavgorod, see Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka.

Andrejewka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka.

Andrejewka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka.

Andrejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernyakhiv, see Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka.

Andrejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka.

Andrejewka, Zaporizhzhya, see Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka.

Andrejewka-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Andreyevka-Khutor; also see Andre'evka-Khutor; Chutor, Andrejewka-; Khutor, Andre'evka-; Khutor, Andreyevka.

Andrejewka-Chutor, Chernihiv, see Andreyevka-Khutor; also see Andre'evka-Khutor; Chutor, Andrejewka-; Khutor, Andre'evka-; Khutor, Andreyevka-.

- Andrejewka Emiltschinskaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka Emilchinskaya; also see Andre'evka Emilchinskaya; Emilchinskaya, Andre'evka; Emilchinskaya, Andreyevka; Emiltschinskaja, Andrejewka.
- Andrejewka, Neu-**, Don, see Neu-Andrejewka; also see Andre'evka, Neu-; Andreyevka, Neu-; Neu-Andre'evka; Neu-Andreyevka.
- Andrejewka, Nowo-**, Saratov, see Nowo-Andrejewka; also see Andre'evka, Novo-; Andreyevka, Novo-; Novo-Andre'evka; Novo-Andreyevka.
- Andrejewka Suschtschanskaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine; see Andreyevka Sushchanskaya; also see Andre'evka Sushchanskaya; Suschtschanskaja Andrejewka; Sushchanskaya, Andre'evka; Sushchanskaya, Andreyevka.
- Andrejewka I**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka I; also see Andre'evka I.
- Andrejewka II**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka II; also see Andre'evka II.
- Andrejewsk-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Andreyevsk-Khutor; also see Andre'evsk-Khutor; Chutor, Andrejewsk-; Khutor, Andre'evsk-; Khutor, Andreyevsk-.
- Andrejewski**, Kazakhstan, see Andreyevsky; also see Andre'evsky.
- Andrejewski**, Orenburg, see Andreyevsky; also see Andre'evsky.
- Andrepol**, Zaporizhzhya, see Andreasfeld.
- Andres-Chutor**, Odessa, see Andres-Khutor; also see Chutor, Andres-; Khutor, Andres-.
- Andres-Khutor**, Odessa, also see Andres-Chutor; Chutor, Andres-; Khutor, Andres-.
- Andreyashevka, Novo-**, Odessa, see Novo-Andreyashevka; also see Andrejaschewka, Nowo-; Nowo-Andrejaschewka.
- Andreyev**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernyakhiv. North of Zhytomyr. Near Styrtu. #E 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 500 in 1905. Also see Andre'ev; Andrejew.
- Andreyev**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyviv, Radomyshl'. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 165 in 1904. Ceased to exist after 1914. Also see Andre'ev; Andrejew.
- Andreyevka**, (also Andreeni), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1892. Evangelical; parishes: Eigenheim (as of 1905) and Andreyevka (as of 1939.) Acreage: 2,000 ha. Population: 252 in 1905; 415 in 1939. Also see Andre'evka; Andrejewka; Andreeni.
- Andreyevka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Danielsfeld-Khutor; also see Andre'evka; Andrejewka.
- Andreyevka**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, see Andreasfeld; also see Andre'evka; Andrejewka.
- Andreyevka**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malychevsk. Soviet seat, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 437 in 1926. Also see Andre'evka; Andrejewka.
- Andreyevka**, Kyrgyzstan, see Gnadental; also see Andre'evka; Andrejewka.
- Andreyevka**, Mykolayiv. Population: 29 in 1919. Also see Andre'evka; Andrejewka.
- Andreyevka**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. On the Bolschoy-Kuyalnik River. Population: 242 in 1926. Also see Andre'evka; Andrejewka.
- Andreyevka**, Omsk, possibly Odessa. #E 2. Mennonite. Also see Andre'evka; Andrejewka.
- Andreyevka**, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. [verified] Approximately 80 km east of Slavgorod. #I 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Possibly a Russian village. Population: 256 in 1926. Ceased to exist. Also see Andre'evka; Andrejewka.
- Andreyevka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov; also see Andre'evka; Andrejewka.
- Andreyevka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Tuchyn; also see Andre'evka; Andrejewka.
- Andreyevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernyakhiv. A few kilometers north of Zhytomyr. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 279 in 1905. Also see Andre'evka; Andrejewka.
- Andreyevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. #E 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 160 in 1904. Also see Andre'evka; Andrejewka.
- Andreyevka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Andreasfeld; also see Andre'evka; Andrejewka.
- Andreyevka Emilchinskaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka I; also see Andre'evka Emilchinskaya; Andrejewka Emiltschinskaja; Emilchinskaya, Andre'evka; Emilchinskaya, Andreyevka; Emiltschinskaja, Andrejewka.
- Andreyevka-Khutor**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Aleshevo (Yasykovo.) Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Andre'evka-Khutor; Andrejewka-Chutor; Chutor, Andrejewka; Khutor, Andre'evka-; Khutor, Andreyevka-.
- Andreyevka-Khutor**, Chernihiv. Evangelical; parish: Bilovizh. Population: 40 in 1905. Also see Andre'evka-Khutor; Andrejewka-Chutor; Chutor, Andrejewka; Khutor, Andre'evka-; Khutor, Andreyevka-.
- Andreyevka, Neu-**, Don, see Neu-Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka, Neu-; Andrejewka, Neu-; Neu-Andre'evka-; Neu-Andrejewka.
- Andreyevka, Novo-**, Saratov, see Novo-Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka, Novo-; Andrejewka, Nowo-; Novo-Andre'evka; Nowo-Andrejewka.
- Andreyevka Sushchanskaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka II; also see Andre'evka Sushchanskaya; Andrejewka Suschtschanskaja; Suschtschanskaja Andrejewka; Sushchanskaya, Andre'evka; Sushchanskaya, Andreyevka.
- Andreyevka I**, (also Andreyevka Emilchinskaya), Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs'k. Southwest of Olevs'k. #C 2. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 230 in 1904. Also

- see Andre'evka I; Andrejewka I; Andreyevka Emilchinskaya.
- Andreyevka II**, (also Andreyevka Sushchanskaya), Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs'k. North of Olevs'k. #C 1. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 700 in 1904. Also see Andre'evka II; Andrejewka II; Andreyevka Sushchanskaya.
- Andreyevsk-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y) evka. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 18 in 1904. Also see Andre'evsk-Khutor; Andrejewsk-Chutor; Chutor, Andrejewsk-; Khutor, Andre'evsk-; Khutor, Andreyevsk-.
- Andreyevsky**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Andre'evsky; Andrejewski.
- Andreyevsky**, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1894 or 1903 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Also see Andre'evsky; Andrejewski.
- Andrianovka**, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, Leen-Kalitivsky. #G 1. Founded in 1900. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. Population: 95 in 1926. Also see Andrianowka.
- Andrianovka, Novo-**, Don, see Novo-Andrianovka; also see Andrianowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Andrianowka.
- Andrianowka**, Don, see Andrianovka.
- Andrianowka, Nowo-**, Don, see Nowo-Andrianowka; also see Andrianovka, Novo-; Novo-Andrianovka.
- Andriev**, Zaporizhzhya, see Reichenfeld; also see Andriew.
- Andriew**, Zaporizhzhya, see Andriev.
- Andrusev**, Volhynia-Poland, see Andrusyov; also see Andrusjow.
- Andrusjow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Andrusyov; also see Andrusev.
- Andrusyov**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichi; also see Andrusev; 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-Annovka.
- 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-.
- Anielin**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin. No other information available.
- Anielovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. #H 5. Also see Anielowka.
- 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.
- Anielovka**, (also Anlufke), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. North of Torchyn. #C 5. Evangelical. Still existed in 1927. Also see Anielowka; Anlufke.
- Anielowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Anielovka.
- Anielowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Anielovka.
- Anilovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Anielovka; also see Anilowka.
- Anilowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Anilovka.
- Aninoasa**, Bessarabia, see Annovka.
- Aniska**, Odessa, see Neu-Rohrbach.
- Anisovka**, (also Annisovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Slavyanoserbsk (Novo-Svetlanovka.) Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Population: 100 approximately in 1905. Also see Anisowka; Annisovka.
- Anisowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Anisovka.
- Anissovka**, Luhans'k, see Leninfeld; also see Anissowka.
- Anissovka**, Luhans'k, see Anissovka.
- Ankendorf**, Kirovograd. #H 2. Ceased to exist after 1918.
- Anlage, Neu-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Neu-Anlage.
- Anlufke**, Volhynia-Poland, see Anielovka.
- Annanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 122 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Annanowka.
- Annanowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Annanovka.
- Annapol**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 243 in 1904.
- Annenfeld**, (also Shamkhor, also Shamkir), Caucasus, Azerbaijan. #I 7. This village was 500 m above sea level. Founded in 1818 and 1873 by 67 families, all from Wuerttemberg; perhaps some Swiss moved in later. Evangelical; parish: Annenfeld-Georgsfeld founded in 1885. School with four teachers, consumer kolkhoz; it organized an exchange of goods with factories or others than the state (as of 1913.) Residents lived mainly from viticulture. In 1826 the village was destroyed by Persians and plundered by Tartars. In 1831 its residents were taken to other villages because of high fever. In 1836 they returned because of a lack of land. In 1873 a resettlement in the valley basin 34 km from Elisabethpol and 2 km from the Dulyar train station occurred. The villagers suffered a long time from high interest rates for the new settlement. In 1879 influx from abroad and other colonies. In 1905 founding of the cooperative named *Einverständnis*, which opened a vodka factory in 1907. In 1935: 600 Germans and residents from Helenendorf were deported to Karelia because of espionage. Birthplace of geologist Dr. Otto Oesterle (2 July 1940-1 December 2001.) Acreage: 3,850 or 3,890 dessi. Population: 199 in 1869; 544 in 1900; 700 approximately in 1905 with Georgsfeld; about 780 including 75 farms in 1913; 876 in 1914; 875 in 1918; 876 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Shamkhor; Shamkir.

- Annenfeld**, (also Annovka, also Chucha, also Elgery Chucha, also Kuchuk Chucha), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay (Ak-Sheykh.) Approximately 35 km southeast of Dzhankoy. #E 2. Founded in 1880 by Berdyans'k Swabians. Separatist; parish: Schönbrunn. This small parish was the departure point for Crimean Mennonites who migrated to America in 1874. Cooperative and/or possibly cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,198 dessi. Population: 54 in 1864; 250 in 1911; 250 in 1914; 250 in 1918; 311 in 1919; 215 in 1926. Also see Annovka; Chucha; Elgery Chucha; Kuchuk Chucha.
- Annenfeld**, (also Dzhollu-Totanay), Crimea, Perekop. Population: 56 in 1864. Also see Dzhollu-Totanay.
- Annenfeld**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 2. Population: 85 in 1926.
- Annenfeld**, Zaporizhzhya, Vassili(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 Molochna district. Mennonite. Acreage: 750 dessi. Population: 93 people or 15 families in 1922; 87 or 93 in 1926. Also see Annenskoe; Annenskoje.
- Annental**, (also Poseyevka), Dnipropetrovs'k. Population: 230 in 1919. Also see Poseyevka.
- Annental**, (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.
- Annental, Alt-**, Odessa, see Alt-Annental.
- Annental, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Annental.
- Annette-Josefine**, (also Aneta, also Josefine-Annette), Volhynia-Ukraine, Yarun, Volodarsk. A few kilometers west of Zviahel. #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.
- Annisovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Anisovka; also see Annisowka.
- Annisowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Annisovka.
- Annovka**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo; also see Annowka.
- 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 Aninoasa; Annowka; Mansha.
- Annovka**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay, see Annenfeld; also see Annowka.
- 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 Annowka.
- Annovka**, (also Azarovka), Luhans'k, Uspensk. Approximately 30 km south of Luhans'k. #D 3. Founded in 1910. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,730 dessi. Population: 100 in 1918; 230 in 1941. Also see Annovka; Azarovka.
- Annovka**, Mariupol', see Maidorf; also see Annowka.
- Annovka**, Mykolayiv, see Blumenberg; also see Annowka.
- Annovka**, Mykolayiv, see Athelental; also see Annowka.
- Annovka**, Slavgorod, see Landskrone; also see Annowka.
- Annovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec; also see Annowka.
- Annovka, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Annovka; also see Annowka, Neu-; Neu-Annowka.
- Annovka, Neu-**, Mariupol', see Neu-Annovka; also see Annowka, Neu-; Neu-Annowka.
- 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 Anowal.
- Anowal**, Volhynia-Poland, see Anoval.
- Anshakrak**, Bessarabia, see Anshakrak.
- Anselmovka**, (also Rosa Luxemburg), Volhynia-Ukraine, Mazyr in Belarus. #F 0. On the Volhynia-Ukrainian border to Belarus. Evangelical. Also see Anselmowka; Rosa Luxemburg.
- Anselmowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Anselmovka.
- Anshakrak**, Bessarabia, see Tarutino; also see Anshakrak.
- Ansiedlung am Peterhofer Wege**, Petersburg, see Krasnenka; also see Peterhofer Wege, Ansiedlung am.
- Ansiedlung Privalnoe**, Volga Republic, see Ansiedlung Privalnoye; also see Ansiedlung Priwalnoje; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung; Priwalnoje, Ansiedlung; Privalnoye, Ansiedlung.
- Ansiedlung Privalnoye**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Warenburg; also see Ansiedlung Privalnoe; Ansiedlung

- Privalnoje; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung; Priwalnoje, Ansiedlung; Privalnoye, Ansiedlung.
- Ansiedlung Priwalnoje**, Volga Republic, see Ansiedlung Privalnoye; also see Ansiedlung Privalnoe; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung; Priwalnoje, Ansiedlung; Privalnoye, Ansiedlung.
- Ansiedlung, Rote**, Petersburg, see Rote Ansiedlung.
- Antolin**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol. No other information available.
- Anton**, (also Antonovka, also Sadovoye, also Sebastyanovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #C 4. Founded on 7 September 1764. Evangelical; parish: Balzer. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, orphanage (as of 1926.) Sugar beet factory started by the twins Karl and Gerhardt Kügelgen; it existed for 60 years. Antonovka is the birthplace of the author Rosa Pflug (1919-?). Population: 270 in 1772; 274 in 1773; 1,685 in 1857; 1,644 in 1897; 3,000 in 1905; 2,993 possibly in 1905; 3,095 in 1912; 1,749 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Antonovka; Sadovoye; Sebastyanovka.
- Anton-Chutor**, Odessa, see Anton-Khutor; also see Chutor, Anton-; Khutor, Anton-.
- Antonettental**, Odessa, Tiraspol (Kamenka.) Evangelical.
- Antonev**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 34 in 1904. Also see Antonev.
- Antonev**, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonev.
- Anton-Gut**, Odessa, see Anton-Khutor; also see Gut, Anton-.
- Antonien**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki. No other information available.
- Antoniendorf**, Volhynia. Founded approximately in 1790. Mennonite.
- Antonievka-Podhaizy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaich; also see Antonievka-Podhaizy; Podhaizy, Antonievka-; Podhaizy, Antoniewka.
- Antoniewka-Podhaizy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonievka-Podhaizy; also see Podhaizy, Antonievka-; Podhaizy, Antoniewka.
- Antonin**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Dubrovitsiya. No other information available.
- Antoniov**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Northeast of Tuchyn. #J 4. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 520 in 1904; 54 families with 55 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also Antoniw.
- Antoniw**, Volhynia-Poland, see Antoniov.
- Antonivka**. See Antonovka, Odessa.
- Anton-Khutor**, (also Anton-Gut), Odessa, Berezan district. Northwest of Ochakiv. Also see Anton-Chutor; Anton-Gut; Chutor, Anton-; Khutor, Anton-.
- Antonovka**, Mariupol', see Tiegenort; also see Antonowka.
- 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, Berestechko; 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'. Northeast of Kostopil'. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 350 in 1904. At the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Antonowka.
- Antonovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezhno. #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, Kivertsy; 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, Rozhyshe; 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.
- Antonovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 6. Also see Antonowka.
- Antonovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 223 in 1904. Also see Antonowka.

- Antonovka**, (also Kruglik), Volhynia-Ukraine, Sudylykiv. 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-Antonowka; Bozek.
- Antonovka-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Eighteen kilometers northeast of Karlsruhe. Catholic; parish: Karlsruhe. The entire population of 150 people possibly fled to Karlsruhe in 1918. Population: possibly 150 in 1918. Karlsruhe daughter colony. Also see Antonowka-Chutor; Chutor, Antonowka-; Khutor, Antonovka-.
- Antonovka-Khutor**, Slavgorod, Novo-Alexe(y)evka (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, Antonovka-.
- 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-Antonowka.
- 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-Mohylno**, (also Mohylno-Antonovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 28 in 1904. Also see Antonowka-Mohylno; Mohylno-Antonovka; Mohylno-Antonowka.
- Antonovka-Okhnovka**, (also Okhnovka-Antonovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Public school (as of 1938). Population: 100 in 1904; 35 families with 40 students in 1938. Also see Okhnovka-Antonovka.
- Antonovka-Okhnovka I**, (also Okhnovka-Antonovka I), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 100 in 1904. Also see Antonowka-Ochnowka I; Ochnowka-Antonowka I; Okhnovka-Antonovka I.
- Antonovka-Okhnovka II**, (also Okhnovka-Antonovka II), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 97 in 1904. Also see Antonowka-Ochnowka II; Ochnowka-Antonowka II; Okhnovka-Antonovka II.
- Antonovka I**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Vladimir. Evangelical. Parish church. Antonovka I and II appear to be one village. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Antonowka I.
- Antonovka II**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. #A 5. Evangelical. Parish church. Antonovka I and II appear to be one village. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Antonowka II.
- Antonovsky-Bortsovo Kupino**, Tomsk, see Bortsovo-Antonovsky Kupino; also see Antonowskij-Borzowo Kupino; Borzowo-Antonowskij Kupino; Kupino, Antonovsky-Bortsovo-; Kupino, Antonowskij-Borzowo.
- Antonowka**, Mariupol', see Antonovka.
- Antonowka**, Odessa, see Antonovka.
- Antonowka**, Omsk, see Antonovka.
- Antonowka**, Volga Republic, see Antonovka.
- Antonowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestechko, see Antonovka.
- Antonowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin, see Antonovka.
- Antonowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Antonovka.
- Antonowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezhno, 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, Rozhyshe, 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, Sudylykiv, see Antonovka.
- Antonowka I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka I.
- Antonowka II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka II.
- Antonowka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Antonowka; also see Alt-Antonovka; Antonovka, Alt-.
- Antonowka-Borek**, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Borek; also see Borek, Antonovka-; Borek, Antonowka-.
- Antonowka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Antonovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Antonowka-; Khutor, Antonovka-.
- Antonowka-Chutor**, Slavgorod, see Antonovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Antonowka-; Khutor, Antonovka-.

Antonowka-Kotscher, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Kotscher; also see Kocher, Antonovka-; Kocher-Antonowka-.

Antonowka-Makowitsch, Volynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Makovich; also see Makovich, Antonovka; Makowitsch, Antonowka.

Antonowka-Mohylno, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Mohylno; also see Mohylno-Antonovka; Mohylno-Antonowka.

Antonowka-Ochnowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Okhnovka; also see Ochnowka-Antonowka; Okhnovka-Antonovka.

Antonowka-Ochnowka I, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Okhnovka I; also see Ochnowka-Antonowka I; Okhnovka-Antonovka I.

Antonowka-Ochnowka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Okhnovka II; also see Ochnowka-Antonowka II; Okhnovka-Antonovka II.

Antonowskij-Borzowo Kupino, Tomsk, see Antonovsky-Bortsovo Kupino; also see Bortsovo-Antonovsky Kupino; Borzowo-Antonowskij Kupino; Kupino, Antonovsky-Bortsovo-; Kupino, Antonowskij-Borzowo.

Antopol, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.

Antoschkino, Chelyabinsk, see Antoschkino.

Antoschkino, Chelyabinsk, Kustanay, Troitsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Antoschkino.

Antschekrak, Odessa, see Anchekrak.

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 Chechnyans in 1904.

Apanavchizna, (also Apanovshchizna), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. North of Volodymyr-Volyns’kyy (also Vladimir-Volynsk.) #B 5. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Apanawtschizna; Apanovshchizna.

Apanawtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Apanavchizna.

Apanovshchizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Apanavchizna; also see Apanowschtschizna.

Apanowschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Apanovshchizna.

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 Apollonowka.

Apollonovka, Omsk, Isil’ Kul’. Soviet seat in evsyukovsky, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 69 in 1926. Also see Apollonowka.

Apollonowka, Omsk, Isil’Kul’, see Apollonovka.

Apollonia, (also Babye-Apollonia), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Southwest of Shchurin. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. 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, Babje-; Apollonia, Babye-; Babje-Apollonia; Babye-Apollonia.

Apollonia, Babje-, Volhynia-Poland, see Babje-Apollonia; also see Apollonia, Babe-; Apollonia, Babye-; Babe-Apollonia; Babye-Apollonia.

Apollonia, Babye-, Volhynia-Poland, see Babye-Apollonia; also see Apollonia, Babe-; Apollonia, Babje-; Babe-Apollonia; Babje-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 Lysanderhoh. #D 4. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt.

Arbeitsheim, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. No other information available.

Arbeitsliebe, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhoh. No other information available.

Arbeitstal, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. No other information available.

Arbuzovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Weinau; also see Arbuzowka.

Arbuzowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Arbuzovka.

Archangelskoje, Dnipropetrovs’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 Arkhire’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 Arcizowka; Narcisovka.

Arcizowka, 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 Areval.

- Arganchik**, (also Argenchik), Crimea, Simferopol', Tabuldy. Approximately 35 km north of Simferopol'. #D 4. Founded in 1883. Catholic and Evangelical. Acreage: 1,242 dessi. Population: 95 in 1911; 95 in 1914; 95 in 1918; 100 in 1919; 79 in 1926. Also see Argantschik; Argenchik.
- Argantschik**, Crimea, see Arganchik.
- Argen**, Crimea, aee Argyn.
- Argenchik**, Crimea, see Arganchik; also see Argentschik.
- Argentschik**, Crimea, see Argenchik.
- Argyn**, (also Argen), Crimea, Dzhanakoy, Aybar. Catholic; parish: Rosental. Population: 79 in 1926. Also see Argen.
- Arival**, Caucasus, see Areval; also see Ariwal; Arrival.
- Ariwal**, Caucasus, see Arival.
- Arkadak-Station**, Saratov, Balashovo (Arkadak.)
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**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Arkhangelskoye; also see Archangelskoje.
- Arkhangelskoye**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Klein; also see Archangelskoje; Arkhangelskoe.
- Arkhire'evka**, Omsk, see Arkhireyevka; also see Archirejewka.
- Arkhireyevka**, Omsk, Borisovsk. #D 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Population: 107 in 1926. Also see Archirejewka; Arkhire'evka.
- Armaschowka**, Odessa, see Armashovka.
- Armashovka**, Odessa, Zebrikova; also see Armaschowka.
- Armatiov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy; also see Armatiw.
- Armatiw**, Volhynia-Poland, see Armatiov.
- Armavir**, (also Shakh-Nazarov), Caucasus, Armavir, Armavir. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 71 in 1918; 1,800 in 1926. Also see Armawir; Shakh-Nazarov.
- Armawir**, Caucasus, see Armavir.
- Armutli**, (also Ilmasli), Caucasus, possibly Georgia. Swiss dairy (*Käserei*) and a Reich German branch. Also see Ilmasli.
- Arnautovka**, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Arnautowka.
- Arnautowka**, Odessa, see Arnautovka.
- Aromatnoe**, Crimea, see Aromatnoye; also see Aromatnoje.
- Aromatnoje**, Crimea, see Aromatnoye; also see Aromatnoe.
- Aromatnoye**, Crimea, see Rosental; also see Aromatnoe; Aromatnoje.
- Arrival**, Caucasus, see Areval; also see Arrival.
- Arriwal**, Caucasus, see Arrival.
- Arschytshin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Arshychin.
- Arshychin**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv; also see Arschytshin.
- Artscheda-Chutor**, Volgograd, see Archeda-Khutor; also see Chutor, Artscheda-; Khutor, Archeda-.
- Artynsk**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Michaelsdorf.
- 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-Hadshu; Hadshu, Asan-; Hadzhu, Asan-.
- Asanovo**, Kazakhstan, see Asanovo-Khutor; also see Assanowo.
- Asanovo-Khutor**, (also Asanovo), Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Trudovaya. A few kilometers east of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Population: 180 in 1926. Also see Asanowo-Chutor; Asanovo; Chutor, Asanowo-; Khutor, Asanovo-.
- Asanowo-Chutor**, Kazakhstan, see Asanovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Asanowo-; Khutor, Asanovo-.
- Asarowka**, Luhans'k, see Azarovka.
- Asayak**, Crimea. Mennonite.
- Aschaga-Dsharmin**, Crimea, see Ashaga-Dzharmin; also see Dsharmin, Aschaga-; Dzharmin, 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, Ash-; Tschebudak, Asch-.
- Aschtschubudak**, Orenburg, see Ashchubudak.
- Ashaga-Dzharmin**, 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 Aschaga-Dsharmin; Dsharmin, Aschaga-; Dzharmin, Ashaga-.
- Ashasa**, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Aschasa.
- Ash-Chebudak**, (also Ashchubudak), 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; Ashchubudak; Chebudak, Ash-; Tschebudak, Asch-.
- Ashchubudak**, Orenburg, see Ash-Chebudak; also see Aschtschubudak.
- Aska, Adshi**, Odessa, see Adshi-Aska; also see Adzhy-Aska; Aska, Adzhy-.

Aska, Adzhy-, Odessa, see Adzhy-Aska; also see Adshi-Aska; Aska, Adshi.

Askania Nowa, Mykolayiv, see Askaniya-Nova; also see Nova, Askaniya; Nowa, Askania.

Askaniya-Nova, (also Anhalt-Köthen, also Chapli, also Neu-Köthen), Mykolayiv. Founded in 1828. Evangelical; parish: Alt-Schwedendorf. Duke Friedrich Ferdinand of Anhalt-Köthen leased land here from Czar Nicholas I for raising sheep. Ludwig von Albert was considered the main organizer of an agricultural model colony. In 1856 the area was sold to the large Taurian estate holder Fein for 525,000 Taler because it was no longer profitable; prior to that, he had bought the estates Elisabethfeld and Preobraschenka. With Askaniya Nova, then Dafineh and later Alexandrovka, Chernomor(y)e, Chirik, Darovka, Denkelchik, Gavrillovka, Ivanovka, Maximovka, Mykhaylivka (also Mikhailovka), Uspenka, and Vesselo(y)e, a total of about 200,000 ha. He raised horses, sheep and cattle here. He and his descendants, Elisabeth Fein, who was born in 1819, and her sons, Eduard and Gustav Falz-Fein (see Falz-Fein), turned the colony into a zoo in 1874 and a botanical garden in 1887. Friedrich F. Falz-Fein (1863-1920) was born and raised here. He is considered the founder of the internationally known nature reserve Askaniya Nova with plants and animals from all over the world. Acreage: 51,509 ha; later reduced to 25,000 ha. Population: 312 in 1864; 250 in 1905. Also see Anhalt-Köthen; Askania Nowa; Chapli; Neu-Köthen; Nova, Askaniya-; Nowa, Askania.

Asmanovka, Omsk, see Prischib; also see Asmanowka.

Asmanowka, Omsk, see Asmanovka.

Asow, Crimea, see Azov.

Asowo, Omsk, see Azov.

Assanowo, Kazakhstan, see Asanovo.

Ass-Dsharaktschi, Crimea, see Ass-Dzharakchi; also see Dsharaktschi, Ass-; Dzharakchi, Ass-.

Ass-Dzharakchi, (also Az-Dzharakchi, also Dzharakchi), Crimea, Dzhanikoy, Bohemka. Approximately 5 km southwest of Dzhanikoy or perhaps the village Dsharakchi. #D 2. Founded in 1887. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 1,300 dessi. Population: 43 or 47 in 1905; 63 in 1918; 65 or 85 in 1926. Also see Ass-Dsharaktschi; Az-Dsharakchi; Dsharaktschi, Ass-; Dzharakchi; Dzharakchi, Ass-.

Ass-Naiman-Chutor, Crimea, see Ass-Naiman-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ass-Naiman-; Khutor, Ass-Naiman-; Naiman-Chutor, Ass-; Naiman-Khutor, Ass-.

Ass-Naiman-Khutor, Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Also see Ass-Naiman-Chutor; Chutor, Ass-Naiman-; Khutor, Ass-Naiman-; Naiman-Chutor, Ass-; Naiman-Khutor, Ass-.

Asureti, Caucasus, see Elisabeth(s)tal.

Ataj, Crimea, see Atay.

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

Atamanovka, Don, see Steinbach; also see Atamanowka.

Atamanowka, Don, see Atamanovka.

Atarchik, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Atartschik.

Atartschik, Crimea, see Atarchik.

Atay, (also Attai, also Deutsch-Atay), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 20 km southwest of Ishun. #C 1. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal, also Catholic; parish: Alexandrovka. School: grades one to four, alphabetization location (as of 1926.) Acreage: 600 dessi. Population: 60 in 1918; 84 in 1926. Also see Ataj; Attai; Deutsch-Atay.

Atay, Deutsch-, Crimea, see Deutsch-Atay; also see Ataj, Deutsch-; Deutsch-Ataj.

Athelental, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. Evangelical and possibly Catholic. #E 7. Population: 135 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Annovka; Kakushina; Kokushino.

Athelental-Chutor, Odessa, see Athelental-Khutor; also see Chutor, Athelental-; Khutor, Athelental-.

Athelental-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Possibly Evangelical. Also see Athelental-Chutor; Chutor, Athelental-; Khutor, Athelental-.

Atkshora, Crimea. Possibly Evangelical; parish: possibly Byten. Former Tartar village bought by colonists from Bilovizh. Also see *Atkschora*.

Atschair, Caucasus, see Achair.

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

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

Attai, Crimea, see Atay.

Audincourt, Volga Republic, see Brabander.

Augucha, (also Agodzha), Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Founded in 1888. Catholic; parish: Simferopol'. Acreage: 1,600 dessi. Population: 100 in 1918. Also see Agodzha; Augutscha.

Augucha, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Donuslav. Founded in 1888. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 68 in 1911; 68 in 1914; 272 in 1919. Also see Augutscha.

Augustov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. North of Vladimir. #A 5. Founded on leased land. At the most, 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 118 in 1904. Twenty to 50 percent Germans. Also see Augustow.

Augustovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Yarun. Southeast of Novograd. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 42 in 1904. Also see Augustowka.

Augustow, Volhynia-Poland, see Augustov.

Augustowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Augustovka.

Augutscha, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Augucha.

Augutscha, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Donuslav, see Augucha.

Augwegen, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. No other information available.

Avakumovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Avakumovskoye; also see Awakumowskoje.

Avakumovskoye, Kazakhstan, see Avvakumovka; also see Avakumovskoe; Awakumowskoje.

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 Awgustkowka.

Avilovs, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Avilovs; also see Awilovs, Station-; Station-Awilovs.

Avilova, Novaya, Volga Republic, see Novaya Avilova; also see Awilova, Nowaja; Nowaja Awilova.

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 Awilowo-Landgut; Bastrigin; Landgut, Avilovo-; Landgut, Awilowo-; 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 Avakumovskoye; Awwakumowka; Chebundy.

Awakumowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Avakumovskoye; also see Avakumovskoe.

Awell, Crimea, see Avell.

Awgustkowka, Volga Republic, see Avgustkovka.

Awilovs, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Awilovs; also see Avilovs-Station; Station-Avilovs.

Awilova, Nowaja, Volga Republic, see Nowaja Awilova; also see Avilova, Novaya; Novaya Avilova.

Awilowo-Landgut, Volga Republic, see Avilovo-Landgut; also see Landgut, Avilovo-; Landgut, Awilowo-.

Awwakumowka, Kazakhstan, see Avvakumovka.

Axt-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Axt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Axt-; Khutor, Axt-.

Axt-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Balakovo; also see Axt-Chutor; Chutor, Axt-; Khutor, Axt-.

Aybur-Deutsch, Crimea, see Aibur; also see Ajbur-Deutsch; Deutsch, Ajbur-; Deutsch, Aybur-.

Aygaul, Crimea, see Aikaul; also see Ajgaul.

Ay-Kul, Crimea, see Aigul; also see Aj-Kul; Kul, Aj-; Kul, Ay-.

Ayla-Kaeli, Crimea, possibly Simferopol'. Catholic; parish: Rosental. Also see Ayla, Kaely; Kaeli, Ayla; Kaely, Ayla.

Aytugan, Crimea, see Aitugan-Deutsch; also see Ajtugan.

Azarovka, Luhans'k, see Annovka; also see Asarowka.

Azav, Crimea, see Azov; also see Azaw.

Azaw, Crimea, see Azav.

Az-Dzharakchi, Crimea, see Ass-Dzharakchi; also see Az-Dsharaktschi; Dzharakchi, Az-; Dsharaktschi, Az-.

Az-Dsharaktschi, Crimea, see Az-Dzharakchi; also see Dsharaktschi, Az-; Dzharakchi, Az-.

Azov, (also Azav), Crimea, Simferopol', Karasan. Between Dzhanokoy and Simferopol'. #D 3. Founded in 1908. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Acreage: 900 dessi. Population: 71 in 1926. Also see Asow; Azav.

Azovo, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have several German residents. Also see Asowo.

B

Baas-Chutor, Crimea, see Baas-Khutor; also see Baas-Chutor; Chutor, Baas-; Khutor, Baas-.

Baas-Khutor, (also Koktein), Crimea. #D 2. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 300 dessi.. Population: 16 in 1918. Also see Baas-Chutor; Chutor, Baas-; Koktein; Khutor, Baas-.

Babailovka, Omsk, Lubinsk, Shcherbakovsky. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. #D 1. Possibly founded in 1902. Evangelical. Population: 222 in 1926. Riebendorfe daughter colony. Also see Babailowka.

Babailowka, Omsk, see Babailovka.

Babajlowski, Tobolsk, Bolshe-Mogilsk, see Babaylovsky.

Babaylovsky, Tobolsk, Bolshe-Mogilsk. Founded in 1909. Also see Babajlowski.

Babe-Apollonia, Volhynia-Poland, see Babye-Apollonia; also see Apollonia, Babe-; Apollonia, Babje-; Apollonia, Babye-; Babje-Apollonia.

Babie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. Population: with Josefina, Kasimirovka, Kyash, and Neu-Dorossin: 45 families with 61 students in 1938. Possibly a German village. Also see Babie.

Babin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.

Babje-Apollonia, Volhynia-Poland, see Babye-Apollonia; also see Apollonia, Babe-; Apollonia, Babje-; Apollonia, Babye-; Babe-Apollonia.

Babka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Rafalovka. No other information available.

Babuchka, Zaporizhzhya, see Babukhka.

Babukhka, Zaporizhzhya, see Burwalde; also see Babuchka.

Babychevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiabel. #D 5. Evangelical. Also see Babytschewka.

Babye-Apollonia, Volhynia-Poland, see Apollonia; also see Apollonia, Babe-; Apollonia, Babye-; Apollonia, Babje-; Babe-Apollonia; Babje-Apollonia.

Babytschewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Babychevka.

Bacher, (also Zatisch'ye), Mariupol'. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Population: 82 Lutherans in 1904. Jewish colony. Also see Zatisch'ye.

Bachmetjewka, Don, see Bakhmetyevka; also see Bakhmetevka.

- Bachmetjewka, Nowo-**, Don, see Nowo-Bachmetjewka; also see Bakhmetevka, Novo-; Bakhmetyevka, Novo-; Novo-Bakhmetevka; 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-Posttal. Romanian village possibly with German residents. Also see Burnas, Bad.
- Baden**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Founded in 1808 by 54 families from Baden, 15 from Alsace, 6 from the Palatinate, 2 from Würzburg, 1 from Austria, and 1 from Bavaria. Catholic. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,561 dessi. and 149 houses in 1859 or 3,734 dessi. Population: 359 in 1825; 1,034 in 1858; 1,649 in 1905; 1,843 in 1911; 1,814 in 1913; 1,897 in 1914; 1,480 in 1919; 1,736 in 1926; 2,300 in 1941; 2,186 in 1943.
- Baden-Chutor**, Odessa, see Baden-Khutor, also see Chutor, Baden-; Khutor, Baden-.
- Baden-Khutor**, (also Verba, also Weiden), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Catholic. 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.
- Baerwalde**, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Mennonite. Population: 513 in 1856.
- Bagaevka**, Volga Republic, see Bagayevka; also see Bagajewka.
- Bagajewka**, Volga Republic, see Bagayevka; also see Bagaevka.
- Bagalchak**, Crimea, see Ablesh-Deutsch; also see Bagaltschak.
- Bagaltschak**, Crimea, see Bagalchak.
- Bagayevka**, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Bagaevka; Bagajewka.
- Bagdanovka**, Odessa, see Bogdanovka-Khutor; also see Bagdanowka.
- Bagdanowka**, Odessa, see Bagdanovka.
- Bahndorf**, (also Orlovo), Don, Donets'k, Bachmut (Memrik), Golitsinovka. Founded in 1888 by Molochna families. Mennonite. Village with farms half their size; each farm had 30 dessi.. Acreage: 840 or 1,875 dessi. Population: 189 in 1911; 189 in 1914; 345 in 1918. Also see Orlovo.
- Bähr**, Volga Republic, see Kamenka.
- Bai, Ali-**, Crimea, see Ali-Bai; also see Ali-Bay; Bay, Ali.
- Baigochek, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Baigochek; also see Baigotschek, Neu-; Neu-Baigotschek.
- Baigotschek, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Baigotschek; also see Baigochek, Neu-; Neu-Baigochek.
- Bai-Kijat**, Crimea, see Bay-Kiyat; also see Kijat, Bai-; Kiyat, Bay-.
- Bailar, Achka-**, Crimea, see Achka-Bailar; also see Atschka-Bailar; Bailar, Atschka-.
- Bailar, Atschka-**, Crimea, see Atschka-Bailar; also see Achka-Bailar; Bailar, Achka-.
- Baimaklia**, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1912. Evangelical; parish: Albota. Acreage: 667 ha. Population: 158 in 1939.
- Bairamcha**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. Acreage: 108 ha. Population: 20 in 1939. Also see Bairamtscha.
- Bairamtscha**, Bessarabia, see Bairamcha.
- Bairovenky?**, Luhans'k, see Schmidgal-Khutor; also see Bairowenki?.
- Bairowenki?**, Luhans'k, see Bairovenky?.
- Baj, Adshi-**, Crimea, see Adshi-Baj; also see Adzhy-Bay; Bay, Adzhy.
- Bajant, Alt-**, Crimea, see Alt-Bajant; also see Alt-Bayant; Bayant, Alt-.
- Bajaut, Alt-**, Crimea, see Alt-Bajaut; also see Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.
- Bajaut, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Bajaut; also see Bayaut, Neu-; Neu-Bayaut.
- Bajgantschek, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Bajgantschek; also see Bayganchek, Neu-; Neu-Bayganchek.
- Baj, Kara-**, Crimea, see Kara-Baj; also see Bay, Kara-; Kara-Bay.
- Baj-Kogenly**, Crimea, see Bay-Kogenly; also see Kogenly, Baj; Kogenly, Bay-.
- Bajlar, Kir-**, Crimea, see Kir-Bajlar; also see Baylar, Kir-; Kir-Baylar.
- Baj, Mamut-**, Crimea, see Mamut-Baj; also see Bay, Mamut-; Mamut-Bay.
- Bajlar, Otschka-**, Crimea, see Otschka-Bajlar; also see Baylar, Ochka-; Ochka, Baylar.
- Bajusch**, Bessarabia, see Bayush.
- Bakhmetevka**, Don, see Bakhmetyevka; also see Bachmetjewka.
- Bakhmetyevka**, Don, Donets'k. #A 3. Evangelical. Population: 120 in 1926. Also see Bachmetjewka; Bakhmetevka.
- Bakhmetevka, Novo-**, Don, see Novo-Bakhmetevka; also see Bachmetjewka, Nowo-; Bakhmetyevka, Novo-; Novo-Bakhmetyevka; Nowo-Bachmetjewka.
- Bakhmetyevka, Novo-**, Don, see Novo-Bakhmetyevka; also see Bakhmetevka, Novo-; Bachmetjewka, Nowo-; Novo-Bakhmetevka; Nowo-Bachmetjewka.
- Bak-Ischun, Esen-**, Crimea, see Esen-Bak-Ischun; also see Bak-Ishun, Esen-; Esen-Bak-Ishun; Ischun, Esen-Bak-; Ishun, Esen-Bak-.
- Bak-Ishun, Esen-**, Crimea, see Esen-Bak-Ishun; also see Bak-Ischun, Esen-; Esen-Bak-Ischun; Ischun, Esen-Bak-; Ishun, Esen-Bak-.
- Bakowce**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka. No other information available.
- Bakschai**, Crimea, see Bakshay.
- Bakse**, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have several German residents.

- Bakshay**, Crimea, Simferopol'. #D 3. Catholic; parish: Rosental. Population: 50 in 1918. Also see Bakschai.
- Balaban**, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1920. Evangelical; parish: Albota. Acreage: 775 ha. Population: 126 in 1939.
- Balabanka**, Bessarabia, see Fuchs-Khutor.
- Balabanovka**, Don, see Balabanovsfeld; also see Balanowka.
- Balabanovsfeld**, (also Balabanovka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malychevsk. Approximately 25 km northeast of Malychevsk. #G 1. Founded in 1888. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. Acreage: 2,880 dessi. Population: 418 in 1904; 400 in 1914; 400 in 1918; 504 in 1926. Riebendorfe daughter colony. Also see Balabanovka; Balabanowsfeld.
- Balanowka**, Don, see Balanovka.
- Balabanowsfeld**, Don, see Balabanovsfeld.
- Balabitino**, Mykolayiv, see Eigengut.
- Balachelu Mare**, Bessarabia, see Balakhelu Mare; also see Mare, Balachelu; Mare, Balakhelu.
- Balaichuk**, Odessa, see Keller-Khutor; also see Balaitschuk.
- Balaitschuk**, Odessa, see Balaichuk.
- Balakchel**, Bessarabia, see Balakchelly; also see Balaktschel.
- Balakchelly**, (also Balakchel, also Balakhelu Mare), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1899. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. Acreage: 1,627 ha. Population: 83 in 1905; 189 in 1939. Also see Balakchel; Balakhelu Mare; Balaktschelly.
- Balakhelu Mare**, Bessarabia, see Balakchelly; also see Balachelu Mare; Mare, Balachelu; Mare, Balakhelu.
- Balakovo**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Balakovo. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Náb. Population: 494 in 1905; 519 in 1912. Possibly a German village. Also see Balakowo.
- Balakovo**, (also Axt-Khutor), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Federovka. Evangelical. Population: 13 in 1926. Also see Axt-Khutor; Balakowo.
- Balakowo**, Volga Republic, Balakovo, see Balakovo.
- Balakowo**, Volga Republic, Federovka, see Balakovo.
- Balaktshel**, Bessarabia, see Balakchel.
- Balaktshelly**, Bessarabia, see Balakchelly.
- Balanda**, Volga Republic (Bergseite.) No other information available.
- Balarka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 25 families with 25 students in 1938.
- Balarka**, (also Zabokrzyky Dolina), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. Northeast of Tesluhov. #E 2. Evangelical. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Zabokrzyky Dolina.
- Balarka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. East of Tesluhov. Evangelical. Parish church. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans.
- Balarka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. #H 6. No other information available.
- Balarka**, (also Polarka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. #F 5. Also see Polarka.
- Balarka**, (also Palarka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Silno; also see Palarka.
- Balcescu, Nikolae**, Bessarabia, see Nikolae Balcescu.
- Balditzky**, Odessa, see Balitsky-Khutor.
- Balitski-Chutor**, Odessa, see Balitsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Balitski-; Khutor, Balitsky-.
- Balitsky-Khutor**, (also Balditzky, also Saratov), Odessa, Glückstal (Frunse.) Northeast of Glückstal. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Bergdorf. Population: 50 in 1904. Also see Balditzky; Balitski-Chutor; Chutor, Balitski-; Khutor, Balitsky-; 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, Kamenaya-; Kamenaya-Balka.
- Balka, Kamenaya-**, Odessa, see Kamenaya-Balka; also see Kamenaja-Balka; Balka, Kamenaja-.
- 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, Popowa-; Popowa-Balka.
- Balka, Popowa-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Popowa-Balka; also see Balka, Popova-; Popova-Balka.
- Balka, Schirokaja-**, Mykolayiv, see Schirokaja-Balka; also see Balka, Shirokaya-; Shirokaya-Balka.
- Balka, Shirokaya-**, Mykolayiv, see Shirokaya-Balka; also see Schirokaja-Balka; Balka, Schirokaja-.
- Balka, Sladkaja**, Zaporizhzhya, see Sladkaja Balka; also see Balka, Sladkaya; Sladkaya Balka.
- Balka, Sladkaya**, Zaporizhzhya, see Sladkaya Balka; also see Balka, Sladkaja; Sladkaja Balka.
- Balka, Solodkaja**, Zaporizhzhya, see Solodkaja Balka; also see Balka, Solodkaya; Solodkaya Balka.
- Balka, Solodkaya**, Zaporizhzhya, see Solodkaya Balka; also see Balka, Solodkaja; Solodkaja Balka.
- Balka, Stadnaja-**, Odessa, see Stadnaja-Balka; also see Balka, Stadnaya-; Stadnaya-Balka.
- Balka, Stadnaya-**, Odessa, see Stadnaya-Balka; also see Balka, Stadnaja-; Stadnaja-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-.

Balusch, Bij-, Crimea, see Bij-Balusch; also see Balush, By-; Balusch, Bij-.

Balush, By-, Crimea, see By-Balush; also see Balusch, Bij-; Bij-Balusch.

Balvanovka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivorozhsky. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 501 in 1926. Also see Balwanowka.

Balwanowka, Don, see Balvanovka.

Balzar-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Baltsar-Khutor; also see Chutor, Balzar-; Khutor, Baltsar-.

Balzer, (also Goloy-Karamysh, also Golyy-Karamysh), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #C 4. Founded in 1765. Evangelical; parish: Balzer. Twelve thousand six hundred baptized members belonged to the Balzer parish founded in 1856 (as of 1905.) A private school for daughters of affluent parents was founded by Lydia Jordan née Schneider and continued to be run by Emilie Jordan's sister. Soviet seat, junior high school, workers' cooperative, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, four schools with grades one to four, one school with grades five to nine, college of textiles with eight semesters, library, club (as of 1926.) Newspaper *Lenins Weg* [Lenin's Road.] College of medicine with eight semesters. Foundry in *Straße des 1. Mai*. Heart of the leather and dye works industry. In 1932, treatment of 430,000 pieces of leather. Several tanneries previously belonged to the Schwabauer families. Dye works at the Kutter pond and other locations previously belonged to Joh. Merckel as did the *Karkombinat*, a very large cooperative. The steam mill at the Kutter pond previously belonged to the Magel families. The two windmills previously belonging to the Merckel brothers were at the Kutter pond also. Shoe factory in *Lunarcharsky Street*. Large brickyard possibly in Messerchen. Very large machine factory named *Arbeiter* (agricultural machinery, yarn dryers for the textile industry and centrifugal pump factory.) With surrounding villages, heart of the Volga German textile industry: Karl Liebknecht, the weaving mill at the new cemetery; Klara Zetkin, the knitting mill for tricot items in *Lunarcharsky Street*; *Krupskaya*, the spinning mill in *Straße des 1. Mai*; Lenin, the *sarpinka* [a light-weight, cool material] factory; *Sarpinsoyuz*, the weaving mill in Kirov street; *Somailova*, spinning

mill; *Zukunft* [future], the weaving mill for textiles at the Kutter pond. Population: 479 in 1772; 479 in 1773; 4,472 in 1857; 7,266 in 1897; 9,600 in 1905; 10,302 possibly in 1905; 11,110 in 1912; 10,382 in 1920; 9,574 in 1923; 3,214 or 11,556 in 1926; 14,860 in 1932; 12,000 in 1935. Mother colony. Also see Goloy-Karamysh; Golyy-Karamysh.

Balzer, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Balzer.

Bandyschewka, Podils'ka, see Bandyshevka.

Bandyshevka, Podils'ka. Evangelical; parish: Nemirov. Village with mills. Population: 20 in 1905. Also see Bandyschewka.

Banear, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Andre(y)evka. Romanian village possibly with German residents.

Bangert, (also Baratayevka, possibly also Baronsk, also 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, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Bangert.

Bär, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar. A few kilometers west of Pavlodar. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical.

Baraboj, Odessa, see Baraboy.

Baraboy, Odessa, see Mannheim; also see Baraboj.

Baragan, Crimea, see Boragan.

Baragon, Crimea, see Boragan.

Barak, (also Berak), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky, Vladislavka. Approximately 20 km north of Feodosiya. #F 4. Founded in 1862 or in 1882. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Zürichthal. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 5,015 dessi. Population: 35 in 1904; 62 in 1911; 62 in 1918; 68 in 1914; 315 in 1926. Also see Berak.

Baranov, Caucasus, Armavir, Armavir. Soviet seat in 1926. Population: 65 in 1926. Also see Baranow.

Baranovka, Don, see Baronovka; also see Baranowka.

Baranovka, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Siyan'tse; also see Baranowka.

Baranov-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Dreispitzer-Khutor; also see Baranow-Chutor; Chutor, Baranow-; Khutor, Baranov-.

Baranovshchizna, 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 Baranov.
- Baranow-Chutor**, Volga Republic, see Baranov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Baranow-; Khutor, Baranov-.
- Baranowka**, Don, see Baranovka.
- Baranowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Baranovka.
- Baranowschtschizna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Baranovshchizna.
- Baranowskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Baranovskoye; also see Baranovskoe.
- Baraschi**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Barashi.
- Barashi**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr-Pulin. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Small market town. Population: 38 in 1904. Also see Baraschi.
- Baratevka**, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Baratayevka; also see Baratajewka.
- Baratevka**, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Baratayevka; also see Baratajewka.
- Baratajewka**, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Baratayevka; also see Baratevka.
- Baratajewka**, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Baratayevka; also see Baratevka.
- Baratayevka**, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Bettinger; also see Baratevka; Baratajewka.
- Baratayevka**, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Bangert; also see Baratevka; Baratajewka.
- Barbarafeld**, (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 Molochna or possibly Prischib. Catholic. Acreage: 900 dessi. Population: 77 and 30 farms in 1926. Also see No. 9.
- Barbarastadt**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna), Vassil(y)evka. Founded on leased land. Catholic; parish: Heidelberg. Population: 120 or 326 in 1926.
- Barbarol**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Vladimir. Evangelical. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans.
- Barbaroschna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Barbaroshna.
- Barbaroshna**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy; also see Barbaroschna.
- Barbarov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #B 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 94 in 1904. Also see Barbarow.
- 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.
- Barbarov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Barbarov.
- Barbarow**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Barbarov.
- Barbarowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Barbarovka.
- Barbarowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Barbarovka.
- Barbaschtschizna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Barbashchizna.
- Barbashchizna**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Luts'k. East of Luts'k. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Barbaschtschizna.
- Barbasovka-Khutor**, Don, see Barbassov-Khutor; also see Barbasowka-Chutor; Chutor, Barbasowka-; Khutor, Barbasovka-.
- Barbasowka-Chutor**, Don, see Barbasovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Barbasowka-; Khutor, Barbasovka.
- Barbassov-Khutor**, (also Barbasovka-Khutor), Don, Donets'k, Ostheim. #C 8. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. 200 dessi. Population: 20 in 1918. Also see Barbasovka-Khutor; Barbassow-Chutor; Chutor, Barbassow-; Khutor, Barbassov-.
- Barbassow-Chutor**, Don, see Barbassov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Barbassow-; Khutor, Barabassov-.
- Barboloza**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southeast of Kisielin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
- Barbovo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Bardhaus; also see Barbowo.
- Barbowo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Barbovo.
- Barburka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Burwalde.
- Bardhaus**, (also Barbovo, also Bardhaza, also Barthaus), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve. Orthodox and Catholic. More Germans arrived in 1736. Eleven people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) 222 farms on 2,275 ha. Population: 489 of 1,096 were Germans in 1910; 446 of 1,169 were Germans in 1920; 458 of 1,248 were Germans in 1930. Also see Barbovo; Bardhaza; Barthaus.
- Bardhaza**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Bardhaus.
- Barin-Deutsch**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy, Ak-Cheikh. Approximately 10 km east of Dzhankoy. #E 2. Founded in 1882 on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) 5,500 dessi. Population: 365 in 1905; 285 in 1914; 285 in 1918; 113 in 1919; 235 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Barin-.
- Barin, Suran-**, Crimea, see Suran-Barin.
- Baronov**, Caucasus, Armavir. Population: 65 in 1926. Also see Baronow.
- Baronovka**, (also Baranovka, also Boronovka), Don, Donets'k, Dzerzhinsk, Grodovka. 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 Baronovskoye; also see Baranowskoje.
- Baronovskoye**, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Trudovaya. Approximately 60 km north of Kokchetav. #A 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Population: 137 in 1926. Also see Baronovskoe; Baranowskoje.
- Baronow**, Caucasus, see Baronov.
- Baronowka**, Don, see Baronovka.

Baronowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Baronovskoye; also see Baronovskoe.

Baronsk, (also Boronsk), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Blagoveshchenka.) Founded in 1908. Kolkhoz named of Thälmann. Population: 307 in 1926. Also see Boronsk.

Baronsk?, Volga Republic, Kukus, see Bangert.

Baronsk, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Katharinenstadt.

Baronskoe, Kazakhstan, see Baronskoye; also see Baronskoje.

Baronskoje, Kazakhstan, see Baronskoye; also see Baronskoe.

Baronskoye, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Ob(y)edinennaya. Approximately 100 km west of Qaraghandy #E 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Population: 604 in 1926. Also see Baronskoe; Baronskoje.

Barschlitscha, Crimea, see Barshlich.

Barshlich, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Barschlitscha.

Barskoe, Slavgorod, see Barskoye; also see Barskoje.

Barskoje, Slavgorod, see Barskoye; also see Barskoe.

Barskoye, Slavgorod, see Reichenfeld; also see Barskoe; Barskoje.

Barsukovo, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have several German residents. Also see Barsukowo.

Barsukowo, Omsk, see Barsukovo.

Barsuche, Chelyabinsk, see Barsuchye; also see Barsutschje.

Barsuchye, Chelyabinsk, Chuldinovo. Approximately 100 km southeast of Chelyabinsk. #C 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 235 in 1926. Also see Barsuche; Barsutschje.

Barsutschje, Chelyabinsk, see Barsuchye; also see Barsuche.

Bartel, Omsk. Approximately 30 km south of Omsk. #D 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical.

Barthaus, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Bardhaus.

Bart, Weißer, Crimea, see Weißer Bart; also see Bart, Weisser; Weisser Bart.

Bart, Weisser, Crimea, see Weisser Bart; also see Bart, Weißer; Weißer Bart.

Barvenkovo, (also Barvenskoye), Kharkiv, Barvenkovo, Izyum (Naumenko.) Founded approximately in 1890. Mennonite Brethren. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 199 in 1926. Possibly a German village. Also see Barvenskoye; Barwenkovo.

Barvenskoe, Kharkiv, see Barvenskoye; also see Barwenskoje.

Barvenskoye, Kharkiv, see Barvenkovo; also see Barvenskoe; Barwenskoje.

Barwenkovo, Kharkiv, see Barvenkovo.

Barwenskoje, Kharkiv, see Barvenskoye; also see Barvenskoe.

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.

Baschkurowo, Chelyabinsk, see Bashkurovo.

Baschlanka, Mykolayiv, see Bashlanka.

Baschliki, Volhynia-Poland, see Bashliky.

Baschlitscha, Crimea, see Bashlich.

Baschlytschka, Crimea, see Bashlychka.

Baschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Bashov.

Baschowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Bashova.

Baschpek-Deutsch, Crimea, see Bashbek-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Baschpek-; Deutsch, Bashpek-; Bashpek-Deutsch.

Basch, Sary-, Crimea, see Sary-Basch; also see Bash, Sary-; Sary-Bash.

Baschtanowka, 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-Miuss-Khutor, (also Miuss-Khutor), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Fedorovka. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Population: approximately 300 in 1904. Also see Basel-Miuss-Chutor; Chutor, Basel-Miuss-; Khutor, Basel-Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor, Basel-; Miuss-Khutor; Miuss-Khutor, Basel-.

Basel, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Basel.

Basel, Soljanka-zu-, Volga Republic, see Soljanka-zu-Basel; also see Basel, Solyanka-zu-; Solyanka-zu-Basel; Zu-Basel, Soljanka-; Zu-Basel, Solyanka-.

Basel, Solyanka-zu-, Volga Republic, see Solyanka-zu-Basel; also see Basel, Soljanka-zu-; Soljanka-zu-Basel; Zu-Basel, Soljanka-; Zu-Basel, Solyanka-.

Basel, Tal-zu-, Volga Republic, see Tal-zu-Basel; also see Zu-Basel, Tal-.

Bashbek-Deutsch, (also Bashpek-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 Baschbek, Deutsch; Bashpek-Deutsch; Deutsch, Baschbek-; 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 Baschkatow.
- Bashkurovo**, Chelyabinsk, see Bosharovo; also see Baschkurowo.
- Bashlanka**, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Karlsruhe; also see Baschlanka.
- Bashlich**a, Crimea, see Bashlychka; also see Baschlitscha.
- Bashliky**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka; also see Baschliki.
- Bashlychka**, (also Bashlich), 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; Bashlich.
- Bashov**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Rivne; also see Baschow.
- Bashova**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche; also see Baschowa.
- Bashpek-Deutsch**, Crimea, see Bashbek-Deutsch; also see Baschpek-Deutsch; Deutsch, Baschpek-; Deutsch, Bashpek-.
- Bash, Sary-**, Crimea, see Sary-Bash; also see Basch, Sary-; Sary-Basch.
- Bashtanovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Franztal; also see Baschtanowka.
- Basilevka**, Bashkortostan, see Hoffnungstal; also see Basilewka.
- Basilewka**, Bashkortostan, see Basilevka.
- Baskakovka**, Volga Republic, see Kind; also see Baskakowka.
- Baskakowka**, Volga Republic, see Baskakovka.
- Baskarovka**, Volga Republic, see Kind; also see Baskarowka.
- Baskarowka**, Volga Republic, see Baskarovka.
- Baslavina**, Slavgorod, see Friedental; also see Baslawina.
- Baslawina**, Slavgorod, see Baslavina.
- Bastrigin**, Volga Republic, see Avilovo-Landgut.
- Basyrjamka**, Bessarabia, see Basyryamka.
- Basyrjamka, Staraja**, Bessarabia, see Staraja Basyrjamka; also see Basyryamka, Staraya; Staraya Basyryamka.
- Basyryamka**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1891. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 2,683 ha. Population: 303 in 1904; 386 in 1939. Also see Basyrjamka.
- Basyryamka, Staraya**, Bessarabia, see Staraya Basyryamka; also see Basyrjamka, Staraja; Staraja Basyrjamka.
- Batin**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel'. Southeast of Kovel'. Evangelical. Still existed in 1927.
- Bauer**, (also Karamyshevka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #B 5. Founded in 1766 as private colony of director d'Boffe. Evangelical-Reformed; parish: Grimm. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Agricultural machinery factory. Population: 231 in 1772; 2,196 in 1857; 2,821 in 1897; 4,303 approximately in 1905; 4,496 possibly in 1905; 4,596 in 1912; 1,765 or 3,210 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Karamyshevka.
- Bauer-Graben**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt; also see Graben, Bauer-.
- Bauer, Neu-**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Bauer.
- Bauernheim**, (also Fedorovka-Khutor), Luhans'k, Novo-Aidar. Approximately 15 km north of Novo-Aidar. Evangelical; parishes: Kharkiv and Luhans'k. Acreage: 1,797 dessi. Population: 20 in 1905; 466 in 1918. Also see Fedorovka-Khutor.
- Bauer-Tal**, Slavgorod. Approximately 80 km south of Slavgorod. Also see Tal, Bauer-.
- Baum**, Volga Republic, see Yagodnaya Polyana.
- Baumgart-Chutor**, Omsk, see Baumgart-Khutor; also see Chutor, Baumgart-; Khutor, Baumgart-.
- Baumgart-Khutor**, Omsk. #E 2. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Also see Baumgart-Chutor; Chutor, Baumgart-; Khutor, Baumgart-.
- Bay, Adzhy-**, Crimea, see Adzhy-Bay; also see Adshi-Baj; Baj, Adshi-.
- Bay, Ali-**, Crimea, see Ali-Bay; also see Ali-Bai; Bai, Ali.
- Bayant, Alt-**, Crimea, see Alt-Bayant; also see Alt-Bajant; Bajant, Alt-.
- Bayaut, Alt-**, Crimea, see Alt-Bayaut; also see Alt-Bajaut; Bajaut, Alt-.
- Bayaut, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Bayaut; also see Bajaut, Neu-; Neu-Bajaut.
- Bayganchek, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Bayganchek; also see Bajgantschek, Neu-; Neu-Bajgantschek.
- 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-, Bajlar.
- Bay, Mamut-**, Crimea, see Mamut-Bay; also see Baj, Mamut; Mamut-Baj.
- Bayush**, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1910. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. Acreage: 430 ha. Population: 101 in 1939. Also see Bajusch.

Bazar, Bok-, Omsk, see Bok-Bazar; also see Basar, Bok-; Bok-Basar.

Bazylja, Volhynia-Poland, see Bazylya.

Bazylya, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov; also see Bazylja.

Beauregard, (also Boregardt, also Borgard, also Buyerak), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Founded in 1766/1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Paulsko(y) e. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 174 in 1766; 174 in 1772; 969 in 1857; 1,609 in 1897; 1,707 in 1904; 254 of 2,071 were Catholics possibly in 1905; 2,484 in 1912; 1,765 or 3,210 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Boregardt; Borgard; Buyerak.

Bech, Crimea, see Biyech; also see Biech; Bijetsch; Byech.

Bechers-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Bechers-Khutor, also see Chutor, Bechers-; Khutor, Bechers-.

Bechers-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Oberdorf; also see Bechers-Chutor; Chutor, Bechers-; Khutor, Bechers-.

Bechthold-Chutor, Don, see Bechthold-Khutor; also see Chutor, Bechthold-; Khutor, Bechthold-.

Bechthold-Khutor, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #D 7. Evangelical. Also see Bechthold-Chutor; Chutor, Bechthold-; Khutor, Bechthold-.

Becilevka, Odessa, see Becilyevka; also see Beciljewka.

Beciljewka, Odessa, see Becilyevka; also see Becilevka.

Becilyevka, Odessa, see Mühlenbach; also see Becilevka; Beciljewka.

Beck-Chutor, Don, see Beck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Beck-; Khutor, Beck-.

Beck-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Beck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Beck-; Khutor, Beck-.

Becker, Omsk, Isil' Kul'. #C 1. Evangelical. Population: 55 in 1926.

Beckera-Chutor, Omsk, see Beckera-Khutor; also see Chutor, Beckera-; Khutor, Beckera-.

Beckera-Khutor, (also Bekera), Omsk, Borodinsk. Possibly founded approximately in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 26 in 1926. Also see Beckera-Chutor; Bekera; Chutor, Beckera-; Khutor, Beckera-.

Becker-Chutor, Odessa, see Becker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Becker-; Khutor, Becker-.

Beckerdorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny-Kut. Southeast of Krasny-Kut. #F 5. Evangelical.

Beckerdorf, (also Ernestinendorf), 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, 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; 1,061 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Ernestinendorf.

Becker-Khutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical. Also see Becker-Chutor; Chutor, Becker-; Khutor, Becker-

Beckers-Chutor, Caucasus, see Beckers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Beckers-; Khutor, Beckers-.

Beckers-Khutor, Caucasus, see Blumenhof; also see Beckers-Chutor; Chutor, Beckers-; Khutor, Beckers-.

Beck-Khutor, (also Bek-Khutor), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsy, Kryvyy Rih. Population: 18 in 1926. Also see Beck-Chutor; Bek-Khutor; Chutor, Beck-; Khutor, Beck-.

Beck-Khutor, (also Solntsevo), Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Bulayevo. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. #B 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 94 in 1926. Also see Beck-Chutor; Chutor, Beck-; Khutor, Beck-; Solntsevo.

Bedriks-Chutor, Caucasus, see Bedriks-Khutor; also see Bedriks-Khutor; 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-.

Beerenfeld, Volga Republic, see Yagodnaya Polyana.

Begonienfeld, (also Krollen-Khutor), Don, Donets'k. #D 8. Founded in 1882. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 36 in 1918; 30 in 1941. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Krollen-Khutor.

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, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. West of Torchyn. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Bejnarowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Beynarovka.

Bekassy, Crimea, see Hebron.

Bekatan-Konrat, Crimea, see Bekotan-Konrat; also see Konrat, Bekatan-.

Bek-Bulachi, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi. Approximately 30 km south of Dzhankoy. #D 3. Founded on leased land in 1880. Mennonite; parish: Karazan, and possibly Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 10 in 1918; 199 in 1926. Also see Bek-Bulatschi; Bulatschi-Bek; Bulachi, Bek-.

- 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. #J 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-Krinitza; [*shtetlseeker*] also see Krinitza, Belaya-; Krinniza, Belaja-.
- Belajewka**, Odessa, see Belayevka; also see Belaevka.
- Belaya-Krinitza**, Don, see Neu-Kronsdorf; also see Belaja-Krinniza; Krinitza, Belaya-; Krinniza, Belaja-.
- Belayevka**, Odessa, see Friedensheim; also see Belaevka; Belajewka.
- Belcev-Khutor**, Don, see Neu-Ostheim; also see Belcew-Chutor; Chutor, Belcew-; Khutor, Belcev-.
- Belcew-Chutor**, Don, see Belcev-Khutor; also see Chutor, Belcew-; Khutor, Belcev-.
- Bele'evka**, Volga Republic, see Beleyevka; also see Belejewka.
- Belejewka**, Volga Republic, see Beleyevka; also see Bele'evka.
- Belemösche**, Chernihiv, see Bilovizh.
- Belemösche**, Mariupol', see Bilovizh.
- Beleyevka**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Bele'evka; Belejewka.
- Beljajewski**, Omsk, see Belyaevsky; also see Belyaevsky.
- Beljajewskoje Oseriane**, Volhynia-Poland, see Belyaevskoye Oseriane; also see Belyaevskoe Oseriane; Oseriane, Beljajewskoje; Oseriane, Belyaevskoe; Oseriane, Belyaevskoye.
- Beljary**, Odessa, see Belyary.
- Bellagvezh**, Chernihiv, see Bilovizh; also see Bellagwesch.
- Bellagvezh**, Mariupol', see Bilovizh; also see Bellagwesch.
- Bellagwesch**, Chernihiv, see Bellagvezh.
- Bellagwesch**, Mariupol', see Bellagvezh.
- Bellon**, Crimea, see Agay-Bellon.
- Bellon, Agai-**, Crimea, see Agai-Bellon; also see Agay-Bellon; Bellon, Agay-.
- Bellon, Agay-**, Crimea, see Agay-Bellon; also see Agai-Bellon; Bellon, Agai-.
- Belo-Beresowka**, Amur, see Belo-Berezovka; also see Belo-Beresovka; Beresovka, Belo-; Beresowka, Belo-; Berezovka, Belo-.
- Belo-Berezovka**, (also Belo-Berezovo), Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Shumanovka. Approximately 70 km south of Blagoveshchensk. On the Chinese border. Founded possibly in 1927/1928. Mennonite. Also see Belo-Beresowka; Belo-Berezovo; Beresowka, Belo-; Berezovka, Belo-.
- Belo-Berezovo**, Amur, see Belo-Berezovka; also see Belo-Berezovo; Berezovo, Belo-; Berezowo, Belo-.
- Belo-Berezowo**, Amur, see Belo-Berezovo; also see Berezovo, Belo-; Berezowo, Belo-.
- Belokusmin-Chutor**, Don, see Belokuzmin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Belokusmin-; Khutor, Belokuzmin-.
- Belokuzmin-Khutor**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut. Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Population: 70 approximately in 1905. Also see Belokusmin-Chutor, Chutor, Belokusmin-; Khutor, Belokuzmin-.
- Beloschew**, Volhynia-Poland, see Beloshev.
- Beloserka**, (also Belosyorka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. North of Gmelinka. #E 7. Also see Belosjorka; Belosyorka.
- Beloserkovka**, Crimea, Grigor(y)evka. Catholic; parish: Grigor(y)evka. Also see Beloserkowka.
- Beloserkowka**, Crimea, see Beloserkovka.
- Beloshev**, (also Bialashov), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Lyubytiv. South of Kovel'. #B 6. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Beloschew; Bialashov.
- Belosjorka**, Volga Republic, see Belosyorka; also see Beloserka.
- Belosyorka**, Volga Republic, see Beloserka; also see Belosjorka.
- Belousovo**, Chelyabinsk, Yetkuls. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. A few kilometers southwest of Chelyabinsk. #C 2. Population: 35 in 1926. Also see Beloussowo.
- Beloussowo**, Chelyabinsk, see Belousovo.
- Belovesh**, Mariupol', see Belovyesh; also see Belowyesch; Bilovizh.
- Belowod-Khutor**, Kharkiv. Evangelical; parish: Sumy-Akhtyrka-Lebedin. Also see Belowod-Chutor; Chutor, Belowod-; Khutor, Belowod-.
- Belovyesh**, Mariupol', see Bilovizh; also see Belovesh; Belowyesch.
- Belowesch**, Chernihiv, see Bilovizh.
- Belowesch**, Mariupol', see Bilovizh.
- Belowesh, Neu-**, Mariupol', see Neu-Belowesh; also see Bilovizh, Neu-; Neu-Bilovizh.
- Belowod-Chutor**, Kharkiv, see Belowod-Khutor; also see Chutor, Belowod-; Khutor, Belowod-.
- Belowyesch**, Mariupol', see Belovyesh.
- Beltses-Khutor**, Don, see Neu-Ostheim; also see Belzes-Chutor; Chutor, Belzes-; Khutor, Beltses-.
- Belweder**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. No other information available.

- Belyaevskoe Oseriane**, Volhynia-Poland, see Belyayevskoye Oseriane; also see Beljajewskoje Oseriane; Oseriane, Belyaevskoe; Oseriane, Beljajewskoje; Oseriane, Belyayevskoye.
- Belyaevsky**, Omsk, see Belyayevsky; also see Beljajewski.
- Belyary**, Odessa, see Alt-Annetal; also see Beljary.
- Belyayevskoye Oseriane**, Volhynia-Poland, see Oseriane; also see Belyaevskoe Oseriane; Beljajewskoje Oseriane; Oseriane, Belyaevskoe; Oseriane, Beljajewskoje; Oseriane, Belyayevskoye.
- Belyayevsky**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 110 in 1926. Also see Beljajewski; Belyaevsky.
- Belyja Weshi**, Chernihiv, see Belyya Vezhy; also see Vezhy, Belyya; Weshi, Beljya.
- Belyja Weshi**, Mariupol', see Belyya Vezhy; also see Vezhy, Belyya; Weshi, Beljya.
- Belyj-Kosch**, Crimea, see Belyy-Kosh; also see Kosch, Belyj-; Kosh, Belyy-.
- Belyya Vezhy**, Chernihiv, see Bilovizh; also see Belyja Weshi; Vezhy, Belyya; Weshi, Belyja.
- Belyya Vezhy**, Mariupol', see Bilovizh; also see Belyja Weshi; Vezhy, Belyya; Weshi, Belyja.
- Belyy-Kosh**, (also Marienfeld, also Marievka), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky. Approximately 60 km southeast of Dzhankoy on the east shore. #F 2. Founded in 1900. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 105 in 1918; 136 in 1926; 97 in 1941. Also see Belyj-Kosch; Kosch, Belyj-; Kosh, Belyy-; Marienfeld; Marievka.
- Belz**, Bessarabia, Belz. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau (also Kishinev, also Kischinew.) Romanian village possibly with German residents.
- Belzes-Chutor**, Don, see Beltses-Khutor; also see Chutor, Belzes-; Khutor, Beltses-.
- Benderhof**, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.
- Benkendorf**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1863. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 2,726 ha. Population: 430 in 1904; 461 in 1939.
- Berak**, Crimea, see Barak.
- Berbera-Chutor**, Odessa, see Berbera-Khutor; also see Chutor, Berbera-; Khutor, Berbera-.
- Berbera-Khutor**, (also Stahnadorf), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Mennonite and possibly Evangelical. Also see Berbera-Chutor; Chutor, Berbera-; Khutor, Berbera-; Stahnadorf.
- Berberovka**, Crimea, see Kopany; also see Berberowka.
- Berberowka**, Crimea, see Berberovka.
- Berchology**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k. #D 5. Also see Bertschology.
- Berdy-Bulat**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tyurmeny. 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-.
- Beregleanyfalwa**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Mädchendorf; also see Beregleanyfalwa.
- Beregleanyfalwa**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Beregleanyfalwa.
- Beregovo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sächsisch Bereg; also see Beregowo.
- Beregovoe**, Crimea, see Beregovoye; also see Beregowoje.
- Beregovoye**, Crimea, see Samruk; also see Beregovoe; Beregowoje.
- Beregowo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Beregovoye.
- Beregowoje**, Crimea, see Beregovoye; also see Beregovoe.
- Bereg**, Sächsisch, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sächsisch Bereg.
- Beresan**, Odessa, see Berezan.
- Beresanka**, Tiligulo-, Mykolayiv, see Tiligulo-Beresanka; also see Berezanka, Tiligulo-; Tiligulo-Berezanka.
- Beregszasz**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Lamprechtshausen.
- Beregszasz**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sächsisch Bereg.
- Beregszentmiklos**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Takhinadoco.
- Berehovo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sächsisch Bereg; also see Berehowo.
- Berehowo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Berehovo.
- Bereket**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay. Population: 78 in 1926.
- Beresanka**, Mykolayiv, see Berezanka.
- Beresciany**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Silno. #G 5. No other information available.
- Bereshnoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Bereshnoye; also see Bereshnoje.
- Bereshnoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Bereshnoye; also see Bereshnoe.
- Bereshnoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Lichtenau; also see Bereshnoe; Bereshnoje.
- Beresina**, Bessarabia, see Berezina.
- Beresina**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Berezina.
- Beresina**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Berezina.
- Beresina**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Berezina.
- Beresina, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Beresina; also see Berezina, Neu-; Neu-Berezina.
- Bereske-Elenov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bereske-Yelenov; also see Bereske-Jelenov; Elenov-Bereske-; Jelenow-Bereske; Yelenov-Bereske.
- Bereske-Jelenov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bereske-Yelenov; also see Bereske-Elenov; Elenov-Bereske-; Jelenow-Bereske; Yelenov-Bereske.
- Bereske-Yelenov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yelenov-Bereske; also see Bereske-Elenov; Bereske-Jelenov; Elenov-Bereske; Jelenow-Bereske.
- Beresk, Helenov-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Helenov-Beresk; also see Beresk, Helenow-; Helenow-Beresk.
- Beresk, Helenow-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Helenow-Beresk; also see Beresk, Helenov-; Helenov-Beresk.
- Beresk-Marinkov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Marinkov-Beresk; also see Beresk-Marinkow; Marinkow-Beresk.
- Beresk-Marinkow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Beresk-Marinkov; also see Marinkov-Beresk; Marinkow-Beresk.
- Beresko**, Volhynia-Poland, see Grünwald.
- Beresnegowatka**, Mykolayiv, see Bereznegowatka.
- Beresnegowatoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Bereznegowatoje; also see Bereznegowatoe.
- Beresnewatoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Bereznewatoje; also see Bereznewatooe.

Beresnik, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Beresnik; also see Bereznik, Neu-; Neu-Bereznik.

Beresova Haty, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Beresovo Hat; also see Beresova Hatj; Hatj, Beresowa; Haty, Beresova.

Beresovka-Khutor, Odessa, see Freudental; also see Beresowka-Chutor; Chutor, Beresowka-; Khutor, 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, Beresowo.

Beresowa Hatj, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Beresova Haty; also see Hatj, Beresowa; Haty, Beresova.

Beresowka, Bashkortostan, see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Odessa, see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Omsk, Isyl' Kul', see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Omsk, Moskalenky, see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Omsk, Tatarsk, see Berezovka; also see Beresovka.

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-.

Beresowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Berezovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Beresowka-; Khutor, Berezovka-.

Beresowo Hat, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Beresovo Hat; also see Hat, Beresovo; Hat, Beresowo.

Beresse, Volhynia-Poland, see Berezie.

Berestechko, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestechko. #D 2. Also see Berestetschko.

Berestechko, Zaporizhzhya, see Tiege; also see Berestetschko.

Berestetschko, Volhynia-Poland, see Berestechko.

Berestetschko, Zaporizhzhya, see Berestechko.

Berestova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Nowy Dwor. West of Nowy Dwor, Vladimir oblast. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 33 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Berestowa.

Berestovets', (also Berestowiec), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil'. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Population: 412 in 1904. Also see Berestowez; Berestowiec.

Berestovets', Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil'. Evangelical; parish: Kostopil'. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 153 families with 130 students in 1938. Also see Berestowez.

Berestovets', Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Berestovets'; also see Alt-Berestowiec; Berestowiec, Alt-

Berestovets', Futor, Volhynia-Poland, see Futor Berestovets'; also see Berestowiec, Futor; Futor Berestowiec.

Berestovets', N., Volhynia-Poland, see N. Berestovets'; also see Berestowiec, N.; N. Berestowiec.

Berestovka, Don, see Eschental; also see Berestowka.

Berestovo, Don, see Birkenfeld; also see Berestowo.

Berestovo, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov; also see Berestowo.

Berestowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Berestova.

Berestowez, Volhynia-Poland, see Berestovets'.

Berestowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Berestovets'.

Berestowiec, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Berestowiec; also see Alt-Berestovets'; Berestovets, Alt-.

Berestowiec, Futor, Volhynia-Poland, see Futor Berestowiec; also see Berestovets, Futor; Futor Berestovets'.

Berestowiec, N., see N. Berestowiec; also see Berestovets', N.; N. Berestovets'.

Berestowka, Don, see Berestovka.

Berestowo, Don, see Berestovo.

Berestowo, Volhynia-Poland, see Berestovo.

Berezan, Odessa, see Rohrbach; also see Beresan.

Berezanka, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderfeld; also see Beresanka.

Berezanka, Tiligulo-, Mykolayiv, see Tiligulo-Berezanka; also see Beresanka, Tiligulo-; Tiligulo-Beresanka.

Berezalupy, M.-, Volhynia-Poland, see M.-Berezalupy.

Berezie, (also Beresse), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov. #D 4. Also see Beresse.

Berezina, (also Kogelnik), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1816 by [188 or] 137 families: 72 from Wuerttemberg, 65 from Prussia and Bessarabia, 29 from Bavaria, 21 from Poland. In 1814 emigration from Poland to where they had immigrated in 1804; they had come to Poland from Wuerttemberg, but also from Prussia. Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. Acreage: 8,251 dessi. and 175 houses in 1859; or 9,230 ha. Population: 1,350 in 1858, 1,995 in 1904, 2,060 in 1905, 2,653 in 1939. Also see Beresina; Kogelnik.

Berezina, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Krupietz; also see Beresina.

Berezina, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Beresina.

Berezina, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki; also see Beresina.

Berezina, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Berezina; also see Beresina, Neu-; Neu-Beresina.

Berezinka, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Birkendorf.

Berezne, Volhynia-Poland, see Berezno.

Bereznegovatka, Mykolayiv, Poltavka. #H 5. Catholic; parish: Mykolayiv. Until 1923 a Jewish farming colony with German model farmers. Also see Beresnegovatka.

Bereznegovatoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Bereznegovatoe; also see Beresnegowatoje.

Bereznegovatoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Georgstal; also see Bereznegovatoe; Beresnegowatoje.

- Bereznevatoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Bereznevatoye; also see Bereznevatoye.
- Bereznevatoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Georgstal; also see Bereznevatoe; Bereznevatoye.
- Berezniki**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Bereznik.
- Bereznik, Neu-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Bereznik; also see Beresnik, Neu-; Neu-Beresnik.
- Berezno**, (also Berezne), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezno. #J 6. Also see Berezne.
- Berezoviche**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Berezowitsche.
- Berezovka**, Bashkortostan, see Birkenfeld; also see Beresowka.
- Berezovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Georgstal; also see Beresowka.
- Berezovka**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Beresowka.
- Berezovka**, (also Beryosovka), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. Approximately 85 km north of Pavlodar. #I 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 138 in 1926. Also see Beresowka; Beryosovka.
- Berezovka**, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Beresowka.
- Berezovka**, (also Beryosovka), Omsk, Isyl'Kul'. #C 1. Mennonite. Cattle breeding kolkhoz, seed kolkhoz (as of 1926). Population: 28 in 1926. Also see Beresowka; Beryosovka.
- Berezovka**, (also Beryosovka), Omsk, Moskalenky. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 8 in 1926. Also see Beresowka; Beryosovka.
- Berezovka**, Omsk, Tatarsk, Barabinsk. Approximately 80 km east of Omsk. #H 2. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, butter artel with Khlenovka, Krasnopol(y)e, Livanovka, Neu-Dachno(y)e. Population: including those four villages: 320 in 1926. Also see Beresovka; Beresowka.
- Berezovka**, Slavgorod. Approximately 150 km northwest of Slavgorod. Also see Beresowka.
- Berezovka**, (also Dolgy), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt). #I 3. Founded in 1907 or 1908 or 1910. Mennonite; parish: Reinfeld. Cattle breeding kolkhoz, seed kolkhoz (as of 1926). Population: 66 in 1926; 60 in 1928 and 14 farms. Also see Beresowka; Dolgy.
- Berezovka**, (also Beryovsky), Tobolsk, Tara. In the swampy forests of Tara. Founded in 1897 by Volhynian Germans, presumably landless farm holders from the Novograd-Volhynsk or Zhytomyr districts. See Fedorovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Possibly the same village. Also see Beresowka; Beryovsky.
- Berezovka**, Volga Republic, see Dehler; also see Beresowka.
- Berezovka**, Volhynia-Poland; also see Beresowka.
- Berezovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Beresowka.
- Berezovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Rohrbach; also see Beresowka.
- Berezovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Mazyr. Approximately 50 km northwest of Chernobyl. #G 0. Evangelical. Separate village. Also see Beresowka.
- Berezovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zviahel. #D 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Sheremoshna and Sadky: 775 in 1905. Also see Beresowka.
- Berezovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. Approximately 15 km southwest of Radomyshl. #F 5. Also see Beresowka.
- Berezovka, Belo-**, Amur, see Belo-Berezovka; also see Belo-Beresowka; Beresowka, Belo-.
- Berezovo, Belo-**, Amur, see Belo-Berezovo; also see Belo-Berezowo; Berezowo, Belo-.
- Berezowitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Berezoviche.
- Berezowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Berezovka.
- Berezowo, Belo-**, Amur, see Belo-Berezowo; also see Belo-Berezovo; Berezovo, Belo-.
- Berg-Chutor**, Odessa, see Berg-Khutor; also see Chutor, Berg-; Khutor, Berg-.
- Bergdorf**, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1921. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. Acreage: 379 ha. Population: 375 in 1939.
- 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 1808; 550 in 1825; 1,360 in 1858; 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, Glückstal District. Established in 1809, Evangelical; parish: Glückstal; later in 1864, Bergdorf Parish established with 11 German communities. Initial acreage: 3,925 dessi.; in 1848, 3,925 dessi.; in 1859, 168 houses, 4,134 dessi. Founded by 68 families from Wuerttemberg (35), Pfalz (1), Alsace (21), Baden (4), Prussian-Poland (1), Hungary (1), Hamburg (1), Hesse (1), unknown (3). Population: 263 people or 68 families in 1809; 550 in 1825; 1,360 in 1858; 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, Glückstal 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 Isbashka), Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1902. Catholic. Also see Horner-Khutor; Isbashka.
- Berg-Khutor**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Also see Berg-Chutor; Chutor, Berg-; Khutor, Berg-.
- Bergstadt**, (also Koyash Kangyl, also Krinichka), Crimea, Simferopol'. Approximately 25 km west of Simferopol'. #C 5. Population: 61 in 1864; 61 in 1918. Also see Krinichka; Koyash Kangyl.
- Bergtal**, Don, Taganrog. North of Taganrog. Near Krasnovka. Founded in 1884/1885. Catholic and Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld.
- Bergtal**, (also Rotfront), Kyrgyzstan, Chu valley. Twenty-five kilometers from Tokmok, 3 km to neighboring Grüntal and 60 km east of Bishkek. Founded in 1927 or possibly in 1925 by families from Bogoslovsko(y)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. Leninpol 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) khutor was located here prior to founding the village. One of the first three daughter colonies of Mennonites from the Khortitza 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**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #H 3. Evangelical. Population: 24 or 102 in 1926.
- Bergtal**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof.) Founded between 1855 and about 1875 by Khortitza and Molochna families. Mennonite.
- Bergtal, Neu-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Neu-Bergtal.
- Berichik**, Volga Republic, see Friedenfeld; also see Beritschik.
- Berislav, Novo-**, Mykolayiv, see Novo-Berislav; also see Berislav, Nowo-; Nowo-Berislav.
- Berislav, Nowo-**, Mykolayiv, see Nowo-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-Kemelchi. #D 2. Founded in 1883. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,400 dessi. Population: 108 in 1905; 89 in 1911; 197 in 1918; 154 in 1919; 300 in 1926. Also see Kocktein; Koktein.
- Berlin**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Troitsk. Southwest of Troitsk. Near the Uy River. No other information available.
- Berlin, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Berlin.
- Bern**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) Founded in 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical. Population: 112 in 1769. Ceased to exist between 1769 and 1771, and was moved to better soil.
- Bernchik**, Volga Republic, see Friedenfeld; also see Berntschik.
- Berntschik**, Volga Republic, see Bernchik.
- Berojanka**, Omsk, see Beroyanka.
- Beroyanka**, 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-.
- Bertschology**, Volhynia-Poland, see Berchology.
- Beryosovka**, Kazakhstan, see Beresovka; 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; Berjosowka.
- Beryosovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Rohrbach; also see Beresovka; Berjosowka.
- Beryosovsky**, Tobolsk, see Beresovka; also see Beresovsky; 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.
- Bescharan**, Crimea, see Besharan.
- Bescharanskij**, Crimea, see Besharansky.
- Beschelak**, Crimea, see Beshelak.
- Bescheweli-Iljak**, Crimea, see Beshevely-Ilyak; also see Iljak, Bescheweli-; Ilyak, Beshevely-.
- Beschewli-Ely**, Crimea, see Beshevly-Ely; also see Ely, Beschewli-; Ely, Beshevly-.
- Beschewli-Ilak**, Crimea, see Beshevly-Ilak; also see Ilak, Beschewli-; Ilak, Beshevly-.
- Beschlejewka**, Chelyabinsk, see Beshleyevka; also see Beshle'evka.
- Besch-Pilaw**, Crimea, see Besh-Pilav; also see Pilav, Besh-; Pilaw, Besch-.
- Beshtarem**, Crimea, see Beshtarem.
- Beschu-Elly**, Crimea, see Beshu-Elly; also see Elly, Besch-; Elly, Beshu-.
- Beschuj-Ely**, Crimea, Simferopol', see Beshuy-Ely; also see Ely, Beschuj.
- Beschuj-Ely**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Beshuy-Ely; also see Ely, Beschuj.
- Beschujly**, Crimea, see Beshuyly.
- Beschujly-Ilak**, Crimea, see Beshuyly-Ilak; also see Ilak, Beschujly-; Ilak, Beshuyly-.
- Besenschuk**, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Mennonite. Population: 75 in 1926. Also see Besentschuk.
- Besentschuk**, Samara, see Besenschuk.
- Besharan**, (also Dinzer), Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar, Tabuldy. Approximately 30 km north of Simferopol'. #D 4. Founded in 1897. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Acreage: 1,130 dessi. Population: 19 in 1864; 60 in 1914; 60 in 1918; 26 in 1926. Also see Bescharan; Dinzer.
- Besharansky**, Crimea, see Ivanovka; also see Bescharanskij.
- Beshdarim**, (also Beshtarem), Crimea, Kerch, Kerch. #H 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Zürichthal. Population: 40 in 1904; 51 in 1926. Also see Beshtarem.
- Beshelak**, Crimea, see Beshevly-Ilak; also see Beschelak.
- Beshevely-Ilyak**, (also Beshuyly-Ilyak), Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. Population: 77 in 1926. Also see Bescheweli-Iljak; Beshuyly-Ilyak; Iljak, Bescheweli-; Ilyak, Beshevely-.
- Beshevly-Ely**, Crimea. Possibly Evangelical; parish: possibly Byten. Former Tartar village. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Also see Beschewli-Ely; Ely, Beschewli-; Ely, Beshevly-.
- Beshevly-Ilak**, (also Beshelak), Crimea, Simferopol', Dzhankoy. Approximately 50 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. #C 3. Founded in 1885. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Acreage: 900 dessi. Population: 15 in 1918; 77 in 1926. Also see Beshelak; Beschewli-Ilak; Ilak, Beschewli-; Ilak, Beshevly-.
- Beshle'evka**, Chelyabinsk, see Beshleyevka; also see Beschlejewka.
- Beshleyevka**, Chelyabinsk, Troitsk, Kustanay. #C 2. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Beschlejewka; Beshle'evka.
- Besh-Pilav**, (also Beshpilav), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Ak-Scheich. Approximately 70 km north of Yevpatoriya. On the west coast of the Black Sea. #B 2. Founded in 1894. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. House for adult literacy (as of 1926.) Acreage: 500 dessi. Population: 80 in 1918; 57 in 1926. Also see Besch-Pilaw; Beshpilav; Pilav, Besh-; Pilaw, Besch-.
- Beshtarem**, Crimea, see Beshdarim; also see Beshtarem.
- Beshu-Elly**, Crimea, see Beshuy-Ely; also see Besch-Elly; Elly, Besch-; Elly, Beshu-.
- Beshui-Kodshambaks**, Crimea, see Beshui-Kodshambax; also see Beshuy-Kodzambaks; Beshuy-Kodzambax; Kodshambaks, Beshui-; Kodshambax, Beshui-; Kodzhambaks, Beshuy-; Kodzhambax, Beshuy-.
- Beshui-Kodshambax**, Crimea, see Beshuy-Kodzambax; also see Beshui-Kodshambaks; Beshuy-Kodzambaks; Kodshambaks, Beshui-; Kodshambax, Beshui-; Kodzhambaks, Beshuy-; Kodzhambax, Beshuy-.
- Beshuile**, Crimea, see Beshuy-Ely.
- Beshuj**, Crimea, see Beshuy.
- Beshuj-Kodshambak**, Crimea, see Beshuy-Kodzambax; also see Kodshambak, Beshuj-; Kodzhambak, Beshuy-.
- Beshut**, (also Beshuy-Kodzambak, also Beshuy-Kodzambax), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 60 km north of Yevpatoriya. #C 2. Founded in 1887. Evangelical; parishes: Dzhelal and Neusatz. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 54 in 1904; 24 in 1918, 66 in 1926. Also see Beshuy-Kodzambax; Beshuy-Kodzambak.
- Beshuy**, Crimea, Neusatz; also see Beshuj.
- Beshuy-Ely**, (also Beshuyly), Crimea, Simferopol', Karassan. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 112 in 1926. Also see Beschuj-Ely; Beshuyly; Ely, Beschuj-; Ely, Beshuy-.
- Beshuy-Ely**, (also Beshu-Elly, also Beshuile), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Saky. Approximately 30 km east of Yevpatoriya. #C 4. Founded in 1881. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. School with grades one to four, alphabetization location (as of 1926.) Acreage: 885 dessi. Population: 73 in 1904; 94 in 1914; 94 in 1918; 125 in 1919; 146 in 1926. Also see Beshu-Elly; Beshuile; Beschuj-Ely; Ely, Beschuj-; Ely, Beshuy-.

- Beshuy-Kodzhambak**, Crimea, see Beshut; also see Beshuj-Kodshambak; Kodshambak, Beshuj-; Kodzhambak, Beshuy-.
- Beshuy-Kodzhambaks**, Crimea, see Beshuy-Kodzhambax; also see Beshui-Kodshambaks; Beshui-Kodshambax; Kodshambaks, Beshui-; Kodshambax, Beshui-; Kodzhambaks, Beshuy-; Kodzhambax, Beshuy-.
- Beshuy-Kodzhambax**, Crimea, see Beshut, also see Beshui-Kodshambaks; Beshui-Kodshambax; Beshuy-Kodzhambaks; Kodshambaks, Beshui-; Kodshambax, Beshui-; Kodzhambaks, Beshuy-; Kodshambax, Beshuy-.
- Beshuyly**, Crimea, see Beshuy-Ely; also see Beschujly.
- Beshuyly-Ilyak**, Crimea, see Besheveli-Ilyak; also see Beschujly-Ilak; Ilak, Beschujly-.
- Besilevka**, Odessa, see Besilyevka; also see Besiljewka.
- Besilien**, Odessa, see Mühlenbach.
- Besiljewka**, Odessa, see Besilyevka; also see Besilevka.
- Besilova**, Odessa, see Mühlenbach; also see Besilowa.
- Besilovka-Dikovo**, Odessa, see Mühlenbach; also see Besilowka-Dikowo; Dikovo, Besilovka-; Dikowo, Besilowka-.
- Besilowa**, Odessa, see Besilova.
- Besilowka-Dikowo**, Odessa, see Besilovka-Dikovo; also see Dikovo, Besilovka-; Dikowo, Besilowka-.
- Besilyevka**, Odessa, see Mühlenbach; also see Besilevka; Besiljewka.
- Besimenyj**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Besimennyy.
- Besimennyy**, Dnipropetrovs'k. Population: 16 in 1859. Also see Besimenyj.
- Besmenovsfeld**, (also Besmenovsland), Caucasus, Stavropol'. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol'. #G 2. Founded in 1882 on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol'. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 187 in 1904; 176 in 1918. Also see Besmenovsfeld; Besmenovsland.
- Besmenovsland**, Caucasus, see Besmenovsfeld; also see Besmenovsland.
- Besmenovsfeld**, Caucasus, see Besmenovsfeld.
- Besmenovsland**, Caucasus, see Besmenovsland.
- Besobrasovsk**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evsk, Peshkovskaya. Approximately 50 km north of Kustanay near Fedorovka. #C 2. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 466 in 1926. Also see Besobrasowsk.
- Besobrasowsk**, Kazakhstan, see Besobrasovsk.
- Besovka**, Samara, see Biessovka; also see Besowka.
- Besowka**, Samara, see Besovka.
- Bespalchevo**, (also Beszalyevo, also Bezpál'tsevo), Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum. #A 1. Catholic and Evangelical. School with grades one to four, and one with grades five to nine (as of 1926.) Population: 270 in 1898; 270 in 1918; 270 in 1919; 281 in 1926. See Bespaltschewo; Beszalyevo; Bezpál'tsevo.
- Bespaltschewo**, Kharkiv, see Bespalchevo.
- Bespilav**, Crimea, see Besh-Pilav; also see Bespilaw.
- Bespilaw**, Crimea, see Bespilaw.
- Bessabotowka**, Don, see Bezzabotovka.
- Bessagach**, Slavgorod, see Suvorovka; also see Bessagatsch.
- Bessagatsch**, Slavgorod, see Bessagach.
- Bessarabka** (also Heinrichsdorf, also Krasna Bessarabka), Krasny Okna, Odessa, (Bergdorf.) Evangelical. Also see Heinrichsdorf; Krasna Bessarabka.
- Bessarabka**, Mykolayiv, see Olgenfeld.
- Bessarabka**, Odessa, Berezan. Near Tara-Shevchenka [*Tom, Taras-Shevchenko?*] and Gnadenfeld. Evangelical.
- Bessarabka**, Odessa, Krasny Okna, see Heinrichsdorf.
- Bessarabka, Krasna**, Odessa, see Krasna Bessarabka.
- Bessarabskij**, Kazakhstan, see Bessarabsky.
- Bessarabsky**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Denisovka. Approximately 70 km south of Kustanay. #C 2. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 180 in 1926. Also see Bessarabskij.
- Besyrenovka**, Don, see Hebron; also see Besyrenowka.
- Besyrenowka**, Don, see Besyrenovka.
- Beszalevo**, Kharkiv, see Beszalyevo; also see Beszaljewo.
- Beszaljewo**, Kharkiv, see Beszalyevo; also see Beszalevo.
- Beszalyevo**, Kharkiv, see Bespalchevo; also see Beszalevo; Beszaljewo.
- Bethania**, Zaporizhzhya, see Alt-Kronsweide.
- Bethanien**, (also No. 4, also Konstantinovka), Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, Gorlochevodsk. A few kilometers east of Pyatigorsk. #H 3. Founded in 1852 by Volga Germans. Mennonite; parish: Pyatigorsk, and a minority of Evangelicals; parish: Pyatigorsk. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 990 in 1905; 1,000 in 1918; 1,244 in 1926. Also see No. 4; Konstantinovka.
- Bethanien**, Zaporizhzhya, see Alt-Kronsweide.
- Bethel**, (also Ivashchenko), Caucasus, Stavropol', Vinodelensky, Friedrichsfeld. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol'. #G 2. Founded in 1875 or 1878 on its own land. Separatist and Evangelical; parish: Stavropol'. Can be traced back to the apocalyptic preacher Samuel Gottfried Christoph Cloeter (1823-1894.) School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 570 dessi. Population: 142 in 1904; 180 in 1918; 160 in 1926. Also see Ivashchenko.
- Betsilova-Vikova**, Odessa, see Mühlenbach; also see Bezilowa-Wikowa; Vikova, Betsilova-; Wikowa, Bezilowa-.
- Bettinger**, (also Baratayevka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded in 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Bettinger. The Bettinger parish had 19,762 baptized members (as of 1904.) Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 74 in 1772; 1,446 in 1857; 2,739 in 1897; 4,184 possibly in 1905; 4,452 in 1912; 3,036 in 1926, with Brunnen, Mayanga, and Tränkteich. Mother colony. Also see Baratayevka; Brunnen; Tränkteich.

- Betz-Chutor**, Odessa, see Betz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Betz-; Khutor, Betz-.
- Betz-Khutor**, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern; also see Betz-Chutor; Chutor, Betz-; Khutor, Betz-.
- Beutelspacher-Chutor**, Odessa, see Beutelspacher-Khutor; also see Chutor, Beutelspacher-; Khutor, Beutelspacher-.
- Beutelspacher-Khutor**, (also Podkolina), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical. Also see Beutelspacher-Chutor; Chutor, Beutelspacher-; Khutor, Beutelspacher-; Podkolina.
- Bey, Adi**, Crimea, see Adi Bey; also see Ady Bey; Bey, Ady.
- Bey, Ady**, Crimea, see Ady Bey; also see Adi Bey; Bey, Adi.
- Bey, Chadshi-**, Crimea, see Chadshi-Bey; also see Bey, Khadzhy-; Khadzhy-Bey.
- Bey, Khadzhy-**, Crimea, see Khadzhy-Bey; also see Bey, Chadshi-; Chadshi-Bey.
- Beynarovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; also see Bejnarrowka.
- Beza**, Odessa, see Besa-Khutor.
- Bezborodkino**, Petersburg, see Besborodkino.
- Bezilowa-Wikowa**, Odessa, see Betsilova-Vikova; also see Vikova, Betsilova-; Wikowa, Bezilowa-.
- Bezpal'tsevo**, Kharkiv, see Bepalchevo; also see Bepaltzewo.
- Bezpaltzewo**, Kharkiv, see Bezpal'tsevo.
- Bezmyannyj**, Slavgorod, see Betsmyannyj. [*stetseeker*]
- Bezmyannyj**, Slavgorod, see Orlov; also see Bezmyannyj.
- Bezzabotovka**, Don, Donetsk, 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. A few years later, 10 families, who later arrived, bought 280 adjacent dessi. Baptist and Mennonite-Brethren. Everyday language: mainly Mennonite-Plattdeutsch as it was spoken in the Elbing-Danzig area. In 1915 deportation of all men between the ages of 15 and 65; as women and children followed, the village became half abandoned. Volhynian Germans moved onto these farms. In 1942 complete destruction in a battle for Kharkiv. Acreage: 1,780 dessi. Also see Bessabotowka.
- Bialaschow**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel, see Bialashov.
- Bialaschow**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, see Bialashov.
- Bialashov**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel, see Beloshev; also see Bialaschow.
- Bialashov**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Khorov; also see Bialaschow.
- Bialoschow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bialoshow.
- Bialoshow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bolekhov; 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, Dzhanqoy, 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-.
- Bicilovka**, Odessa, see Biciloyevka; also see Bicilowjewa.
- Bicilowjewa**, Odessa, see Biciloyevka; also see Bicilovka.
- Biciloyevka**, Odessa, see Mühlenbach; also see Bicilovka; Bicilowjewa.
- Biech**, Crimea, see Biyech; also see Bech; Bijetsch; Byech.
- Biech-Nayman**, Crimea, see Bich-Naiman; also see Bietsch-Najman; Najman, Bietsch-; Nayman, Biech-.
- Bielevshchizna**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov; also see Bielewtschizna.
- Bielewtschizna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bielevshchizna.
- Bielin**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Lyubytiv. No other information available.
- Bielin**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.
- Bielov**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan; also see Bielow.
- Bielow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bielov.
- Bier**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. South of Gmelinka. Population: 98 in 1926.
- 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; Biessowka.
- Biessowka**, Samara, see Biessovka.
- Bietsch-Najman**, Crimea, see Biech-Nayman; also see Najman, Bietsch-; Nayman, Biech-.
- Bij-Balusch**, Crimea, see By-Balush; also see Balusch, Bij-; Balush, By-.
- Bijbolusch**, Crimea, see Bybolush.
- Bijetsch**, Crimea, see Biyech; also see Bech; Biech; Byech.
- Bijuk-Busau**, Crimea, see Byuk-Busau; also see Busau, Bijuk-; Busau, Byuk-.
- Bijuk-Busaw**, Crimea, see Byuk-Busav; also see Busav, Byuk-; Busaw, Bijuk-.
- Bijuk-Kabanj**, Crimea, see Byuk-Kabany; also see Kabanj, Bijuk-; Kabany, Byuk-.
- Bijuk-Kardshau**, Crimea, see Byuk-Kardzhau; also see Kardshau, 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-Taganasch, Kutschuk-**, Crimea, see Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganasch; also see Byuk-Taganash, Kuchuk; Kuchuk-Byuk-Taganash; Taganasch, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Taganash, Kuchuk-Byuk-.
- Bijuk-Toganasch, Kutschuk-**, Crimea, see Kutschuk-Bijuk-Toganasch; also see Byuk-Toganasch, Kuchuk; Kuchuk-Byuk-Toganasch; Toganasch, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Toganasch, 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 Bilaevka; Bilajewka.
- Bilayevka**, Odessa; also see Bilaevka, Bilajewka.
- Billersdorf**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Billersfeld.
- Billersfeld**, (also Alexandrovka, also Billersdorf), Dnipropetrovs'k, GNR Karl Marx. #E 3. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Everyday language: East Friesian Plattdeutsch. Acreage: 1,802 dessi. Population: 478 in 1887; 263 in 1905; 630 in 1911; 721 in 1914; 721 in 1918; 550 in 1919; 622 in 1926. Josefstal daughter colony. Also see Alexandrovka; Billersdorf.
- Billing**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Population: 20 in 1926.
- Bilovizh**, (also Belemösche, also Bellagvezh, also Belyya Vezhi), Chernihiv, Konotop, D(i)mitrovka. 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; Belowesch; Belyya Vezhi.
- Bilovizh**, (also No. 20, also Belemösche, also Bellagvezh, also Belovyesh, also Belyya Vezhi), Mariupol', Grunau. Founded in 1831/1832 by 26 families from Bilovizh, Chernihiv, and 5 possibly from the Koblenz area. 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; Bellagvezh; Belovyesh; Belowesch; Belyya Veshi.
- Bilovizh, Neu-**, Mariupol', see Neu-Bilovizh; also see Belowesh, Neu-; Neu-Belowesh.
- Birjutschi-Chutor**, Volga Republic, see Biryuchi-Khutor; also see Chutor, Birjutschi-; Khutor, Biryuchi-.
- Birkendorf**, (also Berezinka, also Nyrrhalom), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukachevo. Catholic. In 1732, arrival of more Germans. Thirty-two persons stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 18 farms on 122 ha. Population: 96 of 108 people were Germans in 1910; 89 of 104 were Germans in 1920; 114 of 120 were Germans in 1930. Also see Berezinka; Nyrrhalom.
- Birkenfeld**, (also Berezovka, also Udrak), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite-Brethren. School for underprivileged children; its principal was Jakob J. Martens. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 170 in 1926. Also see Berezovka; Udrak.
- Birkenfeld**, (also Berestovo), Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Kamyshevakha, 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 Berestovo.
- 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-.
- Biruchy**, Volga Republic, see Biryuchi-Khutor; also see Birutschi.
- Birutschi**, Volga Republic, see Biruchy.
- Biryuchi-Khutor**, (also Biruchy), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G 3. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: approximately 200 in 1904; 567 in 1926. Also see Birjutschi-Chutor; Biruchy; Chutor, Birjutschi-; Khutor, Biryuchi-.
- Bischlejewka**, Kazakhstan, see Bishleyevka; also see Bishle'evka.
- Bischler-Chutor**, Luhans'k, see Bischler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Bischler-; Khutor, Bischler-.
- Bischler-Chutor**, 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, Gulaypoly. 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 Bishlerovka.
- Bischlerowka**, Kharkiv, see Bishlerovka.
- 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;

- parish: Bischofsfeld. Approximately in 1910 the parish and its branch Schemiott left the Elsaß parish. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,300 dessi. Population: 400 in 1914; 684 in 1919; 695 in 1926. Also see Yeremetovka; Yeremeyevka.
- Bishle'evka**, Kazakhstan, see Bishleyevka; also see Bischlejewka.
- Bishlerovka**, Don, Rostov, Goloda(y)evka, or Luhans'k or Uspenskaya. #C 4. Founded in 1909. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. School with grades one to four, reading room, cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,375 dessi. Population: 300 in 1918; 257 in 1926. Also see Bischlerowka.
- Bishlerovka**, Kharkiv. Population: 5 in 1919. Also see Bischlerowka.
- Bishleyevka**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Troitsk, Altschinka (also Alchinka.) Approximately 100 km south of Kustanay. #B 3. Evangelical. Population: 300 in 1926. Also see Bishle'evka; Bischlejewka.
- Bisjuk**, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Bisyuk.
- Bisjuk**, Volga Republic, Seelmann, see Bisyuk.
- Biskupiche**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov; also see Biskupitsche.
- Biskupiche**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Biskupitsche.
- Biskupiche, Klein-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Biskupiche; also see Biskupitsche, Klein-; Klein-Biskupitsche.
- Biskupitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Biskupiche.
- Biskupitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Biskupiche.
- Biskupitsche, Klein-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Biskupiche; also see Biskupiche, Klein-; Klein-Biskupitsche.
- Bisu-Chutor**, Crimea, see Bisu-Khutor; also see Chutor, Bisu-; Khutor, Bisu-.
- Bisu-Khutor**, Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Also see Bisu-Chutor; Chutor, Bisu-; Khutor, Bisu-.
- Bisuk-Onlar**, Crimea, see Byuk-Onlar; also see Onlar, Bisuk-.
- Bisvane-Khutor**, Odessa, see Bisvanye-Khutor; also see Biswanje-Chutor; Chutor, Biswanje-; Khutor, Bisvane-; Khutor, Bisvanye-.
- Bisvanye-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: Katharimental. Also see Bisvane-Khutor; Biswanje-Chutor; Chutor, Biswanje-; Khutor, Bisvane-; Khutor, Bisvanye-.
- Biswanje-Chutor**, Odessa, see Bisvanye-Khutor; also see Bisvane-Khutor; Chutor, Biswanje-; Khutor, Bisvane-; Khutor, Bisvanye-.
- Bisyuk**, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Birkenheim; also see Bisjuk.
- Bisyuk**, Volga Republic, Seelmann, see Marienberg; also see Bisjuk.
- Bitak-Ak-Kuju**, Crimea, see Bitak-Ak-Kuyu; also see Ak-Kuju-Bitak-; Ak-Kuyu-Bitak; Kuju-Bitak, Ak-; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak.
- Bitak-Ak-Kuyu**, (also Ak-Kuyu-Bitak), 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.
- Bitenj**, Crimea, see Biteny.
- Biteny**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Population: 26 in 1926. Also see Bitenij.
- Bitschki**, Petersburg, see Bichky.
- Bitsch-Naiman**, Crimea, see Bich-Nayman; also see Naiman, Bitsch-; Nayman, Bich-.
- Bitsilaevka**, Odessa, see Bitsilayevka; also see Bizilajewka.
- Bitsilayevka**, Odessa, see Mühlenbach; also see Bitsilaevka; Bizilajewka.
- Bivaky**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. Southeast of Luts'k. #E 4. Evangelical. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Biwaki.
- Biwaki**, Volhynia-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.
- Bizentov**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on its own land approximately in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. One of the oldest colonies in the area. Population: 290 in 1904. Also see Bizentow.
- Bizentow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bizentov.
- Bizilajewka**, Odessa, see Bitsilayevka; also see Bitsilaevka.
- Bjuten**, Crimea, see Byuten.
- Blagodatnoe**, Mykolayiv, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoje.
- Blagodatnoe**, Odessa, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoje.
- Blagodatnoe**, Orenburg, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoje.
- Blagodatnoje**, Mykolayiv, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoe.
- Blagodatnoje**, Odessa, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoe.
- Blagodatnoje**, Orenburg, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoe.
- Blagodatnoye**, Mykolayiv, see Gnadenfeld; also see Blagodatnoe; Blagodatnoje.
- Blagodatnoye**, Odessa, see Mittelfeld; also see Blagodatnoe; Blagodatnoje.
- Blagodatnoye**, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Mennonite. Also see Blagodatnoe; Blagodatnoje.
- Blagodatskoe**, Samara, see Blagodatskoye; also see Blagodatskoye.
- Blagodatskoje**, Samara, see Blagodatskoye; also see Blagodatskoe.
- Blagodatskoye**, Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Possibly founded in 1890. Mennonite. Population: 83 in 1926.
- Blagoslavennoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Blagoslavennoye; also see Blagoslavennoje.

- Blagoslavennoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexanderwohl; also see Blagoslavennoe; Blagoslavennoje.
- Blagoslavennoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Blagoslavennoye; also see Blagoslavennoe.
- Blagoveshchenka**, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. # I 4. Mennonite. Perhaps only in reference to the rayon town Blagoveshchenka. Population: 347 in 1926. Also see Blagoweschtschenka.
- Blagoweschtschenka**, Slavgorod, see Blagoveshchenka.
- Blank-Chutor**, Bashkortostan, see Blank-Khutor; also see Chutor, Blank-; Khutor, Blank-.
- Blank-Khutor**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Also see Blank-Chutor; Chutor, Blank-; Khutor, Blank-.
- Blaubad**, (also Kekesfüred, also Sinak, also Sinyak), Carpatho-Ukraine, 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.
- Blehschmidt**, Omsk. A few kilometers south of Omsk. #E 2. Possibly founded in 1902.
- Bledau**, Kaliningrad district, see Sosnovka.
- Blivenitz-Khutor**, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #D 8. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Bliwenitz-Chutor; Chutor, Bliwenitz-; Khutor, Blivenitz-.
- Bliwenitz-Chutor**, Don, see Blivenitz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Bliwenitz-; Khutor, Blivenitz-.
- Block-Chutor**, Don, see Block-Khutor; also see Chutor, Block-; Khutor, Block-.
- Block-Chutor**, Volga Republic, see Block-Khutor; also see Chutor, Block-; Khutor, Block-.
- Block-Khutor**, Don, Donets'k. #C 5. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Block-Chutor; Chutor, Block-; Khutor, Block-.
- Block-Khutor**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. West of Pallasovka. Near Volgograd or possibly Povolzhe possibly outside the Volga Republic. Also see Block-Chutor; Chutor, Block-; Khutor, Block-.
- Blonski-Chutor**, Odessa, see Blonsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Blonski-; Khutor, Blonsky-.
- Blonskoe**, Odessa, see Blonskoye; also see Blonskoje.
- Blonskoje**, Odessa, see Blonskoye; also see Blonskoje.
- Blonskoye**, Odessa, see Blonsky-Khutor; also see Blonskoe; Blonskoje.
- Blonsky-Khutor**, (also Blonskoye, also Niederdorf), Odessa, Kuchurgan. Catholic; parish: Severinovka. Also see Blonski-Chutor; Blonskoye; Chutor, Blonski-; Khutor, Blonsky-; Niederdorf.
- Bludov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Svinyukhy. Northeast of Horokhiv. #C 3. Founding families from Swabia. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 11 families with 10 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Bludow.
- Bludow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bludov.
- Blumenberg**, (also Annovka), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-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.
- Blumenberg**, Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1880. Catholic.
- 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, Pyatigorsk, Gornolachevodsk. A few kilometers north of Pyatigorsk. #G 3. Mennonite. Population: 67 in 1926.
- Blumenfeld**, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, Minvodsk. A few kilometers north of Minvodsk. #H 3. Mennonite. Population: 38 in 1926.
- Blumenfeld**, Caucasus, Stavropol', Blogodatno(y)e, possibly Vinodelensky, Friedrichsfeld. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol'. #G 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 444 in 1926.
- Blumenfeld**, Crimea. No other information available.
- Blumenfeld**, (also No. 1, also Kisly-Chunate, also Kislichevatoye, also Rotendorf), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol' (Neplyu(y)evo), Chertomlik. #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; Kisli-Chunate; Kislichevatoye; Rotendorf.
- Blumenfeld**, (also Mook-Khutor), Don, Mariupol', Ostheim. #D 7. Founded in 1875. Catholic; parish: Grünthal. Acreage: 3,000 dessi. in 1911. Population: 200 in 1912; 200 in 1918. Planer daughter colony. Also see Mook-Khutor.
- Blumenfeld**, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded on Falz-Fein estates. Jewish. Mennonites lived here possibly as model farmers.
- Blumenfeld**, (also Zagornoye), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. Catholic. Population: 337 in 1911; 395 in 1919. Also see Zagornoye.
- Blumenfeld**, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, Anatol(y)evka. Founded in 1862/1863 by families from the Liebental and Kuchurgan districts (Elsaß, Franzfeld, Kandel, Selz, Straßburg). Catholic; parishes: Blumenfeld, Sulz (?-1890), and Selz (1890-1904.) Parish for Krasna, Sebastiansfeld, and surrounding khutors. Cooperative

and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,731 dessi. Population: possibly 300 people or 55 families living in 35 houses in 1863; 712 in 1912; 538 in 1914; 538 in 1918; 538 in 1919; 905 in 1926; 1,037 between 1941 and 1943.

Blumenfeld, Omsk, Barabinsk, Kupino. #H 2. Butter artel, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 320 in 1926.

Blumenfeld, (Zvetnopolye), Omsk, Sosnovka (GNR Azovo.) Approximately 70 km southwest of Omsk. #D 2. Mennonite. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 606 in 1926. Also see Zvetnopolye.

Blumenfeld, (also No. 4, also Svetopolye, also Zvetoploye), Slavgorod, Slavgorod, Burla. Approximately 40 km northwest of Slavgorod. Founded in 1912 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 388 in 1926. Also see No. 4; Svetopolye; Zvetoploye.

Blumenfeld, Volga Republic, see Neu-Kraft.

Blumenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Evangelical.

Blumenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Evangelical.

Blumenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. This village was thought to be located near the site of a muddy pit or a mud slide 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. Founded in 1870. Catholic; parish: Eichwald. Acreage: possibly 2,500 dessi. in 1911. Population: 300 in 1912.

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 Roodsanka, 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; Roodsanka; Rodzyanka.

Blumenfeld, (also Zagornoye), 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 Zagornoye.

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 Blumgart; 273 approximately in 1940; 21 of 256 families without head of household in 1942. Also see Blumgart; Kapustyanka.

Blumenheim, (also Bock, also Fink, also Kunz), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt, Unterwalden. South of Nikolsko-Kasakovo. #G 2. It consisted of the small villages Bock, Fink, and Kunz and was located just outside the Volga Republic on the border to Canton Marxstadt. Evangelical. Also see Bock; Fink; Kunz.

Blumenheim, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld.) Founded approximately between 1875 and 1879 by Molochna families. Mennonite.

Blumenheim, (also Verbovskoye), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Krasnopol. East of the Gulyay Pole train station between the Grunau colonies and Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1869. Mennonite; parish: Schönfeld. Acreage: between 2,150 and 3,360 dessi. were owned. Population: 80 in 1911; 40 in 1914; 40 in 1918; 135 in 1919. Also see Verbovskoye.

Blumenhof, (also Beckers-Khutor), 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: 745 dessi. Population: 64 in 1911; 64 in 1914; 106 in 1918; 106 in 1919. Also see Alexandrovka.

Blumenort, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Uzman.

Approximately 100 km southeast of Blagoveshchensk. On the Chinese border. Founded in 1927. Mennonite.

Blumenort, (also No. 7, also Blumendorf, also Svetlovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also Orlov.) #J 4. Founded in 1873. Mennonite; parishes: Nikolaifeld and Orlov. Everyday language: Danziger Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1919, no persons were murdered by Makhno's gang. Died of starvation: 5 people in 1921/1922 and 10 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 19 of the 21 people were men. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through 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 Podsneshnoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908. Mennonite; parish: Kleefeld (1909-1932) and Shumanovka-Kleefeld. Kolkhoz by the name of 22. Parteitag. Country school, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 252 in 1926; 229 and 37 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Podsneshnoye.

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: 1,451 dessi. and 43 houses in 1859 or 1,616 dessi. or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and 16 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 95 in 1805; 280 people or 48 families on 20 farms in 1855; 280 in 1856; 277 in 1858; 277 in 1859; 288 in 1860; 310 in 1864; 474 in 1905; 566 in 1911; 627 in 1914; 568 in 1915; 239 in 1919; 326 or 482 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Pritochnoye.

Blumenstein, (also No. 7, also Blumstein, also Tatyano), 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 1,365 dessi. and 15 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 504 people or 71 families on 21 farms in 1855; 504 in 1856; 501 in 1858; 501 in 1859; 513 in 1860; 518 in 1864; 510 in 1905; 606 in 1911; 488 in 1914; 609 in 1915; 625 in 1919; 482 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see No. 7; Blumstein; Tatyano.

Blumental, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Kirgiz,

Myakinsk. Population: 148 in 1926.

Blumental, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Tarutino. Population: 150 in 1904.

Blumental, Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1881. Evangelical; parish: Leipzig. Acreage: 380 ha. Population: 180 in 1939.

Blumental, Caucasus, Georgia, T'bilisi, see Yakobli.

Blumental, Caucasus, Georgia, possibly T'bilisi. Near Zalka, Ormshin. No other information available.

Blumental, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk. A few kilometers west of Pyatigorsk. #G 4. Founded in 1924. Evangelical. Population: 380 in 1926.

Blumental, Caucasus, Stavropol', Blagodarno(y)e. Approximately 150 km from Stavropol'. #H 2.

Blumental, (also Rozovka), Don, Rostov. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: 141 in 1918. Also see Rozovka.

Blumental, Don, Rostov. #D 5. Evangelical.

Blumental, Don, Taganrog, Northeast of Taganrog. Evangelical; parish: Yeysk. Population: 141 in 1904.

Blumental, (also Novo-Rossiysk, also Romanovka), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Altay, Rubtsovsk, Lokoty. Approximately 80 km north of Semipalatinsk. #N 5. Founded by Volga Germans in 1907 or between 1890 and 1900. Evangelical. Illustrations and other decorations on houses. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, butter artel, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, library, reading room, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 396 in 1926. Also see Novo-Rossiysk; Romanovka.

Blumental, Mariupol', Ludwigstal. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Population: 50 in 1859; 34 in 1905; 83 in 1919.

Blumental, (also Neu-Sawitzki, also Neu-Saritzki, also Saritzki), Odessa. Evangelical. Also see Neu-Saritzki; Neu-Sawitzki; Saritzki.

Blumental, (also Kilchen or Kiltchen, 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, Tomsk, Semipalatinsk. Evangelical; parishes: Tomsk, Barnaul. Population: 100 approximately in 1905.

Blumental, Volga Republic, see Brunmental.

Blumental, (also Lubrovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental; also see Lubrovka.

- Blumental**, (also Zvetyanka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zviahel. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 616 in 1904. Also see Zvetyanka.
- Blumental**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ushomir. Southwest of Korosten. #D 3. Evangelical.
- Blumental**, (also Kopany, also Lugavoye), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna), Vassil(y)evka. 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(y)evka (Schönfeld-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.
- Blumgart**, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumengart.
- Blumstein**, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenstein.
- Boaro**, (also Boisreux, also Boisroux, also Bordovskoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Founded in 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Boaro. Four parishes with 10,799 baptized members belonged to the Boaro parish founded in 1905 (as of 1904; in part Reformed.) Prior to 1905, it belonged to another parish. Dialect: Saxon. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, two artels, school with grades one to four, reading room, library, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 281 in 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.
- Bobly**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzyschk. No other information available.
- Bobrichovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bobritz; also see Bobritschowka.
- Bobrichy**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bobritz; also see Bobritschy.
- Bobritschy**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bobrichy.
- Bobritschowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bobrichovka.
- Bobritz**, (also Bobrichy, also Bobrichovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs'k. Between Belokorovich and Ovruch. #D 2. Evangelical; Heimtal. Population: 700 in 1904. Also see Bobrichy; Bobrichovka.
- Bobritzkaia**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bobritzkaia.
- Bobritzkaia Buda**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bobritzkaia Buda; also see Buda, Brobitzkaia; Buda, Brobitzkaia.
- Bobritzkaia**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Marianovka; also see Bobritzkaia.
- Bobritzkaia Buda**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Gnadental; also see Bobritzkaia Buda; Buda, Brobitzkaia; Buda, Brobitzkaia.
- Bobrovka**, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Niedermonyour; also see Bobrowka.
- Bobrovka**, Volga Republic, Mariental, see Neu-Obermonyour; also see Bobrowka.
- Bobrovsk**, (also Bobrovsky Semkhoz), Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 29 in 1926. Also see Bobrovsky Semkhoz; Bobrovsk.
- Bobrovsk**, Voronezh, see Khrenovoye; also see Bobrovsk.
- Bobrovsky Semkhoz**, Omsk, see Bobrovsk; also see Bobrowski Semchos; Semchos, Bobrowski; Semkhoz, Bobrovsky.
- Bobrovny 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 Bobrovny Kut; Kut, Bobrovny; Kut, Bobrovny.
- Bobrowka**, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Bobrovka.
- Bobrowka**, Volga Republic, Mariental, see Bobrovka.
- Bobrowsk**, Omsk, see Bobrovsk.
- Bobrowsk**, Voronezh, see Bobrovsk.
- Bobrowski Semchos**, Omsk, see Bobrovsky Semkhoz; also see Semchos, Bobrowski; Semkhoz Bobrovsky.
- Bobrovny Kut**, Mykolayiv, see Bobrovny Kut; also see Kut, Bobrovny.
- Bobryk**, 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**, Crimea, Simferopol', Tabuldy. Approximately 45 km northeast of Simferopol'. #D 4. Founded in 1879. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Acreage: 2,400 dessi. Population: 66 in 1914; 66 in 1918. Also see 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 Bochkovskiego; also see Botschkowskiego Dvor; Dvor, Botschkowskiego.
- 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, Moskalenky. #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-.
- Bodanovka**, Amur, see Bogdanovka; also see Bodanowka.
- Bodanowka**, Amur, see Bodanovka.
- Bodjatschow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bodyachov.
- Bodjy**, Don, see Bodyy.
- Bodni**, Mariupol', see Bodny.
- Bodnja**, Mariupol', see Bodny.
- Bodny**, Mariupol', see Bergtal; also see Bodni.
- Bodnya**, Mariupol', see Bergtal; also see Bodnja.
- Bodyachov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. Possibly southeast of Rivne. #E 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 percent Germans at most. Also see Bodjatschow.
- Bodyy**, Don, see Kurianovka I; also see Bodjy.
- Bogalak, Apas-**, Crimea, see Apas-Bogalak.
- Bogalak, Appaz-**, Crimea, see Appaz-Bogalak.
- Bogatovka**, Don, see Reichenfeld; also see Bogatowka.
- Bogatovka**, Mariupol', see Reichenberg; also see Bogatowka.
- Bogatowka**, Don, see Bogatovka.
- Bogatowka**, Mariupol', see Bogatovka.
- Bogdanovka**, (also Bodanovka), Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Mukhino. Possibly founded in 1927 or in 1928. Mennonite. Also see Bodanovka; Bogdanowka.
- Bogdanovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k. Population: 101 in 1919. Also see Bogdanowka.
- Bogdanovka**, Luhans'k, Lysychans'k or Kisichansk. Approximately 10 km southwest of Lissichans'k. #B 2. Founded in 1911. Evangelical. Acreage: 780 dessi. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Bogdanowka.
- Bogdanovka**, Mariupol', see Reichenberg; also see Bogdanowka.
- Bogdanovka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parishes: Straßburg, and Severinovka in 1914. Also see Bogdanowka.
- Bogdanovka**, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Mennonite. Also see Bogdanowka.
- Bogdanovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Gnadenfeld; also see Bogdanowka.
- Bogdanovka-Khutor**, (also Bagdanovka), Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Bagdanovka; Bogdanowka-Chutor; Chutor, Bogdanowka-; Khutor, Bogdanovka-.
- Bogdanowka**, Amur, see Bogdanovka.
- Bogdanowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Bogdanovka.
- Bogdanowka**, Luhans'k, see Bogdanovka.
- Bogdanowka**, Mariupol', see Bogdanovka.
- Bogdanowka**, Odessa, see Bogdanovka.
- Bogdanowka**, Orenburg, see Bogdanovka.
- Bogdanowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Bogdanovka.
- Bogdanowka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Bogdanovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Bogdanowka-; Khutor, Bogdanovka-.
- Bogemka**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Bohemka, see Bohemka.
- Bognatovka**, Odessa, see Tiefenbach; also see Bognatowka.
- Bognatowka**, Odessa, see Bognatovka.
- Bogodarevka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Zaporizhzhya. Primarily Jewish, but also possibly Mennonite and possibly Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farmers also lived. Population: 607 people and 10 houses in 1859. Also see Bogodarewka.
- Bogodarewka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Bogodarevka.
- Bogodarovka**, (also Kovalskoye), Dnipropetrovs'k. Population: 65 in 1919. Also see Bogodarowka; Kovalskoye.
- Bogodarowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Bogodarovka.
- Bogoljubowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin, see Bogolyubovka.
- Bogoljubowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Bogolyubovka.
- Bogoluby**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. Northwest of Luts'k. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
- Bogolyubovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin, see Gottliebsdorf; also see Bogoljubowka.
- Bogolyubovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Segenstal; also see Bogoljubowka.
- Bogomazov**, Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,360 dessi. Population: 200 in 1915; 284 people or 65 families in 1922; 212 in 1926. Also see Bogomasow.
- Bogomasow**, Samara, see Bogomazov.
- Bogonivshchizna**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Bogoniwschtschizna.
- Bogoniwschtschizna**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec, see Bogonivshchizna.
- Bogorodicino**, Zaporizhzhya, see Marienheim.
- Bogoschewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bogoshevka.
- Bogoshevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, Pulin. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 144 in 1904. Also see Bogoschewka.
- Bogoslavka**, Slavgorod. Possibly a Russian village. Also see Bogoslawka.
- Bogoslawka**, Slavgorod, see Bogoslavka.
- Bogoslovskoe**, Kyrgyzstan, see Bogoslovskoye; also see Bogoslawskoje.

- Bogoslovskoye**, Kyrgyzstan, Talas (Alexandrovka.) School with grades one to four. Also see Bogoslovskoe; Bogoslovskoje.
- Bogoslovskoje**, 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 Bogumilow; Bugumilov; Okorsk-Bogumilov.
- Bogumilov, Okorsk-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Okorsk-Bogumilov; also see Bogumilow, Okorsk-; Okorsk-Bogumilow.
- Bogumilow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bogumilov.
- Bogumilow, Okorsk-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Okorsk-Bogumilow; also see Bogumilov, Okorsk-; Okorsk-Bogumilov.
- Bogunovka**, Omsk, Moskalenky. #C 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 90 in 1926. Also see Bogunowka.
- Bogunowka**, Omsk, see Bogunovka.
- Bogunskoe**, Odessa, see Bogunskoye; also see Bogunskoje.
- Bogunskoje**, Odessa, see Bogunskoye; also see Bogunskoe.
- Bogunskoye**, Odessa, see Neu-Kandel; also see Bogunskoe; Bogunskoje.
- Boguschowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek, see Bogushovka.
- Boguschowka, Marian-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Marian-Boguschowka; also see Bogushovka, Marian-; Marian-Bogushovka.
- Bogushovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek; also see Boguschowka.
- Bogushovka, Marian-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Marian-Bogushovka; also see Boguschowka, Marian-; Marian-Boguschowka.
- Boguslavka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. #G 5. Also see Boguslawka.
- Boguslavovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. Northeast of Shchurin. #C 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Boguslawowka.
- Boguslavovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #C 5. Also see Boguslawowka.
- Boguslavovka-Zamosty**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zamosty-Boguslavovka; also see Boguslawowka-Samosty; Samosty-Boguslawowka; Zamosty-Boguslavovka.
- Boguslawka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Boguslavka.
- Boguslawowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Boguslavovka.
- Boguslawowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Boguslavovka.
- Boguslawowka-Samosty**, Volhynia-Poland, see Boguslavovka-Zamosty; also see Samosty-Boguslawowka; Zamosty-Boguslavovka.
- Bogutschar**, Voronezh, see Boguchar.
- Bohdan**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Kisoryche. No other information available.
- Bohdanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec; also see Bohdanowka.
- Bohdanowka**, Volhynia-Poland, also see Bohdanovka.
- Bohemka**, (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.
- Bohensky**, 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.
- Bohushovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Bohuschowka.
- Boisreux**, 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, Sosnovka. Population: 26 in 1926. Also see Basar, Bok-; Bazar, Bok-; Bok-Basar.
- Bokujmy Kol.**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bokuymy Kol.; also see Kol., Bokujmy; Kol., Bokuymy.
- Bokuymy Kol.**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin. East of Kniahinin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Bokujmy Kol.; Kol., Bokujmy; Kol., Bokuymy.
- 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, Volodarsk. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 407 in 1904. Also see Radetskaya Bolyarka.
- Bolarka Ulaschanowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolarka Ulashanovka; also see Ulaschanowka, Bolarka; Ulashanovka, Bolarka.
- Bolarka Ulashanovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolarka; also see Bolarka Ulaschanowka; Ulaschanowka, Bolarka; Ulashanovka, Bolarka.
- Bolat-Chutor, Sajt-**, Crimea, see Sajt-Bolat-Chutor; also see Bolat-Khutor, Sayt-; Chutor, Sajt-Bolat-; Khutor, Sayt-Bolat-; Sayt-Bolat-Khutor.

- Bolat-Khutor, Sayt-**, Crimea, see Sayt-Bolat-Khutor; also see Bolat-Chutor, Sajt-; Chutor, Sajt-Bolat-; Khutor, Sayt-Bolat-; Sajt-Bolat-Chutor.
- Bolatschi**, Crimea, see Bolachy.
- Boldyn**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. No other information available.
- Bolechov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bolekhov.
- Bolekhov**, (also Bialoshov), Volhynia-Poland; also see Bialoshov; Bolechow.
- Boleslavovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Boleslawowka.
- Boleslawice**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. No other information available.
- Boleslawowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Boleslavovka.
- Bolgarka**, Odessa, see Neu-Württemberg.
- Bolisch-Jukalka-Chutor**, Bashkortostan, see Bolish-Yukalka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Bolisch-Jukalka-; Jukalka-Chutor, Bolisch; Khutor, Bolish-Yukalka-; Yukalka-Khutor, Bolish-.
- Bolish-Yukalka-Khutor**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. With the Yurmakey and Shmotino khutors, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 60 in 1926. Also see Bolisch-Jukalka-Chutor; Chutor, Bolisch-Jukalka-; Jukalka-Chutor, Bolisch; Khutor, Bolish-Yukalka-; Yukalka-Khutor, Bolish-.
- Boljarka Radetzkaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolyarka Radetskaya; also see Radetzkaja, Boljarka; Radetskaya, Bolyarka.
- Bolnisi**, Caucasus, see Katharinenfeld.
- Bolnossi**, Caucasus, see Luxemburg.
- Bolocha**, 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; Akarsha, Bolshaya.
- Bolschije Sadki**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolshye Sadki; also see Bolshe Sadki; Sadki, Bolschije; Sadki, Bolshe; Sadki, Bolshye.
- Bolschoje Poretschije**, Odessa, see Bolshoye Porechye; also see Bolshoe Poreche; also see Poreche, Bolshoe; Porechye, Bolshoye; Poretschje, Bolschoje.
- Bolschoj-Jegeropol**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Bolshoy-Yegeropol; also see Bolshoy-Egeropol; Egeropol, Bolshoy-; Jegeropol, Bolshoy-; Yegeropol, Bolshoy-.
- Bolshaya Akarsha**, Odessa, see Großliebental; also see Akarscha, Bolschaja; Akarsha, Bolshaya; Bolschaja Akarscha.
- Bolshe Sadki**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolshye Sadki; also see Bolschije Sadki; Sadki, Bolschije; Sadki, Bolshe; Sadki, Bolshye.
- Bolshoe Poreche**, Odessa, see Bolshoye Porechye; also see Bolschoje Poretschje; Poreche, Bolshoe; Porechye, Bolshoye; Poretschje, Bolschoje.
- Bolshoy-Egoropol**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Bolshoy-Yegeropol; also see Bolschoj-Jegeropol; Egoropol, Bolshoy-; Jegeropol, Bolshoy-; Bolschoj-; Yegeropol, Bolshoy-.
- Bolshye Sadki**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sadki; also see Bolschije Sadki; Bolshe Sadki; Sadki, Bolschije; Sadki, Bolshe; Sadki, Bolshye.
- Bolyarka, Radetskaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Radetskaya Bolyarka; also see Boljarka, Radetzkaja; Radetzkaja Boljarka.
- Bonashowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bonashovka.
- Bonashovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bonasovka; also see Bonaschowka.
- Bonasovka**, (also Bonashovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. Southwest of Luts'k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Population: 220 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Bonasowka; Bonashovka.
- Bonasowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bonasovka.
- Bondarevka**, Odessa, Berezan (Lakhova.) Between Dzhankoy and Simferopol'. Founded in 1900. Catholic and Evangelical. Also see Bondarewka.
- Bondarewka**, Odessa, see Bondarevka.
- Boragan**, (also Baragan, also Baragon), Crimea, Simferopol', Suya (Tabuldy.) #D 3. Founded approximately in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz, also Mennonite. Mennonites sold the village to Lutherans at the turn of the century. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 75 in 1916; 75 in 1918; 142 in 1926. Also see Baragan; Baragon.
- Borangar**, (also Borongar, also Tashly-Konrat), Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. Approximately 60 km north of Simferopol'. #D 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz, also Mennonite. Former Tartar village bought by Bilovizh colonists. Perhaps two separate villages: the Mennonite village of Borongar approximately 5 km south of the Evangelical village of Tashly-Konrat; both located on the railroad. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 59 in 1904; 25 or including Borangar and Tashly-Konrat, 59 in 1918; 154 in 1926. Also see Borongar; Tashly-Konrat.
- Boratin**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. No other information available.
- Boratin**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka. Southeast of Luts'k. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans.
- Boratin**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. #D 5.
- Boratin-Julianow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Boratin-Yulianov; also see Julianow-Boratin; Yulianov-Boratin.

- Boratin, Miechislav-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Miechislav-Boratin; also see Mietschislav-Boratin; Boratin, Mietschislav-.
- Boratin, Mietschislav-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mietschislav-Boratin; also see Boratin, Miechislav-; Miechislav-Boratin.
- Boratin-Sapust**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zapust-Boratin; also see Boratin-Zapust; Sapust, Boratin-.
- Boratin-Yulianov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yulianov-Boratin; also see Boratin-Julianow; Julianow-Boratin-.
- Borchak**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. North of Zwiabel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 82 in 1904. Also see Bortschak.
- Bordovskoe**, Volga Republic, see Bordovskoye; also see Bordowskoje.
- Bordovskoe, Novo-**, Volga Republic, see Novo-Bordovskoe; also see Bordovskoye, Novo-; Bordowskoje, Nowo-; Novo-Bordovskoye; Nowo-Bordowskoje.
- Bordovskoye**, Volga Republic, see Boaro; also see Bordovskoe; Bordowskoje.
- Bordovskoye, Novo-**, Volga Republic, see Novo-Bordovskoye; also see Bordovskoe, Novo-; Bordowskoje, Nowo-; Novo-Bordovskoe; Nowo-Bordowskoje.
- Bordowskoje**, Volga Republic, see Bordovskoye; also see Bordovskoe.
- Bordowskoje, Nowo-**, Volga Republic, see Nowo-Bordowskoje; also see Bordovskoe, Novo-; Bordovskoye, Novo-; Novo-Bordovskoe; Novo-Bordovskoye.
- Boregard**, Volga Republic, see Bock.
- Boregardt**, Volga Republic, see Beauregard.
- Borek**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stepan. No other information available.
- Borek-Antonovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Borek; also see Antonowka-Borek; Borek-Antonowka.
- Borek-Antonowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Borek-Antonovka; also see Antonovka-Borek; Antonowka-Borek.
- Borek-Kuty**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Berezno. Northeast of Kuty. #J 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Kuty, Borek-.
- Boremel**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Boremel. No other information available.
- Borgard**, Volga Republic, see Beauregard.
- Bor, Goly**, Volhynia-Poland, see Goly Bor.
- Borisoglebovka**, Volga Republic; also see Borisoglebowka.
- Borisoglebowka**, Volga Republic, see Borisoglebovka.
- Borisopol'**, (also No. 2, also Krestanskoye, also Krestyansky), 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: 146 in 1926. Also see No. 2; Krestanskoye; Krestyansky.
- Borisovka**, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. #J 4. Mennonite. Population: 173 in 1926. Also see Borisowka.
- Borisovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Northeast or southeast of Zwiabel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 102 in 1904. Also see Borisowka.
- Borisovka [U. V.]**, Volhynia-Poland, Novograd Volynsk, Novograd Volynsk; also see Borisowka [U.V.]
- Borisovka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Borisovka; also see Borisowka, Neu-; Neu-Borisowka.
- Borisowka**, Kazakhstan, see Borisovka.
- Borisowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Borisovka.
- Borisowka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Borisowka; also see Borisovka, Neu-; Neu-Borisovka.
- Borisowka [U.V.]**, see Borisovka [U.V.]
- Borlak**, Crimea, see Neufeld.
- Borochow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Borokhov.
- Borodachevo**, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Danzig; also see Borodatschewo.
- Borodatij Dummer**, Zaporizhzhya, see Borodaty Dummer; also see Dummer, Borodatij; Dummer, Borodaty.
- Borodatschewo**, Mykolayiv, see Borodachevo.
- Borodaty Dummer**, Zaporizhzhya, see Huttertal; also see Borodatij Dummer; Dummer, Borodatij; Dummer, Borodaty.
- Borodatyj**, Zaporizhzhya, see Borodatyj.
- Borodatyj, Staro-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Staro-Borodatyj; also see Borodatyj, Staro-; Staro-Borodatyj.
- Borodatyj**, Zaporizhzhya, see Huttertal; also see Borodatyj.
- Borodatyj, Staro-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Staro-Borodatyj; also see Borodatyj, Staro-; Staro-Borodatyj.
- Borodino**, Odessa, see Waterloo.
- Borodino**, (also Alexander, also Saok), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1814 by 82 [or 115] founding families: 64 from Wuerttemberg 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 dessi. 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: Orenburg.
- 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.
- Borokhov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. Northwest of Poddebcy. Evangelical. Northwest of Poddebcy. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Borochow.
- Borongar**, Crimea, see Borangar.
- Boroninsland**, Caucasus, Terek. No other information available.

Boronovka, Don, see Baronovka; also see Boronowka.

Boronowka, 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.

Borova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne; also see Borowa.

Boroviche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Borowitsche.

Borovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil'. Evangelical; parish: Kostopil'. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 11 families with 20 students in 1938. Also see Borowka.

Borovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. Southeast of Derazhne. #H 5. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Parish church. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 286 in 1904. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Borowka.

Borowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Borova.

Borowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Boroviche.

Borowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Borovka.

Borowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne, see Borovka.

Borschezowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Borshezovka.

Borschtschowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Borshchovka.

Borshchovka, (also Borshezovka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. East of Kostopil'. #I 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Borschtschowka; Borshezovka.

Borshezovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Borshchovka; also see Borschezowka.

Bortschak, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Borchak.

Bortsovo-Antonovskij Kupino, (also Antonovskij-Bortsovo Kupino), Tomsk, Kupino. Also see Antonovskij-Bortsovo Kupino; Antonowskij-Borzowo Kupino; Borzowo-Antonowskij Kupino; Kupino, Bortsovo-Antonovskij; Kupino, Borzowo-Antonowskij.

Boruchow, Volhynia-Poland, see Borukhov.

Boruchow-Roshanez, Volhynia-Poland, see Borukhov-Roshanez; also see Roshanez, Boruchow-; Roshanez, Borukhov-.

Borukhov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. #E 4. Also see Boruchow.

Borukhov-Roshanez, Volhynia-Poland, see Roshanez; also see Boruchow-Roshanez; Roshanez, Borukhov-; Roshanez, Boruchow-.

Borzowo-Antonowskij Kupino, Tomsk, see Bortsovo-Antonovskij Kupino; also see Antonovskij-Bortsovo Kupino; Antonowskij-Borzowo Kupino; Kupino, Bortsovo-Antonovskij; Kupino, Borzowo-Antonowskij.

Boscharowo, Chelyabinsk, see Bosharovo.

Boschjewole, Volhynia, see Boshyevole; also see Boshevole.

Boschow, Volhynia, see Boshov.

Bos-Dshaitschi, Crimea, see Bos-Dzhaichi; also see Dshaitschi, Bos-; Dzhaichi, Bos-.

Bos-Dzhaichi, Crimea, see Boz-Dzhaychi; also see Bos-Dshaitschi; Dshaitschi, Bos-; Dzhaichi, Bos-.

Bosens Damm, Volga Republic, see Bossedamm; also see Damm, Bosens.

Bosharovo, (also Bashkurovo), Chelyabinsk, Ust-Uisky. Approximately 100 km southeast of Chelyabinsk. #C 2. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population: 78 in 1926. Also see Bashkurovo; Boscharowo.

Boshevole, Volhynia-Poland, see Boshyevole; also see Boschjewole.

Boshov, Volhynia-Poland, see Bozov; also see Boschow.

Boshyevole, Volhynia-Poland, see Bozavola; also see Boschjewole; Boshevole.

Boslavino, Slavgorod, see Friedental; also see Boslawino.

Boslawino, Slavgorod, see Boslavino.

Bossedamm, (also Bosens Damm), Volga Republic, Marxstadt. Evangelical. Also see Bosens Damm.

Botschala, Crimea, Dzhankoy, see Bochala.

Botschala, Crimea, Simferopol', see Bochala.

Botschala-Chutor, Sultan-, Crimea, see Bochala-Khutor, Sultan; also see Chutor, Sultan-Botschala-; Khutor, Sultan-Bochala-; Sultan-Bochala-Khutor; Sultan-Botschala-Chutor.

Botschkowskiego Dwor, Volhynia-Poland, see Bochkovskiego Dwor; Dwor, Bochkovskiego; Dwor, Botschkowskiego.

Bouxhöwden, Petersburg, see Salominka.

Boyarka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Bojarka.

Bozavola, (also Boshyevole), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 55 in 1904. Fifty to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Boshyevole; Bozawola.

Bozawola, Volhynia-Poland, see Bozavola.

Boz-Dshajtschi, Crimea, see Boz-Dshaychi; also see Dshajtschi, Boz-; Dzhaychi, Boz-.

Boz-Dshaychi, (also Bos-Dzhaichi), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Dzhelal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 86 in 1919; 101 in 1926. Also see Bos-Dzhaichi; Boz-Dshajtschi; Dshajtschi, Boz-; Dzhaychi, 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.

Bozkievichy, 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 Bozkievichy.

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 Bozydarowka; Rozydarovka.
- Bozydarowka**, 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 & Pictet. Catholic. Deanery: Saratov. Soviet seat, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Birthplace of the writer Klara Obert (1896-1971.) Volga reservoir for a hydroelectric dam near Stalingrad. The village flooded since 1953. Population: 366 in 1767; 366 in 1772; 1,496 in 1859; 1,448 in 1857; 2,369 in 1897; 3,683 possibly in 1905; 3,885 in 1912; 2,434 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Audincourt; Brabenberg; Kasitzkaya; 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: Rosenfeld. Population: 118 in 1904. Also see Brandt-Chutor; Chutor, Brandt-; Khutor, Brandt-.
- Brany**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Brany. No other information available.
- Bratschki-Tomara**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Brachky-Tomara; also see Tomara, Brachky-; Tomara, Bratschki-.
- Bratuleni**, Bessarabia, Chisinau. Founded in 1896. a Moldovan village by the same name. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Acreage: 54 ha. Population: 79 in 1904; 52 in 1939.
- 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 (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.
- Brauntal**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Rayon Sherebez.) Population: 180 in 1919; 45 in 1926.
- Braun-Weber**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Southwest of Gmelinka. Also see Weber, Braun-.
- Brehning-Chutor**, Volga Republic, see Brehning-Khutor; also see Chutor, Brehning-; Khutor, Brehning-.
- Brehning-Khutor**, (also Kutter, also Neumann, also 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-Stanislavowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bresalup-Stanislavovka; also see Stanislavovka-Bresalup; Stanislavowka-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.
- Brinivka**, Odessa, see Wiesental; also see Briniwka.
- Briniwka**, Odessa, see Brinivka.
- Brinnovka**, Odessa, see Wiesental; also see Brinnowka.
- Brinnowka**, 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-.
- Brishche I**, (also Bryshche I), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. Southwest of Rozhyshche. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. 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 Brischtsche I; Bryshche I.
- Brishche II**, (also Bryshche II), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. Southwest of Rozhyshche. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Parish church. German private school (as of 1935). Acreage: 25-50 German farms in 1927. Population: 35 families with 34 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Brischtsche II; Bryshche II.
- Brischtsche I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Brishche I.
- Brischtsche II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Brishche II.
- Brockhausen**, (also Brokhausen, also Hummel), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 1. Founded on 14 July 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Náb. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 109 people or 32 families in 1769; 86 people or 22 families in 1772; 645 in 1857; 1,044 in 1897; 1,438 souls in 1905; 1,462 possibly in 1905; 1,650 in 1912; including Kohlenteich: 737 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Brokhausen; Hummel.
- Brod, Peschany**, Odessa, see Peschany Brod; also see Brod, Pestschany; Pestschany Brod.
- Brod, Pestschany**, Odessa, see Pestschany Brod; also see Brod, Pechany; Pechany Brod. *Check*
- Brokhausen**, Volga Republic, see Brockhausen.
- Bronislav**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. Northwest of Torchyn. Evangelical. Still existed in 1927. Also see Bronislav.
- Bronislavka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Bronislavka.
- Bronislavovka I**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southeast of Kisielin. Evangelical. Bronislavovka I and II appear to be one village. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Bronislavowka I.
- Bronislavovka II**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southeast of Kisielin. Evangelical. Bronislavovka I and II appear to be one village. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Bronislavowka I.
- Bronislav**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bronislav.
- Bronislavka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bronislavka.
- Bronislavowka I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bronislavovka I.
- Bronislavowka II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bronislavovka II.
- Broschkowka**, Odessa, see Broshkovka.
- Broshkovka**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Catholic; parish: Neu-Liebental. Also see Broschkowka.
- Brott**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Southwest of Gmelinka. Population: 158 in 1926.
- Brovniki**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Browniki.
- Browniki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Brovniki.
- Bruchak-Mikhailovka**, Luhans'k, Novo-Svetlanovka; also see Brutschak-Michailowka; Michailowka, Brutschak; Mikhailovka, Bruchak-.
- 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 Kara-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.
- Brünnen**, Odessa, see Schönfeld.
- Brunnen**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Evangelical. For population figures see Bettinger.
- Brunnen, Alt-**, Volga Republic, see Alt-Brunnen.
- Brunnen, Alte-**, Volga, 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, Remmler**, Volga Republic, see Remmler Brunnen.
- Brunnen, Rol-**, Volga Republic, see Rol-Brunnen.
- Brunnental**, Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya. #H 4. Founded between 1922 and possibly 1927 by residents possibly from Solk. Possibly a daughter colony of Alexanderdorf.
- Brunnental**, (possibly also Fedvkor), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Evangelical. Population: 21 in 1926. Also see Fedvkor.
- Brunnental**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Population: 71 in 1926.
- Brunnental**, (also Blumental, also Krivoy 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: Brunnental. Four parishes with 10,267 baptized members were part of the Brunnental 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.

- Brunntal, Neu-**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Brunntal.
- Brunnwald**, (also Orlovka), Don, Donets'k, Yenakiyev. [*verified*] #D 5. Founded in 1888 by Grunau colonists. Separatist. Acreage: 1,875 dessi. in 1911. Population: 312 in 1912; 312 in 1918. Also see Orlovka.
- Brusilovo**, Mykolayiv, see Ebenfeld; also see Brusilowo.
- Brusilowo**, Mykolayiv, see Brusilovo.
- Brussilovka**, Caucasus, see Liebental; also see Brussilowka.
- Brussilowka**, Caucasus, see Brussilovka.
- Brustura**, (also Brustury, also Brusztura), Carpatho-Ukraine, Tyachevo. Unitarian. Acreage: 471 farms on 33,656 ha. Population: 266 Germans of 1,655 residents in 1910; 77 Germans of 1,629 residents in 1920; 63 Germans of 2,086 residents in 1930. Also see Brustury; Brusztura.
- Brustury**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Brustura.
- Brusztura**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Brustura.
- Brutschak-Michailowka**, Luhans'k, see Bruchak-Mikhailovka; also see Michailowka, Brutschak-; Mikhailovka, Bruchak-.
- Bryantsevka-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Slavyanoserbsk. Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Population: 50 in 1905. Also see Brjanzewka-Chutor; Chutor, Brjanzewka-; Khutor, Bryantsevka-.
- Brychtsche I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bryshche I.
- Brychtsche II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bryshche II.
- Brychtsche Samojlowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bryshche-Samoylovka; also see Samojlowka, Brychtsche; Samoylovka, Bryshche.
- Bryshche I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Brishche I; also see Brychtsche I.
- Bryshche II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Brishche II; also see Brychtsche I.
- Bryshche-Samoylovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. #D 5. Also see Brychtsche Samojlowka; Samojlowka, Brychtsche; Samoylovka, Bryshche.
- Bryshyche**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. No other information available.
- Brzegi**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno. West of Dubno. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
- Brzegi**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.
- Brzezina**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin. #E 2. No other information available.
- Brzezina**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. No other information available.
- Brzezina**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. No other information available.
- Brzeziny**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Holoby. No other information available.
- Brzeziny**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Khatiachov. No other information available.
- Bshidst**, Caucasus, Krasnodar, Tuapse. On the eastern Black Sea coast. Approximately 80 km south of Krasnodar. #C 3.
- Bubchik**, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Bubtschik.
- Bubno**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Glückstal.
- Bubny**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Glückstal.
- Bubtschik**, Crimea, see Bubchik.
- Buburka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Burwalde.
- Buchin Vies**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Sedlishche. Also see Butschin, Wies; Vies, Buchin; Wies, Butschin.
- Buda, Bobritzka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bobritzka Buda; also see Bobritzka Buda; Buda, Bobritzka.
- Buda, Bobritzka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bobritzka Buda; also see Bobritzka Buda; Buda, Bobritzka.
- 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; Staraya Buda
- Buda, Staraya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja Buda; also see Buda, Staraja; Staraja Buda.
- Budenov**, Odessa, see Budyonov; also see Budjonow.
- Budenovka**, Don, see Deutsche Kolonie 18; also see Budenowka.
- Budenowka**, Don, see Budenovka.
- Budenyy**, Odessa, see Budyenny; also see Budjenyj.
- Budischtsche**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Budishche.
- Budischtsche, Russakowskaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Russakowskaja Budischtsche; also see Budishche, Russakovskaya; Russakovskaya Budishche.
- Budishche**, (also Russakovskaya Budishche), Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. Approximately 20 km east of Radomyshl'. #F 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 89 in 1904. Also see Budischtsche; Russakovskaya Budishche.
- Budishche, Russakovskaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Russakovskaya Budishche; also see Budischtsche, Russakowskaja; Russakowskaja Budischtsche.
- Budjenyj**, Odessa, see Budyenny; also see Budeny.
- 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, Kovel', Kupichov. No other information available.
- Budy**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichi. No other information available.
- Budyenny**, Odessa, see Seeberg; also see Budeny; Budjenyj.
- Budyonov**, Odessa, see Neufeld; also see Budenov; Budjonow.
- Budy Ossovske**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk; also see Budy Ossowskie; Ossovske, Budy; Ossowskie, Budy.
- Budy Ossowskie**, Volhynia-Poland, see Budy Ossovske; also see Ossowskie, Budy.
- Buerak**, Volga Republic, see Buyerak; also see Bujerak.

- Buerak, Buydakov-**, Volga Republic, see Buydakov-Buerak; also see Bujerak, Bujdakow-; Bujdakow-Bujerak; Buydakov-Buyerak; Buyerak, Buydakov-.
- Buerak, Karaulnyy-**, Volga Republic, see Karaulnyy-Buerak; also see Bujerak, Karaulnyj-; Buyerak, Karaulnyy-; Karaulnyj-Bujerak-; Karaulnyy, Buyerak-.
- Buerak, Krestovoy-**, Volga Republic, see Krestovoy-Buerak; also see Bujerak, Krestowoi-; Buyerak, Krestovoy-; Krestovoy-Buyerak; Krestowoi-Bujerak.
- Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy**, Volga Republic, see Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buerak; also see Bujerak, Medweditski-Krestowoi; Buyerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Krestovoy Buerak, Medveditsky; Krestovoy Buyerak, Medveditsky; Krestowoi Bujerak, Medweditski; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak; Medweditski-Krestowoi Bujerak.
- Buerak, Vodyanoy-**, Volga Republic, see Vodyanoy-Buerak; also see Bujerak, Wodjanoi-; Buyerak, Vodyanoy-; Vodyanoy-Buyerak; Wodjanoi-Bujerak.
- Bugaevka**, Odessa, see Bugayevka; also see Bugajewka.
- Bugajewka**, Odessa, see Bugaevka; also see Bugayevka.
- Bugayevka**, Odessa, see Ulrichstal; also see Bugaevka; Bugajewka.
- Bug, Pervomaisk-**, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Pervomaisk-Bug.
- Bug, Pervomaisk-**, Mykolayiv, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Pervomaisk-Bug.
- Bug, Pervomaisk-**, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Pervomaisk-Bug.
- Bug, Pervomaisk-**, Mykolayiv, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Pervomaisk-Bug.
- Bugrin**, (also Buhrinsky Maydan), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. North of Tuchyn. #I 4. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Buhrinsky Maydan.
- Bugrin, Karchemka-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Karchemka-Bugrin; also see Bugrin-Kartschemka; Kartschemka-Bugrin.
- Bugrin, Kartschemka-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kartschemka-Bugrin; also see Bugrin, Karchemka-; Karchemka-Bugrin.
- Bugumilow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bogumilow; also see Bugumilow.
- Bugumilow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bugumilow.
- Buhaevka**, Odessa, see Buhayovka; also see Buhajowka.
- Buhajowka**, Odessa, see Buhayovka; also see Buhaevka.
- Buhayovka**, Odessa, see Ulrichstal; also see Buhaevka; Buhajowka.
- Buhr-Chutor**, Don, see Buhr-Khutor; also see Chutor, Buhr-; Khutor, Buhr-.
- Buhrin**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Buhrin. No other information available.
- Buhrinski Majdan**, Volhynia-Poland, see Buhrinsky Maydan; also see Majdan, Buhrinski; Maydan, Buhrinsky.
- Buhrinsky Maydan**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bugrin; also see Buhrinski Majdan; Majdan, Buhrinski; Maydan, Buhrinsky.
- Buhr-Khutor**, Don, Donets'k. #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-.
- Bujany**, Volhynia-Poland, see Buyany.
- Bujerak**, Volga Republic, see Buyerak; also see Buerak.
- Bujdakow-Bujerak**, Volga Republic, see Buydakov-Buyerak; also see Buerak, Buydakov-; Bujerak, Bujdakow-; Buydakov-Buerak; Buyerak, Buydakov-.
- Bujerak, Bujdakow-**, Volga Republic, see Bujdakow-Bujerak; also see Buerak, Buydakov-; Buydakov-Buerak; Buydakov-Buyerak; Buyerak, Buydakov-.
- Bujerak, Karaulnyj-**, Volga Republic, see Karaulnyj-Bujerak; also see Buerak, Karaulnyy-; Buyerak, Karaulnyy-; Karaulnyy-Buerak; Karaulnyy-Buyerak.
- Bujerak, Krestowoi-**, Volga Republic, see Krestowoi-Bujerak; also see Buerak, Krestovoy-; Buyerak, Krestovoy-; Krestovoy-Buerak Krestovoy-Buyerak.
- Bujerak, Medweditski-Krestowoi**, Volga Republic, see Medweditski-Krestowoi Bujerak; also see Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Buyerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Krestovoy Buerak, Medveditsky; Krestowoi Bujerak, Medweditski; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buerak; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak.
- Bujerak, Wodjanoi-**, Volga Republic, see Wodjanoi-Bujerak; also see Buerak, Vodyanoy-; Buyerak, Vodyanoy-; Vodyanoy-Buerak; Vodyanoy-Buyerak.
- Bukov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek; also see Bukow.
- Bukow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bukov.
- Bukre'ev**, Caucasus, see Bukreyev; also see Bukrejew.
- Bukrejew**, Caucasus, see Bukreyev; also see Bukre'ev.
- Bukreyev**, 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?.

Bulachi, Bek-, Crimea, see Bek-Bulachi; also see Bek-Bulatschi; Bulatschi, Bek-.

Bulaev-Khutor, Don, see Bulayev-Khutor; also see Bulajew-Chutor; Chutor, Bulajew-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulayev.

Bulaevo, Omsk, see Bulayevo; also see Bulajewo.

Bulajew-Chutor, Don, see Bulayev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulajew-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulayev.

Bulajewo, Omsk, see Bulayevo; also see Bulaevo.

Bulak, Kara-, Kazakhstan, see Kara-Bulak.

Bulanka, Nishnaja, Yeniseysk, see Nishnaja-Bulanka; also see Bulanka, Nizhnaya; Nizhnaya-Bulanka.

Bulanka, Nizhnaya-, Yeniseysk, see Nizhnaya-Bulanka; also see Bulanka, Nishnaja; Nishnaja-Bulanka.

Bulat, Berdy-, Crimea, see Berdy-Bulat.

Bulat-Chutor, Seit-, Crimea, see Seit-Bulat-Chutor; also see Bulat-Khutor, Seit-; Chutor, Seit-Bulat-; Khutor, Seit-Bulat-; Seit-Bulat-Khutor.

Bulat-Khutor, Seit-, Crimea, see Seit-Bulat-Khutor; also see Bulat-Chutor, Seit-; Chutor, Seit-Bulat-; Khutor, Seit-Bulat-; Seit-Bulat-Chutor.

Bulat, Sary-, Crimea, see Sary-Bulat.

Bulatschi, Crimea, see Bulachy.

Bulatschi, Crimea, Simferopol', see Bulachy.

Bulatschi, Bek-, Crimea, see Bek-Bulatschi; also see Bek-Bulachy; Bulachy, Bek-.

Bulat, Temir-, Crimea, see Temir-Bulat.

Bulat, Timir-, Crimea, see Timir-Bulat.

Bulayev-Khutor, Don, see Preussen-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Bulajew-Chutor; Chutor, Bulajew-; Khutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulayev-.

Bulayevo, Omsk. #B 2. Mennonite. Also see Bulaevo; Bulajewo.

Bulgakovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Einlage; also see Bulgakowka.

Bulgakowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Bulgakovka.

Bulganak, Crimea, see Kronental.

Bulka, Stadnaja-, Odessa, see Stadnaja-Bulka; also see Bulka, Stadnaya-; Stadnaya-Bulka.

Bulka, Stadnaya-, Odessa, see Stadnaya-Bulka; also see Bulka, Stadnaja-; Stadnaja-Bulka.

Bun, Aleksandrucel, Bessarabia, see Aleksandrucel Bun; also see Alexandrucel Bun;

Bun, Alexandrucel.

Bun, Alexandrucel, Bessarabia, see Alexandrucel Bun; also see Aleksandrucel Bun; Bun, Aleksandrucel.

Bunen, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Bunen.

Burachkovo, Mykolayiv, Poltavka. Catholic; parish: Mykolayiv. Also see Buratschkowo.

Burasch, Crimea, see Burash.

Burasch, Kutschuk-, Crimea, see Kutschuk-Burasch; also see Burash, Kuchuk-; Kuchuk-Burash.

Burasch, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Burasch; also see Burash, Neu-; Neu-Burash.

Burash, Crimea. Catholic; parish: Simferopol'. Also see Burasch.

Burash, Kuchuk-, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Burash; also see Burasch, Kutschuk-; Kutschuk-Burasch.

Burash, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Burash; also see Burash, Neu-; Neu-Burasch.

Buratschkowo, Mykolayiv, see Burachkovo.

Burche, Crimea, see Burchi; also see Burtsche.

Burchi, (also Burshi, also Burche), 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 Burdowyj-Chutor; Chutor, Burdowyj; Khutor, Burdovyy-.

Burdowyj-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 Burga-Chutor; Chutor, Burga-; Khutor, Burga-.

Burka-Chutor, Odessa, see Burka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burka-; Khutor, Burka-.

Burka-Khutor, Odessa, see Brinsa-Khutor; also see Burka-Chutor; Chutor, Burka-; Khutor, Burka-.

Burkunova-Khutor, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Also see Brinsa-Khutor; Burga-Khutor; Burka-Khutor; Burkunowa-Chutor; Chutor, Burkunowa-; Khutor, Burkunova-.

Burkunowa-Chutor, Odessa, see Burkunova-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burkunowa-; Khutor, Burkunova-.

Burkuny, Odessa, see Roemmich-Khutor.

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, Zaporizhzhya, see Burlatsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burlatski-; Khutor, Burlatsky-.

Burlatsky-Khutor, (also Fedorovsky), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1875. Catholic; parish: Eichwald. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. in 1911. Population: 115 possibly in 1859; 275 in 1912. Also see Burlatski-Chutor; Chutor, Burlatski-; Fedorovsky; Khutor, Burlatsky-.

Burnak, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Founded on leased land. Mennonite.

Burnas, Bad, Bessarabia, see Bad Burnas.

Burnash, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Founded on leased land. Mennonite.

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 Burchi.
- Burtschi**, Crimea, see Burchi.
- Buruncha, Chabanika**, Crimea, see Chabanika Buruncha; also see Buruntscha Tschabanika; Tschabanika, Buruntscha.
- Buruntscha, Tschabanika**, Crimea, see Tschabanika, Buruntscha; also see Buruncha, Chabanika; Chabanika Buruncha.
- Burwalde**, (also Babukhka, also Barburka, also Buburka), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Mountain site at the mouth of the Khortitza valley. Founded in 1803 by 27 families, all Danzigers from mother colonies. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Everyday language: Plattdeutsch with Russian loan words. Language in schools: German until 1917. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp'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; 424 in 1911; 400 in 1913; 433 in 1914; 433 in 1918; 379 in 1919; 492 in 1926; 320 approximately in 1940; 269 in 1942, of those 34 families without head of household. See Babukhka; Barburka; Buburka.
- Busak**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. Population: 28 in 1926.
- Busau, Achtatschi-**, Crimea, see Achtatschi-Busau; also see Akhtachi-Busau; Busau, Akhtachi-.
- Busau, Akhtachi-**, Crimea, see Akhtachi-Busau; also see Achtatschi-Busau; Busau, Achtatschi-.
- Busau, Bijuk-**, Crimea, see Bijuk-Busau; also see Busau, Byuk-; Byuk-Busau.
- Busau, Byuk-**, Crimea, see Byuk-Busau; also see Bijuk-Busau; Busau, Bijuk-.
- Busav, Ak-Tachy-**, Crimea, see Ak-Tachy-Busav; also see Ak-Tatschi-Busaw; Busaw, Ak-Tatschi-; Tachy-, Busav-Ak-; Tatschi-Busaw, Ak-.
- Busav-Aktachy**, Crimea, see Ettingerbrunn; also see Aktatschi, Busaw-; Aktachy, Busav-; Busaw-Aktschi.
- Busav-Aktashy**, Crimea, see Ettingerbrunn; also see Aktaschi, Busaw-; Aktashy, Busav-; Busaw-Aktaschi.
- Busav, Byuk-**, Crimea, see Byuk-Busav; also see Bijuk-Busaw; Busaw, Bijuk-.
- Busav-Montenay**, Crimea, see Freidorf; also see Busaw-Montenai; Montenai, Busaw-; Montenay, Busav-.
- Busaw-Aktatschi**, Crimea, see Busav-Aktachy; also see Aktachy, Busav-; Aktatschi, Busaw-.
- Busaw, Ak-Tatschi-**, Crimea, see Ak-Tatschi-Busaw; also see Ak-Tachy-Busav; Busav, Ak-Tachy-; Tachy-, Busav-Ak-; Tatschi-Busaw, Ak-.
- Busaw-Aktaschi**, Crimea, see Busav-Aktashy; also see Aktaschi, Busaw-; Aktashy, Busav-.
- Busaw, Bijuk-**, Crimea, see Bijuk-Busaw; also see Busav, Byuk-; Byuk-Busav.
- Busaw-Montenai**, Crimea, see Busav-Montenay; also see Montenai, Busaw-; Montenay, Busav-.
- Busch-Chutor**, Don, see Busch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Busch-; Khutor, Busch-.
- Busch-Khutor**, Don, Donets'k, Yanisol. North of the Grunau colonies. #A 8. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Busch-Chutor; Chutor, Busch-; Khutor, Busch-.
- Buschkowitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bushkoviche.
- Bushkoviche**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov. #B 4. Also see Buschkowitsche.
- Bushtine**, (also Bustino, also Bustyahaza), Carpatho-Ukraine, Tyachevo. Orthodox. In 1908 arrival of more Germans. Acreage: 601 farms on 2,071 ha. Population: 465 Germans of 2,056 residents in 1910; 45 Germans of 2,205 residents in 1920; 40 Germans of 2,793 residents in 1930. Also see Bustino; Bustyahaza.
- Businova**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Founded in 1857 on its own land. Catholic; parish: Neu-Liebental, also Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Großliebental daughter colony, especially from Alexanderhilf and Neuburg. Also see Businowa.
- Businowa**, Odessa, see Businova.
- Bustarcha**, Crimea, see Busturcha; also see Bustartscha.
- Bustartscha**, Crimea, see Bustarcha.
- Bustino**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Bushtine.
- Busturcha**, (also Bustarcha), Crimea, Karasubazar. Population: 65 in 1926. Also see Bustarcha; Busturtscha.
- Busturtscha**, Crimea, see Busturcha.
- Bustyahaza**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Bushtine.
- Busul-Montanaj**, Crimea, see Busul-Montanay; also see Montanaj, Busul-; Montanay, Busul-.
- Busul-Montanay**, Crimea, see Freidorf; also see Busul-Montanaj; Montanaj, Busul-; Montanay, Busul-.
- Butejki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Buteyki.
- Buteyki**, (also Osada), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stepan. Also see Butejki; Osada.
- Butschin Wies**, Volhynia-Poland, see Buchin Vies; also see Vies, Buchin; Wies, Butschin.
- Butyrskoe**, Slavgorod, see Butyrskoye; also see Butyrskoje.
- Butyrskoje**, Slavgorod, see Butyrskoye; also see Butyrskoe.
- Butyrskoye**, Slavgorod, Bolotno(y)e. Its school remained closed until 1935 because of a teacher shortage. 84 farms. Also see Butyrskoe; Butyrskoje.
- Buyany**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. East of Torchyn. #D 4. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Bujany.
- Buydakov-Buerak**, Volga Republic, see Buydakov-Buyerak; also see Buerak, Buydakov-; Bujdakow-Bujerak; Bujerak, Bujdakow-; Buyerak, Buydakov-.

- Buydakov-Buyerak**, Volga Republic, see Schwab; also see Buerak, Buydakov-; Bujdakow-Bujerak; Bujerak, Bujdakow-; Buydakov-, Buerak; Buyerak, Buydakov-.
- Byech**, Crimea, see Biyech; also see Bech; Biech; Bijetsch.
- Buyerak**, Volga Republic, see Beauregard; also see Buerak; Bujerak.
- Buyerak, Buydakov-**, Volga Republic, see Buydakov-Buyerak; also see Buerak, Buydakov-; Bujdakow-Bujerak; Bujerak, Bujdakow-; Buydakov-, Buerak.
- Buyerak, Karaulnyy-**, Volga Republic, see Karaulnyy-Buyerak; also see Buerak, Karaulnyy; Bujerak, Karaulnyj-; Karaulnyj-Bujerak; Karaulnyy-Buerak.
- Buyerak, Krestovoy-**, Volga Republic, see Krestovoy-Buyerak; also see Buerak, Krestovoy-; Bujerak, Krestowoi-; Krestovoy-Buerak; Krestowoi-Bujerak.
- Buyerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy**, Volga Republic, see Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak; also see Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Bujerak, Medweditski-Krestowoi; Krestovoy Buerak, Medveditsky-; Krestovoy Buyerak, Medveditsky-; Krestowoi Bujerak, Medweditski-; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buerak; Medweditski-Krestowoi, Bujerak.
- Buyerak, Vodyanoy-**, Volga Republic, see Vodyanoy-Buyerak; also see Buerak, Vodyanoy-; Bujerak, Wodjanoi-; Vodyanoy-Buerak; Wodjanoi-Bujerak.
- Buxhövdener Kolonie**, Petersburg, see Salominka; also see Kolonie, Buxhövdener.
- By-Balush**, Crimea, see Bybolush; also see Balusch, Bij-; Balush, By-; Bij-Balusch.
- Bybolush**, (also By-Balush), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Voinka. Approximately 15 km southeast of Ishun. #C 1. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 129 in 1926. Also see Bijbolusch; By-Balush.
- Bychalinsk**, Kazakhstan, see Bykhalinsk.
- Bychalinsk**, Slavgorod, see Bykhalinsk.
- Bykhalinsk**, Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk. #B 3. Founded by Volga Germans in 1911. Evangelical. Also see Bychalinsk.
- Bykhalinsk**, Slavgorod. Approximately 160 km southwest of Aktyubinsk. Founded by Volga and Black Sea Germans in 1910. Also see Bychalinsk.
- Bykov**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne; also see Bykow.
- Bykovka, M.**, Volga Republic (Bergseite); see M. Bykovka; also see Bykowka, M.; M. Bykowka (M=Maly=small=Klein).
- Bykow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bykow.
- Bykowka, M.**, Volga Republic, see M. Bykowka; see Bykovka, M.; M. Bykovka.
- Bystrieвка**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. A few kilometers west of Radomyshl'. #F 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 76 in 1904. Also see Bystriewka.
- Bystrieвка**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bystrieвка.
- Bystrychky**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bystrzyca; also see Bystrytschki
- Bystrytschki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bystrychky.
- Bystrzyca**, (also Bystrychky), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Bystrychky.
- 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-Busaw; Busav, Byuk-; Busaw-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-Kardzhau**, Crimea, see Byuk-Kardzhav; also see Bijuk-Kardshau; Kardshau, Bijuk-; Kardzhau, 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-Kardshaw; Byuk-Kardzhau; Kardshaw, Bijuk-; Kardzhav, 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-Taganasch, Kutschuk-; Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganasch; Taganasch, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Taganash, Kuchuk-Byuk-.
- Byuk-Toganash, Kuchuk-**, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Byuk-Toganash; also see Bijuk-Toganasch, Kutschuk-; Kutschuk-Bijuk-Toganasch; Toganasch, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Toganash, Kuchuk-Byuk.
- Byuten**, Crimea, see Byten; also see Bjuven.

- Căcilievka, Novaya-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya-Căcilievka; also see Căciliewka, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Căciliewka.
- Caeciliewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Caecilievka.
- Căcilewka, 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: Neusarata. Romanian village with German population. Also see Kahul.
- Calmatzuie**, Bessarabia, Chisinau (Kishinev, also Kischinew.) Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Romanian village with German population.
- Campul Drept**, Bessarabia, see Ebenfeld; also see Drept, Campul.
- Caneau**, Volga Republic, see Kano.
- Canemir I**, Bessarabia, see Korntal I.
- Canemir II**, Bessarabia, see Korntal II.
- Cannstadt, Neu-**, Caucasus, see Neu-Cannstadt.
- Carpenko**, Bessarabia, see Sofiental.
- Cäsarsfeld**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Founded in 1766/1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard; Cesar was one of his appointees. Evangelical. In 1774 or possibly in the 1780s, the village was pillaged by marauding Kirghizes. Population: 44 in 1767; 44 in 1772. Mother colony.
- Cassel**, Odessa, see Kassel.
- Cat. Neagra**, Bessarabia, see Ensslen-Müller-Khutor; also see Neagra, Cat.
- Catun, Simche**, Bessarabia, see Simche Catun; also see Catun, Simkhe; Simkhe Catun.
- Catun, Simkhe**, Bessarabia, see Simkhe Catun; also see Catun, Simche; Simche Catun.
- Cecilievka, Novaya-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya-Cecilievka; also see Ceciliewka, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Ceciliewka.
- Ceciliewka, Nowaja-**, 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.
- Ceparow**, 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 Ceparow.
- Ceparov**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Ceparow.
- Ceparow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Ceparov.
- Ceparow**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Ceparov.
- Cepeviche**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka; also see Cepewitsche.
- Cepewitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Cepeviche.
- Cerkvishche-Adamovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Adamovka-Cerkvishche; also see Adamowka-Cerkwischtsche; Cerkwischtsche-Adamowka.
- Cerkviska**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba; also see Cerkwiska.
- Cerkwischtsche-Adamowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Cerkvishche-Adamovka; also see Adamovka-Cerkvishche; Adamowka-Cerkwischtsche.
- Cerkwiska**, Volhynia-Poland, see Cerkviska.
- 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 Khabayevo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Chabajewo-; Khabaevo-Khutor; Khutor, Khabaevo-; Khutor, Khabayevo-.
- Chabanika Buruncha**, Crimea, see Rosental; also see Buruncha, Chabanika; Buruntscha, Tschabanika; Tschabanika Buruntscha.
- Chabanka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (possibly rayon Friedrich Engels.) Catholic; parish: Langenberg. Also see Tschabanka.
- Chabanovka**, Bessarabia, see Hirtenheim; also see Tschabanowka.
- Chabanovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Darmstadt; also see Tschabanowka.
- Chabnoje**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Khabnoye; also see Khabnoe.
- Chabog, Possad**, Bessarabia, see Possad Chabog; also see Khabog, Possad; Possad Khabog.
- Chabolat**, Bessarabia, see Khabolat.
- Chachowskoje-Chutor**, Kazakhstan, see Khakhovskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Chachowskoje-; Khakhovskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Khakhovskoe-; Khutor, Khakhovskoye-.
- Chadshi-Bey**, Crimea, see Khadzhy-Bey; also see Bey, Chadshi-; Bey, Khadzhy-.
- Chadshi-Chutor, Demir-**, Bessarabia, see Demir-Chadshi-Chutor; also see Chutor, Demir-Chadshi-; Demir-Khadzhi-Khutor; Khadzhi-Khutor, Demir-; Khutor, Demir-Khadzhi-.
- Chaga**, Bessarabia, see Klöstitz; also see Tschaga.

- Chaginsk, Deutsch-**, Caucasus, see Deutsch-Chaginsk; also see Deutsch-Khaginsk; Khaginsk, Deutsch-.
- Chaginsk, Esto-**, Caucasus, see Esto-Chaginsk; also see Esto-Khaginsk; Khaginsk, Esto-.
- Chaily**, Crimea. Evangelical. Population: 155 in 1926. Also see Tschaily.
- 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 Khaldeyevka; 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-**, Crimea, see Neu-Changrau; also see Neu-Tschangrau; Tschangrau, Neu-.
- Chanlar**, Caucasus, see Khanlar.
- Chantalay**, Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Village leased for one-tenth of the owner's share in the harvest. Population: 59 in 1905. Also see Tschantalaj.
- Chan-Tokus**, Crimea, see Khan-Tokus; also see Tokus, Chan-; Tokus, Khan-.
- Chapaev**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Babayurt, see Chapayev; also see Tschapajew.
- Chapaev?**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Chapayev?; also see Tschapajew?.
- Chapayev**, (possibly also Leninfeld), Caucasus, Dagestan, Babayurt. A newer village between Luxemburg and the city of Kizlyar. #I 4. Also see Chapaev; Leninfeld; Tschapajew.
- Chapayev?**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Leninfeld; also see Chapaev?; Tschapajew?.
- Chapli**, Mykolajiv, see Askaniya-Nova; also see Tschapli.
- Charbinsk**, Sverdlovsk, see Kharbinsk.
- Charitonow-Chutor**, Don, see Kharitonov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Charitonow-; Khutor, Kharitonov-.
- Charki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kharky.
- Charoluh**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kharoluh.
- Charschewo**, Don, see Kharshewo.
- Chartorysk**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki; also see Tschatorysk.
- Chartsch**, Caucasus, see Kharch.
- Charukov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov. #D 3. Also see Tscharukow.
- Charziowo**, Don, see Khartsiovo; also see Kharziowo.
- Charzyskoje**, Don, see Khartsyskoye; also see Khartsyskoe; Kharzyskoe; Kharzyskoye.
- Chasanai-Dick**, Caucasus, see Khasanay-Dick; also see Dick, Chasanai-; Dick, Khasanay-.
- Chasarow**, Caucasus, see Khasarov.
- Chasarowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Khasarovka.
- Chasjain**, Bashkortostan, see Khasyain.
- 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.
- Chebendovsk**, 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.
- Chebertesh**, Crimea, see Kitay, also see Tschebertesch.
- Chebotaevka**, Kherson or Kyiv, see Chebotayevka; also see Tschebotajewka.
- Chebotayevka**, 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 Asch-Tschebudak; Tschebudak, Asch-.
- Chebundy**, Kazakhstan, see Avvakumovka; also see Tschebundy.
- Cheche**, Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. Approximately 50 km north of Simferopol' on the railroad. #D 3. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 12 in 1918; 72 in 1926. Also see Tschetsche.
- Chegoltay**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 118 in 1926. Also see Tschegoltaj.
- 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 1911; 579 in 1914. Also see Chekhograd; Tschechen.
- Cekhink**, Volhynia-Poland, see Hayenka; also see Tschechink.
- Cekhograd**, Zaporizhzhya, see Chekhen; also see Tschechograd.
- Cekholda-Nemetsky**, Crimea. Population: 81 in 1919. Also see Nemetsky, Cekholda-; Nemezki, Tschecholda-; Tschekholda-Nemezki.
- Cekhovshchizna**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Tschechowschtschizna.
- Cheleby-Ely**, Crimea, see Rosalienfeld; also see Eli, Tschelebi-; Ely, Cheleby-; Tschelebi-Eli.
- Cheleby-Ely**, Crimea, see Neu-Zürichtal; also see Eli, Tschelebi-; Ely, Cheleby-; Tschelebi-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, Tschel-Ketsche; Keche-Ely, Chel-; Ketsche-Ely, Tschel-; Tschel-Ketsche-Ely.
- Chelle**, (also Cheli, also Chile), Crimea, Simferopol', Spat. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Population: 23 in 1904; 36 in 1926. Also see Cheli; Chile; Tschelle.
- Chemchelly**, (also Cemcel I), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1862. Evangelical; parish: Eigenheim in 1905 and Andre(y)evka in 1939. Acreage: 616 ha. Population: 454 in 1905; 435 in 1939. Also see Cemcel I; Tschemtschelly.
- Chemerinsk**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Friesendorf; also see Tschemerinsk.
- Chemerle'evka**, Mykolayiv, see Chemerleyevka; also see Tschemerlejewka.
- Chemerleyevka**, Mykolayiv. #F 6. Catholic. Also see Chemerle'evka; Tschemerlejewka.
- Chemielnik, Klein**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein Chemielnik; also see Khemielnik, Klein; Klein Khemielnik.
- Chenkur-Hait**, (also Chenkurheit), Omsk, Odessa. #D 2. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Also see Chenkurheit; Hait, Chenkur-; Hait, Tschenkur-; Tschenkur-Hait.
- Chenkurheit**, Omsk, see Chenkur-Hait; also see Tschenkurheit.
- Chenky**, Crimea, see Zindler; also see Tschenki.
- Chenoshka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiahel. Also see Tschenoschka.
- Chentalay**, (also Chondalay), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Agay. Approximately 40 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 2. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Acreage: 800 dessi. Population: 50 in 1918; 46 in 1926. Also see Chondalay; Tschentalaj.
- Cherbakovka**, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Shcherbakovka; also see Tscherbakowka.
- Cherbanka**, Odessa, see Elsaß; also see Tscherbanka.
- Cherchice**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin; also see Tschertschice.
- Cherebaevo**, Volga Republic, see Cherebayevo; also see Tscherebajewo.
- Cherebayevo**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Cherebaevo; Tscherebajewo.
- Cherec**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv; also see Tscherec.
- Cheremcha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kheremkha.
- Cheremkha**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Tscheremcha.
- Cheremozhnya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Tscheremoschnja.
- Cheremozhnya-Khutor**, Volhynia. Founded in 1894. Johann Arndt's estate. Also see Chutor, Tscheremoschnja-; Khutor, Cheremozhnya-; Tscheremoschnja-Chutor.
- Cherepasnik**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. North of Oleksandriya. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Tscherepasnik.
- 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.
- Chernevka**, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka, see Chernyevka; also see Tschernjewka.
- Cherniava**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi; also see Tscherniawa.
- Cherniavka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vodzimierz, Korytnica; also see Tscherniawka.
- Chernik**, Volhynia-Poland, see Serniki; also see Tschernik.
- Chernilo**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berejno; also see Tschernilo.
- Chernoborka**, Odessa, see Helenental; also see Tschernoborka.
- Chernoglazovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Elisabethtal II; also see Tschernoglasowka.
- Chernoglazovka**, Zaporizhzhya. Evangelical; parish: Zaporizhzhya. Population: 500 approximately in 1905. Also see Tschernoglasowka.
- Chernogorka**, Odessa, see Helenental; also see Tschernogorka.
- Chernomore**, Soviet Union, see Chernomorje; also see Tschernomorje.
- Chernomorka**, Odessa, see Khernomorka.
- Chernomorje**, Soviet Union. Estate bought from Friedrich Fein, where presumably sheep, cattle or horses were bred. Also see Chernomore; Tschernomorje.
- Cherno-Osernoe**, Orenburg, see Cherno-Osernoye; also see Osernoe, Cherno-; Osernoye, Cherno-; Osernoje, Tscherno-; Tscherno-Osernoje.
- Cherno-Osernoye**, (also Khernozernoye), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1894/1895 by people from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 134 in 1926. Also see Cherno-Osernoe; Khernozernoye; Osernoe, Cherno-; Osernoye, Cherno-; Osernoje, Tscherno-; Tscherno-Osernoje.
- Chernosubov**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 10 in 1926. Also see Tschernosubow.
- Chernov**, Slavgorod, see Chernyovka; also see Tschernow.
- Chernovka**, (also Chernoyarskoye), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pestshanaya. #H 4. Reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 618 and some Germans among them in 1926. Also see Chernoyarskoye; Tschernowka.
- Chernovka**, (also No. 2, also Chernyavsky, also Severnoye), Slavgorod, Slavgorod, Burla. #I 3. Founded in 1912. Mennonite. House for adult literacy, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 315 in 1926. Also see No. 2; Chernyavsky; Severnoye; Tschernowka.
- Chernoyarskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Chernoyarskoye, also see Tschernojarskoje.

- Chernoyarskoye**, Kazakhstan, see Chernovka; also see Chernoyarskoe; Tschernojarskoje.
- Chernozernoje**, Orenburg, see Khernozernoye; also see Khernozernoe.
- Chernyaevka**, Slavgorod see Chernyayevka; also see Tschernjajewka.
- Chernyakhiv**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neuborn; also see Tschernjachow.
- Chernyavsky**, Slavgorod, see Chernovka; also see Tschernjawsiki.
- Chernyayevka**, Slavgorod see Chernyevka; also see Chernyaevka; Tschernjajewka.
- Chernyevka**, (also Chernyayevka), Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. 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: Svistunovo. Population: possibly 134 or 260 in 1926. Also see Chernevka; Chernyayevka; Tschernjewka.
- Chernyleß**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 110 in 1904. Also see Chernyless; Tschernyleß.
- Chernyless**, Volhynia-Poland, see Chernyleß; also see Tschernyleß.
- Chernyovka**, (also Chernov, also Chertyotsky, also Uchastok No. 4), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) Founded by Khortitza residents in 1908 or 1914. Mennonite; parish: Grünfeld (1909-1932.) Kolkhoz named of Lenin. Agricultural artel, machinery 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; Chertyotsky; Tschernjowka; Uchastok No. 4.
- Chernyz**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne; also see Tschernyz.
- Chersonowka**, Kazakhstan, see Khersonovka.
- Chertesh**, Slavgorod, see Grünfeld; also see Tschertesh.
- Chertetsky**, Slavgorod, see Chertyotsky; also see Tschertjotskij.
- Chertyotsky**, Slavgorod, see Chernyovka; also see Chertetsky; Tschertjotskij.
- Chervona-Sirka**, Don, see Classen-Khutor; also see Sirka, Chernova-; Sirka, Tschernowa-; Tschernowa-Sirka-.
- Chervonoarmiy's'k**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Alexandrovka; also see Tscherwonoarmisk.
- Cheshin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Cieshin; also see Tscheshin.
- Cheslavin**, 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 Tscheslavin.
- Cheterekhryadnyy Numer**, Zaporizhzhya, see Gnadenfeld; also see Numer, Cheterekhryadnyy; Numer, Tscheterechrjadnyj; Tscheterechrjadnyj Numer.
- Chetros Neamti**, Bessarabia, see Khetros Neamty; also see Neamti, Chetros; Neamty, Khetros.
- Chibeny**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. #E 6. Also see Tschibeny.
- Chibovka**, Odessa, see Tiefenbach; also see Tschibowka.
- Chi-Kamak**, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Kamak, Chi-; Kamak, Tshi-; Tshi-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 Tschinke.
- Chinky**, Crimea, see Zindler; also see Tschinki.
- Chinnoe, Novo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Chinnoe; also see Chinnoye, Novo-; Novo-Chinnoye; Nowo-Tschinnoje; Tschinnoje, Nowo-.
- Chinnoye, Novo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Chinnoye; also see Chinnoe, Novo-; Novo-Chinnoye; Nowo-Tschinnoje; Tschinnoje, Nowo-.
- Chirik**, Crimea, see Falz-Fein; also see Tschirik.
- Chishevo**, Odessa, see Jakobsdorf; also see Tschischewo.
- Chistoe**, Slavgorod, see Chistoye; also see Tschistojie.
- Chistopol**, Zaporizhzhya, see Reinfeld; also see Tschistopol.
- Chistopole**, Kaliningrad district, see Chistopolje; also see Tschistopolje.
- Chistopole**, Kazakhstan, see Chistopolje; also see Tschistopolje.
- Chistopole**, Omsk, see Chistopolje; also see Tschistopolje.
- Chistopole**, Zaporizhzhya, Gulaypoly-Novoslatopol, see Chistopolje; also see Tschistopolje.
- Chistopole**, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Chistopolje; also see Tschistopolje.
- Chistopol-Khutor**, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Novo-Ivanovsk. On Lake Zhglanly. #F 3. Founded by Volga Germans in 1912. Evangelical. Population: 55 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Tschistopol; Khutor, Chistopol-; Tschistopol-Chutor.
- Chistopoly**, Bashkortostan, see Reinfeld; also see Tschistopolj.
- Chistopolje**, (also Eydkuhnen), Kaliningrad district, also see Chistopole; Eydkuhnen; Tschistopolje.
- Chistopolje**, Kazakhstan, see Reinfeld; also see Chistopole; Tschistopolje.
- Chistopolje**, Omsk, see Reinfeld; also see Chistopole; Tschistopolje.
- Chistopolje**, Zaporizhzhya, Gulaypoly-Novoslatopol, see Reinfeld; also see Chistopole; Tschistopolje.
- Chistopolje**, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Lichtfelde; also see Chistopole; Tschistopolje.

- Chistopoly-Khutor**, Saratov, Balashovo, Novouzensk.
Population: 29 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Tschistopolj-; Khutor, Chistopoly-; Tschistopolj-Chutor.
- Chistoye**, Slavgorod, see Reinfeld; also see Chistoe; Tschistoje.
- Chiwinskoje**, Kyrgyzstan, see Khivinskoye; also see Khivinskoe.
- Chkalovo**, Volga Republic, see Ährenfeld; also see Tschkalowo.
- Chlebnoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Khlebnoye; also see Khlebnoe.
- Chlenowka**, Omsk, see Khlenovka.
- Chljebodarowka**, Mariupol', see Khlyebodarovka; also see Khlebodarovka.
- Chljenowo**, Omsk, see Khlyenovo; also see Khlenovo.
- Chmelew-Dombrowo**, Volhynia-Poland, see Khmelev-Dombrowo; also see Dombrowo-Khmelev; Dombrowo-Chmelew.
- Chmerin, Neu-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Chmerin; also see Khmerin, Neu-; Neu-Khmerin.
- 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-; 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.
- Choika**, Volhynia-Poland, see Khoika.
- Choise le Roy**, Volga Republic, see Preuß; also see Roy, Choise le; Le Roy, Choise.
- Chokmak**, Crimea, see Hochfeld; see Tschokmak.
- Chokmak**, (also Pasha-Chokmak), Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. Approximately 65 km north of Simferopol'. Mennonite. Secondary school for girls. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 194 in 1926. Also see Pasha-Chokmak; Tschokmak.
- Chokmak, Pasha-**, Crimea, see Pasha-Chokmak; also see Pascha-Tschokmak; Tschokmak, Pascha-.
- Chokmak, Sary-Pasha-**, Crimea, see Sary-Pasha-Chokmak; also see Pasha-Chokmak, Sary-; Pascha-Tschokmak, Sary-; Sary-Pascha-Tschokmak; Tschokmak, Sary-Pascha-.
- Chokrak**, Crimea, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Tschokrak.
- Chokrak**, Zaporizhzhya, see Gnadenheim; also see Tschokrak.
- Chokrakly-Sheykh-Ely**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 169 in 1926. Also see Ely, Chokrakly-Sheykh-; Ely, Tschokrakly-Scheich-; Scheich-Ely, Tschokrakly-; Sheykh-Ely, Chokrakly-; Tschokrakly-Scheich-Ely.
- Chokrak, Ulu-**, Crimea, see Ulu-Chokrak; also see Tschokrak, Ulu-; Ulu-Tschokrak.
- Chokul**, (also Leninskoye, also Chukull), Crimea, Kerch, Semikolodtsy (also Semikolodzy), Petrovsk or Crimea, Feodosiya. #G 4. Founded on leased land in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Acreage: 700 dessi. Population: 24 in 1904; approximately 94 in 1911; 94 in 1914; 94 in 1918; 95 in 1919; 63 in 1926. Also see Chukull; Leninskoye; Tschokul.
- Cholbasy**, Crimea, see Neu-Darmstadt; also see Tscholbaschi.
- Cholenka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholenka.
- Cholnica, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Cholnica; also see Alt-Kholnica; Kholnica, Alt-.
- Cholnica, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Cholnica; also see Kholnica, Neu-; Neu-Kholnica.
- Cholodajewka**, Omsk, see Kholodayevka; also see Kholodaevka.
- Choloniow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholoniov.
- Cholopetsch, Dombrowo-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrowo-Cholopetsch; 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 Kholopich-Dombrowo; also see Dombrowo, Kholopich-; Dombrowo, Cholopitsch-.
- Cholopy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholopy.
- Cholosna**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kholosna.
- Cholpitsch**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholpich.
- Chombay**, Crimea, Dzhankoy. #D 3. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Also see Tschombai.
- Chomin, Michalin-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Michalin-Chomin; also see Khomin, Mikhalin-; Mikhalin-Khomin.
- Chomutowa**, Odessa, see Khomutowa.
- Chopniow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Khopniow.
- Chondalay**, Crimea, see Chentalay; also see Tschondalaj.
- Chongron**, Crimea, see Chongrov; also see Tschongron.
- 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; Tschongrow.
- Chopjorskoje, Nowo-**, Don, see Nowo-Chopjorskoje; also see Khoperskoe, Novo-; Khoperskoye, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoye, Novo-; Novo-Khoperskoe; Novo-Khoperskoye; Novo-Khopyorskoe; Novo-Khopyorskoye.
- 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, Luts'k, Torchyn. Northeast of Torchyn. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 17 families with 14 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Losa, Chornaya; Losa, Tschornaja; Tschornaja Losa.
- Chornaya Losa**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 40 in 1905. Also see Losa, Chornaya; Losa, Tschornaja; Tschornaja Losa.
- Chornaya Losa**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. Northeast of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Losa, Chornaya; Losa, Tschornaja; Tschornaja 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, Tschornaja Losa; Losa Kolonie, Chornaya; Losa Kolonie, Tschornaja; Tschornaja Losa Kolonie.
- Chornaya Padina**, Volga Republic, see Beideck; also see Padina, Chornaya; also see Padina, Tschornaja; Tschornaja Padina.
- Chorny-Kosh**, Crimea, see Johannesruh; also see Kosh, Chorny-; Kosch, Tschornyj-; Tschornyj-Kosch.
- Chorochnyn**, Volhynia-Poland, see Khorokhoryn.
- Chorochnovka**, Kharkiv, see Khorokhovka.
- Chorodischtsche**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Khorodishche.
- Chorolek**, (also Churulek), Crimea, Kerch, Kerch. #H 3. Founded in 1892. Evangelical; parish: Zürichthal. Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 20 in 1918; 112 in 1926. Also see Churulek; Tschorolek.
- Choroschij**, Slavgorod, see Khoroshy.
- Choroschoje**, Slavgorod, see Khoroshoje; also see Khoroshoje.
- Chorostow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Khorostov.
- Chorow**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Khorov.
- Chorow**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, 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-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, 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, Nishnaya-; Nishnaya-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.
- Chotin**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Khotin.
- Chotinka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Khotinka.
- Chotish**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Khotish.
- Chotzky-Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Khotzky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Chotzky-; Khutor, Khotzky-.
- Chramskij**, Kazakhstan, see Khramsky.
- Chratschat, Nowo-**, Don, see Nowo-Chratschat; also see Khrachat, Novo-; Novo-Khrachat.
- Chrenowoje**, Voronezh, see Khrenovoye; also see Khrenovoe.
- Chreschatta, Neu-**, Don, see Neu-Chreschatta; also see Khreschatta, Neu-; Neu-Khreschatta.
- Chreschtschatik**, Don, see Khreshchatik.
- Chrestina**, Mykolayiv, see Christina, Khrestina.
- Christenheim**, Donets'k; also see Christenheim.
- Christianfeld**, Dnipropetrovs'k. Population: 10 in 1919. Also see Christianfeld.
- Christianow**, Zaporizhzhya, see Khristianov.
- Christianowka**, Don, see Khristianovka.
- Christianowka**, Mykolayiv, see Khristianovka.
- Christiansfeld**, Crimea, see Christinafeld.
- 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**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Khristoforovka.
- Christoforowka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Khristoforovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Christoforovka-; Khutor, Khristoforovka-.
- Christofowka**, Odessa, see Khristofovka.
- Christopol**, Slavgorod, see Khristopol.
- Chromoly**, Orel, see Khromoly.
- Chryniki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Khryniky.
- Chubovka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan), see Schöneweide; also see Tschubowka.
- Chubovka**, Odessa, Petroverovsk, see Freiland; also see Tschubowka.
- Chuburak**, Chelyabinsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Tschuburak.
- Chucha**, Crimea, see Annenfeld; also see Tschutscha.
- Chucha, Elgery**, Crimea, see Elgery Chucha; also see Elgery Tschutscha; Tschutscha, Elgery.

- Chucha, Kuchuk**, Crimea, see Kuchuk Chucha; also see Kutschuk Tschutscha; Tschutscha, Kutschuk.
- Chuchino**, (also Tuchkino), Omsk, Borodinsk. Possibly founded approximately in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 279 in 1926. Also see Tuchino; Tschutschino.
- Chudovo, Kolonie bei**, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Chudovo; also see Chudovo, Kolonie near; Kolonie bei Tschudowo; Kolonie near Chudovo; Tschudowo, Kolonie bei.
- Chudovo, Kolonie near**, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Chudovo; also see Chudovo, Kolonie bei; Kolonie bei Tschudowo; Kolonie near Chudovo; Tschudowo, Kolonie bei.
- Chudovskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Chudovskoye; also see Tschudowskoje.
- Chudovskoye**, Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Predgornenskaya. #G 2. Population: 203 or 213 in 1926. Also see Chudovskoe; Tschudowskoje.
- Chugre'evka**, Omsk, see Chugreyevka; also see Tschugrejewa.
- Chugreyevka**, Omsk, see Chukreyevka; also see Chugre'evka; Tschugrejewa.
- Chukarcha**, Crimea, see Neusatz; also see Tschukartscha.
- Chukre'evka**, Omsk, Borodinsk, see Chukreyevka; also see Tschukrejewa.
- Chukre'evka**, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Chukreyevka; also see Tschukrejewa.
- Chukreyevka**, Omsk, Borodinsk, Chuna(y)evo. On the Irtysh River bank opposite of Omsk. Founded by residents from Molochna and Neu-Samara in 1903 or possibly in 1900, but less likely. Mennonite Brethren; parish: Margenau. In the spring of 1903, 10 Molochna families acquired land from the Cossack officer Chukre(y)ev for 13 Rbls. a dessi. Also see Chukre'evka; Tschukrejewa.
- Chukreyevka**, (also Chugreyevka), Omsk, Lubinsk. #E 2. Founded in 1900. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 124 in 1926. Also see Chugreyevka; Chukre'evka; Tschukrejewa.
- Chukreyevka**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 69 in 1926. Also see Chukre'evka; Tschukrejewa.
- Chukull**, Crimea, Kerch, see Chokul; also see Tschukull.
- Chukull**, Crimea, Zürichtal, see Khukull.
- Chumak**, Volga Republic, see Morgentau; also see Tschumak.
- Chumakovo**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Troitsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Tschumakowo.
- Chunate, Kisly-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kisly-Chunate; also see Kisli-Tschunate; Tschunate, Kisli-.
- Chunaevka**, Omsk, Borodinsk, see Chunayevka; also see Tschunajewka.
- Chunaevka**, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Chunayevka; also see Tschunajewka.
- Chunaevo**, Omsk, see Chunayevo; also see Tschunajewo.
- Chunayevka**, Omsk, Borodinsk, Chuna(y)evo. Founded by residents from Molochna and Neu-Samara in 1900. Mennonite; parish: Margenau, also Mennonite Brethren; parish: Chuna(y)evka. 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. #E 2. Founded in 1900. Mennonite. Population: 166 in 1926. 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.
- Chunayevo**, Omsk, see Orlov; also see Chunaevo; Tschunajewo.
- 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, Tschurilek-; 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 Tschurumsai.
- Chushovo**, Odessa, Petroverovsk. Population: 45 in 1919; 71 in 1926. Also see Tschuschowo.
- Chust**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Khust.
- Chutor**, Slavgorod, see Khutor.
- Chutor, Abas-Tumani**, Caucasus, see Abas-Tumani-Chutor; also see Abas-Tumani-Khutor; Khutor, s-Tumani-; Tumani-Chutor, Abas-; Tumani-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 Adamovka-Khutor; Khutor, Adamovka-.
- Chutor, A. J. Keller-**, Odessa, see A. J. Keller-Chutor; also see A. J. Keller-Khutor; Keller-Chutor, A. J.; Keller-Khutor, A. J.; Khutor, A. J. Keller-.
- Chutor, Ak-Sakal-**, Crimea, see Ak-Sakal-Chutor; also see Ak-Sakal-Khutor; Khutor, Ak-Sakal; Sakal-Chutor, Ak-; Sakal-Khutor, Ak-.
- Chutor, Alber-**, Odessa, see Alber-Chutor; also see Alber-Khutor; Khutor, Alber-.

- Chutor, 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-**, Mykolayiv, see Aleksandropol-Chutor; also see Alexandropol-Chutor; Aleksandropol-Khutor; Alexandropol-Khutor; Chutor, Alexandropol-; Khutor, Aleksandropol-; Khutor, Alexandropol-.
- Chutor, Aleksandrowka-**, Odessa, see Aleksandrowka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Alexandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Chutor, Aleksandrowka-**, Mykolayiv, see Aleksandrowka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Alexandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Chutor, Aleksandrowka-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Aleksandrowka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Alexandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Chutor, Alexandertal-**, Volga Republic, see Alexandertal-Chutor; also see Aleksandertal-Chutor; Aleksandertal-Khutor; Alexandertal-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandertal-; Khutor, Aleksandertal Khutor, Alexandertal-.
- Chutor, Alexandropol-**, Mykolayiv, see Alexandropol-Chutor; also see Aleksandropol-Chutor; Aleksandropol-Khutor; Alexandropol-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandropol-; Khutor, Aleksandropol-; Khutor, Alexandropol-.
- Chutor, Alexandrowka-**, Odessa, see Alexandrowka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Chutor, Alexandrowka-**, Mykolayiv, see Alexandrowka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Chutor, Alexandrowka-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrowka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Chutor, Aman-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Aman-Chutor; also see Aman-Khutor; Khutor, Aman-.
- Chutor, Amboni-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Amboni-Chutor; also see Amboni-Khutor; Khutor, Amboni-.
- Chutor, Andrejewka-**, Bashkortostan, see Andrejewka-Chutor; also see Andre'evka-Khutor; Andreyevka-Khutor; Khutor, Andre'evka-; Khutor, Andreyevka-.
- Chutor, Andrejewka-**, Chernihiv, see Andrejewka-Chutor; also see Andre'evka-Khutor; Andreyevka-Khutor; Khutor, Andre'evka-; Khutor, Andreyevka-.
- Chutor, Andrejewsk-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Andrejewsk-Chutor; also see Andre'evsk-Khutor; Andreyevsk-Khutor; Khutor, Andre'evsk-; Khutor, Andreyevsk-.
- Chutor, Andres-**, Odessa, see Andres-Chutor; also see Andres-Khutor; Khutor, Andres-.
- 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, Balitski-**, Odessa, see Balitski-Chutor; also see Balitsky-Khutor; Khutor, Balitsky-.
- Chutor, Ballreich-**, Kharkiv, see Ballreich-Chutor; also see Ballreich-Khutor; Khutor-Ballreich-.
- Chutor, Balzar-**, Bessarabia, see Balzar-Chutor; also see Baltsar-Khutor; Khutor, Baltsar-.
- Chutor, Baranow-**, Volga Republic, see Baranow-Chutor; also see Baranov-Khutor; Khutor, Baranov-.
- Chutor, Barbasowka-**, Don, see Barbasowka-Chutor; also see Barbasovka-Khutor; Khutor, Barbasovka-.
- Chutor, Barbassow-**, Don, see Barbassow-Chutor; also see Barbassov-Khutor; Khutor, Barbassov-.
- 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, Belowod-, Kharkiv, see Belowod-Chutor; also see Belovod-Khutor; Khutor, Belovod-.

Chutor, Belzes-, Don, see Belzes-Chutor; also see Beltses-Khutor; Khutor, Beltses-.

Chutor, Berbera-, Odessa, see Berbera-Chutor; also see Berbera-Khutor; Khutor, Berbera-.

Chutor, Beresowka-, Odessa, see Beresowka-Chutor; also see Berezovka-Khutor; Khutor, Berezovka-.

Chutor, Berg-, Odessa, see Berg-Chutor; also see Berg-Khutor; Khutor, Berg-.

Chutor, Bersuch-, Don, see Bersuch-Chutor; also see Bersukh-Khutor; Khutor, Bersukh-.

Chutor, Besa-, Odessa, see Besa-Chutor; also see Besa-Khutor; Khutor, Besa-.

Chutor, Betz-, Odessa, see Betz-Chutor; also see Betz-Khutor; Khutor, Betz-.

Chutor, Beutelspacher-, Odessa, see Beutelspacher-Chutor; also see Beutelspacher-Khutor; Khutor, Beutelspacher-.

Chutor, Birjutschi-, Volga Republic, see Birjutschi-Chutor; also see Biryuchi-Khutor; Khutor, Biryuchi-.

Chutor, Birten-, Don, see Birten-Chutor; also see Birten-Khutor; Khutor, Birten-.

Chutor, Bischler-, Luhansk, Lissichansk, see Bischler-Chutor; also see Bischler-Khutor; Khutor, Bischler-.

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

Chutor, Bisu-, Crimea, see Bisu-Chutor; also see Bisu-Khutor; Khutor, Bisu-.

Chutor, Biswanje-, Odessa, see Biswanje-Chutor; also see Bisvane-Khutor; Bisvanye-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, Blivenitz-.

Chutor, Block-, Don, see Block-Chutor; also see Block-Khutor; Khutor, Block-.

Chutor, Block-, Volga Republic, see Block-Chutor; also see Block-Khutor; Khutor, Block-.

Chutor, Blonski-, Odessa, see Blonski-Chutor; also see Blonsky-Khutor; Khutor, Blonsky-.

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)evo, see Braun-Chutor; also see Braun-Khutor; Khutor, Braun-.

Chutor, Brehning-, Volga Republic, see Brehning-Chutor; also see Brehning-Khutor; Khutor, Brehning-.

Chutor, Brinsa-, Odessa, see Brinsa-Chutor; also see Brinsa-Khutor; Khutor, Brinsa-.

Chutor, Brjanzewka-, Dnipropetrovs'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 Bulaev-Khutor; Bulayev-Khutor; Khutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulayev-.

Chutor, Burdowyj, Mykolayiv, see Burdowyj-Chutor; also see Burdovyy-Khutor; Khutor, Burdovyy-.

Chutor, Burga-, Odessa, see Burga-Chutor; also see Burga-Khutor; Khutor, Burga-.

Chutor, Burka-, Odessa, see Burka-Chutor; also see Burka-Khutor; Khutor, Burka-.

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 Khabaevo-Khutor; Khabayev-Khutor; Khutor, Khabaevo-; Khutor, Khabayev-.

Chutor, Chachowskoje-, Kazakhstan, see Chachowskoje-Chutor; also see Khakhovskoe-Khutor; Khakhovskoye-Khutor; Khutor, Khakhovskoe-; Khutor, Khakhovskoye-.

Chutor, Charitonow-, Don, see Charitonow-Chutor; also see Kharitonov-Khutor; Khutor, Kharitonov-.

Chutor, Chotenj-, Kharkiv, see Chotenj-Chutor; also see Khoteny-Khutor; Khutor, Khoteny-.

Chutor, Chotzky-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Chotzky-Chutor; also see Khotzky-Khutor; Khutor, Khotzky-.

Chutor, Christoforowka-, Odessa, see Christoforowka-Chutor; also see Khristoforovka-Khutor; Khutor, Khristoforovka-.

Chutor, Classen-, Don, see Classen-Chutor; also see Classen-Khutor; Khutor, Classen-.

Chutor, Dalnije Osernije-, Slavgorod, see Dalnije Osernije-Chutor; also see Dalne Oserne-Khutor; Dalnye Osernye-Khutor; Khutor, Dalne Oserne-; Khutor, Dalnye Osernye-; Oserne-Khutor, Dalne; Osernije-Chutor, Dalnije; 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, Dautrich-, 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, Deutsch-, Caucasus, see Deutsch-Chutor; also see Deutsch-Khutor; Khutor, Deutsch-.

Chutor, Dick-, Caucasus, 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 Dolshik-Khutor; Khutor, Dolshik-.

Chutor, Domanewka-, Odessa, see Domanewka-Chutor; also see Domanevka-Khutor; Khutor, Domanevka-.

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, Drevs-, Caucasus, see Drevs-Khutor; also see Drevs-Chutor; Khutor, Drevs-.

Chutor, Dshangran-, Crimea, see Dshangran-Chutor; also see Dzhangran-Khutor; Khutor, Dzhangran-.

Chutor, Dshankoj-, Crimea, see Dshankoj-Chutor; also see Dzhankoy-Khutor; Khutor, Dzhankoy-.

Chutor, Dubokrai-, Nizhniy Novgorod, see Dubokrai-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 Emilyanovka-Khutor; Khutor, Emilyanovka-.

Chutor, Emiljanowka, Kazakhstan, see Emiljanowka-Chutor; also see Emilyanovka-Khutor; Khutor, Emilyanovka-.

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-; Fedorovka-Khutor; Fjodorowka-Chutor; Fyodorovka-Khutor; Khutor, Fedorovka-; Khutor, Fyodorovka-.

Chutor, Fedorowsk-, Zaporizhzhya, see Fedorowsk-Chutor; also see Chutor, Fjodorowsk-; Fedorovsk-Khutor, Fjodorowsk-Chutor; Fyodorovsk-Khutor; Khutor, Fedorovsk-; Khutor, Fyodorovsk-.

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; Franz-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-; Fedorovka-Khutor; Fedorowka-Chutor; Fyodorovka-Khutor; Khutor, Fedorovka-; Khutor, Fyodorovka-.

Chutor, Fjodorowsk, Zaporizhzhya, see Fjodorowsk-Chutor; also see Chutor, Fedorowsk-; Fedorovsk-Khutor, Fedorowsk-Chutor; Fyodorovsk-Khutor; Khutor, Fedorovsk-; Khutor, Fyodorovsk-.

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, Franker-, Volga Republic, see Franker-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, Fritzen-, 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, Gaeckle-, Bessarabia, see Gaeckle-Chutor; also see Gaeckle-Khutor; Khutor, Gaeckle-.

Chutor, Galinkowski-, Kazakhstan, see Galinkowski-Chutor; also see Galinkovsky-Khutor; Khutor, Galinkovsky-.

Chutor, Galker-, Volga Republic, see Galker-Chutor; also see Galker-Khutor; Khutor, Galker-.

Chutor, Gardegai-, Odessa, see Gardegai-Chutor; also see Gardegay-Khutor; Khutor, Gardegay-.

Chutor, Gerassimenko-, Caucasus, see Gerassimenko-Chutor; also see Gerassimenko-Khutor; Khutor, Gerassimenko-.

Chutor, Gerber-, Odessa, see Gerber-Chutor; also see Gerber-Khutor; Khutor, Gerber-.

Chutor, Gerbrandt-, Kazakhstan, see Gerbrandt-Chutor; also see Gerbrandt-Khutor; Khutor, Gerbrandt-.

Chutor, Gerke-, Don, see Gerke-Chutor; also see Gerke-Khutor; Khutor, Gerke-.

Chutor, Gerke-, Mariupol', see Gerke-Chutor; also see Gerke-Khutor; Khutor, Gerke-.

Chutor, Gerling-, Bessarabia, see Gerling-Chutor; also see Gerling-Khutor; Khutor, Gerling-.

Chutor?, Germin-, Mariupol', see Germin-Chutor?; also see Germin-Khutor?; Khutor?, Germin-.

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

Chutor, Gerstenberger-, Bessarabia, see Gerstenberger-Chutor; also see Gerstenberger-Khutor; Khutor, Gerstenberger-.

Chutor, Gieck-, Odessa, see Gieck-Chutor; also see Gieck-Khutor; Khutor, Gieck-.

Chutor, Glitzricher-, Odessa, see Glitzricher-Chutor; also see Glitzricher-Khutor; Khutor, Glitzricher-.

Chutor, Glöckler-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Glöckler-Chutor; also see Glöckler-Khutor; Khutor, Glöckler-.

Chutor, Goetz-, Bessarabia, see Goetz-Chutor; also see Goetz-Khutor; Khutor, Goetz-.

Chutor, Goll-, Odessa, see Goll-Chutor; also see Goll-Khutor; Khutor, Goll-.

Chutor, Grieb-, Don, see Grieb-Chutor; also see Grieb-Khutor; Khutor, Grieb-.

Chutor, Griese-, Odessa, see Griese-Chutor; also see Griese-Khutor; Khutor, Griese-.

Chutor, Grisa-, Odessa, see Grisa-Chutor; also see Grisa-Khutor; Khutor, Grisa-.

Chutor, Großmann-, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Großmann-Chutor; also see Chutor, Grossmann-; Großmann-Khutor; Grossmann-Chutor; Grossmann-Khutor; Khutor, Großmann-; Khutor, Grossmann-.

Chutor, Grossmann-, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Grossmann-Chutor; also see Chutor, Großmann-; Großmann-Chutor; Großmann-Khutor; Grossmann-Khutor; Khutor, Großmann-; Khutor, Grossmann-.

Chutor, Grünfeld-, Mykolayiv, see Grünfeld-Chutor; also see Grünfeld-Khutor; Khutor, Grünfeld-.

Chutor, Gruschewka-, Mykolayiv, see Gruschewka-Chutor; also see Grushevka-Khutor; Khutor, Grushevka-.

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-Khutor, Gustav-; 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, 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, Harward-, Mykolayiv, see Harward-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-; 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-, Dnipropetrovs'k, 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-, Dnipropetrovs'k, 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 Irenovka-Khutor; Khutor, Irenovka-.

Chutor, Irion-, Bessarabia, see Irion-Chutor; also see Irion-Khutor; Khutor, Irion-.

Chutor, Ischitskoje-, Odessa, see Ischitskoje-Chutor; also see Ishitskoe-Khutor; Ishitskoye-Khutor; Khutor, Ishitskoe-; Khutor, Ishitskoye-.

Chutor, Iwanowsk-, Zaporizhzhya, see Iwanowsk-Chutor; also see Ivanovsk-Khutor; Khutor, Ivanovsk-.

Chutor, Iwoitzomki-, Chernihiv, see Iwoitzomki-Chutor; also see Iwoitzomky-Khutor; Khutor, Iwoitzomky-.

Chutor, Jablonja-, Volga Republic, see Jablonja-Chutor; also see Khutor, Yablonya-; Yablonya-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, Jesser-**, Odessa, see Jesser-Chutor; also see Jesser-Khutor; Khutor, Jesser-.
- Chutor, J. Keller-**, Odessa, see J. Keller-Chutor; also see J. Keller-Chutor; Keller-Chutor, J.; Keller-Khutor, J.; Khutor, J. Keller-.
- Chutor, Jockers-und Hess-**, Don, see Jockers-und Hess-Chutor; also see Chutor, Hess und Jockers-; Hess- und Jockers-Chutor; Hess- und Jockers-Khutor; Jockers-und Hess-Chutor; Jockers- und Hess-Khutor; Jockers-Chutor, Hess- und; Jockers-Khutor, Hess- und; Khutor, Hess- und Jockers-; Khutor, Jockers- und Hess-.
- Chutor, Josten-**, Don, see Josten-Chutor; also see Khutor, Yosten-; Yosten-Khutor.
- Chutor, Jurmakej-**, Bashkortostan, see Jurmakej-Chutor; also see 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, Kagarlyk-**, Odessa, see Kagarlyk-Chutor; also see Kagarlyk-Khutor; Khutor, Kagarlyk-.
- Chutor, Kalita-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kalita-Chutor; also see Kalita-Khutor; Khutor, Kalita-.
- Chutor, Kamenka-**, Slavgorod, see Kamenka-Chutor; also see Kamenka-Khutor; Khutor, Kamenka-.
- Chutor, Kampenhausen-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kampenhausen-Chutor; also see Kampenhausen-Khutor; Khutor, Kampenhausen-.
- Chutor, 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 Karl Liebknecht-Chutor; also see Karl Liebknecht-Khutor; Liebknecht-Chutor, Karl; Liebknecht-Khutor, Karl; Khutor, Karl Liebknecht-.
- Chutor, Karlowka-**, Don, see Karlowka-Chutor; also see Karlovka-Khutor; Khutor, Karlovka-.
- Chutor, Karlowka-**, Kharkiv, see Karlowka-Chutor; also see Karlovka-Khutor; Khutor, Karlovka-.
- Chutor, Karlowka-**, Mykolayiv, see Karlowka-Chutor; also see Karlovka-Khutor; Khutor, Karlovka-.
- 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, Berezan district, see Kary-Chutor; also see Kary-Khutor; Khutor, Kary-.
- Chutor, Kary-**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Kary-Chutor; also see Kary-Khutor; Khutor, Kary-.
- 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 Kavkas-Khutor; Khutor, Kavkas-.
- Chutor, Keller-**, Odessa, Berezan 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, Keneges-**, Crimea, see Keneges-Chutor; also see Keneges-Khutor; Khutor, Keneges-.
- Chutor, Kercher-**, Bashkortostan, see Kercher-Chutor; also see Kercher-Khutor; Khutor, Kercher-.
- Chutor, Kienast-**, Don, see Kienast-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kienast-; Kienast-Khutor.
- 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, Kindsvater-**, Crimea, see Kindsvater-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kindsvater-; Kindsvater-Khutor.
- Chutor, Kirsch-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kirsch-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kirsch-; Kirsch-Khutor.
- Chutor, Klauf-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Klauf-Chutor; also see Chutor, Klass-; Khutor, Klauf-; Khutor, Klass-; Klauf-Khutor; Klass-Chutor; Klass-Khutor.

Chutor, Klass-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Klass-Chutor; also see Chutor, Klabß-; Klabß-Chutor; Khutor, Klabß-; Khutor, Klass-; Klabß-Khutor; Klass-Khutor.

Chutor?, Klassen-, Don, see Klassen-Chutor?; also see Klassen-Khutor?; Khutor?, Klassen-.

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

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

Chutor, Klatten-, Don, see Klatten-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klatten-; Klatten-Khutor.

Chutor, Klatten-, Don, Taganrog, see Klatten-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klatten-; Klatten-Khutor.

Chutor, Klein-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Klein-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klein; Klein-Khutor.

Chutor, Klein-, Orenburg, see Klein-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klein; Klein-Khutor.

Chutor, Klemesch-, Don, see Klemesch-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klemesch-; Klemesch-Khutor.

Chutor, Klemusch-, Don, see Klemusch-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klemusch-; Klemusch-Khutor.

Chutor, Klinken-, Don, see Klinken-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klinken-; Klinken-Khutor.

Chutor, Klöpfer-, Don, see Klöpfer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klöpfer-; Klöpfer-Khutor.

Chutor, Klutschnik-, Mariupol', see Klutschnik-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kluchnik-; Kluchnik-Khutor.

Chutor, Klundowo-, Odessa, see Klundowo-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klundovo-; Klundovo-Khutor.

Chutor, Klundt-, Caucasus, see Klundt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klundt-; Klundt-Khutor.

Chutor, Knauers-, Don, see Knauers-Chutor; also see Khutor, Knauers-; Knauers-Khutor.

Chutor, Kneib-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kneib-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kneib-; Kneib-Khutor.

Chutor, Knies-, Odessa, see Knies-Chutor; also see Khutor, Knies-; Knies-Khutor.

Chutor, Knippels-, Caucasus, see Knippels-Chutor; also see Khutor, Knippels-; Knippels-Khutor.

Chutor, Knittel-, Don, see Knittel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Knittel-; Knittel-Khutor.

Chutor, Knittels-, Mariupol', see Knittels-Chutor; also see Khutor, Knittels-; Knittels-Khutor.

Chutor, Knorrow-, Volga Republic, see Knorrow-Chutor; also see Khutor, Knorrov-; Knorrov-Khutor.

Chutor, Koch-, Bashkortostan, see Koch-Chutor; also see Khutor, Koch-; Koch-Khutor.

Chutor, Koch-, Don, see Koch-Chutor; also see Khutor, Koch-; Koch-Khutor.

Chutor, Kogendshelga-, Crimea, see Kogendshelga-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kogendzhelga-; Kogendzhelga-Khutor.

Chutor, Köhler-, Odessa, see Köhler-Chutor; also see Khutor, Köhler-; Köhler-Khutor.

Chutor?, Kokey-, Crimea, see Kokey-Chutor?; also see Khutor?, Kokey-; Kokey-Khutor?.

Chutor, Komargorod-, Podils'ka, see Komargorod-Chutor; also see Khutor, Komargorod-; Komargorod-Khutor.

Chutor, Königs-, Don, see Königs-Chutor; also see Khutor, Königs-; Königs-Khutor.

Chutor, Konurtschi-, Crimea, see Konurtschi-Chutor; also see Khutor, Konurchy-; Konurchy-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, Korotschinzow-, Don, see Korotschinzow-Chutor; also see Khutor, Korochintsov-; Khutor, Korochinzov-; Korochinzov-Khutor; Korochintsov-Khutor.

Chutor, Koschkin-, Don, see Koschkin-Chutor; also see Khutor, Koshkin-; Koshkin-Khutor.

Chutor, Krabba-, Odessa, see Krabba-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krabba-; Krabba-Khutor.

Chutor, Kraje-, Don, see Kraje-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krae-; Khutor, Kraye-; Krae-Khutor; Kraye-Khutor.

Chutor, Krasna-, Caucasus, see Krasna-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krasna-; Krasna-Khutor.

Chutor, Krasnagorowka, Kharkiv, see Krasnagorowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krasnagorovka-; Krasnagorovka-Khutor.

Chutor, Krasny-, Bashkortostan, see Krasny-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krasny-; Krasny-Khutor.

Chutor, Krasny-, Odessa, see Krasny-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krasny-; Krasny-Khutor.

Chutor, Krasnya Gorki-, Nizhniy Novgorod, see Krasnya Gorki-Chutor; also see Gorki-Chutor, Krasnya; Gorky-Khutor, Krasnya; Khutor, Krasnya Gorky-; Krasnya Gorky-Khutor.

Chutor, Krawowka-, Odessa, see Krawowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krawovka-; Krawovka-Khutor.

Chutor, Krause-, Odessa, see Krause-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krause-; Krause-Khutor.

Chutor, Krauter-, Crimea, see Krauter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krauter-; Krauter-Khutor.

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

Chutor, Krimer-, Caucasus, see Krimer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krimer-; Krimer-Khutor.

Chutor, Kriwenko-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kriwenko-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krivenko-; Krivenko-Khutor.

Chutor, Kroll-, Bessarabia, see Kroll-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kroll-; Kroll-Khutor.

Chutor, Kroll-, Mariupol', see Kroll-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kroll-; Kroll-Khutor.

Chutor, Krollen-, Don, Donets'k, see Krollen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krollen-; Krollen-Khutor.

Chutor, Krollen-, Don, Donets'k, Taganrog, see Krollen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krollen-; Krollen-Khutor.

Chutor, Kronstal-, Odessa, see Kronstal-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kronstal-; Kronstal-Khutor.

Chutor, Krutsch-, Omsk, see Krutsch-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kruch-; Kruch-Khutor.

Chutor, Kuborsk-, Mykolayiv, see Kuborsk-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kuborsk-; Kuborsk-Khutor.

Chutor, Kulikowo-, Bashkortostan, see Kulikowo-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kulikovo-; Kulikovo-Khutor.

Chutor, Kupper-, Odessa, see Kupper-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kupper-; Kupper-Khutor.

Chutor, Kurdjumowka-, Don, see Kurdjumowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kurdyumovka-; Kurdyumovka-Khutor.

Chutor, Kurris-, Odessa, see Kurris-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kurris-; Kurris-Khutor.

Chutor, Kurschinowitschi-, Chernihiv, see Kurschinowitschi-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kurshinovichy-; Kurshinovichy-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 Aleksandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Alexandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Alexandrovka-Chutor, Lubo-; Chutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka-; Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Chutor.

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

Chutor, Lubomirskij-, Volhynia-Poland, see Lubomirskij-Chutor; also see Khutor, Lubomirsky-; Lubomirsky-Khutor.

Chutor, Luisental-, Mariupol', see Luisental-Chutor; also see Khutor, Luisental-; Luisental-Khutor.

Chutor, Lustig-, Crimea, see Lustig-Chutor; also see Khutor, Lustig-; Lustig-Khutor.

Chutor, Maiers-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Maiers-Chutor; also see Khutor, Maiers-; Maiers-Khutor.

Chutor, Makut-, Crimea, see Makut-Chutor; also see Khutor, Makut-; Makut-Khutor.

Chutor, Malinowski-, Don, see Malinowski-Chutor; also see Khutor, 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, Mardarovka-; Mardarovka-Khutor.

Chutor, Marienfeld-, Slavgorod, see Marienfeld-Chutor; also see Khutor, Marienfeld-; Marienfeld-Khutor.

Chutor, Mariental-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Mariental-Chutor; also see Khutor, Mariental-; Mariental-Khutor.

Chutor, Marine-, Odessa, see Marine-Chutor; also see Khutor, Marine-; Marine-Khutor.

Chutor, Marquart-, Bashkortostan, see Marquart-Chutor; also see Khutor, Marquart-; Marquart-Khutor.

Chutor, Martl-, Siberia or Central Asia, see Martl-Chutor; also see Khutor, Martl-; Martl-Khutor.

Chutor, Marzianowka-, Odessa, see Marzianowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Martsianovka-; Martsianovka-Khutor.

Chutor, Masärnä-, Volhynia-Poland, see Masärnä-Chutor; also see Khutor, Masärnä-; Masärnä-Khutor.

Chutor, Maserne-, Volhynia-Poland, see Maserne-Chutor; also see Khutor, Maserne-; Maserne-Khutor.

Chutor, Maskalows-, Odessa, see Maskalovs-Khutor; also see Khutor, Maskalovs-; Maskalovs-Chutor.

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, Melhaf-, Odessa, see Melhaf-Chutor; also see Khutor, Melhaf-; Melhaf-Khutor. [Berezan]

Chutor, Melhaff-, Odessa, see Melhaff-Chutor; also see Khutor, Melhaff-; Melhaff-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-, Zaporizhzhya, see Michailowsk-Chutor; also see Khutor, Mikhailovsk-; Mikhailovsk-Khutor.

Chutor, Michels-, Zaporizhzhya, 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 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., Dnipropetrovs'k, see Müller J.-Chutor; also see Khutor, Müller J.; Müller J.-Khutor.

Chutor, Mumber-, Bashkortostan, see Mumber-Chutor; also see Khutor, Mumber-; Mumber-Khutor.

Chutor, Nadeshda-, Crimea, see Nadeshda-Chutor; also see Khutor, Nadeshda-; Nadeshda-Khutor.

Chutor, Nadeshda-, Slavgorod, see Nadeshda-Chutor; also see Khutor, Nadeshda-; Nadeshda-Khutor.

Chutor na Toku, Samara, see Khutor na Toku.

Chutor, Natschel-, Odessa, see Natschel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Nachel-; Nachel-Khutor.

Chutor, Nelde-, Kazakhstan, see Nelde-Chutor; also see Khutor, Nelde-; Nelde-Khutor.

Chutor, Neu-, Orenburg, see Neu-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Khutor.

Chutor, Neu-, Orenburg, Orenburg, see Neu-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Khutor.

Chutor, Neudorf-, Mykolayiv, see Neudorf-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neudorf-; Neudorf-Khutor.

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

Chutor, Neufeld-, Bashkortostan, see Neufeld-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neufeld-; Neufeld-Khutor.

Chutor, Neugebauer-, Don, see Neugebauer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neugebauer-; Neugebauer-Khutor.

Chutor, Neuhof-, Odessa, see Neuhof-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neuhof-; Neuhof-Khutor.

Chutor, Neu-Kronau-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Kronau-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neu-Kronau-; Kronau-Chutor, Neu-; Kronau-Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Kronau-Khutor.

Chutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-, Mariupol', see Neu-Rheinfeld-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-; Neu-Rheinfeld-Khutor; Rheinfeld-Chutor, Neu-; Rheinfeld-Khutor, Neu.

Chutor, Neusatz-, Mykolayiv, see Neusatz-Chutor; also see Neusatz-Khutor; Khutor, Neusatz-.

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

Chutor, Nikolajewka-, Caucasus, see Nikolajewka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Nikolaevka-; Khutor, Nikolayevka-; Nikolaevka-Khutor; Nikolayevka-Khutor.

Chutor, Nikolajewka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolajewka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Nikolaevka-; Khutor, Nikolayevka-; Nikolaevka-Khutor; Nikolayevka-Khutor.

Chutor, Nr. 1, Deutscher, Kazakhstan, see Deutscher Chutor Nr. 1; also see Deutscher Khutor No. 1; No. 1, Deutscher Khutor; Nr. 1, Deutscher Chutor; Khutor, No. 1.

Chutor, Nr. 2, Deutscher, Kazakhstan, see Deutscher Chutor Nr. 2; also see Deutscher Khutor No. 2; No. 2, Deutscher Khutor; Nr. 2, Deutscher Chutor; Khutor, No. 2.

Chutor, No. 10, Slavgorod, see Khutor No. 10.

Chutor, No. 10, Volga Republic, see Khutor No. 10.

Chutor, No. 45, Slavgorod, see Khutor No. 45.

Chutor, Nowo-Iwanowskoje-, Caucasus, see Nowo-Iwanowskoje-Chutor; also see Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Ivanovskoye-Khutor, Novo-; Iwanowskoje-Chutor, Nowo-; Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; Novo-Ivanovskoye-Khutor; Khutor, Novo- Ivanovskoe-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoye-.

Chutor, Nowo-Pawlowskoje-, Odessa, see Nowo-Pawlowskoje-Chutor; also see Khutor, Novo-Pavlovskoe-; Khutor, Novo-Pavlovskoye-; Novo-Pavlovskoe-Khutor; Novo-Pavlovskoye-Khutor; Pavlovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Pavlovskoye-Khutor, Novo-; Pawlowskoje-Chutor, Nowo.

Chutor, Nowo-Selewka-, Odessa, see Nowo-Selewka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Novo-Selevka-; Novo-Selevka-Khutor; Selevka-Khutor, Novo-; Selewka-Chutor, Nowo-.

Chutor, Obosnaja-, Kharkiv, see Obosnaja-Chutor; also see Khutor, Oboznaya-; Oboznaya-Khutor.

Chutor, Oleskoj-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Oleskoj-Chutor; also see Khutor, Oleskoy-; Oleskoy-Khutor.

Chutor, Olgenfeld-, Caucasus, see Olgenfeld-Chutor; also see Khutor, Olgenfeld-; Olgenfeld-Khutor.

Chutor, Olgino-, Slavgorod, see Olgino-Chutor; also see Khutor, Olgino-; Olgino-Khutor.

Chutor, Olrada-, Odessa, see Olrada-Chutor; also see Khutor, Olrada-; Olrada-Khutor.

Chutor, Ordshak-Dshabu-, Crimea, see Ordshak-Dshabu-Chutor; also see Dshabu-Chutor, Ordshak-; Dzhabu-Khutor, Ordzhak-; Khutor, Ordzhak-Dzhabu-; Ordshak-Dzhabu-Khutor.

Chutor, Ossikowo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossikowo-Chutor; also see Khutor, Ossikovo-; Ossikovo-Khutor.

Chutor, Otschajanyje-, Mykolayiv, see Otschajanyje-Chutor; also see Khutor, Ochayanye-; Khutor, Ochayanye-; Ochayanye-Khutor; Ochayanyye-Khutor.

Chutor, Otschakow, Odessa, see Otschakow-Chutor; also see Khutor, Ochakov-; Ochakov-Khutor.

Chutor, Panfilowo-, Volga Republic, see Panfilowo-Chutor; also see Khutor, Panfilovo-; Panfilovo-Khutor.

Chutor, Pankowka, Kharkiv, see Pankowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pankovka-; Pankovka-Khutor.

Chutor, Penner-, Don, see Penner-Chutor; also see Khutor, Penner-; Penner-Khutor.

Chutor, Peters-, Bashkortostan, see Peters-Chutor; also see Khutor, Peters-; Peters-Khutor.

Chutor, Petrowka-, Odessa, see Petrowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Petrovka-; Petrovka-Khutor.

Chutor, Petrowski-, Don, see Petrowski-Chutor; also see Khutor, Petrovsky-; Petrovsky-Khutor.

Chutor, Petschanka-, Chernihiv, see Petschanka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pechanka-; Pechanka-Khutor.

Chutor, Pewitschewo, Kharkiv, see Pewitschewo-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pevichevo-; Pevichevo-Khutor.

Chutor, Pfaffen-, Volga Republic, see Pfaffen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pfaffen-; Pfaffen-Khutor.

Chutor, Pfeffer-, Bashkortostan, see Pfeffer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pfeffer-; Pfeffer-Khutor.

Chutor, Pfeifer-, Orenburg, see Pfeifer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pfeifer-; Pfeifer-Khutor.

Chutor, Pflaumer-, Kazakhstan, see Pflaumer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pflaumer-; Pflaumer-Khutor.

Chutor, Pinkowski-, Zaporizhzhya, see Pinkowski-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pinkovsky-; Pinkovsky-Khutor.

Chutor, Pismetschowa, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Pismetschowa-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pismechova-; Pismechova-Khutor.

Chutor, Planer-, Orenburg, see Planer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Planer-; Planer-Khutor.

Chutor, Pokoj-, Slavgorod, see Pokoj-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pokoy-; Pokoy-Khutor.

Chutor, Polesnaja, Mykolajiv, see Polesnaja-Chutor; also see Khutor, Polesnaya-; Polesnaya-Khutor.

Chutor, Popow-, Caucasus, see Popow-Chutor; also see Khutor, Popov-; Popov-Khutor.

Chutor, Popow-, Don, see Popow-Chutor; also see Khutor, Popov-; Popov-Khutor.

Chutor, Poppe-, Omsk, see Poppe-Chutor; also see Khutor, Poppe-; Poppe-Khutor.

Chutor, Poppen-, Odessa, see Poppen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Poppen-; Poppen-Khutor.

Chutor, Preussen-, Don, see Preussen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Preussen-; Khutor, Preussen-.

Chutor, Prieb-, Zaporizhzhya, Gulyay Pole, see Prieb-Chutor; also see Khutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Khutor.

Chutor, Prieb-, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see Prieb-Chutor; also see Khutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Khutor.

Chutor, Prieb-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Prieb-Chutor; also see Khutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Khutor.

Chutor, Priebe-, Omsk, see Priebe-Chutor; also see Khutor, Priebe-; Priebe-Khutor.

Chutor, Priesse-, Don, see Priesse-Chutor; also see Khutor, Priesse-; Priesse-Khutor.

Chutor, Prießen-, Don, see Prießen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Prießen-; Prießen-Khutor.

Chutor, Prinz-, Don, see Prinz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Prinz-; Prinz-Khutor.

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

Chutor, Radak-, Orenburg, see Radak-Chutor; also see Khutor, Radak-; Radak-Khutor.

Chutor, Rapp-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Rapp-Chutor; also see Khutor, Rapp-; Rapp-Khutor.

Chutor, Rappheim-, Crimea, see Rappheim-Chutor; also see Khutor, Rappheim-; Rappheim-Khutor.

Chutor, Rastrigin-, Volga Republic, see Rastrigin-Chutor; also see Khutor, Rastrigin-; Rastrigin-Khutor.

Chutor, Rath-, Bashkortostan, see Rath-Chutor; also see Khutor, Rath-; Rath-Khutor.

Chutor, Rath-, Odessa, see Rath-Chutor; also see Khutor, Rath-; Rath-Khutor.

Chutor, Rebbiwka-, Don, see Rebbiwka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Rebbivka-; Rebbivka-Khutor.

Chutor, Redikow, Don, see Redikow-Chutor; also see Khutor, Redikov-; Redikov-Khutor.

Chutor, Regehren-, Don, see Regehren-Chutor; also see Khutor, Regehren-; Regehren-Khutor.

Chutor, Regier-, Don, see Regier-Chutor; also see Khutor, Regier-; Regier-Khutor.

Chutor, Reheles-, Kuteinikovo, see Reheles-Chutor; also see Khutor, Reheles-; Reheles-Khutor.

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

Chutor, Reisenhauer-, Odessa, see Reisenhauer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Reisenhauer-; Reisenhauer-Khutor.

Chutor, Rempel-, Caucasus, see Rempel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Rempel-; Rempel-Khutor.

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

Chutor, Renski-, Mykolajiv, see Renski-Chutor; also see Khutor, Rensky-; Rensky-Khutor.

Chutor, Resch-, Don, Donets'k, see Resch-Chutor; also see Khutor, Resch-; Resch-Khutor.

Chutor, Resch-, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', see Resch-Chutor; also see Khutor, Resch-; Resch-Khutor.

Chutor, Reschen-, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', see Reschen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Reschen-; Reschen-Khutor.

Chutor, Reschetilow-, Don, see Reschetilow-Chutor; also see Khutor, Reshetilov-; Reshetilov-Khutor.

Chutor, Rheintal-, Don, see Rheintal-Chutor; also see Khutor, Rheintal-; Rheintal-Khutor.

Chutor, Riegel-, Omsk, see Riegel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Riegel-; Riegel-Khutor.

Chutor, Ritter-, Mykolajiv, see Ritter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Ritter-; Ritter-Khutor.

Chutor, Rodina, Slavgorod, see Rodina-Chutor; also see Khutor, Rodina-; Rodina-Khutor.

Chutor, Roduner-, Bessarabia, see Roduner-Chutor; also see Khutor, Roduner-; Roduner-Khutor.

Chutor, Roemmich-, Bessarabia, see Roemmich-Chutor; also see Khutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Khutor..

Chutor, Roemmich-, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Roemmich-Chutor; also see Khutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Khutor.

Chutor, Roemmich-, Odessa, Großliebental, see Roemmich-Chutor; also see Khutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Khutor.

Chutor, Roemmich-, Odessa, Kotovsk, see Roemmich-Chutor; also see Khutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Khutor.

Chutor, Roemmich-, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Roemmich-Chutor; also see Khutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Khutor.

Chutor, Rogalski-, Don, see Rogalski-Chutor; also see Khutor, Rogalsky-; Rogalsky-Khutor.

Chutor, Roller-, Odessa, see Roller-Chutor; also see Khutor, Roller-; Roller-Khutor.

Chutor, Römmich-, see Römmich-Chutor; also see Khutor, Römmich-; Römmich-Khutor.

Chutor, Rosenfeld-, Caucasus, see Rosenfeld-Chutor; also see Khutor, Rosenfeld-; Rosenfeld-Khutor.

Chutor, Rosenfeld-, Mariupol, see Rosenfeld-Chutor; also see Khutor, Rosenfeld-; Rosenfeld-Khutor.

Chutor, Röser-, Odessa, see Röser-Chutor; also see Khutor, Röser-; Röser-Khutor.

Chutor, Roth-, Kazakhstan, see Roth-Chutor; also see Khutor, Roth-; Roth-Khutor.

Chutor, Roth-, Odessa, see Roth-Chutor; also see Khutor, Roth-; Roth-Khutor.

Chutor, Rudnewa-, Caucasus, see Rudnewa-Chutor; also see Khutor, Rudneva-; Rudneva-Khutor.

Chutor, Sabangul-, Orenburg, see Sabangul-Chutor; also see Khutor, Sabangul-; Sabangul-Khutor.

Chutor, Sajt-Bolat-, Crimea, see Sajt-Bolat-Chutor; also see Bolat-Chutor, Sajt-; Bolat-Khutor, Sayt-; Khutor, Sayt-Bolat-; Sayt-Bolat-Khutor.

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

Chutor, Samara-, Slavgorod, see Samara-Chutor; also see Khutor, Samara-; Samara-Khutor.

Chutor, Samarski-, Don, see Samarski-Chutor; also see Khutor, Samarsky-; Samarsky-Khutor.

Chutor, Samsonowka-, Slavgorod, see Samsonowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Samsonovka-; Samsonovka-Khutor.

Chutor, Sandfeld-, Mykolayiv, see Sandfeld-Chutor; also see Khutor, Sandfeld-; Sandfeld-Khutor.

Chutor, Sarenke-, Odessa, see Sarenke-Chutor; also see Khutor, Sarenke-; Sarenke-Khutor.

Chutor, Sarultino-, Don, see Sarultino-Chutor; also see Khutor, Sarultino-; Sarultino-Khutor.

Chutor, Sasarowka, Volga Republic, see Sasarowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Sasarovka-; Sasarovka-Khutor.

Chutor, Sattler-, Odessa, see Sattler-Chutor; also see Khutor, Sattler-; Sattler-Khutor.

Chutor, Sawidowka-, Odessa, see Sawidowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Savidovka-; Savidovka-Khutor.

Chutor, Sawitschewo-, Odessa, see Sawitschewo-Chutor; also see Khutor, Savichevo-; Savichevo-Khutor.

Chutor, Schachowez-, Mariupol', see Schachowez-Chutor; also see Khutor, Shakhovets-; Shakhovets-Khutor.

Chutor, Schachowskoje-, Kazakhstan, see Schachowskoje-Chutor; also see Khutor, Shakhovskoe-; Khutor, Shakhovskoye-; Shakhovskoe-Khutor; Shakhovskoye-Khutor.

Chutor, Schäfer-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Schäfer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schäfer-; Schäfer-Khutor.

Chutor, Schardt-, Mykolayiv, see Schardt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schardt-; Schardt-Khutor.

Chutor, Schardt-, Odessa, see Schardt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schardt-; Schardt-Khutor.

Chutor, Scharf-, Caucasus, see Scharf-Chutor; also see Khutor, Scharf-; Scharf-Khutor.

Chutor, Schastliwka-, Odessa, see Schastliwka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Shastlivka-; Shastlivka-Khutor.

Chutor, Schatz-, Odessa, see Schatz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schatz-; Schatz-Khutor.

Chutor, Schauer-, Caucasus, see Schauer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schauer-; Schauer-Khutor.

Chutor, Schedewry-, Odessa, see Schedewry-Chutor; also see Khutor, Shedevry-; Shedevry-Khutor.

Chutor, Scheffler-, Don, see Scheffler-Chutor; also see Khutor, Scheffler-; Scheffler-Khutor.

Chutor I, Schegolow-, Don, see Schegolow-Chutor I; also see Khutor I, Shegolv-; Shegolv-Khutor I.

Chutor II, Schegolow-, Don, see Schegolow-Chutor II; also see Khutor II, Shegolv-; Shegolv-Khutor II.

Chutor, Schelist-, Caucasus, see Schelist-Chutor; also see Khutor, Shelist-; Shelist-Khutor.

Chutor, Schelochowka-, Odessa, see Schelochowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Shelokhovka-; Shelokhovka-Khutor.

Chutor, Schelogino-, Kazakhstan, see Schelogino-Chutor; also see Khutor, Shelogino-; Shelogino-Khutor.

Chutor, Schenkel-, Kazakhstan, see Schenkel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schenkel-; Schenkel-Khutor.

Chutor, Schepsa-, Odessa, see Schepsa-Chutor; also see Khutor, Shepsa-; Shepsa-Khutor.

Chutor?, Schieß-, Caucasus, see Schieß-Chutor?; also see Chutor?, Schiess-; Khutor?, Schieß-; Khutor?, Schiess-; Schiess-Chutor?; Schieß-Khutor?; Schiess-Khutor?.

Chutor?, Schiess-, Caucasus, see Schiess-Chutor?; also see Chutor?, Schieß-; Khutor?, Schieß-; Khutor?, Schiess-; Schieß-Chutor?; Schieß-Khutor?; Schiess-Khutor?.

Chutor, Schirak-, Don, see Schirak-Chutor; also see Khutor, Shirak-; Shirak-Khutor.

Chutor?, Schirokij-, Odessa, see Schirokij-Chutor?; also see Khutor?, Shiroky-; Shiroky-Khutor?.

Chutor, Schlenker-, Bessarabia, see Schlenker-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schlenker-; Schlenker-Khutor.

Chutor, Schlosser-, Odessa, see Schlosser-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schlosser-; Schlosser-Khutor.

Chutor, Schmal-, Orenburg, see Schmal-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmal-; Schmal-Khutor.

Chutor, Schmalz-, Odessa, see Schmalz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmalz-; Schmalz-Khutor.

Chutor, Schmidgal, Luhans'k, see Schmidgal-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidgal; Schmidgal-Khutor.

Chutor, Schmidt-, Caucasus, see Schmidt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Khutor.

Chutor, Schmidt-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Schmidt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Khutor.

Chutor, Schmidt-, Don, see Schmidt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Khutor.

Chutor, Schmidt-, Luhans'k, see Schmidt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Khutor.

Chutor, Schmidt-, Mariupol', see Schmidt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Khutor.

Chutor, Schmidt-, Mykolayiv, see Schmidt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Khutor.

Chutor, Schmidt-, Odessa, see Schmidt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Khutor.

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

Chutor, Schmidtgall-, Kharkiv, see Schmidtgall-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidtgall-; Schmidtgall-Khutor.

Chutor, Schmidtgall-, Orenburg, see Schmidtgall-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidtgall-; Schmidtgall-Khutor.

Chutor, Schmoll-, Odessa, see Schmoll-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmoll-; Schmoll-Khutor.

Chutor, Schmotino-, Bashkortostan, see Schmotino-Chutor; also see Khutor, Shmotino-; Shmotino-Khutor.

Chutor, Schneider-, Caucasus, see Schneider-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schneider-; Schneider-Khutor.

Chutor, Scholl A.-, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl A.-Chutor; also see Khutor, Scholl A.-; Scholl A.-Khutor.

Chutor, Scholl F., Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl F. Chutor; also see Khutor, Scholl F.; Scholl F. Khutor.

Chutor, Scholl J., Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl J. Chutor; also see Khutor, Scholl J.; Scholl J. Khutor.

Chutor, Scholl S., Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl S. Chutor; also see Khutor, Scholl S.; Scholl S. Khutor.

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

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

Chutor, Schönwiese-, Mariupol', see Schönwiese-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schönwiese-; Schönwiese-Khutor.

Chutor, Schotten-, Don, see Schotten-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schotten-; Schotten-Khutor.

Chutor, Schröder-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Schröder-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schröder-; Schröder-Khutor.

Chutor, Schröder-, Don, see Schröder-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schröder-; Schröder-Khutor.

Chutor, Schröder-, Omsk, see Schröder-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schröder-; Schröder-Khutor.

Chutor, Schulten, Don, see Schulten-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schulten-; Schulten-Khutor.

Chutor, Schultino-, Don, see Schultino-Chutor; also see Khutor, Shultino-; Shultino-Khutor.

Chutor?, Schultz-, Kazakhstan, see Schultz-Chutor?; also see Khutor?, Schultz-; Schultz-Khutor?.

Chutor, Schulz-, Bessarabia, see Schulz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schulz-; Schulz-Khutor.

Chutor, Schulz-, Caucasus, see Schulz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schulz-; Schulz-Khutor.

Chutor, Schulz-, Don, see Schulz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schulz-; Schulz-Khutor.

Chutor, Schulz-, Odessa, see Schulz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schulz-; Schulz-Khutor.

Chutor, Schulzenheim-, Bessarabia, see Schulzenheim-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schulzenheim-; Schulzenheim-Chutor.

Chutor, Schumann-, Odessa, see Schumann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schumann-; Schumann-Khutor.

Chutor, Schurschin-, Don, see Schurschin-Chutor; also see Khutor, Shurshin-; Shurshin-Khutor.

Chutor, Shutak-, Odessa, see Shutak-Chutor; also see Khutor, Shutak-; Shutak-Khutor.

Chutor, Schützen, Odessa, see Schützen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schützen-; Schützen-Khutor.

Chutor, Schütze-, Odessa, see Schütze-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schütze-; Schütze-Khutor.

Chutor, Schwaben-, Volga Republic, see Schwaben-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schwaben-; Schwaben-Khutor.

Chutor, Schwarz-, Don, see Schwarz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schwarz-; Schwarz-Khutor.

Chutor, Schwarz-, Odessa, see Schwarz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schwarz-; Schwarz-Khutor.

Chutor, Schwarz-, Omsk, see Schwarz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schwarz-; Schwarz-Khutor.

Chutor, Schweder-, Volga Republic, see Schweder-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schweder-; Schweder-Khutor.

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

Chutor, Schweikert-, Kharkiv, see Schweikert-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schweikert-; Schweikert-Khutor.

Chutor, Seeh-, Don, see Seeh-Chutor; also see Khutor, Seeh-; Seeh-Khutor.

Chutor, Seibel-, Don, see Seibel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Seibel-; Seibel-Khutor.

Chutor, Seibelfeld-, Don, see Seibelfeld-Chutor; also see Khutor, Seibelfeld-; Seibelfeld-Khutor.

Chutor, Seidel-, Kazakhstan, see Seidel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Seidel-; Seidel-Khutor.

Chutor, Seit-Bulat-, Crimea, see Seit-Bulat-Chutor; also see Bulat-Chutor, Seit-; Bulat-Khutor, Seit-; Khutor, Seit-Bulat-; Seit-Bulat-Khutor.

Chutor, Selinger-, Odessa, see Selinger-Chutor; also see Khutor, Selinger-; Selinger-Khutor.

Chutor, Selingera-, Odessa, see Selingera-Chutor; also see Khutor, Selingera-; Selingera-Khutor.

- Chutor, Semjarow-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Semjarow-Chutor; also see Khutor, Semyarov-; Semyarov-Khutor.
- Chutor, Siemens-**, Bashkortostan, see Siemens-Chutor; also see Khutor, Siemens-; Siemens-Khutor.
- Chutor, Singer-**, Bessarabia, Bender, see Singer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Singer-; Singer-Khutor; Gut Singer.
- Chutor, Singer-**, Bessarabia, Chisenau, see Singer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Singer-; Singer-Khutor; Gut Singer.
- Chutor, Singer-**, Odessa, see Singer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Singer-; Singer-Khutor; Gut-Singer.
- Chutor, Skarupka-**, Odessa, see Skarupka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Skarupka-; Skarupka-Khutor.
- Chutorskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Khutorskoye; also see Khutorskoe.
- Chutor, Slepucha-**, Odessa, see Slepucha-Chutor; also see Khutor, Slepukha-; Slepukha-Khutor.
- Chutor, Sofiewka-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Sofiewka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Sofievka-; Sofievka-Khutor.
- Chutor, Spatzen-**, Caucasus, see Spatzen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Spatzen-; Spatzen-Khutor.
- Chutor, Spatzen-**, Volga Republic, see Spatzen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Spatzen-; Spatzen-Khutor.
- Chutor, Sperling-**, Omsk, see Sperling-Chutor; also see Khutor, Sperling-; Sperling-Khutor.
- Chutor, Springer-**, Crimea, see Springer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Springer-; Springer-Khutor.
- Chutor, Springer-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Springer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Springer-; Springer-Khutor.
- Chutor, Stanilewitsch-**, Odessa, see Stanilewitsch-Chutor; also see Khutor, Stanilevich-; Stanilevich-Khutor.
- Chutor, Stehle-**, Omsk, see Stehle-Chutor; also see Khutor, Stehle-; Stehle-Khutor.
- Chutor, Stein-**, Kharkiv, see Stein-Chutor; also see Khutor, Stein-; Stein-Khutor.
- Chutor, Steinbalgen-**, Mykolajiv, see Steinbalgen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Steinbalgen-; Steinbalgen-Khutor.
- Chutor, Straßburg-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Straßburg-Chutor; also see Khutor, Straßburg-; Straßburg-Khutor.
- Chutor, Stumpf-**, Omsk, see Stumpf-Chutor; also see Khutor, Stumpf-; Stumpf-Khutor.
- Chutor, Sujetin-Miuss-**, Volga Republic, see Sujetin-Miuss-Chutor; also see Khutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Khutor, Suyetin-Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor, Sujetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suyetin-; Suetin-Miuss-Khutor; Suyetin-Miuss-Khutor.
- Chutor, Sultan-Botschala-**, Crimea, see Sultan-Botschala-Chutor; also see Bochala-Khutor, Sultan-; Botschala-Chutor, Sultan-; Khutor, Sultan-Bochala-; Sultan-Bochala-Khutor.
- Chutor, Surowo-**, Bashkortostan, see Surowo-Chutor; also see Khutor, Surovo-; Surovo-Khutor.
- Chutor, Swenigorodka-**, Odessa, see Swenigorodka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Svenigorodka-; Svenigorodka-Khutor.
- Chutor, Tasanai-**, Crimea, see Tasanai-Chutor; also see Khutor, Tasanay-; Tasanay-Khutor.
- Chutor, Thiessen-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Thiessen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Thiessen-; Thiessen-Khutor.
- Chutor, Tichin-**, Odessa, see Tichin-Chutor; also see Khutor, Tikhin-; Tikhin-Khutor.
- Chutor?, Tiessen-**, Don, see Tiessen-Chutor?; also see Khutor?, Tiessen-; Tiessen-Khutor?.
- Chutor?, Tissen-**, Don, see Tissen-Chutor?; also see Khutor?, Tissen-; Tissen-Khutor?.
- Chutor?, Titzen-**, Don, see Tietzen-Chutor; also see Khutor?, Tietzen-; Tietzen-Khutor?.
- Chutor?, Tizen-**, Don, see Tizen-Chutor; also see Khutor?, Tizen-; Tizen-Khutor?.
- Chutor, Toews-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Toews-Chutor; also see Khutor, Toews-; Toews-Khutor.
- Chutor, Tomak-**, Crimea, see Tomak-Chutor; also see Khutor, Tomak-; Tomak-Khutor.
- Chutor, Trautmann-**, Odessa, see Trautmann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Trautmann-; Trautmann-Khutor.
- Chutor, Trost-**, Odessa, Ber(y)esovsk, see Trost-Chutor; also see Khutor, Trost-; Trost-Khutor.
- Chutor, Trost-**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Trost-Chutor; also see Khutor, Trost-; Trost-Khutor.
- Chutor, Tscheremoschnja-**, Volhynia, see Tscheremoschnja-Chutor; also see Cheremozhnya-Khutor; Khutor, Cheremozhnya-.
- Chutor, Tschistopol-**, Kazakhstan, see Tschistopol-Chutor; also see Chistopol-Khutor; Khutor, Chistopol.
- Chutor, Tschistopolj-**, Saratov, see Tschistopolj-Chutor; also see Chistopoly-Khutor; Khutor, Chistopoly-.
- Chutor, Tschurilek-**, Crimea, see Tschurilek-Chutor; also see Churilek-Khutor; Khutor, Churilek-.
- Chutor, Tugunchi-**, Crimea, see Tugunchi-Chutor; also see Khutor, Tugunkhy-; Tugunkhy-Khutor.
- Chutor, Tulpenfeld-**, Mariupol', see Tulpenfeld-Chutor; also see Khutor, Tulpenfeld-; Tulpenfeld-Khutor.
- Chutor, Tunear-**, Crimea, see Tunear-Chutor; also see Khutor, Tunear-; Tunear-Khutor.
- Chutor, Tunguntschi-**, Crimea, see Tunguntschi-Chutor; also see Khutor, Tungunchy-; Tungunchy-Khutor.
- Chutor, Tunsu-**, Crimea, see Tunsu-Chutor; also see Khutor, Tunsu-; Tunsu-Khutor.
- Chutor, Udatscha-**, Odessa, see Udatscha-Chutor; also see Khutor, Udacha-; Udacha-Khutor.
- Chutor, Uran-**, Orenburg, see Uran-Chutor; also see Khutor, Uran-; Uran-Khutor.
- Chutor, Usrui-**, Chernihiv, see Usrui-Chutor; also see Khutor, Uzrui-; Uzrui-Khutor.
- Chutor, Ustinowo-**, Caucasus, see Ustinowo-Chutor; also see Khutor, Ustinovo-; Ustinovo-Khutor.
- Chutor, Vaatz-**, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Vaatz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Vaatz-; Vaatz-Khutor.
- Chutor, Vetter-**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, see Vetter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Vetter-; Vetter-Khutor.
- Chutor, Vetter-**, Don, Donets'k, Dzhershinsk, see Vetter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Vetter-; Vetter-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wodina-**, Mykolajiv, see Wodina-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-**, Luhans'k, see Wagner-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wagner-; Wagner-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wahl-**, Bashkortostan, see Wahl-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wahl-; Wahl-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wakarski-**, Odessa, see Wakarski-Chutor; also see Khutor, Vakarsky-; Vakarsky-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wall-**, Bashkortostan, Abra(y)evo, see Wall-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wall-; Wall-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wall-**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, see Wall-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wall-; Wall-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wall-**, Omsk, see Wall-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wall-; Wall-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wallmann-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Wallmann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wallmann-; Wallmann-Khutor.
- Chutor, Walter-**, Caucasus, see Walter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Walter-; Walter-Khutor.
- Chutor, Walter-**, Volga Republic, Frank, see Walter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Walter-; Walter-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wanner-**, Odessa, see Wanner-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wanner-; Wanner-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wardane-**, Caucasus, see Wardane-Chutor; also see Khutor, Vardane-; Vardane-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, Veseloe-; Khutor, Veseloye-; Veseloe-Khutor; Veseloye-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wessel-**, Kazakhstan, see Wessel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wessel-; Wessel-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wessjoloje-**, Odessa, see Wessjoloje-Chutor; also see Khutor, Vesseloe-; Khutor, Vesseloye-; Khutor, Vessyoloe-; Khutor, Vessyoloye-; Vesseloe-Khutor; Vessyoloe-Khutor; Vessyoloe-Khutor; Vessyoloye-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wilms-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Wilms-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wilms-; Wilms-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wodino-**, Mykolayiv, see Wodino-Chutor; also see Khutor, Vodino-; Vodino-Khutor.
- Chutor, Woge-**, Odessa, see Woge-Chutor; also see Khutor, Woge-; Woge-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wolf-**, Kazakhstan, see Wolf-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wolf-; Wolf-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wolf-**, Omsk, see Wolf-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wolf-; Wolf-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wolkow-**, Odessa, see Wolkow-Chutor; also see Khutor, Volkov-; Volkov-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wolkowo-**, Odessa, see Wolkowo-Chutor; also see Khutor, Volkovo-; Volkovo-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wurster-**, Odessa, see Wurster-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wurster-; Wurster-Khutor.
- Chutor, Wüst-**, Caucasus, see Wüst-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wüst-; Wüst-Khutor.
- Chutor, Zariwka-**, Mykolayiv, see Zariwka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Tsarievka-; Khutor, Zariwka-; Tsarievka-Khutor; Zariwka-Khutor.
- Chutor, Zeller-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Zeller-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zeller-; Zeller-Khutor.
- Chutor, Zengler-**, Bashkortostan, see Zengler-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zengler-; Zengler-Khutor.
- Chutor, Zentner-**, Odessa, see Zentner-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zentner-; Zentner-Khutor.
- Chutor, Zeprink-**, Caucasus, see Zeprink-Chutor; also see Khutor, Tseprink-; Khutor, Zeprink-; Tseprink-Khutor; Zeprink-Khutor.
- Chutor, Ziebart-**, Orenburg, see Ziebart-Chutor; also see Khutor, Ziebart-; Ziebart-Khutor.
- Chutor, Ziehardt-**, Orenburg, see Ziehardt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Ziehardt-; Ziehardt-Khutor.
- Chutor, Zimmermann-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Zimmermann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Khutor.
- Chutor, Zimmermann-**, Odessa, see Zimmermann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Khutor.
- Chwojka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Khvoyka.
- Chykil**, Crimea, Feodosiya. Population: 45 in 1864. Also see Tschijkil.
- Cieschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Cieshin.
- Cieshin**, (also Cheshin), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Cheshin; Cieschin.
- Cinadovo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Takhinadoco; also see Cinadowo.
- Cinadowo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Cinadovo.
- Ciobana**, Bessarabia, see Hirtenheim.
- Classen-Chutor**, Don, see Classen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Classen-; Khutor, Classen-.
- Classen-Khutor**, (possibly also Klassen-Khutor, also Chervona-Sirka), Don, Donets'k. #A 4. Evangelical.

Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Classen-; Classen-Chutor; Khutor, Classen-; Klassen-Khutor; Chervona-Sirka.

Cminy, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Medwieze. No other information available.

Cneazevca I, [*Romanian name*] Bessarabia, see Fürstenfeld I.

Cneazevca II, Bessarabia, see Fürstenfeld II.

Colaceni, Bessarabia, see Kolachovka.

Colonia, Rascani, Bessarabia, see Rascani Colonia.

Contentiusfeld, Zaporizhzhya, see Konteniusfeld.

Cornies, (possibly also Yushanlee, also Kornies), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol'. Founded in 1832. Mennonite. Acreage: 500 dessi.. Also see Kornies; Yushanlee?.

Cornies?, Zaporizhzhya, see Yushanlee.

Cuman, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka. No other information available.

Cuman, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne. No other information available.

Curkov, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Mizoch; also see Curkow.

Curkow, Volhynia-Poland, see Curkov.

Cybulevka, Odessa, see Neu-Glückstal; also see Cybulewka.

Cybulewka, Odessa, see Cybulevka.

Cycelovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Southwest of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Cycelowka.

Cycelowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Cycelovka.

D

Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin; 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, Kniahininek; 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, Sarny, Antonivka; also see Dabrowa.

Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Valdimir, see Dombrovo; also see Dabrowa.

Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Southeast of Vladimir. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Dabrowa.

Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Dabrowa.

Dabrova, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Alt-Dabrova; also see Alt-Dabrowa; Dabrowa, Alt-.

Dabrova, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Alt-Dabrova; also see Alt-Dabrowa; Dabrowa, Alt-.

Dabrova-Kholopeche, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #C 4. Also see Cholopetsche, Dabrowa-; Dabrowa-Cholopetsche; Kholopeche, Dabrowa-.

Dabrova-Lesna, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviniukhy; also see Dabrowa-Lesna; Lesna, Dabrova-; Lesna, Dabrowa-.

Dabrova, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dabrova; also see Dabrowa, Neu-; Neu-Dabrowa.

Dabrova, Usicka, Volhynia-Poland, see Usicka Dabrova; also see Dabrowa, Usicka; Usicka Dabrowa.

Dabrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. South of Kisielin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowka.

Dabrovka, (also Dombrovka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. Northeast of Derazhne. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: Alexandrovka, Mykhaylivka, Pendik and Yaminets: 88 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowka; Dombrovka.

Dabrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Luts'k. West of Luts'k. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowka.

Dabrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy; also see Dabrowka.

Dabrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka. Southwest of Polonka. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowka.

Dabrovky Kolodeskie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov. Also see Dabrovky Kolodeskie; Kolodeskie, Dabrovky; Kolodeskie, Dabrovky.

Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin, see Dabrova.

Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba, see Dabrova.

Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin, see Dabrova.

Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka, see Dabrova.

Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Dabrova.

- Dabrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi, see Dabrova.
- Dabrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek, see Dabrova.
- Dabrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki, see Dabrova.
- Dabrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy, see Dabrova.
- Dabrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin, see Dabrova.
- Dabrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn, see Dabrova.
- Dabrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Dabrova.
- Dabrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Dabrova.
- Dabrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Dabrova.
- Dabrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mirkuliche, see Dabrova.
- Dabrowa, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Alt-Dabrowa; also see Alt-Dabrova; Dabrova, Alt-.
- Dabrowa, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Alt-Dabrowa; also see Alt-Dabrova; Dabrova, Alt-.
- Dabrowa-Cholopetsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrova-Kholopeche; also see Cholopetsche, Dabrowa-; Kholopeche, Dabrova-.
- Dabrowa-Lesna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrova-Lesna; also see Lesna, Dabrova-; Lesna, Dabrowa-.
- Dabrowa, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dabrowa; also see Dabrova, Neu-; Neu-Dabrowa.
- Dabrowa, Usicka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Usicka Dabrowa; also see Dabrova, Usicka; Usicka Dabrova.
- Dabrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Dabrovka.
- Dabrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Dabrovka.
- Dabrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Dabrovka.
- Dabrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy, see Dabrovka.
- Dabrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka, see Dabrovka.
- Dabrowy Kolodeskie**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrovyy Kolodeskie; also see Kolodeskie, Dabrovyy; Kolodeskie Dabrowy.
- Dachnoe, Neu-**, Omsk, see Neu-Dachnoe; also see Dachnoye, Neu-; Datschnoje, Neu-; Neu-Dachnoye; Neu-Datschnoje.
- Dachnoye, Neu-**, Omsk, see Neu-Dachnoye; also see Dachnoe, Neu-; Datschnoje, Neu-; Neu-Dachnoe; Neu-Datschnoje.
- Daevshchizna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dayevshchizna; also see Dajewschschizna.
- Dafineh**, possibly Mykolayiv. Founded in 1828. Evangelical; parish: possibly Alt-Schwedendorf. Duke Friedrich Ferdinand of Anhalt-Köthen leased land here from Czar Nicholas I for raising sheep. In 1856, Dafineh was, however, sold to the Taurian large estate owner Fein because it was no longer profitable. Acreage: 6,503 ha.
- Dagelevo**, Slavgorod, see Nikolaidorf; also see Dagelewo.
- Dagelewo**, Slavgorod, see Dagelevo.
- Dagmarovka**, Crimea, Grigor(y)evka. Catholic; parish: Grigor(y)evka. Also see Dagmarowka.
- Dagmarowka**, Crimea, see Dagmarovka.
- Daheim**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Tamborovka. #F 3. No other information available.
- Dajewschschizna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dayevshchizna; also see Daevshchizna.
- Dalne Oserne-Khutor**, Slavgorod, see Dalnye Osernye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dalnije Osernije-; Dalnije Osernije-Chutor; Khutor, Dalne Oserne-; Khutor, Dalnye Osernye-; Oserne-Khutor, Dalne; Osernije-Chutor, Dalnije; Osernye-Khutor, Dalniye.
- Dalnije Osernije-Chutor**, Slavgorod, see Dalnye Osernye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dalnije Osernije-; Dalne Oserne-Khutor; Khutor, Dalne Oserne-; Khutor, Dalnye Osernye-; Oserne-Khutor, Dalne; Osernije-Chutor, Dalnije; Osernye-Khutor, Dalniye.
- Dalnye Osernye-Khutor**, Slavgorod; also see Chutor, Dalnije Osernije-; Dalne Oserne-Khutor; Dalnije Osernije-Chutor; Khutor, Dalne Oserne-; Khutor, Dalnye Osernye-; Oserne-Khutor, Dalne; Osernije-Chutor, Dalnije; Osernye-Khutor, Dalniye.
- Dalnyj, Kornejewo**, Odessa, see Kornejewo Dalnyj; also see Dalnyy, Korne'ev; Dalnyy, Korneyevo; Korne'ev Dalnyy; Korneyevo Dalnyy.
- Dalnyy, Korne'ev**, Odessa, see Korne'ev Dalnyy; also see Dalnyj, Kornejewo; Dalnyy, Korneyevo; Kornejewo Dalnyj; Korneyevo Dalnyy.
- Dalnyy, Korneyevo**, Odessa, see Korneyevo Dalnyy; also see Dalnyj, Kornejewo; Dalnyy, Korne'ev; Korne'ev Dalnyy; Kornejewo Dalnyj.
- Damm, Bosens**, Volga Republic, see Bosens Damm.
- Dämmchen**, Volga Republic, see Neuer-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.
- Dammgruppe**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöh. No other information available.
- Damm, Kleiner**, Volga Republic, see Kleiner Damm.
- Damm, Neuer**, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, Unterwalden.
- Danahasovka, Kutaihul-**, Crimea, see Kutaihul-Danahasovka; also see Danahasowka, Kutaihul-; Kutaihul-Danahasowka.
- Danahasowka, Kutaihul-**, Crimea, see Kutaihul-Danahasowka; also see Danahasovka, Kutaihul-; Kutaihul-Danahasovka.
- Danichov**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichi; also see Danitschow.
- Danielsfeld**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parishes: Eigenheim in 1905 and Andre(y)evka in 1939. Population: approximately 50 in 1905.
- Danielsfeld-Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Danielsfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Danielsfeld-; Khutor, Danielsfeld.
- Danielsfeld-Khutor**, (also Andreyevka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Magdalinovsk. Approximately 50 km north of Dnipropetrovs'k. #D 2. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal.

- Population: 70 in 1905; 107 in 1918; 107 in 1919; 124 in 1926. Also see Andreyevka; Chutor, Danielsfeld-; Danielsfeld-Chutor; Khutor, Danielsfeld.
- Danilovka**, (also Danilovskaya), Crimea, Dzhanqoy, Kurman-Kemelchi. Approximately 30 km south of Dzhanqoy on the railroad. #D 3. Mennonite. Founded on Anton Lustig's land, which was leased. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 130 in 1918; 98 in 1919; 146 in 1926. Also see Danilovskaya; Danilowka.
- Danilovka**, (also Heikovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, possibly Kryvyy Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog.) Catholic; parish: Danilovka. Gdanzovka, Kudashevka, and Kurganka were part of this parish. The successful estate owner Jakob Dauenhauer, born approximately in 1830 in Landau, donated 30,000 Rbls, 200 dessi. land and other items for a church construction. Construction began in 1898. Consecration on 31 May 1907. Population: 216 in 1916. Also see Danilovka; Heikovka.
- Danilovka, Deutsch-**, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Danilovka; also see Danilowka, Deutsch-; Deutsch-Danilowka
- Danilovskaya**, Crimea, see Danilovka; also see Danilowskaja.
- Danilowka**, Crimea, see Danilovka.
- Danilowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k see Danilovka.
- Danilowka, Deutsch-**, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Danilovka; also see Danilovka, Deutsch-; Deutsch-Danilowka.
- Danilowskaja**, Crimea, see Danilovskaya.
- 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 Daryevka; 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 Daryevka; also see Darevka.
- Darmstadt**, (also No. 25, also Novgorod), Mariupol', Ludwigstal. Founded between 1842 and 1843 by 31 families: 26 from Hesse-Darmstadt in 1842 and 5 from the Koblenz area in 1843. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Acreage: 1,860 dessi. and 39 houses in 1859, or 2,034 dessi. or 31 farms on 1,860 dessi. and 3 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 278 in 1858; 278 or 282 in 1859; 365 or 420 in 1905; 420 in 1910; 376 in 1911; 376 in 1914; 376 in 1918; 397 in 1919; 399 in 1922. Also see No. 25; Novgorod.
- Darmstadt**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Tamborovka. No other information available.
- Darmstadt**, (also Chabanovka), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', Peschannyy. Founded in 1838 or 1840 by 46 families from the Prischib colonies. Evangelical; parish: Eugenfeld. Acreage: 3,100 dessi. and 53 houses in 1859, or 3,074 dessi.. Population: 636 in 1858; 636 in 1859; 622 in 1864; 508 or 524 in 1905; 456 in 1911; 526 in 1914; 530 in 1915; 526 in 1918; 385 in 1926. Also see Chabanovka.
- Darmstadt, Neu-**, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Darmstadt.
- Darmstadt, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Darmstadt.
- Darovka**, Soviet Union. Estate purchased from Friedrich Fein, where presumably sheep, cattle or horses were bred. Also see Darowka.
- Darovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Gnadental; also see Darowka.
- Darowka**, Soviet Union, see Darovka.
- Darowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Darovka.
- Dar-Prrody**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels.) Population: 8 in 1926. Also see Prirody, Dar-.
- Daryevka**, Odessa, see Prokhorovo; also see Darevka; Darjewka.
- Das alte Dorf**, Caucasus, see Alte Dorf, das; Dorf, das alte.
- Datschnoje, Neu-**, Omsk, see Neu-Datschnoje; also see Dachnoe, Neu-; Dachnoye, Neu-; Neu-Dachnoe; Neu-Dachnoye.
- Dauenhauer, J.**, (also Korobchina), Dnipropetrovs'k, Shchorsk. Approximately 50 km west of Dnepropetrovsk. #C 4. Founded in 1885. Catholic. Acreage: 720 dessi. Ceased to exist after 1918. See Danilovka and Zariyevka-Khutor. Also see J. Dauenhauer; Korobchina.
- 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.
- Dauenhauer, Vinz.**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Shchorsk. Approximately 80 km west of Dnipropetrovs'k. #C 5. Catholic. Acreage: 200 dessi. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Vinz. 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; Davidowka.

- Davidowka**, Luhans'k, see Davidovka.
- Davlekanovo**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey. 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 Dawlekanowo.
- Davydovka**, Don, see Neu-Mannheim; also see Davydowka.
- Davydovka**, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Dawydowka.
- Davydowka**, Don, see Davydovka.
- Dawlekanowo**, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.
- Dawydowka**, Luhans'k, see Davydovka.
- Dayevshchizna**, (also Orlovo), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica; also see Daevshchizna; Dajewschschizna; Orlovo.
- Dazu**, Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1817.
- Dazwa**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov. #C 5.
- Dazwa**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Nowy Dwor. Southwest of Nowy Dwor. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans in this village.
- Debal'tsevo**, Mariupol'. Catholic; parishes: Yenaki(y)eve (also Enaki(y)eve), and previously Mariupol'. Possibly a German village. Also see Debalzewo.
- Debalzewo**, Mariupol', see Debal'tsevo.
- Debina**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin. No other information available.
- Debiny**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Krupietz. No other information available.
- Debova**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Debowa.
- Debova-Gora**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka; also see Debova-Gora; Gora, Debova-; Gora, Debova-.
- Debovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Debowka.
- Debovy**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne. No other information available.
- Debowa**, Volhynia-Poland, see Debova.
- Debova-Gora**, Volhynia-Poland, see Debova-Gora; also see Gora, Debova-; Gora, Debova-.
- Debowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Debova.
- Debriza**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Ostroh or Kremenets or Rivne or Luts'k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: with Henriette, 45 in 1905.
- Debryca**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. #H 6. No other information available.
- Debrycam**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. North of Derazhne. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans.
- Dechtjarka**, Slavgorod, see Dekhtyarka.
- Dederer**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. #D 1. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 13 in 1926.
- Dedovikhy**, Volhynia, see Didoviche; also see Dedowichi.
- Dedowichi**, Volhynia, see Dedovikhy.
- De'evka**, Orenburg, see Deyevka; also see Dejewka.
- Degott**, (also Deygott, also Kamenyy Ovrage), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 5. Founded in 1766/1767 as private colony of director d'Boffe. Catholic. Deanery: Kamenka. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 34 in 1766; 36 in 1772; 1,421 possibly in 1905; 658 in 1912; 490 in 1926. Mother colony. See Deygott; Kamenyy Ovrage.
- Degtjarka**, Slavgorod, see Degtyarka.
- Degtyarka**, Slavgorod, see Schönwiese; also see Degtjarka.
- Dehler**, (also Berezovka, also Deller, also Teller), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. On the brook Berezovy. #C 4. Founded on 1 July 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet by 55 families, who were, among other places, from Hesse and East-Central Germany, and by these Huguenots: Chevalier, possibly Hagin, Martell, Masson, and others. Catholic. Deanery: Saratov. Soviet seat, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Three hundred thirty buildings, which were constructed along four streets and nine side streets. After a flood, Oberdorf residents bathed in the Schleiteich and Unterdorf residents in the Selzteich. Between 1912 and 1914, emigration wave of about 100 people to North and South America. In 1926, 150 families from Dehler founded Maenheim. Acreage: 3,219 dessi. in 1767. Population: 86 females and 85 males numbering 171 in 1767; 171 in 1772; 1,332 in 1869; 1,311 in 1857; 1,811 in 1897; 2,830 possibly in 1905; 3,062 in 1912; 2,077 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Berezovka; Deller; Teller.
- Deinig**, Caucasus, see Deining.
- Deining**, (also Deinig), Caucasus, Krasnodar. North of Krasnodar. #D 2. Evangelical. Also see Deinig.
- Dejewka**, Orenburg, see Deyevka; also see De'evka.
- Dejgott**, Volga Republic, see Deygott.
- De Jos, Albota**, Bessarabia, see Albota de Jos; also see Albota de Yos; De Yos, Albota; Jos, Albota de; Yos, Albota de.
- Dekanovka**, (also Dyekanovka), Slavgorod; also see Dekanowka; Dyekanovka.
- Dekanowka**, Slavgorod, see Dekanovka.
- Dekhtyarka**, Slavgorod, see Schönwiese; also see Dechtjarka.
- Dekonskaja**, Don, see Dekonskaya.
- Dekonskaya**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Artemovsk. #D 3. Founded in 1889. Catholic. Also see Dekonskaja.
- Delizerberg**, Crimea, Feodosiya. Five kilometers west of Feodosiya. No other information available.
- Deller**, Volga Republic, see Dehler.
- Demandy**, Slavgorod, see Dyemandy; also see Djemandy.
- Dembovo**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dubovaya; also see Dembowo.

- Dembowo**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dembovo.
- Demidov**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Datin; also see Demidow.
- Demidovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin. South of Kniahinin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Demidowka.
- Demidow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Demidov.
- Demidowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Demidovka.
- 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-.
- Denhof**, Kazakhstan, see Dönhof.
- Denisovka**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Eigenheim. Population: Approximately 100 in 1905. Also see Denissowka.
- Denissovo**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Troitsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Denissowo.
- Denissowka**, Bessarabia, see Denisovka.
- Denissowo**, Kazakhstan, see Denissovo.
- Denkelchik**, Soviet Union. Estate purchased from Friedrich Fein, where supposedly sheep, cattle or horses were bred. Also see Denkeltschik.
- Denkeltschik**, Soviet Union, see Denkelchik.
- 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-Posttal, 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; Pryamobalka.
- 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, Kostopil', Derazhne. #H 5. Also see Derashno.
- Derebchin-Khutor**, Podils'ka. Evangelical; parish: Nemirov. Population: 40 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Derebtschin-; Derebtschin-Chutor; Khutor, Derebchin-.
- Derebtschin-Chutor**, Podils'ka, see Derebchin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Derebtschin-; Khutor, Derebchin-.
- Deresovo?**, Kharkiv, see Katharinenfeld; also see Deresowo?.
- Deresovo**, (possibly also Dinkels-Khutor, possibly also Neu-Johannestal), Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum. #A 2. Mennonite. Also see Deresowo; Dinkels-Khutor?; Neu-Johannestal?.
- Deresowo?**, Kharkiv, see Deresovo.
- Deresowo**, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, see Deresovo.
- Derevishche**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica; also see Derewischtsche.
- Derewischtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Derevishche.
- Derman**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiahel #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd.
- Derman**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Southeast of Zwiahel. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr.
- Dermanka**, (also Marianovka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. South of Kostopil'. #I 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Marianovka.
- Dermanka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. #F 4. No other information available.
- Dermanka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Marianovka.
- Der Neue Weg**, Kirovograd, see Springfield; also see Neue Weg, der; Weg, Der Neue.
- Derno**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka. No other information available.
- Derofe'evka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Derofeyevka; also see Derofejewka.
- Derofejewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Derofeyevka; also see Derofe'evka.
- Derofeyevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dorofeyevka; also see Derefe'evka; Derofejewka.
- Desiner-Chutor**, Odessa, see Desiner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Desiner-; Khutor, Desiner-.
- Desiner-Khutor**, Odessa, see Wilhelmsaue; also see Chutor, Desiner-; Desiner-Chutor; Khutor, Desiner-.
- Desinerova**, Odessa, see Wilhelmsaue; also see Desinerowa.
- Desinerowa**, Odessa, see Desinerova.
- De sus, Marianca**, Bessarabia, see Marianca de sus; also see Sus, Marianka de.
- Deutrich-Chutor**, Mariupol', see Deutrich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Deutrich-; Khutor, Deutrich-.
- Deutrich-Khutor**, Mariupol'. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Deutrich-; Deutrich-Chutor; Khutor, Deutrich-.
- Deutsch**, Crimea, Perekop. Catholic; parish: Alexandrovka.
- Deutsch, Ablesch-**, Crimea, see Ablesch-Deutsch; also see Ablesh-Deutsch; Deutsch, Ablesh-.
- Deutsch, Ablesh-**, Crimea, see Ablesh-Deutsch; also see Ablesch-Deutsch; Deutsch, Ablesch-.
- Deutsch, Ackodsha-**, Crimea, see Ackodsha-Deutsch; also see Ackodzha-Deutsch; Deutsch, Ackodzha-.
- Deutsch, Ackodzha-**, Crimea, see Ackodzha-Deutsch; also see Ackodsha-Deutsch; Deutsch, Ackodsha.
- Deutsch, Adargin-**, Crimea, see Adargin-Deutsch.
- Deutsch, Aitugan-**, Crimea, see Aitugan-Deutsch.
- Deutsch-Ajbur**, Crimea, see Ajbur-Deutsch; also see Aybur-Deutsch; Deutsch, Aybur-.
- Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-**, Crimea, see Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch; also see Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch; Deutsch, Ak-Kodzha; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-; Kodzha-Deutsch, Ak-.

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

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

Deutsch, Alt-Schirin-, Crimea, see Alt-Schirin-Deutsch; also see Alt-Shirin-Deutsch; Deutsch, Alt-Shirin-Schirin-Deutsch, Alt-; Shirin-Deutsch, Alt-.

Deutsch, Alt-Shirin-, Crimea, see Alt-Shirin-Deutsch; also see Alt-Schirin-Deutsch; Deutsch, Alt-Schirin-Schirin-Deutsch, Alt-; Shirin-Deutsch, Alt-.

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

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

Deutsch, Aybur-, Crimea, see Aybur-Deutsch; also see Ajbur-Deutsch; Deutsch, Ajbur-.

Deutsch, Barin-, Crimea, see Barin-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Baschbek-, Crimea, see Baschbek-Deutsch; also see Bashbek-Deutsch; Deutsch, Bashbek.

Deutsch, Baschpek-, Crimea, see Baschpek-Deutsch; also see Bashpek-Deutsch; Deutsch, Bashpek.

Deutsch, Bashbek-, Crimea, see Bashbek-Deutsch; also see Baschbek-Deutsch; Deutsch, Baschbek-.

Deutsch, Bashpek-, Crimea, see Bashpek-Deutsch; also see Baschpek-Deutsch; Deutsch, Baschpek-.

Deutsch-Chaginsk, Caucasus, see Deutsch-Khaginsk; also see Chaginsk, Deutsch-; Khaginsk, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Chutor, Caucasus, see Deutsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Deutsch-; Khutor, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Danilovka, (possibly also Neu-Müller), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 227 in 1926. Also see Danilovka, Deutsch-; Danilowka, Deutsch-; Deutsch-Danilowka; Neu-Müller?.

Deutsch-Danilowka, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Danilovka; also see Danilovka, Deutsch-; Danilowka, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Dobrinka, Volga Republic, see Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Deutsch-.

Deutsch, Dshankoj-, Crimea, see Dshankoj-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Dzhankoy-; Dzhankoy-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Dshankoj-; Dshankoj-Deutsch.

Deutsch-Egorovka, Don, see Deutsch-Yegorovka; also see Deutsch-Jegorowka; Egorovka, Deutsch-; Jegorovka, Deutsch-; Yegorovka, Deutsch-.

Deutsche Höfe, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Near Birkengraben (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 Tecsö, 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 Tecsö; Teutschau; Tyachevo.

Deutschendorf, (also Ivanovka, also Karl Liebknecht), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. #J 4. Founded in 1928 or possibly in 1942. Catholic; parish: Kronau, also Mennonite and possibly also Jewish. Everyday languages: Plattdeutsch, Swabian, Ukrainian. In 1919: 2 people were murdered by Makhno's gang. Died of starvation: seven people in 1921/1922 and thirteen in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 26 (25 men.) In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. In 1942 Germans were allegedly billeted in homes of murdered Jews. Acreage: 2,192 ha in a work and production team sharing the same goals and ideology. One hundred sixty-seven farms. Population: 537 between 1941 and 1943; 84 families, or 56 percent, without head of household in 1942. Also see Ivanovka; Karl Liebknecht.

Deutscher Chutor Nr. 1, Kazakhstan, see Deutscher Khutor No. 1; also see Chutor No. 1, Deutscher; Khutor No. 1, Deutscher; No. 1, Deutscher Khutor; Nr. 1, Deutscher Chutor.

Deutscher Chutor Nr. 2, Kazakhstan, see Deutscher Khutor No. 2; also see Chutor No. 2, Deutscher; Khutor No. 2, Deutscher; No. 2, Deutscher Khutor; Nr. 2, Deutscher Chutor.

Deutscher Khutor No. 1, Kazakhstan, see Kolonie No. 1; also see Chutor No. 1, Deutscher; Deutscher Chutor Nr. 1; Khutor No. 1, Deutscher; No. 1, Deutscher Khutor; Nr. 1, Deutscher Chutor.

Deutscher Khutor No. 2, Kazakhstan, see Kolonie No. 2; also see Chutor No. 2, Deutscher; Deutscher Chutor Nr. 2; Khutor No. 2, Deutscher; No. 2, Deutscher Chutor; No. 2, Deutscher Khutor.

Deutsch-Ischun, Crimea, see Deutsch-Ishun; also see Ischun, Deutsch-; Ishun, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Ishun, (also Nemetsky Ishun), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi. Approximately 30 km southwest of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded in 1880. Mennonite. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 530 dessi. Population: approximately 51 in 1911; 51 in 1914; 51 in 1918; 129 in 1919; 162 in 1926. Also see Deutsch-Ischun; Ischun, Deutsch-; Ishun, Deutsch-; Nemetsky Ishun.

Deutsch-Jegorowka, Don, see Deutsch-Yegorovka; also see Deutsch-Egorovka; Egorovka, Deutsch-; Jegorowka, Deutsch-; Yegorovka, Deutsch-.

- Deutsch-Khaginsk**, (also Kronental), Caucasus, Kalmykiya (Groß-Derbet.) #G 1. Founded in 1878 by Bilovizh residents on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol'. Acreage: 4,288 dessi.; later expanded by additional land purchase. Population: about 900 in 1878; 1,497 in 1904; 2,280 in 1918. Also see Chaginsk, Deutsch-; Deutsch-Chaginsk; Khaginsk, Deutsch-; Kronental.
- Deutsch-Khutor**, Caucasus, Donskoy, Yeysk. Possibly #C 1. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Deutsch-; Deutsch-Chutor; Khutor, Deutsch-.
- Deutsch-Kirsanova**, Don, Rostov. #C 5. Also see Deutsch-Kirsanova; Kirsanova, Deutsch-; Kirsanova, Deutsch-.
- Deutsch-Kirsanova**, Don, see Deutsch-Kirsanova; also see Kirsanova, Deutsch-; 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, Kongeli-Kijat-; Kijat-Deutsch, Kongeli-; Kongeli-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; Also see Deutsch Kutschowa; Kuchova, Deutsch; Kutschowa, Deutsch; Nemecka Kucova.
- Deutsch, Kutjuka-**, Crimea, see Kutjuka-Deutsch-; also see Deutsch, Kutyuka-; Kutyuka-Deutsch.
- Deutsch Kutschowa**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Deutsch Kuchova; also see Kuchova, Deutsch; Kutschowa, Deutsch.
- Deutsch, Kutyuka-**, Crimea, see Kutyuka-Deutsch; also see Deutsch-Kutjuka; Kutjuka- Deutsch.
- Deutschland, Rotes**, Caucasus, see Rotes Deutschland.
- Deutsch Levashova**, Petersburg. Northwest of Petersburg. #D 1. Evangelical. Population: 40 in 1926. Also see Deutsch Lewaschowa; Levashova, Deutsch; Lewaschowa, Deutsch.
- Deutsch Lewaschowa**, Petersburg, see Deutsch Levashova; also see Levashova, 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, Mandrowo-; Mandrowo-Deutsch.
- Deutsch, Mandrowo-**, Odessa, see Mandrowo-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Mandrovo-; Mandrovo-Deutsch.
- Deutsch, Mengermen-**, Crimea, see Mengermen-Deutsch.
- Deutsch Mokra**, (also Nemecka Mokra), Carpatho-Ukraine, Tyachevo. Catholic. In 1775, arrival of more Germans from Bohemian Forest, Salzkammergut, 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-Shirin-; Neu-Shirin-Deutsch; Schirin-Deutsch, Neu-; Shirin-Deutsch, Neu-.
- Deutsch, Neu-Shirin-**, Crimea, see Neu-Shirin-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Neu-Schirin-; Neu-Schirin-Deutsch; Schirin-Deutsch, Neu-; Shirin-Deutsch, Neu-.
- Deutsch, Ogus-Oglu-**, Crimea, see Ogus-Oglu-Deutsch; also see Oglu-Deutsch, Ogus-.
- Deutsch, Petropavlovsk-**, Caucasus, see Petropavlovsk-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Petropawlovsk-; Petropawlovsk-Deutsch.
- Deutsch-Petropavlovsk**, Don, see Deutsch-Potapovsk; also see Deutsch-Petropawlovsk; Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-; Petropawlovsk, Deutsch-.
- Deutsch, Petropawlovsk-**, Caucasus, see Petropawlovsk-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Petropavlovsk-; Petropavlovsk-Deutsch.
- Deutsch-Petropawlovsk**, Don, see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; also see Deutsch-Petropawlovsk; Petropawlovsk, Deutsch-; Petropawlovsk, 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-Potapovsk**, 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, Saurchi-; Saurchi-Deutsch.
- Deutsch-Schtscherbakowka**, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Shcherbakovka; also see Schtscherbakowka, Deutsch-; Shcherbakovka, Deutsch-.
- Deutsch-Schuwalowo**, Petersburg, see Deutsch-Shuvalovo; 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. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Deutsch Shcherbakovka at times had up to 34 watermills along the Volga. Population: 229 in 1765; 229 in 1772; 2,486 in 1857; 1,584 in 1897; 3,927 approximately in 1905; 3,788 possibly in 1905; 4,448 in 1912; 1,903 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Cherbakovka; Deutsch-Schtscherbakowka; Mühlberg; Schtscherbakowka, Deutsch-; Shcherbakovka, Deutsch-; Sticker; Stricker.
- Deutsch-Shuvalovo**, Petersburg, see Neu-Pargolovo; also see Deutsch-Schuwalowo; Schuwalowo, Deutsch-; Shuvalovo, Deutsch-.
- Deutsch-Stavrovskoe**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Stavrovskoye; also see Deutsch-Stawrowskoje; Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stavrovskoye, Deutsch-; Stawrowskoje, Deutsch-.
- Deutsch-Stavrovskoye**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Katharimental; also see Deutsch-Stavrovskoe; Deutsch-Stawrowskoje; Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stavrovskoye, Deutsch-; Stawrowskoje, Deutsch-.
- Deutsch-Stawrowskoje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Stavrovskoye; also see Deutsch-Stavrovskoe; Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stavrovskoye, Deutsch-; Stawrowskoje, Deutsch-.
- Deutsch, Taimas-**, Crimea, see Taimas-Deutsch.
- Deutsch, Tjumen-**, Crimea, see Tjumen-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Tyumen-; Tyumen-Deutsch.
- Deutsch, Tyumen-**, Crimea, see Tyumen-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Tjumen-; Tjumen-Deutsch.
- Deutsch, Usbek-**, Crimea, see Usbek-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Uzbek-; Uzbek-Deutsch.
- Deutsch, Uzbek-**, Crimea, see Uzbek-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Uzbek-; Usbek-Deutsch.
- Deutsch-Voronoj**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Voronoy; also see Voronoy, Deutsch-; Voronoy, Deutsch-.
- Deutsch-Voronoy**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Mariental; also see Deutsch-Voronoj; Voronoy, Deutsch-; Voronoy, Deutsch-.
- Deutsch, Vygoda-**, Odessa, see Vygoda-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Wygoda-; Wygoda-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, Wygoda-**, Odessa, see Wygoda-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Vygoda-; Vygoda-Deutsch.
- Deutsch-Yegorovka**, Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Fedorovka. #B 5. Also see Deutsch-Egorovka; Deutsch-Jegorowka; Egorovka, Deutsch-; Jegorowka, Deutsch-; Yegorovka, Deutsch-.
- Devlet-Ali**, (also Devlet-Alli), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Aibar. Between Dzhankoy and Yevpatoriya. #C 3. Evangelical. Population: 111 in 1918; 95 in 1919; 89 in 1926; 89 in 1941. Also see Ali, Dewlet-; Ali, Devlet-; Devlet-Alli; Dewlet-Ali.
- Devlet-Alli**, Crimea, see Devlet-Ali; also see Alli, Dewlet-; Alli, Devlet-; Dewlet-Alli.
- Devsun**, Caucasus, Stavropol', Blagodarovka. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol'. Red corner, four schools with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 2,969 in 1926. Possibly a Russian village. Also see Dewsun.
- Devyaterikavka**, (also Dyevyativirovo), 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 Dewjaterikawka; Dyevyativirovo.
- Devyativirovo**, Omsk, see Devyaterikavka; also see Djewjatiwirowo; Dyevyatiwirovo.
- Dewlet-Ali**, Crimea, see Devlet-Ali; also see Ali, Dewlet-; Ali, Devlet-.
- Dewlet-Alli**, Crimea, see Devlet-Alli; also see Alli, Dewlet-; Alli, Devlet-.
- Dewjaterikawka**, Omsk, see Devyaterikavka.
- Dewjatiwirowo**, Omsk, see Dyevyativirovo; also see Devyativirovo.
- Dewsun**, Caucasus, see Devsun.
- Deyevka**, Orenburg, see Dyeyevka; also see Dejewka.
- Deygott**, Volga Republic, see Degott; also see Dejgott.
- De Yos, Albota**, Bessarabia, see Albota de Yos; also see Albota de Jos; De Jos, Albota; Jos, Albota de; Yos, Albota de
- Diatkieviche**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varkoviche, also see Diatkiewitsche.
- Diatkiewitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Diatkieviche.
- Dib**, Crimea, possibly Perekop. Catholic; parish: Alexandrovka.
- Dick, Chasanai-**, Caucasus, see Chasanai-Dick; also see Dick, Khasanay-; Khasanay-Dick.
- Dick-Chutor**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, see Dick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dick-; Khutor, Dick-.
- Dick-Chutor**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Dick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dick-; Khutor, Dick-.
- Dick-Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k see Dick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dick-; Khutor, Dick-.
- Dick-Chutor**, Omsk, see Dick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dick-; Khutor, Dick-.
- Dick-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Dick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dick-; Khutor, Dick-.
- Dick, Khasanay-**, Caucasus, see Khasanay-Dick; also see Chasanai-Dick; Dick, Chasanai-.
- Dick-Khutor**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, see Dyck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dick-; Dick-Chutor; Khutor, Dick-.

- Dick-Khutor**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. #M 4. Founded after 1920. Mennonite. Population: 100 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Dick-; Dick-Chutor; Khutor, Dick-.
- Dick-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd. #F 5. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Dick-; Dick-Chutor; Khutor, Dick-.
- Dick-Khutor**, (also Dik), Omsk, Lubinsk. Mennonite. Population: 39 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Dick-; Dick-Chutor; Dik; Khutor, Dick-.
- Dick-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Eugenfeld.) Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Dick-; Dick-Chutor; Khutor, Dick-.
- Didlacken**, Kaliningrad district, see Telmanovo.
- Didoviche**, (also Dedovikhy), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi; also see Dedovikhy; Didowitsche.
- Didowitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Didoviche.
- Dieck-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Dieck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dieck-; Khutor, Dieck-.
- Dieck-Khutor**, Caucasus, see Dyck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dieck-; Dieck-Chutor; Khutor, Dieck-.
- Dienerheim**, (also Dienersheim), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. East of Gmelinka. #F 7. Population: 30 in 1926; with Trippelsdorf: 357. Also see Dienersheim.
- Dienersheim**, Volga Republic, see Dienerheim.
- Diesendorf**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Southwest of Gmelinka. No other information available.
- Dietel**, (also Aleshniky, also Dittel, also Oleshna), Volga Republic (Bergeite), Frank. #B 5. Founded on 1 July or 20 August 1767 as private colony of director de Boffe. Evangelical; parish: Dietel. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, orphanage, library (as of 1926.) Population: 68 founding families consisting of 158 males and 126 females in 1769; 351 in 1772; 502 in 1798; 939 in 1816; 1,739 in 1834; 2,561 in 1850; 3,167 in 1857; 3,181 in 1860; 3,510 in 1886; 3,172 in 1897; 5,565 in 1904; 6,011 possibly in 1905; 6,569 in 1912; 3,016 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Aleshniky; Dittel; Oleshna.
- Dietrich-Chutor**, Odessa, see Dietrich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dietrich-; Khutor, Dietrich-.
- Dietrich-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1895. Catholic. Also see Chutor, Dietrich-; Dietrich-Chutor; Khutor, Dietrich-.
- Dik**, Omsk, see Dick-Khutor.
- Dikova**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels), Ponyatovka. Founded in 1889. Catholic. Acreage: 500 dessi. Population: 45 in 1914; 5 possibly in 1919. Also see Dikowa.
- Dikovo, Besilovka-**, Odessa, see Besilovka-Dikovo; also see Besilowka-Dikowo; Dikowo, Besilowka-.
- Dikowa**, Odessa, see Dikova.
- Dikowo, Besilowka**, Odessa, see Besilowka-Dikowo; also see Besilovka-Dikovo; Dikovo, Besilovka-.
- Diminski**, Odessa, see Diminsky; also see Dminski; Dminsky.
- Diminsky**, Odessa, see Neuheim; also see Diminski; Dminski; Dminsky.
- Dimitrev**, Luhans'k, see Reinfeld; also see Dimitrew; Dmitrev; Dmitrew.
- Dimitrew**, Luhans'k, see Dimitrev; also see Dmitrev; Dmitrew.
- 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 Dimitriyevka; also see Dimitrijewka; Dmitriyevka; Dmitrievka; Dmitrijewka.
- Dimitrievka, Novo-**, Don, see Novo-Dimitrievka; also see Dimitriewka, Novo-; Dmitrievka, Novo-; Dmitriewka, Novo-; Novo-Dimitrievka; Novo-Dimitriewka; Novo-Dmitriewka.
- Dimitrievsk**, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Mennonite. Also see Dimitriewsk; Dmitrievsk; Dmitriewsk.
- Dimitriewka, Novo-**, Don, see Novo-Dimitriewka; also see Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dmitrievka, Novo-; Dmitriewka, Novo-; Novo-Dimitrievka; Novo-Dmitrievka; Novo-Dmitriewka.
- Dimitrijewka**, Odessa, see Dimitryevka; also see Dimitrievka; Dmitriyevka; Dmitrievka; Dmitrijewka.
- Dimitriyevka**, Odessa, see Neu-Lustdorf; also see Dimitrievka; Dimitrijewka; Dmitriyevka; Dmitrievka; Dmitrijewka.
- Dimitrovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k. Population: 290 in 1919. Also see Dimitrowka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.
- 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; Dimitrowka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka; Krasnoye.
- Dimitrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Dimitrowka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.
- Dimitrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhshyshe. Northwest of Rozhshyshe. Evangelical; parish: Rozhshyshe. 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 Dimitrowka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.
- Dimitrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhshyshe. Southwest of Rozhshyshe. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Dimitrowka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.
- 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 Dimitrowka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.
- Dimitrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Buhryn; also see Dimitrowka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.

- Dimitrovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. North of Zviahel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 264 in 1904. Also see Dimitrowka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.
- Dimitrovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Schönwiese; also see Dimitrowka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.
- Dimitrovka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dimitrovka; also see Alt-Dimitrovka; Alt-Dmitrovka; Alt-Dmitrowka; Dimitrowka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrowka, Alt-.
- Dimitrovka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrowka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, Neu-; Dmitrowka, Neu-; Neu-Dimitrovka; Neu-Dmitrovka; Neu-Dmitrowka.
- Dimitrowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.
- Dimitrowka**, Saratov, see Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.
- Dimitrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kieselin, see Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.
- Dimitrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe see Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.
- Dimitrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn, see Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.
- Dimitrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.
- Dimitrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.
- Dimitrowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.
- Dimitrowka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dimitrovka; also see Alt-Dimitrovka; Alt-Dmitrovka; Alt-Dmitrowka; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrowka, Alt-.
- Dimitrowka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, Neu-; Dmitrowka, Neu-; Neu-Dimitrovka; Neu-Dmitrovka; Neu-Dmitrowka.
- 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 Dünkel; 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: Postal. Romanian village with German residents.
- Divlin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ivanovka; also see Diwlin.
- Diwlin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Divlin.
- Djagiljewka**, Slavgorod, see Dyagilyevka; also see Dyagilevka.
- Djatkowka**, Kharkiv, see Dyatkovka.
- Djejewka**, Orenburg, see Dyeyevka; also see Deyevka.
- Djekanowka**, Slavgorod, see Dyekanovka; also see Dekanovka.
- Djemandy**, Slavgorod, see Dyemandy; also see Demandy.
- Djewjatiwirowo**, Omsk, see Dyevyativirovo; also see Devyativirovo.
- Djurin**, Podolia, see Dyurin.
- Djuwanowka**, Odessa, see Dyuvanovka.
- 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.
- Dminski**, Odessa, see Dminsky; also see Diminski; Diminsky.
- Dminsky**, Odessa, see Diminsky; also see Diminski; Dminski.
- Dmitrev**, Luhans'k, see Dimitrev; also see Dimitrew; Dmitrew.
- Dmitrew**, Luhans'k, see Dimitrev; also see Dimitrev; Dimitrew.
- Dmitrievka**, Don, see Dimitrievka; also see Dimitriewka; Dmitriewka.
- Dmitrievka**, Odessa, see Dimitrievka; also see Dimitriyevka; Dimitrijewka; Dmitriyevka; Dmitrijewka.
- Dmitrievka, Novo-**, Don, see Novo-Dmitrievka; also see Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dimitriewka, Nowo-; Dmitriewka, Nowo-; Novo-Dimitrievka; Nowo-Dimitriewka; Nowo-Dmitriewka.
- Dmitrijewka**, Odessa, see Dimitrijewka; also see Dimitrievka; Dimitriyevka; Dmitrievka; Dmitriyevka.
- Dmitriewka, Nowo-**, Don, see Nowo-Dmitriewka; also see Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dimitriewka, Nowo-; Dmitrievka, Novo-; Novo-Dimitrievka; Nowo-Dmitrievka; Nowo-Dmitriewka.
- Dmitriyevka**, Odessa, see Dimitriyevka; also see Dimitrievka; Dimitrijewka; Dmitrievka; Dmitrijewka.
- Dmitrovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrowka; Dmitrowka.
- Dmitrovka**, Saratov, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrowka; Dmitrowka.
- Dmitrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kieselin, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrowka; Dmitrowka.
- Dmitrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe, see Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.

- Dmitrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrowka; Dmitrowka.
- Dmitrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrowka; Dmitrowka.
- Dmitrovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrowka; Dmitrowka.
- Dmitrovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrowka; Dmitrowka.
- Dmitrovka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dmitrovka; also see Alt-Dimitrovka; Alt-Dimitrowka; Alt-Dmitrowka; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dimitrowka, Alt-; Dmitrowka, Alt-.
- Dmitrovka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dmitrovka; also see Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrowka, Neu-; Dmitrowka, Neu-; Neu-Dimitrovka; Neu-Dimitrowka; Neu-Dmitrowka.
- Dmitrowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka; Dimitrowka.
- Dmitrowka**, Saratov, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka; Dimitrowka.
- Dmitrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka; Dimitrowka.
- Dmitrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka; Dimitrowka.
- Dmitrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka; Dimitrowka.
- Dmitrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka; Dimitrowka.
- Dmitrovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka; Dimitrowka.
- Dmitrovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka; Dimitrowka.
- Dmitrovka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Dmitrovka; also see Alt-Dimitrovka; Alt-Dimitrowka; Alt-Dmitrovka; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dimitrowka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.
- Dmitrovka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dmitrovka; also see Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrowka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, Neu-; Neu-Dimitrovka; Neu-Dimitrowka; Neu-Dmitrovka.
- Dneprovka**, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Founded in 1789. Mennonite. Acreage: 361 dessi. Population: including the neighboring village Vladimirovska (possibly Kronsweide): 378 in 1913. Also see Dnyeprovka; Dnjeprowka.
- Dnjeprowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Dneprovka; also see Dnyeprovka.
- Dnyeprovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Dneprovka; also see Dnjeprowka.
- Dobra**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. Possibly west of Zhytomyr. #F 5. Evangelical. Still existed in 1927.
- Dobraja-Kerniza**, Ukraine, see Dobraya-Kernitsa; also see Kernitsa, Dobraya-; Kerniza, Dobraja-.
- Dobratynski, Nowiny**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowiny Dobratynski; also see Dobratynski, Noviny; Noviny Dobratynski.
- Dobratynsky, Noviny**, Volhynia-Poland, see Noviny Dobratynski; also see Dobratynski, Nowiny; Nowiny Dobratynski.
- Dobraya-Kernitsa**, Mykolayiv, see Dobroye; also see Dobraja-Kerniza; Kernitsa, Dobraya-; Kerniza, Dobraja-.
- Dobri-Kunt**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dobry-Kunt; also see Kunt, Dobri-; Kunt, Dobry-.
- Dobryn**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dobryn.
- Dobrinka**, Mykolayiv, see Dobroye.
- Dobrinka**, (also Deutsch-Dobrinka, also Nizhnaya-Dobrinka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #C 7. Founded on 29 June or possibly in July 1764. Evangelical. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four, library, community center (as of 1926). The oldest Volga colony. In 1860 the *Tanzbrüder* sect evolved here. In 1918 the settlement was burned down in skirmishes with the Red Army. Population: 353 in 1764; 353 in 1772; 2,779 in 1857; 2,737 in 1897; 4,800 possibly in 1905; 5,400 in 1912; 3,209 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Deutsch-Dobrinka; Nizhnaya-Dobrinka
- Dobrinka, Deutsch-**, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Dobrinka.
- Dobrinskaja**, Mykolayiv, see Dobrinskaya.
- Dobrinka, Nishnaja-**, Volga Republic, see Nishnaja-Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Nizhnaya-; Nizhnaya-Dobrinka.
- Dobrinka, Nishnaja**, Volga Republic, see Nishnaja-Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Nizhnaya; Nizhnaya-Dobrinka.
- Dobrinka, Nizhnaya**, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Nishnaja; Nishnaja-Dobrinka.
- Dobrinka, Verkhnyaya-**, Volga Republic, see Verkhnyaya-Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Werchnaja-; Werchnaja-Dobrinka.
- Dobrinka, Werchnaja-**, Volga Republic, see Werchnaja-Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Verkhnyaya-; Verkhnyaya-Dobrinka.
- Dobrinskaya**, Mykolayiv, Kherson, Bobrinets. Primarily Jewish, but also possibly Mennonite and possibly Evangelical. Jewish farming colony with some German model farm holders. Acreage: 156 houses in 1859. Population: 1,435 in 1859. Also see Dobrinskaja.
- Dobrinker-Chutor**, Volga Republic, see Dobrinker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dobrinker-; Khutor, Dobrinker-.
- Dobrinker-Khutor**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Also see Chutor, Dobrinker-; Dobrinker-Chutor; Khutor, Dobrinker-.
- Dobrischano**, Odessa, see Dobrishano.
- Dobrishano**, Odessa, see Kellersheim; also see Dobrischano.
- Dobro-Aleksandrovka**, Odessa, see Dobro-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Alexandrovka, Dobro-; Alexandrowka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrowka; Dobro-Alexandrowka.

- Dobro-Aleksandrowka**, Odessa, see Dobro-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Alexandrovka, Dobro-; Alexandrowka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrowka; Dobro-Alexandrowka.
- Dobro-Alexandrovka**, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf; also see Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Alexandrovka, Dobro-; Alexandrowka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrowka; Dobro-Aleksandrowka; Dobro-Alexandrowka.
- Dobro-Alexandrowka**, Odessa, see Dobro-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Alexandrovka, Dobro-; Alexandrowka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrowka; Dobro-Aleksandrowka.
- Dobroe**, Mykolayiv, see Dobroye; also see Dobroje.
- Dobroe Pole**, Omsk, see Pole Dobroe; also see Dobroje Pole; Dobroye Pole; Pole Dobroje; Pole Dobroye.
- Dobroje**, Mykolayiv, see Dobroye; also see Dobroe.
- Dobroje Pole**, Omsk, see Dobroye Pole; also see Dobroe Pole; Pole, Dobroe; Pole, Dobroje; Pole, Dobroye.
- Dobropole**, Luhans'k, see Dobropolye; also see Dobropolje.
- Dobropolje**, Luhans'k, see Dobropolye; also see Dobropole.
- Dobropolye**, Luhans'k, see Schönfeld; also see Dobropole; Dobropolje.
- Dobrovka**, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1901 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 286 in 1926. Also see Dobrowka.
- Dobrovolsky**, 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 Dobrowoljski.
- Dobrowka**, Orenburg, see Dobrovka.
- Dobrowoljski**, Caucasus, see Dobrovolsky.
- Dobroye**, (also Dobraya-Kernitsa, also Dobrinka), Mykolayiv, Poltavka. #G 4. Jewish and Catholic; parish: Mykolayiv, and Evangelical; parish: Mykolayiv. Until 1923, Jewish farming colony with German model farm holders. Population: with Novaya-Poltavka and Effenhar: 75 Lutherans in 1904; 346 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Dobraya-Kernitsa; Dobroe; Dobroje; Dobrinka.
- Dobroye Pole**, Omsk, Moskalenky. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 99 in 1926. Also see Dobroe, Pole; Dobroje Pole; Pole, Dobroe; Pole, Dobroje; Pole, Dobroye.
- Dobryj-Luk**, Odessa, see Dobryy-Luk; also see Luk, Dobryj-; Luk, Dobryy-.
- Dobry-Kut**, (also Dobry-Kunt), Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiahel. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including Makharovka and Volvakhovka: 370 in 1905. Also see Dobry-Kunt; Kut, Dobry-.
- Dobry-Kunt**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dobry-Kut; also see Dobri-Kunt; Kunt, Dobri-; Kunt, Dobry-.
- Dobryn**, (also Dobrin), Volhynia-Ukraine, Poti(y)evka. North of Zhytomyr. #E 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Marilchin: 350 in 1905. Also see Dobrin.
- Dobryy-Luk**, Odessa, see Schöne Wiese; also see Dobryj-Luk; Luk, Dobryj-; Luk, Dobryy-.
- Doks**, Bessarabia, see Dox.
- Doksaba**, Crimea, see Toksaba.
- Dolganecz**, (also Dolganiec, also Dolhaniec), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. East of Kostopil'. #J 5. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Parish church. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 311 in 1904. Twenty to fifty percent Germans. Also see Dolganiec; Dolhaniec.
- Dolganiec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dolganecz.
- Dolganka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Hoffnungsort.
- Dolgenskoje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Dolgenskoye; also see Dolgenskoje.
- Dolgenskoje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Dolgenskoye; also see Dolgenskoje.
- Dolgenskoye**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Hoffnungsort; also see Dolgenskoje; Dolgenskoje.
- Dolgij**, Slavgorod, see Dolgy.
- Dolgoe**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Dolgoje; also see Dolgoje.
- Dolgoje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Dolgoje; also see Dolgoe.
- Dolgoje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Josefstal; also see Dolgoe; Dolgoje.
- Dolgy**, Slavgorod, see Berezovka; also see Dolgij.
- Dolhaniec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dolganecz.
- Dolina**, Volga Republic, see Schöntal.
- Dolina**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Northwest of Luts'k. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
- Dolina**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan. No other information available.
- Dolina I, Kozakov-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozakov-Dolina I; also see Dolina I, Kozakov-; Kozakov-Dolina I.
- Dolina II, Kozakov-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozakov-Dolina II; also see Dolina II, Kozakov-; Kozakov-Dolina II.
- Dolina I, Kozakov-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozakov-Dolina I; also see Dolina I, Kozakov-; Kozakov-Dolina I.
- Dolina II, Kozakov-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozakov-Dolina II; also see Dolina II, Kozakov-; Kozakov-Dolina II.
- Dolina, Krasnaja**, Slavgorod, see Krasnaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Krasnaya; Krasnaya Dolina.
- Dolina, Krasnaya**, Slavgorod, see Krasnaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Krasnaja; Krasnaja Dolina.
- Dolina, Mirnaja**, Omsk, see Mirnaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Mirnaya; Mirnaya Dolina.
- Dolina, Mirnaya**, Omsk, see Mirnaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Mirnaja; Mirnaja Dolina.
- Dolina, Rodnaja**, Slavgorod, see Rodnaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Rodnaya; Rodnaya Dolina.
- Dolina, Rodnaya**, Slavgorod, see Rodnaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Rodnaja; Rodnaja Dolina.
- Dolina, Rosa-**, Omsk, see Roa-Dolina.

- Dolina, Selenaja**, Slavgorod, see Selenaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Selenaya; Selenaya Dolina.
- Dolina, Selenaya**, Slavgorod, see Selenaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Selenaja; Selenaja Dolina.
- Dolina, Seljonaja**, Slavgorod, see Seljonaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Selenaja; Dolina, Selenaya; Dolina, Selyonaya; Selenaja Dolina; Selenaya Dolina; Selyonaya Dolina.
- Dolina, Selyonaya**, Slavgorod, see Selyonaya Dolina; also see Dolina Selenaja; Dolina Selenaya; Dolina, Seljonaja; Selenaja Dolina; Dolina Selenaya; Seljonaja Dolina.
- Dolina, Utrennjaja**, Caucasus, see Utrennjaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Utrennyaya; Utrennyaya Dolina.
- Dolina, Utrennyaya**, Caucasus, see Utrennyaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Utrennjaja; Utrennjaja Dolina.
- Dolina, Veselaya**, Bessarabia, see Veselaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Weselaja; Weselaja Dolina.
- Dolina, Weselaja**, Bessarabia, see Weselaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Veselaya; Veselaya Dolina.
- Dolina, Zabrokrzyki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zabrokrzyki Dolina; also see Dolina, Zabrokrzyky; Zabrokyzky Dolina.
- Dolina, Zabrokrzyky**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zabrokyzky Dolina; also see Dolina, Zabrokrzyki; Zabrokrzyki Dolina.
- Dolinka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Fürstenu.
- Dolinovka**, Caucasus, see Gnadau; also see Dolinowka.
- Dolinovka**, Don, Donets'k. #B 5. Founded in 1930. Mennonite. Also see Dolinowka.
- Dolinovka**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut (Memrik.) Founded approximately in 1885 by Molochna residents. Mennonite. Also see Dolinowka.
- Dolinovka**, Mykolayiv, see Münsterberg; also see Dolinowka.
- Dolinovka**, (also No. 9), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1900 by Molochna residents. Mennonite. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 304 in 1926. Also see No. 9; Dolinowka.
- Dolinovka**, Samara, see Bergtal; also see Dolinowka.
- Dolinovka**, (also No. 1), Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. Seventy kilometers east of Slavgorod. On the north shore of Lake Kulunda. #M 4. Founded in 1912 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: Svistunovo. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, agricultural artel (as of 1926.) Population: 249 in 1926. Also see No. 1; Dolinowka.
- Dolinovka**, Slavgorod, Slavgorod, Burla, Lenky. Approximately 40 km northwest of Slavgorod. #M 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1909 or 1913. Mennonite; parish: Markovka (1909-1932.) Population: 156 in 1926. Also see Dolinowka.
- Dolinovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Adelsheim; also see Dolinowka.
- Dolinovskoy**, Caucasus, Armavir, possibly Krapotkin. Near Kuban-Medvedovsky. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 573 in 1926. Also see Dolinowskoj.
- Dolinowka**, Caucasus, see Dolinovka.
- Dolinowka**, Don, Donets'k, see Dolinovka.
- Dolinowka**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, see Dolinovka.
- Dolinowka**, Mykolayiv, see Dolinovka.
- Dolinowka**, Orenburg, see Dolinovka.
- Dolinowka**, Samara, see Dolinovka.
- Dolinowka**, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka, see Dolinovka.
- Dolinowka**, Slavgorod, Burla, see Dolinovka.
- Dolinowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Dolinovka.
- Dolinowskoj**, Caucasus, see Dolinovskoy.
- Dolinsk**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kronstal.
- Dolinsk**, Samara, see Dolinskaya.
- Dolinskaja**, Mariupol', see Dolinskaya.
- Dolinskaja**, Samara, see Dolinskaya.
- Dolinskaya**, Mariupol', see Friedrichstal; also see Dolinskaja.
- Dolinskaya**, (also Dolinsk), Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara). Founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Acreage: possibly 1,360 or 1,800 dessi. Population: 298 people or 65 families in 1922; 260 in 1926. Also see Dolinsk.
- Dolinskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Dolinskoye; also see Dolinskoje.
- Dolinskoe, Malo-**, Odessa, see Malo-Dolinskoe; also see Dolinskoje, Malo-; Dolinskoye, Malo-; Malo-Dolinskoje; Malo-Dolinskoye.
- Dolinskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Dolinskoye; also see Dolinskoe.
- Dolinskoye**, Kazakhstan, see Gnadenfeld; also see Dolinskoe; Dolinskoje.
- Dolinskoje, Malo-**, Odessa, see Malo-Dolinskoje; also see Dolinskoe, Malo-; Dolinskoye, Malo-; Malo-Dolinskoe; Malo-Dolinskoye.
- Dolinskoye, Malo-**, Odessa, see Malo-Dolinskoye; also see Dolinskoe, Malo-; Dolinskoje, Malo-; Malo-Dolinskoe; Malo-Dolinskoje.
- Dolinskoe, Veliko-**, Odessa, see Veliko-Dolinskoe; also see Dolinskoje, Veliko-; Dolinskoye, Veliko-; Veliko-Dolinskoje; Veliko-Dolinskoye.
- Dolinskoje, Veliko-**, Odessa, see Veliko-Dolinskoje; also see Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoye, Veliko-; Veliko-Dolinskoe; Veliko-Dolinskoye.
- Dolinskoye, Veliko-**, Odessa, see Veliko-Dolinskoye; also see Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoje, Veliko-; Veliko-Dolinskoe; Veliko-Dolinskoje.
- Doliva**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Romandsdorf; also see Doliwa.
- Doliwa**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Doliva.
- Dol, Krasny**, Slavgorod, see Krasny Dol.
- Dolschik-Chutor**, Don, see Dolshik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dolschik-; Khutor, Dolshik-.
- Dolshik-Khutor**, Don, Rostov, Taganrog. #E 4. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Dolschik-; Dolschik-Chutor; Khutor, Dolshik-.

- Dolsk**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk. No other information available.
- Domanevka-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Domanewka-; Domanewka-Chutor; Khutor, Domanevka.
- Domanewka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Domanevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Domanewka-; Khutor, Domanevka-.
- Domashov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Domaschow.
- Domaschow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Domashov.
- Dombo**, (also Dubove), Carpatho-Ukraine, Tyachevo. Unitarian. Acreage: 1,024 farms on 7,133 ha. Population: of 3,984 people 831 Germans in 1910; of 4,035 people 92 Germans in 1920; of 4,416 people 139 Germans in 1930. Also see Dubove.
- Dombrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrovka; also see Dombrowka.
- Dombrovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dubrovka; also see Dombrowka.
- Dombrovo**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k or Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Kovel'. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 9 families in 1938. Also see Dombrowo.
- Dombrovo**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno.) Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Population: 200 in 1904. Also see Dombrowo.
- Dombrovo**, (also Dabrova), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Horokhiv. Northeast of Horokhiv. Evangelical. Parish church. No school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: including Pustomyt: 30 families with 40 students in 1938. Fifty to eighty percent Germans. Also see Dabrova; Dombrowo.
- Dombrovo-Friedental**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Friedental; also see Dombrowo-Friedental; Friedental, Dombrovo-; Friedental, Dombrowo-.
- Dombrovo-Goloby**, (also Goloby-Dombrovo), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k or Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. Also see Dombrowo-Goloby; Goloby-Dombrovo; Goloby-Dombrowo.
- Dombrovo-Khmelev**, (also Khmelev-Dombrovo), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 131 in 1904. Also see Chmelew-Dombrowo; Dombrowo-Chmelew; Khmelev-Dombrovo.
- Dombrovo-Kholopech**, (also Kholopich-Dombrovo), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. German private school with two classes (as of 1935.) Population: 141 in 1904; 80 families with 135 students in 1938. Also see Cholopetsch, Dombrowo; Dombrowo-Cholopetsch; Kholopech, Dombrowo-; Kholopich-Dombrovo.
- Dombrovo, Kholopich-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholopich-Dombrovo; also see Cholopitsch-Dombrowo; Dombrowo, Cholopitsch-.
- Dombrovo-Michin**, (also Michin-Dombrovo), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k or Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. Also see Dombrowo-Mitschin; Michin-Dombrovo; Mitschin-Dombrowo.
- Dombrovo, Mirnaya-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mirnaya-Dombrovo; also see Dombrowo, Mirnaja-; Mirnaja-Dombrowo.
- Dombrovo-Pasheka**, (also Pasheka-Dombrovo), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 156 in 1904. Also see Dombrowo-Pasheka; Pasheka-Dombrowo; Pasheka-Dombrovo.
- Dombrovo-Salase**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Salasye; also see Dombrowo-Salasje; Salase-Dombrovo; Salasje-Dombrowo; Salasye-Dombrovo.
- Dombrovo-Salasye**, (also Salasye-Dombrovo), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k or Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. Also see Dombrowo-Salase; Dombrowo-Salasje; Salase-Dombrovo; Salasje-Dombrowo; Salasye-Dombrovo.
- Dombrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovka.
- Dombrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dombrovka.
- Dombrowo**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k or Kovel', see Dombrovo.
- Dombrowo**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Dombrovo.
- Dombrowo**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Dombrovo.
- Dombrowo-Chmelew**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrowo-Khmelev; also see Chmelew-Dombrowo; Khmelev-Dombrovo.
- Dombrowo-Cholopetsch**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrowo-Kholopech; also see Cholopetsch, Dombrowo-; Kholopech, Dombrowo-.
- Dombrowo-Cholopitsch**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrowo-Kholopich; also see Cholopitsch, Dombrowo-; Kholopich, Dombrowo-.
- Dombrowo-Friedental**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dombrowo-Friedental also see Friedental, Dombrowo-; Friedental, Dombrowo-.
- Dombrowo-Goloby**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrowo-Goloby; also see Goloby-Dombrovo; Goloby-Dombrowo.
- Dombrowo, Mirnaja-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mirnaja-Dombrowo; also see Dombrowo, Mirnaya-; Mirnaya-Dombrovo.
- Dombrowo-Mitschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrowo-Michin; also see Dombrowo-Mitschin; Mitschin-Dombrowo.
- Dombrowo-Pasheka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrowo-Pasheka; also see Pasheka-Dombrowo; Pasheka-Dombrovo.
- Dombrowo-Salasje**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrowo-Salasye; also see Dombrowo-Salase; Salase-Dombrovo; Salasje-Dombrowo; Salasye-Dombrovo.
- Dominskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Dominskoye; also see Dominskoje.
- Dominskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Dominskoye; also see Dominskoe.

- Dominskoye**, (also Domninskoye), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Volodarsk. Approximately 50 km west of Slavgorod. #G 2. Founded by of Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: possibly Musdy-Kul. Population: 259 in 1926. Also see Dominskoe; Dominskoje; Domninskoye.
- Domninskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Domninskoye; also see Domninskoje.
- Domninskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Domninskoye; also see Domninskoe.
- Domninskoye**, Kazakhstan, see Dominskoye; also see Domninskoe; Domninskoje.
- Domoschirowka**, Chelyabinsk, see Domoshirovka.
- Domoshirovka**, Chelyabinsk, Kustanay, Fedorovka. Approximately 20 km south of Troitsk. #C 2. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Domoschirowka.
- Donahusaka, Kudahul-**, Crimea, see Kudahul-Donahusaka.
- Dönhof**, (also Denhof, also Samara, also Samarka, also Thälmann), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Altay, Rubzovsk, Lokoty. Approximately 80 km north of Semipalatinsk. #G 2. Founded by Volga Germans in 1899. Evangelical. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, butter artel, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, library, reading room, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 926 and 134 farms in 1926. Also see Samara; Samarka; Thälmann.
- Dönhof**, (also Alt-Gololobovka, also 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 Alt-Gololobovka; Dönnhof; Gololobovka.
- Dönhof, Neu-**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Dönhof.
- Donner**, Orenburg, see Sivushka.
- Dönnhof**, Volga Republic, see Dönhof.
- Donskoe**, Samara, see Donskoye; also see Donskoje.
- Donskoi-Chutor**, Odessa, see Donskoy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Donskoi-; Khutor, Donskoy-.
- Donskoje**, Samara, see Donskoye; also see Donskoe.
- Donskoye**, Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by Molochna residents. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 284 people or 58 families in 1922; 228 in 1926. Also see Donskoe; Donskoje.
- Donskoy-Khutor**, Odessa, Odessa. Evangelical; parishes: Johannestal and Worms. Population: 30 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Donskoi-; 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 Rothaarigen**, Kazakhstan, see Karamysheva; also see Rothaarigen, Dorf der.
- Dornburg**, Zaporizhzhya, Askaniya Nova. Founded on Falz-Fein land. Evangelical.
- Dorndorf**, (also Draviny, also Uytevisfalva), Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava. Unitarian. In 1827, arrival of more Germans. Ninety-four people or families stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 73 farms on 1,3579 ha. Population: of 298 people 197 were Germans in 1910; of 312 people, 191 were Germans in 1920; of 369 people, 204 were Germans in 1930. Also see Draviny; Uytevisfalva.
- Dorochow**, Omsk, see Dorokhov.
- Dorofe'evka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dorofeyevka; also see Dorofejewka.
- Dorofejewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dorofeyevka; also see Dorofe'evka.
- Dorofeyevka**, (also Derofeyevka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Yarus'. South of Novograd. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 162 in 1904. Also see Derofeyevka; Dorofe'evka; Dorofejewka.
- Dorogeniche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dorohiniche; also see Dorogenitsche.
- Dorogenitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dorogeniche.
- Dorogostaj**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dorogostaj.
- Dorogostaj**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostaje; also see Dorogostaj.
- Dorohiniche**, (also Dorogeniche), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov; also see Dorohinitsche.
- Dorohinitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dorohiniche.
- Dorohostae, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostae; also see Dorohostae, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Dorohostaye, Groß-; Dorohostaye, Gross-; Groß-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostae; Gross-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostaye.
- Dorohostae, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Dorohostae; also see Dorohostae, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Dorohostaye, Groß-; Dorohostaye, Gross-; Groß-Dorohostae; Groß-Dorohostaje; Groß-Dorohostaye; Gross-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostaye.
- Dorohostaje, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostaje; also see Dorohostae, Groß-; Dorohostae, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Dorohostaye, Groß-; Dorohostaye, Gross-; Groß-Dorohostae; Groß-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostaye.
- Dorohostaje, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Dorohostaje; also see Dorohostae, Groß-; Dorohostae, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaye, Groß-; Dorohostaye, Gross-; Groß-Dorohostae; Groß-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostaye.

- Dorohostaye, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostaye; also see Dorohostae, Groß-; Dorohostae, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Groß-Dorohostae; Groß-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostae; Gross-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostaye.
- Dorohostaye, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Dorohostaye; also see Dorohostae, Groß-; Dorohostae, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Groß-Dorohostae; Groß-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostae; Gross-Dorohostaje.
- Dorokhov**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. #D 1. Population: 12 in 1926. Also see Dorochow.
- Doroshin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dorossin.
- Dorosinie, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dorosinie.
- Dorossin, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dorossin.
- Dorscht-Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Dorscht-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dorscht-; Khutor, Dorscht-.
- Dorscht-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog). #B 6. Catholic. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Dorscht-; Dorscht-Chutor; Khutor, Dorscht-.
- Dortkul**, Crimea, see Franzfeld.
- Dosen**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 23 in 1926.
- Dosovka**, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Kronau-Khutor; also see Dosowka.
- Dosowka**, see Dosovka.
- Dostdorf**, (also Zabara), Volhynia-Ukraine, possibly Yarun'. Possibly southwest of Zwiahel. 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 Dovsunskoye; also see Dowsunskoje.
- Dovsunskoye**, Caucasus, Stavropol', Blagodarno(y)e, Burlatzky. Approximately 150 km from Stavropol'. #H 3. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol'. Later a kolkhoz which included Hermannsburg, Johannisheim, Karlsruhe, and Wilhelmshöhe. Acreage: 8,400 dessi. Population: 3,295 in 1918; 2,969 in 1926. Also see Dovsunskoe; Dowsunskoje.
- Dowsunskoje**, Caucasus, see Dovsunskoye; also see Dowsunskoje.
- Dox**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Seimeny; also see Doks.
- Draguli**, Bessarabia, see Draguly.
- Draguly**, Bessarabia, see Plotzk; also see Draguli.
- Dranyj Numer**, Zaporizhzhya, see Dranyy Numer; also see Numer, Dranyj; Numer, Dranyy.
- Dranyy Numer**, Zaporizhzhya, see Rückenau; also see Dranyj Numer; Numer, Dranyj; Numer, Dranyy.
- Draviny**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Dorndorf; also see Drawiny.
- Drawiny**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Draviny.
- Dreckloch**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt, Unterwalden. #G 1. Evangelical.
- Dreilinden**, Luhans'k, see Olgafeld.
- Dreilings-Chutor**, Don, see Dreilings-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dreilings-; Khutor, Dreilings-.
- Dreilings-Khutor**, (also Stepnoye), Don, Taganrog, M. Elachinsk, Don.-Ambrosiev. #C 4. Founded in 1878. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Acreage: 600 dessi. Population: 65 in 1914; 65 in 1918. Riebendorf daughter colony. Also see Chutor, Dreilings-; Dreilings-Chutor; Khutor, Dreilings-; Stepnoye.
- Dreispitz**, (also Verkhnyaya-Dobrinka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #C 7. Founded on 16 September 1766 or in 1767. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Soviet seat, cooperative 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 Verkhnyaya-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.
- Drevs-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, Drevs-; Drevs-Chutor; Khutor, Drevs-.
- Drevs-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Drevs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Drevs-; Khutor, Drevs-.
- Drosdnie**, Volhynia-Poland, see Drosdnie.
- Drozdnie**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Lyubytyv; also see Drosdnie.
- Drowitz**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sdovez.
- Drusack**, (also Drussak), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 150 in 1926. Also see Drussak.
- Drushkowka**, Don, see Druzhkovka.
- Drushkowka**, Kazakhstan, see Druzhkovka.
- Drussak**, Caucasus, see Drusack.
- Druzhkovka**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut. Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Manufacturing town. Population: 50 approximately in 1905. Also see Drushkowka.
- Druzhkovka**, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Volodarsk. Approximately 50 km west of Slavgorod. #G 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 269 in 1926. Also see Drushkowka.

Druzkopol, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Brany. No other information available.

Dshabatsch, Crimea, see Dzhabach.

Dshabu-Chutor, Ordshak-, Crimea, see Ordshak-Dshabu-Chutor; also see Chutor, Ordshak-Dshabu-Dshabu-Khutor, Ordzhak-; Khutor, Ordzhak-Dshabu-; Ordzhak-Dshabu-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-; Moynak, Dzhaga-.

Dshaga-Scheich-Eli?, Crimea, see Dzhaga-Sheykh-Eli?; also see Eli?, Dshaga-Scheich-; Eli?, Dzhaga-Sheykh-Scheich-Eli?, Dshaga-; Sheykh-Eli?, Dzhaga-.

Dshaga-Scheich-Eli, Crimea, Simferopol', see Dzhaga-Sheykh-Eli; also see Eli, Dshaga-Scheich-; Eli, Dzhaga-Sheykh-; Scheich-Eli, Dshaga-; Sheykh-Eli, Dzhaga-.

Dshaga-Scheich, Kuru-, Crimea, see Kuru-Dshaga-Scheich; also see Dzhaga-Sheykh, Kuru-; Kuru-Dzhaga-Sheykh; Scheich, Kuru-Dshaga-; Sheykh, Kuru-Dzhaga.

Dshailaw, Crimea, see Dzhailav.

Dshaitschi, Crimea, see Dshaichi.

Dshaitschi, Bos-, Crimea, see Bos-Dshaitschi; also see Bos-Dzhaichi; Dzhaichi, Bos-.

Dshajlaw, Crimea, see Dzhajlav.

Dshajtschi, Boz-, Crimea, see Boz-Dshajtschi; also see Boz-Dzhaychi; Dzhaychi, Boz-.

Dshakowka, Volga Republic, see Dzhakovka.

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-; Ykhary-Dzhamen.

Dshamin, Juchari-, Crimea, see Juchari-Dshamin; also see Dzhamin, Ykhary-; Ykhary-Dzhamin.

Dshamitschi, Crimea, see Dzhamichy.

Dshanbore, Crimea, see Dzhambore.

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-Dzhankoy; Dzhankoy, Alt-.

Dshankoj-Chutor, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dshankoj-; Khutor, Dzhankoy-.

Dshankoj, Deutsch-, Crimea, see Deutsch-Dshankoj; also see Deutsch-Dzhankoy; Dzhankoy, Deutsch-.

Dshankoj, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Dshankoj; also see Neu-Dzhankoy; Dzhankoy, Neu-.

Dshankoj, Otar-, Crimea, see Otar-Dshankoj; also see Otar-Dzhankoy; Dzhankoy, Otar-.

Dshan-Kutuk, Kazakhstan, see Dzhan-Kutuk; also see Kutuk, Dshan-; Kutuk, Dzhan-.

Dshanlar, Crimea, see Dzhhanlar.

Dshantebe, Crimea, see Dzhantebe.

Dshapar-Jurt, Crimea, see Dzhapar-Yurt; also see Jurt, Dshapar-; Yurt, Dzhapar-.

Dsharaktschi, Crimea, see Dzharakchi.

Dsharaktschi, Crimea, Dzhankoy, see Dzharakchi.

Dsharaktschi, Ass-, Crimea, see Ass-Dsharaktschi; also see Ass-Dzharakchi; Dzharakchi, Ass-.

Dsharaktschi, Az-, Crimea, see Az-Dsharaktschi; also see Az-Dzharakchi; Dzharakchi, Az-.

Dshara-Schech-Eli, Crimea, see Dzhara-Shekh-Eli; also see Eli, Dshara-Schech-; Eli, Dzhara-Shekh; Schech-Eli, Dshara-; Shekh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Dsharkui, Crimea, see Dzharkuy.

Dsharkuju, Crimea, see Dsharkuyu.

Dsharmin, Aschaga-, Crimea, see Aschaga-Dsharmin; also see Ashaga-Dzharmin; Dzharmin, Ashaga-.

Dshau-Kuduk, Kazakhstan, see Dzhau-Kuduk; also see Kuduk, Dshau-; Kuduk, Dzhau-.

Dshautebe, Crimea, see Dzhautebe.

Dshautepe, Crimea, see Dzhautepe.

Dshau-Tobe, Crimea, see Dzhau-Tobe; also see Tobe, Dshau-; Tobe, Dzhau-.

Dshelair, Crimea, see Dzhelair.

Dshelal, Crimea, see Dzhelal.

Dshelkun, Crimea, see Dzhelkun.

Dshiginskoje, Caucasus, see Dzhiginskoye; also see Dzhiginskoe.

Dshil-Kechel-Ely, Crimea, see Dshil-Kekhel-Ely; also see Ely, Dshil-Kechel-; Ely, Dshil-Kekhel-; Kechel-Ely, Dshil-; Ketschel-Ely, Dshil-.

Dshil-Ketschel-Elly, Crimea, see Dshil-Kechel-Elly; also see Elly, Dshil-Kechel-; Elly, Dshil-Ketschel-; Kechel-Elly, Dshil-; Ketschel-Elly, Dshil-.

Dshiren, Agjar-, Crimea, see Agjar-Dshiren; also see Agyar-Dzhiren; Dzhiren, Agyar-.

Dshirin, Agjar-, Crimea, see Agjar-Dshirin; also see Agyar-Dzhirin; Dzhirin, Agyar-.

Dshollu-Totanai, Crimea, see Dzhollu-Totanay; also see Totanai, Dshollu-; Totanay, Dzhollu-.

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

Dshuma-Ilak, Crimea, see Dzhuma-Ilak; also see Ilak, Dshuma-; Ilak, Dzhuma-.

Dshumasch-Kirk, Crimea, see Dzhumash-Kirk; also see Kirk, Dshumasch-; Kirk, Dzhumash-.

Dshumasch-Kyrk, Crimea, see Dzhumash-Kyrk; also see Kyrk, Dshumasch-; Kyrk, Dzhumash-.

Dshurgun, Crimea, see Dzhurgun.

Dshurmen, Crimea, see Dzhurmen.

Dshurmenj, Crimea, see Dzhurmeny.

Dshurtschi, Crimea, see Dzhurchy.

- Dshurtschi, Oj-**, Crimea, see Oj-Dshurtschi; also see Dzhurchy, Oy-; Oy-Dzhurchy.
- Dshurt, Telentschi-**, Crimea, see Telentschi-Dshurt; also see Dzhurt, Telenchy-; Telenchy-Dzhurt.
- Dubi**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Duby.
- Dubi, Redke**, Volhynia-Poland, see Redke Dubi; also see Duby, Redke; Redke Duby.
- Dubischtsche, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dubischtsche; also see Alt-Dubishche; Dubishche, Alt-.
- Dubischtsche, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dubischtsche; also see Dubishche, Neu-; Neu-Dubishche.
- Dubishche, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dubishche; also see Alt-Dubischtsche; Dubischtsche, Alt-.
- Dubishche, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dubishche; also see Dubischtsche, Neu-; Neu-Dubischtsche.
- Dublajanowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dublayanovka.
- Dublayanovka**, Volhynia, see Dublyanovka; also see Dublajanowka.
- Dubljanowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dublyanovka.
- Dublyanovka**, (also Dublayanovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Miropol. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Dembova: 440 in 1904. Also see Dublayanovka; Dubljanowka.
- Dubniki**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Manivichi. #D 7. Evangelical; parishes: Kovel' and Rozhyshche. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 22 families with 16 students in 1938.
- Dubniki**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.
- Dubno**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno. #F 2. No other information available.
- Dubokrai-Chutor**, Nizhniy Novgorod, see Dubokray-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dubokrai-; Khutor, Dubokray-.
- Dubokray-Khutor**, Nizhniy Novgorod, Knyaginino. Evangelical; parish: Nizhniy Novgorod. Population: 7 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Dubokrai-; Dubokrai-Chutor; Khutor, Dubokray-.
- Dubov**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Dubi; also see Dubow.
- Dubovaya**, (also Dubovka, also Dembovo), Volhynia-Ukraine, Miropol. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Dublyanovka: 440 in 1905. Also see Dembovo; Dubovka; Dubowaja.
- Dubove**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Dombo; also see Dubowe.
- Dubovets**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiahel. #D 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Popravka: 261 in 1905. Also see Dubowez.
- Dubovka**, Volga. Evangelical; parish: Volgograd-Dubovka. Small market town. Population: 300 approximately in 1905.
- Dubovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dubovaya; also see Dubowka.
- Dubovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Eichenfeld; also see Dubowka.
- Dubovo**, Kharkiv, see Marienpol; also see Dubowo.
- Dubovoy**, Volga Republic, see Mariental; also see Dubowoi.
- Dubovoy**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny-Kut. Next stop: Lepeshinka. Population: 77 in 1926. 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 Dubovka.
- Dubowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Dubovka.
- Dubowo**, Kharkiv, see Dubovo.
- Dubowoi**, Volga Republic, Krasny-Kut, see Dubovoy.
- Dubrava**, Slavgorod, see Dubrava ?Elenaya; also see Dubrawa.
- Dubrava ?elenaya**, (also Dubrava), Slavgorod, Rubkovsk. Population: possibly 1,020 in 1989. Approximately 50 percent German. Also see Dubrava; Dubrawa ?elenaja; ?elenaja, Dubrawa; ?elenaya, Dubrawa.
- Dubrava, Redkaya**, Slavgorod, see Redkaya Dubrava; also see Dubrawa, Redkaja; Redkaja Dubrawa.
- Dubrawa**, Slavgorod, see Dubrava.
- Dubrawa ?elenaja**, Slavgorod, see Dubrava ?Elenaya; also see ?elenaja, Dubrawa; ?elenaya, Dubrawa.
- Dubrawa, Redkaja**, Slavgorod, see Redkaja Dubrava; also see Dubrava, Redkaya; Redkaya Dubrava.
- Dubrova, Waldkolonie**, Volhynia-Poland, see Waldkolonie Dubrova; also see Dubrowa, Waldkolonie; Waldkolonie Dubrowa.
- Dubrovka**, (also Dombrovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 409 in 1904. Also see Dombrovka; Dubrowka.
- Dubrovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. Northeast of Novograd. #B 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 440 in 1904.
- Dubrowa, Waldkolonie**, Volhynia-Poland, see Waldkolonie Dubrowa; also see Dubrova, Waldkolonie; Dubrowa, Waldkolonie.
- Dubrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Dubrovka.
- Dubrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Dubrovka.
- Duby**, (also Dubov), Carpatho-Ukraine, Irshava. Catholic. Fifty-three people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 34 farms on 81 ha. Population: 138 of 148 were Germans in 1910; 128 of 151 were Germans in 1920; 171 of 203 were Germans in 1930. Also see Dubi; Dubov.
- Dubyr**, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Proletarskaya. Southwest of Ust-Kamenogorsk. #G 3. Population: 244 in 1926.
- Duby, Krasno**, Volhynia-Poland, see Krasno Duby.
- Duby, Redke**, Volhynia-Poland, see Redke Duby; also see Dubi Redke; Redke Dubi.
- Dudnikowo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Georgsburg; also see Dudnikowo.
- Dudnikowo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Dudnikowo.

- Dugloshe**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dlugoshye; also see Dlugoschje.
- Dulat**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Perekop, Kolay (Ak-Sheikh.) Approximately 30 km southeast of Dzhankoy. #E 2. Founded in 1889. Catholic and Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,040 dessi. Population: 150 in 1911; 152 in 1914; 152 in 1918; 135 in 1919; 174 in 1926.
- Dulibska, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dulibska; also see Dulibska, Gross-; Gross-Dulibska.
- Dulibska, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Dulibska; also see Dulibska, Groß-; Groß-Dulibska.
- Dummer, Borodatij**, Zaporizhzhya, see Borodatij Dummer; also see Borodaty Dummer; Dummer, Borodaty.
- Dummer, Borodaty**, Zaporizhzhya, see Borodaty Dummer; also see Borodatij Dummer; Dummer, Borodatij.
- Dummler**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Southwest of Gmelinka. No other information available.
- Dunaevka**, Caucasus, see Dunayevka; also see Dunajewka.
- Dunajewka**, Caucasus, see Dunayevka; also see Dunaevka.
- Dunajewzy**, Podils'ka, see Dunayivtsi.
- Dunayevka**, Caucasus, Minvodsky. #G 3. Population: 166 in 1926. Also see Dunaevka; Dunajewka.
- Dunayivtsi**, Podolia, Ushitsa or Kamenez. Evangelical; parish: Dunayivtsi. Small market town. Population: 891 in 1904. Also see Dunajewzy.
- Düinkel**, Volga Republic, see Dinkel.
- Durlach**, (also Goncharsky, also Terny), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna). Founded in 1810 or possibly already in 1804 by 12 families, all from Durlach in Baden, Germany. Until the village was founded, the land belonged to the estate owner Dubinsky. Evangelical; parish: Prischib. Acreage: 799 dessi. and 19 houses in 1859, or 804 dessi. or 720 dessi. in 1857. Twelve farms and nine families without land. Population: 44 in 1810; 149 people or 21 families on 12 farms in 1848; 198 in 1858; 198 in 1859; 222 in 1864; 110 or 140 in 1905; 109 in 1911; 133 in 1914; 133 in 1915; 133 in 1918; 200 in 1919. Also see Goncharsky; Terny.
- Durmen**, Crimea, see Schottenruh.
- Duza**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. No other information available.
- Dvenadtsaty Krinitsy**, Odessa, see Landau; also see Dwenadzatj Krinizy; Krinitsy, Dvenadtsaty; Krinizy, Dwenadzatj.
- Dvor Bochkowskiego**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Bochkowskiego, 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. . . , Nowo-; Nowo-Dvoror. . .
- Dvorovka, Novo-**, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Dvorovka; also see Dvorowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Dvorowka.
- Dvorskoe**, Slavgorod, see Dvorskoye; also see Dworskoje.
- Dvorskoye**, Slavgorod, see Rosental; also see Dvorskoe; Dworskoje.
- Dvoryanka-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Dworjanka-; Dworjanka-Chutor; Khutor, Dvoryanka-.
- Dvoryanskoe**, Chelyabinsk, see Dvoryanskoye; also see Dworjanskoje.
- Dvoryanskoye**, Chelyabinsk, Troitsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Dvoryanskoe; Dworjanskoje.
- Dwenadzatj Krinizy**, Odessa, see Dvenadtsaty Krinitsy; also see Krinitsy, Dvenadtsaty; Krinizy, Dwenadzatj.
- Dvor Botschkowskiego**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dvor Bochkowskiego; also see Bochkowskiego, Dvor; Botschkowskiego, Dvor.
- Dworjanka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Dvoryanka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dworjanka-; Khutor, Dvoryanka-.
- Dworjanskoje**, Chelyabinsk, see Dvoryanskoye; also see Dvoryanskoe.
- Dvor, Krasny**, Volhynia-Poland, see Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny; Krasny Dvor.
- Dvor, Nowy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowy Dvor.
- Dvoror. . . , Novo-**, (illegible) Kazakhstan, see Novo-Dvoror. . . ; also see Dvoror. . . , Novo-; Novo-Dvoror. . .
- Dworowka, Nowo-**, Kazakhstan, see Nowo-Dworowka; also see Dvorovka, Novo-; Novo-Dvorovka.
- Dworowka, Nowo-**, Mariupol, see Nowo-Dworowka; also see Dvorovka, Novo-; Novo-Dvorovka.
- Dworskoje**, Slavgorod, see Dvorskoye; also see Dvorskoe.
- Dyagilevka**, Slavgorod, see Dyagilyevka; also see Djagiljewka.
- Dyagilyevka**, Slavgorod, see Nikolaidorf; also see Djagiljewka; Dyagilevka.
- Dyatkovka**, Kharkiv; also see Djatkovka.
- Dyekanovka**, Slavgorod, see Dekanovka; also see Djekanowka.
- Dyemandy**, Slavgorod, Klyuchi. Approximately 100 km southeast of Slavgorod. #I 4. Population: 102 in 1926. Also see Demandy; Djemandy.
- Dyeyevka**, (also No. 5, also Deyevka), Orenburg, Uran, Dyeyevka. Approximately 50 to 100 km northwest of Orenburg. Founded in 1894 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Probably, the first of the Orenburg villages. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans (as of 1926.) Population: 333 in 1926. Also see No. 5; Deyevka; Djejewka.
- Dyevyativirovo**, Omsk, see Devyaterikavka; also see Devyativirovo; Djewjatiwirovo.
- Dyurin**, Podolia, Yampol. Evangelical; parish: Nemirov. Population: 50 in 1905. Also see Djurin.

- Dyuvanovka**, Odessa, Petroverovsk. Catholic; parish: Neu-Liebental. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926). Population: 428 in 1926. Also see Djuwanowka.
- Dyck**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite.
- 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 Kумыk founder and its German founder Dick. Mennonite. A beautiful lake with many fish was nearby. Also see Chutor, Dyck-; Dick-Khutor; Dieck-Khutor; Dyck-Chutor; Khasanay-Dick; Khutor, Dyck-.
- Dziadowiec**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka. No other information available.
- Dzhabach**, Crimea, Simferopol', Bulganak. Population: 81 in 1926. Also see Dshabatsch.
- Dzhabu-Khutor, Ordzhak-**, Crimea, see Ordzhak-Dzhabu-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ordshak-Dzhabu-; Dshabu-Chutor, Ordshak-; Khutor, Ordzhak-Dzhabu-; Ordshak-Dzhabu-Chutor.
- Dzhadra**, Crimea, Dzhanqoy, Bohemka, see Bohemka; also see Dshadra.
- Dzhaga Alike**, Crimea, see Schwesterntal; also see Alike, Dshaga; Alike, Dzhaga; Dshaga Alike.
- Dzhaga-Mainak**, (also Dshaga-Moynak), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, 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, Dshaga-; Moynak, Dzhaga-.
- Dzhaga-Sheikh-Eli?**, Crimea, see Dzhara-Shekh-Eli; also see Dshaga-Scheich-Eli?; Eli?, Dshaga-Scheich-; Eli?, Dzhaga-Sheikh-; Scheich-Eli?, Dshaga-; Sheikh-Eli?, Dzhaga-.
- Dzhaga-Sheikh-Eli**, Crimea, Simferopol', Feodosiya, Tabuldy. Between Dzhanqoy and Simferopol'. #D 3. Founded in 1886. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,117 dessi. Population: 95 in 1911; 60 in 1913; 60 in 1914; 60 in 1918. Also see Dshaga-Scheich-Eli; Eli, Dshaga-Scheich-; Eli, Dzhaga-Sheikh-; Scheich-Eli, Dshaga-; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhaga-.
- Dzhaga-Sheikh, Kuru-**, Crimea, see Kuru-Dzhaga-Sheikh; also see Dshaga-Scheich, Kuru-; Kuru-Dshaga-Scheich; Scheich, Kuru-Dshaga-; Sheikh, Kuru-Dzhaga.
- Dzhagilevka**, Slavgorod, see Dzhagilyevka; also see Dshagiljewka.
- Dzhagilyevka**, Slavgorod, see Alexeyfeld; also see Dzhagilevka; Dshagiljewka.
- Dzhaichy**, Crimea, Simferopol', Suya (Tabuldy.) #E 3. Founded in 1895. Catholic; parish: Rosental, and Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Village leased for one tenth of the owner's share in the harvest. Acreage: 2,391 dessi. Population: 81 in 1905; 64 in 1911; 64 in 1914; 64 in 1918; 66 in 1919; 77 in 1926. Also see Dshaitschi.
- Dzhaichy, Boz-**, Crimea, see Bos-Dzhaichy; also see Bos-Dshaitschi; Dshaitschi, Bos-.
- Dzhailav**, (also Frasch), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Ak-Scheich. #B 2. Founded in 1899. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Land was bought by two Frasch brothers from Agyar-Dzhirin. Acreage: 1,550 dessi. Population: 14 in 1905; 18 in 1918. Also see Dshailaw; Frasch.
- Dzhakovka**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Dshakowka.
- Dzhambuldy**, Crimea, Dzhanqoy, Kurman-Kemelchi. Approximately 15 km southwest of Dzhanqoy. #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-Kanrat**, Crimea, Simferopol'. #C 3. Founded in 1899. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 550 dessi. Population: 15 in 1918. Former Tartar village. Also see Dshambuldy-Kanrat; Kanrat, Dshambuldy-; Kanrat-Dzhambuldy.
- 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.
- Dzhamichy**, Crimea, see Friedenstien; also see Dshamitschi.
- Dzhamin, Yukhary-**, Crimea, see Yukhary-Dzhamin; also see Dshamin, Juchari-; Juchari-Dshamin.
- Dzhanbore**, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Dshanbore.
- Dzhangran-Khutor**, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Dshangran; Dshangran-Chutor; Khutor, Dzhangran-.
- Dzhangran?, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Changrau; also see Dshangran, Neu-?; Neu-Dshangran?; Neu-Dzhangran?.
- Dzhanqoy, Alt-**, Crimea, see Alt-Dzhanqoy; also see Alt-Dshankoj; Dshankoj, Alt-.
- Dzhanqoy-Deutsch**, Crimea, see Karlsruhe; also see Deutsch, Dshankoj-; Deutsch, Dzhanqoy-; Dshankoj-Deutsch.
- Dzhanqoy-Khutor**, Crimea, Karasubazar. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Population: 25 in 1864; 25 in 1905; 22 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Dshankoj-; Dshankoj-Chutor; Khutor, Dzhanqoy-.
- Dzhanqoy, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Dzhanqoy; also see Dshankoj, Neu-; Neu-Dshankoj.

- Dzhankoy, Otar-**, Crimea, see Otar-Dzhankoy; also see Dshankoj, Otar-; Otar-Dshankoj.
- Dzhan-Kutuk**, (also Dzhau-Kuduk), Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Revolutionaya. North of Akmolinsk. #D 5. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1895. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 112 in 1926. Also see Dshan-Kutuk; Dzhau-Kuduk; Kutuk, Dshan-; Kutuk, Dzhan-.
- Dzhanlar**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 60 km north of Simferopol'. #D 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Population: 30 in 1904. Also see Dshanlar.
- Dzhantebe**, Crimea, see Meier; also see Dshantebe.
- Dzhapar-Yurt**, Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky, Andrey(y)evka. #E 3. Founded in 1872. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,400 dessi. Population: 20 in 1904; 100 in 1911; 100 in 1914; 100 in 1918; 125 in 1919; 209 in 1926. Also see Dshapar-Jurt; Jurt, Dshapar-; Yurt, Dzhapar-.
- Dzharakchi**, Crimea, Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 500 dessi. Population: 43 or 47 in 1905; 65 in 1918; 65 or 85 in 1926. Also see Dsharakschi.
- Dzharakchi**, Crimea, see Ass-Dzharakchi; also see Dsharakschi.
- Dzharakchi, Ass-**, Crimea, see Ass-Dzharakchi; also see Ass-Dsharakschi; Dsharakschi, Ass-.
- Dzharakchi, Az-**, Crimea, see Az-Dzharakchi; also see Az-Dsharakschi; Dsharakschi, Az-.
- Dzhara-Shekh-Eli**, (possibly also Dzhaga-Sheykh-Eli), Crimea. #D 3. Founded in 1888. Mennonite. Also see Dzhaga-Sheykh-Eli; Dshara-Schech-Eli; Eli, Dshara-Schech-; Eli, Dzhara-Shekh; Schech-Eli, Dshara-; Shekh-Eli, Dzhara-.
- Dzharkuy**, Crimea, see Dzharkuyu; also see Dsharkui.
- Dzharkuyu**, (also Dzharkuy), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Totonai. #D 2. Founded in 1882. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 33 in 1911; 29 in 1914; 28 in 1918; 28 in 1919. Also see Dsharkuju; Dsharkuy.
- Dzharmin, Ashaga-**, Crimea, see Ashaga-Dzharmin; also see Aschaga-Dsharmin; Dsharmin, Aschaga-.
- Dzhau-Kuduk**, Kazakhstan, see Dzhan-Kutuk; also see Dshau-Kuduk; Kuduk, Dshau-; Kuduk, Dzhau-.
- Dzhautebe**, Crimea, see Meier; also see Dshautebe.
- Dzhautepe**, Crimea, see Meier; also see Dshautepe.
- Dzhau-Tobe**, Crimea, see Meier; also see Dshau-Tobe; Tobe, Dshau-; Tobe, Dzhau-.
- Dzhaychi, Boz-**, Crimea, see Boz-Dzhaychi; also see Boz-Dshajtschi; Dshajtschi, Bos-.
- Dzhaylav**, Crimea, see Zürichtal; also see Dshajlaw.
- Dzhelair**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Ak-Scheich. Approximately 60 km north of Yevpatoriya. #C 2. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Population: 25 in 1905; 50 in 1918. Also see Dshelair.
- Dzhelal**, Crimea, see Adamsfeld; also see Dshelal.
- Dzhelkun**, Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. Population: 93 in 1926. Also see Dshelkun.
- Dzhiginskoe**, Caucasus, see Dzhiginskoye; also see Dshiginskoje.
- Dzhiginskoye**, Caucasus, see Michaelsfeld; also see Dzhiginskoe; Dshiginskoje.
- Dzhil-Kechel-Elly**, (also Dzhil-Kekhel-Ely), Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Population: 16 in 1904. Also see Dzhil-Kekhel-Ely; Dshil-Ketschel-Elly; Elly, Dshil-Kechel-; Elly, Dshil-Ketschel-; Kechel-Elly, Dshil-; Ketschel-Elly, Dshil-.
- Dzhil-Kekhel-Ely**, Crimea, see Dshil-Kechel-Elly; also see Dshil-Kechel-Ely; Ely, Dshil-Kechel-; Ely, Dshil-Kekhel-; Kechel-Ely, Dshil-; Kekhel-Ely, Dshil-.
- Dzhiren, Agyar-**, Crimea, see Agyar-Dzhiren; also see Agjar-Dshiren; Dshiren, Agjar-.
- Dzhirin, Agyar-**, Crimea, see Agyar-Dzhirin; also see Agjar-Dshirin; Dshirin, Agjar-.
- Dzhollu-Totanay**, Crimea, see Annenfeld; also see Dshollu-Totanai; Totanai, Dshollu-; Totanay, Dzhollu-.
- Dzhuma-Ablam**, (also Ablam), Crimea, Simferopol', Ablam or Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 50 km north of Simferopol'. #C 3. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Byten. School with grades one to four, cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,700 dessi. Population: 120 in 1918; 201 in 1926. Former Tartar village. Also see Ablam; Ablam, Dshuma-; Ablam, Dzhuma-; Dshuma-Ablam.
- Dzhuma-Ilak**, Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. An estate bordering Bulachy. Founding families from Bulachy, Freudental (Christian Frasch) and Taly-Ilak. Also see Dshuma-Ilak; Ilak, Dshuma-; Ilak, Dzhuma-.
- Dzhumash-Kirk**, (also Dzhumash-Kyrk), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy. Population: 68 in 1926. Also see Dshumasch-Kirk; Dzhumash-Kyrk; Kirk, Dshumasch-; Kirk, Dzhumash-.
- Dzhumash-Kyrk**, Crimea, see Dzhumash-Kirk; also see Dshumasch-Kyrk; Kyrk, Dshumasch-; Kyrk, Dzhumash.
- Dzhurchy**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhurshty. Approximately 50 km west of Dzhankoy. #C 2. Founded in 1862. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Acreage: 1,450 or 1,451 dessi. Population: 208 in 1905; 253 in 1911; 253 in 1918. Estonian village of landowners. Also see Dshurtschi.
- Dzhurchy, Oy-**, Crimea, see Oy-Dzhurchy; also see Dshurtschi, Oi-; Oi-Dshurtschi.
- Dzhurgun**, (also Mirmovka), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy, Bohemka. Approximately 5 km west of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded on leased land. Catholic; parishes: Alexandrovka and Rosental, also Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: approximately 130 in 1911; 130 in 1914; 130 in 1918; 159 in 1919; 265 in 1926. Also see Dshurgun; Mirmovka.
- Dzhurmen**, Crimea, see Schottenruh; also see Dshurmen.
- Dzhurmeny**, Crimea, see Schottenruh; also see Dshurmeny.
- Dzhurt, Telenchy-**, Crimea, see Telenchy-Dzhurt; also see Dshurt, Telentschi-; Telentschi-Dshurt.

E

- Eass-Chutor**, Odessa, see Eass-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eass-; Khutor, Eass-.
- Eass-Khutor**, Odessa. Founded in 1892. Evangelical. Acreage: 596 dessi.. Population: 44 in 1914. Also see Chutor, Eass-; Eass-Chutor; Khutor, Eass-.
- 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. #H 4. Founded in 1904 by residents from Styria who had left their village of Emmaus in 1902 because of assaults by mountain tribes, and by residents from other "Cloeter settlements." Separatist. Can be traced back to the preacher on the apocalypse, Cloeter. Population: 210 in 1918. Also see Ezer, Eben-.
- Eben-Ezer?**, Caucasus, Stepnoye, see Gnadenfeld; also see Ezer?, Eben-.
- Ebenfeld?**, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, see Osernoye.
- Ebenfeld**, (also Osornoye), Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Shumanovka. Approximately 130 km southeast of Blagoveshchensk. On the Chinese border. Possibly founded in 1927/1928. Mennonite. Also see Osornoye.
- Ebenfeld**, (also No. 11, also Hochfeld), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by families from Molochna. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 120 in 1926; 40 farms. Also see No. 11; Hochfeld.
- Ebenfeld**, (also Campul Drept), Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1914. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. Acreage: 913 ha. Population: 255 in 1939. Also see Campul Drept.
- Ebenfeld**, (also Kaplanovo), Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. #I 4. Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. 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**, (also 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, Kryvyy Rih. Founded in 1921. Catholic. Everyday languages: High German and Ukrainian. In 1942, Germans were allegedly billeted in homes of murdered Jews. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the

Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: none in 1940; 22 families of 266 without head of household as of 1942. Also see Leckert; Lekkert.

- Ebenfeld**, (also Yagodnoye), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Borsenko, Novosofievka, Andre(y)evka. Near Novo-Nikola(y)evka. #C 6. Founded in 1865. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Acreage: 1,287 dessi. Population: 54 in 1911; 54 in 1918; 75 in 1919. Also see Yagodnoye.
- Ebenfeld**, (also Rovnopolye), Don, Donets'k, Yanisol, Mayorsk, St. Kermenchik. North of the Grunau colonies. #A 6. Founded in 1887 or possibly as early as 1870, but less likely. Evangelical; parishes: Grunau and Ludwigstal. Acreage: 953 dessi. in 1911. Population: 145 in 1905; 125 in 1912; 125 in 1914; 125 in 1918; 125 in 1919. Planer daughter colony. Also see Rovnopolye.
- Ebenfeld**, (also Rovnopol), Don, Taganrog, Goloda(y) evsk. North of Taganrog. #D 4. Founded in 1895. Evangelical; parishes: Rosenfeld and later Taganrog-Yeysk. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 305 approximately in 1905; 350 in 1918; 475 in 1926. 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; 263 in 1919; 367 in 1941. Fifty-five families or 63 percent without head of household as of 1942. Also see No. 4; Brusilovo.
- Ebenfeld**, (also Rovnaya Polyana), Omsk, Lubinsk. #D 1. Evangelical. Population: 199 in 1926. Also see Rovnaya Polyana.
- 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**, Saratov, Balashovo, Novouzensk. Population: 145 in 1926.
- Ebenfeld**, (also Glyadensky No. 2), Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. 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**, Zaporizhzhya, Petrovka. Approximately 60 km southwest of Melitopol'. Founded in 1862. Evangelical; parish: Eugenfeld. Acreage: 2,500 dessi. Population: 300 in 1905.
- Ebenfeld, Neu-**, Don, see Neu-Ebenfeld.
- Ebenland**, (also Kamenka), Odessa, Rasdelnaya. Founded in 1928. Catholic. Also see Kamenka.
- Ebental?**, Caucasus, see Ebenfeld.
- Ebental**, 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.
- Ebental**, (also Smolennoye), Dnipropetrovs'k. Population: 30 in 1919. Also see Smolennoye.
- Ebental**, (also Nikolayevka), Don, Donets'k, Bachmut (Memrik), Golitsinov. #B 5. Founded by Molochna families in 1885 or 1888. Mennonite. In 1922 a junior high school (*Mittelschule*) with eight grades was founded. Village with farm holdings only half the size; each farm had only 30 dessi. Acreage: 960 dessi. Population: 209 in 1912; 209 in 1914; 209 in 1918; 285 in 1919. Also see Nikolayevka.
- Ebental**, (also Musdy-Kul, also Muskedul, also Uch. Muskatul), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Volodarsk. Approximately 50 km west of Slavgorod. #J 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1906. Mennonite; parish: possibly Musdy-Kul. Also see Musdy-Kul; Muskedul; Uch. Muskatul.
- Eck, Alt**, Volga Republic, see Alt-Eck.
- Eckardt**, Volga Republic, see Zürich.
- Eckert**, Volga Republic, see Zürich.
- Eckert-Chutor**, Bessarabia, see Eckert-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eckert-; Khutor, Eckert-.
- Eckert-Khutor**, Bessarabia, see Saratsika-Eckert; also see Chutor, Eckert-; Eckert-Chutor; Khutor, Eckert-.
- Eckert, Saratsika-**, Bessarabia, see Saratsika-Eckert; also see Eckert, 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 Shakhovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G 3. Population: 26 in 1926. Also see Shakhovka.
- Eckwald**, (also Etyvall), Zaporizhzhya, Kuybeshevo. Mennonite. Also see Etyvall.
- Eduard**, Bessarabia, see Schulz-Khutor.
- Eduardpol**, (also Edvardpol), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica. 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; Edwardorf.
- Edvardovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Edwardorf; also see Edwardowka.
- Edvardpol**, Volhynia-Poland, see Eduardpol; also see Edwardpol.
- Edwardorf**, Volhynia-Poland, see Edvardorf.
- Edwardowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Edvardovka.
- Edwardpol**, Volhynia-Poland, see Edvardpol.
- Effenger**, possibly Mykolayiv, Berislav (possibly Seidemenukha.) 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.
- Egeisat**, Kazakhstan, see Vassilyevka.
- Egorevka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Yegoryevka; also see Egorjevka; Jegorjevka; Yegorevka.
- Egoropol, Bolshoy-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Bolshoy-Egoropol; also see Bolschoj-Jegeropol; Bolshoy-Yegoropol; Jegeropol, Bolschoj-; Yegoropol, Bolshoy-.
- Egorovka, Orenburg**, see Yegorovka; also see Jegorowka.
- Egorovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Yegorovka; also see Jegorowka.
- Egorovka, Deutsch-**, Don, see Deutsch-Egorovka; also see Deutsch-Jegorowka; Deutsch-Yegorovka; Jegorowka, Deutsch-; Yegorovka, Deutsch-.
- Egoryevka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Yegoryevka; also see Egorevka; Jegorjevka; Yegorevka.
- Ehni-Khutor**, Odessa, see Ossinovka; also see Chutor, Ehni-; Ehni-Chutor; Khutor, Ehni-.
- Eichendorf**, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1908. Evangelical; parish: Albota. Acreage: 3,130 ha. Population: 584 in 1939.
- 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. Ceased to exist in 1919. Also see No. 4; Dubovka.

Eichenfeld, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Eichenfeld.

Eichenschwab, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Northwest of Pallasovka. No other information available.

Eichental, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld.) Founded between 1875 and approximately 1879 by Molochna families. Mennonite.

Eichwald, (also No. 15, also Svyato-Troickoye, also Uritskoye), Mariupol', Ludwigstal. 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, Burlatzky-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 Eigengut.

Eigendorf, possibly Kirovograd. Evangelical; parish: Elisabethgrad. Population: including surrounding area: 280 in 1904.

Eigenfeld, (also Nadeshda, also Nadeydea), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parishes: Klöstitz (as of 1904), and Eigenfeld (as of 1939.) Acreage: 4,060 ha. Population: 396 in 1904; 688 in 1939. Also see Nadeshda; Nadeydea.

Eigenfeld, Caucasus. Evangelical; parish: Yeysk. Population: 75 in 1918.

Eigenfeld, (also Vannovskoye, also Vanoskoye), Caucasus, 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; Vanoskoye.

Eigenfeld, (also Irimahshly, also Olginsky, also Yermashly), Caucasus, Azerbaijan (Shamkhor), Annenfeld. One hundred thirty-three verst east of T'bilisi. Near

Mts'khet'a. #I 7. Founded in 1905/1906. Evangelical. Part of the viniculture kolkhoz by the name of Konkordia. Child care learning center, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 615 dessi. Population: approximately 100 and 20 farms in 1913; 100 in 1914; 100 in 1918; 100 in 1926. Daughter colony of Petrovka and Helenendorf. Also see Irimahshly; Olginsky; Yermashly.

Eigenfeld, (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.

Eigenfeld, Dnipropetrovs'k. Near Zaporizhzhya, Natal(y) evsk oblast. Population: 49 in 1911.

Eigenfeld, Dnipropetrovs'k, Khoroshevsko(y)e. Founded in 1874. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,910 dessi. Population: 337 in 1914.

Eigenfeld, (also Veseloye), Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo. #F 4. Founded in 1874. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Everyday language: East Friesian Plattdeutsch. Acreage: 1,910 dessi. Population: 241 in 1905; 330 in 1911; 243 in 1919; 800 between 1941 and 1943. Josefstaler daughter colony. Also see Veseloye.

Eigenfeld, (also Eugenfeld, also Kolonka), Don, Rostov, Alexandrovsky, or Caucasus, Donskoy (Alt-Minsk), Otradovka. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 131 in 1918; 223 in 1926. Also see Eugenfeld; Kolonka.

Eigenfeld, Mariupol', see Maifeld.

Eigenfeld, (also Orlinskoye), Mariupol', Ludwigstal, St. Kermenchik. North of the Grunau colonies. Founded in 1868. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal, 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 Orlinskoye.

Eigenfeld, (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.

Eigenfeld, (also Volkovo), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern, Antono Kodintsovo. Founded in 1867. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four

(as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,605 dessi. Population: 350 in 1904; 310 in 1905; 330 in 1911; 275 or 330 in 1914; 350 in 1919; 479 in 1926. Also see Volkovo.

Eigenfeld, (also Gut Zakhansky, also 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-; Khutor, Eigenfeld-.

Eigenfeld-Khutor, Don, Donets'k. Founded in 1871 by families from Michaelstal, Donets'k. Evangelical; parish: Yeysk. Population: 131 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Eigenfeld-; Eigenfeld-Chutor; Khutor, Eigenfeld-.

Eigenfeld, Neu-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Neu-Eigenfeld.

Eigengrund, (also Petrovka), Dnipropetrovsk, Nikolop', 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 Wuerttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Everyday language: Swabian. Language in schools: German until 1918. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Land was bought from the estate owner Lomakovsky, who used it chiefly as a grazing area for his large herd of sheep; a distillery, which was later demolished, was part of the purchase. Acreage: 2,043 dessi.. Population: 404 in 1904; 394 in 1911; 394 in 1914; 394 in 1918; 577 in 1919; 414 approximately in 1940; 383 people in 1942; of those, 54 families without head of household. Also see Petrovka.

Eigengut, (also Schimke-Khutor, also Simkhe Catun), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1895. Evangelical; parish Eigenheim in 1905 and Andre(y)evka in 1939. Acreage: 500 ha. Population: approximately 50 in 1905; 56 in 1939. Also see Schimke-Khutor; Simkhe Catun.

Eigengut, (also Balabitino, also Eidengut), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, Nechayansk. #E 6. Founded by Berezaners in 1860. Catholic; parish: Blumenfeld. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 100 in 1905; 100 in 1911; 100 in 1914; 100 in 1918; 454 in 1926; 293 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Balabitino; Eidengut.

Eigenheim, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1861. Evangelical; parishes: Eigenheim as of 1905 and Andre(y)evka as of 1939. Acreage: 3,044 ha. Population: 586 in 1905; 572 in 1939.

Eigenheim, Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinnomyssk. Approximately 50 km southwest of Stavropol'. On the Kuban River. #F 3. Founded in 1902. Possibly Mennonite. Acreage: 1,032 dessi. Population: 241 in 1918.

Eigenheim, (also Novo-Nikolayevka, also Tatayurt), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, Tamatsa-Tyube. Approximately 70 km north of Khasavyurt. #I 4. Founded approximately in 1900 by Bessarabian families. Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Also see Novo-Nikolayevka; Tatayurt.

Eigenheim, (also Eugenheim), Caucasus, 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. Riebendorf 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-Nikola(y)evka (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-Nikola(y)evka, 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, Caucasus, see Eigenheim-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eigenheim-; Khutor, Eigenheim.

Eigenheim-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Eigenheim-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eigenheim-; Khutor, Eigenheim.

Eigenheim-Khutor, (also Khasarov), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. Population: 100 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Eigenheim-; Eigenheim-Chutor; Khasarov; Khutor, Eigenheim.

Eigenheim-Khutor, (also Selenopol, also Zelyenopolye), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. Population: 23 in 1918; 23 in 1919. Also see Chutor, Eigenheim; Eigenheim-Chutor; Khutor, Eigenheim; Selenopol; Zelyenopolye.

Eigentl, (also Sorochina), Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo. #F 4. Evangelical. Population: 27 in 1918. Also see Sorochina.

- Eigental**, (also No. 9, also Olgino), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. #J 4. Founded in 1865 or 1870. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Everyday language: High German. In 1919 one person was murdered by Makhno's gang. Died of starvation: 16 people each in 1921/1922 and in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 35 (34 men.) In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,142 dessi. or 2,288 ha in 1918 or 1,114 ha in the work and production team sharing the same goals and ideology and 63 farms. Population: 228 or 291 in 1904; 217 in 1911; 232 in 1914; 232 in 1918; 260 in 1919; 410 approximately in 1940; 341 between 1941 and 1943; 388 or 55 families or 58 percent without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 9; Olgino.
- Eigental**, (also Novo-Chinnoye), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol'. Possibly founded approximately in 1883. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 114 in 1904. Also see Novo-Chinnoye.
- Eigental**, (also Sorochino), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y) evka. Founded in 1883. Evangelical; parish: Prischib. Acreage: 1,363 dessi. Population: 114 in 1914; 114 in 1918. Also see Sorochino.
- Einfield**, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Population: 422 in 1859.
- Einigkeit**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Cooperative with Boaro. For population figures see Boaro.
- Einlage**, (also Kichkas), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. On a Dnieper River bend near the edge of Kichkas. Founded in 1789/1790 by 41 families, all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Everyday languages: East Prussian Plattdeutsch, High German, Russian. Language in schools: German until 1917. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 3,219 dessi. and 99 houses in 1859, or 2,399 dessi.. Population: 702 in 1856; 771 in 1858; 774 in 1859; 715 in 1905; 208 in 1914; 208 in 1918; 600 in 1919; Einlage: 956 and Kichkas 1,207 in 1926; 1,399 approximately in 1940; 1,499 in 1942; of those, 200 families without head of household. Also see Kichkas.
- Einlage, Neu-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Einlage.
- Ekaterinenfeld**, Zaporizhzhya, see Yekaterinenfeld; also see Jekaterinenfeld.
- Ekaterinental**, Slavgorod, see Yekaterinental; also see Jekaterinental.
- Ekaterinopol**, Chernihiv, see Yekaterinopol; also see Jekaterinopol.
- Ekaterinopol**, Mariupol', see Yekaterinopol; also see Jekaterinopol.
- Ekaterinoslavskaya**, Slavgorod, see Yekaterinoslavskaya; also see Jekaterinoslawskaja.
- Ekaterinovka**, Bashkortostan, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Bessarabia, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Crimea, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Adamovka, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Josefstal, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Friesendorf, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Shchorsk, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Konstantinovka, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Don, Donets'k, Taganrog, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Don, Donets'k, Troitsko-Charz., see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Don, Rostov, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Don, Taganrog, Radionovka, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Kharkiv, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Luhans'k, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Odessa, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Omsk, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Slavgorod, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Slavgorod, possibly Klyuchy, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka Khutor**, Kazakhstan, see Yekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka; Khutor, Yekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka Khutor**, Mykolayiv, see Yekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka; Khutor, Yekaterinovka.
- Ekaterinovka Khutor**, Mykolayiv, Neu-Freudental, see Yekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka; Khutor, Yekaterinovka.

Ekaterinovka, Klein-, Don, see Klein-Ekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinowka, Klein; Klein-Jekaterinovka; Klein-Yekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-.

Ekaterinovka, Klein-, Don, Taganrog, see Klein-Ekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinowka, Klein; Klein-Jekaterinovka; Klein-Yekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-.

Ekibasch, Crimea, see Ekibash.

Ekibash, Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar, Sarabus (possibly also Zarabus), Kambar. Approximately 35 km north of Simferopol'. #C 4. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz; also Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,926 dessi. Population: 89 in 1904; 65 in 1914; 65 in 1918; 50 in 1919; 69 in 1926. Also see Ekibasch.

Eki, Esen-, Crimea, see Esen-Eki.

Ekmanz, Odessa, see Straßenfeld.

Ekonomija, Staraja-, Zaporizhzhya, see Staraja-Ekonomija; also see Ekonomya, Staraya-; Staraya-Ekonomya.

Ekonomya, Staraya-, Zaporizhzhya, see Staraya-Ekonomya; also see Ekonomija, Staraja-; Staraja-Ekonomija.

Elanka, Volga Republic, see Yelanka; also see Jelanka.

Elansky No. 3, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 3; also see Jelanski Nr. 3

Elansky No. 4, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 4; also see Jelanski Nr. 4.

Elansky No. 5, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 5; also see Jelanski Nr. 5.

Elansky No. 6, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 6; also see Jelanski Nr. 6.

Elansky, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky; also see Jelanski.

Elenaya, Dubrava, Slavgorod, see Dubrava Elenaya; also see Dubrava Yelenaya; Yelenaya, Dubrava.

Elenopoly, Samara, see Yelenopoly; also see Jelenopolj.

Elenovka, Bessarabia, see Yelenovka; also see Jelenowka.

Elenovka, Don, Donets'k, see Yelenovka; also see Jelenowka.

Elenovka, Don, Rostov, see Yelenovka; also see Jelenowka.

Elenovka, Kharkiv, see Yelenovka; also see Jelenowka.

Elenovka, Odessa, Glückstal, see Yelenovka; also see Jelenowka.

Elenovka, Odessa, Grigoriopol, see Yelenovka; also see Jelenowka.

Elenovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl, see Yelenovka; also see Jelenowka.

Elenovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Yelenovka; also see Jelenowka.

Elenovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Yelenovka; also see Jelenowka.

Elenovka, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Elenovka; also see Neu-Jelenowka; Neu-Yelenovka; Jelenowka, Neu-; Yelenovka, Neu-.

Elenino, Caucasus, see Helenendorf.

Elenov, Bereske-, Volhynia-Poland, see Bereske-Elenov; also see Bereske-Jelenow; Bereske-Yelenov; Jelenow-Bereske; Yelenov, Bereske-.

Elevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yelevka; also see Jelewka.

Elft, Alt-, Bessarabia, see Alt-Elft.

Elft, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Elft.

Elgery-Ablam, (also Ablam-Elgery, also Elkery-Ablam), Crimea, Simferopol', Yevpatoriya, Ablam. Approximately 40 km north of Simferopol'. #C 3. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 50 in 1904; 75 in 1918; 50 in 1919; 130 in 1926. Also see Ablam-Elgery; Elkery-Ablam.

Elgery Chucha, Crimea, see Annenfeld; also see Chucha, Elgery; Elgery Tschutscha; Tschutscha, Elgery.

Elgery-Kasporju, Crimea, see Elgery-Kasporju; also see Kasporju, Elgery-; Kasporju, Elgery-.

Elgery-Kasporju, (also Ilgery Kaspir, also Kasporju), 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-Kasporju; Ilgery Kaspir; Kasporju, Elgery-; Kasporju, Elgery-; Kasporju, Elgery-.

Elgery-Montonaj, Crimea, see Elgery-Montonaj; also see Montonaj, Elgery-; Montonaj, Elgery-.

Elgery-Montonaj, (also Ilgery Montonaj), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Dzhelal. Possibly Mennonite. House for adult literacy (as of 1926.) Population: 104 in 1919; 70 in 1926. Also see Elgery-Montonaj; Ilgery Montonaj; Montonaj, Elgery-; Montonaj, 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?, Dshaga-Scheich-, Crimea, see Dshaga-Scheich-Eli?; also see Eli?, Dzhaga-Sheikh-; Dzhaga-Sheikh-Eli?; Scheich-Eli?, Dshaga-; Sheikh-Eli?, Dzhaga-.

Eli, Dshaga-Scheich-, Crimea, Simferopol', see Dshaga-Scheich-Ely; also see Dzhaga-Sheikh-Eli; Eli, Dzhaga-Sheikh-; Scheich-Eli, Dshaga-; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhaga-.

Eli, Dshaga-Schech-, Crimea, see Dshaga-Schech-Eli; also see Dzhaga-Sheikh-Eli; Eli, Dzhaga-Sheikh-; Schech-Eli, Dshaga-; Shekh-Ely, Dzhaga-.

Eli?, Dzhaga-Sheikh-, Crimea, see Dzhaga-Sheikh-Eli?; also see Eli?, Dshaga-Scheich-; Dshaga-Scheich-Eli?; Scheich-Eli?, Dshaga-; Sheikh-Eli?, Dzhaga-.

Eli, Dzhaga-Sheikh-, Crimea, Simferopol', see Dzhaga-Sheikh-Eli; also see Eli, Dshaga-Scheich-; Dshaga-Scheich-Eli; Scheich-Eli, Dshaga-; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhaga-.

Eli, Dzhaga-Shekh-, Crimea, see Dzhaga-Shekh-Eli; also see Dshaga-Schech-Eli; Eli, Dshaga-Schech-; Schech-Eli, Dshaga-; Shekh-Eli, Dzhaga-.

Eli-Elkedshi, Crimea, see Eli-Elkedzhy; also see Elkedshi, Eli-; Elkedzhy, Eli-.

Eli, Elkedzhy-, Crimea, see Elkedzhy-Eli; also see Eli, Elkedshi-; Elkedshi-Eli.

Elin, Volhynia-Poland, see Ilin.

Elinov, Volhynia-Poland, see Yagiellinov; also see Elinow.

Elinow, Volhynia-Poland, see Elinov.

Elisabethdorf, (also No. 18, also Elisabethtal, also Yelisavetovka, also Yelisavetpolye), Mariupol', Ludwigstal. 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 Alsace 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; Elisabethtal; Yelisavetovka; Yelisavetpolye.

Elisabethfeld, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Shishkan-Kuly. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite.

Elisabethfeld, (also Staraya-Ekonomya), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Eugenfeld.) Land was acquired from Friedrich Fein. In the end it was inherited by Friedrich von Falz-Fein. Acreage: approximately 5,000 ha. Population: 117 in 1864. Also see Staraya-Ekonomya.

Elisabethgrad, (also Kirovograd), Kherson gouvernement. Parish for Hoffnungstal (Girovka.) Population: Many German residents from colonies in Odessa and the Mykolyiv district. Ukrainian town near Alt-Danzig. Also see Kirovograd.

Elisabethgrad, (also Kirovograd), Kherson gouvernement. Near Alt-Danzig. Parish: Hoffnungstal (Girovka.) Population: Many German residents from colonies in Odessa and the Mykolyiv district. Ukrainian town. Also see Kirovograd.

Elisabethort, (also Yelisavetinka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Polonno(y)e. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiabel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 250 in 1904. Also see Yelisavetinka.

Elisabethpol, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. #B 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Parish church. German private school with two classes (as of 1935.) At least 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 297 in 1904; 100 families with 135 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans.

Elisabethpol, (also Yelisavetpole), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 236 in 1904. Also see Yelisavetpole.

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)evka. Founded in 1889. Evangelical. Acreage: 941 dessi.. Population: 280 in 1918; 217 in 1926. Also see No. 10; Yelisavetovka.

Elisabethstal I, Dnipropetrovs'k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Population: 240 in 1905.

Elisabethtal, Caucasus, Chechnya. 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 Asureti), Caucasus, Georgia, T'bilisi, Asureti. Thirty two km southwest of T'bilisi. #J 6. One thousand meters above sea level. Founded in 1817/1818 by 65 families, all from Wuerttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Elisabethstal. Parish for 1,825 Germans founded in 1825 (possibly as of 1905.) Large forests nearby. Viniculture. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to seven, reading room, club (as of 1926.) Acreage: 5,000 or 5,069 dessi. and/or 4,500 dessi. (crown), 300 dessi. (private), 400 dessi. (various). Population: 851 in 1869; 1,619 in 1900; 1,825 Germans approximately in 1905; 2,120 people or 190 families with 72 farms in 1913; 2,128 in 1914; 2,157 in 1918; 1,500 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Asureti.

Elisabethtal, Mariupol', see Elisabethdorf.

Elisabethtal II, (also Chernoglazovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo. #F 4. Founded on leased land in 1882. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal; possibly also Mennonite. Everyday language: East Friesian Plattdeutsch. Acreage: 1,430 dessi. Population: 318 in 1905; 272 in 1918; 280 in 1919; possibly 126 Mennonites among 329 residents or families in 1926. Josefstal daughter colony. Ceased to exist in 1933. Also see Chernoglazovka.

Elisavetgrad, Slavgorod, see Yelisavetgrad; also see Jelisavetgrad.

Elisavetin, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Elisavetin; also see Grekovo-Yelisavetin; Grekovo-Jelisawetin; Jelisawetin, Grekovo-; Yelisavetin, Grekovo-.

Elisavetin, Grekovo-, Luhans'k, see Grekovo-Elisavetin; also see Grekovo-Yelisavetin; Grekovo-Jelisawetin; Jelisawetin, Grekovo-; Yelisavetin, Grekovo-.

Elisavetinka, Caucasus, see Yelisavetinka; also see Jelisawetinka.

Elisavetinka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yelisavetinka; also see Jelisawetinka.

Elisavetinskaya, Omsk, see Yelisavetinskaya; also see Jelisawetinskaja.

Elisavetovka, Caucasus, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetowka.

Elisavetovka, Don, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetowka.

Elisavetovka, Mariupol', see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetowka.

Elisavetovka, Mykolayiv, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetowka.

Elisavetovka, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetowka.

Elisavetovka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetowka.

Elisavetovka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Sherebets, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetowka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Elisavetovka; also see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; Grekovo-Jelisawetowka; Jelisawetowka, Grekovo-; Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-.

Elisavetpole, Mariupol', see Yelisavetpolye; also see Elisavetpolye; Jelisawetpolje; Yelisavetpole.

Elisavetpole, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yelisavetpole; also see Jelisawetpolje.

Elisavetpolye, Mariupol', see Yelisavetpolye; also see Elisavetpole; Jelisawetpolje; Yelisavetpole.

Eli, Sheykh-, Crimea, Dzhankoy, see Sheykh-Eli; also see Ely, Scheich-; Scheich-Ely.

Eli, Sheykh-, Crimea, Feodosiya, see Sheykh-Eli; also see Ely, Scheich-; Scheich-Ely.

Eli, Sheykh-, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Sheykh-Eli; also see Ely, Scheich-; Scheich-Ely.

Eli, Sobach-, Crimea, see Sobach-Eli; also see Eli, Sobakh-; Sobakh-Ely.

Eli, Sobakh-, Crimea, see Sobakh-Ely; also see Eli, Sobach-; Sobach-Eli.

Eli, Tschelebi-, Crimea, see Tschelebi-Eli; also see Cheleby-Eli; Eli, Cheleby-.

Eli, Terekly-Scheich-, Crimea, see Terekly-Scheich-Eli; also see Eli, Terekly-Sheykh-; Scheich-Eli, Terekly-; Sheykh-Eli, Terekly-; Terekly-Sheykh-Eli.

Eli, Terekly-Sheykh-, Crimea, see Terekly-Sheykh-Eli; also see Eli, Terekly-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Terekly-; Sheykh-Eli, Terekly-; Terekly-Scheich-Eli.

Eli, Tusla-Scheich-, Crimea, see Tusla-Scheich-Eli; also see Eli, Tusla-Sheykh-; Scheich-Eli, Tusla-; Sheykh-Eli, Tusla-; Tusla-Sheykh-Eli.

Eli, Tusla-Sheykh-, Crimea, see Tusla-Sheykh-Eli; also see Eli, Tusla-Scheich-; Eli, Tusla-Sheykh-; Scheich-Eli, Tusla-; Sheykh-Eli, Tusla-; Tusla-Scheich-Eli.

Eli, Ulan-, Crimea, see Ulan-Eli.

Eli, Ultan-, Crimea, see Ultan-Eli.

Elizarov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka; also see Elizarow.

Elizarow, Volhynia-Poland, see Elizarov.

Elizavethin, Volhynia-Poland, see Elzbiecin.

Elkedshi-Eli, Crimea, see Elkedzhy-Eli; also see Eli, Elkedshi-; Eli, Elkedzhy-.

Elkedzhy-Eli, Crimea, see Ellkedzhy-Elly; also see Elkedshi-Eli; Eli, Elkedshi-; Eli, Elkedzhy-.

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

Elkery-Ablam, Crimea, see Elgery-Ablam; also see Ablam, Elkeri-; Ablam, Elkery-; Elkeri-Ablam.

Eller, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yeller; also see Jeller.

Elkedshi-Elly, Crimea, see Ellkedzhy-Elly; also see Elly, Ellkedshi-; Elly, Ellkedzhy-.

Elkedzhy-Elly, (also Elkedzhy-Eli, also Dirkedzhell), Crimea, Leninsk. #H 3. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 50 in 1918; 200 in 1941. Also see Dirkedzhell; Elkedzhy-Eli; Ellkedshi-Elly; Elly, Ellkedshi-; Elly, Ellkedzhy-.

Elly, Besch-, Crimea, see Besch-Elly; also see Beshu-Elly; Elly, Beshu-.

Elly, Beshu-, Crimea, see Beshu-Elly; also see Besch-Elly; Elly, Besch-.

Elly, Dshil-Ketschel-, Crimea, see Dshil-Ketschel-Elly; also see Dshil-Kechel-Elly; Elly, Dshil-Kechel-; Kechel-Elly, Dshil; Ketschel-Elly, Dshil-.

Elly, Dzhil-Kechel-, Crimea, see Dzhil-Kechel-Elly; also see Dshil-Ketschel-Elly; Elly, Dshil-Ketschel-; Kechel-Elly, Dshil; Ketschel-Elly, Dshil-.

Elly, Ellkedshi-, Crimea, see Ellkedshi-Elly; also see Ellkedzhy-Elly; Elly, Ellkedzhy-.

Elly, Ellkedzhy-, Crimea, see Ellkedzhy-Elly; also see Ellkedshi-Elly; Elly, Ellkedshi-.

Elovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yelevka; also see Elowka.

Elowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Elovka.

Elsaß, Crimea, Simferopol'. #C 5. Approximately 30 km west of Simferopol'. Also see Elsass.

Elsaß, (also Cherbanka, also Shcherbanka), Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan) (GNR Friedrich Engels), Mannheim. Founded in 1808/1809 by families from Alsace (26), Austria, Baden (20), the Palatinate (17), and Prussian Poland (2). Catholic. Birthplace of composer Oskar Geilfuß (1933-1981.) Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,561 dessi. and 151 houses in 1859, or 3,667 dessi. Population: 273 in 1809; 447 in 1825; 1,175 in 1858; 1,725 in 1905; 1,952 in 1909; 1,709 in 1910; 1,710 or 1,770 in 1914; 1,804 in 1919; 1,483 or 1,734 in 1926; 1,967 in 1943. Also see Cherbanka; Elsass; Shcherbanka.

Elsass, Crimea, see Elsaß.

Elsass, Odessa, see Elsaß.

Elsaß, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Elsaß; also see Elsass, Neu-; Neu-Elsass.

Elsaß, Neu-, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Neu-Elsaß; also see Elsass, Neu-; Neu-Elsass.

Elsass, Neu-, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Neu-Elsass; also see Elsaß, Neu-; Neu-Elsaß.

Elsass, Neu-, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Neu-Elsass; also see Elsaß, Neu-; Neu-Elsaß.

- Elshanka**, Volga Republic, see Yelshanka; also see Jelschanka.
- Eltok, Kambar-**, Crimea, see Kambar-Eltok.
- Ely, Anako-**, Crimea, see Anako-Ely; also see Anakoy-Ely; Ely, Anakoy-.
- Ely, Anakoy-**, Crimea, see Anakoy-Ely; also see Anako-Ely; Ely, Anako-.
- Ely, Beschewli-**, Crimea, see Beschewli-Ely; also see Beshevly-Ely; Ely, Beshevly-.
- 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 Beschewli-Ely; Ely, Beschewli-.
- Ely, Beshuy-**, Crimea, Simferopol', see Beshuy-Ely; also see Beschuj-Ely; Ely, Beschuj-.
- Ely, Beshuy-**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Beshuy-Ely; also see Beschuj-Ely; Ely, Beschuj-.
- Ely, Chel-Keche-**, Crimea, see Chel-Keche-Ely; also see Ely, Tschel-Ketsche-; Keche-Ely, Chel-; Ketsche-Ely, Tschel-; Tschel-Ketsche-Ely.
- Ely, Chokrakly-Sheykh-**, Crimea, see Chokrakly-Sheykh-Ely; also see Ely, Tschokrakly-Scheich-; Scheich-Ely, Tschokrakly-; Sheykh-Ely, Chokrakly-; Tschokrakly-Scheich-Ely.
- Ely, Dshil-Kechel-**, Crimea, see Dshil-Kechel-Ely; also see Dshil-Kekhel-Ely; Ely, Dshil-Kekhel-; Kechel-Ely, Dshil-; Kekhel-Ely, Dshil-.
- Ely, Dzhil-Kekhel-**, Crimea, see Dshil-Kekhel-Ely; also see Dshil-Kechel-Ely; Ely, Dshil-Kechel; Kechel-Ely, Dshil-; Kekhel-Ely, Dshil-.
- Ely, Essen-**, Crimea, see Essen-Ely.
- Ely, Molla-**, Crimea, see Molla-Ely.
- Ely, Scheich-**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, see Scheich-Ely; also see Eli-Sheykh; Sheykh-Eli.
- Ely, Scheich-**, Crimea, Feodosiya, see Scheich-Ely; also see Eli-Sheykh; Sheykh-Eli.
- Ely, Scheich-**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Scheich-Ely; also see Eli-Sheykh; Sheykh-Eli.
- Ely, Schobach**, Crimea, see Schobach-Ely.
- Ely, Temesch-**, Crimea, see Temesch-Ely; also see Ely, Temesh-; Temesh-Ely.
- Ely, Temesh-**, Crimea, see Temesh-Ely; also see Ely, Temesch-; Temesch-Ely.
- Ely, Tschel-Ketsche-**, Crimea, see Tschel-Ketsche-Ely; also see Ely, Chel-Keche-; Keche-Ely, Chel-; Ketsche-Ely, Tschel-; Chel-Keche-Ely.
- Ely, Tschokrakly-Scheich-**, Crimea, see Tschokrakly-Scheich-Ely; also see Chokrakly-Sheykh-Ely; Ely, Chokrakly-Scheich-; Scheich-Ely, Tschokrakly-; Sheykh-Ely, Chokrakly-.
- Elzbiecin**, (also Elizavethin), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. East of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Elizavethin.
- Emaus**, (also Emmaus), Caucasus, North Ossetia. #J 4. Founded in 1888 by 19 families from Styria; some left. Separatist. The village can be traced back to the preacher on the apocalypse, Cloeter. In 1902 the village was abandoned because of marauding mountain tribes. Eben-Ezer was later founded. Another source: Ceased to exist in 1918. Also see Emmaus.
- Emetovka, Alt-**, Odessa, see Alt-Emetovka; also see Alt-Emetowka; Emetowka, Alt-.
- Emetowka, Alt-**, Odessa, see Alt-Emetowka; also see Alt-Emetovka; Emetovka, Alt-.
- Emilchin-Serge'evka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Emilchin-Sergeyevka; also see Emiltschin-Sergejewka; Serge'evka-Emilchin; Sergejewka, Emiltschin; Sergeyevka-Emilchin.
- Emilchin-Sergeyevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sergeyevka-Emilchin; also see Emilchin-Serge'evka; Emiltschin-Sergejewka; Serge'evka-Emilchin; Sergejewka, Emiltschin.
- Emilchinskaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. Southwest of Olevs'k. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Small market town. Population: 145 in 1904. Also see Emiltschinakaja.
- Emilchinskaya, Andre'evka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andre'evka Emilchinskaya; also see Andrejewka Emiltschinskaya; Andreyevka Emilchinskaya; Emilchinskaya, Andreyevka; Emiltschinskaya, Andrejewka.
- Emilchinskaya, Andreyevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka Emilchinskaya; also see Andre'evka Emilchinskaya; Andrejewka Emiltschinskaya; Emilchinskaya, Andre'evka; Emiltschinskaya, Andrejewka.
- Emilevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Emilyevka; also see Emiljewka.
- Emiliental**, (also Emilin), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 6. Also see Emilin.
- Emilin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Emiliental.
- Emilin, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Emilin.
- Emilin, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Emilin.
- Emiljanow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe, see Emilyanov.
- Emiljanow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn, see Emilyanov.
- Emiljanowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Emilyanovka.
- Emiljanowka-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Emilyanovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Emiljanowka-; Khutor, Emilyanovka-.
- Emiljanowka-Chutor**, Kazakhstan, see Emilyanovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Emiljanowka-; Khutor, Emilyanovka-.
- Emiljewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Emilyevka; also see Emilevka.
- Emilovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk; also see Emilowka.
- Emilovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Also see Emilowka.

- Emilovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. North of Zhytomyr. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Fassovaya Rudna: 500 in 1905. Also see Emilowka.
- Emilowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Emilovka.
- Emilowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Emilovka.
- Emilowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Emilovka.
- Emiltschin-Sergejewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Emilchin-Sergeyevka; also see Emilchin-Serge'evka; Serge'evka, Emilchin-; Sergejewka, Emiltschin-; Sergeyevka, Emilchin.
- Emiltschinskaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Emilchinskaya.
- Emiltschinskaya, Andrejewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andrejewka Emiltschinskaja; also see Andre'evka Emilchinskaya; Andreyevka Emilchinskaya; Emilchinskaya, Andre'evka; Emilchinskaya, Andreyevka.
- Emilyanov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Southwest of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Emiljanow.
- Emilyanov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. North of Torchyn. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Emiljanow.
- Emilyanovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Khabno(y)e. Evangelical. Population: 150 in 1904. Also see Emiljanowka.
- Emilyanovka-Khutor**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, Tomazo-Tyube; also see Chutor, Emiljanowka-; Emiljanowka-Chutor; Khutor, Emilyanovka-.
- 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, Emilyanovka-.
- Emilyevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pot(y)evka. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 135 in 1904. Also see Emilevka; Emiljewka.
- Emmaus**, Caucasus, see Emaus.
- Emmental**, Bessarabia, Bender (Bishopry IaŃi.) Founded in 1884 or 1886. Catholic. Acreage: 1,700 ha. Population: 790 in 1939.
- Emmental**, (also Alt-Emetovka), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Catholic. Also see Alt-Emetovka.
- Emmes**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Friesendorf. #C 6. Founded in 1924. Population: 300 between 1941 and 1943.
- 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**, (possibly Schorsch, also Vesselyy Kut), Dnipropetrovs'k, Shchorsk. Approximately 50 km west of Dnipropetrovs'k. #C 4. Founded in 1883. Catholic. Acreage: 300 dessi. Also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Chutor; Khutor, Engel-; Schorsch?; Vesselyy Kut.
- Engel-Khutor**, Don, Donets'k, Barvinkove. Catholic. Also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Chutor; Khutor, Engel-.
- Engel-Khutor**, (also Isbashka), Odessa, Berezan; also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Chutor; Isbashka; Khutor, Engel-.
- Engel-Khutor**, (also Replyakhovo), Odessa, Berezan; 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 semesters, and one with evening lectures for the working class, two large iron foundries, brickyard and tractor repair shop, bone mill for glue production, college of music with six semesters and trade association with six or eight semesters. Agricultural and medical personnel faculty, both with six semesters. Headquarters of Deutscher Verlag. Population: 4,300 in 1926. Also see Pokrovsk.
- Enns-Chutor**, Kazakhstan, see Enns-Khutor; also see Chutor, Enns-; Khutor, Enns-.
- Enns-Khutor**, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Bulayevo. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. #B 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1910. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Enns-; Enns-Chutor; Khutor, Enns-.
- Ensslen**, Bessarabia, see Malcha-Khutor.
- Ensslen-Chutor**, Bessarabia, see Ensslen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ensslen-; Khutor, Ensslen-.
- Ensslen, Gottlob**, Bessarabia, see Gottlob Ensslen.
- Ensslen-Khutor**, (also Faraoni), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1920. Evangelical; parish: Postal. Acreage: 100 ha. Population: 4 in 1939. Also see Chutor, Ensslen-; Ensslen-Chutor; Faraoni; Khutor, Ensslen-.
- Ensslen-Müller-Chutor**, Bessarabia, see Ensslen-Müller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ensslen-Müller-; Khutor, Ensslen-Müller-; Müller-Chutor, Ensslen-; Müller-Khutor, Ensslen-.
- Ensslen-Müller-Khutor**, (Cat. Neagra, also Negrovo Ensslen), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Eigenfeld. Also see Cat. Neagra; Chutor, Ensslen-Müller-; Ensslen-Müller-Chutor; Khutor, Ensslen-Müller-; Müller-Chutor, Ensslen-; Müller-Khutor, Ensslen-; Negrovo Ensslen.

- Ensslen-Negrovo**, Bessarabia, see Negrovo-Ensslen; also see Ensslen-Negrovo; Negrovo-Ensslen.
- Ensslen-Negrovo**, Bessarabia, see Ensslen-Negrovo; also see Negrovo-Ensslen; Negrovo-Ensslen.
- Entscheidung**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. No other information available.
- Epaneshnikova**, Chelyabinsk, see Yepaneshnikova; also see Jepaneschnikowa.
- Epashnikova**, Chelyabinsk, see Yepashnikova; also see Jepaschnikowa.
- 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**, Omsk, see Ivanovka; also see Chutor, Epp-; Epp-Chutor; Khutor, Epp-.
- Erasmovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Markhlevsk. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiabel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Erasmowka.
- Erasmowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Erasmovka.
- Ereme'evka**, Odessa, see Yereme'evka; also see Eremeyevka; Jeremejewka; Yeremeyevka.
- Eremetovka**, Odessa, see Yeremetovka; also see Jeremetowka.
- Eremeyevka**, Odessa, see Yeremeyevka; also see Ereme'evka; Jeremejewka; Yereme'evka.
- Ereshinsky**, Caucasus, see Yereshinsky; also see Jereschinski.
- Eristov**, Caucasus, Prokhladnyy. Northeast of Prokhladnyy. Evangelical. Population: 84 in 1926. Also see Eristow.
- Eristow**, Caucasus, see Eristov.
- Erlenbach**, (also Baseier), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G 2. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 650 in 1926. Also see Baseier.
- Erlenbach**, (also Remennaya), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 7. Founded in 1852. Evangelical; parish: Rosenberg. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative 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.
- Ermakovsk**, Omsk, see Yermakovsk; also see Jermakowsk.
- Ermakovsky**, Omsk, see Yermakovsky; also see Jermakowski.
- Ermashly**, Caucasus, see Yermashly; also see Jermaschli.
- Ermin**, Mariupol', see Yermin; also see Jermin.
- Ernestinendorf**, Volga Republic, see Beckerdorf.
- Erochim**, Caucasus, see Erokhim.
- Erochin**, Caucasus, see Erokhin.
- Erokhim**, Caucasus. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol'. Also see Erochim.
- 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, Shekhta-**, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Schechta-Er.
- Ershin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yershin; also see Jerschin.
- Er, Shokhta-**, Crimea, see Shokhta-Er; also see Er, Schochta-; Schochta-Er.
- Ershov**, Volga Republic, see Yershov; also see Jerschow.
- Er, Sochta-**, Crimea, see Sochta-Er; also see Er, Sokhta-; Sokhta-Er.
- Er, Sokhta-**, Crimea, see Sokhta-Er; also see Er, Sochta-; Sochta-Er.
- Erusalemka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yerusalemka; also see Jerusalemka.
- Eruslan, Station-**, Volga Republic, see Station-Eruslan; also see Jeruslan-Station; Station-Jeruslan; Station-Yeruslan; Yeruslan, Station-.
- Erwindsdorf**, (also Nodoye Selo, also Nove Selo, also Szuszkovufalu), Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava. Catholic. In 1856, arrival of more Germans. Thirty people or families stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 22 farms on 31 ha. Population: 107 of 113 were Germans in 1910; 122 of 127 were Germans in 1920; 148 of 163 were Germans in 1930. Also see Nodoye Selo; Novo Selo; Szuszkovufalu.
- Erzyce**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yerzyce; also see Jerzyce.
- Erzyn**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yerzyn; also see Jerzyn.
- Eschental**, (also Berestovka), Don, Taganrog, Goloda(y) evsk. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld and later Taganrog. Population: 50 approximately in 1905; 50 in 1918. Also see Berestovka.
- Esen-Bak-Ischun**, Crimea, see Esen-Bak-Ishun; also see Bak-Ischun, Esen-; Bak-Ishun, Esen-; Ischun, Esen-Bak-; Ishun, Esen-Bak-.
- Esen-Bak-Ishun**, Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. Mennonite; parish: Karazan. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 210 in 1918; 210 in 1919; 244 in 1926. Also see Bak-Ischun, Esen-; Bak-Ishun, Esen-; Esen-Bak-Ischun; Ischun, Esen-Bak-; Ishun, Esen-Bak-.
- Esen-Eki**, Crimea, see Esen-Ely; also see Eki, Esen-.
- Esen-Ely**, (also Esen-Eky, also Essen-Ely), Crimea, Feodosiya. Approximately 40 km northwest of Feodosiya. #E 4. Founded in 1868. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Population: 430 in 1911; 430 in 1914. Also see Ely, Esen-; Esen-Eky; Essen-Ely.
- 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-.

Eskey-Koy, Crimea, Feodosiya. Population: 35 in 1864.
Also see Eski-Koj; Koj, Eski-; Koy, Eskey-.

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-; Essig-Chutor; 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, Odessa, Berezan. Southeast of Nikola(y)evka II. Evangelical.

Esslinger-Chutor, Odessa, see Esslinger-Khutor; also see Chutor, Esslinger-; Khutor, Esslinger-.

Esslinger-Khutor, (also Nikolayevka), Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Esslinger-; Esslinger-Chutor; Khutor, Esslinger-; Nikola(y)evka.

Esthen, Caucasus, see Lindau.

Estlan, (Estonskoye), Slavgorod, Klyuchy (Kulunda.) It was possibly a predominantly Estonian village until 1941. Volga Germans were later deported to Estlan. Population: 121 or 304 or were all Germans in 1925 (numbers for the village soviet Estlan which possibly consisted of several villages; 68 or 54 or were all Germans with 29 farms in 1988. Also see Estonskoye.

Esto-Chaginsk, Caucasus, see Esto-Khaginsk; also see Chaginsk, Esto-; Khaginsk, Esto-.

Esto-Khaginsk, Caucasus, Stavropol'. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol'. Approximately 150 km north of Stavropol'. Estonian owned colony with many Germans. Population: 637 in 1904. Also see Chaginsk, Esto-; Esto-Chaginsk; Khaginsk, Esto-.

Estonskoe, Slavgorod, see Estonskoye; also see Estonskoje.

Estonskoje, Slavgorod, see Estonskoye; also see Estonskoe.

Estonskoye, Slavgorod, see Estlan; also see Estonskoe; Estonskoje.

Etiup, Petersburg, see Etiup.

Etjup, Petersburg, see Etyup.

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-Busav, also Busav-Aktachy, also Busav-Aktashy), 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-Busav; Busav-Aktachi; Busav-Aktashi.

Ettingerfeld, (also Nikolayevka, also Thälmannsdorf), Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo, Vasilkovka. #F 4. Founded in 1871. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Everyday languages: High German, Plattdeutsch, Ukrainian. Language in schools: German until 1938.

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. Josefstal daughter colony. Also see Nikolayevka; Thälmannsdorf.

Etvantov, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. North of Mlyniv. Mennonite. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Etwantow.

Etwantow, Volhynia-Poland, see Etvantov.

Etiup, (also Etiup, also Etyup), Petersburg, 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, Wuerttemberg, to Etiup near Pavlovsk. Population: 10 in 1848; 27 in 1857; 35 in 1926. Also see Etiup; Etyup.

Etyup, Petersburg, 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, (also Yevgenyevka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. East of Zviahel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 315 in 1904. Also see Eugenevka; Yevgenyevka.

Eugenevka, Volynia-Ukraine, see Eugenevka

Eugenfeld, Don, see Eigenfeld

Egenfeld, (also Andrianovka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo.

Approximately 50 km north of Millerovo. Founded in 1910. Evangelical. Also see Adrianovka.

Egenfeld, Vola Republic (Wisenseite), Federovka. East of Ferdovka. # G 3. No other information available.

Eugenfeld, (also Eichenfeld, also Grafkisselyevo, also Kiselevo, also Novyy-Numer), 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; Grafkisselyevo; Kiselevo; also Novyy-Numer.

Eugenheim, Caucasus, see Eigenheim.

Evelinov, (also Volkovnia), Volynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka; also see Ewelinow; Volkovniya.

Evental, (also Yevgenyevka), Volynia-Ukraine, Barashy. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 70 in 1904. See Yevgenyeka.

Evgenevka, Caucasus, see Yegenyevka; also see Evegenyevka; Jewgenjewka; Yegenevka.

Evegenevka, Odessa, see Yegenyevka; also see Evegeyevka; Jewgenjewka; Yegenvka

Evegenevka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yegenyevka; also see Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka; Yevegenevka.

Evgenevka, Volynia-Ukraine, see Yegenyevka; also see Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka; Yevgenevka.

Evgenyevka, Odessa, see Yegeyevka; also see Evegenevka; Jewgenjewka; Yevgenevka.

Evin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. #B 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 132 in 1904. Fifty to eighty percent Germans. Also see Ewin.

Evstavevo, Slavgorod, see Yevstavevo, also see Evstavyevo; Jewstafjewo; Yevstavyevo.

Evstavyevo; Jewstafjewo; Yevstavevo.

Ewelinow, Volhynia-Poland, see Evelinov.

Ewin, Volhynia-Poland, see Evin.

Ezer, Eben- Caucasus, Karbadino-Blkariya. see Eben-Ezer.

Ezer?, Eben-, Caucasus, Stepnoye, see Eben-Ezer?.

ezionany, Volhynia-Poland, see Yezierany; also Jezierany.

ezionany, Volhynia-Poland, see Yezierany; also see Jezierany.

Ezierce, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Yezierce; also see Jezierece.

Ezierce, Volynia-Poland, Luts'k., see Yezierce; also see Jezierce.

Ezioryany, Volhynia-Poland, see Yezioryany; also see Jezioryany.

Eziorce, Volhynia-Poland, see Yeziorce; also see Jeziorce.

Eziorko, Volhynia-Poland, see Yeziorko; also see Jeziorko.

Eziorsky Maydan, Volhynia-Poland, see Yeziorsky Maydan; also see Jeziorski Majdan; Majdan, Jeziorski; Maydan, Eziorsky; Maydan, Yeziorsky.

F

Faas-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Faas-Khutor; also see Chutor, Faas-; Khutor, Faas-.

Faas-Chutor, Odessa, see Faas-Khutor; also see Chutor, Faas-; Khutor, Faas-.

Faas-Khutor, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1907. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 86 ha. Population: 4 in 1939. Also see Chutor, Faas-; Faas-Chutor; Khutor, Faas-.

Faas-Khutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Founded in 1892. Evangelical. Population: 41 in 1911. Also see Chutor, Faas-; Faas-Chutor; Khutor, Faas-.

Fabrikewiese, (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, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Rote Fahne.

Fahne, Rote, Don, see Rote Fahne.

Fahne, Rote, Mykolayiv, see Rote Fahne.

Faifer, Volga Republic, see Pfeiffer.

Falimiche, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Falmitsche.

Falkov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek; also see Falkow.

Falkovshchizna, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin; also see Falkowschtschizna.

Falkow, Volhynia-Poland, also see Falkov.

Falkowschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Falkovshchizna.

Falmitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Falimiche.

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 in the 1790's because he had shot his army commander. First he went to the Volga region, then to the Crimea. Another source states that Fein was a Swabian vintner by choice who had injured his lieutenant with his bayonet and immediately fled to the Crimea. He had married a Elisabeth Pfalz and for his service had received the Czar's permission for a hyphenated name, like Russian noblemen. His son and grandson, both named Friedrich, are considered the founders of Askaniya Nova; see Askaniya Nova and Fein. Also see Chirik; Fein, Falz-.

Falz-Fein, Mykolayiv. North of Schwedenkolonien. #J 9. Evangelical. Daughter colony. Also see Fein, Falz-.

Falz-Fein, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Freidorf; also see Fein, Falz-.

Faraoni, Bessarabia, see Ensslen-Khutor.

Farforovka, Petersburg, see Kirchdorf; also see Farforowka.

Farforovoy, Petersburg, see Kirchdorf; also see Farforowoi.

Farforowka, Petersburg, see Farforovka.

Farforowoi, Petersburg, see Farforovoy.

Farm, Landwirtschaftliche, Kazakhstan, see Landwirtschaftliche Farm.

Farschnaw, Zaporizhzhya, see Farshnav.

Farschuan, Zaporizhzhya, see Farshuan.

Farshnav, Zaporizhzhya, see Fürstenu; also see Farschnaw.

Farshuan, Zaporizhzhya, see Fürstenu; also see Farschuan.

Faserfeld?, Odessa, Drusholyubovka, see Vaatz-Khutor.

Faserfeld?, Odessa, Marinovka, see Vaatz-Khutor.

- Fassovaya Rudnya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. North of Zhytomyr. #E 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Emilovka: 500 in 1904. Also see Fassowaja Rudnja; Rudnja, Fassowaja; Rudnya, Fassovaya.
- Fassowaja Rudnja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Fassovaya Rudnya; also see Rudnja, Fassowaja; Rudnya, Fassovaya.
- Fast**, Omsk. Fifty kilometers west of Omsk. Possibly founded by Black Sea Germans in 1902. Mennonite.
- 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.
- Faustindorf**, (also Faustinovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 107 in 1859. Also see Faustinovka.
- Faustinovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Faustindorf; also see Faustinovka.
- Faustinowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Faustinovka.
- Fedorovka**, Crimea, Simferopol'. Approximately 20 km southwest of Simferopol'. #C 5. Evangelical; parishes: Dzhelal 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**, Dnipropetrovs'k, 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, Taganrog, Khartsisk. #D 6. Founded in 1887. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Acreage: 1,276 dessi. Population: 194 in 1905; 219 in 1914; 219 in 1918; 213 in 1919; 165 in 1941. Also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.
- Fedorovka**, Don, Donets'k, Yenakiyev. Catholic; parish: Yenakiyev. 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', Bergtal, see Friedrichstal; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.
- Fedorovka**, Mykolayiv, see Rosalienfeld; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.
- Fedorovka**, Odessa, see Freidorf; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.
- Fedorovka**, 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**, Omsk, Moskalenky. #D 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Catholic and Mennonite. Population: 70 in 1926. Also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.
- Fedorovka**, (also No. 7), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka). Founded in 1896/1897 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 242 in 1926. Also see No. 7; 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**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. North of Zhytomyr. #E 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 355 in 1904. Also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.
- Fedorovka-Khutor**, Luhans'k, see Bauernheim; also see Chutor, Fedorowka-; Chutor, Fjodorowka; Fedorowka-Chutor; Fjodorowka-Chutor; Fyodorovka-Khutor; Khutor, Fedorowka-; Khutor, Fyodorovka-.
- Fedorovka, Neu-**, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka, Neu-; Fjodorowka, Neu-; Fyodorovka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorowka; Neu-Fjodorowka; Neu-Fyodorowka.

Fedorovka, Novo-, Luhans'k, see Novo-Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka, Nowo-; Fjodorowka, Nowo-; Fyodorovka, Novo-; Novo-Fyodorovka; Nowo-Fedorovka; Nowo-Fjodorowka.

Fedorovsk-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Fyodorovsk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fedorowsk-; Chutor, Fjodorowsk-; Fedorowsk-Chutor; Fjodorowsk-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorovsk-; Khutor, Fyodorovsk-.

Fedorovsky, Zaporizhzhya, see Fyodorovsky; also see Fedorowski; Fjodorowski.

Fedorowka, Crimea, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Don, Donets'k, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Don, Donets'k, Taganrog, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Don, Donets'k, Yenakiyev, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Kazakhstan, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Kharkiv, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Luhans'k, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Mariupol', Alexandrovskaya, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Mariupol', Bergtal, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Mykolayiv, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Odessa, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan), see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Omsk, Isil' Kul', see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Omsk, Moskalenky, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Orenburg, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Starobelsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Volga Republic, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka?, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Fedorovka?; also see Fjodorowka?; Fyodorovka?.

Fedorowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka-Chutor, Luhans'k, see Fedorovka-Chutor; also see Chutor, Fedorowka-; Chutor, Fjodorowka-; Fjodorowka-Chutor; Fyodorovka-Khutor; Khutor, Fedorovka-; Khutor, Fyodorovka-.

Fedorowka, Neu-, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Fedorowka; also see Fedorovka, Neu-; Fjodorowka, Neu-; Fyodorovka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorovka; Neu-Fyodorovka; Neu-Fjodorowka.

Fedorowka, Nowo-, Luhans'k, see Nowo-Fedorowka; also see Fedorovka, Novo-; Fjodorowka, Nowo-; Fyodorovka, Novo-; Novo-Fedorovka; Novo-Fyodorovka; Nowo-Fjodorowka.

Fedorowsk-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Fedorovsk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fedorowsk-; Chutor, Fjodorowsk-; Fjodorowsk-Chutor; Fyodorovsk-Khutor; Khutor, Fedorovsk-; Khutor, Fyodorovsk-.

Fedorowski, Zaporizhzhya, see Federovsky; also see Fjodorowski; Fyodorovsky.

Fedoropol, Kazakhstan, see Fyodoropol; also see Fjodoropol.

Fedotovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Fyedorovskoye; also see Fjedotowskoje.

Fedoropol, Volhynia-Poland, see Fyodoropol; also see Fedoropol; Fjodoropol.

Fedulovka, Don, see Schulz-Khutor; also see Fedulowka.

Fedulowka, Don, see Fedulovka.

Fedvkoro?, Volga Republic, see Brunntental.

Fein, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna. Founded in 1814. Evangelical. Johann Fein moved here in 1807 and later worked in Yekaterinoslav, and settled in Molochna to start his sheep farming operation. However, only his son, Friedrich Fein (1794-1864), managed, by crossbreeding, to raise the Merino breed suited to the steppe, for which he became internationally famous. Acreage: 3,500 dessi. in 1814.

Fein-Chutor, Gustav-, Zaporizhzhya, see Gustav-Fein-Chutor; also see Chutor, Gustav-Fein-; Fein-Khutor, Gustav-; Gustav-Fein-Khutor; Khutor, Gustav-Fein-.

Fein, Falz-, Crimea, see Falz-Fein.

Fein, Falz-, Mykolayiv, see Falz-Fein.

Fein, Falz-, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Falz-Fein.

Fein-Khutor, Gustav-, Zaporizhzhya, see Gustav-Fein-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gustav-Fein-; Fein-Chutor, Gustav-; Gustav-Fein-Chutor; Khutor, Gustav-Fein-.

Feist-Chutor, Don, see Feist-Khutor; also see Chutor, Feist-; Khutor, Feist-.

Feist-Khutor, Don, Donets'k, Yanisol. North of the Grunau colonies. #A 6. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Feist-; Feist-Chutor; Khutor, Feist-.

Feld, Marizer, Volga Republic, see Marizer Feld.

Felixdorf, (also Kostakov), Odessa, Taras-Shechenko. On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Founded in 1930. Catholic. Also see Kostakov.

- Felsenbach**, (also Mariapol), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Borsenko, Novosofievka. Near Novo-Nikola(y) evka. #C 6. Founded in 1864 or 1866. Mennonite and possibly Evangelical. Everyday language: Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,007 dessi. Population: 249 in 1911; 249 in 1914; 249 in 1918; 387 in 1919; 340 approximately in 1940; 301 between 1941 and 1943; 327 in 1942, of those, 42 families without heads of household. Also see Mariapol.
- Felsenbach**, (also Felsental, also Solntsevo), Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #D 7. Founded in 1878. Catholic; parish: Grüntal, and also Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. in 1911. Population: 200 in 1912; 200 in 1918. Planer daughter colony. Also see Felsental; Solntsevo.
- Felsenberg?**, Crimea, see Agyar-Dzhirin.
- Felsenberg**, (also Orlinskoye), Mariupol', Grunau. Approximately 50 km north of Grunau. #B 6. Founded in 1868. Catholic; parish: Eichwald. Acreage: 2,100 dessi. in 1911. Population: 285 in 1912. Planer daughter colony. Also see Orlinskoye.
- Felsenbrunn**, (also Agyar-Dzhiren), Crimea, Simferopol'. #D 3. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,864 dessi.. Population: 58 in 1918. Former Tartar village. Also see Agyar-Dzhiren.
- Felsenburg?**, Crimea, see Agyar-Dzhirin.
- Felsenburg**, (also Velidarovka, also Velikodarovka), Mykolayiv, Yelanets. #F 3. Founded by Berezaners in 1860. Catholic; parish: Christina. Acreage: 3,200 dessi. Population: 360 in 1918; 360 in 1919; 427 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Velidarovka; Velikodarovka.
- Felsenburg**, (possibly also Kalinovka), Odessa, Berezan district. Founded approximately in 1880. Also see Kalinovka?.
- Felsengut**, (also Sukhanovo), Dnipropetrovs'k, 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 Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 164 in 1904; 169 in 1911; 183 or 209 in 1914; 209 in 1918; 186 in 1919; 146 approximately in 1940; 23 families of 135 without head of household in 1942. Also see Sukhanovo.
- Felsental**, Don, see Felsenbach.
- Felsental**, Don, Donets'k. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: 50 approximately in 1905.
- 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 Skalistyy), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1820. Estate bought by David Reimer. The village name is derived from the granite formations which permeate this valley. Mennonite. Model fruit plantations. Acreage: 370 dessi. and 5 houses in 1858. Population: 7 in 1919. Also see Skalistyy.
- 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 Ferdynandov.
- 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**, Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky, Zürichtal. Between Dzhankoy and Feodosiya on the eastern shore of the Putrid Sea or Gniloye More, also known as Sivash. #F 3. Founded in 1880/1881. Mennonite and Evangelical. Acreage: 1,300 dessi. Population: 20 in 1911; 20 in 1914; 20 in 1918; 20 in 1919; 97 in 1926.
- 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 Festerovka.
- Feuer**, Crimea, see Otesh.
- Fidlerovka**, Don, see Hubenfeld; also see Fidlerowka.
- Fidlerovo**, Don, Donets'k, Barvinkove. Evangelical. Also see Fidlerowo.
- Fidlerowka**, Don, see Fidlerovka.
- Fidlerowo**, Don, see Fidlerovo.
- Fiki**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Krupietz.
- Filonovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Philonsdorf; also see Filonowka.
- Filonowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Filonovka.
- Fink**, Volga Republic, see Annenfeld-Fink.

- Fink**, Volga Republic, see Blumenheim.
- Fink**, Volga Republic, see Neudorf-Fink.
- Fink**, (also Bock, also Fink und Bock, also Yablonya), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Approximately 30 km north of Fedorovka. Catholic. Population: 200 in 1926. Also see Bock; Fink und Bock; Yablonya.
- Fink**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Near the Pl(y)es train station. Evangelical. Population: 189 in 1926.
- Fink**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. Evangelical. Population: 15 in 1926.
- 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 Tiegenhof 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 Tেলাusa, also Tেলাuse, 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 Tেলাusa; Tেলাuse; Telyausa; Thelausa.
- Fischer-Chutor**, Caucasus, 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-; Khutor, Fischer-Franz.
- Fischer-Franzen**, Odessa, Kuchurgan. Near Diminsky. Catholic. Also see Franzen, Fischer-.
- Fischer-Franz-Khutor**, (also Franz-Khutor), Odessa, Kuchurgan. Near Stepanovka. Catholic. Also see Chutor, Fischer-Franz; Fischer-Franz-Chutor; Franz-Chutor, Fischer-; Franz-Khutor, Fischer-; Khutor, Fischer-Franz-.
- Fischer-Khutor**, Caucasus, 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 Nemcy, also Rübalsk, also Rybalsk), Dnipropetrovs'k, Josefstal, GNR Karl Marx. #E 4. Founded in 1791 or possibly in 1779 or possibly as early as 1783. Forty-three founding families: 26 from Prussia and 17 from 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 Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,590 dessi. and 51 houses in 1859, or 1,256 dessi., or 35 farms on 1,156 dessi. and 8 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 463 in 1858; 483 in 1859; 370 or 627 in 1905; 862 in 1911; 808 in 1914; 808 in 1918; 820 in 1919; 598 in 1926; 781 approximately in 1940; 708 in 1942, of those, 214 families without a head of household. Also see Krasnoarmeysk; Nemcy; 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 Fischno.
- Fix**, Odessa, see Köhler-Strauß-Fix.
- Fix, Köhler-Strauß-**, Odessa, see Köhler-Strauß-Fix; also see Fix, Köhler-Strauss; Köhler-Strauss-Fix; Strauß-Fix, Köhler-; Strauss-Fix, Köhler.
- Fix, Köhler-Strauss-**, Odessa, see Köhler-Strauss-Fix; also see Fix, Köhler-Strauß-; Köhler-Strauß-Fix; Strauß-Fix, Köhler-; Strauss-Fix, Köhler.
- F. J. Keller-Chutor**, Odessa, see F. J. Keller-Khutor; also see Chutor, F. J. Keller-; Keller-Chutor, F. J.; Keller-Khutor, F. J.; Khutor, F. J. Keller-.
- F. J. Keller-Khutor**, Odessa, see Glitricher Khutor; also see Chutor, F. J. Keller-; F. J. Keller-Chutor; Keller-Chutor, F. J.; Keller-Khutor, F. J.; Khutor, F. J. Keller-.
- Fjedotowskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Fyedotovskoye; also see Fedotovskoe.
- Fjedorowka**, Crimea, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.
- Fjedorowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.
- Fjedorowka**, Don, Donets'k, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.
- Fjedorowka**, Don, Donets'k, Taganrog, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.
- Fjedorowka**, Don, Donets'k, Yenakiyev, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.
- Fjedorowka**, Kazakhstan, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Kharkiv, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Luhans'k, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Mariupol', Alexandrovka, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Mariupol', Bergtal, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Mykolayiv, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Odessa, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Odessa, Kuchurgan, 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, Fedorowka-; Chutor, Fjodorowka-; Fedorovka-Khutor; Fedorowka-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorowka-; Khutor, Fyodorovka-.

Fjodorowka, Neu-, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Fjodorowka; also see Fedorovka, Neu-; Fedorowka, Neu-; Fyodorovka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorovka; Neu-Fyodorovka; Neu-Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Nowo-, Luhans'k, see Nowo-Fjodorowka; also see Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorowka, Nowo-; Fyodorovka, Novo-; Novo-Fedorovka; Novo-Fyodorovka; Nowo-Fedorowka.

Fjodorowsk-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Fyodorovsk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fedorovsk-; Chutor, Fjodorowsk-; Fedorovsk-Khutor; Fedorowsk-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorovsk-; Khutor, Fyodorovsk-.

Fjodorowski, Zaporizhzhya, see Fyodorovsky; also see Fedorovsky; Fedorowski.

Fjodorpol, Kazakhstan, see Fyodorpol; also see Fedorpol.

Flaig-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Flaig-Khutor; also see Chutor, Flaig-; Khutor, Flaig-.

Flaig-Khutor, Bessarabia, Ismail. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Also see Chutor, Flaig-; Flaig-Chutor; Khutor, Flaig-.

Flaschew, Volhynia-Poland, see Flashev.

Flashev, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Flaschew.

Fleischhauer-Chutor, Don, see Fleischhauer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fleischhauer-; Khutor, Fleischhauer-.

Fleischhauer-Khutor, Don, Donets'k, Staro-Beshovo. Southeast of Donets'k. #D 6. Founded in 1902. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Fleischhauer-; Fleischhauer-Chutor; Khutor, Fleischhauer-.

Flemmer-Chutor, Omsk, see Flemmer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Flemmer-; Khutor, Flemmer-.

Flemmer-Khutor, Omsk, Achairsk. #E 2. Population: 20 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Flemmer-; Flemmer-Chutor; Khutor, Flemmer-.

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. Wetjolka; Vetyolka, Fl. Gr.; Wetjolka, Fl. Gr. .

Fl. Gr. Wetjolka, Volga Republic, see Fl. Gr. Vetyolka; also see Vetyolka, Fl. Gr.; Wetjolka, Fl. Gr. .

Florjanow, Volhynia-Poland, see Floryanov.

Florovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zviahel. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 200 in 1904; including Marianka: 400 in 1905. Also see Florowka.

Florowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Florovka.

Floryanov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Florjanow.

Fokin, Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 25 km south of Millerovo. #F 2. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. Population: 103 in 1904; 103 in 1918.

Fominka, Omsk, Kormilovsk. #E 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 302 or 362 in 1926.

Fondi-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Fondy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fondi-; Khutor, Fondy-.

Fondukly?, Nishnije, Crimea, see Nishnije Fondukly?; also see Fondukly?, Nizhnye; Fondukly?, Nizhne; Nizhne Fondukly?; Nizhnye Fondukly?.

Fondukly?, Nizhne, Crimea, see Nizhne Fondukly?; also see Fondukly?, Nishnije; Fondukly?, Nizhnye; Nishnije Fondukly?; Nizhnye Fondukly?.

Fondukly?, Nizhnye, Crimea, see Nizhnye Fondukly?; also see Fondukly?, Nishnije; Fondukly?, Nizhne; Nishnije Fondukly?; Nizhne Fondukly?.

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, 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, Maly-; Maly-Fontan

Fontan, Maly-, 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, Weli-, Odessa, see Weli-Fontan; also see Fontan, Vely-; Vely-Fontan.

Fonthal, Odessa, see Groß-Fontal.

Francischkowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Francishkovka.

Francishkovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Francischkowka.

Francuzov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; also see Francuzow.

Francuzov, Volhynia-Poland, see Francuzov.

Francuzy, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. #D 5. No other information available.

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.

Frank-Chutor, see Frank-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frank-; Khutor, Frank-.

Franke-Chutor, Odessa; see Franke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Franke-; Khutor, Franke-.

Frank-Khutor, see Petrovka; also see Chutor, Frank-; Frank-Chutor; Khutor, Frank-.

Franke-Khutor, (also Petrovka), Odessa. Near Pervomaisk-Bug. Also see Chutor, Franke-; Franke-Chutor; Khutor, Franke-; Petrovka.

Franker-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, Kingissepp, 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 Dnipropetrovs'k. Twenty-four families were primarily weavers. Dairy kolkhoz (as of 1926.) A total of 67 families were settled in Frankfurt, Luts'k, and Porkhovo. Acreage: 140 dessi. Population: 66 in 1848; 76 in 1857; 101 in 1926. Mother colony.

Frank, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Frank.

Frankopol, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol. No other information available.

Frankovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Hoshcha; also see Frankowka.

Frankowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Frankovka.

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.

Franovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Southwest of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Franowka.

Franowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Franovka.

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; Franz-Khutor, Fischer-; Khutor, Fischer-Franz-.

Franzdorf, Volhynia-Ukraine, possibly Ushomir. #D 3. Evangelical.

Franzen, Fischer-, Odessa, see Fischer-Franzen.

Franzenheim, 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; 182 in 1926. Also see Dortkul.

Franzfeld, Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Mennonite.

Franzfeld, (also Karagoly, also Mikhailovka, also Nadlimanskoye), Odessa, Großliebental, Mariynsko(y) e. 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 1853 independent parish. 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; 1013 in 1943. Also see Karagoly; Mikhailovka; Nadlimanskoye.

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.

Franzfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Population: 108 in 1919.

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-Franz-Chutor; Franz-Chutor, Fischer-; Khutor, Fischer-Franz-.

Franzosen, (also Rossoshy), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #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, Dönhof, 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 Rossoshy.

Franztal, (also Bashtanovka, 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 856; 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, Rozhyshe. West of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Frasch, Crimea, see Dzhailav.

Fraudorf, Mariupol', Ludwigstal. No other information available.

Freiberg, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical.

Freiberg, (also Kagarlyk-Khutor, also Katarlyk), Odessa, Kuchurgan (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 Busav-Montenay, also Busul-Montanay, also Montanay), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Dzhelal. Thirty kilometers northeast of Yevpatoriya. Near the Saky mineral springs. #C 3. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 30 in 1918; 40 in 1926. Also see Busav-Montenay; Busul-Montanay; Montanay.

Freidorf, (also Falz-Fein), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded on Falz-Fein estates. Founded in 1924. Evangelical. Also see Falz-Fein.

Freidorf, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). #C 6. Evangelical. Post office: Rasdelnaya.

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 (Wiesenseite), Mariental. South of Mariental. No other information available.

Freienwald, (also Adamovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiabel. #D 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parishes: Heimtal and Zhytomyr. Population: including Lodsyanyovka: 280 in 1905. Also see Adamovka.

Freierde, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. No other information available.

Freifeld, (also Kiselyevka), Don, Donets'k, Amvrosiyvka, Staro-Beshovo. Southeast of Donets'k. #D 7. Founded in 1920. Evangelical. Population: 65 in 1941. Possibly Riebendorf daughter colony. Also see Kiselyevka.

Freifeld, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded on Falz-Fein estates. Jewish. Mennonites lived here possibly as model farmers.

Freiheit, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. No other information available.

Freiland, (also Chubovka, also Schützen-Khutor, also Shimanovka), Odessa, Petroverovsk. Catholic. Also see Chubovka; Schützen-Khutor; Shimanovka.

- Freleben**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 60 km north of Yevpatoriya. Evangelical.
- Freleben**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog), Friesendorf. Jewish. Possibly Mennonites also lived here as model farmers.
- Freleben**, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Jewish. Founded on Falz-Fein estates. Possibly Mennonites lived also here as model farmers.
- Frelikov**, Chelyabinsk, Troitsk. Evangelical. Also see Frelikow.
- Frelikow**, Chelyabinsk, see Frelikov.
- Fresenheim**, (also Frösenheim), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus, Am Trakt. #D 4. 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 Frösental), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. West of Tamborovka. #E 3. Founded in 1848/1849 by 45 families from Reinhardt. Evangelical; parish: Presental, and also Mennonite. Four parishes with 4,378 baptized members were part of the Presental 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 Frösental.
- Freudenberg**, (also Katzalabovka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko (Zebrikova.) Founded in 1927. Catholic and Evangelical. Also see Katzalabovka.
- Freudfeld**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1879. Evangelical; parish: Eigenfeld. Acreage: 12 ha. Population: 10 in 1939.
- Freudfeld**, Caucasus, see Freudental.
- Freudental**, Odessa, see Neu-Rohrbach.
- Freudental**, (also Freudentfeld, also Ostrakhovka), Caucasus, Dagestan, Tamatsa-Tyube. #I 4. Founding families from Bessarabia. Evangelical. Businesses, trade, steam mill. More than 100 farms. Population: 500 in 1926. Also see Freudentfeld; Ostrakhovka.
- Freudental**, Caucasus, Georgia, Mukhvany. #J 6. Founded in 1915. Evangelical.
- Freudental**, (also Abas-Tuman, also Abus-Tuman, also Jammertal), Caucasus, Georgia, T'bilisi, Sagarejo. Three km east of Marienfeld and Petersdorf. #K 6. Seven hundred seventy-five meters above sea level. Founded in 1842 or 1848 by South Russians and Wuerttembergers. Evangelical; parish: Marienfeld. Initially located between Akhalts'ikhe and Abas'tumani. In 1847 permission was given to be moved closer to Marienfeld. Poor location and drinking water caused a high death rate. Due to many malaria cases, it was also called Abas-Tuman or Jammertal. Acreage: 393 dessi. Approximately 110 farms in 1913; 104 in 1914; 102 in 1918. Mother colony. Also see Abas-Tuman; Abus-Tuman; Jammertal.
- Freudental**, (also Okrech), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky. Between Dzhankoy and Feodosiya. #E 3. Founded in 1849 by families from Friedental and other places. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. First Crimean village in this steppe. In 1914 a secondary school with curtailed classical curriculum for girls and with a boarding school was founded. Schools: one with grades one to four, and one with grades five to nine, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,200 dessi. and 12 houses in 1859; 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.
- Freudental**, Don, Donets'k, Alexandrovka. Evangelical.
- Freudental**, (also Logen-Khutor), Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #C 8. Founded by Berdyans'k Swabians in 1890. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. Acreage: 1,300 dessi. Population: 195 in 1918. Also see Logen-Khutor.
- Freudental**, (also Looke-Khutor, also Lukovka), Don, Taganrog. Founded approximately in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. At first leased and then purchased approximately in 1870. One of the first German villages in the area. Population: 195 in 1904. Also see Looke-Khutor; Lukovka.
- Freudental**, Mykolayiv, Gornostayovka. Approximately 40 km northeast of Berislav. #K 6. Catholic.
- Freudental**, Odessa, see Neu-Freudental.
- Freudental**, (also Beresovka-Khutor), Odessa, Berezan. Evangelical. Also see Beresovka-Khutor.
- Freudental**, (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.
- Freudental**, (also No. 12, also Yegorovka, also Yegoryevka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Sherebez. Catholic; parish: Georgsburg. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 92 in 1919; 191 in 1926. Also see No. 12; Yegorovka; Yegoryevka.
- Freudental-Chutor**, Odessa, see Freudental-Khutor; also see Chutor, Freudental-; Khutor, Freudental-.
- Freudental-Khutor**, Odessa, Ber(y)esovsk. Population: 28 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Freudental-; Freudental-Chutor; Khutor, Freudental-.

- Freudental, Klein-**, Odessa, see Klein-Freudental.
- Freudental, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Freudental.
- Frick-Chutor**, Volgograd, see Frick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frick-, Khutor, Frick-.
- Frick-Khutor**, Volgograd. Near the Archeda-Khutors. Also see Chutor, Frick-; Frick-Chutor; Khutor, Frick-.
- Fridesove**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Friedrichsdorf; also see Fridesowe.
- Fridesowe**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Fridesove.
- Friedenberg**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Southeast of Seelmann. #D 6. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Gnadentau. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, club, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 1,240 in 1897; 1,802 in 1904; 1,904 possibly in 1905; 2,298 in 1912; 1,288 in 1926.
- Friedendorf**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. #F 6. Evangelical.
- Friedenfeld**, Caucasus, Steponoye. #J 3. Founded in 1906. Evangelical. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Population: 228 in 1926.
- Friedenfeld**, Don, Rostov, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan, (Rynovka.) #F 2. Population: 103 in 1918.
- Friedenfeld**, (also Silovka, also Zillekovka, also Zillinka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Population: 164 in 1919; 318 in 1926. Also see Silovka; Zillekovka; Zillinka.
- Friedenfeld**, (also Sofievka), Slavgorod, Znamenka. Approximately 50 km west of Slavgorod. Founded in 1926 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 26 possibly in 1926. Also see Sofievka.
- Friedenfeld**, (also Berichik, also Bernchik), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southeast of Krasny Kut. #F 5. Founded in 1855. Evangelical; parish: Eckheim. In 1899 founding a hospital and hospital for incurables; cases per year: 250 hospitalized patients and 15,000 outpatients. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, orphanage, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 253 in 1857; 1,591 in 1897; 2,568 in 1905; 2,679 possibly in 1905; 2,915 in 1912; 1,813 in 1926. Also see Berichik; Bernchik.
- Friedenfeld**, (also Mestyukova, also Tersanka, also, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Salivno(y) e. Founded in 1861/1862. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Three thousand five hundred baptized members were part of the Friedenfeld parish founded in 1890 (as of 1904.) School with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,271 dessi. Population: 423 in 1904; 229 in 1914; 229 in 1918; 306 in 1919; 411 in 1926. Also see Mestyukova; Tersanka.
- Friedenfeld, Alt-**, Volga Republic, see Alt-Friedenfeld.
- Friedenfeld, Klein-**, Volga Republic, see Klein-Friedenfeld.
- Friedenfeld, Neu-**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Friedenfeld.
- Friedenheim**, (also Bilayevka), Mykolayiv, Berislav, Varvarovsk (Schwedenkolonien.) #K 6. Founded in 1927/1928. Catholic. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 740 dessi. Population: 176 approximately in 1940; 216 between 1941 and 1943; 167 in 1942; of those, 23 families without head of household. Also see Bilayevka.
- Friedenheim**, (also Belayevka), Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1926. Catholic. Population: 232 in 1941. Also see Belayevka.
- Friedenheim**, (also Vygoda-Deutsch), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels), Nikola(y)evsko(y)e. Founded on its own land in 1876 by families from Freudental, Großliebental district. Evangelical; parish: Freudental. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,363 dessi. Population: approximately 313 in 1905; 470 in 1911; 509 in 1914; 376 in 1919; 382 in 1926. Also see Vygoda-Deutsch.
- Friedenheim**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. Mennonite.
- Friedenheim**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Evangelical.
- Friedensburg**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Friedensfeld.
- Friedensburg**, (also Hartfeld, also Rakosy), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna. Near Schönau and Fischau. Founded by Volhynian families in 1928 or possibly as early as 1926. Evangelical. On 14 September 1943 emigration to the Wartheland. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Also see Hartfeld; Rakosy.
- Friedensdorf**, Caucasus. No other information available.
- Friedensdorf**, (also Lubanka, also Lubin, also Lubyanka, also Tsaregol), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. #E 6. Founded in 1872. Catholic; parish: Worms, and Evangelical. Population: 77 in 1918; 116 in 1926. Also see Lubanka; Lubin; Lubyanka; Tsaregol.
- Friedensdorf**, (also Mikhailovka), Mykolayiv, Yelanets. #F 3. Founded by Berezaners in 1830. Catholic and Evangelical; parish: possibly Christina. Acreage: 1,400 dessi. Population: 204 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Mikhailovka.
- Friedensdorf**, (also Mirnaya), Volhynia-Ukraine, Baranovka. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Schöndorf: 485 in 1905. Also see Mirnaya.
- Friedensdorf**, (also Frisovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Southeast of Zwiahel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 62 in 1904. Also see Frisovka.

- Friedensdorf**, (also Kornilovka, also Krivoy 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 Graudenz 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; 365 in 1905; 431 in 1911; 416 in 1914; 550 in 1915; 416 in 1918; 425 in 1919; 436 in 1926. Also see Kornilovka; Krivoy Numer.
- Friedensfeld**, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Shumanovka. Possibly founded in 1927/1928. Mennonite.
- Friedensfeld**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1879 or 1881. Evangelical; parishes: Sarata (as of 1905) and Eigenfeld (as of 1939). Acreage: 3,451 ha. Population: 445 in 1905; 674 in 1939.
- Friedensfeld**, (also Mamut), Crimea, Simferopol'. Approximately 10 km northwest of Simferopol'. Evangelical. Also see Mamut.
- Friedensfeld**, (also Friedensburg, also Miropol), Dnipropetrovs'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: 1,100 dessi. Population: 160 in 1911; 200 in 1914; 200 in 1918; 253 in 1919; 112 approximately in 1940; 107 in 1942; of those, 23 families without a head of household. Also see Friedensburg; Miropol.
- Friedensfeld**, (also Roshdestvenka), Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Akmolinsk. Possibly Evangelical. Initially planned as a village with Germans, Russians, and Ukrainians. Nineteen German families were left without land after the land allocation. Disputes culminated in 1896 and allegedly ended in the move of Russians and Ukrainians. Also see Roshdestvenka
- Friedensfeld**, (also Sofievka), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Volodarsk. Approximately 40 km west of Slavgorod or approximately 50 km southwest of Slavgorod. #K 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: possibly Musdy-Kul. Population: 204 people with 41 farms in 1926. Also see Sofievka.
- Friedensfeld**, Luhans'k, Rovenky. Population: 78 in 1919.
- Friedensfeld**, (also No. 3, also Mirovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also Orlow.) #J 4. Founded in 1872. Mennonite; parishes: Nikolaifeld and Orlov. Everyday language: East Prussian Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1937. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1919: no people were murdered by Makhno's gang. Died of starvation: 1 person in 1921/1922, and nine in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 31 men. In 1942, 97 families or 76 percent, without head of household. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,333 dessi. or 1,343 ha and 69 farms in 1918. Population: 361 in 1905; 268 or 278 in 1914; 418 in 1918; 418 in 1919; 412 or 417 in 1926; 633 in 1941; 492 between 1941 and 1943; 565 in 1942. Also see No. 3; Mirovka.
- Friedensfeld**, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, Nechayansk. Catholic. Population: 112 in 1914.
- Friedensfeld**, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Near Marienheim, Perekrestovo. No other information available.
- Friedensfeld**, (also Zillekova), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, (Y)evgen(y)evka. On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Founded in 1887. Evangelical. Acreage: 600 dessi. Population: 73 in 1914; 314 in 1926. Also see Zillekova.
- Friedensfeld**, Omsk, see Friedenstal.
- Friedensfeld**, (also Mirnoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka. #I 3. Founded in 1909. Mennonite. Population: 248 in 1926. Also see Mirnoye.
- Friedensfeld**, (also Lugovoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908/1909. Mennonite; parish: Schönsee (1909-1932) and Orlov-Schönsee. Kolkhoz named of Lenin. Country school. Famine victims in the winter of 1940/1941. Population: 222 in 1926; 228 people and 41 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Lugovoye.
- 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**, Omsk, Isil' Kul'. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. #C 2. Founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite.
- Friedensruh**, (also Mirnovsky, also Mirny Pokoy, also Pokoy-Khutor), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) Population: 41 in 1926; 57 people and 13 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Mirnovsky; Mirny 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.
- Friedenstal**, (also No. 13, also Mirnopolye), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1834 by 55 [or 87] families: 23 from Wuerttemberg, 10 from Prussia and Bessarabia, 22 from Poland. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Many of the original settlers moved away. In 1843, new settlers arrived from Großliebental, 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; Mirnopolye.
- Friedenstal**, (also Kantakutsova, also Khan-Tokus.), Crimea, Simferopol', Suya. Approximately 20 km northeast of Simferopol'. #D 5. Founded in 1804 or 1805 or 1806 depending on the source. on the Khan-Tokus estate. In 1805, founded by 25 families. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1819: 3 more families arrived. They all were from Wuerttemberg 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 dessi. Population: 205 in 1825; 536 in 1858; 428 in 1864; 273 in 1904; 262 in 1905; 260 in 1911; 319 in 1914; 319 in 1918; 400 in 1919; 364 in 1926. Also see Kantakutsova; Khan-Tokus.
- Friedenstal**, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Lokoty. No other information available.
- Friedenstal**, (also Schellenberg), Mykolayiv. Population: 200 in 1919. Also see Schellenberg.
- Friedenstal**, (also Krabbafutter, also Trekhgrady, also Trekhrad, also Trigrady), Odessa, Glückstal (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 Krabbafutter; Trekhgrady; Trekhrad; Trigrady.
- Friedenstal**, (also Friedensfeld, also Mirnaya Dolina, also Mirnodolino), Omsk, Sosnovka (GNR Azovo.) A few kilometers west of Omsk. #E 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Population: 404 in 1920; 403 in 1926. Also see Friedensfeld; Mirnaya Dolina; Mirnodolino.
- Friedenstal**, Orenburg. Approximately 100 km south of Orenburg. In a separate settlement near the Ilek River. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical.
- Friedenstal**, Orenburg, Orenburg. South of Orenburg. #F 5. Founded between 1890 and approximately 1895 by well-to-do farmers probably from Bessarabia and/or the Odessa district. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population 350 in 1926.
- Friedenstal**, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) With Rosental, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 81 in 1926.
- Friedenstal**, (also Friedrichstal, also Mirovka, also Svetnaya), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Salivno(y)e. Founded in 1843. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 1,723 dessi. Population: 65 in 1859; 167 in 1904; 160 in 1914; 160 in 1918; 215 in 1919; 365 in 1926. Also see Friedrichstal; Mirovka; Svetnaya.
- Friedenstal, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Friedenstal.
- Friedenstal, Neu-**, Caucasus, see Neu-Friedenstal.
- Friedenstal?, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Friedenstal?.
- Friedenstein**, (also Adzhy-Mambet, also Dzhamichy, also Yapundzha, also Yapunchy, also Mambet-Adzhy), 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 Adzhy-Mambet; Dzhamichy; Mambet-Adzhy; Yapundzha; Yapunchy.
- Friedental**, (also Mirnoye, also Neu-Friedenstal), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. Population: 400 in 1918; 3,475 in 1926. Also see Mirnoye; Neu-Friedenstal.
- Friedental**, Caucasus, Kalmykiya. Evangelical.
- Friedental**, Caucasus, Stepnoye. #G 1. Evangelical. Population: 49 in 1926.
- Friedental**, Caucasus, Stepnoye. #J 3. Founded in 1922. Evangelical. Arose again in the Soviet era. Population: 175 in 1926.
- Friedental**, Caucasus, Stepnoye. #K 3. Evangelical.
- Friedental**, Don, Donets'k, Ambrosievka, Staro-Beshovo. Southeast of Donets'k. Evangelical. Riebendorf daughter colony.
- Friedental**, (possibly also Sosnovka), 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 Sosnovka?.
- Friedental**, Kharkiv. Population: 150 in 1919.
- Friedental**, Luhans'k, Novo-Aidar, Novo-Astrakhan. Approximately 25 km northwest of Novo-Astrakhan. #C 1. Founded in 1876. Evangelical; parish: Kharkiv. Acreage: 1,504 dessi. Population: 181 in 1914; 181 in 1918.
- Friedental**, Petersburg, Pushkin. #D 2. Founded in 1819 by families from the Duchy of Berg. Evangelical. Population: 52 in 1848; 111 in 1857; 111 in 1926. Mother colony.

- Friedental**, (also No. 85, also Baslavina, also Boslavino), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) Approximately 50 km east of Slavgorod. #I 3. Founded in 1909. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 507 in 1926; 174 or 170, or were all Germans with 46 farms in 1980; 192 or 188, or were all German with 55 farms in 1987. Also see No. 85; Baslavina; Boslavino.
- Friedental**, Tomsk, Semipalatinsk. Evangelical; parish: Tomsk-Barnaul. Population: 100 approximately in 1905.
- Friedental**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. No other information available.
- Friedental**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. South of Gmelinka. Evangelical. Population: 132 in 1926.
- 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 Mirnoye), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 411 in 1904. Also see Dombrovo-Friedental; Mirnaya-Dombrovo; Mirnoye.
- Friedental, Dombrovo-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dombrovo-Friedental; also see Dombrowo-Friedental; Friedental, Dombrowo-.
- Friedental, Dombrowo-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dombrovo-Friedental; also see Dombrovo-Friedental; Friedental, Dombrowo-.
- 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 Oleksandriya. 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, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. Also see Bodamer-Khutor.
- Friedrichsfeld**, (also Ipatov, also possibly Solotarevka), Caucasus, 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 1905; 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 Tissen-Khutor, possibly also Tizen-Khutor, 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?; Tissen-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. Southeast of Kisielin. Evangelical. Still existed in 1927.
- Friedrichstal**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. Near Bronislavovka. No other information available.
- Friedrichstal**, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedenstal.
- Friedrichstal**, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Novo-Nikola(y) evka. Population: 203 in 1825; 107 in 1859; 122 in 1860; 148 in 1919.
- 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, Ivankov, Radomyshl'. Isolated village southeast of Zhytomyr. #F 6. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 44 in 1904. Also see Ossikovo-Khutor.
- Friedrikhovka**, (also Frydrykhovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Southwest of Rozhyshe. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Friedrichowka; Frydrykhovka.
- Friesenau**, (also Friesenhof, also Friesenov, also Perfilyevka), 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 Friesenhof; Friesenov; Perfilyevka.
- 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 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-.
- Friesenov**, Kazakhstan, see Friesenau; also see Friesenow.
- Friesenow**, Kazakhstan, see Friesenov.
- Friesental**, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk. Approximately 50 km northeast of Semipalatinsk. #G 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Population: 300 in 1926.
- Frigesfalva**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Frigyesfalva; also see Frigyesfalwa.
- Frigyesfalva**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Friedrichsdorf; also see Frigesfalva; Frigyesfalwa.
- Frigyesfalva**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Frigyesfalva; also see Frigesfalwa.
- Frische Quelle**, Odessa, see Kosharka; also see Quelle, Frische.
- Frisovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Friedensdorf; also see Frisowka.
- Frisowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Frisovka.
- Friß-Chutor**, Omsk, see Friß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Friß-; Chutor, Friss-; Friss-Chutor.
- Friss-Chutor**, Omsk, see Friss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Friß-; Chutor, Friss-; Friß-Chutor.
- Friß-Khutor**, (possibly also Fritz-Khutor), Omsk. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Also see Chutor, Friß-; Chutor, Friss-; Friss-Khutor; Fritz-Khutor; Khutor, Friß-; Khutor, Friss-.
- Friss-Khutor**, Omsk, see Friß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Friß-; Chutor, Friss-; Friß-Chutor; Friss-Chutor; Khutor, Friß-; Khutor, Friss-.
- Fritz-Chutor?**, Omsk, see Fritz-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Fritz-; Khutor?, Fritz-.
- Fritzen-Chutor**, Volga Republic, see Fritzen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fritzen-; Khutor, Fritzen-.
- Fritzendorf**, (possibly also Fedorovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Between Unterdorf and Rosenberg. Also see Fedorovka?.
- Fritzen-Khutor**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Population: 87 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Fritzen-; Fritzen-Chutor; Khutor, Fritzen-.
- Fritz Heckert, GNR**, Mykolayiv, see GNR Fritz Heckert, also see Heckert, Fritz, GNR.
- Fritz-Khutor?**, Omsk, see Friß-Khutor; also see Chutor?, Fritz-; Fritz-Chutor?; Khutor?, Fritz-.
- Fröhliche Kolonie**, (also Patkanovo, also Vessiolyy Oselok), Petersburg, Petersburg-Oktyabrskaya. Southeast of Petersburg. #D 2. Founded in 1880 by Neu-Saratovka families. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Population: 150 in 1904; 250 and 24 farms in 1926. Also see Kolonie, Fröhliche; Patkanovo; Vessiolyy Oselok.
- Fromandirovka**, Luhans'k, Ivanovka, Slavyanoserbsk. Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Population: 60 in 1905; 150 in 1919. Also see Fromandirovka.
- Fromandirovka**, Luhans'k, see Fromandirovka.
- Fröse**, Don, Donets'k, Ilovaysko(y)e. Founded in 1878. Catholic; parish: Grüntal. Acreage: 1,305 dessi. in 1911. Population: 210 in 1912.
- Frösen-Chutor**, Mariupol', see Frösen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frösen-; Khutor, Frösen-.
- Frösenheim**, Volga Republic, see Fresenheim.

- Frösen-Khutor**, Mariupol'. Catholic; parishes: Mariupol', later Yenakiyeve. Also see Chutor, Frösen-; Frösen-Chutor; Khutor, Frösen-.
- Frösental**, Volga Republic, see Presental.
- Frühling**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. South of Mariental. No other information available.
- Frumuschika**, Bessarabia, see Frumushika.
- Frumushika**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Eigenfeld. Romanian village with German residents. Also see Frumuschika.
- Frydrychowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Frydrykhovka.
- Frydrykhovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Friedrikhovka; also see Frydrychowka.
- F, Scholl Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl F. Chutor; also see Chutor, Scholl F.; F, Scholl Khutor; Khutor, Scholl F.; Scholl F. Khutor.
- F, Scholl Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl F. Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl F.; Khutor, Scholl F.; Scholl F. Chutor.
- Fuchs**, Omsk, Moskalenky. #C 2. Mennonite. Population: 105 in 1926.
- Fuchs**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Lysanderhöf. No other information available.
- Fuchs-Chutor**, Bessarabia, see Fuchs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fuchs-; Khutor, Fuchs-.
- Fuchs-Chutor**, Don, see Fuchs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fuchs-; Khutor, Fuchs-.
- Fuchs-Khutor**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. Also see Chutor, Fuchs; Fuchs-Chutor; Khutor, Fuchs-.
- Fuchs-Khutor**, (also Balabanka), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1912. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 108 ha. Population: 4 in 1939. Also see Balabanka; Chutor, Fuchs-; Fuchs-Chutor; Khutor, Fuchs-.
- Fuchs-Khutor**, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', Grunau. Between Grunau and Mariupol'. #B 8. Evangelical. Acreage: 60 dessi. Population: 15 in 1918. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Fuchs-; Fuchs-Chutor; Khutor, Fuchs-.
- Fuhrmann**, (also Furmannsky, also Wolf-Khutor), Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Trudovaya. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. #D 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical and Catholic. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 175 in 1926. Also see Furmannsky; Wolf-Khutor.
- Fuhrmann**, (also Wolf-Khutor), Omsk. A few kilometers west of Omsk. #E 1. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Population: 313 in 1926. Also see Wolf-Khutor.
- Fudukly**, (also possibly Nizhnye Fondukly), Crimea, Simferopol', Suya. Approximately 20 km northeast of Simferopol'. #D 4. Founded in 1810. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Acreage: 350 dessi. Population: 84 in 1926. Also see Nizhnye Fondukly?.
- Fundu-Saratsika**, (also Tsaratsika) Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1892. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. Acreage: 215 ha. Population: 140 in 1939. Also see Fundu-Sarazika; Saratsika, Fundu-; Sarazika, Fundu-; Tsaratsika.
- Fundu-Sarazika**, Bessarabia, see Fundu-Saratsika; also see Saratsika, Fundu-; Sarazika, Fundu-; Zarazika.
- Furmannskij**, Kazakhstan, see Furmannsky.
- Furmannsky**, Kazakhstan, see Fuhrmann; also see Furmannskij.
- Fürstenuau**, (also Dolinka, also Farshnav, also Farshuan), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1806 by 12 and in 1810 by 21 families from the Danzig, Elbing, Marienburg and Tiegenhof 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 Dolinka; Farshnav; Farshuan.
- 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 Lelevy and Sakhov: 279 in 1904. Also see Lesnaya; Lessnaya; Siver.
- Fürstefeld**, (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.
- Fürstefeld**, (also No. 7, also Knyazevka), 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; Knyazevka.
- Fürstefeld I**, (also Cneazevca I), Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1895. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. Acreage: 385 ha. Population: 358 in 1939. Also see Cneazevca I.

- Fürstenfeld II**, (also Cneazevca II), Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1911. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. Acreage: 2,534 ha. Population: 479 in 1939. Also see Cneazevca II.
- Fürstenhof**, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk. A few kilometers north of Pyatigorsk. No other information available.
- Fürstenort**, (also Fürstental), Caucasus, Pyatigorsk. #G 3. Founded in 1889. Evangelical. Acreage: 525 dessi.. Population: 282 in 1918. Also see Fürstental.
- 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, Podberezje; also see Fusow.
- Fusow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Fusov.
- Futor**, (possibly also Tutor), Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Dubrovitsiya; also see Tutor?.
- Futor Berestovets’**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’. Southwest of Kostopil’. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Berestovets’, Futor; Berestowiec, Futor; Futor Berestowiec.
- Futor Berestowiec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Futor Berestovets’; also see Berestovets’, Futor; Berestowiec, Futor.
- Fyodotovskoye**, Kazakhstan, see Fyodotovka; also see Fedotovskoe; Fjedotowskoje.
- Fyodorovka**, Crimea, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Don, Donets’k, Taganrog, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Don, Donets’k, Yenakiyev, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Kharkiv, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Luhans’k, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Mariupol’, Alexandrovskaya, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Mariupol’, Bergtal, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Mykolayiv, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan district, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Omsk, Isil’ Kul’, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Omsk, Moskalenky, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Orenburg, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Starobelsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka.
- Fyodorovka-Khutor**, Luhans’k, see Fedorovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fedorowka-; Chutor, Fjodorowka-; Fedorowka-Chutor; Fjodorowka-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorovka-; Khutor, Fyodorovka-.
- Fyodorovka, Neu-**, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka, Neu-; Fedorowka, Neu-; Fjodorowka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorovka; Neu-Fedorowka; Neu-Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Novo-, Luhans'k, see Novo-Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorowka, Nowo-; Fjodorowka, Nowo-; Novo-Fedorovka; Nowo-Fedorowka; Nowo-Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovsk-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 20 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Fedorowsk-; Chutor, Fjodorowsk-; Fedorovsk-Khutor; Fedorowsk-Khutor; Fjodorowsk-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorovsk-; Khutor, Fyodorovsk-.

Fyodorovsky, Zaporizhzhya, see Burlatsky-Khutor; also see Fedorovsky; Fedorowski; Fjodorowski.

Fyodorpol, (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 Fedorpol; Fjodorpol; Fedropol.

Fyodotovka, (also Fyodotovskoye, possibly also Fedorovka, also Kogaly), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. #J 4. Population: 271 in 1926. Also see Fedorovka; Fyodotovskoye; Kogaly.

G

Gaberovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiahel. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 200 in 1904. Also see Gaberowka.

Gaberowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Gaberovka.

Gachajewski, Caucasus, see Gakhayevsky; also see Gakhaevsky.

Gadirim, (also Gedrimovka), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Population: 11 in 1926. Also see Gedrimovka.

Gadjutschaja, Mykolayiv, see Gadyuchaya.

Gadyuchaya, Mykolayiv, see Schlangendorf; also see Gadjutschaja.

Gaeckle-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Gaeckle-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gaeckle-; Khutor, Gaeckle-.

Gaeckle-Khutor, (also Trupcha), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. Also see Chutor, Gaeckle-; Gaeckle-Chutor; Khutor, Gaeckle-; Trupcha.

Gaj, Volhynia-Poland, see Gay.

Gaj, Weselyj-, Zaporizhzhya, see Weselyj-Gaj; also see Gay, Veselyy; Veselyy-Gay.

Gakhaevsky, Caucasus, see Gakhayevsky; also see Gachajewski.

Gakhayevsky, Caucasus, Salsky-Proletarsk. Population: 262 in 1926. Also see Gachajewski; Gakhaevsky.

Galinkovsky-Khutor, (also Galinovsky), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. Approximately 70 km north of Pavlodar. Possibly Mennonite. #J 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Population: 117 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Galinkowski-; Galinovsky; Galinkowski-Chutor; Khutor, Galinkovsky-.

Galinkowski-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Galinkovsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Galinkowski-; Khutor, Galinkovsky-.

Galinovsky, Kazakhstan see Galinkovsky-Khutor; also see Galinowskij.

Galinowskij, Kazakhstan see Galinovsky.

Galka, (also Kalka, also Meierhöfer, also Ust-Kulalinka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #C 7. Founded on 19 August 1764 by 43 families consisting of 84 males and 73 females mainly from Hesse and the upper Rhine area. Evangelical; parish: Galka. In 1890 founding of a Baptist parish with HaUzmann as preacher. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 240 in 1772; 2,004 in 1857; 1,915 in 1897; 3,157 approximately in 1905; 3,313 possibly in 1905; 3,548 in 1912; 2,061 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Kalka; Meierhöfer; Ust-Kulalinka.

Galka, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Galka.

Galker-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Galker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Galker-; Khutor, Galker-.

Galker-Khutor, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Also see Chutor, Galker-; Galker-Chutor; Khutor, Galker-.

Galstei, Jarmy, Kazakhstan, see Jarmy Gastei; also see Galstey, Yarmy; Yarmy Galstey.

Galstey, Yarmy, Kazakhstan, see Yarmy Galstey; also see Galstei, Jarmy; Jarmy Gastei.

Galy, Volhynia-Poland, see Hale.

Galyschewo, Bashkortostan, see Galyshevo.

Galyshevo, Bashkortostan, see Golishevo; also see Galyschewo.

Gammalsvenskby, Mykolayiv, see Alt-Schwedendorf.

Gammer, (possibly also Hammer), Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 31 in 1926. Also see Hammer?.

Gang, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt-Unterwalden. No other information available.

Gardegai-Chutor, Odessa, see Gardegay-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gardegai-; Khutor, Gardegay-.

Gardegay-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Gardegai-; Gardegai-Chutor; Khutor, Gardegay-.

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, Odessa, see Gartogey.

Gartogey, Odessa, 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.
- Gattung**, (also Stepanovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #H 3. Catholic. Population: 134 in 1926. Also see Stepanovka.
- Gaucheshty**, Bessarabia. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Small market town with German leased settlement without a name. Population: 57 in 1904. See Gautscheschty.
- Gauf**, Omsk, see Hauff-Khutor.
- Gautscheschty**, Bessarabia, see Gaucheshty.
- Gavrilovka**, Soviet Union. Estate bought from Friedrich Fein, where allegedly sheep, cattle or horses were bred. Also see Gawrilowka.
- Gawrilowka**, Soviet Union, see Gavrilovka.
- Gay**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Wielick. Southeast of Kovel'. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Gaj.
- Gay, Veselyy-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Veselyy-Gay; also see Gaj, Weselyj-; Weselyj-Gaj.
- Gdantsovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k possibly Kryvyy Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog.) Catholic; parish: Danilovka. Also see Gdanzovka; Gdanzowka.
- Gdanzovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Gdantsovka; also see Gdanzowka.
- Gdanzowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Gdantsovka; also see Gdanzovka.
- Gedrimovka**, Odessa, see Gadirim; also see Gedrimowka.
- Gedrimowka**, Odessa, see Gedrimovka.
- Geibel**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #H 3. No other information available.
- Geiersgarten**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt-Unterwalden. No other information available.
- Gemeindegut, Orlovskoer**, Volga Republic, see Orlovskoer Gemeindegut; also see Gemeindegut, Orlovskoyer; Gemeindegut, Orlovskoer; Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut; Orlovskoer Gemeindegut.
- Gemeindegut, Orlovskoyer**, Volga Republic, see Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut; also see Gemeindegut, Orlovskoer; Gemeindegut, Orlovskoer; Orlovskoer Gemeindegut; Orlovskoer Gemeindegut.
- Gemeindegut, Orlovskoer**, Volga Republic, see Orlovskoer Gemeindegut; also see Gemeindegut, Orlovskoer; Gemeindegut, Orlovskoyer; Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut; Orlovskoer Gemeindegut.
- Gemeindegut, Orlovskoer**, Volga Republic, see Orlovskoer Gemeindegut; also see Gemeindegut, Orlovskoer; Gemeindegut, Orlovskoyer; Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut; Orlovskoer Gemeindegut.
- Gemeindegut I, Züricher**, Volga Republic, see Züricher Gemeindegut I.
- Gemeindegut II, Züricher**, Volga Republic, see Züricher Gemeindegut II.
- Genichowo**, Kazakhstan, see Genikhovo.
- Genikhovo**, Kazakhstan, see Kennikovo; also see Genichowo.
- Georgental**, (also Sekretarka), Odessa, Kuchurgan, (GNR Friedrich Engels), Mannheim. Founded in 1857/1858. Catholic. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,755 dessi. Population: 368 in 1905; 378 or 392 in 1914; 302 in 1919; 368 in 1926. Also see Sekretarka.
- Georgevka**, Odessa, see Georgyevka; also see Georgijewka.
- Georgevka**, Volga Republic, see Georgyevka; also see Georgijewka.
- Georgevskoe**, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgjewskoje.
- Georgevskoe**, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgjewskoje.
- Georgijewka**, Odessa, see Georgyevka; also see Georgevka.
- Georgijewka**, Volga Republic, see Georgyevka; also see Georgevka.
- Georgjewskoje**, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgevskoe.
- Georgjewskoje**, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgevskoe.
- Georgsburg**, (also No. 9, also Dudnikovo, possibly also Zhrebets), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y) evka, Shrebets. 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; Zhrebets?.

- Georgsfeld**, (also Chinarly; also Georgyevskoye, also Leninfeld, also Leninkent, also Lenino), Caucasus, Azerbaijan (Shamkhor), Georgsfeld. Eight verst south of the Shamkhor train station. #I 7. 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. Viniculture and lush gardens; also a community butcher, bakery, distillery, and a community tea house (as of 1913.) In 1906, founding of the cooperative "Hoffnung," [Hope] which started a winery in 1907, and in 1910 a factory for vodka rectification. Part of the winery kolkhoz by the name of Konkordia. Child day care learning center, school with grades one to four, club (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,422 dessi. Population: 500 in 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; Leninfeld; Leninkent; Lenino.
- Georgspol**, Dnipropetrovs'k. No other information available.
- Georgstal**, Caucasus, Georgia, T'bilisi, Dushety-Mukhrany. Thirty-two km from T'bilisi. #J 6. Founded in 1910 by resettlers from Bessarabia. Evangelical. Mainly viniculture. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 250 in 1926.
- Georgstal**, (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.
- Georgstal**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol'. Founded in 1871. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld, and possibly Catholic. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 134 in 1904; 205 in 1919; 207 in 1926.
- Georgstal**, (also No. 1, also Großfürstenland), Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol' (Fürstenland), V. Rogachik, possibly Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Approximately 50 km southwest of Nikopol'. Founded in 1864. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Acreage: 1,519 dessi. Population: 345 in 1914; 345 in 1918; 268 in 1919. One of the first three daughter colonies of settlers from the Khortitza district. Also see No. 1; Großfürstenland.
- Georgstal**, (also Novo-Mikhailovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Catholic. Also see Novo-Mikhailovka
- Georgstal**, (also No. 1, also Nikolaipol), 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; Nikolaipol.
- Georgstal**, (also Bereznegovatoye, also Bereznevatoye, also Nikolaipol), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Znamenovsko(y)e. Founded in 1892. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Acreage: 1,167 dessi. Population: 75 in 1905; 140 in 1914; 145 in 1918; 155 in 1919; 202 in 1926. See Bereznegovatoye; Bereznevatoye; Nikolaipol.
- Georgswalden**, Kaliningrad district, see Otradnoye.
- Georgyevka**, Volga Republic, see Glarus; also see Georgevka; Georgijewka.
- Georgyevka**, Odessa, see Mariental; also see Georgevka; Georgijewka.
- Georgyevskoye**, Caucasus, see Georgsfeld; also see Georgevskoe; Georgjewskoje.
- 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 Georgevskoe; Georgjewskoje.
- Geraldovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Haraldovka; also see Geraldowka.
- Geraldowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Geraldovka.
- Gerasimovka**, Omsk, Sosnovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 65 in 1926. Also see Gerasimowka.
- Gerasimowka**, Omsk, see Gerasimovka.
- Gerassimenko-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Gerassimenko-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerassimenko-; Khutor, Gerassimenko-.
- Gerassimenko-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-.
- Gerassimovskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Gerassimovskoye; also see Gerassimowskoje.
- Gerassimovskoye**, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Proletarskaya. Southwest of Ust-Kamenogorsk. #G 3. Population: 150 in 1926. Also see Gerassimovskoe; Gerassimowskoje.
- Gerassimowskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Gerassimovskoye; also see Gerassimovskoe.
- 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 Smudovo), Dnipropetrovs'k. Northwest of Zaporizhzhya. #D 5. Founded in 1861. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 238 in 1918; 183 in 1919. Also see Smudovo.

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 Khortitza mother colonies as a village on leased land with 25, then 21 farms of 40 dessi. each. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. The village was destroyed in 1919. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 130 in 1860; 180 in 1905; 230 in 1911; 238 in 1914; 230 in 1918; 126 Mennonites in 1926. Also see Grigoryevka.

Gerhardstal, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1893. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,016 dessi.. Population: 126 in 1918.

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, Mariupol', see Gerke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerke-; Khutor, Gerke-.

Gerke-Khutor, Don, Donets'k. #D 7. Catholic; parish: Grüntal. Ceased to exist after 1918. Population: 60 in 1941. Also see Chutor, Gerke-; Gerke-Chutor; Khutor, Gerke-.

Gerke-Khutor, Mariupol'. Catholic; parishes: Yenaki(y) eve and Mariupol'. Also see Chutor, Gerke-; Gerke-Chutor; Khutor, Gerke-.

Gerling-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Gerling-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerling-; Khutor, Gerling-.

Gerling-Khutor, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1907. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 153 ha. Population: 5 in 1939. Also see Chutor, Gerling-; Gerling-Chutor; Khutor, Gerling-.

Germanskij, Nowo-, Caucasus, see Nowo-Germanskij; also see Germansky, Novo-; Novo-Germansky.

Germansky, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Germansky; also see Germanskij, Nowo-; Nowo-Germanskij.

Germantsy, Odessa, see Straßefeld; also see Germanzy.

Germanzy, Odessa, see Germantsy.

Germin-Chutor?, Mariupol', see Germin-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Germin-; Khutor?, Germin-.

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

Germin-Khutor?, Mariupol', see Yermin; 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, (also Gernfeld-Byten, also Kirmachy, also Kirmanchy), Crimea, Simferopol', Tabuldy. Approximately 35 km north of Simferopol'. #D 4. Founded in 1820. Catholic; parish: Rosental, also Evangelical. Acreage: 1,883 dessi. Population: 153 in 1911; 153 in 1914; 153 in 1918. See also Gernfeld-Byten; Kirmachy; Kirmanchy.

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-.

Getmantzi, see Srassefeld; Ekmantz

Gieck-Chutor, Odessa, see Gieck-Chutor; 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-; Nowo-Ginka.

Ginka, Nowo-, Caucasus, see Nowo-Ginka; also see Ginka, Novo-; Novo-Ginka.

Ginzburgdorf, (also Kurudyky; 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 Kurudyky; Kurudschika.

Girovka, Mykolayiv, see Hoffnuystal; also see Girovka.

Girovka, Mykolayiv, see Girovka.

Glafirovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Glafirovka; also see Alt-Glafirowka; Glafirowka, Alt-.

Glafirovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Glafirovka; also see Glafirowka, Neu-; Neu-Glafirowka.

Glafirovka, Novaya-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya-Glafirovka; also see Glafirowka, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Glafirowka.

Glafirowka, Alt-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Glafirowka; also see Alt-Glafirovka; Glafirovka, Alt-.

Glafirowka, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Glafirowka; also see Glafirovka, Neu-; Neu-Glafirovka-.

Glafirowka, Nowaja-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nowaja-Glafirowka; 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 Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Bangert. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 176 in 1772; 1,065 in 1857; 1,899 in 1897; 2,898 in 1905; 2,903 possibly in 1905; 3,036 in 1912; with Solyanka, 1,500 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Biberstein; Georgyevka.
- Glebochica**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Glebotschica.
- Glebotschica**, Volhynia-Poland, see Glebochica.
- Glebochitz**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Population: 54 in 1904. Also see Glembotschitz.
- Glembotschitz**, Volhynia-Poland, see Glebochitz.
- Gliboko**, Kharkiv, see Katharinenfeld.
- Gliboko**, (possibly also Glubokaya, also Katherinenfeld), Yekaterinoslav, Rudenovka. Founded in 1889. Evangelical. Acreage: 650 dessi. Population: 100 in 1914. Also see Glubokaya?; Katherinenfeld.
- Glinche**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe, see Glinshche I; also see Glintsche.
- Glinche**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe, see Glinshche II; also see Glintsche.
- Glinche**, (also Hlinche), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Glintsche; Hlinche.
- Glinianki**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Krupietz. No other information available.
- Glinischtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Glinishche.
- Glinishche**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. #D 5. Also see Glinischtsche.
- Glinjanaja**, Odessa, see Glinyanaya.
- 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 Glinoye; also see Glinoje.
- Glinoje**, Odessa, see Glinoye; also see Glinoe.
- Glinoye**, Odessa, see Glückstal; see Glinoe; Glinoje.
- Glinschtsche I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Glinshche I.
- Glinschtsche II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Glinshche II.
- Glinshche I**, (also Glinche), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Southwest of Rozhyshe. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. German private school (as of 1935.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 45 families with 63 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Glinche; Glinschtsche I.
- Glinshche II**, (also Glinche), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Southwest of Rozhyshe. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Glinche; Glinschtsche II.
- Glink**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.
- Glintsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Glinche.
- Glinyanaya**, Mykolayiv, see Karlovka; also see Glinjanaja.
- Glitzricher-Chutor**, Odessa, see Glitzricher-Khutor; also see Chutor, Glitzricher-; Khutor, Glitzricher-.
- Glitzricher-Khutor**, (also F. J. Keller-Khutor, also Perepletovka, also Perpletovka), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Founded in 1923. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Glitzricher-; F. J. Keller-Khutor; Glitzricher-Chutor; Khutor, Glitzricher-; Perepletovka; Perpletovka.
- 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.
- Glyupaski**, 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 Glubokaya.
- Glubokaja?**, Yekaterinoslav, see Glubokaya?.
- Glubokaya**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Tiefenbrunn; also see Glubokaja.
- Glubokaya?**, Yekaterinoslav, see Gliboko; also see Glubokaja?.
- Gluchow**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Glukhov.
- Gluchy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Glukhy.
- Glückstal**, (also Valea Noroculuy), Bessarabia, Soroka. Founded in 1929. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Acreage: 1,299 ha. Population: 212 in 1939. Also see Valea Noroculuy.
- Glückstal**, (also Glinnaya, also Glinoye), Odessa, Glückstal. Founded in 1808/1809 by families from Wuerttemberg (67), Hungary (27), Alsace (10), Baden (9), Palatinate (3), Saxony (3), Hesse (2), Prussia (2), Austrian Galicia (1), Italy (1). Note: Earliest families arrived 1804-1805, but were settled first in Grigoriopol.] Evangelical; parish: Glückstal. In 1818 some families moved to the Caucasus, and in 1815 and 1830-1840s, to Bessarabia. In 1847: 23 farm holders started up a cheese factory. Acreage: 7,035 dessi. and 259 houses in 1859 or 11,012 dessi.. Population: 618 in 1809; 960 in 1825; 125 founding families in 1848; 1,875 in 1858; 2,143 or 2,052 in 1905; 1,821 in 1910; 1,832 or 1,850 in 1914; 1,850 in 1919. Also see Glinnaya; Glinoye.
- 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 Philonsdorf; also see Gluchow.
Glukhy, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Krymno; also see Gluchy.
Gluscha, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Gluscha; also see Gluscha, Gross-; Glusha, Groß-; Glusha, Gross-; Groß-Glusha; Gross-Gluscha; Gross-Glusha.
Gluscha, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Gluscha; also see Gluscha, Groß-; Glusha, Groß-; Glusha, Gross-; Groß-Gluscha; Groß-Glusha; Gross-Glusha.
Gluscha, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Gluscha; also see Glusha, Klein-; Klein-Glusha.
Glusha, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Glusha; also see Gluscha, Groß-; Gluscha, Gross-; Glusha, Gross-; Groß-Gluscha; Gross-Gluscha; Gross-Glusha.
Glusha, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Glusha; also see Gluscha, Groß-; Gluscha, Gross-; Glusha, Groß-; Groß-Gluscha; Groß-Glusha; Gross-Gluscha.
Glusha, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Glusha; also see Gluscha, Klein-; Klein-Gluscha.
Glyadensky No. 1, Slavgorod, see Lichtfelde; also see Gljadenskij Nr. 1.
Glyadensky No. 2, Slavgorod, see Ebenfeld; also see Gljadenskij Nr. 2.
Glyadensky No. 3, Slavgorod, see Ivanovka; also see Gljadenskij Nr. 3.
Glyadensky No. 4, Slavgorod, see Sluchanoye; also see Gljadenskij Nr. 4.
Glyadensky No. 5, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. Approximately 100 km east of Slavgorod. #M 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1907. Mennonite; parish: Glyaden. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Population: 137 in 1926. Ceased to exist. Also see Gljadenskij Nr. 5.
Glyupasky, Don, see Hohenfeld; also see Glijupaski.
Gmelinka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. #E 7. Evangelical. Population: 180 in 1926.
Gnadau, (also Dolinovka), Caucasus, Krasnodar, Medvedovskaya. A few kilometers north of Krasnodar. #C 2. Founded in 1871. Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar. Acreage: 875 dessi. Population: 435 in 1905; 475 in 1918; 573 in 1926. Also see Dolinovka.
Gnadenberg, (also Gnadenburg), Caucasus, Abkhazia, Sokhumi. #F 4. 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 Gnadenburg.
Gnadenberg, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk. Approximately 100 km west of Grozny. No other information available.
Gnadenburg, Caucasus, see Gnadenberg.

Gnadenburg, Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya. #J 4. 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 Korntal near Stuttgart, Germany. Acreage: 4,300 dessi. Population: 69 families in 1890; 620 in 1918; 900 in 1926.
Gnadendamm, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. No other information available.
Gnadendorf, (also Nikolayevka), Krasnoyarsk, Minusinsk. Approximately 70 km northeast of Abakan on the Yenisey River. #J 2. 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 Lysanderhöh. #E 4. Founded in 1859. Evangelical; parish: Weizenfeld. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural association, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 1,464 in 1897; 1,872 in 1905; 2,265 in 1912; 1,508 in 1926.
Gnadendorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. East of Lysanderhöh. Evangelical. Presumably, daughter colony of the Gnadenendorf to the north.
Gnadendorf, (also Nikolayevka), Yeniseysk, Saybar area. Founded in 1908 by impecunious families from the Samara, Saratov, Volhynia, Courland *gouvernements*, and other locations. One family from the Kuban area had 200 Rubels. In 1914 Gnadenendorf was renamed Nikolayevka. Population: 134 German families of 404 residents in 1915. Also see Nikolayevka.
Gnadendorf, Neu-, Volga Republic, also see Neu-Gnadendorf.
Gnadenfeld, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Uzman. Approximately 50 km south of Blagoveshchensk 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: Klöstitz (as of 1904) and Eigenfeld (as of 1939.) Acreage: 3,696 ha. Population: 610 in 1904; 735 in 1939.

Gnadenfeld, (also Gnadental), Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya, Prokhladnyy, Kurskoy. Southwest of Prokhladnyy. #H 4. Possibly founded in 1910 or possibly between 1922 and 1927. Evangelical. Population: 120 in 1926. Possibly daughter colony of Alexanderdorf (Gnadental near Prokhladnyy on the Baksan River.) Also see Gnadental.

Gnadenfeld, (possibly also Eben-Ezer), Caucasus, Stepnoye. Approximately 100 km east of Pyatigorsk. #J 3. Founded in 1910. Evangelical. Eben-Ezer is probably the name of a neighboring village. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 190 in 1926. Also see Eben-Ezer?.

Gnadenfeld, Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 25 km south of Millerovo. #F 2. Possibly founded in 1883. Catholic.

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: Ostheim, and possibly Evangelical; parish: Grüntal. 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 Vladimirovka), Kyrgyzstan, Talas (Orlovo.) In the far northwest 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: 121 in 1926. Also see Vladimirovka.

Gnadenfeld, (also No. 12, also Blagodatnoye), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also Orlow.) #J 4. Founded in 1876/1877. Mennonite; parishes: Tiege and Orlov. Everyday language: High German. Language in schools: German until 1938. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1919: 12 people were murdered by Makhno's gang. Died of starvation: no people in 1921/22 or 1932/33. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 8 men. In 1941/1942

extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 930 dessi. or 1,014 ha in 1918, or 1,014 ha in the cooperative with 36 farms. Population: 159 in 1905; 171 in 1911; 152 or 175 in 1914; 152 in 1918; 166 in 1919; 171 in 1926; 163 in 1941; 25 families or 50 percent, of 160 without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 12; Blagodatnoye.

Gnadenfeld, (also Naitovo, also Neikovka, also Neugeweh, also Neuhof), Odessa, Berezan district (Petroverovsk), Demidovo. Founded on its own land in 1857 by families from the Großliebental district. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,000 dessi. Population: 340 in 1904; 470 in 1905; 560 in 1911; 360 or 590 in 1914; 599 in 1919; 724 in 1926. Also see Naitovo; Neikovka; Neugeweh; Neuhof.

Gnadenfeld, (also possibly Mirnoye, 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 Mirnoye?; 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 Brenkenhofswalde and Franztal and later possibly the third village, Neudessau. In 1833 they sold their farms because of restrictions by the state. As an exit permit was good for 40 families, some Evangelical families, Klatt, Lange, and Lenzmann, who had become Mennonites, joined. In 1860 a split of German Russian Mennonites into *Kleine Gemeinde* and Brethren and in 1863 into 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, 200 Volhynians, and

56 Russians and Ukrainians. Prep school with seven grades, which prepared students for entering the labor market (*Arbeitsschule*), secondary agricultural college, outpatient clinic, engine-powered mill, etc. (year unknown), two cooperatives and/or cooperative stores, two agricultural cooperative kolkhozes, school with grades one to seven, agricultural college (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,729 dessi. and 84 houses in 1859, or 1,900 dessi. or 3,046 dessi., or 40 farms on 2,660 dessi. and 26 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 581 or 76 families on 40 farms in 1855; 581 in 1856; 621 in 1858; 621 in 1859; 667 in 1860; 691 in 1864; 842 in 1905; 832 in 1911; 790 in 1914; 925 in 1915; 790 in 1918; 813 in 1919; 568 or 586 or 671 in 1926; 820 in 1941. Also see Bogdanovka; Cheterekhryadnyy Numer; Kantov.

Gnadenflur, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 3. Founded in 1850 or 1854. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. In 1904 four parishes with 5,350 baptized members were part of the Gnadenflur parish founded in 1861. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room, library, community center (as of 1926.) Birthplace of writer Woldemar Spaar (1923-?). Population: 647 in 1897; 929 in 1904; 951 possibly in 1905; 1,091 in 1912; 877 in 1926. Mother colony.

Gnadenheim, (also Semsotka), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1909. Evangelical; parish: Klöstiz. Acreage: 202 ha. Population: 49 in 1939. Also see Semsotka.

Gnadenheim, (also Redkaya Dubrava), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908. Mennonite; parishes: Kleefeld (1909-1932) and Shumanovka-Kleefeld. Kolkhoz named Karl Marx. Country school. Population: 270 in 1926; 261 people and 46 farms possibly in 1928; 1,334 people and 367 farms in 1980; 1,457 people and 393 farms in 1987. Also see Redkaya Dubrava.

Gnadenheim, (also Chokrak), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) On the left bank of the Begim-Chokrak River. Founded in 1821 by 16 families: 10 from the Danzig, Marienwerder and Marienburg districts, 6 from the older Molochna colonies + 4 in 1822, + 2 in 1844, + 1 in 1845, + 1 in 1846. Mennonite; parish: Margenau. Cooperative of citizens of Dutch origin. School with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,680 dessi. and 60 houses in 1859, or 1,977 dessi. or 24 farms on 1,560 dessi. and 7 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 342 people or 34 families on 24 farms in 1855; 342 in 1856; 345 in 1858; 345 in 1859; 342 in 1860; 337 in 1864; 414 in 1905; 430 in 1914; 500 in 1915; 430 in 1918; 592 in 1919; 411 in 1926. Also see Chokrak.

Gnadenhof, Volga Republic, Niederkaraman. Evangelical. Population: 1,932 possibly in 1905.

Gnadenreich, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Omsk.

Gnadenal, 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 Gnadenal (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.

Gnadenal, Caucasus, see Gnadenfeld.

Gnadenal, (also Vodyanaya), Dnipropetrovsk, 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.

Gnadenal, (also No. 54), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Tas-Kuduk. Approximately 25 km north of Pavlodar. #J 4. Possibly founded in 1911 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Possibly Kolkhoz named Fedorovka. Population: possibly 235 in 1926. Also see No. 54.

Gnadenal, (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.

Gnadenal, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Kazakhstan.) Forty-five kilometers southwest of Slavgorod. #K 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1910/1911. Mennonite; parish: Gnadenal. 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.

Gnadenal, (also Pyatiugolny), 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 Pyatiugolny.

Gnadenal, (also Bobritzka Buda), Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 404 in 1904. Also see Bobritzka Buda.

Gnadenal, (also Darovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1862/1863. Mennonite; parish: Margenau. 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.

Gnadenau, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Possibly founded in 1860. Evangelical and Catholic. Population: 230 possibly in 1912.

- Gnudentau**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann or Staraya Poltavka. Southeast of Seelmann. #E 6. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Gnudentau. In 1904, six parishes with 13,806 baptized members were part of the Gnudentau 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.
- Gnidau**, (also Hnidava), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka. South of Luts'k. #E 4. Founded approximately in 1831. Palatines from Galicia were the founding families. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Hnidava.
- Gnilak**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne. No other information available.
- Gniluschka**, Volga Republic, see Gnilushka.
- Gnilushka**, Volga Republic, see Pfeiffer; also see Gniluschka.
- Gnoino**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 15 in 1904. Country estate.
- Gnojno**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gnoyno.
- Gnoyno**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nyno; also see Gnojno.
- 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.
- Göbel**, (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 Röhling on how to finance the church construction. Population: 230 in 1767; 230 in 1772; 357 in 1788; 1,612 in 1857; 2,787 in 1897; 2,869 possibly in 1905; 2,856 or 2,936 in 1912; 2,149 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Ust-Gryasnukha.
- Goettland**, Mariupol', see Göttdland.
- 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 Golerka.
- Golaya Sopka**, Chelyabinsk, Ust-Uysky. Approximately 100 km southeast of Chelyabinsk. #C 2. Population: 48 in 1926. Also see Golaja Sopka; Sopka, Golaja; Sopka, Golaya.
- Goldendorf**, Odessa, see Guldendorf.
- Goldstein**, Volga Republic, see Holstein.
- Golenkij**, Slavgorod, see Golenky.
- Golenkoe**, Slavgorod, see Golenkoye; also see Golenkoje.
- Golenkoje**, Slavgorod, see Golenkoye; also see Golenkoe.
- Golenkoye**, Slavgorod, see Landskrone; also see Golenkoe; Golenkoje.
- Golenky**, Slavgorod, see Landskrone; also see Golenkij.
- Golerka**, (also Golärka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 128 in 1904. Also see Golärka.
- Golicinowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Golicinovka.
- Golicinovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k. Population: 150 in 1919. Also see Golicinowka.
- Golischewo**, Bashkortostan, see Golishevo.
- Golishevo**, (also Galyshevo), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. Birthplace of Gerhard Hein (1905-?), co-editor of *Mennonitisches Lexikon* [Mennonite Lexicon]; he resides in Germany since 1925. Population: 32 in 1926. Also see Galyschewo; Galyshevo; 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-.
- Golobi**, [*Slovenian*] Volhynia-Poland, see Goloby.
- Goloby**, Volhynia-Poland, see Holoby; [*Yiddish*] also see Golobi.
- Goloby-Dombrovo**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Goloby; also see Dombrowo-Goloby; Goloby-Dombrowo.
- Goloby-Dombrowo**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrowo-Goloby; also see Dombrovo-Goloby; Goloby-Dombrovo.
- Golodayevsky-Rudnik**, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk, see Golodayevsky-Rudnik; also see Golodajewski-Rudnik; Rudnik, Golodayevsky; Rudnik, Golodajewski; Rudnik, Golodayevsky.
- Golodajewski-Rudnik**, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk, see Golodayevsky-Rudnik; also see Golodayevsky-Rudnik; Rudnik, Golodayevsky; Rudnik, Golodajewski; Rudnik, Golodayevsky.
- Golodayevsky-Rudnik**, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk. Evangelical; parish: Tomsk-Barnaul. Population: 200 in approximately 1905. Also see Golodayevsky-Rudnik; Golodajewski-Rudnik; Rudnik, Golodayevsky; Rudnik, Golodajewski; Rudnik, Golodayevsky.
- Gololobovka**, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk. Evangelical; parish: Tomsk-Barnaul. Population: 400 approximately in 1905. Also see Gololobowka.

- Gololobovka**, Volga Republic, see Dönhof; also see Gololobowka.
- Gololobovka, Alt-**, Volga Republic, see Alt-Gololobovka; also see Alt-Gololobowka; Gololobovka, Alt-.
- Gololobovka, Neu-**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Gololobovka; also see Gololobowka, Neu-; Neu-Gololobowka.
- Gololobowka**, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk, see Gololobovka.
- Gololobowka**, Volga Republic, see Gololobovka.
- Gololobowka, Alt-**, Volga Republic, see Alt-Gololobowka; also see Alt-Gololobowka; Gololobovka, Alt-.
- Gololobowka, Neu-**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Gololobowka; also see Gololobovka, Neu-; Neu-Gololobowka;
- Golokobovka, Staraya**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); see Staraya Golokobovka; also see Golokobowka, Staraja; Staraja Golokobowka.
- Golokobowka, Staraja**, Volga Republic, see Staraja Golokobowka; also see Golokobovka, Staraya; Staraya Golokobovka.
- Golondyrin Slobodske**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Golondyrin Slobodskye; also see Golondyrin Slobodskije; Slobodske, Golondyrin; Slobodskije, Golondyrin; Slobodskye, Golondyrin.
- Golondyrin Slobodskije**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Golondyrin Slobodskye; also see Golondyrin Slobodske; Slobodske, Golondyrin; Slobodskije, Golondyrin; Slobodskye, Golondyrin.
- Golondyrin Slobodskye**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Karlswalde; also see Golondyrin Slobodske; Golondyrin Slobodskije; Slobodske, Golondyrin; Slobodskije, Golondyrin; Slobodskye, Golondyrin.
- Goloi-Karamysh**, Volga Republic, see Goloy-Karamysh; also see Karamysh, Goloi-; Karamysh, Goloy-.
- Goloy-Karamysh**, Volga Republic, see Balzer; also see Goloi-Karamysh; Karamysh, Goloi-; Karamysh, Goloy-.
- Golta**, Odessa, Odessa. Evangelical; parishes: Johannestal and Worms. Possibly a German village. Population: 155 in 1905.
- Golubevka**, Luhans'k, Slavyanoserbksk. A few kilometers west of Luhans'k. #D 2. Founded in 1905. Evangelical; parishes: Luhans'k and Rostov. Acreage: 1,030 dessi. Population: 80 in 1905; 80 in 1918; 110 in 1941. Also see Golubewka.
- Golubewka**, Luhans'k, see Golubevka.
- Goly Bor**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Bor, Goly.
- Golyj-Karamysch**, Volga Republic, see Golyj-Karamysh; also see Karamysch, Golyj-; Karamysh, Golyj-.
- Golyschewskij, Maidan**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Maidan Golyschewskij; also see Golyshevsky, Maydan; Maydan Golyshevsky.
- Golyshevsky, Maydan**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Maydan Golyshevsky; also see Golyschewskij Maidan; Maidan Golyschewskij.
- Golyj-Karamysh**, Volga Republic, see Balzer; also see Golyj-Karamysch; Karamysch, Golyj-; Karamysh, Golyj.
- Goncharikha**, (also Hanshricka, also Honcharykha), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. East of Mlyniv. #G 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Parish church. German private school opened in 1938. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 225 in 1905; 57 families and 80 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Gontscharicha; Hanshricka; Honcharykha.
- Goncharsky**, Zaporizhzhya, see Durlach; also see Gontscharskij.
- Gonorin**, (also Honorin), Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 299 in 1904. Also see Honorin.
- Gontscharicha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Goncharikha.
- Gontscharskij**, Zaporizhzhya, see Goncharsky.
- Gora, Debova-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Debova-Gora; also see Debowa-Gora; Gora, Debowa-.
- Gora, Debowa-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Debowa-Gora; also see Debova-Gora; Gora, Debova-.
- Gora, Kamenaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kamenaja Gora; also see Gora, Kamenaya; Kamenaya Gora.
- Gora, Kamenaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kamenaya Gora; also see Gora, Kamenaja; Kamenaja Gora.
- Gora, Kamienna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kamienna Gora.
- Gora, Krasna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Krasna Gora.
- Gora, Rakova**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rakova Gora; also see Gora, Rakowa; Rakowa Gora.
- Gora, Rakowa**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rakowa Gora; also see Gora, Rakowa; Rakova Gora.
- Gorbasha**, (also Horbashka, also Orbashe), Volhynia-Ukraine, Yaran'. 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.
- Gorelowo**, Novgorod, see Gorelovo.
- Gori, Lyssyje**, Volga Republic, see Lyssyje Gori; also see Gory, Lyssye; Gory, Lyssyie; Lyssye Gory; Lyssyie Gory.
- Gorjani**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Goryany.
- Gorjkoje**, Don, see Gorykoye; also see Gorykoe.
- Gorka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Evangelical. South of Rozhyshe. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
- Gorkaja**, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhya, see Gorkaya.
- Gorka, Kamennaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kamennaja Gorka; also see Gorka, Kamennaya; Kamennaya Gorka.
- Gorka, Kamennaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kamennaya Gorka; also see Gorka, Kamennaja; Kamennaja Gorka.
- Gorka, Krasna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Krasna Gorka.
- Gorkala-Balka**, Caucasus; also see Balka, Gorkala-.

- Gorka-Olschanska**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gorka-Olshanska; also see Olschanska, Gorka-; Olshanska, Gorka-.
- Gorka-Olshanska**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek; also see Gorka-Olschanska; Olschanska, Gorka-; Olshanska, Gorka-.
- Gorkaya**, Dnipropetrovsk. Population: 22 in 1919. Also see Gorkaja.
- Gorkaya**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Zaporizhzhya. Primarily Jewish, but also possibly Mennonite, and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farmers also lived. Population: 488 people and 10 houses in 1859. Also see Gorkaja.
- Gorki-Chutor, Krasnya**, Nizhniy Novgorod, see Krasnya Gorki-Chutor; also see Chutor, Krasnya Gorki-; Gorky-Khutor, Krasnya; Krasnya Gorky-Khutor; Khutor, Krasnya Gorky.
- Gorkij**, Orenburg, see Gorky.
- Gorki, Maksim**, Odessa, see Maksim Gorki; also see Gorki, Maxim; Gorky, Maksim; Gorky, Maxim; Maksim, Gorky; Maxim Gorki; Maxim Gorky.
- Gorki, Maxim**, Odessa, see Maxim Gorki; also see Gorki, Maksim; Gorky, Maksim; Gorky, Maxim; Maksim Gorki; Maksim, Gorky; Maxim Gorky.
- Gorkoe**, Omsk, see Gorkoye; also see Gorkoje.
- Gorkoje**, Omsk, see Gorkoye; also see Gorkoe.
- Gorkoye**, Omsk, Borodinsk, Chuna(y)evo. Founded in 1903. Founders possibly from Molochna and possibly also from Neu-Samara. Mennonite Brethren; parish: Margenau. Also see Gorkoe; Gorkoje.
- Gorkunovo**, Kazakhstan, see Garkunovo; also see Gorkunowo.
- Gorkunowo**, Kazakhstan, see Gorkunovo.
- Gorky**, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1894 or 1903. Founders from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Also see Gorkij.
- Gorky-Khutor, Krasnya**, Nizhniy Novgorod, see Krasnya Gorky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasnya Gorki-; Gorki-Chutor, Krasnya; Khutor, Krasnya Gorky; Krasnya Gorki-Chutor.
- Gorky, Maksim**, Odessa, see Maksim Gorky; also see Gorki, Maksim; Gorki, Maxim; Gorky, Maxim; Maksim Gorki; Maxim Gorki; Maxim Gorky.
- Gorky, Maxim**, Odessa, see Maxim Gorky; also see Gorki, Maksim; Gorki, Maxim; Gorky, Maksim; Maksim Gorki; Maksim Gorky; Maxim Gorki.
- Gorochowka**, Kharkiv, see Gorokhovka.
- Gorodetskaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Langwald; also see Gorodezkaja.
- Gorodezkaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Gorodetskaya.
- Gorodini**, Volhynia-Poland, see Horodynje.
- Gorodischtsche**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Gorodishche.
- Gorodischtsche**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Gorodishche.
- Gorodishche**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernyakhiv, see Horodishche; also see Gorodischtsche.
- Gorodishche**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Northeast of Novograd. #B 4. Evangelical. Also see Gorodischtsche.
- Gorodnice**, Volhynia-Poland, see Horodniza.
- Gorodok**, Chernihiv, Konotop, D(i)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**, Volhynia-Poland, see Josefine-Gorodok.
- Gorokhovka**, Kharkiv, see Khorokhovka; also see Gorochowka.
- Gortschakowo**, Bashkortostan, see Gorchakovo.
- Goryany**, (also Gereny, also Horany), Carpatho-Ukraine, Uzhhorod. Unitarian. Acreage: 247 farms on 2,921 ha. Population: 14 Germans of 1,456 in 1920; 367 Germans of 2,766 in 1930. Also see Gereny; Gorjani; Horany.
- Gorykoe**, Don, see Gorykoye; also see Gorjkoje.
- Gorykoye**, Don, see Königsberg; also see Gorykoe; Gorjkoje.
- Gory**, Lyssye, Volga Republic, see Lyssye Gory; also see Gori, Lyssyje; Gory, Lyssyie; Lyssyje Gori; Lyssyie Gory.
- Gory, Lyssyie**, Volga Republic, see Lyssyie Gory; also see Gori, Lyssyje; Gory, Lyssyie; Lyssyje Gori; Lyssye Gory.
- Goscha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gosha.
- Gosha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Hoshcha; also see Goscha.
- Göthland**, Mariupol', see Götthland.
- Gotta**, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.
- Götthland**, (also No. 13, also Goettland, also Göthland, also Marianovka), Mariupol', Ludwigstal, Gregor(y) evka. Founded in 1823 by 28 families from Danzig and Marienburg. Catholic; parish: Götthland, 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 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; Göthland; Marianovka.
- Gottliebsdorf**, (also Bogolyubovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. East of Emilchin. #D 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 340 in 1904. Also see Bogolyubovka.
- Gottlob Ensslen**, Bessarabia, see Malcha-Khutor; also see Ensslen, Gottlob.
- Grab**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Datin. No other information available.

- Graben, Bauer-**, Volga Republic, see Bauer-Graben.
- Grabenheim**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Tamborovka. No other information available.
- Grabina**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki. No other information available.
- Grabina**, (also Grabna), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 57 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Grabna.
- Grabna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Grabina.
- Grabowiec**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Boremel. No other information available.
- Grabrna**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles'k. No other information available.
- Gradenfeld**, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.
- Gradovka**, Odessa, see Schardt-Khutor; also see Gradowka.
- Gradovka, Novo-**, Odessa, see Novo-Gradovka; also see Gradowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Gradowka.
- Gradowka**, Odessa, see Gradovka.
- Gradowka, Nowo-**, Odessa, see Nowo-Gradowka; also see Gradovka, Novo-; Novo-Gradovka.
- Graf**, (also Krutoyarovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. #E 3. Founded on 10 June 1766 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Catholic. Deanery: Mariental. Birthplace of writer Franz Bach (1885-1942.) Possibly no cooperatives. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 178 in 1773; 1,096 in 1859; 1,026 in 1857; 1,806 in 1897; 2,548 possibly in 1905; 2,006 or 2,009 in 1912; 1,092 in 1922; 1,143 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Krutoyarovka.
- Grafendorf**, Caucasus, see Roggenfeld.
- Graffskoe**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Graffskoye; also see Graffskoje.
- Graffskoje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Graffskoye; also see Graffskoe.
- Graffskoye**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Gravskoye; also see Graffskoe; Graffskoje.
- Grafkisselevo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Grafkisselyevo; also see Grafkisseljewo.
- Grafkisseljewo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Grafkisselyevo; also see Grafkisselevo.
- Grafkisselyevo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Euginfeld; also see Grafkisselevo; Grafkisseljewo.
- Grafskaja Kolonka**, Don, see Grafskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Grafskaja; Kolonka, Grafskaya.
- Grafskaya Kolonka**, Don, see Königsberg; also see Grafskaja Kolonka; Kolonka, Grafskaja; Kolonka, Grafskaya.
- Graulich**, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Bulayevo. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. #B 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic. Also see Graulich.
- Granatov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov. #B 4. Also see Granatow.
- Granatov**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 20 families and 15 students in 1938. Also see Granatow.
- Granatow**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Granatov.
- Granatow**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Granatov.
- Granichnoe**, Slavgorod, see Granichnoye; also see Granitschnoje.
- Granichnoye**, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) Approximately 30 km south of Slavgorod. #K 4. Founded by Volga Germans in 1909. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 434 in 1926; 327 or 313, or were all German with 89 farms in 1980; 349 or 310, or were all German with 94 farms in 1987. Ceased to exist. Also see Granichnoe; Granitschnoje.
- Granidub**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexanderdorf.
- Granitovskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Granitovskoye; also see Granitowskoje.
- Granitovskoye**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, Kommunisticheskoye. Approximately 150 km southwest of Atbasar. #D 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Population: 73 in 1926. Also see Granitovskoe; Granitowskoje.
- Granitowskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Granitovskoye; also see Granitovskoe.
- Granitschnoje**, Slavgorod, see Granichnoye; also see Granichnoe.
- Granovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Hranovka; also see Granowka.
- Granowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Granovka.
- Grashdanka**, Petersburg, Petersburg-Toksovo. #D 1. Founded in 1830 by families from Neu-Saratovka, later some from Kolpino and Srednyaya Rogatka. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 80 in 1848; 96 in 1857; 350 in 1904; 500 in 1926.
- Grasnaja**, Don, see Grasnaya.
- Grasnaya**, Don, Taganrog, Fedorovka. School with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 513 in 1926. Also see Grasnaja.
- Grasnowatka**, Volga Republic, see Schuck; also see Grasnowatka.
- Grasnowatka**, Volga Republic, see Grasnowatka.
- Gratz**, Volga Republic, see Basel.
- Gravskoe**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Gravskoye; also see Grawskoje.
- Gravskoye**, (also Graffskoye), Dnipropetrovs'k, Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1846. Primarily Jewish, but also possibly Mennonite and possibly Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farmers lived. Acreage: 1,960 dessi. and 20 houses in 1858. Population: 450 in 1859. Also see Graffskoye; Gravskoe; Grawskoje.
- Grawskoje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Gravskoye; also see Gravskoe.

Grebelka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Northeast of Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 54 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Grechinnaya-Luka, Volga Republic, see Walter; also see Gretschninnaja-Luka; Luka, Grechinnaya-; Luka, Gretschninnaja-.

Gregorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Luts'k. Northwest of Luts'k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Parish church. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 325 in 1904. Twenty to 50 percent Germans. Also see Gregorowka.

Gregorowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Gregorovka.

Gregorzovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek; also see Gregorzowka.

Gregorzovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. #E 4. Also see Gregorzowka.

Gregorzowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek, see Gregorzovka.

Gregorzowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn, see Gregorzovka.

Grekovo, Don, see Neu-Grekovo; also see Grekowo.

Grekovo, Odessa, Hoffnungstal, Kotovsk. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Population: 15 in 1904; 54 in 1919. Also see Grekowo.

Grekovo-Elisavetin, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetin, also see Elisavetin, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Jelisavetin, Grekovo-; Yelisavetin, Grekovo-.

Grekovo-Elisavetin, Luhans'k, see Grekovo-Yelisavetin, also see Elisavetin, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Jelisavetin, Grekovo-; Yelisavetin, Grekovo-.

Grekovo-Elisavetovka, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Jelisawetowka; Jelisawetowka, Grekovo-; Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-.

Grekovo, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Grekovo; also see Grekowo, Neu-; Neu-Grekowo.

Grekovo-Yelisavetin, Don, see Reinfeld; also see Elisavetin, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Grekovo-Jelisawetin; Jelisawetin, Grekovo-; Yelisavetin, Grekovo-.

Grekovo-Yelisavetin, Luhans'k, Dimitri(y)ev(also Dimitri(y)ev). Soviet seat in Luxemburg. Also see Elisavetin, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Grekovo-Jelisawetin; Jelisawetin, Grekovo-; Yelisavetin, Grekovo-.

Grekovo-Yelisavetovka, Don, see Reinfeld; also see Elisavetovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetovka; Grekovo-Jelisawetowka; Jelisawetowka, Grekovo-; Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-.

Grekowo, Don, see Grekovo.

Grekowo, Odessa, see Grekovo.

Grekowo-Jelisawetin, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetin; also see Elisavetin, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Jelisawetin, Grekovo-; Yelisavetin, Grekovo-.

Grekowo-Jelisawetin, Luhans'k, see Grekovo-Yelisavetin; also see Elisavetin, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Jelisawetin, Grekovo-; Yelisavetin, Grekovo-.

Grekowo-Jelisawetowka, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetovka; Jelisawetowka, Grekovo-; Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-.

Grekowo, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Grekowo; also see Grekovo, Neu-; Neu-Grekovo.

Grenz-Kolonie, (also Gorelovo), Novgorod. Approximately 40 km northeast of Novgorod. #G 4. Founded in 1834 by families from Kipen, Ishora, Neu-Saratovka, and Strelna. Evangelical; parish: Novgorod. Population: 60 approximately in 1905; 50 in 1926. Also see Gorelovo; Kolonie, Grenz-.

Gretschninnaja-Luka, Volga Republic, see Grechinnaya-Luka; also see Luka, Grechinnaya; Luka, Gretschninnaja.

Gribanovka, Omsk, see Schafsdorf; also see Gribanowka.

Gribanowka, Omsk, see Gribanovka.

Griebs-Chutor, Don, see Griebs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Griebs-; Khutor, Griebs-.

Griebs-Khutor, Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan Kurgansk. Population: 42 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Griebs-; Griebs-Chutor; Khutor, Griebs-.

Griese-Chutor, Odessa, see Griese-Khutor; also see Chutor, Griese-; Khutor, Griese-.

Griese-Khutor, Odessa, see Hochfeld; also see Chutor, Griese-; Griese-Chutor; Khutor, Griese-.

Grigorevka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Grigoryevka; also see Grigorjewka.

Grigorevka, Kharkiv, see Grigoryevka; also see Grigorjewka.

Grigorevka, Odessa, see Grigoryevka; also see Grigorjewka.

Grigorevka, Omsk, see Grigoryevka; also see Grigorjewka.

Grigorevka, Slavgorod, see Grigoryevka; also see Grigorjewka.

Grigorevka, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Grigorevka; also see Grigorjewka, Neu-; Grigoryevka, Neu-; Neu-Grigorjewka; Neu-Grigoryevka.

Grigorevka, Unter-, Bashkortostan, see Unter-Grigorevka; also see Grigorjewka, Unter-; Grigoryevka, Unter-; Unter-Grigorjewka; Unter-Grigoryevka.

Grigoriopol, Odessa, Glückstal. Founded in 1805, moved to Glückstal in 1809. Families from Wuerttemberg (70), Poland (24) and Alsace (9). Those from Poland had arrived in Poland in previous years and moved on to the Odessa district in 1814. Evangelical. Name of a small Armenian town.

Grigoriopoler Pachtsteppe, Odessa, see Klein-Bergdorf; also see Pachtsteppe, Grigoriopoler; Grigoriopol Steppe.

Grigoriopol Steppe, Odessa. Originally a leased pasture for the Glückstal Colonies, known as "Grigoriopoler Pachtsteppe," upon which the daughter colony of Klein-Bergdorf was later established. See also Steppe, Grigoriopol; Klein-Bergdorf.

Grigoriopoliskaja, Caucasus, see Grigoriopoliskaya.

Grigoriopoliskaya, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #F 2. Also see Grigoriopoliskaja.

Grigorjewka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka.

Grigorjewka, Kharkiv, see Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka.

Grigorjewka, Odessa, see Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka.

Grigorjewka, Omsk, see Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka.

Grigorjewka, Slavgorod, see Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka.

Grigorjewka, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Grigorjewka; also see Grigorevka, Neu-; Grigoryevka, Neu-; Neu-Grigorevka; Neu-Grigoryevka.

Grigorjewka, Unter-, Bashkortostan, see Unter-Grigorjewka; also see Grigorevka, Unter-; Grigoryevka, Unter-; Unter-Grigorevka; Unter-Grigoryevka.

Grigorovka, Crimea. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Population: 18 in 1904. Also see Grigorowka.

Grigorowka, Crimea, see Grigorovka.

Grigoryevka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Gerhardstal; also see Grigorevka; Grigorjewka.

Grigoryevka, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum, Gavrilovka. #B 2. Founded in 1889/1890 by residents from Fürstenländer colonies whose land had been leased. Mennonite; parish: New-York. Very fertile soil. In 1904, construction of a community steam mill. School with grades one to five (as of 1926). Acreage: 2,907 or 3,000 dessi. and 41 farms. Population: 260 in 1898; 260 in 1911; 260 in 1914; 260 in 1918; 270 in 1919; 567 people and 52 farms in 1925; 555 in 1926. Also see Grigorevka; Grigorjewka.

Grigoryevka, Odessa, see Hochfeld; also see Grigorevka; Grigorjewka.

Grigoryevka, Omsk, Moskalenky. #C 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1902. Mennonite. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 24 in 1926. Also see Grigorevka; Grigorjewka.

Grigoryevka, 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. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1926, quite impoverished because of poor soil. Population: 167 in 1926. Ceased to exist. Also see Grigorevka; Grigorjewka.

Grigoryevka, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka, Neu-; Grigorjewka, Neu-; Neu-Grigorevka; Neu-Grigorjewka.

Grigorevka, Unter-, Bashkortostan, see Unter-Grigoryevka; also see Grigorjewka, Unter-; Grigoryevka, Unter-; Unter-Grigorevka; Unter-Grigorjewka.

Grigorjewka, Unter-, Bashkortostan, see Unter-Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka, Unter-; Grigoryevka, Unter-; Unter-Grigorevka; Unter-Grigorjewka.

Grigoryevka, Unter-, Bashkortostan, see Unter-Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka, Unter-; Grigorjewka, Unter-; Unter-Grigorevka; Unter-Grigorjewka.

Grimm, (also Kamensky, also Lessnoy-Karamysh), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #B 5. Founded on 1 July 1765 or in 1767 by 179 founders. Evangelical; parish: Grimm. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, two schools: one with grades one to four, and one with grades five to nine, club, reading room (as of 1926.) college of agriculture for raising fruits and vegetables; eight semesters. Lathe and agricultural machinery factories, major foundry named Rekord, five mills owned by Ernst, Hanfatnis, Jab, Peter, Robart. District school approximately between 1833 and 1857. Teachers college founded in 1866. Birthplace of Russian Senator Alexander Leonhard. Population: 769 in 1772; 262 in 1777; 1,125 in 1798; 1,701 in 1816; 3,130 in 1834; 4,452 in 1850; 4,497 in 1857; 5,746 in 1886; 8,233 in 1892; 5,389 or possibly 10,762 in 1897; 10,374 in 1905; 10,934 in 1910; 11,788 or 11,988 in 1912; 5,300 in 1926. Mother colony. Village still exists. Also see Kamensky; Lessnoy-Karamysh.

Grisa-Chutor, Odessa, see Grisa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Grisa-; Khutor, Grisa-.

Grisa-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Grisa-; Grisa-Chutor; Khutor, Grisa-.

Grischkowka, Slavgorod, see Grishkovka.

Grise, Odessa, see Hochfeld.

Grishkovka, Slavgorod, see Alexanderfeld; also see Grischkowka.

Griva, Vyssokaya, Slavgorod, see Vyssokaya Griva; also see Griwa Vyssokaja; Wyssokaja, Griwa.

Grivinsky, Slavgorod, Lanino; also see Griwinskij.

Grivy, Vysoke, Slavgorod, see Vysoke Grivy; also see Grivy, Vysokye; Griwy, Wysokije; Vysokye Grivy; Wysokije Griwy.

Grivy, Vysokye, Slavgorod, see Vysokye Grivy; also see Grivy, Vysoke; Griwy, Wysokije; Vysoke Grivy; Wysokije Griwy.

Griwa, Wyssokaja, Slavgorod, see Wyssokaja, Griwa; also see Griva, Vyssokaya; Vyssokaya Griva.

Griwinskij, Slavgorod, see Grivinsky.

Griwy, Wysokije, Slavgorod, see Wysokije Griwy; also see Grivy, Vysoke; Grivy, Vysokye; Vysoke Grivy; Vysokye Grivy.

Grjasnowatka, Volga Republic, see Gryasnovatka.

Grjasnowka, Omsk, see Gryasnovka.

Grjasnucha, Lugowaja-, Volga Republic, see Lugowaja-Grjasnucha; also see Gryasnukha, Lugovaya-; Lugovaya-Gryasnukha.

Grjasnucha, Nishnaja-, Volga Republic, see Nishnaja-Grjasnucha; also see Gryasnukha, Nizhnaya-; Nizhnaya-Gryasnukha.

Grjasnucha, Ust-, Volga, see Ust-Grjasnucha; also see Gryasnukha, Ust-; Ust-Gryasnukha.

- Grjasnucha, Werchnaja-**, Volga Republic, see Werchnaja-Grjasnucha; also see Gryasnukha, Verkhnyaya-; Verkhnyaya-Gryasnukha.
- 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-Dorohostae**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostaye; also see Dorohostae, Groß-; Dorohostae, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorogostaye, Groß-; Dorogostaye, Gross-; Gross-Dorohostae; Groß-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostaye.
- Groß-Dorohostaje**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostaye; also see Dorohostae, Groß-; Dorohostae, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorogostaye, Groß-; Dorogostaye, Gross-; Groß-Dorohostae; Gross-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostaye.
- Groß-Dorohostaye**, (also Dorogostay), 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 Dorogostay; Dorohostae, Groß-; Dorohostae, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorogostaye, Groß-; Dorogostaye, Gross-; Groß-Dorohostae; Gross-Dorohostaje; Groß-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostaye.
- Groß-Dulibska**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles'k; also see Dulibska, Groß-; Dulibska, Gross-; Gross-Dulibska.
- Großer**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Grosser.
- Großer Damm**, Volga Republic, see Neuer-Damm; also see Damm, Großer; Damm, Grosser; Grosser Damm.
- Groß-Fontal**, (also Fontan, also Fonthal, also Groß Fontan, also Gross Fontal, also Vely-Fontan), Odessa, Hoffnungstal-Anan(y)ev, 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-; Gross-Fürstental; Liebknecht?.
- Groß-Gerhardstal**, (also Bolshoy-Yegoropol), Dnipropetrovs'k, Bulogovka. Founded in 1893. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,016 dessi. Population: 126 in 1911; 126 in 1914; 153 in 1919. Also see Bolshoy-Yegoropol; Gerhardstal, Groß-; Gerhardstal, Gross-; Gross-Gerhardstal.
- Groß-Gluscha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Glusha; also see Gluscha, Groß-; Gluscha, Gross-; Glusha, Groß-; Glusha, Gross-; Gross-Gluscha; Gross-Glusha.
- Groß-Glusha**, (also Groß-Kluska), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk. Evangelical; parishes: Kovel' and Rozhyshe. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 20 families with 20 students in 1938. Also see Gluscha, Groß-; Gluscha, Gross-; Glusha, Groß-; Glusha, Gross-; Groß-Gluscha; Gross-Glusha; Gross-Glusha; Groß-Kluska.
- Groß-Kandaurov**, Caucasus, Vladikavkas. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. Population: 200 in 1905. Also see Groß-Kandaurov; Gross-Kandaurov; Kandaurov, Groß-; Kandaurov, Gross-; Kandaurov, Groß-; Kandaurov, Gross-.
- Groß-Kandaurov**, Caucasus, see Groß-Kandaurov; also see Gross-Kandaurov; Gross-Kandaurov; Kandaurov, Groß-; Kandaurov, Gross-; Kandaurov, Groß-; Kandaurov, Gross-.
- Groß-Khobda**, Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk. #A 2. Founded by Volga Germans in 1910. Evangelical. Also see Chobda, Groß-; Chobda, Gross-; Groß-Chobda; Gross-Chobda; Gross-Khobda; Khobda, Groß-; Khobda, Gross-.
- Groß-Klecka**, Volhynia-Poland, also see Gross-Klecka; Klecka, Groß-; Klecka, Gross-.
- Groß-Kluska**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Glusha; also see Gross-Kluska; Kluska, Groß-; Kluska, Gross-.
- Groß-Konstantinovka**, Mariupol'. Catholic; parish: Grünfeld. Also see Groß-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Gross-; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-.
- 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-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Kontantinowka, Gross-; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-.

Groß-Konstantinowka, Mariupol', see Groß-Konstantinowka; also see Gross-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Kontantinowka, Gross-; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-.

Groß-Konstantinowka, Samara, see Groß-Konstantinowka; also see Gross-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Kontantinowka, Gross-; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-.

Groß-Kotowska, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy; also see Groß-Kotowska; Gross-Kotowska; Gross-Kotowska; Kotowska, Groß-; Kotowska, Gross-; Kotowska, Groß-; Kotowska, Gross-.

Groß-Kotowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kotowska; also see Gross-Kotowska; Gross-Kotowska; Kotowska, Groß-; Kotowska, Gross-; Kotowska, Groß-; Kotowska, Gross-.

Groß-Kowelska, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Alt Kozary. #B 7. Also see Groß-Kowelska; Gross-Kowelska; Gross-Kowelska; Kowelska, Groß-; Kowelska, Gross-; Kowelska, Groß-; Kowelska, Gross-.

Groß-Kowelska, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kowelska; also see Gross-Kowelska; Gross-Kowelska; Kowelska, Groß-; Kowelska, Gross-; Kowelska, Groß-; Kowelska, Gross-.

Groß-Kupla, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezno; also see Gross-Kupla; Kupla, Groß-; Kupla, Gross-.

Groß-Kupla, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. #J 5. 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 Wuerttemberg. 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 and/or nursing school, and in 1890 an orphanage. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, dairy kolkhoz, school with grades one to seven, retirement home for farmers in the rayon (*Bauernheim*) (as of 1926). Possibly birthplace of Reich Duma delegate Johann Münch. Acreage: 8,056 dessi. or 8,820 dessi. and 406 Faden in 1848, and 8,828 dessi. in 1859. Population: 1,308 in 1825; 2,186 or 1698: 833 males and 856 females in 1848; 2,635 and 256 houses in 1858; 2,997 in 1905; 3,155 approximately in 1905; 3,185 in 1910; 3,203 in 1911; 3,284 in 1914; 2,092 in 1919; 3,624 in 1926. Also see Bolshaya Akarsha; Grossliebental; Mariinskoye; Veliko-Dolinskoye.

Großmann-Chutor, Odessa, Berezan district, see Großmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Großmann-; Chutor, Grossmann-; Grossmann-Chutor; Grossmann-Khutor; Khutor, Großmann-; Khutor, Grossmann-.

Großmann-Chutor, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Großmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Großmann-; Chutor, Grossmann-; Grossmann-Chutor; Grossmann-Khutor; Khutor, Großmann-; Khutor, Grossmann-.

Großmann-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan. Near Valegotsulovo. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Großmann-; Chutor, Grossmann-; Großmann-Chutor; Grossmann-Chutor; Grossmann-Khutor; Khutor, Großmann-; Khutor, Grossmann-.

Großmann-Khutor, Odessa, northern Berezan district. Near Valegotsulovo. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Großmann-; Chutor, Grossmann-; Großmann-Chutor; Grossmann-Chutor; Grossmann-Khutor; Khutor, Großmann-; Khutor, Grossmann-.

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-; Marzelindorf; Volka.

Groß-Markosovka, 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-Markosovka; Gross-Markosowka; Markosovka, Groß-; Markosowka, Groß-; Markosovka, Gross-; Markosowka, Gross-.

Groß-Markosowka, Caucasus, see Groß-Markosovka; also see Gross-Markosovka; Gross-Markosowka; Markosovka, Groß-; Markosowka, Groß-; Markosovka, Gross-; Markosowka, Gross-.

Groß-Nagardav, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded in 1809. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite. 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-Nagardav; Gross-Nagardav; Nagardav, Groß-; Nagardav, Gross-; Nagardaw, Groß-; Nagardaw, Gross-.

Groß-Nagardaw, Mykolayiv, see Groß-Nagardav; also see Gross-Nagardav; Gross-Nagardaw; Nagardav, Groß-; Nagardav, 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, Alexandental.) 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-Podhae, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Podhaje; also see Groß-Podhaje; Gross-Podhae; Gross-Podhaje; Gross-Podhaje; Podhae, Groß-; Podhae, Gross-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhaje, Gross-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhaje, Gross-.

Groß-Podhaje, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Podhaje; also see Groß-Podhae; Gross-Podhaje; Gross-Podhaje; Podhae, Groß-; Podhae, Gross-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhaje, Gross-.

Groß-Podhaje, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Groß-Podhae; Groß-Podhaje; Gross-Podhae; Gross-Podhaje; Gross-Podhaje; Podhae, Groß-; Podhae, Gross-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhaje, Gross-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhaje, Gross-.

Groß-Pole, (also Wielkopole), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Berezno. #J 5. Also see Gross-Pole; Pole, Groß-, Pole, Gross-; Wielkopole.

Groß-Romanovka, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandental.) 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: 158 in 1912; 218 in 1926. Also see Groß-Romanowka; Gross-Romanovka; Gross-Romanowka; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanowka, Groß-; Romanovka, Gross-; Romanowka, Gross-.

Groß-Romanowka, Samara, see Groß-Romanovka; also see Gross-Romanovka; Gross-Romanowka; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanowka, Groß-; Romanovka, Gross-; Romanowka, Gross-.

Groß-Sadowska, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kisielin; also see Groß-Sadowska; Gross-Sadowska; Gross-Sadowska; Sadowska, Groß-; Sadowska, Gross-; Sadowska, Groß-; Sadowska, Gross-.

Groß-Sadowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Sadowska; also see Gross-Sadowska; Gross-Sadowska; Sadowska, Groß-; Sadowska, Gross-; Sadowska, Groß-; Sadowska, Gross-.

Groß-Sedlyshche, Kostopil’, Kostopil’. #J 5. Also see Groß-Siedlischtsche; Gross-Sedlyshche; Gross-Siedlischtsche; Sedlyshche, Groß-; Sedlyshche, Gross-; Siedlischtsche, Groß-; Siedlischtsche, Gross-.

Groß-Seidemenucha, Kostopil’, see Groß-Seidemenukha; also see Gross-Seidemenucha; Gross-Seidemenukha; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenukha, Groß-; Seidemenukha, Gross-.

Groß-Seidemenukha, Mykolayiv, see Kalinindorf; also see Groß-Seidemenucha; Gross-Seidemenucha; Gross-Seidemenukha; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenukha, Groß-; Seidemenukha, Gross-.

Groß-Shdshary, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Shdzhary; also see Gross-Shdshary; Gross-Shdzhary; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdshary, Gross-; Shdzhary, Groß-; Shdzhary, Gross-.

Groß-Shdzhary, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Zdzary; also see Groß-Shdshary; Gross-Shdshary; Gross-Shdzhary; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdshary, Gross-; Shdzhary, Groß-; Shdzhary, Gross-.

Groß-Siedlischtsche, Kostopil’, see Groß-Sedlyshche; also see Gross-Sedlyshche; Gross-Siedlischtsche; Sedlyshche, Groß-; Sedlyshche, Gross-; Siedlischtsche, Groß-; Siedlischtsche, Gross-.

Groß-Siekierzycha, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Siekierzykha; also see Gross-Siekierzycha; Gross-Siekierzykha; Siekierzycha, Groß-; Siekierzycha, Gross-; Siekierzykha, Groß-; Siekierzykha, Gross-.

Groß-Siekierzykha, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Groß-Siekierzycha; Gross-Siekierzycha; Gross-Siekierzykha; Siekierzycha, Groß-; Siekierzycha, Gross-; Siekierzykha, Groß-; Siekierzykha, Gross-.

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 to 150 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-Werder, (also Marianovka), Chernihiv, Konotop, D(i)mitrovka. Founded in 1766 by residents primarily from Hesse. Catholic. The everyday language was later only Ukrainian and Russian. Acreage: 125 farms with 1,600 dessi. in 1941. Population: 282 people or 49 families in 1807; including Klein-Werder: 1,591 in 1926; including Klein-Werder: 1,043 people: 261 males, 341 females and 441 children in 1942; 4 of them were deported. Also see Gross-Werder; Marianovka; Werder, Groß-; Werder, Gross-.

Großwerder, Don, see Neu-Großwerder; also see Grosswerder.

Groß-Werder, Don, Rostov, Novoherkassk. North of Rostov. Founded in 1905. Catholic; parish:

- 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-Zahorce**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno; also see Gross-Zahorce; Zahorce, Groß-; Zahorce, Gross-.
- Groß-Zalinska**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stydyn. #H 6. Also see Gross-Zalinska; Zalinska, Groß-; Zalinska, Gross-.
- Groß-Zdzary**, (also Groß-Shdzhary), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Groß-Shdzhary; Gross-Zdzary; Zdzary, Groß-; Zdzary, Gross-.
- Groß-Zytin**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya; also see Gross-Zytin; Zytin, Groß-; Zytin, Gross-.
- Gross**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Groß.
- Gross**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Groß.
- Gross I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß I.
- Gross II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß II.
- Gross III**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß III.
- Gross-Blumenfeld**, Zaporizhzhya, see Groß-Blumenfeld; also see Blumenfeld, Groß-; Blumenfeld, Gross-.
- Gross-Chobda**, Kazakhstan, see Groß-Khobda; also see Chobda, Groß-; Chobda, Gross-; Groß-Chobda; Gross-Khobda; Khobda, Groß-; Khobda, Gross-.
- Gross-Dorohostae**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Dorohostaye; also see Dorohostae, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaye, Groß-; Dorohostae, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Gross; Dorohostaye, Gross-; Groß-Dorohostae; Groß-Dorohostaje; Groß-Dorohostaye.
- Gross-Dorohostaje**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Dorohostaye; also see Dorohostae, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaye, Groß-; Dorohostae, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Gross; Dorohostaye, Gross-; Groß-Dorohostae; Groß-Dorohostaje; Groß-Dorohostaye; Gross Dorohostae; Gross-Dorohostaye.
- Gross-Dorohostaye**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostaye; also see Dorohostae, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaye, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Groß-Dorohostae; Gross-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostaye.
- Gross-Dulibska**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dulibska; also see Dulibska, Groß-; Dulibska, Gross-.
- Grosser**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, Friesendorf. Jewish. Allegedly, some Mennonites lived also here as model farmers. Also see Großer.
- Grosser Damm**, Volga Republic, see Großer Damm; also see Damm, 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.
- Gross-Fürstental**, Caucasus, see Groß-Fürstental; also see Fürstental, Groß-; Fürstental, Gross-.
- Gross-Gerhardstal**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Groß-Gerhardstal; also see Gerhardstal, Groß-; Gerhardstal, Gross-.
- Gross-Gluscha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Gluscha; also see Gluscha, Groß-; Gluscha, Gross-.
- Gross-Glusha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Glusha; also see Glusha, Groß-; Glusha, Groß-.
- Gross-Kandaurov**, Caucasus, see Groß-Kandaurov; also see Groß-Kandaurov; Gross-Kandaurov; Kandaurov, Groß-; Kandaurov, Gross-; Kandaurov, Groß-; Kandaurov, Gross-.
- Gross-Kandaurov**, Caucasus, see Groß-Kandaurov; also see Groß-Kandaurov; Gross-Kandaurov; Kandaurov, Groß-; Kandaurov, Gross-; Kandaurov, Groß-; Kandaurov, 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, see Groß-Kluska; also see Kluska, Groß-; Kluska, Gross-.
- Gross-Konstantinovka**, Mariupol', see Groß-Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Gross-; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-.
- Gross-Konstantinovka**, Samara, see Groß-Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Gross-; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-.
- Gross-Konstantinowka**, Mariupol', see Groß-Konstantinowka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Gross-; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-.
- Gross-Konstantinowka**, Samara, see Groß-Konstantinowka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Gross-; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-.

Gross-Kotovska, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kotovska; also see Groß-Kotowska; Gross-Kotowska; Kotovska, Groß-; Kotovska, Gross-; Kotowska, Groß-; Kotowska, Gross-.

Gross-Kotowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kotowska; also see Groß-Kotovska; Gross-Kotovska; Kotovska, Groß-; Kotovska, Gross-; Kotowska, Groß-; Kotowska, Gross-.

Gross-Kovelska, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kovelska; also see Groß-Kowelska; Gross-Kowelska; Kovelska, Groß-; Kovelska, Gross-; Kowelska, Groß-; Kowelska, Gross-.

Gross-Kowelska, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kovelska; also see Gross-Kovelska; Gross-Kowelska; Kovelska, Groß-; Kovelska, Gross-; Kowelska, Groß-; Kowelska, Gross-.

Gross-Kupla, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezno, see Groß-Kupla; also see Kupla, Groß-; Kupla, Gross-.

Gross-Kupla, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil, see Groß-Kupla; also see Kupla, Groß-; Kupla, Gross-.

Grossliebental, Odessa, see Großliebental.

Grossmann-Chutor, Odessa, Berezan district, see Grossmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Großmann-; Chutor, Grossmann-; Großmann-Chutor; Großmann-Khutor; Khutor, Großmann-; Khutor, Grossmann-.

Grossmann-Chutor, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Grossmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Großmann-; Chutor, Grossmann-; Großmann-Chutor; Großmann-Khutor; Khutor, Großmann-; Khutor, Grossmann-.

Grossmann-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district, see Großmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Großmann-; Chutor, Grossmann-; Großmann-Chutor; Grossmann-Chutor; Khutor, Großmann-; Khutor, Grossmann-.

Grossmann-Khutor, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Großmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Großmann-; Chutor, Grossmann-; Großmann-Chutor; Grossmann-Chutor; Khutor, Großmann-; Khutor, Grossmann-.

Gross-Marcelindorf, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Marcelindorf; also see Marcelindorf, Groß-; Marcelindorf, Gross-.

Gross-Markosovka, Caucasus, see Groß-Markosovka; also see Groß-Markosowka; Gross-Markosowka; Markosovka, Groß-; Markosovka, Gross-; Markosowka, Groß-; Markosowka, Gross-.

Gross-Markosowka, Caucasus, see Gross-Markosovka; also see Groß-Markosovka; Groß-Markosowka; Markosovka, Groß-; Markosovka, Gross-; Markosowka, Groß-; Markosowka, Gross-.

Gross-Nagardav, Mykolayiv, see Groß-Nagardav; also see Groß-Nagardaw; Gross-Nagardaw; Nagardav, Groß-; Nagardav, Gross-; Nagardaw, Groß-; Nagardaw, Gross-.

Gross-Nagardaw, Mykolayiv, see Gross-Nagardav; also see Groß-Nagardav; Groß-Nagardaw; Nagardav, Groß-; Nagardav, Gross-; Nagardaw, Groß-; Nagardaw, Gross-.

Gross-Oleksin, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Oleksin; also see Oleksin, Groß-; Oleksin, Gross-.

Gross-Peterhof, Samara, see Groß-Peterhof; also see Peterhof, Groß-; Peterhof, Gross-.

Gross-Podhae, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Podhae; also see Groß-Podhaje; Groß-Podhaye; Gross-Podhaje; Gross-Podhaye; Podhae, Groß-; Podhae, Gross-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhaje, Gross-; Podhaye, Groß-; Podhaye, Gross-.

Gross-Podhaje, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Podhaje; also see Groß-Podhae; Groß-Podhaye; Gross-Podhae; Gross-Podhaye; Podhae, Groß-; Podhae, Gross-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhaje, Gross-; Podhaye, Groß-; Podhaye, Gross-.

Gross-Podhaye, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Podhaye; also see Groß-Podhae; Groß-Podhaje; Gross-Podhae; Gross-Podhaje; Podhae, Groß-; Podhae, Gross-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhaje, Gross-; Podhaye, Groß-; Podhaye, Gross-.

Gross-Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Pole; also see Pole, Groß-; Pole, Gross-.

Gross-Romanovka, Samara, see Groß-Romanovka; also see Groß-Romanowka; Gross-Romanowka; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanowka, Groß-; Romanovka, Gross-; Romanowka, Gross-.

Gross-Romanowka, Samara, see Gross-Romanovka; also see Groß-Romanovka; Groß-Romanowka; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanowka, Groß-; Romanovka, Gross-; Romanowka, Gross-.

Gross-Sadovska, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Sadovska; also see Groß-Sadowska; Gross-Sadowska; Sadovska, Groß-; Sadovska, Gross-; Sadowska, Groß-; Sadowska, Gross-.

Gross-Sadowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Sadovska; also see Groß-Sadovska; Groß-Sadowska; Sadovska, Groß-; Sadovska, Gross-; Sadowska, Groß-; Sadowska, Gross-.

Gross-Sedlyshche, Kostopil', see Groß-Sedlyshche; also see Groß-Siedlischtsche; Gross-Siedlischtsche; Sedlyshche, Groß-; Sedlyshche, Gross-; Siedlischtsche, Groß-; Siedlischtsche, Gross-.

Gross-Seidemenucha, Mykolayiv, see Gross-Seidemenukha; also see Groß-Seidemenucha; Groß-Seidemenukha; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenukha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenukha, Gross-; Kalinindorf.

Gross-Seidemenukha, Mykolayiv, see Groß-Seidemenukha; also see Groß-Seidemenucha; Gross-Seidemenucha; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenukha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenukha, Gross-; Kalinindorf.

Gross-Shdshary, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Shdshary; also see Groß-Shdzhary; Gross-Shdzhary; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdshary, Gross-; Shdzhary, Groß-; Shdzhary, Gross-.

Gross-Shdzhary, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Shdzhary; also see Groß-Shdshary; Gross-Shdshary; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdshary, Gross-; Shdzhary, Groß-; Shdzhary, Gross-.

Gross-Siedlischtsche, Kostopil', see Groß-Siedlischtsche; also see Groß-Sedlyshche; Gross-Sedlyshche;

- Sedlyshche, Groß-; Sedlyshche, Gross-; Siedlischtsche, Groß-; Siedlischtsche, Gross-.
- Gross-Siekierzycha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Siekierzykha; also see Groß-Siekierzycha; Groß-Siekierzykha; Siekierzycha, Groß-; Siekierzycha, Gross-; Siekierzykha, Groß-; Siekierzykha, Gross-.
- Gross-Siekierzykha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Siekierzykha; also see Groß-Siekierzycha; 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-.
- Gross-Werder**, Don, Taganrog, 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 Alexandronevsk), 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; Alexandronevsk.
- Grundt**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. Possibly just outside the Volga Republic. North of Norka. Evangelical.
- Grüntal**, (also Karamin), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay, Totonay. 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**, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Shumanovka. Approximately 50 km south of Blagoveshchensk on the Chinese border. Possibly founded in 1927 or 1928. Mennonite.
- Grünfeld**, (also Vergun, also Vurgun), Caucasus, Azerbaijan, Akstafa, Kazakhstan. One km west of Alexe(y)evka. Near the Akstafa train station. #K 6. Founded in 1905/1906 by Helenendorf families. Evangelical; parish: Elisabethtal. Wine cellar kolkhoz, school with one teacher (as of 1913.) In 1909 founding of the cooperative named Merkur (lemonade, wine and vodka); later part of the 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 Adzhy-Akhmat), 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. Population: 149 in 1905; 149 in 1918; 163 in 1926; 128 in 1941. Also see Adzhy-Akhmat.

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, Pyatikhatka district, were settled here. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp'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, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol'. #C 6. Possibly founded in 1902. Evangelical.

Grünfeld, (also Stepanovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Zalivno(y)e, Pokrovsk. Founded in 1873. Acreage: 507 dessi. Population: 123 in 1914; 126 in 1919; 376 in 1919. Also see Stepanovka.

Grünfeld, Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek. A few kilometers southwest of Bishkek. Founded in 1924. Mennonite. Population: 139 in 1926. Daughter colony of Kyrgyz Leninpol.

Grünfeld, Kyrgyzstan, Chu valley. Forty kilometers from Bishkek. Founded in 1925 by Vodno(y)e and Bogoslovsko(y)e residents.

Grünfeld, (also Kolesnikova), Luhans'k, Rovenky. North of Taganrog. [#D 4. Founded in 1900. Catholic; parish: Weizendorf. Acreage: 720 dessi. Population: with Lubimaya: 554 in 1926; 280 in 1941. Also see Kolesnikova.

Grünfeld, Mariupol'. Northwest of Mariupol'. Founded in 1885. Catholic; parishes: Grünfeld and Novokherkassk until approximately 1918. Parish for Groß-Konstantinovka, Novo-Vassil(y)evka, Solntsevo, Wagnerfeld.

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 Stepanovka.

Grünfeld, (also Krasnoslav, also Neudorf), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded on Falz-Fein estates. #J 5. Founded in 1931 or 1933. Evangelical. Everyday language: Danziger Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Population: 57 possibly in 1918; 153 in 1941; 80 between 1941 and 1943; 15 of the former residents without head of household in 1942; they were possibly resettled to other villages. Also see Krasnoslav; Neudorf.

Grünfeld, (also Selyenny Yar), Odessa, Berezan district (Landau.) Evangelical. Also see Selyenny 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, (also Kurgany), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 157 in 1904. Also see Kurgany.

Grünfeld-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Grünfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Grünfeld-; Khutor, Grünfeld-.

Grünfeld-Khutor, Mykolayiv, see Grünthal; also see Chutor, Grünfeld-; Grünfeld-Chutor; Khutor, Grünfeld-.

Grünhoffental, (also Alexandrovka, also Grünhoffnungstal), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Natal(y)evka. Three verst from Schönwiese. Possibly incorporated into Zaporizhzhya. Founded approximately in 1860 by 6 families from Kronsweide. Mennonite; parish: Kronsweide. Acreage: 810 dessi. Population: 29 in 1911; 29 in 1914; 29 in 1926. Also see Alexandrovka; Grünhoffnungstal.

Grünhoffnungstal, Zaporizhzhya, see Grünhoffental.

Grünthal, (also Neu-Grünthal), Caucasus, Georgia, T'bilisi, Karayasy, Karatapa. #K 6. Founded in 1922. Evangelical. Population: 120 in 1914; 120 in 1926. Also see Neu-Grünthal.

Grünthal, 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, Don, Taganrog, Fedorovka, Ostheim. Founded in 1885. Catholic; parish; Grüntal. Acreage: 4,000 dessi. in 1911. Population: 350 in 1912.

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. Leninpoler daughter colony.

Grüntal, (also Krasny Kut), Mariupol'. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Population: 125 in 1905. Also see Krasny Kut.

Grüntal, (also Selyeny-Yar), Mykolayiv. Evangelical. Population: 34 in 1919. Also see Selyeny-Yar.

Grüntal, (also Grünfeld-Khutor), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. #J 3. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Population: 25 in 1904; 57 in 1919. Also see Grünfeld-Khutor.

Grüntal, Odessa, northern Berezan district (Anan(y)ev). No other information available.

Grüntal, (also Manukhin), Odessa, Glückstal. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Kassel. Population: 30 in 1905. Also see Manukhin.

Grüntal, (also Popova-Balka, also Veselyy-Gay), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna), Vassil(y)evka. 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; Veselyy-Gay.

Grüntal, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. No other information available.

Grüntal, (also Lugovoye), Volga 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, Pulin. #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 Grusha.

Gruschek, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Grushek.

Gruschewka, Odessa. see Grushevka.

Gruschewka, Volhynia-Poland, see Grushevka.

Gruschewka-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Grushevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gruschewka-; Khutor, Grushevka-.

Gruschki, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Grushky.

Grushkovka, Slavgorod, see Grushkovka.

Grushowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Grushovka.

Grushowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Lyubytiv, see Grushovka.

Gruschwica, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki. North of Trostieniec. #F 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans.

Grusha, 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 Gruschek; Grushky.

Grushevka, (also Grusivka). Khutor near Pervomaisk-Bug. Also see Gruschewka; 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 Gruschewka.

Grushevka-Khutor, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Population: 20 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Gruschewka-; Gruschewka-Chutor; Khutor, Grushevka-.

Grushky, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Grushek; also see Gruschki.

Grushkovka, Slavgorod, see Alexanderfeld; also see Gruschkovka.

Grushovka, (also Hrushovka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol. #J 5. Also see Grushowka; Hrushovka.

- Grushovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel'. South of Kovel'.
Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish:
Vladimir. Population: 31 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior
to 1928. Also see Gruschowka.
- Grushovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Lyubytyv. Also see
Gruschowka.
- Grusivka**, Odessa, see Grushevka; also see Grusiwka.
- Grusiwka**, see Grusivka.
- Gryasnovatka**, Volga Republic, see Schuck; also see
Grjasnowatka.
- Gryasnovka**, Omsk, Moskalenky. Population: 109 in
1926. Also see Grjasnowka.
- Gryasnuksa, Lugovaya-**, Volga Republic, see Lugovaya-
Gryasnuksa; also see Lugowaja-Grjasnuksa;
Grjasnuksa, Lugowaja-.
- Gryasnuksa, Nizhnaya-**, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-
Gryasnuksa; also see Grjasnuksa, Nishnaja-; Nishnaja-
Grjasnuksa.
- Gryasnuksa, Ust-**, Volga Republic, see Ust-Gryasnuksa;
also see Grjasnuksa, Ust-; Ust-Grjasnuksa.
- Gryasnuksa, Verkhnyaya**, Volga Republic, see Verkhnyaya
Gryasnuksa; also see Grjasnuksa, Werchnaja-;
Werchnaja-Grjasnuksa.
- 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.
- Guidov**, Volhynia-Poland, southern Luts'k. Founded on its
own land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Population: 296
in 1904. Also see Guidow.
- Guidow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Guidov.
- Güldendorf**, (also Goldendorf, also Gyldendorf, also
Krasnoselka, also Kutusovo), Odessa, Großliebental,
GNR Komintern, Leninsk. Founded in 1817 or 1830
by 96 families from: Wuerttemberg (65), Baden (19),
Poznán (9) and Hungary (3). These families were
from the colonies of Friedrichstal, Stuttgart, and
Waterloo from where they had been allowed to resettle
because of a lack of water. The village was named
for Lieutenant von Güldenschanz from the welfare
committee. Evangelical; parish: Odessa. Cooperative
and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to
four, reading room (as of 1926). Acreage: 5,335 dessi.
and 107 houses in 1859, or 5,134 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 Gumi Akapa; also see
Akapa, Gumi; Akapa, Gumi.
- Gumy Akapa**, Caucasus, see Nizhnaya-Lindau; also see
Akapa, Gumi; Akapa, Gumi; Gumi Akapa.
- Gunischtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gunishche.
- Gunishche**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche.
Southwest of Rozhyshche. Founding families from
Swabia. Evangelical. Parish church. At most 25
German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent
Germans. Also see Gunischtsche.
- Gurevka**, Chelyabinsk, see Guryevka; also see Gurjewka.
- Gurjewka**, Chelyabinsk, see Guryevka; also see Gurevka.
- Gurmankej**, Bashkortostan, see Gurmankej.
- Gurmankej**, Bashkortostan, Belebey. Possibly founded in
1894. Mennonite. Also see Gurmankej.
- Guryevka**, Chelyabinsk, Troitsk. Evangelical. Also see
Gurevka; Gurjewka.
- Gusarovka**, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum; also see
Gusarowka.
- Gusarovka**, Kharkiv, see Gusarovka.
- Gusarskij**, Volga Republic, see Gusarsky.
- Gusarsky**, Volga Republic, see Husaren; also see Gusarskij.
- Guß-Chutor**, Odessa, see Guß-Khutor; also see Chutor,
Guß-; Chutor, Guss-; Guss-Chutor; Guss-Khutor;
Khutor, Guß-; Khutor, Guss-.
- Guß-Khutor**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical;
parish: Neu-Freudental. Also see Chutor, Guß-; Chutor,
Guss-; Guß-Chutor; Guss-Chutor; Guss-Khutor;
Khutor, Guß-; Khutor, Guss-.
- Guss-Chutor**, Odessa, see Guss-Khutor; also see Chutor,
Guß-; Chutor, Guss-; Guß-Chutor; Guß-Khutor;
Khutor, Guß-; Khutor, Guss-.
- Guss-Khutor**, Odessa, see Guß-Khutor; also see Chutor,
Guß-; Chutor, Guss-; Guß-Chutor; Guss-Chutor;
Khutor, Guß-; Khutor, Guss-.
- Gustav-Fein-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Gustav-Fein-
Khutor; also see Chutor, Gustav-Fein-; Fein-Chutor,
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-; Fein-Chutor,
Gustav-; Fein-Khutor, Gustav-; Gustav-Fein-Chutor;
Khutor, Gustav-Fein-.
- Gustavov**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see
Gustawow.
- Gustavsfeld**, Don, Rostov, Goloda(y)evka. #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 Gustavov.
- Gut-Chutor**, Don, see Gut-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gut-;
Khutor, Gut-.
- Gute Hoffnung**, Mariupol'. Founded on leased land.
Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Population: 122 in
1905. Also see Hoffnung, Gute.
- 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, Akkermann. Founded in 1923. Evangelical; parish: Eigenfeld. Gutheim was officially part of Annovka, but formed its own community. The land itself was bought as early as 1908. Acreage: 500 ha. Population: 11 families in 1933.

Gut, Ihly-, Odessa, see Ihly-Gut.

Gut, Kary-, Odessa, see Kary-Gut.

Gut-Khutor, (also Rosa Luxemburg), Don, Donets'k, Staro-Beshovo. Southeast of Donets'k. #D 7. Evangelical. Population: 30 in 1926. Possibly Riebendorf daughter colony. Also see Chutor, Gut-; Gut-Chutor; Khutor, Gut-; Rosa Luxemburg.

Gut, Kokej-, Crimea, see Kokej-Gut; also see Gut, Kokey-; Kokey-Gut.

Gut, Kokey-, Crimea, see Kokey-Gut; also see Gut, Kokej-; Kokej-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, Guty-; Guty-Chutor; Khutor, Guty-.

Gut Zachanski, Odessa, see Gut Zakhansky; also see Gut Tsakhansky; Tsakhansky, Gut; Zakhansky, Gut.

Gut Zakhansky, Odessa, see Eigenfeld; also see Gut Tsakhansky; Gut Zachanski; Tsakhansky, Gut; Zachanski, Gut; Zakhansky, Gut.

Gyldendorf, Odessa, see Güldendorf.

H

Haag, Omsk, Isil' Kul'. #C 1. Evangelical. Population: 23 in 1926.

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-Hadshu; Hadshu, Asan-.

Haenka, Volynia-Poland, see Hayenka; also see Hajenka.

Hagendorf, (also Abteilung 17), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded in 1924 or 1941. Jewish.

Everyday language: High German. Language in schools: Yiddish. In 1942, Germans were allegedly housed in homes of murdered Jews. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. German Population: none in approximately 1940; 212 in 1942; of those, 46 families without head of household. Also see Abteilung 17.

Hahn, Orenburg, see Sivushka.

Hahn-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Hahn-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hahn-; Khutor, Hahn-.

Hahn-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Hahn-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hahn-; Khutor, Hahn-.

Hahn-Chutor, Odessa, see Hahn-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hahn-; Khutor, Hahn-.

Hahnhofen, (also Novo-Nikolayevka), Odessa, northern Berezan district, Vrad(y)evsky. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Novo-Nikolayevka.

Hahn-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Aleshevo (Yasykovo.) Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Hahn-; Hahn-Chutor; Khutor, Hahn-.

Hahn-Khutor, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Eigenfeld. Also see Chutor, Hahn-; Hahn-Chutor; Khutor, Hahn-.

Hahn-Khutor, Odessa, northern Berezan district. Ceased to exist prior to 1918. Also see Chutor, Hahn-; Hahn-Chutor; Khutor, Hahn-.

Hahnsau, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus or Seelmann, Am Trakt. #E 4. Founded in 1854. Mennonite. In 1880 Mennonites emigrated to America or possibly to Turkestan and sold their properties to Ukrainians. They are descendants of the Polyany tribe formerly living along the Dnieper River. Population: 207 in 1854; 250 in 1912; 1,622 in 1922.

Haichin, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov; also see Haitschin.

Haiczul, Mariupol', see Heitschule.

Haike, (also Heike), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 5 in 1904. Also see Heike.

Haike II, (also Heike II), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 77 in 1904. Also see Heike II.

Haimann, Crimea, see Hochheim.

Hait, Chenkur-, Omsk, see Chenkur-Hait; also see Hait, Tschenkur-; Tschenkur-Hait.

Haitschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Haichin.

Hait, Tschenkur-, Omsk, see Tschenkur-Hait; also see Chenkur-Hait; Hait, Chenkur-.

Hajenka, Volhynia-Poland, see Hayenka; also see Haenka.

Hajki, Volhynia-Poland, 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 Halavar.

- Halbdorf**, (also Bergdorf), Odessa, Berezan. Khutor near Rohrbach. Opposite the main village of Rohrbach, on the southwest ridge of the valley. Founded in 1838. 36 houses by 1848 (*Rohrbach Chronicle*.) Also see Bergdorf.
- Halbstadt**, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Savitaya. Approximately 130 km southeast of Blagoveshchensk. On the Chinese border. Possibly founded in 1927/1928. Mennonite.
- Halbstadt**, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Tas-Kuduk. Approximately 25 km north of Pavlodar. #J 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Possibly Kolkhoz named Fedorovka.
- Halbstadt**, (also Katyushino), Odessa, Berezan district, Petrovka. On the Nikola(y)ev district border. Founded by Berezaners in 1869. Catholic; parish: Schönfeld, also Mennonite. Acreage: 3,076 dessi. Population: 317 in 1905; 320 in 1913; 317 in 1914; 605 in 1919. Also see Katyushino.
- 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 (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1804. Mennonite; parish: Halbstadt. In 1842 a skilled craftsmen colony was established on the eastern edge. Industrial trade center of the Molochna colonies: textile factory started in 1815/1816 by Johann Klaassen; dyeworks and weaving mill were annexed. They burned down in 1839 and were rebuilt in 1842. Brewery since 1809, vinegar factory, 1 watermill since 1810, 2 steam mills, starch factory, barley factory, machinery or engine factory, 2 brickyards, 2 oil presses. In 1835 founding of a junior high school. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, agricultural school, courses in medicine, school with grades one to four, two schools with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Possible birthplace of writer Helene Ediger (1905-?). Acreage: 1,605 dessi. and 57 houses in 1859 or 1,816 dessi. or 1,820 dessi., i.e., 21 farms of 70 dessi. each of founding families from Danzig; 350 dessi. or 25 farms of 14 dessi. each were later added, or 21 farms on 2,165 dessi. and 24 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 589 people or 91 families on 21 farms in 1855; 589 in 1856; 593 in 1858; 593 in 1859; 480 in 1860; 532 in 1864; 840 or 849 in 1905; 900 in 1914; 955 in 1915; 900 in 1918; 978 in 1919; 1,268 or 1,455 people of whom 675 were Ukrainians, 482 Mennonites, 120 Russians, 118 other Germans, 19 Jews, a total of 41 Poles, Bulgarians and Greeks in 1926. Also see No. 1; Molochansk.
- Halbstadt, Neu-**, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Halbstadt.
- Halbstadt, Neu-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Halbstadt.
- Hale**, (also Galy), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. West of Torchin. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Galy.
- Halle**, (also Alisovka), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1894/1895. Evangelical; parishes: Eigenheim (as of 1905), and 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.
- Hamburg**, Bessarabia, see Dennewitz.
- Hamburg**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Borsenko. Founded in approximately 1865. Mennonite.
- Hamburg**, Zaporizhzhya, see Hamberg.
- Hammer?**, Omsk, see Gammer.
- Hancheshty**, Bessarabia, Chisinau. Founded in 1898. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Workers and skilled craftsmen who settled near the fairytale-like castle Hancheshti constituted this parish. Acreage: 72 ha. Population: 153 in 1939. Also see Hantscheshti.
- Hanchice**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi; also see Hantschice.
- Handzaba**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.
- Hannovka**, (also Inculteny Noy), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1896. Evangelical; parish: Mathildendorf. Acreage: 620 ha. Population: 440 in 1939. Also see Hannovka; Inculteny Noy.
- Hannovka**, (also Hanovka, also Ivanovka), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha. #G 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans on leased land in 1902. Evangelical; parish: Tomsk-Barnaul. Soviet seat, cooperative and/

or cooperative store, butter artel, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, reading room, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 100 in approximately 1905; 266 in 1926. Also see Hannowka; Hanovka; Ivanovka.

Hannowka, Bessarabia, see Hannovka.

Hannowka, Kazakhstan, see Hannovka.

Hanowka, Kazakhstan, see Hanovka.

Hanovka, Kazakhstan, see Hannovka; also see Hanowka.

Hanschricka, Volhynia-Poland, see Hanshricka.

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 Ochakov. #F 6. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Hans-; Hans-Chutor; Khutor, Hans-.

Hans-Khutor, Odessa; also see Chutor, Hans-; Hans-Chutor; Khutor, Hans-.

Hantscheshti, Bessarabia, see Hancheshty.

Hantschice, Volhynia-Poland, see Hanchice.

Haraldovka, (also Geraldovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. Northeast of Novograd. #B 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 513 in 1904. Also see Geraldovka; Haraldowka.

Haraldowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Haraldovka.

Haradzze, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. Southwest of Poddebcy. #E 4. Founding families from Swabia. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Parish church. German private school (as of 1935.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 families with 25 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans.

Harn, (also Horn), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Southwest of Gmelinka. Population: 103 possibly in 1926. Also see Horn.

Harn, (also Horn), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. South of Gmelinka. Population: 103 possibly in 1926. Also see Horn.

Harpuny, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station.

Hartfeld, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedensburg.

Hartmann, Omsk, Moskalenky. Population: 22 in 1926.

Hartmann-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Hartmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hartmann-; Khutor, Hartmann-.

Hartmann-Khutor, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. East of Mariental. Possibly Catholic. Between 1918 and 1922, Father Augustinus Baumtrog hid here under a pseudonym as a German language teacher. Also see Chutor, Hartmann-; Hartmann-Chutor; Khutor, Hartmann-.

Hartmanski, possibly Volga Republic, see Hartmansky.

Hartmansky, possibly Volga Republic. Catholic; parish: Saratov. Also see Hartmanski.

Harvard-Khutor, Mykolayiv, Zagradoivka. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Population: 23 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Harward-; Harward-Chutor; Khutor, Harvard-.

Harward-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Harvard-Khutor; also see Chutor, Harward-; 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, Beresowo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Beresowo Hat; also see Beresovo Hat; Hat, Beresovo.

Hatj, Beresowa, Volhynia, see Beresowa Hatj; also see Beresova Haty; 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 Haty; also see Beresowa Hatj; Hatj, Beresowa.

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 Gauß), Omsk, Sosnovka (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-; Gauß; Hauff-Chutor; Khutor, Hauff-.

Havchice, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi; also see Hawtschice.

Havrikovka, Don, Taganrog. Village founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 304 in 1904. Also see Hawrikowka.

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 Berdyans'k Swabians in 1880 or 1883. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim, also Separatist: parish: Schönbrunn. Kolkhoz named Gigant, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (in 1926.) Deportation on 17/18 August 1941. Acreage: 2,114 dessi. Population: 81 in 1905; 110 in 1911; 153 in 1914; 166 in 1918; 194 in 1919; 179 in 1926. Also see Bekassy; Bekkasy.

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.

Hecht-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Hecht-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hecht-; Hecht-Chutor.

Hecht-Chutor?, Luhans'k, see Hecht-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Hecht-; Hecht-Chutor?.

Hecht-Chutor, Omsk, see Hecht-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hecht-; Hecht-Chutor.

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

Hechten-Chutor, Don, see Hechten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hechten-; Khutor, Hechten-.

Hechten-Khutor, (also Redikov-Khutor), Don, Taganrog. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 131 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Hechten-; Hechten-Chutor; Khutor, Hechten-; Redikov-Khutor.

Hecht-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by families from Molochna. Evangelical. Acreage: 250 dessi. Also see Chutor, Hecht-; Hecht-Chutor; Khutor, Hecht-.

Hecht-Khutor?, Luhans'k, see Steinbruch; also see Chutor, Hecht-; Hecht-Chutor; Khutor, Hecht-.

Hecht-Khutor, Omsk, Moskalenky. A few kilometers south of Omsk. #E 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Population: 13 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Hecht-; Hecht-Chutor; Khutor, Hecht-.

Hecht-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Hecht-; Hecht-Chutor; Khutor, Hecht-.

Heck-Chutor, Don, see Heck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Heck-; Khutor, Heck-.

Heck-Chutor, Odessa, see Heck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Heck-; Khutor, Heck-.

Heckenfeld, (also Heck-Khutor), Don, Rostov, Taganrog. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 51 in 1904; 150 in 1918. Also see Heck-Khutor.

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-Chutor, Don, see Hegele-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hegele-; Khutor, Hegele-.

Hegele-Khutor, (also Schwarz-Khutor), Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #C 9. Founded in 1900. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. Acreage: 550 dessi. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Hegele-; Hegele-Chutor; Khutor, Hegele-; Schwarz-Khutor.

Heidelberg, (also Novo-Romanovka), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt). #I 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1907/1908. Catholic. Sovkhoz named *Ukrainsky*. Country school, store, bank (as of 1926.) Population: 700 in 1926; 475 people and 84 farms possibly in 1928; 424 in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Novo-Romanovka.

Heidelberg, (also Shuravlevo), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna), Vassil(y)evka. Founded in 1809/1810 by 32 families consisting of 82 Badenians mainly from Heidelberg, Mannheim, and a few from the Rastatt area. Catholic; parish: Heidelberg for Blumental, Hochheim, Kostheim until 1869, Leitershausen until 1869, Prischib, and Walldorf. Enterprises: cooperative (1), carpenter shop (1), brickyard (1). Local high school. In 1822: 10 more joined the 82 farm holders. On 4 September 1941 men between 16 and 60 years were deported. Acreage: 5,132 dessi. crown land and 92 houses in 1859; according to another source: 5,132 dessi. crown land of 5,883 dessi. Population: 981 in 1848; 1,094 in 1858; 1,094 in 1859; 1,147 in 1864; 1,002 in 1905; 1,002 in 1910; 1,111 in 1911; 922 in 1914; 973 in 1915; 922 in 1918; 1,080 in 1919. Also see Shuravlevo.

Heike, Volhynia-Poland, see Haike.

Heike II, Volhynia-Poland, see Haike II.

Heikovka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Danilovka; also see Heikowka.

Heikowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Heikovka.

Heilbrunn, (also Temesh-Ely), Crimea, Feodosiya, Alte Krim. Approximately 25 km northwest of Feodosiya. #F 4. Founded between 5 July 1805 and 1807 by 40 families, all from Wuerttemberg, especially the Stuttgart area. **Gut, Reisenhauer-**, Odessa, see Reisenhauer-Gut Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Expansion by purchasing the Kyana estates in 1839, Islam-Terek in 1844, the Balthasar Wiedemeyer estate, and others. Acreage: 1,140 dessi. and 44 houses in 1859; 1,918 dessi. Population: 212 in 1825; 296 in 1858; 275 in 1864; 60 in 1904; 225 in 1905; 225 in 1911; 225 in 1914; 225 in 1918; 296 in 1919; 257 in 1926. Also see Temesh-Ely.

Heim, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. No other information available.

Heimtal, (also Staraya Buda), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 350 in 1904. Also see Staraya Buda.

Heinrich-Chutor, Omsk, see Heinrich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Heinrich-; Khutor, Heinrich-.

Heinrich-Khutor, Omsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. #C 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Heinrich-; Heinrich-Chutor; Khutor, Heinrich-.

Heinrichowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Henrikhovka.

Heinrichowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov, see Henrikhovka.

Heinrichsdorf, (also Bessarabka, also Krasna Bessarabka), Odessa, Krasny Okna (Bergdorf.) Evangelical. Also see Bessarabka; Krasna Bessarabka.

Heinrichsdorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Northeast of Gmelinka. #F 7. Population: 78 in 1926.

Heinrichsfeld, Don, Rostov. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 60 in 1926.

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.

Henrikhovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zviahel. #D 5. Evangelical; parishes: Heimtal and Zhytomyr. Population: 400 in 1905. Also see Heinrichowka.

Henrikhovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov, see Henrikovka; also see Heinrichowka.

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

Heinz-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Heinz-; Heinz-Chutor; Khutor, Heinz-.

Heitschule, (Haiczul), Mariupol', Grunau. Mennonite and Catholic; parish: Göttiland. Tree nursery financially supported by Mennonites. Also see Haiczul.

Helenendorf, (also Elenino, also Khanlar), Caucasus, Azerbaijan, Gäncä (also Gandsha.) Twelve verst south of the Yelisavetpol train station. On the Gäncä River; 750 m above sea level. Founded in 1818/1819 by 127 families, all from Wuerttemberg; some Swiss immigrated perhaps later. Evangelical; parish: Helenendorf. A parish was founded in 1822 for 2,228 Germans (possibly as of 1905.) In 1826 the village was raided by Tartars or Kurds. In 1860 construction of a large church. In 1904 founding of the cooperative by the name of *Hilfe* [Aid] which started a winery in 1905 and a little later a cognac factory. Colonists worked primarily in viticulture; headquarters of the major viticulture and wine mercantile companies Fohrer and Theodor Hummel, whose owners moved to Germany in 1921. In 1915 admission of Assyrians who had been persecuted in Turkey. In 1916 merged with the wine-growers' cooperative *Konkordia* which arose from the producers' cooperative of workers in

viticulture and wineries founded on 16 July 1920. In 1918 until the end of the year invasion of Turkish and German military. In 1924 opening of a school for the deaf and mute. In 1926: 16 senior staff members were arrested and some property confiscated. Germans, who had come here, Armenians and Persians, skilled craftsmen and trades people, among others a cooper and a cartwright, Tartars and Lesgiens were workers 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*, womens' 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 Helenendorf formed between World War I and World War II. Birthplace of Lorenz Kuhn (approximately 1884-1942), director of the Benckendorfer oil industry. In 1900: 1,440 [or 1,820 colonists] consisting of 222 Germans from other parts of the country, 588 Russians and Cossacks, 410 Armenians, 140 Persians and 80 Lesgiens lived here. Acreage: 10,792 dessi. or 6,700 dessi. (crown) and 4,200 dessi. (privately owned) in 1913. Population: 974 in 1869; 1,820 in 1900; with the affiliate in Kedabeg: 2,249 approximately in 1905; 3,525 in 1908; 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.

Helenendorf, (also Mardarovka), Odessa, Hoffnungsfeld. Catholic. Also see Mardarovka.

Helenendorf, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Helenental.

Helenenfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Vasil(y)evka. Founded on leased land. Evangelical.

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, Güldendorf and Worms; originally 14 from Upper Alsace, 11 from Lower Alsace, 9 from Poland, 3 from Hungary, and 1 from Lorraine. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,704 dessi. and 29 houses in 1859, or 1,625 dessi. Population: 89 people, i.e., 45 males and 44 females, in 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.

- Helenov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. East of Kisielin. Evangelical. Parish church. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Helenow.
- Helenov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k. Evangelical; parish: Torchyn. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 42 families and 53 students in 1938. Also see Helenow.
- Helenov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. North of Torchyn. #D 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Helenow.
- Helenov-Beresk**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k. Evangelical; parish: Torchyn. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 71 families with 76 students in 1938. Also see Beresk, Helenov-; Beresk, Helenow-; Helenow-Beresk.
- Helenovka**, Bessarabia, see Yelenovka; also see Helenowka.
- Helenovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yelenevka; also see Helenovka.
- Helenovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne; also see Helenovka.
- Helenovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. Southeast of Torchyn. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Helenowka.
- Helenovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichi; also see Helenovka.
- Helenovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Northeast of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Helenowka.
- Helenovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 45 in 1904. Also see Helenowka.
- Helenovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 5. Also see Helenowka.
- Helenovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. Near Pod Gnoynem. Also see Helenowka.
- Helenovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyiv (also Kiev, also Kiev), Radomyshl'. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Ceased to exist after 1914. Population: 300 in 1904. Also see Helenowka.
- Helenovka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Helenovka; also see Alt-Helenowka; Helenowka, Alt-.
- Helenovka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Helenovka; also see Helenowka, Neu-; Neu-Helenowka.
- Helenovka-Sokul**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k or Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Also see Helenowka-Sokul; Sokul, Helenovka-; Sokul, Helenowka-.
- Helenov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Helenov.
- Helenow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Helenov.
- Helenow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin, see Helenov.
- Helenow-Beresk**, Volhynia-Poland, see Helenov-Beresk; also see Beresk, Helenov-; Beresk, Helenow-.
- Helenowka**, Bessarabia, see Helenovka.
- Helenowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Silne, see Helenovka.
- Helenowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn, see Helenovka.
- 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, Helenovka-; Sokul, Helenowka-.
- Helesin**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.
- Henne**, Crimea, see Tauk.
- Henriette**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: with Debriza: 5 in 1905.
- Henrikovka**, (also Heinrichovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov. Approximately 40 km south of Zviahel. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 400 in 1904. Also see Heinrichovka; Henrikowka.
- Henrikowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Henrikovka.
- 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', Blagodarnoy) e. Approximately 150 km from Stavropol'. #J 3. Founded on its own land in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol'. Population: with Johansheim and Karlsruhe: 3,151 in 1904.
- Hermannsdorf**, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. No other information available.
- Hermannstal**, (also Alexandrovka), Don, Donets'k, Bachmut-Grishino, Selidova. #A 5. Founded on its own land in 1889 or possibly in 1922. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Acreage: 2,680 dessi. Population: 241 in 1904; 170 in 1913; 230 in 1918; 330 in 1919; 228 in 1941. Also see Alexandrovka.
- Hermannstal**, (also Vyshina), Odessa, Glückstal (Oknyansky.) Founded in 1896. Evangelical. Also see Vyshina.
- Hermannstal**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1922. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld.
- Hermanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. Southwest of Silne. #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 (Turilovskyy). Population: 51 in 1926. Also see Hernov.
- Hernov**, Don, see Hernor; also see Hernow.
- Hernow**, Don, see Hernov.

Herrendank, Crimea. Population: approximately 500 in 1912.

Herrenhilf, Crimea, see Byten.

Hert, Omsk, Moskalenky. Population: 13 in 1926.

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

Hert-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Petrovka. Approximately 80 km southwest of Melitopol'. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Hert-; Hert-Chutor; Khutor, Hert.

Herzenberg, (also Feodosiya), Crimea, Feodosiya. Approximately 5 km north of Feodosiya. #F 4. Founded by 30 families in 1804/1805. Evangelical; parish: Zürichthal, also Catholic. Deanery: Simferopol'; branch in Sudak. The church was a converted Tartar mosque; pastors were mainly Catholic Armenians. Acreage: 100 dessi. and four houses in 1859. Population: 45 in 1825; 39 in 1858; 50 in 1904; 38 in 1905; 40 in 1918; 40 in 1919. Also see Feodosiya.

Herzenberg, (also Alexandrovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, Petropavlovsk. #G 4. Founded in 1880. Mennonite. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Successful sheep breeding program. In 1889: 95 children died of diphtheria. In 1918/1919 the village was raided several times; 8 people were murdered. Land was purchased from the aristocrat Eugen Iv. Herzevich von Born (Waldheim), Roth (Gnadenfeld), 2 Janzens and Nickel (Prangenau.) Acreage: 2,983 dessi. Population: 363 in 1926. Also see Alexandrovka.

Herzog, (also Susly), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. #E 3. Founded on 14 June 1766 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Catholic. Deanery: Mariental. Birthplace of Father Peter Weigel; in 1917 he became known as the organizer of Volga Germans. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) In 1875 approximately 3,000 families emigrated to Canada. Population: 141 in 1773; 1,290 in 1859; 1,233 in 1857; 1,393 in 1897; 2,010 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- und Hess-; Jockers-Chutor, Hess- und; Jockers-Khutor, Hess- und; Jockers- und Hess-Chutor; Jockers- und Hess-Khutor; Khutor, Hess- und Jockers-; Khutor, Jockers- und Hess-.

Hess- und Jockers-Khutor, (also Jockers- und Hess-Khutor), Don, Donets'k, Yanisol. North of the Grunau colonies. #A 6. Evangelical. Acreage: 500 dessi. Also see Chutor, Hess- und Jockers-; Chutor, Jockers- und Hess-; Hess und Jockers-Chutor; Jockers- und Hess-Chutor; Jockers- und Hess-Khutor; Khutor, Hess- und Jockers-; Khutor, Jockers- und Hess-.

Hetmanski, Odessa, see Hetmansky.

Hetmansky, Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan) (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Hetmanski.

Heuboden, (also Maryyno), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Friesendorf, Novosofievka. Founded in 1865/1866. 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 of the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,181 dessi. Population: 98 in 1905; 117 in 1911; 117 in 1914; 117 in 1918; 165 in 1919; 258 approximately in 1940; 59 families of 229 without head of household in 1942. Also see Maryyno.

Heuboden, Mariupol', see Heubuden.

Heubuden, (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 Heubuden to Berdyans'k Swabians from Neu-Hoffnung and then moved to America. Separatist and Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 1,837 dessi. and 42 houses in 1859, or 1,830 dessi., or 1,829 dessi. prior to 1914 and 1,058, 5 dessi. after 1918, or 28 farms on 1,820 dessi. and 6 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 270 in 1858; 270 or 284 in 1859; 311 in 1860; 186 or 275 in 1905; 275 in 1910; 275 in 1911; 326 in 1914; 326 in 1918; 281 in 1919; 302 in 1922. Also see No. 4; Heuboden; Sergeyevka.

Hirschau, (also Hirschau, also Primernoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded possibly as early as 1838, but more likely 1848. Mennonite; parish: Margenau. Planned as a model village on the left side of the Begim-Chokrak valley. Lush orchards in the valley; on the other side a man-made forest which was ravaged by the civil war and the drought of 1921/1922. Aside from fertile farm land, there also was a kaolin mine. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,993 dessi. and 54 houses in 1859, or 1,932 dessi. and 30 farms in 1848, or 2,309 dessi. and 62 farms in 1915, or 1,962 dessi. and 62 farms in 1926. Population: 201 in 1848; 366 in 1856; 390 in 1858; 390 in 1859; 408 in 1860; 461 in 1864; 330 in 1905; 397 in 1914; 427 or possibly 415 in 1915; 397 in 1918; 392 in 1919; 373 or 426 in 1926. Daughter colony. Also see Hirschau; Primernoye.

Hildemann, Volga Republic, see Hildmann.

Hildesheim, (also Voynichi), Odessa, Glückstal. Evangelical; parish: Kassel. Population: 110 in 1905. Also see Voynichi.

- Hildmann**, (also Hildemann, also Panovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 6. Founded by Hesse-Darmstadt residents on 14 May 1767. Catholic. Deanery: 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**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Hilz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hilz-; Khutor, Hilz-.
- Hilz-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, possibly Varvarovka. #E 5. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Hilz-; Hilz-Chutor; Khutor, Hilz-.
- Hindenburg**, (also Kudashevka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Adamovka. #C 4. Founded in 1884 or 1887. Catholic; parish: Danilovka. Everyday languages: Bavarian, Plattdeutsch, Rhinelandish, Saxon. Language in schools: German, Russian, Ukrainian. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 69 in 1926; 467 in 1941; 25 families of 527 without head of household in 1942. Yamburger daughter colony. Also see Kudashevka.
- Hirki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Hirky.
- Hirky**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk; also see Hirki.
- Hirschau**, Zaporizhzhya, see Hierschau.
- Hirschberg**, (also Brinsa-Khutor, also Burga-Khutor, also Burka-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 Glinche; also see Hlintsche.
- Hlintsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Hlinche.
- Hnidava**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gnidau; also see Hnidawa.
- Hnidawa**, Volhynia-Poland, see Hnidava.
- Hochberg**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Petrikovka. Approximately 40 km north of Dnipropetrovs'k. #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 31 families without head of household.
- Hochfeld**, Bashkortostan, see Ebenfeld.
- Hochfeld**, Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinnomyssky. Approximately 50 km southwest of Stavropol'. On the Kuban River. #F 3. Possibly Mennonite. Acreage: 270 dessi. Population: 115 approximately in 1926.
- Hochfeld**, (also Chokmak, also Pasha-Chokmak, also Sary-Pasha-Chokmak), Crimea, Simferopol'. North central Crimea. #D 3. Founded in 1885. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 194 in 1926. Also see Chokmak; Pasha-Chokmak; Sary-Pasha-Chokmak.
- Hochfeld**, (also Visokoye Polye), Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog), Kryvyy Rih. #B 5. Founded in 1924. Mennonite. Everyday languages: High German, Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 120 in 1926; 203 approximately in 1940; 199 in 1942 and of those 45 families without head of household. Also see Visokoye Polye.
- Hochfeld**, (also Vysokaya), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Kolushiusky, Krivoroshsky. Approximately 50 km southeast of Millerovo. #G 2. Founded in 1896. Catholic and Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 242 in 1926. Also see Vysokaya.
- Hochfeld**, (also Griese-Khutor, also Grigoryevka, also Grise, also Neu-Grigoryevka), Odessa, Berezan (Rayon Isa(y)evsk.) Catholic. Population: 290 in 1926. Also see Griese-Khutor; Grigoryevka; Grise; Neu-Grigoryevka.
- Hochfeld?**, Volhynia-Poland, see Josefine.
- Hochfeld**, (also Wiens), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Eugenfeld.) Founded in 1832 or 1836. Mennonite. Land was bought by Thomas Wiens for his four children. Acreage: 3,000 dessi.. Ceased to exist in 1921. Also see Wiens.
- Hochfeld**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof.) Founded between 1855 and approximately 1875 by families from Khortitza and Molochna. Mennonite.
- Hochfeld**, (also No. 5, also Morosoda, also Morosovo, also Neu-Hochfeld), Zaporizhzhya, Yasykovo (Nikolaifeld.) Founded in 1862 or 1869 or 1872 by Danzigers from the Khortitza mother colonies. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Everyday language: Plattdeutsch. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,952 dessi. Population: 238 in 1911; 350 in 1913; 350 in 1914; 350 in 1918; 313 in 1919; 384 in 1926; 608 approximately in 1940; 524 in 1942 and of those 38 families without head of household. Also see No. 5; Morosoda; Morosovo; Neu-Hochfeld.
- Hochfeld-Chutor**, Mykolayiv, see Hochfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hochfeld-; Khutor, Hochfeld-.
- Hochfeld-Khutor**, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, 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, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. Approximately 50 km east of Slavgorod. On Lake Kulanda. #I 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1910 or 1914. Catholic. Illustrations and decorations on houses. Population: 267 in 1926. Ceased to exist.

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 Grivy, also Vyssokaya Griva), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt), Orlov. #I 3. Founded by Evangelical Black Sea Germans in 1908. Mennonite; parish: Kleefeld (1909-1932) and Shumanovka-Kleefeld, also Evangelical. Kolkhoz by the name of Karl Marx. Impoverished village. Population: 177 in 1928 or 193 and 36 farms in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Vysokye Grivy; Vyssokaya Griva.

Hochstädt, (also Vysokoye), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna.) Founded possibly as early as 1802 or 1808 but more likely 1810. Thirty-nine founding families mainly from Baden-Durlach, some from Rhine-Palatinate and the Stuttgart area. Evangelical; parish: Hochstädt. Ten German parishes with 4,402 Germans were part of the Hochstädt parish founded in 1831 (as of 1904.) Acreage: 2,518 dessi. and 56 houses in 1859, or 2,569 dessi., or 2,340 dessi. and 37 farms in 1857. Population: 199 in 1810; 433 people or 81 families in 1848; 591 in 1858; 591 in 1859; 588 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 Vysokoye.

Hochstädt, Neu-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Neu-Hochstädt.

Hockerberg, (also Bohn), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 1. Founded in 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, 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.

Hodomiche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Hodomitsche

Hodomitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Hodomiche.

Hoerdt, Crimea, see Agay-Hördt.

Hoert, Agai-, Crimea, see Agai-Hoert; also see Agai-Hört; Agay-Hört; Agay-Hoert; Hört, Agai-; Hört, Agay; Hoert, Agay-.

Hoert, Agay-, Crimea, see Agay-Hoert; also see Agai-Hört; Agai-Hoert; Agay-Hört; Hört, Agai-; Hört, Agay; Hoert, Agai-.

Höfe, Deutsche, Volga Republic, see Deutsche Höfe.

Höfe, Jenner-, Odessa, see Jenner-Höfe.

Höfe, Mauch-, Odessa, see Mauch-Höfe.

Hoffental, (also Melentyevo), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Fedorovka. #B 5. Founded by Berdyans'k Swabians in 1880. Separatist; parish: Ostheim, possibly also Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 2,360 or 2,380 dessi. Population: 230 in 1904; 250 in 1914; 250 in 1918; 362 in 1926; 266 in 1941. Also see Melentyevo.

Hoffental, (also Karl Marx), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.). #J 5. Founded in 1922 or 1924 on Falz-Fein estates. Evangelical. Everyday language: High German. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stump's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,300 dessi. Population: 452 in 1941; 438 between 1941 and 1943; 392 in 1942 and of those 66 families without head of household. Also see Karl Marx.

Hoffental, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandental.) Founded in 1859 or 1863 mainly by German Lutheran blue collar workers from Poland who had fled here from "revolutionary propaganda" and by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Samara, also Mennonite. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 601 in 1912; 725 in 1926.

Hoffental, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evsk. Approximately 80 km northwest of Slavgorod. #J 3. Founded by Volga Germans in 1908 or 1910. Evangelical. Red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 842 in 1926.

Hoffental, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Northeast of Krasny Kut. #F 4. Founded in 1859. Evangelical; parish: Hoffental. In 1905 the German villages of Hoffental, Katharinental, Konstantinovka, Rosental and Straßendorf with approximately 8,000 baptized members, 588 of them of the Reformed faith, were part of the Hoffental parish founded in 1905; included were the Estonian colonies of Baltika, Estonka, Goretskaya and Livlyandka. Agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 825 in 1897; 1,245 in 1905; 1,661 possibly in 1905; 1,511 in 1912; 782 in 1926.

- Hoffental**, (also Chaykino), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna.) Founded by 19 families in 1804. According to another source: 17 founding families from West Prussia. Some families had emigrated from Baden and Wuerttemberg to Prussia-Poland between 1802 and 1803. In 1810: 2 more Wuerttemberger families arrived. Evangelical; parish: Prischib. In 1822 Joh. Jakob Schmidt, born on 25 August 1707 in Stockholm, died here at the age of 115. Enterprises: agricultural machinery (2), starch factory (1), lime brickyard (1), several dye works, locksmith and cooperative shops. Acreage: 1,408 dessi. and 36 houses in 1859, or 1,369 dessi. Population: 65 in 1804; 253 in 1848; 369 in 1858; 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 Pallasovka. Possibly outside the Volga Republic. No other information available.
- Hoffmann-Chutor**, Bessarabia, see Hoffmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hoffmann-; Khutor, Hoffmann-.
- Hoffmann-Chutor**, Odessa, see Hoffmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hoffmann-; Khutor, Hoffmann-.
- Hoffmann-Khutor**, (Vladimirovka), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. Acreage: 100 ha. Also see Chutor, Hoffmann-; Hoffmann-Chutor; Khutor, Hoffmann; Vladimirovka.
- Hoffmann-Khutor**, Odessa; also see Chutor, Hoffmann-; Hoffmann-Chutor; Khutor, Hoffmann.
- Hoffmannovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Hofmanovka; also see Hoffmannowka.
- Hoffmannowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Hoffmannovka.
- Hoffmannsfeld**, (also Luxemburg), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1922. Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. Acreage: 560 ha. Population: 164 in 1939. Also see Luxemburg.
- Hoffmannstal**, Mykolayiv, Yelanets. Founded by Berezaners. Evangelical.
- Hoffnung**, (also Nadeshda), Don, Taganrog, Luhans'k. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: 212 approximately in 1905; 212 in 1918. Also see Nadeshda.
- Hoffnung**, Don, Taganrog, Matve(y)ev, Kurgan. No other information available.
- Hoffnung**, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.
- Hoffnung**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. South of Mariental. No other information available.
- Hoffnung, Gute**, Mariupol', see Gute Hoffnung.
- Hoffnung, Neu-**, Caucasus, Armavir, see Neu-Hoffnung.
- Hoffnung, Neu-**, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Neu-Hoffnung.
- Hoffnung, Neu-**, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Neu-Hoffnung.
- Hoffnung, Neu-**, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Neu-Hoffnung.
- Hoffnung, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Hoffnung.
- Hoffnung, Neu-**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, see Neu-Hoffnung.
- Hoffnung, Neu-**, Don, Rostov, Taganrog, see Neu-Hoffnung.
- Hoffnung, Neu-**, Don, Taganrog, see Neu-Hoffnung.
- Hoffnung, Neu-**, Kazakhstan, see Neu-Hoffnung.
- Hoffnung, Neu-**, Luhans'k, see Neu-Hoffnung.
- Hoffnung, Neu-**, Samara, see Neu-Hoffnung.
- Hoffnung, Neu-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Hoffnung.
- Hoffnungsaus**, Odessa. In November 1943, its residents left for Germany in a trek.
- Hoffnungsburg**, (also Nadeshdina, also Popelnoye), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, Nechayansk. #E 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 Nadeshdina; Popelnoye.
- Hoffnungsburg**, (also Nadeshda), Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Population: 198 in 1905; 255 in 1910; 240 in 1914; 920 in 1919. Also see Nadeshda.
- Hoffnungsfeld**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded on leased land in 1864. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. In 1879 possibly incorporated into Fere-Champenoise. Acreage: 1,870 ha. Population: 307 in 1939.
- Hoffnungsfeld**, Caucasus. Population: 80 in 1918.
- 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 Elisabeththal, 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**, Dnipropetrovs'k. No other information available.
- Hoffnungsfeld**, (also Tarasovo, also Torosova, also Torosovo), 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, Chertomlik. #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 Molochna families in 1905/1906. Catholic; parish: Slatousk. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 1,000 in 1904; 200 people and 50 farms in 1926. Also see No. 7; Basilevka.

Hoffnungstal, (also No. 9, also Nadeshdovka), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1841 or 1848 by 38 [or 82] families: 34 from Wuerttemberg and 4 from Prussia. Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. Between 1806 and 1819: 25 of the original 34 Wuerttemberg families founded the settlement of Karlstal, Odessa district, on the estate of the Prussian cavalry captain (*Rittmeister*) Karl Vitsch. In 1841 they founded Hoffnungstal. Between 1843 and 1847: 57 more families arrived from Bergdorf, Glückstal, Hoffnungstal, Kassel, Neudorf, and Worms. Acreage: 4,816 dessi. and 89 houses in 1859, or 6,250 ha. Population: 743 in 1858; 1,136 in 1904; 1,381 in 1905; 1,930 in 1939. Also see No. 9; Nadeshdovka.

Hoffnungstal, Caucasus, Georgia, T'bilisi, Karayasy, Karatapa. #K 6. Founded in 1922. Evangelical. Population: 92 in 1914; 92 in 1926.

Hoffnungstal, (also Nadeshda), Caucasus, Stepnoye, Kursko(y)ev. #J 3. Founded in 1921. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Population: 348 in 1926. Also see Nadeshda.

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. Evangelical; parish: Elisabethgrad. Population: with surrounding area: 240 in 1905. Also see Girovka.

Hoffnungstal, (also Zebrikovo), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. 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 Bauernheim*) (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 1,887 in 1926. Also see Zebrikovo.

Hoffnungstal, Omsk, Isyl'Kul'. #C 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1904. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 162 in 1926.

Hoffnungstal, (also Nadeshda-Khutor), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) Founded in 1913. Machinery kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 45 in 1926; 51 people and 51 farms possibly in 1928. Also see Nadeshda-Khutor

Hoffnungstal, (also Nadeshdino), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol'. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 60 in 1904. Also see Nadeshdino.

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 Khivinskoye), 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 Khivinskoye.

Hohendorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus or Seelmann, Am Trakt. #D 4. Founded in 1862 or 1867. Mennonite. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 96 in 1897; 105 possibly in 1905; 125 in 1912; 150 in 1926. Mother colony of the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt.

Hohenfeld, Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinnomysky. Approximately 50 km south of Stavropol'. #F 3. Founded in 1888. Possibly Mennonite. Acreage: 600 dessi. Population: 450 in 1918.

- 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 Aleksandrowka-Holendry; Alexandrovka-Holendry; Alexandrowka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Alexandrovka-.
- Holendry, Aleksandrowka-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrowka-Holendry; also see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Alexandrovka-Holendry; Alexandrowka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Alexandrovka-.
- Holendry, Alexandrovka-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrovka-Holendry; also see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Aleksandrowka-Holendry; Alexandrowka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Alexandrovka-.
- Holendry, Alexandrowka-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrowka-Holendry; also see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Aleksandrowka-Holendry; Alexandrowka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Alexandrovka-.
- Holeschow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Holeshov.
- Holeshov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka. Near Hnidava. Also see Holeschow.
- Holl-Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Holl-Khutor; also see Chutor, Holl-; Khutor, Holl-.
- Hollert**, Omsk, Achairsk. #E 2. Population: 27 in 1926.
- Holl-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd. #E 5. Ceased to exist after 1918. See Chutor, Holl-; Holl-Chutor; Khutor, Holl-.
- Holoby**, (also Goloby), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Holoby. Also see Goloby.
- Holopy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholopy.
- Holosna**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kholosna.
- Holovachov**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Sedlyshche; also see Holowatschow.
- Holovin**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'; also see Holowin.
- Holovne**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Holovne; also see Holowne.
- Holowatschow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Holovachov.
- Holowin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Holovin.
- Holowne**, Volhynia-Poland, see Holovne.
- Holstein**, (also Goldstein, also Verkhnyaya-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; Verkhnyaya-Kulalinka.
- Holyschow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Holyshov.
- Holyshov**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan; also see Holyschow.
- 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 Hontscharka.
- Honcharykha**, Volhynia, see Goncharikha; also see Hontscharycha.
- 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.
- Horbashka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Horbashka.
- Horbashka**, Volhynia, see Gorbasha; also see Horbaschka.
- Horchik**, Volhynia, see Horshchik; also see Hortschik.
- Hörmann-Chutor**, Kazakhstan, see Hörmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hörmann-; Khutor, Hörmann-.
- Hörmann-Khutor**, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk. A few kilometers southeast of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Hörmann-; Hörmann-Chutor; Khutor, Hörmann-.
- Horn**, Volga Republic, see Harn.
- Hornbacher-Chutor**, Mykolayiv, see Hornbacher-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hornbacher-; Khutor, Hornbacher-.
- Hornbacher-Khutor**, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Hornbacher-; Hornbacher-Chutor; Khutor, Hornbacher-.
- Horner-Chutor**, Odessa, see Horner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Horner-; Khutor, Horner-.
- Horner-Khutor**, Odessa, see Bergenquell; also see Chutor, Horner-; Horner-Chutor; Khutor, Horner-.
- Hörnersdorf**, (also Hörnersfeld, also Khristoforovka-Khutor, also Khristofovka), Odessa, northern Berezan (possibly Chernov.) Catholic; parish: München. Also see Hörnersfeld; Khristoforovka-Khutor; Khristofovka.

- Hörnersfeld**, Odessa, see Hörnersdorf.
- Horocho**w, Volhynia-Poland, see Horokhiv.
- Horodishche**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Northeast of Tuchyn. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 126 in 1904; 86 families with 45 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Horodischtsche.
- Horodishche**, (also Gorodishche, also Khorodishche), Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernyakhiv. North of Zhytomyr. #E 5. Founders were originally from Switzerland. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 100 in 1904. Also see Gorodishche; Horodischtsche; Khorodishche.
- Horodischtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Horodishche.
- Horodischtsche**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Horodishche.
- Horodnica, Klein-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Horodnica.
- Horodnica, Wielka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Wielka Horodnica.
- Horodniza**, (also Gorodnice), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka. Northeast of Yaroslaviche.. #E 4. Founded on leased land by Swabian families. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: with Rudezka: 181 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Gorodnice.
- Horodniza**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd or Saslav or Rivne. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Small market town. Population: 12 in 1904.
- Horodychin**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki; also see Horodytschin.
- Horodynie**, (also Gorodini, also Horoshin), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. #D 5. Also see Gorodini; Horoshin.
- Horodyschtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Horodyshche.
- Horodyschtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Horodyshche.
- Horodyschtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Horodyshche.
- Horodyschtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Horodyshche.
- Horodyshche**, (also Gorodishche), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin; also see Gorodishche; Horodyschtsche.
- Horodyshche**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol. #J 4. Also see Horodyschtsche.
- Horodyshche**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka; also see Horodyschtsche.
- Horodyshche**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. East of Rivne. Mennonite. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Horodyschtsche.
- Horodytschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Horodychin.
- Horokhiv**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Horokhiv. #C 3. Also see Horocho.
- Horoshin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Horodynie.
- Horov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Khorov; also see Horow.
- Horow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Horov.
- Horschtschik**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Horshchik.
- Horshchik**, (also Horchik), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ushomir. Southwest of Korosten. #D 3. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Horchik; Horschtschik.
- Horski**, Mykolayiv, see Horsky.
- Horsky**, Mykolayiv, Tiraspol. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Kassel. Population: 35 in 1905. Also see Horski.
- Horst, Neu-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Horst.
- Hört, Agai-**, Crimea, see Agai-Hört; also see Agai-Hoert; Agay-Hört; Agay-Hoert; Hört, Agay; Hoert, Agai; Hoert, Agay-.
- Hört, Agay-**, Crimea, see Agay-Hoert; also see Agai-Hört; Agai-Hoert; Agay-Hört; Hört, Agai-; Hoert, Agai-; Hoert, Agay-.
- Hortschik**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Horchik.
- Horyngrod**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. #I 4. No other information available.
- Horzvin**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Horzwin.
- Horzwin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Horzvin.
- Hoschtscha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Hoshcha.
- Hoshcha**, (also Gosha), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Hoshcha. #J 3. Also see Gosha; Hoschtscha.
- Hotin**, Bessarabia, Hotin. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Romanian village with German residents.
- Hotisch**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Hotish.
- Hotish**, (also Khotish), Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. Between Zwiahel and Korosten. #D 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 420 in 1904. Also see Hotisch; Khotish.
- Hrabova**, (also Hrabovo, also Sziderfalva), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve. Unitarian. In 1873 arrival of more Germans. Acreage: 29 farms on 282 ha. Population: 153 Germans of 366 people in 1910; 108 Germans of 362 people in 1920; 73 Germans of 403 people in 1930. Also see Hrabovo; Hrabowa; Sziderfalva.
- Hrabovnice, Vyany**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Vyany Hrabovnice; also see Hrabownice, Wyany; Wyany Hrabownice.
- Hrabovo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Hrabova; also see Hrabowo.
- Hrabowa**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Hrabova.
- Hrabownice, Nizni**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nizni-Hrabownice.
- Hrabownice, Wyany**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Wyany Hrabownice; also see Hrabovnice, Vyany; Vyany Hrabownice.
- Hrabowo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Hrabovo.
- Hrada**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stepan. No other information available.
- Hrady**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki. No other information available.
- Hranovka**, (also Granovka), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Krupietz; also see Granovka; Hranowka.
- Hranowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Hranovka.
- Hrudy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Grudy.
- Hruschowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Hrushovka.

Hrushovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Grushovka; also see Hruschowka.

Hruziatin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec. No other information available.

Hrydki, Volhynia-Poland, see Hrydki.

Hrydki, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Stare Kozary, see Hrydki.

Hrydy, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stydyn. #J 5. No other information available.

Hryhorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek; also see Hryhorowka.

Hryhorowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Hryhorovka.

Hryva, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Hrywa.

Hrywa, Volhynia-Poland, see Hryva.

Hubenfeld, (also Fidlerovka, also Vysokoye Pole), Don, Donets'k, Bachmut. #B 3. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Population: 90 in 1904; 90 in 1918. Also see Fidlerovka; Vysokoye Pole.

Huberovka, Crimea, see Kopitz; also see 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 Splavnuhka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #B 4. Founded in 1767 or 1769. Evangelical; parish: Norka. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 380 in 1772; 4,241 in 1857; 5,134 in 1897; 7,200 approximately in 1905; 9,169 possibly in 1905; 9,600 in 1912; 4,921 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Splavnuhka.

Huckertal, (also Kommunist, also Sovkhoz No. 593), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer or Frank. Southeast of Kolb. Also see Kommunist; Sovkhoz No. 593.

Hügel, Aschen-, Crimea, see Aschen-Hügel.

Hummel, Volga Republic, see Brockhausen.

Hund, Weißer, Crimea, see Weißer Hund; also see Hund, Weisser; Weisser Hund.

Hund, Weisser, Crimea, see Weisser Hund; also see Hund, Weißer; Weißer Hund.

Husaren, (also Gusarsky, also Hasary, also Husary, also Ilshanka, also Yelshanka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka or Frank. #B 6. Founded in 1764 or 1765 or 1766. Catholic. Deanery: Kamenka. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) "Russified" Greeks and retired Hussars lived here next to Germans. In 1830 some families from the neighboring village of Franzosen arrived. Population: 39 in 1765; 39 in 1772; 137 in 1788; 1,175 in 1857; 1,516 in 1897; 1,858 possibly in 1905; 2,231 in 1912; 1,519 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Gusarsky; Hasary; Husary; Ilshanka; Yelshanka.

Husary, Volga Republic, see Husaren.

Husch, Bessarabia, see Hush.

Huschtscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Hushcha.

Hush, Bessarabia, see Kapri; also see Husch.

Hushcha, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. Northeast of Luts'k. #E 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 296 in 1904; 45 families with 45 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Huschtscha.

Hussenbach, (also Linevo-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, 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 Gashon, also Neu-Hussenbach), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. West of Krasny Kut. #E 5. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Brunntal. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 2,274 in 1897; 3,320 in 1905; 3,746 possibly in 1905; 3,962 in 1912; 2,055 in 1926. Also see Gashon; Neu-Hussenbach.

Hussenbach, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Hussenbach.

Hust, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Khust.

Huszt, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Khust.

Huta, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stepan. No other information available.

Huta, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Huta.

Huta Korecka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Korecka, Huta.

Huta Lisovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Medvieche; also see Huta Lisowka; Lisovka, Huta; Lisowka, Huta.

Huta Lisowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Huta Lisovka; also see Lisovka, Huta; Lisowka, Huta.

Huta, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Huta.

Huta, Pulinskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pulinskaja, Huta; also see Huta, Pulinskaya; Pulinskaya Huta.

Huta, Pulinskaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pulinskaya Huta; also see Huta Pulinskaja; Pulinskaja, Huta.

Huta, Staraja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Huta, Staraya; also see Staraja Huta; Staraya Huta.

Huta, Staraya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraya Huta; also see Huta, Staraja; Staraja Huta.

Huta, Ussaschinskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ussaschinskaja Huta; also see Huta, Ussashinskaja; Ussashinskaya Huta.

Huta, Ussashinskaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ussashinskaya Huta; also see Huta, Ussaschinskaja; Ussaschinskaja Huta.

Hutterdorf, (also Kucheve), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (possibly Orekhov.) Founded in 1857. Hutterite. Land was bought from the wealthy land owner Kucheve. Some left and started *Bruderhöfe*. In 1874, emigration to South Dakota. Also see Kucheve.

Huttertal, (also Borodaty Dummer, also Borodatyy, also Guttertal, also Staro-Borodatyy), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol'. Approximately 18 km from Melitopol'. Founded in 1842/1843. With the help of Johann Cornies, the village was founded by Hutterites from Radichev. Each family received 65 dessi. based on a Mennonite model. Evangelical; parish: Eugenfeld. Emigration to South Dakota, especially in 1877. Acreage: 2,112 dessi. and 36 houses in 1859, or 2,197 dessi. possibly in 1915, or 3,300 dessi. Population: 384 people or 69 families in 1842; 632 in 1856; 288 in 1858; 288 in 1859; 261 in 1860; 368 in 1864; 320 or 347 or 447 in 1905; 285 in 1911; 335 possibly in 1914; 385 in 1915; 335 in 1918; 415 in 1919. Also see Borodaty Dummer; Borodatyy; Guttertal; Staro-Borodatyy.

Huttertal, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Huttertal.

Hutvin, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stydyn. Southeast of Stydyn. #H 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Hutwin.

Hutwin, Volhynia-Poland, see Hutwin.

I

Isikovo, 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-.

Ibraim-Konrat, Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Village leased for one-tenth of the owner's share in the harvest. Population: 81 in 1905. Also see Konrat, 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-Slutsкая. Evangelical. Population: 37 in 1926. Also see Itschuk.

Idalja, Volhynia-Poland, see Idalya.

Idalya, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Idalja.

Ignatevka, Don, see Ignatyevka; also see Ignatjewka.

Ignatjewka, Don, see Ignatyevka; also see Ignatevka.

Ignatowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne; also see Ignatowka.

Ignatovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Ignatowka.

Ignatowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne, see Ignatovka.

Ignatowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec, see Ignatowka.

Ignatyevka, (also No. 6), Don, Donets'k, Dzerzhinsk, Shelezny, Saturinovka. #C 4. Founded in 1890. Mennonite; parish: New-York. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,443 dessi. Population: 220 in 1914; 220 in 1918; 416 in 1919; 305 in 1926. Also see No. 6; Ignatevka; Ignatjewka.

Ihly-Chutor, Odessa, see Ihly-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ihly-; Khutor, Ihly-.

Ihly-Gut, Odessa, see Ihly-Khutor; also see Gut, Ihly-.

Ihly-Khutor, (also Ihly-Gut), Odessa, Berezan district. Northwest of Ochakov. Also see Chutor, Ihly-; Ihly-Chutor; Ihly-Gut; Khutor, Ihly.

Ilak, Beschewli-, Crimea, see Beschewli-Ilak; also see Beshevly-Ilak; Ilak, Beshevly-.

Ilak, Beshevly-, Crimea, see Beshevly-Ilak; also see Beschewli-Ilak; Ilak, Beschewli-.

Ilak, Dshuma-, Crimea, see Dshuma-Ilak; also see Dzhuma-Ilak; Ilak, Dzhuma-.

Ilak, Dzhuma-, Crimea, see Dzhuma-Ilak; also see Dshuma-Ilak; Ilak, Dshuma-.

Ilaschowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ilashovka.

Ilashovka, (also Ilyashovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. North of Novograd. #C 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 197 in 1904. Also see Ilaschowka; Ilyashovka.

Ilavla, Volga Republic, see Leichtling; also see Ilawla.

Ilawla, Volga Republic, see Ilavla.

Ileanca, Bessarabia, see Yelenovka.

Ileanca, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yelenovka.

Ilgery Kaspir, Crimea, see Elgery-Kasporyu; also see Kaspir, Ilgery.

Ilgery Montonaj, Crimea, see Ilgery Montonay; also see Montonaj, Ilgery; Montonay, Ilgery.

Ilgery Montonay, Crimea, see Elgery-Montonaj; also see Ilgery Montonaj; Montonaj, Ilgery; Montonay, Ilgery.

Ilin, (also Elin), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Buhryn; also see Elin.

Iljak, Bescheweli-, Crimea, see Bescheweli-Iljak; also see Beshevly-Ilyak; Ilyak, Beshevly.

Iljak, Beschujly-, Crimea, see Beschujly-Iljak; also see Beshuyly-Ilyak; Ilyak, Beshuyly-.

Iljak, Tali-, Crimea, see Tali-Iljak; also see Ilyak, Taly-; Taly-Ilyak.

Iljanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ilyanovka.

Iljashowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ilyashovka.

Illobay, Chelyabinsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg.

Illovaysk, Don, Taganrog, Troitsko-Khartsysk. #D 6. Founded in 1887 or 1889. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog, also Catholic; parish: Yenakiyeve. Possibly a Russian village. Acreage: 815 dessi. possibly in 1915, or 1,800 dessi. in 1911. Population: 125 in 1912; 120 in 1914; 120 in 1918; 125 in 1919. Also see Illovajsk.

Illovajsk, Don, see Illovaysk.

Ilmasli, Caucasus, see Armutli.

- Iovlinsky-Umet**, (also Ilovyia), Volga Republic, Dobrinka. Also see Ilovyia; Ilowlinski-Umet; Umet, Iovlinski-; Umet, Ilowlinski-.
- Iovlya**, Volga Republic, Dobrinka, see Iovlinsky-Umet; also see Ilowja.
- Iovlya**, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Leichtling; also see Ilowlja.
- Iovsky, Neu-**, Caucasus, see Neu-Iovsky; also see Ilowskij, Neu-; Neu-Ilowskij.
- Iov-Umet**, Volga Republic, see Rosenberg; also see Ilow-Umet; Umet, Ilov-; Umet, Ilow-.
- Iowlinski-Umet**, Volga Republic, see Iovlinsky-Umet; also see Umet, Iowlinski-; Umet, Iowlinski-.
- Iowlja**, Volga Republic, Dobrinka, see Ilovyia.
- Iowlja**, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Ilovyia.
- Ilowskij, Neu-**, Caucasus, see Neu-Ilowskij; also see Ilovsy, Neu-; Neu-Ilovsy.
- Ilow-Umet**, Volga Republic, see Ilov-Umet; also see Umet, Ilov-; Umet, Ilow-.
- Ishanka**, Volga Republic, see Husaren.
- Ilyak, Beshevely-**, Crimea, see Beshevely-Ilyak; also see Bescheweli-Iljak; Iljak, Bescheweli-.
- Ilyak, Beshuyly-**, Crimea, see Beshuyly-Ilyak; also see Beschujly-Iljak; Iljak, Beschujly-.
- Ilyak, Taly-**, Crimea, see Taly-Ilyak; also see Iljak, Tali-; Tali-Iljak.
- Ilyanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi; also see Iljanowka.
- Ilyashovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ilashovka; also see Iljaschowka.
- Inculteni Noi**, Bessarabia, see Inculteny Noy; also see Noi, Inculteni; Noy, Inculteny.
- Inculteny Noy**, Bessarabia, see Hannovka; also see Inculteni Noi; Noi, Inculteni; Noy, Inculteny
- Ingulets**, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.)
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 1858. Also see Ingulez.
- Ingulez**, Mykolayiv, see Ingulets.
- Inse**, Kaliningrad district, see Privolnoye.
- Insel Chortitza**, Zaporizhzhya, see Insel Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Insel; Khortitza, Insel.
- Insel Khortitza**, (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. Population: 351 in 1856; 381 in 1858; 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**, Volhynia-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 Josefowka.
- Iosefovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol. #J 5. Also see Josefowka.
- Iosefovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles'k; also see Josefowka.
- Iosefovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Zdolbica; also see Josefowka.
- Iosefovka**, (also Yusefov), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Southeast of Zwiahel. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 258 in 1904. Also see Josefowka; Yusefov.
- Iosifovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Josefstal; also see Iosifovka; Josifowka.
- Iosifovka**, Odessa, see Josefstal; also see Iosifovka; Josifowka.
- Iosipovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Josefstal; also see Iosipovka; Josipowka.
- Ipatov**, Caucasus, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Ipatow.
- Ipatow**, Caucasus, see Ipatov.
- Iraklevka**, Odessa, see Iraklyevka; also see Iraklijewka.
- Iraklijewka**, Odessa, see Iraklyevka; also see Iraklevka.
- Iraklyevka**, Odessa, 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.
- Irenovka-Khutor**, Odessa, see Irenenfeld; also see Chutor, Irenowka-; Irenowka-Chutor; Khutor, Irenovka-.
- Irenowka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Irenovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Irenowka-; Khutor, Irenovka-.
- Irimaschli**, Caucasus, see Irimashly.
- Irimashly**, Caucasus, see Eigenfeld; also see Irimaschli.
- Irinovka**, Odessa, Grossulovo, Durbaili; also see Irinowka.
- Irinovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Hamberg; also see Irinowka.
- Irinowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Irinovka.
- Irion-Chutor**, Bessarabia, see Irion-Khutor; also see Chutor, Irion-; Khutor, Irion-.
- Irion-Khutor**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 100 ha. Also see Chutor, Irion-; Irion-Chutor; Khutor, Irion-.
- Irtysh**, 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 Irtysh; Krasny Yar.
- Isbaschka**, Odessa, Berezan, see Isbashka.
- Isbashka**, Odessa, see Bergenquell; also see Isbaschka.
- Isbashka**, Odessa, Berezan, see Engel-Khutor; also see Isbaschka.
- Isbin**, (also Izbiny), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. Northeast of Emilchin. #C 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 45 in 1904. Also see Izbiny.
- Ischalka**, Samara, see Ishalka.
- Ischarelek**, Crimea, see Isharelek.

Ischitskoje-Chutor, Crimea, see Ishitskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ischitskoje; Ishitskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Ishitskoe-; Khutor, Ishitskoye-.

Ischow, Volhynia-Poland, see Ishov.

Ischun, Deutsch, Crimea, see Deutsch-Ischun; also see Deutsch-Ishun; 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, Nemezki, Crimea, see Nemezki Ischun; also see Ishun, Nemetsky; Nemetsky Ishun.

Ischuny, Tesekly-, Crimea, see Tesekly-Ischuny; also see Ishuny, Tesekly-; Tesekly-Ishuny.

Isenburg, (also Isendorf, also Issenburg, also Issendorf, also Yssenberg), 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.

Isendorf, Volga Republic, see Isenburg.

Ishalka, Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Possibly founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,100 dessi. Population: 212 people or 36 families in 1922; 165 in 1926. Also see Ischalka.

Isharelek, Crimea. Possibly #A 4. Also see Ischarelek.

Ishitskoe-Khutor, Odessa, see Ishitskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ischitskoje-; Ischitskoje-Chutor; Khutor, Ishitskoe-; Khutor, Ishitskoye-.

Ishitskoye-Khutor, (also Ishickoye), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Population: 80 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Ischitskoje-; Ischitskoje-Chutor; Ishickoye; Ishitskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Ishitskoe-; Khutor, Ishitskoye-.

Ishickoe, Odessa, see Ishickoye; also see Ishickoje.

Ishickoje, Odessa, see Ishickoye; also see Ishickoe.

Ishickoye, Odessa, see Ishitskoye-Khutor; also see Ishickoe; Ishickoje.

Ishora, Petersburg, see Kolpino.

Ishov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica; also see Ischow.

Ishun, Esen-Bak-, Crimea, see Esen-Bak-Ishun; also see Bak-Ischun, Esen-; Bak-Ishun, Esen-; Esen-Bak-Ischun; Ischun, Esen-Bak-.

Ishun, Deutsch-, Crimea, see Deutsch-Ischun; also see Deutsch-Ischun; Ischun, Deutsch-.

Ishun, Nemetsky, Crimea, see Nemetsky Ishun; also see Ischun-Nemezki; Nemezki, Ischun-.

Ishuny, Tesekly-, Crimea, see Tesekly-Ischuny; also see Ischuny, Tesekly-; Tesekly-Ischuny.

Isil' Kul', Omsk, Isyl' Kul'. #C 2. Mennonite. Possibly a Russian village. In 1911, founding of a junior high school. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 128 in 1926. Also see Isylj-Kul; Kul', Isyl'; Kul, Isylj-.

Islamdermt, Crimea, see Neudorf.

Islam-Terek, Crimea, see Neudorf; also see Terek, Islam-.

Isluchistaya, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, Friesendorf. #B 6. Founded in 1824. Jewish. At first, approximately eight Mennonite model farm holders lived here presumably among 40 to 60 Jewish colonists. Acreage: 2,895 dessi. and 65 houses in 1859. Population: 543 in 1858; 62 in 1918; 62 in 1919. Also see Islutschistaja.

Islutschistaja, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Isluchistaya.

Ismail, Bessarabia, Ismail. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Romanian village with German residents.

Ismail-Abaj, Crimea, see Ismail-Abay; also see Abaj, Ismail-; Abay, Ismail-.

Ismail-Abay, (also Abay-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.

Isobilnaja, Caucasus, see Isobilnaya.

Isobilnaja-Tischtschenskaja, Caucasus, see Isobilnaya-Tishchenskaya; also see Tischtschenskaja-Isobilnaja; Tishchenskaya-Isobilnaya.

Isobilnaya, (also Isobilnaya-Tishchenskaya, also Isopilnaya, also Tishchenskaya-Isobilnaya), Caucasus, Stavropol'. Approximately 45 km northwest of Stavropol'. #F 2. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol'. Population: 173 in 1904; 173 in 1918. Also see Isobilnaja; Isobilnaya-Tishchenskaya; Isopilnaya; Tishchenskaya-Isobilnaya.

Isobilnaya-Tishchenskaya, Caucasus, see Isobilnaya; also see Isobilnaja-Tischtschenskaja; Tischtschenskaja-Isobilnaja; Tishchenskaya-Isobilnaya.

Isopilnaja, Caucasus, see Isopilnaya.

Isopilnaya, Caucasus, see Isobilnaya; also see Isopilnaja.

Israilevka, Mykolayiv, Kherson, Bobrinets. Founded in 1807. Primarily Jewish, but also possibly Mennonite, and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony with some German model farm holders. Acreage: 3,861 and 100 houses in 1859. Population: 874 in 1859. Also see Israilewka.

Israilewka, Mykolayiv, see Israilevka.

Issenburg, Volga Republic, see Isenburg.

Issendorf, Volga Republic, see Isenburg.

Isva, Petersburg, 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.

Isva, Petersburg, see Isvar.

Isylj-Kul, Omsk, see Isyl' Kul'; also see Kul, Isyl'; 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.

Ivanchice, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Ivanchice; also see Alt-Iwantschice; Iwantschice, Alt-.

Ivanchice, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Ivanchice; also see Iwantschice, Neu-; Neu-Iwantschice.

Ivangorod, Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Mennonite. Also see Ivangorod.

Ivaniche, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck; also see Iwanitsche,

Ivanivka, Odessa, see Post; also see Iwaniwka.

Ivanky, Don, see Johannesfeld; also see Iwanki.

Ivano Lubovka, Odessa, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Iwano Lubowka; Lubovka, Ivano; Lubowka, Iwano.

Ivanovka, Caucasus, Georgiyevsk. Northeast of Pyatigorsk. #H 3. Mennonite and Evangelical. Population: 79 in 1926. Also see Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk. Approximately 100 km west of Grozny. Also see Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, (also Koskenchy), Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Population: 32 in 1905; 90 in 1919. Also see Iwanowka; Koskenchy.

Ivanovka, (also Besharansky), Crimea, Tabuldy. Population: 60 in 1911; 89 in 1919. Also see Besharansky; Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Neu-Anlage; also see Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, Don, see Johannesfeld; also see Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, Don, Rostov, Shotovo. Founded in 1912. Catholic; parish: Yenakiyeve. Acreage: 1,300 dessi. in 1911. Population: 200 in 1912. Also see Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, Kazakhstan, see Hannovka; also see Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, Kharkiv, Gavrillovka; 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, Zagradovka, see Deutschendorf; also see Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, Odessa, Großliebental, 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, (also Epp-Khutor), Omsk, Isyl' Kul'. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. #C 2. Population: 80 in 1926. Also see Epp-Khutor; 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, Blagoveshchenka. Approximately 100 km east of Slavgorod. #M 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1908/1909. Mennonite; parish: Glyaden. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 264 in 1926. Also see Glyadensky No. 3; Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. Population: 296 in 1926. Also see Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, Soviet Union. Estate bought from Friedrich Fein, where presumably sheep, cattle or horses were raised. Also see Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, (also Yanovka), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, 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.

Ivanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. West of Luts'k. #E 4. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, (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.

Ivanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, possibly Novograd. North of Zwiahel. #C 4. Evangelical. Also see Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Ivanovka; also see Iwanowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, Novo-, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Ivanovka; also see Iwanowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, Novo-, Kharkiv, see Novo-Ivanovka; also see Iwanowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Ivanovka; also see Iwanowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Iwanowka.

Ivanov Log, Slavgorod, see Nikolaiopol; also see Iwanow Log; Log, Ivanov; Log, Iwanow.

Ivanovsk-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 10 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Iwanowsk; Iwanowsk-Chutor; Khutor, Ivanovsk.

Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Ivanovskoje-; Ivanovskoye-Khutor, Novo-; Iwanowskoje-Chutor, Nowo-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoye-; Novo-Ivanovskoye-Khutor; Nowo-Iwanowskoje-Chutor.

Ivanovskoye-Khutor, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Ivanovskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Ivanovskoye-; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Iwanowskoje-Chutor, Nowo-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-; Khutor; Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; Nowo-Iwanowskoje-Chutor.

Ivan., Sidorov-, Don, see Sidorov-Ivan.; also see Iwan., Sidorow-; Sidorow-Iwan. .

Ivan., Sodorovo-, Don, see Sodorovo-Ivan.; also see Iwan., Sodorowo-; Sodorowo-Iwan. .

Ivashchenko, Caucasus, see Bethel; also see Iwaschtschenko.

Ivoitzomky-Khutor, Chernihiv. Evangelical; parish: Bilovizh. Population: 4 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Iwoitzomki-; Iwoitzomki-Chutor; Khutor, Ivoitzomki-.

Ivangorod, Don, see Ivangorod.

Iwanitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Ivaniche.

Iwaniwka, Odessa, see Ivanivka.

Iwanki, Don, see Ivanky.

Iwano Lubowka, Odessa, see Ivano Lubovka; also see Lubovka, Ivano; Lubowka, Iwano.

Iwanowka, Caucasus, Georgiyevsk, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Crimea, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Crimea, Tabuldy, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Don, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Don, Rostov, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Kazakhstan, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Kharkiv, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Kirovograd, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Mykolayiv, Zagradoivka, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Odessa, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Omsk, Borodinsk, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Omsk, Isyl' Kul', see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Petersburg, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Slavgorod, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Soviet Union, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Luginy, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, possibly Novograd, see Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Nowo-, Caucasus, see Nowo-Iwanowka; also see Ivanovka, Novo-; Novo-Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Nowo-, Kazakhstan, see Nowo-Iwanowka; also see Ivanovka, Novo-; Novo-Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Nowo-, Kharkiv, see Nowo-Iwanowka; also see Ivanovka, Novo-; Novo-Ivanovka.

Iwanowka, Nowo-, Odessa, see Nowo-Iwanowka; also see Ivanovka, Novo-; Novo-Ivanovka.

Iwanow Log, Slavgorod, see Ivanov Log; also see Log, Ivanov; Log, Iwanow.

Iwanowsk-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Ivanovsk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Iwanowsk-; Khutor, Ivanovsk-.

Iwanowskoje-Chutor, Caucasus, see Nowo-Ivanovskoye-Chutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Iwanowskoje-; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Ivanovskoye-Khutor, Novo-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoye-; Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; Novo-Ivanovskoye-Khutor.

Iwanowskoje-Chutor, Nowo-, Caucasus, see Nowo-Iwanowskoje-Chutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Iwanowskoje-; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Ivanovskoye-Khutor, Novo-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoye-; Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; Novo-Ivanovskoye-Khutor.

Iwan, Sidorowo-, Don, see Sidorowo-Iwan; also see Ivan, Sidorovo-; Sidorovo-Ivan.

Iwan., Sodorow-, Don, see Sodorow-Iwan.; also see Ivan., Sodorov-; Sodorov-Ivan. .

Iwantschice, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Iwantschice; also see Alt-Ivanchice; Ivanchice, Alt-.

Iwantschice, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Iwantschice; also see Neu-Ivanchice; Ivanchice, Neu-.

Iwaschtschenko, Caucasus, see Ivashchenko.

Iwoitzomki-Chutor, Chernihiv, see Ivoitzomky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Iwoitzomki-; Khutor, Ivoitzomky-.

Izbica, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Klesiv. No other information available.

Izbini, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Izbiny.

Izbiny, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Isbin; also see Izbini.

J

Jabak, Chelyabinsk, see Yabak.

Jablokovo, Zaporizhzhya, see Yablokovo.

Jablonetzkaia, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yablonetzkaia.

Jablonez, see Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yablonets.

Jablonja, Volga Republic, see Yablonya.

Jablonja-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Yablonya-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jablonja-; Khutor, Yablonya-.

Jablonne, Volhynia-Poland, see Yablonne.

Jablonowka, Omsk, see Yablonovka.

Jablonowka, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Yablonovka.

Jablonowka, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Yablonovka.

Jablonowka Müntau, Zaporizhzhya, see Yablonovka Müntau; also see Müntau, Jablonowka; Müntau, Yablonovka.

Jachimowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Yakhimovka.

Jachimowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Yakhimovka.

Jachowice, Volhynia-Poland, see Yachovice.

Jadwigin, Volhynia-Poland, see Yadvigin.

Jadwigow, Volhynia-Poland, see Yadvigov.

Jadwinin, Volhynia-Poland, see Yadvinin.

Jadwinina, Volhynia-Poland, see Yadvinina.

Jadwinina, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yadvinina.

Jadwinowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yadvinowka.

Jadwipol, Volhynia-Poland, see Yadvipol.

Jadwonin, Volhynia-Poland, see Yadvonin.

- Jadwonin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yadvonin.
- Jadzin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yadzin.
- Jagiellinow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Jagiellinow.
- Jagodenska**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yagodenska.
- Jagodinka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yagodinka.
- Jagodnaja, Neu-**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Jagodnaja; also see Neu-Yagodnaja; Yagodnaya, Neu-.
- Jagodnaja Poljana**, Volga Republic, see Yagodnaya Polyana; also see Poljana, Jagodnaja; Polyana, Yagodnaya.
- Jagodne**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yagodne.
- Jagodno**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Yagodno..
- Jagodno**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Yagodno.
- Jagodnoje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Yagodnoye; also see Yagodnoe.
- Jagodnoje**, Volga Republic, see Yagodnoye; also see Yagodnoe.
- Jahn-Chutor**, Don, see Jahn-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jahn-; Khutor, Jahn-.
- Jahndorf**, (also Klara Zetkin), Donets'k; also see Klara Zetkin.
- Jahn-Khutor**, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', Grunau. Near Volnovakha. #B 7. Founded in 1885. Evangelical; parish; Grunau. Acreage: 800 dessi. Population: 40 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Jahn-; Jahn-Chutor; Khutor, Jahn-.
- Jakobli**, Caucasus, see Yakobly.
- Jakobsdorf**, (also Chishevo), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko (Beresovka.) Evangelical. Also see Chishevo.
- Jakobstal**, Bessarabia, Bender. Founded on leased land in 1873 or 1886. Evangelical; parishes: Klöstitz (as of 1904) and Eigenfeld (as of 1939). Acreage: 1,034 ha. Population: 400 in 1904; 498 in 1939.
- Jakowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yakovka.
- Jakowlewo**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Yakovlevo.
- Jakowlewo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Yakovlevo.
- Jakschibaj, Alt-**, Crimea, see Alt-Jakschibaj; also see Alt-Yakshibay; Yakshibay, Alt-.
- Jakubowka**, Crimea, see Yakubovka.
- Jakubowka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Jakubowka; also see Alt-Yakubovka; Yakubovka, Alt-.
- Jakubowka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Jakubowka; also see Neu-Yakubovka; Yakubovka, Neu-.
- Jalantasch**, Crimea, see Yalantash.
- Jalantasch, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Jalantasch; also see Neu-Yalantash; Yalantash, Neu-.
- Jalantusch**, Crimea, see Yalantush.
- Jaluntusch**, Crimea, see Yaluntush.
- Jalomez**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yalomez.
- Jalowica**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yalovica.
- Jaly-Mojnak**, Crimea, see Yaly-Moynak; also see Moynak, Jaly-; Moynak, Yaly-.
- Jama, Niedzwiedzia**, Volhynia-Poland, see Niedzwiedzia Jama; also see Niedzwiedzia Yama; Yama, Niedzwiedzia.
- Jambor**, Slavgorod, see Yambor.
- Jamburg**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Yamburg.
- Jamburg**, Slavgorod, see Yamburg.
- Jamburg, Klein-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Klein-Jamburg; also see Klein-Yamburg; Yamburg, Klein-.
- Jamburg, Koskelowa bei**, Petersburg, see Koskelowa bei Jamburg; also see Koskelova bei Yamburg; Koskelova near Yamburg; Yamburg, Koskelova bei; Yamburg, Koskelowa near.
- Jamburg, Krupina bei**, Petersburg, see Krupina bei Jamburg; also see Krupina bei Yamburg; Krupina near Yamburg; Yamburg, Krupina bei; Yamburg, Krupina near.
- Jamburg, Neu-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Neu-Jamburg; also see Neu-Yamburg; Yamburg, Neu-.
- Jamburg, Neu-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol, see Neu-Jamburg; also see Neu-Yamburg; Yamburg, Neu-.
- Jamburg, Neu-**, Mariupol', see Neu-Jamburg; also see Neu-Yamburg; Yamburg, Neu-.
- Jamburg, Rot-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Rot-Jamburg; also see Rot-Yamburg; Yamburg, Rot-.
- Jaminez**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yaminez.
- Jaminiec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yaminiec.
- Jamka**, Slavgorod, see Yamka.
- Jamki**, Slavgorod, see Yamky.
- Jamki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yamky.
- Jamki, P.**, Slavgorod, see P. Jamki; also see P. Yamky; Yamky, P.
- Jamki, X.**, Slavgorod, see X. Jamki; also see X. Yamky; Yamky, X.
- Jammertal**, Caucasus, see Freudental.
- Jamne**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yamne.
- Jamno**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yamno.
- Jamski**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yamsky.
- Jamy, Medweshji**, Volhynia-Poland, see Medweshji Jamy; also see Medvezhyy Yamy; Yamy, Medvezhyy.
- Jana**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Yana.
- Jana**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Yana.
- Janiewitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yanieviche.
- Janina**, Petersburg, see Yanina.
- Janino**, Petersburg, see Yanino.
- Jankowce**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yankovce.
- Jano**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yano.
- Jano-Chutor**, Mariupol', see Yano-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jano-; Khutor, Yano-.
- Janow**, Mariupol', see Yanov.
- Janow**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Yanow.
- Janow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Yanow.
- Janow**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Yanow.
- Janowez**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yanovez.
- Janowiec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yanowiec.
- Janowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Yanovka.
- Janowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Yanovka.
- Janowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Yanovka.
- Janowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Yanovka.
- Janowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Lyubytyv, see Yanovka.
- Janowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka, see Yanovka.
- Janowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe, see Yanovka.

Janowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn, see Yanovka.
Janowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Yanovka.
Janowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diadkievichy, see Yanovka.
Janowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya, see Yanovka.
Janowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne, see Yanovka.
Janowka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Yanovka.
Janowka, Volhynia-Poland, Tuchyn, see Yanovka.
Janowka I, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Yanovka I.
Janowka II, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, see Yanovka II.
Janowka-Pawlowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yanovka-Pavlovka; also see Pavlovka, Yanovka-; Pawlowka, Janowka.
Janowka, Tortschin-, Volhynia-Poland, see Tortschin-Janowka; also see Torchyn-Yanovka; Yanovka, Torchn-.
Janow, Zapust-, Volhynia-Poland, see Zapust-Janow; also see Yanov, Zapust-; Zapust-Yanov.
Janyschewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yanyshevka.
Janzen, Omsk, Lubinsk. Approximately 30 km south of Omsk. #E 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite and Evangelical. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 19 in 1926.
Japak, Chelyabinsk, see Yapak.
Japundsha, Crimea, see Yapundzha.
Japundsha-Meier, Crimea, see Yapundzha-Meier; also see Meier, Japundsha-; Meier, Yapundzha-.
Japundsha, Roth-, Crimea, see Roth-Japundsha; also see Roth, Yapundzha-; Yapundzha-Roth.
Japundshi, Crimea, see Yapundzhy.
Japuntschi, Crimea, see Yapunchy.
Jarakai, Caucasus, see Yarakay.
Jaremisin, Caucasus, see Yaremisin.
Jarewka, Caucasus, see Yarevka.
Jargara, Bessarabia, see Yargara.
Jar, Krasny, Kazakhstan, see Krasny Jar; also see Krasny Yar; Yar, Krasny.
Jar, Kriwoj, Volga Republic, see Kriwoj Jar; also see Krivoy Yar; Yar, Krivoy.
Jarmizin, Caucasus, see Yarmitsin.
Jarmy Galstei, Kazakhstan, see Yarmy Galstei; also see Galstey, Jarmy; Galstey Yarmy.
Jaroslawetz I, Malo-, Bessarabia, see Malo-Jaroslawetz I; also see Malo-Yaroslavetz I; Yaroslavetz I, Malo-.
Jaroslawetz II, Malo-, Bessarabia, see Malo-Jaroslawetz II; also see Malo-Yaroslavetz II; Yaroslavetz II, Malo-.
Jarowica, Volhynia-Poland, see Yarowica.
Jar, Seljenyj-, Mykolayiv, see Seljenyj-Jar; also see Selenyy-Yar; Selyenny-Yar; Yar, Selenyy-; Yar, Selenyy-.
Jar, Seljenyj-, Odessa, see Seljenyj-Jar; also see Selenyy-Yar; Selyenny-Yar; Yar, Selenyy-; Yar, Selenyy-.
Jaschbek, Crimea, see Yashbek.
Jaschenowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yashenovka.
Jaschinez, Volhynia-Poland, see Yashinez.

Jaschpek, Crimea, see Yashpek.
Jasienowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yasionovka.
Jasikowo, Zaporizhzhya, see Yasikovo; also see Iasikovo.
Jasinja, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Yasinya.
Jasinowka, Don, see Yasinovka.
Jasinowka, Mariupol', see Yasinovka.
Jasinowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yasionovka.
Jasionowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yasionovka.
Jasnaja-Balka, Crimea, see Yasnaya-Balka; also see Balka, Jasnaja-; Balka, Yasnaya-.
Jasnaja-Poljana, Don, see Yasnaya-Polyana; also see Poljana, Jasnaja-; Polyana, Yasnaya-.
Jasnoje, Slavgorod, see Yasnoye; also see Yasnoe.
Jasnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Yasnoye; also see Yasnoe.
Jasnopolje, Odessa, see Yasnopolye; also see Yasnopole.
Jasnopolje, Zaporizhzhya, see Yasnopolye; also see Yasnopole.
Jassinowka, Don, see Yassinovka.
Jaswinka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yasvinka.
Jaufmann-Moser-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Jaufmann-Moser-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jaufmann-Moser-; Moser-Chutor, Jaufmann-; Moser-Khutor, Jaufmann-; Khutor, Jaufmann-Moser-.
Jaufmann-Moser-Khutor, Mykolayiv, Berislav. East of Berislav. On the Zaporizhzhya, district border. #K 6. Also see Chutor, Jaufmann-Moser-; Jaufmann-Moser-Chutor; Moser-Chutor, Jaufmann-; Moser-Khutor, Jaufmann-; Khutor, Jaufmann-Moser-.
Jaworowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Yavorovka.
Jaworowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Yavorovka.
Jaworskoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Yavorskoye; also see Yavorskoe.
Jazinetz, Volhynia-Poland, see Yazinetz.
Jazwiny, Volhynia-Poland, see Yazviny.
J. Dauenhauer, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Dauenhauer, J. .
Jegorjewka, Zaporizhzhya, see Yegoryevka; also see Egorovka; Egorjevka; Yegorovka.
Jegeropol, Bolschoj-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Bolschoj-Jegeropol; also see Bolshoy-Egeropol; Bolshoy-Yegeropol; Egeropol, Bolshoy-; Yegeropol, Bolshoy-.
Jegorowka, Orenburg, see Yegorovka; also see Egorovka.
Jegorowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Yegorovka; also see Egorovka.
Jegorowka, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Jegorowka; also see Deutsch-Egorovka; Deutsch-Yegorovka; Egorovka, Deutsch-; Yegorovka, Deutsch-.
Jekaterinenfeld, Zaporizhzhya, see Yekaterinenfeld; also see Ekaterinenfeld.
Jekaterinental, Slavgorod, see Yekaterinental; also see Ekaterinental.
Jekaterinopol, Chernihiv, see Yekaterinopol; also see Ekaterinopol.
Jekaterinopol, Mariupol', see Yekaterinopol; also see Ekaterinopol.
Jekaterinoslawskaja, Slavgorod, see Yekaterinoslavskaya; also see Ekaterinoslavskaya.

Jekaterinowka, Bashkortostan, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Bessarabia, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Crimea, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, Adamovka, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, Josefsta, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvvy 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, Bachmut, Konstantinovka, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Don, Donets'k, Taganrog, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Don, Troitsko-Charz., see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Don, Rostov, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Don, Taganrog, Radionovka, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Kharkiv, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Luhans'k, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Odessa, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Omsk, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Slavgorod, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Slavgorod, possibly Klyuchy, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Yekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinowka; Ekaterinovka Khutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka; Khutor, Yekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Yekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinowka; Ekaterinovka Khutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka; Khutor, Yekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka Chutor, Mykolayiv, Neu-Freudental, see Yekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinowka; Ekaterinovka Khutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka; Khutor, Yekaterinovka.

Jekaterinowka, Klein, Don, see Klein-Jekaterinowka; also see Ekaterinovka, Klein-; Klein-Ekaterinovka; Klein-Yekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-.

Jekaterinowka, Klein, Don, Taganrog, see Klein-Jekaterinowka; also see Ekaterinovka, Klein-; Klein-Ekaterinovka; Klein-Yekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-.

Jelanka, Volga Republic, see Yelanka; also see Elanka.

Jelanski Nr. 3, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 3; Elansky No. 3.

Jelanski Nr. 4, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 4; Elansky No. 4.

Jelanski Nr. 5, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 5; Elansky No. 5.

Jelanski Nr. 6, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 6; Elansky No. 6.

Jelenopolj, Samara, see Yelenopoly; also see Elenopoly.

Jelenow-Bereske, Volhynia-Poland, see Yelenov-Bereske; also see Bereske-Elenov; Bereske-Jelenow; Bereske-Yelenov; Yelenov-Bereske.

Jelenowka, Bessarabia, see Yelenovka; also see Elenovka.

Jelenowka, Don, Donets'k, 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-Jelenowka; also see Elenovka, Neu-; Neu-Elenovka; Neu-Yelenovka; Yelenovka, Neu-.

Jelewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yelavka; also see Elenovka.

Jelisawentiskaja, Omsk, see Yelisaventiskaya; also see Elisaventiskaya.

Jelisawetgrad, Slavgorod, see Yelisavetgrad; also see Elisavetgrad.

Jelisawetin-Grekowo, Don, see Yelisavetin-Grekovo; also see Elisavetin-Grekovo; Grekovo, Elisavetin-; Grekovo, Yelisavetin-; Grekowo, Jelisawetin.

Jelisawetin-Grekowo, Luhans'k, see Yelisavetin-Grekovo; also see Elisavetin-Grekovo; Grekovo, Elisavetin-; Grekovo, Yelisavetin-; Grekowo, Jelisawetin.

Jelisawetinka, Caucasus, see Yelisavetinka; also see Elisavetinka.

Jelisawetinka, Volhynia-Ukraine; see Yelisavetinka; also see Elisavetinka.

Jelisawetowka, Caucasus, see Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka.

Jelisawetowka, Don, see Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka.

Jelisawetowka, Mariupol', see Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka.

Jelisawetowka, Mykolayiv, see Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka.

Jelisawetowka, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka.

Jelisawetowka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)ev, Sherebez, see Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka

Jelisawetowka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikolayevka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka.

Jelisawetowka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Jelisawetowka; also see Elisavetovka, Grekovo-; Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetovka; Grekovo-Yelisavetovka.

Jelisawetpole, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yelisavetpole; also see Elisavetpole.

Jelisawetpolje, Mariupol', see Yelisavetpolje; also see Elisavetpolje; Elisavetpole; Yelisavetpole.

Jelschanka, Volga Republic, see Yelshanka; also see Elshanka.

Jeller, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yeller; also see Eller.

Jenner, (also Kirmichky), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko; also see Kirmichky.

Jenner-Höfe, Odessa. Evangelical. Also see Höfe, Jenner-.

Jepaneschnikowa, Chelyabisnk, see Yepaneshnikova; also see Epaneshnikova.

Jepaschnikowa, Chelyabinsk, see Yepashnikova; also see Epashnikova.

Jeremejewka, Odessa, see Yeremeyevka; also see Erema'evka; Ereemeyevka; Yereme'evka.

Jeremetowka, Odessa, see Yeremetovka; also see Eremetovka.

Jereschinski, Caucasus, see Yereshinsky; also see Ershinsky.

Jermakowsk, Omsk, see Yermakovsk; also see Ermakovsk.

Jermakowski, Omsk, see Yermakovsky; also see Ermakovsky.

Jermaschli, Caucasus, see Yermashly; also see Ermashly.

Jermin, Mariupol', see Yermin; also see Ermin.

Jeroschinsk, Caucasus, see Yeroshinsk; also see Eroshinsk.

Jerschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Yershin; also see Ershin.

Jerschow, Volga Republic, see Yershov; also see Ershov.

Jerusalemka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yerusalemka; also see Erusalemka.

Jeruslan, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Jeruslan; also see Eruslan, Station-; Station-Eruslan; Station-Yeruslan; Yeruslan, Station-.

Jerzyce, Volhynia-Poland, see Yerzyce; also see Erzyce.

Jerzyn, Volhynia-Poland, see Yerzyn; also see Erzyn.

Jesionowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Yesionovka; also see Esionovka.

Jesionowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Yesionovka; also see Esionovka.

Jesiorko, Volhynia-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, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Yevgenevka.

Jewgenjewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Yevgenevka.

Jewstafjewo, Slavgorod, see Yevstavyevo; also see Evstavevo; Evstavyevo; Yevstavevo.

Jeziere, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Yeziere; also see Ezierce.

Jeziere, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Yeziere; also see Ezierce.

Jezieryany, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Yezieryany; also see Ezierzany.

Jezioryany, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Yezioryany; also see Eziorany.

Jezioryany, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Yezioryany; also see Eziorany.

Jeziorce, Volhynia-Poland, see Yeziorce; also see Eziorce.

Jeziorko, Volhynia-Poland, see Yeziorko; also see Eziorke.

Jeziorski Majdan, Volhynia-Poland, see Yeziorski Maydan; also see Eziorski Maydan; Majdan, Jeziorski; Maydan, Eziorski; Maydan, Yeziorski.

J. Keller-Chutor, Odessa, see J. Keller-Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Keller-; Keller-Chutor, J.; Keller-Khutor, J.; Khutor, J. Keller-.

J. Keller-Khutor, (also Roskoshnoye), Odessa, also see Chutor, J. Keller-; J. Keller-Chutor; Keller-Chutor, J.; Keller-Khutor, J.; Khutor, J. Keller-; Roskoshnoye.

J. Müller Chutor, Dnipropetrovs'k, see J. Müller Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Müller; Khutor, J. Müller; Müller Chutor, J.; Müller, J., Chutor; Müller, J., Khutor; Müller Khutor, J. .

J. Müller Khutor, Dnipropetrovs'k, Shchorsk. Approximately 50 km west of Dnipropetrovs'k. #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 Yoannov.
- 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-.
- Jockers- und Hess-Khutor**, Don, see Hess- und Jockers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hess- und Jockers-; Chutor, Jockers- und Hess-; Hess- und Jockers-Chutor; Jockers- und Hess-Chutor; Khutor, Hess- und Jockers-; Khutor, Jockers- und Hess-.
- Jogodnoje**, Omsk, see Yogodnoje; also see Yogodnoe.
- Johannesdorf**, Caucasus, see Johannisdorf.
- Johannesdorf**, Kyrgyzstan, Talas (D(i)mitri(y)evka.) In the far northwest corner of Kyrgyzstan. #E 4. Founded in 1908 near Orlov, then moved and reestablished in 1912 because of trouble with Kirghizens. Evangelical. School with grades one to four.
- Johannesfeld**, Crimea, see Johannisfeld.
- Johannesfeld**, (also Koktein), Crimea, Dzhankoy. Approximately 15 km southeast of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded in 1888. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 50 in 1918; 48 in 1926. Also see Koktein.
- Johannesfeld**, (also Ivanky, also Ivanovka, also Johannisfeld I, also Sidorovka, also Sidorovo-Ivan), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova. Approximately 20 km southeast of Millerovo. #G 2. Founded in 1898. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. Everyday language: Swabian dialect. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,215 dessi. Population: 188 in 1904; 265 in 1914; 265 in 1918; 310 in 1926; 367 in 1941. Also see Ivanky; Ivanovka; Johannisfeld I; Sidorovka; Sidorovo-Ivan.
- Johannesfeld**, (also Krasnaya Kolonka, also Ladonovka, also Rote Kolonne), Don, Rostov, Taganrog. #C 5. Founded in 1898. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 300 in 1918; 325 in 1941. Also see Krasnaya Kolonka; Ladonovka; Rote Kolonne.
- Johannesfeld**, Don, Taganrog. Fifteen verst from Königsberg, Taganrog district. Founded in 1887/1888. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 96 in 1904.
- Johannesfeld**, Odessa, see Roemmich-Khutor.
- Johannesfeld No. 1**, Don, see Neu-Hoffnung.
- Johannesheim**, Caucasus, see Johannisheim.
- Johannesruh**, (also Tokulchak), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Aybar, Dzhurchy. Approximately 50 km west of Dzhankoy. #C 2. Founded in 1878 by Molochna 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 Chornyy-Kosh), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky. #F 2. Founded in 1900. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 50 in 1918; 116 in 1926. Also see Chornyy-Kosh.
- Johannesruh**, (also Tashchenak), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', Peschayynny. 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, Berezan district, Landau. Founded in 1817 or 1820, and expanded in 1833 by families from Wuerttemberg (41), Poland (13), and Baden (8). In 1820 families came from Wuerttemberg (27), Prussia-Poland (5), Saxony (1), in 1822 from Warsaw (8) and in 1824 from Baden (8). Between 1829 and 1831 families arrived from Wuerttemberg (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 Rozhyshe. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. No school. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 30 families and

- 38 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Plashev; Plazevo.
- Johannestal?**, **Neu-**, Kharkiv, see Neu-Johannestal?.
- Johannestal, Neu-**, Kharkiv, Barvenkovo, see Neu-Johannestal.
- Johannestal, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Johannestal.
- Johannisdorf**, (also Johannesdorf, also Molochnaya), Caucasus, Stavropol', Stavropol'. A few kilometers northwest of Stavropol'. #F 2. Founded on its own land in 1847. 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 Johannesdorf; Molochnaya.
- Johannisfeld**, (also Johannesfeld), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi. Approximately 20 km south of Dzhankoy. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Population: 37 in 1905; 48 in 1926. Also see Johannesfeld.
- Johannisfeld I**, Don, see Johannesfeld.
- Johannisfeld II**, (also Sheptukhovka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Kurnakova, Chertkovsky. Approximately 50 km north of Millerovo. #F 1. Founded in 1898. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. Acreage: 800 dessi. Population: 62 in 1904; 62 in 1918. Also see Sheptukhovka.
- Johannesheim**, (also Johannesheim, also Johannestal), Caucasus, Stavropol', Blagodarno(y)e. Approximately 150 km east of Stavropol'. #J 2. Founded on its own land in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol'. Population: including Hermannsberg and Karlsruhe: 3,151 in 1904. Also see Johannesheim; Johannestal.
- Johannistal**, (also Akchura-Konrad, also Aksyuru-Konrat), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy, Totonay. #D 2. Founded in 1882. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 5,442 dessi. Population: 119 in 1905; 172 in 1911; 166 in 1914; 166 in 1918; 250 in 1926. Also see Akchura-Konrad; Aksyuru-Konrat.
- Johannovka**, Voronezh, Novokhopersk (Pykhovka.) Population: 35 in 1926. Also see Johannovka.
- Johannowka**, Voronezh, see Johannovka.
- 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.
- Josefin**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Luts'k. Northeast of Luts'k. Founding families from Swabia. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans.
- 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, Torchyn. Southeast of Torchyn. Evangelical. Parish church. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans.
- 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, Kisielin. Southeast of Shchurin. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: including Babye, Kiyash, Neu-Dorossin, Kasimirovka: 45 families with 61 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Hochfeld?; Hochland?; Ozyutychi?; Usdich.
- Josefine**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Yarun'. A few kilometers west of Zwiahel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 87 in 1904.
- Josefine-Annette**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Annette-Josefine.
- Josefine-Gorodok**, (also Gorodok-Josefine), Volhynia-Poland. South of Luts'k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. German private school (possibly as of 1938.) Population: 250 in 1904; 39 families with 56 students possibly in 1938. Also see Gorodok-Josefine.
- Josefine-Trostenez**, (also Trostieniec-Jozefiny), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k or Kovel'. Evangelical; parishes: Rozhyshche and Josefin. Also see Trostenez, Josefine-; Trostieniec-Jozefiny.
- Josefyny**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. No other information available.
- Josefovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Iosefovka. [*shtetlseeker*]
- Josefovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol, see Iosefovka.
- Josefovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Iosefovka.
- Josefovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, see Iosefovka.
- Josefovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Iosefovka.
- Josefpol**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Nemovychi. No other information available.
- Josefsdorf**, (also Placinta), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Mathildendorf. Acreage: 870 ha. Population: 379 in 1939. Also see Placinta.
- Josefsdorf, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Josefsdorf.
- Josefsheim**, (also Pogorelovka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Kamenka. Approximately 30 km southeast of Millerovo. #G 2. Founded in 1850. Catholic. Acreage: 3,500 dessi. Population: 425 in 1926. Also see Pogorelovka.

- 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 Dolgoe, also Iosifovka, also Iosipovka), Dnipropetrovsk, Josefstal, GNR Karl Marx. #E 3. Founded in 1789 or 1791. Ninety-five [or 54] founding families: 90 from Prussia and 5 from Wuerttemberg. One hundred families were from the city of Danzig and surrounding area; ten of them had died en route. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Twenty-two German villages and khutors with 2,535 Germans were part of the Josefstal-Fischersdorf parish founded in 1789 (as of 1905.) Everyday language: High German. Language in schools: German until 1936. In 1801: 5 more Wuerttemberg 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 Rybalsk: 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 Dolgoe; Iosifovka; Iosipovka.
- Josefstal**, (also Iosifovka, also Sergeyevka), Odessa, Großliebental, Mariinsko(y)e. Founded in 1804 or 1810 by families from Upper Palatinate (11), Baden (9), Hungaria (7), Lower Palatinate (6), Wuerttemberg (4), Alsace in 1804, Switzerland and other locations. Catholic. In 1804: 32 families; in 1805: 5; in 1807: 4; in 1808: 15; in 1809: 10; in 1810: 2. Dairy kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,458 dessi. and 103 houses in 1859, or 3,307 dessi. Population: 427 in 1825; 741 in 1858; 741 in 1859; 1,116 in 1905; 1,019 in 1910; 1,148 in 1914; 1,956 in 1919; 1,465 in 1926; 1809 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.
- Josifowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Yosifovka.
- Josifowka**, Odessa, see Yosifovka.
- Josipowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Yosipovka.
- Jost**, Don, see Friedrichstal; also see Yost.
- Jost**, Omsk, Moskalenky, see Yost.
- Jost**, Omsk, Sosnovka, 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, Trostieniec-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Trostieniec-Jozefiny.
- Jssenberg**, 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 Bolish-Yukalka-Khutor; Chutor, Bolisch-Jukalka-; Khutor, Bolish-Yukalka-; Yukalka-Khutor, Bolish-.
- Judkova**, Don, see Yudkova.
- Jugowka**, Samara, see Yugovka.
- Jukala**, Bashkortostan, see Yukala.
- Juliana**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yuliana.
- Julianow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yulianov.
- Julianow, Aleksandrow-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrow-Julianow; also see Aleksandrov-Julianov; Alexandrov-Yulianov; Alexandrow-Julianow; Julianow, Alexandrow-; Yulianov, Aleksandrov-; Yulianov, Alexandrov-.
- Julianow, Boratin-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Boratin-Julianow; also see Boratin-Yulianov; Yulianov, Boratin-.
- Julianow, Borotyn-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Borotyn-Julianow; also see Borotyn-Yulianov; Yulianov, Borotyn-.
- Julianowka**, Slavgorod, see Yulianovka.
- Julianowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Yulianovka.
- Julianowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov, see Yulianovka.
- Julianowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Yulianovka.
- Julianowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Yulianovka.
- Julianowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Korostyshev, see Yulianovka.
- Julianowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Yulianovka.
- Julianowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ushomir, see Yulianovka.
- Julianowka Kolpitow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yulianovka Kolpitov; also see Kolpitov-Yulianovka; Kolpitow-Julianowka.
- Julienfeld**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. Southwest of Rozhyshche. Near Liebenstadt. Evangelical. Existed in 1927.
- Julin-Malewannaja**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yulin-Malevannaya; also see Malevannaya, Yulin-; Malewannaja, Julin-.
- Julino I**, Luhans'k, see Yulino I.
- Julino II**, Luhans'k, see Yulino II.

Jungowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yungovka.
Jungplauen, (also Tovin), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. West of Emilchin. #C 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 271 in 1904. Also see Tovin.
Jungsturm, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. No other information available.
Junischtsche, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yunishche.
Jürgental, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', Vassil(y)evka. Founded on leased land after 1918. Evangelical.
Jurgino, Amur, see Yurgino.
Jurjewka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Yuryevka; also see Yurevka.
Jurjewka, Odessa, see Yuryevka; also see Yurevka.
Jurjewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yuryevka; also see Yurevka.
Jurmakej-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Yurmakey-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jurmakej-; Khutor, Yurmakey-.
Jurt, Chassaw-, Caucasus, see Chassaw-Jurt; also see Khasavyurt.
Jurt, Dshapar-, Crimea, see Dshapar-Jurt; also see Dzhapar-Yurt; Yurt, Dzhapar-.
Jurt, Tata-, Caucasus, see Tata-Jurt; also see Tata-Yurt; Yurt, Tata-.
Jurydyka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yurydyka.
Jusefow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yusefov.
Jusefowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yusefovka.
Jushnoje, Omsk, see Yushnoye; also see Yushnoe.
Jusowka, Don, see Yusovka.
Jutrzyn, Volhynia-Poland, see Yutrzyn.
Jutschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Yuchin.
J. Wiebe-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see J. Wiebe-Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Wiebe-; Khutor, J. Wiebe-; Wiebe-Chutor, J.; Wiebe-Khutor, J. .
J. Wiebe-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Petrovka. Approximately 70 km southwest of Melitopol'. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, J. Wiebe-; J. Wiebe-Chutor; Khutor, J. Wiebe-; Wiebe-Chutor, J.; Wiebe-Khutor, J. .

K

Kabach, Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Village leased for one-tenth of the owner's share in the harvest. Population: 43 in 1905. Also see Kabatsch.
Kaban-Achtatschi, Crimea, see Achtatschi, Kaban-; also see Akhtachi, Kaban-; Kaban-Akhtachi.
Kaban-Akhtachi, Crimea, see Ak-Tachy-Kabany; also see Achtatschi-Kaban; Akhtachi, Kaban-; Kaban, Achtatschi-.
Kaban-Aktachy, Crimea, see Ak-Tachy-Kabany; also see Aktachy, Kaban-; Aktatschi, Kaban-; Kaban-Aktatschi.
Kaban-Aktatschi, Crimea, see Kaban-Aktachy; also see Aktachy, Kaban-; Aktatschi, Kaban-.
Kabanj, Ak-Tatschi-, Crimea, see Ak-Tatschi-Kabanj; also see Ak-Tachy-Kabany; Kabany, Ak-Tachy-; Tachy-Kabany, Ak-; Tatschi-Kabanj, Ak-.

Kabanj, Bijuk-, Crimea, see Bijuk-Kabanj; also see Byuk-Kabany; Kabany, Byuk-.
Kabanj-Chutor, Crimea, see Kabany-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kabanj-; Khutor, Kabany-.
Kabany, Ak-Tachy-, Crimea, see Ak-Tachy-Kabany; also see Ak-Tatschi-Kabanj; Kabanj, Ak-Tatschi-; Tachy-Kabany, Ak-; Tatschi-Kabanj, Ak-.
Kabany, Byuk-, Crimea, see Byuk-Kabany; also see Bijuk-Kabanj; Kabanj, Bijuk-.
Kabany-Khutor, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhabak. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Population: 14 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Kabanj-; Kabanj-Chutor; Khutor, Kabany-.
Kabarnau, Bessarabia. Evangelical.
Kabatsch, Crimea, see Kabach.
Kabilonov-Khutor, Don, Rostov, Taganrog. Village founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 55 in 1904; 44 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Kabilonow-; Kabilonow-Chutor; Khutor, Kabilonov-.
Kabilonow-Chutor, Don, see Kabilonov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kabilonow-; Khutor, Kabilonov-.
Kabyla, Mykolayiv. Population: 35 in 1919.
Kacapka, Mykolayiv, see Vassilyevka.
Kachan, Volhynia, see Hachan; also see Katschan.
Kachim, Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Village leased for one-tenth of the owner's share in the harvest. Population: 68 in 1905. Also see Katschim.
Kachir, Crimea, see Kakhir.
Kachowka, Mykolayiv, see Kakhovka.
Kachowskoj, Crimea, see Kakhovskoy.
Kadaevka, Kharkiv; see Kadayevka; also see Kadajewka.
Kadagaj, Crimea, see Kadagay.
Kadagay, Crimea, see Kodagay; also see Kadagaj.
Kadajewka, Kharkiv; see Kadayevka; also see Kadaevka.
Kadayevka, Kharkiv; also see Kadaevka; Kadajewka.
Kadischtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Kadishche.
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 Kadischtsche.
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', Ludwigstal. 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 Kogenly, also Kohenly), Crimea, Simferopol’, Dzhankoy, Byuk-Onlar, Dzhurchy. Approximately 50 km north of Simferopol’. #D 3. Founded in 1892. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 1,500 dessi.. Population: 32 in 1905; 45 in 1918; 45 in 1919; 42 in 1926. Also see Kogenly; Kohenly.

Kaisertal, (also Utlyuk, also Staryy Numer), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, Peschannyy. Founded by 44 families in 1838. Evangelical; parish: Eugenfeld. Acreage: 3,100 dessi. and 51 houses in 1859, or 3,126 dessi. Population: 517 in 1858; 517 in 1859; 544 in 1864; 596 or 663 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 Staryy Numer; Utlyuk.

Kajabei 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.

Kakhovka, Mykolayiv; also see Kachowka.

Kakhovskoy, (possibly also Katokovsky-Khutor), Crimea, Feodosiya, Zürichthal. On the Zürichthal border. At first leased by Zürichthal colonists, later purchased with the Czar’s help. Acreage: 1,300 dessi. Also see Kachowskoj; Katokovsky-Khutor.

Kakuschina, Mykolayiv, see Kakushina.

Kakushina, Mykolayiv, see Athelental; also see Kakuschina.

Kalaglea, Odessa, see Roemmich-Khutor.

Kalantarovka, Caucasus, see Kalontarovka; also see Kalantarowka.

Kalantarowka, Caucasus, see Kalantarovka.

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 Kalczik), Mariupol’, Bergtal. Mennonite. Tree nursery funded by Mennonites. Also see Kalczik; Kaltschik.

Kalchinovka, 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 Kaltschinowka.

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; Kaltschinowka.

Kalczik, Mariupol’, see Kalchik.

Kalestrovo, Odessa, see Karlsruhe; also see Kalestrowo.

Kalestrowo, Odessa, see Kalestrovo.

Kalinindorf, (also Groß-Seidemenukha, also Kalinovka, also Seydeminukha, also Tatarka), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) #H 5. Founded on Falz-Fein estates in 1809 or possibly in 1840. Jewish and Evangelical; parish: Alt-Schwedendorf. Jewish farming colony. Language in schools: German until 1914; then no German school. Some Mennonites and Lutherans [from Glückstal & Gross-Liebental colonies] also lived here as model farm holders. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 9,848 dessi. and 211 houses in 1859. Population: 2,097 in 1858; 200 approximately in 1905; 250 in 1926; 39 approximately in 1940; of 389 people, 39 families without a head of household in 1942. Also see Groß-Seidemenukha; Kalinovka; Seydeminukha; Tatarka.

Kalininskoe, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoye; also see Kalininskoje.

Kalininskoje, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoye; also see Kalininskoe.

Kalininskoye, Kyrgyzstan, Talas (Orlovo.) Founded approximately in 1913. Evangelical and possibly Mennonite. Population: 118 in 1926. Orlov daughter colony. Also see Kalininskoe; Kalininskoje.

Kalinintal, Caucasus, Stavropol’, Blagodarno(y) e. Approximately 150 km from Stavropol’. #H 2. Founded after 1920.

Kalinovka, Mykolayiv, see Kalinindorf; also see Kalinowka.

Kalinovka?, Odessa, see Felsenburg; also see Kalinowka?.

Kalinovka, Omsk, Lubinsk, Bogolyubovsky. Baptist. Also see Kalinowka.

Kalinovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin; also see Kalinowka.

Kalinovka, (also Kallinov), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 86 in 1904.

- Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Kalinowka; Kallinow.
- Kalinovo**, Don, see Marienort; also see Kalinowo.
- Kalinowiec**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov. No other information available.
- Kalinowka**, Mykolayiv, see Kalinovka.
- Kalinowka?**, Odessa, see Kalinovka?.
- Kalinowka**, Omsk, see Kalinovka.
- Kalinowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Kalinovka.
- Kalinowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Kalinovka.
- Kalinowo**, Don, see Kalinovo.
- Kalischinka**, Slavgorod, see Kalishinka.
- Kalishinka**, Slavgorod, see Kamyshinskoye; also see Kalischinka.
- Kalita-Chutor**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kalita-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kalita-; Khutor, Kalita-.
- Kalita-Khutor**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyiv, Oster. Founded in 1871 by families from the Bilovizh colonies. Evangelical. Dissolved in 1882. Also see Chutor, Kalita-; Kalita-Chutor; Khutor, Kalita-.
- Kalka**, Volga Republic, see Galka.
- Kallinow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kalinovka; also see Kallinow.
- Kallinow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kallinow.
- Kalmückenberg**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Evangelical.
- Kalmu-Kara**, (also Kalau-Kara, also Kalmukary), Crimea, Simferopol', Suya, Tabuldy. Approximately 15 km northeast of Simferopol'. #D 4. Founded in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Village with Germans and Tartars. Agricultural kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,592 dessi. Population: 27 in 1864; 30 in 1904; 71 in 1911; 71 in 1914; 71 in 1918; 44 in 1919; 69 in 1926. Also see Kalau-Kara; Kalmukary; Kara, Kalmu-.
- Kalmukary**, Crimea, see Kalmu-Kara.
- Kalontarovka**, (also Kalantarovka), Caucasus, Arkhangel'sk (also Archangelsk). #J 3. Mennonite. School with grades one to four, reading room, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz (approximately as of 1926). Population: 328 in 1926. Also see Kalantarovka; Kalontarowka.
- Kalontarowka**, Caucasus, see Kalontarovka.
- Kaltan**, (also Koltan), Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 251 people or 45 families in 1922; 267 in 1926. Also see Koltan.
- Kaltscha, Alt-**, Odessa, see Alt-Kaltscha; also see Alt-Kalcha; Kalcha, Alt-.
- Kaltscha?, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Kaltscha?; also see Kalcha?, Neu-; Neu-Kalcha?.
- Kaltschik**, Mariupol, see Kalchik.
- Kaltschinowka**, Chernihiv, see Kalchinovka.
- Kaltschinowka**, Mariupol', see Kalchinovka.
- Kaluka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. Evangelical. Southwest of Torchyn. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
- Kamak**, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite.
- Kamak, Chi-**, Crimea, see Chi-Kamak; also see Kamak, Tsch-; Tsch-; Tsch-Kamak.
- Kamak, Tsch-**, Crimea, see Tsch-Kamak; also see Chi-Kamak; Kamak, Chi-.
- Kambar**, Crimea, Simferopol', Spat, Kambar or Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 30 km northwest of Simferopol'. #C 4. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. Soviet seat, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 4,618 dessi. Population: 162 in 1904; approximately 207 in 1911; 217 in 1914; 217 in 1918; 239 in 1919; 254 in 1926. Former Tartar village.
- Kambar-Eltok**, Crimea, Simferopol'. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Population: 27 in 1905. Also see Eltok, Kambar-.
- Kamchatka**, (also No. 3, also Budury), Bessarabia, Akkermann, Ismail. Founded in 1893. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 631 ha. Population: 100 in 1904; 292 in 1939. Also see No. 3; Budury; Kamtschatka.
- Kamchatka**, Don, see Badury; also see Kamtschatka.
- Kamelovka**, (also Kamilovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Kamelowka; Kamilovka.
- Kamelovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. Near Marianpol. #B 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 43 in 1904. At the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Kamelowka
- Kamelowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Kamelowka.
- Kamelowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Kamelowka.
- Kamenaja**, Odessa, see Kamenaya.
- Kamenaja-Balka**, Odessa, see Kamenaya-Balka; also see Balka, Kamenaja-; Balka, Kamenaya-.
- Kamenaja Gora**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kamenaya Gora; also see Gora, Kamenaja; Gora, Kamenaya.
- Kamenaya**, Odessa, see Ochsner; also see Kamenaja.
- Kamenaya-Balka**, Odessa; also see Balka, Kamenaja-; Balka, Kamenaya-; Kamenaja-Balka.
- Kamenaya Gora**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Steinberg; also see Gora, Kamenaja; Gora, Kamenaya; Kamenaja Gora.
- Kamenets**, Samara, see Kamensk; also see Kamenez.
- Kamenez**, Samara, see Kamenets.
- Kamenistoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kamenistoye; also see Kamenistoje.
- Kamenistoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kamenistoye; also see Kamenistoe.
- Kamenistoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Steinfeld; also see Kamenistoe; Kamenistoje.
- Kamenka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Steinbach.

- 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. Population: 73 in 1919.
- Kamenka**, Mykolayiv, Petrovka, see Steinberg.
- Kamenka**, Mykolayiv, Zagradoivka, see Steinfeld.
- Kamenka**, Odessa, see Mannheim.
- Kamenka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic.
- Kamenka**, Odessa, Rasdelnaya, see Ebenland.
- Kamenka**, (also No. 4), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1894 by residents from the Molochna 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**, Podils'ka, Olgopol. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Nemirov. Population: 300 in 1905.
- Kamenka**, (also Bähr), Volga Republic (Bergeite), Kamenka or Frank. On the bank of the Ilovla 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, Tuchyn. Northeast of Tuchyn. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Parish church. German private school opened in 1938. At least 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 477 in 1904; 85 families with 62 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Kamionka.
- Kamenka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernyakhiv. A few kilometers north of Zhytomyr. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 270 in 1904; 477 in 1909.
- Kamenka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Mizk. Population: 196 in 1909.
- Kamenka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Steinbach.
- Kamenka bei Mizk**, (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, Nowo-; Nowo-Kamenka.
- Kamenka, Nowo-**, Mykolayiv, see Nowo-Kamenka; also see Kamenka, Novo-; Novo-Kamenka.
- Kamennaja**, Kharkiv, see Kamennaya.
- Kamennaja Gorka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kamennaya Gorka; also see Gorka, Kamennaja; Gorka, Kamennaya.
- Kamennaja Verba**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kamennaya Verba; also see Verba, Kamennaya; Verba, Kamennaja.
- Kamennaya**, Kharkiv, Poltava, Sakhnovshchina. Population: 150 in 1911. Also see Kamennaja.
- Kamennaya Gorka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Steinberg; also see Gorka, Kamennaja; Gorka, Kammennaya; Kamennaja Gorka.
- Kamennaya Verba**, (also Kamienna Verba), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. Southwest of Verba. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 8 in 1905; 9 families with 24 students in 1938. Twenty to 50 percent Germans. Also see Kamennaja Verba; Kamienna Verba; Verba, Kamennaya; Verba, Kamennaja.
- Kamennyj Kut**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kamenny Kut; also see Kut, Kamennyj; Kut, Kamenny.
- Kamenny Kut**, Zaporizhzhya, see Klippenfeld; also see Kamennyj Kut; Kut, Kamennyj; Kut, Kamenny.
- Kamenoje**, Kharkiv, see Kamenoye; also see Kamenoe.
- Kamenoe**, Kharkiv, see Kamenoye; also see Kamenoe.
- Kamenopole**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kamenopolye; also see Kamenopolje.
- Kamenopolje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kamenopolye; also see Kamenopole.
- Kamenopolye**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Steinfeld; also see Kamenopole; Kamenopolje.
- Kamenoye**, Kharkiv, see Marienheim; also see Kamenoe; Kamenojje.
- Kamensk**, (also Kamenets), Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,240 dessi. Population: 205 people or 44 families in 1922; 199 in 1926. Also see Kamenets.
- Kamenskij**, Volga Republic, see Kamensky.

Kamenskoe, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kamenskoye; also see Kamenskoje.

Kamenskoe, Mariupol', see Kamenskoye; also see Kamenskoje.

Kamenskoje, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kamenskoye; also see Kamenskoe.

Kamenskoje, Mariupol', see Kamenskoye; also see Kamenskoe.

Kamenskoye, Dnipropetrovs'k. Approximately 30 km from Dnipropetrovs'k. Evangelical; parish: Dnipropetrovs'k. Small market town. Population: approximately 500 in approximately 1905. Also see Kamenskoe; Kamenskoje.

Kamenskoye, Mariupol', see Kampenau; also see Kamenskoe; Kamenskoje.

Kamensky, Volga Republic, see Grimm; also see Kamenskij.

Kamenyj Owrag, Volga Republic, see Kamenyy Ovrage; also see Ovrage, Kamenyy; Owrag, Kamenyj.

Kamenyy Ovrage, Volga Republic, see Degott; also see Kamenyj Owrag, Ovrage, Kamenyy; Owrag, Kamenyj.

Kameschewoje, Orenburg, see Kameshevoje; also see Kameshevoe.

Kameschlak, Caucasus, see Kameshlak.

Kameshevoe, Orenburg, see Kameshevoje; also see Kameschewoje.

Kameshevoje, Orenburg, see Kameshevoje; also see Kameshevoe; Kameschewoje.

Kameshlak, Caucasus, see Kamyschlyak; also see Kameschlak.

Kamianka, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded in 1809. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite. Jewish farming colony. Probably, some Mennonites also lived here as model farm holders. Acreage: 3,457 dessi. and 68 houses in 1859. Population: 568 in 1858.

Kamienice, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. No other information available.

Kamienna, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. No other information available.

Kamienna Gora, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya (also Alexandria). Also see Gora, Kamienna.

Kamienna Verba, Volhynia, see Kamennaya Verba; also see Kamienna Verba; Verba, Kamienna; Werba, Kamienna.

Kamienna Werba, Volhynia, see Kamienna Verba; also see Verba, Kamienna; Werba, Kamienna.

Kamienne, Volhynia-Poland, see Lada.

Kamilovka, Volhynia, see Kamelovka; also see Kamilowka.

Kamilowka, Volhynia, see Kamilovka.

Kaminski, Odessa, see Kaminsky.

Kaminsky, Odessa, see Steinfeld; also see Kaminski.

Kamionka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol. #J 5. No other information available.

Kamionka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Stepan, see Kamenka bei Mitsk.

Kamionka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn, see Kamenka.

Kamionka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kamionka.

Kamionka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Kamionka.

Kamp, Zaporizhzhya, see Insel Khortitza.

Kampenau, (also No. 10, also Kamenskoye), Mariupol', Ludwigstal. Located on both sides of Kleine Kabila, a low lying area. Founded in 1823 by 29 families, all from the Danzig, Elbing and Marienburg districts, West Prussia. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal, also Catholic; parish: Göttingland. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. and 50 houses in 1859, or 1,833 dessi., or 29 farms on 1,740 dessi. and 6 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 423 in 1858; 423 or 430 in 1859; 415 or 784 in 1905; 784 in 1910; 490 in 1911; 490 in 1914; 490 in 1918. Also see No. 10; Kamenskoye.

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

Kampenhause-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Petrovka. Approximately 70 km southwest of Melitopol'. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Kampenhause-; Kampenhause-Chutor; Khutor, Kampenhause-.

Kamtschatka, Bessarabia, see Kamchatka.

Kamtschatka, Don, see Kamchatka.

Kamysch, Slavgorod, see Kamysch.

Kamyschatzkaja, Don, see Kamyschatzkaya.

Kamyschenka, Slavgorod, see Kamyschenka.

Kamyschewacha?, Volga Republic, see Kamyshevachka?.

Kamyschewatowka, Malo-, Don, see Malo-Kamyschewatowka; also see Kamyshevatoevka, Malo-; Malo-Kamyshevatoevka.

Kamyschewoje, Orenburg, see Kamyshevoje; also see Kamyshevoe.

Kamyschin, Volga Republic, see Kamyschin.

Kamyschinskoje, Slavgorod, see Kamyschinskoye; also see Kamyschinskoe.

Kamyschki, Tomsk, see Kamyschky.

Kamyschljak, Caucasus, see Kamyschlyak.

Kamyschowka, Volga Republic, see Kamyschovka.

Kamyschowo, Odessa, see Kamyschovo.

Kamysch, (also Kamyschenka), Slavgorod, Novo-Alexe(y)evka (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.) Population: 552 in 1926; 309 in 1928; 575 people and 149 farms in 1980; 599 people and 165 farms in 1987. Also see Kamysch; Kamyschenka.

Kamyschatzkaya, Don, see Katharinental; also see Kamyschatzkaja.

Kamyschenka, Slavgorod, see Kamysch; also see Kamyschenka.

Kamyshevachka?, Volga Republic, see Ebenfeld; also see Kamyschewacha?.

Kamyshevatoevka, Malo-, Don, see Malo-Kamyshevatoevka; also see Kamyschewatowka, Malo-; Malo-Kamyschewatowka.

Kamyshevoe, Orenburg, see Kamyshevoje; also see Kamyschewoje.

- Kamyshevoye**, (also Kameshevoye), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1895 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite Brethren. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 214 in 1926. Also see Kameshevoye; Kamyschewoje; Kamyshevoe.
- Kamyshin**, Volga Republic. Evangelical; parish: Kamyshin-Nikolayevsk. #B 8. Russian village. See Rosenberg for more information on population figures. Population: 1,800 Germans of which 150 Evangelical-Reformed approximately in 1905. Also see Kamyschin.
- Kamyshinskoe**, Slavgorod, see Kamyshinskoye; also see Kamyschinskoje.
- Kamyshinskoye**, (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; Kamyshinskoe.
- Kamyshky**, Tomsk, Semipalatinsk. Evangelical; parish: Tomsk-Barnaul. Population: 200 approximately in 1905. Also see Kamyschki.
- Kamyshlyak**, (also No.14, also Kameshlak), Caucasus, Dagestan, Agrakhansk. #M 4. Founded in 1901. Mennonite. In closed German settlement area. Acreage: 1,400 dessi. Population: 150 in 1918. Also see No. 14; Kameshlak; Kamyschljak.
- Kamyschowka**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Fedorovka. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Gnadentau. Population: approximately 100 in 1904. Also see Kamyschowka.
- Kamyschovo**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Also see Kamyschowka.
- Kana**, (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: Gnadentau. 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 Kanadskoye, also Neu-Stuttgart), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna. Founded in 1924. Evangelical. Population: 200 in 1926. Also see Kanadskoye; Neu-Stuttgart.
- Kanadskoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kanadskoye; also see Kanadskoje.
- Kanadskoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kanadskoye; also see Kanadskoe.
- Kanadskoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kanada I; also see Kanadskoe; Kanadskoje.
- Kana, Neu-**, Caucasus, see Neu-Kana.
- Kandaurov, Groß-**, Caucasus, see Groß-Kandaurov; also see Groß-Kandaurov; Gross-Kandaurov; Gross-Kandaurov; Kandaurov, Gross-; Kandaurov, Groß-; Kandaurov, Gross-.
- Kandaurov, Gross-**, Caucasus, see Gross-Kandaurov; also see Groß-Kandaurov; Groß-Kandaurov; Gross-Kandaurov; Kandaurov, Groß-; Kandaurov, Groß-; Kandaurov, Gross-.
- Kandaurov, Groß-**, Caucasus, see Groß-Kandaurov; also see Groß-Kandaurov; Gross-Kandaurov; Gross-Kandaurov; Kandaurov, Groß-; Kandaurov, Gross-.
- Kandaurov, Gross-**, Caucasus, see Gross-Kandaurov; also see Groß-Kandaurov; Gross-Kandaurov; Groß-Kandaurov; Kandaurov, Groß-; Kandaurov, Gross-; Kandaurov, Groß-.
- Kandel**, (also Rybalskoye), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels), Selz. Founded in 1808. Fifty [or seventy-two] founding families from Alsace: Selz: 20 families with 83 family members; Hagenau: 10 families with 38 family members; Lauterburg: 19 families with 72 family members; Lembach: 1 family with 3 family members; Palatinate (21), Baden (16), Austria (3 families). Catholic. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 5,966 dessi. and 193 houses in 1859, or 6,210 dessi. Population: 295 in 1808; 659 in 1825; 1,583 in 1858; 2,824 in 1905; 2,597 in 1910; 2,497 in 1914; 2,800 in 1919; 2,812 or 2,817 in 1926; 3,439 in 1943. Also see Rybalskoye.
- Kandel, Neu-**, Odessa, Berezna district, see Neu-Kandel.
- Kandel, Neu-**, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Neu-Kandel.
- Kandel, Neu-**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Neu-Kandel.
- Kaneau**, Volga Republic, see Kano.
- Kangil**, Crimea, Simferopol', Spat. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz, possibly also Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 40 in 1904; 174 in 1926.
- Kangil, Karacha-**, Crimea, see Karacha-Kangil; also see Kangil, Karatscha-; Karatscha-Kangil.
- Kangil, Karatscha-**, Crimea, see Karatscha-Kangil; also see Kangil, Karacha-; Karacha-Kangil.
- Kangle**, Crimea, see Karacha-Kangil.
- Kangyl, Kojasch**, Crimea, see Kojasch Kangyl; also see Kangyl, Koyash; Koyash Kangyl.
- Kangyl, Koyash**, Crimea, see Koyash Kangyl; also see Kangyl, Kojasch; Kojasch Kangyl.
- Kankrinowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönfeld; also see Kankrinowka.
- Kankrinowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kankrinowka.
- Kannjschatzkaja**, Don, see Kannyschatzkaya.
- Kanny**, Slavgorod, see Kana.

- Kannyshatzkaya**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo.
Evangelical. Settlement far from other German villages. Riebendorf daughter colony. Also see Kannjschatzkaja.
- Kano**, Caucasus, see Alt-Kana.
- Kano**, (also Caneau, also Kana, also Kaneau, also Kanskoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Founded in 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beaugard. Evangelical; parish: Boaro. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, machinery kolkhoz, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 283 in 1772; 976 in 1857; 1,703 in 1897; 2,303 in 1904; 2,367 possibly in 1905; 2,494 in 1912; including Susly and Mechet: 1,158 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Caneau; Kana; Kaneau; Kanskoye.
- Kanoniche**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Wlodzimierzec [Polish]; also Volodymyrets' [Yiddish]; also Wladimirets [German] [*freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com*] also see Kanonitsche.
- Kanonitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kanoniche.
- Kanovo**, Caucasus, see Alt-Kana; also see Kanowo.
- Kanowo**, Caucasus, see Kanovo.
- Kanrat, Dshambuldy-**, Crimea, see Dshambuldy-Kanrat; also see Dzhambuldy-Kanrat; Kanrat, Dzhambuldy-.
- Kanrat, Dzhambuldy-**, Crimea, see Dzhambuldy-Kanrat; also see Dshambuldy-Kanrat; Kanrat, Dshambuldy-.
- Kanskoe**, Volga Republic, see Kanskoye; also see Kanskoje.
- Kanskoje**, Volga Republic, see Kanskoye; also see Kanskoe.
- Kanskoye**, Volga Republic, see Kano; also see Kanskoe; Kanskoje.
- Kantakusenska**, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: Rastatt. Small market town.
- Kantakutsova**, Crimea, see Friedenstal; also see Kantakuzova; Kantakuzowa.
- Kantakuzova**, Crimea, see Kantakutsova; also see Kantakuzowa.
- Kantakuzowa**, Crimea, see Kantakutsova; also see Kantakuzova.
- Kantemir I**, Bessarabia, see Korntal I.
- Kantemir II**, Bessarabia, see Korntal II.
- Kantemir**, Bessarabia, Bender. Near Josefsdorf. Evangelical; parish: Mathildendorf. Romanian village with German residents.
- Kantemir, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Kantemir.
- Kantomirovka**, Voronezh, Novokhopersk (Pykhovka.) Population: 38 in 1926. Also see Kantomirowka.
- Kantomirowka**, Voronezh, see Kantomirovka.
- Kantor, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kantor.
- Kantov**, Zaporizhzhya, see Gnadenfeld; also see Kantow.
- Kantow**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kantov.
- Kantserovka**, (also No. 3, also Sipay, also Sypay), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) 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; Kanzerowka; Sipay; Sypay.
- Kantserovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Rosental; also see Kanzerovka; Kanzerowka.
- Kanzerovka**, Orenburg, see Kantserovka; also see Kanzerowka.
- Kanzerovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kantserovka; also see Kanzerowka.
- Kanzerowka**, Orenburg, see Kantserovka; also see Kanzerovka.
- Kanzerowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kantserovka; also see Kanzerovka.
- Kapetulchin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Sudytkiv. Southeast of Novograd. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: with Rissovate: 235 in 1904. Also see Kapetultschin.
- Kapetultschin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kapetulchin.
- Kapitanovka-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Kapitanowka-; Kapitanowa-Chutor; Khutor, Kapitanovka-.
- Kapitanowa-Chutor**, Odessa, see Kapitanovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kapitanowka-; 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.
- Kaplanovo**, Caucasus, see Ebenfeld; also see Kaplanowo.
- Kaplanowo**, Caucasus, see Kaplanovo.
- Kappental**, (also Shapashnikovo), Don, Donets'k, Ambrosievka, Staro-Beshovo. Southeast of Donets'k. #D 6. Evangelical. Separate settlement. Riebendorf daughter colony. Also see Shapashnikovo.
- Kapri**, (also Hush), Bessarabia; also see Hush.
- Kapustino**, Mykolayiv, see Rosenfeld.
- Kapustjanka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kapustyanka.
- Kapustyanka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumengart; 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-Bay**, Crimea, Simferopol', Simferopol'. #B 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Population: 50 in 1918; 19 in 1926. Also see Baj, Kara-; Bay, Kara-; Kara-Baj.
- Kara-Bulak**, Kazakhstan, see Selenoye; also see Bulak, Kara-.
- Karach**, Crimea, Kerch, Semikalosdsy. #G 4. Founded in 1900/1901. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 16 in 1904; approximately 53 in 1911; 53 in 1914; 53 in 1918; 55 in 1919; 12 in 1926. Also see Karatsch.

- Karach**, Crimea, Petrovsk. Founded in 1901. Evangelical. Population: 16 in 1914; 12 in 1926. Also see Karatsch.
- Karach**, Crimea, Simferopol'. Approximately 30 km northwest of Simferopol'. Evangelical. Also see Karatsch.
- Karach**, Crimea, Zürichtal, see Karakh.
- Karacha-Kangil**, (also Kangle), Crimea, Simferopol'. Approximately 20 km north of Simferopol'. #D 4. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Former Tartar village. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 600 dessi. Population: 40 in 1918; 174 in 1926. Also see Kangil, Karacha-; Kangil, Karatscha-; Kangle; Karatscha-Kangil.
- Karaganovka**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. #D 1. Population: 60 in 1926. Also see Karaganowka.
- Karaganowka**, Omsk, see Karaganovka.
- Karagoli**, Odessa, see Karagoly.
- Karagoly**, Odessa, see Franzfeld; also see Karagoli.
- Karagots**, (also Karakoos), Crimea, Yevpatoriya. General von Schütz's estate where the founding families of Zürichtal temporarily settled in 1804. Also see Karagoz; Karakoos.
- Karagoz**, Crimea, see Karagots.
- Karaguj**, Orenburg, see Karaguy.
- Karagurt**, Crimea, see Kara-Kurt.
- Karagurt, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Karagurt.
- Karaguy**, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1895 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite Brethren. Population: 210 in 1926. Also see Karaguj.
- Karahurt**, Crimea, see Kara-Kurt.
- Kara-it**, Crimea, see Karait; also see It, Kara-.
- Karait**, (also Kara-it),] Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 70 km north of Yevpatoriya. #C 2. Founded in 1902. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Acreage: 1,300 dessi. Population: 30 in 1918. Also see Kara-it.
- Kara, Kalau-**, Crimea, see Kalau-Kara.
- Kara, Kalmu-**, Crimea, see Kalmu-Kara.
- Karakchora, Syrt-**, Crimea, see Syrt-Karakchora; also see Karaktschora, Syrt-; Syrt-Karaktschora.
- Karakchura, Sirt-**, Crimea, see Sirt-Karakchura; also see Karaktschura, Sirt-; Sirt-Karaktschura.
- Karakh**, Crimea, Zürichtal; also see Karach.
- Kara-Kitai**, Crimea, see Kara-Kitay; also see Kitai, Kara-; Kitay, Kara-.
- Kara-Kitay**, (also Kitay), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 25 km northwest of Yevpatoriya. Evangelical. Population: 125 in 1926. Also see Kara-Kitai; Kitai, Kara-; Kitay; Kitay, Kara-.
- Karakoos**, Crimea, see Karagots.
- Karaktshora, Syrt-**, Crimea, see Syrt-Karaktshora; also see Karakchora, Syrt-; Syrt-Karakchora.
- Karaktshura, Sirt-**, Crimea, see Sirt-Karaktshura; also see Karakchura, Sirt-; Sirt-Karakchura.
- Karakuch-Khutor**, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Karakutsch; Karakutsch-Chutor; Khutor, Karakuch.
- Karakulsk**, Kazakhstan, see Neu-Hoffnung.
- Karakunt**, Crimea. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Population: 42 in 1904.
- 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 Orlovsko(y)e.
- Karamanovka**, Odessa, see Neudorf; also see Karamanowka.
- 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 Karamanova.
- Karaman, Ust-**, Volga Republic, see Ust-Karaman.
- Karambasch**, Bashkortostan, see Karambash.
- Karambash**, (also Karanbakh), 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 Karanbakh; Karambasch.
- Karamin**, Crimea, see Grüental.
- Karamyschewka**, Kazakhstan, see Karamyshevka.
- Karamyschewka**, Volga Republic, see Karamyshevka.
- Karamysch, Lessnoj-**, Volga Republic, see Lessnoj-Karamysch; also see Karamysh, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysh.
- Karamyshevka**, (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.
- Karamyshevka**, 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 Goloi-Karamysh; Karamysh, Goloi-.

- Karamysh, Golyj-**, Volga Republic, see Golyj-Karamysh; also see Golyj-Karamysh; Karamysh, Golyj-.
- Karamysh, Golyj-**, Volga Republic, see Golyj-Karamysh; also see Golyj-Karamysh; Karamysh, Golyj-.
- Karamysh, Lessnoj-**, Volga Republic, see Lessnoj-Karamysh; also see Karamysch, Lessnoj-; Lessnoj-Karamysch.
- Karan**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite.
- Karanbach**, Bashkortostan, see Karanbakh.
- Karanbakh**, Bashkortostan, see Karambakh; also see Karanbach.
- Karangut**, (also Karankut), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy, Totonay. On the railroad about 10 km southwest of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded in 1884. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 1,286 dessi. Population: 43 in 1905; 43 in 1911; 49 in 1914; 57 in 1918; 32 in 1919; 102 in 1926. Also see Karankut.
- Karankut**, Crimea, see Karangut.
- Kara-Sabu**, Crimea. Approximately 25 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Population: 88 in 1905; 30 in 1918. Also see Sabu, Kara-.
- Karasin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Karazin.
- Karassan**, (also Karasan), Crimea, Simferopol', Karazan, Tabuldy. Between Dzhankoy and Simferopol'. #D 3. Founded in 1862. Mennonite. It became the center 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 Karasan.
- Karazin**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Manevichi; also see Karasin.
- Karassubasar**, Crimea, Neusatz. No other information available.
- Karatal**, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (GNR Halbstadt), Orlov. #K 3. Founded in 1909. Mennonite; parish: Markovka (1909-1932.) Kolkhoz named Lenin. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 265 in 1926; 267 people and 52 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist.
- Kara-Tashlyk**, Omsk, see Kara-Tashlyk; also see Tashlyk, Kara-; Tashlyk, Kara-.
- Kara-Tashlyk**, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 19 in 1926. Also see Kara-Tashlyk; Tashlyk, Kara-; Tashlyk, Kara-.
- Kara-Tobel**, Crimea, see Bruderfeld; also see Tobel, Kara-
- Kara-Totanai**, Crimea, see Kara-Totanay; also see Totanai, 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, Kängil-**, Crimea, see Kängil-Karatscha; also see Kängil-Karacha; Karacha, Kängil-.
- Kraulino**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Troitsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg.
- Kraulnyj-Bujerak**, Volga Republic, see Kraulnyy-Buyerak; also see Buerak, Kraulnyy-; Bujerak, Kraulnyj; Buyerak, Kraulnyy-; Kraulnyy-Buerak.
- Kraulnyy-Buerak**, Volga Republic, see Kraulnyy-Buyerak; also see Buerak, Kraulnyy-; Bujerak, Kraulnyj; Buyerak, Kraulnyy-; Kraulnyy-Bujerak.
- Kraulnyy-Buyerak**, Volga Republic, see Köhler; also see Buerak, Kraulnyy-; Bujerak, Kraulnyj; Buyerak, Kraulnyy-; Kraulnyy-Bujerak; Kraulnyy-Buerak.
- Karavulka**, (also Karavulna), Chelyabinsk, Troitsk. Approximately 150 km east of Chelyabinsk. #C 2. Evangelical. Population: 200 in 1926. Also see Karavulna; Karawulka.
- Karavulna**, Chelyabinsk, see Karavulka; also see Karawulna.
- Karawulka**, Chelyabinsk, see Karavulka.
- Karawulna**, Chelyabinsk, see Karavulna.
- Karbyshevka**, Kazakhstan, Qaraghandy, Karakalinsk. Described in the book *Russlands Stiefkinder* Also see Karbyschewka.
- Karbyschewka**, Kazakhstan, see Karbyshevka.
- Karch**, Caucasus, see Kharch; also see Kartsch.
- Karchag**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 50 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 2. Also see Kartschag.
- Karchau**, Crimea, Simferopol'. Between Dzhankoy and Simferopol'. #D 3. Founded in 1904. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 75 in 1918. Also see Kartschau.
- 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 (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 198 in 1904; 36 families with 42 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Karchemka-Bugrin; Kartschemka.
- 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.
- Kardshau, Bijuk-**, Crimea, see Bijuk-Kardshau; also see Byuk-Kardzhau; Kardzhau, Byuk-.
- Kardshaw, Bijuk**, Crimea, see Bijuk-Kardshaw; also see Byuk-Kardzhav; Kardzhav, Byuk-.
- Kardzhau, Byuk-**, Crimea, see Byuk-Kardzhau; also see Bijuk-Kardshau; Kardshau, Bijuk-.
- Kardzhav, Byuk-**, Crimea, see Byuk-Kardzhav; also see Bijuk-Kardshaw; Kardshaw, Bijuk-.
- Karevo, Losh-**, Caucasus, see Losh-Karevo; also see Karewo-Losch; Losch, Karewo-.
- Karewo, Losch-**, Caucasus, see Losch-Karewo; also see Karevo, Losh-; Losh-Karevo.
- Karkh-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, Karkh-.
- Karlevka-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Karlewka-; Karlewka-Chutor; Khutor, Karlevka-.
- Karlewka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Karlevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karlewka-; Khutor, Karlevka-.
- Karlinkov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kisielin. Southeast of Kisielin. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Population: 191 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Karlinkow.
- Karlinovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil'. Northeast of Kostopil'. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Population: 228 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Karlinowka.
- Karlinkow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Karlinkov.
- Karlinowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Karlinovka.
- Karl Liebknecht**, Luhans'k, see Marienfeld; also see Liebknecht, Karl.
- Karl-Liebkecht**, Mariupol', see Ludwigstal; also see Liebkecht, Karl-.
- Karl Liebkecht**, Mykolayiv, see Deutschendorf; also see Liebkecht, Karl.
- Karl Liebkecht**, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt). Founded in 1922. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Liebkecht, Karl.
- Karl Liebkecht-Chutor**, Odessa, see Karl Liebkecht-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karl Liebkecht-; Liebkecht-Chutor, Karl; Liebkecht-Khutor, Karl; Khutor, Karl Liebkecht-.
- Karl Liebkecht-Khutor**, Odessa, see Neu-Kandel; also see Chutor, Karl Liebkecht-; Karl Liebkecht-Chutor; Liebkecht-Chutor, Karl; Liebkecht-Khutor, Karl; Khutor, Karl Liebkecht-.
- Karl Marks**, Don, see Karl Marx; also see Marks, Karl; Marx, Karl.
- Karl Marks**, Mykolayiv, see Karl Marx; also see Marks, Karl; Marx, Karl.
- Karl Marks**, Zaporizhzhya, see Karl Marx; also see Marks, Karl; Marx, Karl.
- Karl Marx**, Don, Taganrog, Grishino, Krasnoarmeysko(y) e. #B 4. Evangelical. Also see Karl Marks; Marks, Karl; Marx, Karl.
- Karl Marx**, Mykolayiv, see Hoffental; also see Karl Marks; Marks, Karl; Marx, Karl.
- Karl Marx**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Emerged again in the Soviet period. Also see Karl Marks; Marks, Karl; Marx, Karl.
- Karlovka**, Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinnomysky. Approximately 50 km southwest of Stavropol' on the Kuban River. #F 3. Possibly Mennonite. Population: 321 in 1926; 180 approximately in 1926. Also see Karlowka.
- Karlovka**, Crimea, Tabuldy. Approximately 30 km northeast of Simferopol'. #D 4. Founded in 1884. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,500 or 1,590 dessi. Population: 133 in 1911; 133 in 1914; 133 in 1918; 135 in 1919. Also see Karlowka.
- Karlovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol' (Neplyu(y)evo), Chertomlik. #C 7. Founded in 1868. Evangelical. Population: 33 in 1919. Also see Karlowka.
- Karlovka**, Kherson, Mikhailovka; also see Karlovka.
- Karlovka**, (also Glinyanaya), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Population: 153 in 1904. Also see Glinyanaya; 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-.
- Karlovka**, 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-.

Karlsberg, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Evangelical.

Karlsberg, (also Karolsberg), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh. A few kilometers south of Ostroh. Possibly #A 5. Founded by Mennonites who emigrated to Kansas and Dakota Territory in 1874. This village is perhaps Karlswalde. Also see Karolsberg.

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, Caucasus, Stavropol', Blagodarno(y)e. Approximately 150 km east of Stavropol'. #H 3. Founded on its own land in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol'. Population: with Johannisheim and Hermannsberg: 3,151 in 1904.

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, Berezan 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: Blumental, 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.

Karlsvalde, (also Golondyrin Slobodskye, also Karolswalde, also Slobodskie Gollendry), Volhynia-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.

Karlufka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Karlovka.

Karmas(s)en, Odessa, Rasdelnaya. No other information available.

Karolin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 64 in 1904.

Karolinka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. No other information available.

Karolinka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. No other information available.

Karolinka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov. No other information available.

Karolinka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Nowy Dwor. Northeast of Nowy Dwor. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Germans were so-called Dutch, colonized Germans from Polesia.

Karolinka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Karolinovka.

Karolinkov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #C 5. Also see Karolinkow.

Karolinkov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; also see Karolinkow.

- Karolinkov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. West of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Karolinkow.
- Karolinkov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Karolinkow.
- Karolinkov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn, see Karolinovka; also see Karolinkow.
- Karolinkow**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Karolinkov.
- Karolinkow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe, see Karolinkov.
- Karolinkow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin, see Karolinkov.
- Karolinkow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn, see Karolinkov.
- Karolinov**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Southeast of Zwiabel. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 430 in 1905. Also see Karolinow.
- Karolinovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. #J 5. Also see Karolinowka.
- Karolinovka**, (also Karolinkov), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Karolinkov; Karolinowka.
- Karolinovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. Southwest of Torchyn. Evangelical; parish: Torchyn. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 21 families and 27 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Karolinowka.
- Karolinovka**, (also Karolinka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 295 in 1904. Also see Karolinka; Karolinowka.
- Karolinow**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Karolinov.
- Karolinowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Karolinovka.
- Karolinowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Karolinovka.
- Karolinowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see see Karolinovka.
- Karolov**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Rivne; also see Karolow.
- Karolov**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 150 in 1904. Also see Karolow.
- Karolovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; also see Karolowka.
- Karolovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica; also see Karolowka.
- Karolow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Karolov.
- Karolow**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Karolov.
- Karolowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Karolovka.
- Karolowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Karolovka.
- Karolsberg**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Karlsberg.
- Karolswalde**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Karlswalde.
- Karpenka**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) No other information available.
- Karpilovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne; also see Karpilowka.
- Karpilowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Karpilovka.
- Karpovka**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut (Memrik), Golchinovka. Founded by Molochna families in 1885. Mennonite; parish: Memrik. Karpov was one of the large estate owners on whose land the Memrik colonies arose. Village with full-size farms (*Vollwirtschaftsdorf*.) Acreage: 21 farms of 60 dessi. each or 1,260 dessi.. Population: 149 in 1911; 149 in 1914; 149 in 1918; 150 in 1919. Also see Karpowka.
- Karpovka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Elsaß. Also see Karpowka.
- Karpovka**, Omsk, see Rosenort; also see Karpowka.
- Karpowen**, Kaliningrad district, see Nekrasovo.
- Karpowka**, Don, see Karpovka.
- Karpowka**, Odessa, see Karpovka.
- Karpowka**, Omsk, see Karpowka.
- Karras**, (also Schottlanka), Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, Goryachevodsk. 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 dessi. in 1807 or 3,523 dessi.. Population: 307 in 1856; 1,393 in 1918; 1,281 in 1926. See also Schottlanka.
- Karrassan**, Crimea, see Karazan.
- Karsten-Chutor**, Don, see Karsten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karsten-; Khutor, Karsten-.
- Karsten-Khutor**, (also Koshkin-Khutor), Don, Rostov, Taganrog. #E 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 69 in 1904; 69 in 1918. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Karsten-; Karsten-Chutor; Khutor, Karsten-; Koshkin-Khutor.
- Kartagaj**, Crimea, see Kartagay.
- Kartagay**, Crimea. Population: 107 in 1919. Also see Kartagaj.
- 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 Kortashova; 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', Spat, Kambar or Crimea, Yevpatoriya. #C 4. Founded in 1879. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,213 or 1,363 dessi. Population: 179 in 1904; 198 in 1911; 211 in 1914; 170 in 1918; 330 in 1919; 288 in 1926. Former Tartar village. Also see Kartmichik; Kart-Myschik; Myschik, Kart-; 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-Chutor**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Kary-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kary-; Khutor, Kary-.
- Kary-Khutor**, (also Mikhailovka, also Kary-Mikhailovka), Mykolayiv, Berezan district, Varvarovka. #F 6. Founded in 1895 by the brothers Antonius, Augustin, Barnabas, Emanuel, Michael and Leo Kary. Catholic. Consisted at first of six, later of 32 houses. Population: 172 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Chutor, Kary-; Kary-Chutor; Khutor, Kary-; Kary-Mikhailovka; Mikhailovka.
- 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. Catholic. Also see Chutor, Kary-; Kary-Chutor; Kary-Gut; Khutor, Kary-; Lorraine.
- Kary-Michailowka**, Mykolayiv, see Kary-Mikhailovka; also see Michailowka, Kary-; Mikhailovka, Kary-.
- Kary-Mikhailovka**, Mykolayiv, see Kary-Khutor; also see Kary-Michailowka; Michailowka, Kary-; Mikhailovka, Kary-.
- Karzelka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.
- Karzunek**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Khotiachov. No other information available.
- Karzunek**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica. No other information available.
- Kasanka**, Omsk, see Kazanka.
- Kasantsevsky**, (also Kazanka), Omsk, Lubinsk, Novo-Sorinsky. Evangelical. Population: 191 in 1926. Also see Kasanzewski; Kazanka.
- Kasanzewski**, Omsk, see Kasantsevsky; 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-.
- Kaschowka**, 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.
- Kashpalat**, (also Kaspolat), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1911. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Acreage: 1,548 ha. Population: 286 in 1939. Also see Kaschpalat; Kaspolat.
- Kasimirka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stepan. No other information available.
- Kasimirovka**, (also Kazmierovka), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. Southeast of Tesluhov. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: with Potyka: 553 souls in 1905. Also see Kasimirowka; Kazmierovka.
- Kasimirovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Possibly a German village. Population: with Bab(y)e, Josefina, Kiyash, Neu-Dorossin: 45 families with 61 students in 1938. Also see Kasimirowka.
- Kasimirovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. A few kilometers east of Radomyshl'. #F 4. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 168 in 1904. Also see Kasimirowka.
- Kasimirowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Kasimirovka.
- Kasimirowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Kasimirovka.
- Kasimirowka**, 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.
- Kasjonnesselsk**, Mariupol', see Kasyonnesselsk.
- Kaspero**, Chelyabinsk, Chelyabinsk. A few kilometers west of Chelyabinsk. #C 1. Population: 45 in 1926.
- Kaspir**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Agay. Approximately 50 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 2. Founded in 1888. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,200 dessi.. Population: 70 in 1918.
- Kaspir, Ilgery**, Crimea, see Ilgery Kaspir.
- Kaspir, Syrt**, Crimea, see Syrt Kaspir.
- Kaspolat**, Bessarabia, see Kashpalat.
- Kasporju, Elgery-**, Crimea, see Elgery-Kasporju; also see Elgery-Kasporyu; Kasporyu, Elgery-.
- Kasporyu, Elgery-**, Crimea, see Elgery-Kasporju; also see Elgery-Kasporju; Kasporju, Elgery-.
- Kaspuri**, Crimea, see Kaspury.
- Kaspury**, 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 1,715 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 Kassyakino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kassjakino-; Khutor, Kassyakino-.

Kassyakino-Khutor, Caucasus, Krasnodar-Kuban district. Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar-Novorossiysk. Population: 125 approximately in 1905. Also see Chutor, Kassjakino-; Kassjakino-Chutor; Khutor, Kassyakino-.

Kasyonnosselsk, Mariupol', see Kronsdorf; also see Kasjonnosselsk.

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 Katagay.

Katagay, Crimea, see Kodagay; also see Katagai.

Kataigul, Crimea, see Kutaihul-Danahosovka.

Katanaevo, Kazakhstan, see Katanayevo; also see Katanajewo.

Katanajewo, Kazakhstan, see Katanayevo; also see Katanajewo.

Katanayevo, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Internationalnaya. #C 5. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 190 in 1926. Also see Katanajewo; Katanajewo.

Katarhai, Odessa, see Katarhay.

Katarhay, Odessa, see Kuhnersdorf; also see Katarhai.

Katarinka, (also Römmich-Khutor). Odessa, Near Pervomaisk-Bug. Evangelical. Population: Glückstaler residents. Also see Römmich-Khutor.

Katarinovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Troyanov. West of Zhytomyr. #D 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Katarinowka.

Katarinowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Katarinovka.

Katarlyk, Odessa, see Freiberg.

Katerinovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Katharinenfeld; also see Katerinowka.

Katerinowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Katerinovka.

Katharinenfeld, (also Bolnisi, also Luxemburg), Caucasus, Georgia, T'bilisi. #J 6. Founded in 1818 by 135 families, all from Wuerttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Katharinenfeld. Parish for 2,349 Germans founded in 1829 (as of 1905.) They first settled on the Shamkhor river bank across from former Annenfeld. In 1930, founding of an agricultural school of viticulture and a teacher's college; the school had 6 teachers. Consumer kolkhoz, winery kolkhoz, and a kolkhoz started with small loans, [*German term given earlier*] literary society, glee club, musical society, and youth association. Three mills, one brewery, one dairy, two cognac factories and three brickyards (as of 1913.) Thirteen months after the village was founded, 256 people had died in epidemics. As a result, the government permitted the move to the Mushaver River in 1819; the new site was 800 m above sea level. After they moved, they enjoyed good health, wine and grain harvest, and good dairy production. In 1826, the village was plundered. Around 1840 or 1855, it became the center of a sect-like movement. Numerous groves. Center of the GNR Luxemburg created between World War I and World War II. Around 1900, the population was greater than that of Helenendorf. Acreage: 4,200 dessi. (crown), 4,500 dessi. (community) and 1,400 dessi. (private) or 12,237 dessi. Population: 786 in 1869; 1,822 in 1900; 2,349 Germans approximately in 1905; approximately 2,710 people or 400 families on 95 farms in 1913; 2,713 in 1914; 2,669 in 1918; 3,700 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Bolnisi; Luxemburg.

Katharinenfeld, (also Yekaterinovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Josefstal. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Population: 105 in 1905; 185 in 1919. Also see Yekaterinovka.

Katharinenfeld, (also Yekaterinovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog), Sholokhovsk, Chertomlik. #G 2. Founded in 1868. Catholic. Population: 886 in 1926. Also see Yekaterinovka.

Katharinenfeld, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd. Population: 8 in 1859.

Katharinenfeld, (also Shakhovo, also Sharbovo), Don, Donetsk, Dzerzhinsk, Bachmut, Skotovatoya. Possibly #C 4. Founded on its own land in 1886. Evangelical; parishes: Ludwigstal and Shidlovo. Acreage: 2,650 dessi. Population: 441 in 1904; 410 in 1911; 410 in 1914; 410 in 1918; 420 in 1919. Also see Shakhovo; Sharbovo.

Katharinenfeld, Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 40 km west of Millerovo. #E 1. No other information available.

Katharinenfeld, (possibly also Deresovo, also Yekaterinovka), Kharkiv. #G 2. Evangelical and Catholic. It burned down in 1942. Population: 140 in 1926. Also see Deresovo?; Yekaterinovka.

Katharinenfeld, (also Gliboko, also Yekaterinovka), Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum, Ruda(y)evka. #B 5. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parish: possibly Josefstal. Acreage: 800 dessi. Population: 180 in 1914; 209 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Gliboko; Yekaterinovka.

Katharinenfeld, Kharkiv, Losovaya. Catholic. A larger village.

Katherinenfeld, Yekaterinoslav, see Gliboko.

Katharinenfeld, (also Yekaterinenfeld), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Soviet seat in Listovka. Population: 60 in 1926. Also see Yekaterinenfeld.

Katharinenfeld, (also Katerinovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Sherebets. Catholic; parish: Georgsburg. Soviet seat in Dudnikovo. Population: 80 in 1926. Also see Katerinovka.

Katharinenhof, (also Vodyanaya), Dnipropetrovs'k. Population: 366 in 1859. Also see Vodyanaya.

Katharinenhof, (also Neu-Yamburg, also Yekaterinovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Friesendorf. #C 5. Founded in 1870. Catholic; parish: Yamburg. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 500 in 1918; 525 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Neu-Yamburg; Yekaterinovka.

Katharinenhof, (also Friesendorf, also Yekaterinovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Friesendorf. Founded in 1887. Catholic; parish: Yamburg. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 90 farms prior to World War II. Population: 37 in 1919. Daughter colony of Yamburg. Also see Friesendorf; Yekaterinovka.

Katharinenhof, (also Klemesh-Khutor, also Klemush-Khutor, also Yekaterinovka), Don, Donets'k, Taganrog, Illovaisk. Northeast of Mariupol'. #C 3. Founded on leased land in 1887. Evangelical; parishes: Rosenfeld and Taganrog-Yeysk. Acreage: 802 dessi. Population: 169 in 1904; 113 in 1918. Also see Klemesh-Khutor; Klemush-Khutor; Yekaterinovka.

Katharinenstadt, (also Baronsk, also Marx, also Marxstadt), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Founded on 27 June 1766/1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical and Catholic. Birthplace of writer Alexander Henning (1892-1974) and the journalists Andreas Kramer (1920-?), 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 literacys, five libraries, museum, business college, agricultural school, teacher's college with six semesters, music school, medical courses, day care learning center, five orphanages, four clubs, retirement home for farmers, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Teacher's seminary, college of mechanical engineering with eight semesters; two of the largest Volga German machinery

factories: Wiedergeburt (mills, agricultural machinery, ship engines, and much more) and Kommunist (agricultural machinery, later diesel engines.) In 1852, was erected a monument for Catherine II. The Russian junior high school of Katharinenstadt arose in 1857 by merging the district schools of Katherinenstadt and Grimm. Skilled craftsmen retirement home founded in 1865. Childrens' home or reform school for boys founded in 1874. Work and nursing home founded in 1897. Here was one of the largest Volga German oil mills. In 1918, construction of a tobacco factory; 50 to 60 pud of unprocessed tobacco a day. Population: 283 in 1766; 4,654 in 1859; 4,354 in 1857; 10,331 in 1897; 2,200 Catholics of 12,334 possibly in 1905; 2,348 Catholics of 11,962 in 1912; 13,150 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Baronsk; Marx; Marxstadt.

Katharinental, (also Yekaterinovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol'. #C 7. Founded in 1858. Evangelical and Catholic. Everyday language: West Prussian Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1937. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 384 approximately in 1940; 57 families of 404 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Yekaterinovka.

Katharinental, (also Deutsch-Stavrovskoye), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Sofievka. Near Sofievka. #C 5. Evangelical. Acreage: 400 dessi.. Population: 180 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Deutsch-Stavrovskoye.

Katharinental, (also Yekaterinovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Shchorsk, Sofievka. Approximately 90 km west of Dnipropetrovs'k. #C 4. Catholic. Also see Yekaterinovka.

Katharinental, (also Kamyshatzkaya, also Kumshaka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova. A few kilometers northwest of Millerovo. #F 2. 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.

- Katharimental**, (also 4. Abteilung, also Yekaterinovka), Odessa, Berezan 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: Katharimental. Until 1861 Katharimental was part of Landau, then Karlsruhe (1861-1871). Since 1871, independent parish. The Russian Pokrovskaya and the khutors Bisvan(ye), 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.
- Katharimental**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan) (GNR Friedrich Engels). Founded in 1928. Catholic. Emerged again in the Soviet era.
- Katharimental**, 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, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 907 in 1897; 40 of 1,249 were of the Evangelical-Reformed faith in 1905; 40 1,411 possibly in 1905; 1,784 in 1912; 812 in 1926.
- Katharimental, Klein-**, Don, see Klein-Katharimental.
- Katherimental, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Katherimental.
- Katharzynovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. Southeast of Rozhyshche. #E 5. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Katharzynowka.
- Katharzynowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Katharzynovka.
- Katjuschino**, Odessa, see Katyushino.
- Katlebug**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1895. Evangelical in Posttal. Acreage: 464 ha. Population: 390 in 1939.
- Katokovsky-Khutor?**, Crimea, see Kakhovskoy; also see Chutor?, Katokowski-; Katokowski-Chutor?; Khutor?, Katokovsky-.
- Katokowski-Chutor?**, Crimea, see Katokovsky-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Katokowski-; Khutor?, Katokovsky-.
- Katschan**, Volhynia, see Kachan.
- Katschim**, Crimea, see Kachim.
- Katsenoselsk**, Mariupol', see Kronsdorf; also see Kazenoselsk.
- Katsiskaya**, Volga Republic, see Brabander; also see Kaziskaja.
- Katy**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. Southwest of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
- Katyushino**, Odessa, see Halbstadt; also see Katjuschino.
- Katzalabovka**, Odessa, see Freudenberg; also see Katzalabowka.
- Katzalabowka**, Odessa, see Katzalabovka.
- Katzbach**, (also Lushanka), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1821 by 48 [or 65] families: 20 from Wuerttemberg, 14 from Prussia and Bessarabia, 14 from Poland (from Prussia); later descendants of people who had emigrated from Wuerttemberg to Poland between 1800 and 1804. In 1821, 28 families arrived from Poland. In 1822, 8 families arrived from Alt-Posttal and Kulm, Bessarabia. In 1825, 19 Evangelical families arrived from Krasna, Bessarabia. In 1837, 7 families from Poland and 1 from Baden, two from Wittenberg, Bessarabia; only 1 family each came straight from Baden and Wuerttemberg. Alt-Elft. Acreage: 3,914 dessi. and 62 houses in 1859, or 4,230 ha. Population: 734 in 1858; 970 or 856 in 1905; 1,159 in 1939. Also see Lushanka.
- Kau**, Odessa. Schwedenkolonie. Founded in 1761.
- Kau, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Kau.
- Kautz**, (also Kauz, also Vershinka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank. #B 5. Founded on 20 May 1767 by 141 individuals as private colony of director de Boffe. Evangelical; parish: Dietel. Soviet seat, cooperative 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 Kawelinka.
- Kavkas-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Kawkas-; Kawkas-Chutor; Khutor, Kavkas-.
- Kawelinka**, Volga Republic, see Kavelinka.
- Kawkas-Chutor**, Odessa, see Kavkas-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kawkas-; Khutor, Kavkas-.
- Kayabey I**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Population: 50 in 1904. Also see Kajabei I.
- Kayasta**, 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 Kajasty-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 Kasanzewski
- Kzenoselsk**, Mariupol', see Katsenoselsk.
- Kaziskaja**, Volga Republic, see Katsiskaya.
- Kazlivkovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Svinyukhy. #C 4. Also see Kazliwkwoka.
- Kazliwkwoka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kazlivkovka.

- Kazmierovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kasimirovka; also see Kazmierowka.
- Kazmierowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kazmierovka.
- Kech, Adzhy-**, Crimea, see Adzhy-Kech; also see Adshi-Ketsch; Ketsch, Adshi-.
- Keche-Ely, Chel-**, Crimea, see Chel-Keche-Ely; also see Ely, Chel-Keche-; Ely, Tschel-Ketsche-; Ketsche-Ely, Tschel-; Tschel-Ketsche-Ely.
- Kechel-Ely, Dzhil-**, Crimea, see Dzhil-Kechel-Ely; also see Dshil-Ketschel-Ely; Ely, Dshil-Ketschel-; Ely, Dzhil-Kechel-; Ketschel-Ely, Dshil-.
- Kechel-Elly, Dzhil-**, Crimea, see Dzhil-Kechel-Elly; also see Dshil-Ketschel-Elly; Elly, Dzhil-Kechel-; Elly, Dshil-Ketschel-; Ketschel-Elly, Dshil-.
- Kedabeg**, Caucasus, Azerbaijan. Near Annenfeld. Founded in 1864. Evangelical; parish: Helenendorf. Copper mine of the German Siemens AG.
- Keerleut**, Crimea, see Neu-Wasserreich.
- Keilmann und Schander**, Volga Republic, see Schander; also see Schander, Keilmann und; Schander und Keilmann.
- Keimbrechtsiedlung**, (also Mokraya-Balka), Caucasus. Evangelical. Population: 90 in 1918. Also see Mokraya-Balka.
- Kekesfüred**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Blaubad.
- Kekhel-Ely, Dzhil-**, Crimea, see Dzhil-Kekhel-Ely; also see Dshil-Kechel-Ely; Ely, Kekhel-Dshil-; Ely, Kekhel-Dzhil-; Kekhel-Ely, Dshil-.
- Kelechy**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Population: 40 in 1864. Also see Keletschi.
- Keletschi**, Crimea, see Kelechy.
- Kelj**, Omsk, see Kely.
- Kelka**, (also Kelke), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Evangelical. Population: with Dammgraben and Birkengraben: 1,645 in 1926. Also see Kelke.
- Kelke**, Volga Republic, see Kelka.
- Keller**, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Evangelical.
- Keller**, (also Krasnoyarovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) Founded on 12 May 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Neu-Kolonie was later founded. Catholic. In 1774, the village was destroyed by marauding Kirghizens. Population: 223 in 1772. Also see Krasnoyarovka.
- Keller-Chutor**, Odessa, Berezan district, see Keller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Keller-; Khutor, Keller-.
- Keller-Chutor**, Odessa, Hoffnungstal, see Keller-Khutor; 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 A. J. Keller-Khutor; Chutor, A. J. Keller-; Keller-Khutor, A. J.; Khutor, A. J. Keller-.
- Keller-Chutor, F. J.**, Odessa, see F. J. Keller-Chutor; also see Chutor, F. J. Keller-; F. J. Keller-Khutor; Keller-Khutor, F. J.; Khutor, Keller-, F. J. .
- Keller-Chutor, J.**, Odessa, see J. Keller-Chutor; also see Chutor, J. Keller-; J. Keller-Khutor; Keller-Khutor, J.; Khutor, J. Keller-.
- Keller-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Chutor, Keller-; Keller-Chutor; Khutor, Keller-.
- Keller-Khutor**, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Keller-; Keller-Chutor; Khutor, Keller-.
- Keller-Khutor**, (also Balaichuk, also Novokovo, also Sokolovo), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Also see Balaichuk; Chutor, Keller-; Keller-Chutor; 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-Khutor; also see Chutor, F. J. Keller-; F. J. Keller-Chutor; Keller-Chutor, F. J.; Khutor, Keller-, F. J. .
- Keller-Khutor, J.**, Odessa, see J. Keller-Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Keller-; J. Keller-Chutor; 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 Kellerowka; 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.
- Kellmann**, Volga Republic, see Schander.
- Kely**, Omsk, see Koly; also see Kelj.
- Kemelchy, Mursular-**, Crimea, see Mursular-Kemelchy; also see Kemeltschi, Mursular-; Mursular-Kemeltschi.
- Kemeltschi, Mursular-**, Crimea, see Mursular-Kemeltschi; also see Kemelchy, Mursular-; Mursular-Kemelchy.
- Kemler**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 22 in 1926.
- Kenderesdi**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Kenderesdy.
- 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 Kenderesdi; Kendereske; Kenderesov.
- Kendereske**, Carpathian Mountains, see Kenderesdy.
- Kenderesov**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Kenderesdy; also see Kenderesow.
- Kenderesow**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Kenderesov.
- Kendshe-Tashly-Konrat**, Crimea, see Kendzhe-Tashly-Konrat; also see Konrat, Kendshe-Tashly-; Konrat, Kendzhe-Tashly-; Tashly-Konrat, Kendshe-; Tashly-Konrat, Kendzhe-.

- Kendzhe-Tashly-Konrat**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi. Population: 93 in 1926. Also see Kendshe-Tashly-Konrat; Konrat, Kendshe-Tashly-; Konrat, Kendzhe-Tashly-; Tashly-Konrat, Kendshe-; Tashly-Konrat, Kendzhe-.
- Keneges**, (also Kenegos), Crimea, Kerch, Semikolodtsy, Petrovsk. #G 4. Founded in 1872. Evangelical; parish: Zürichthal, also Catholic. Parish and deanery: Simferopol'. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,962 dessi. Population: 98 in 1904; approximately 328 in 1911; 346 in 1914; 346 in 1918; 330 in 1919; 367 in 1926. Also see Kenegos.
- Keneges-Chutor**, Crimea, see Keneges-Khutor; also see Chutor, Keneges-; Khutor, Keneges-.
- Keneges-Khutor**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Petrovsk. Approximately 20 km east of Dzhankoy. #E 2. Founded in 1872. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Keneges-; Keneges-Chutor; Khutor, Keneges-.
- Keneges, Kon-**, Crimea, see Kon-Keneges.
- Kenegos**, Crimea, see Keneges.
- Kennikovo**, (also Genikhovo), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Shemono(y)evka. #G 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Population: 153 in 1926. Also see Genikhovo; Kennikowo.
- Kennikowo**, Kazakhstan, see Kennikovo.
- Kentogaj**, Crimea, see Kentogay.
- Kentogay**, (also Kentugay), Crimea, Tabuldy. Approximately 50 km northeast of Simferopol'. #E 4. Founded in 1880. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,850 dessi. Population: 166 in 1911; 166 in 1914; 136 in 1918; 135 in 1919. Also see Kentogaj; Kentugay.
- Kentugai**, Crimea, see Kentogay.
- Kentogay**, Crimea, see Kentogay; also see Kentugai.
- Kercher-Chutor**, Bashkortostan, see Kercher-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kercher-; Khutor, Kercher-.
- Kercher-Khutor**, Bashkortostan, see Kärcher-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kercher-; Kercher-Chutor; Khutor, Kercher-.
- Kereit**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Population: 45 in 1926.
- Kerleut**, Crimea, see Wasserreich.
- Kerleut, Alt-**, Crimea, see Alt-Kerleut.
- Kerleut, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Kerleut.
- Kerleut, Otar-**, Crimea, see Otar-Kerleut.
- Kermasan**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Chishma.
- Kermenchy**, Crimea. Founded in 1890. Acreage: 400 dessi. Population: 10 in 1914. Also see Kermentschi.
- Kermentschi**, Crimea, see Kermenchy.
- Kernerov**, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Population: 10 in 1859. Also see Kernerow.
- Kernerow**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kernerov
- Kernitsa, Dobraya-**, Mykolayiv, see Dobraya-Kernitsa; also see Dobraya-Kerniza; Kerniza, Dobraya-.
- Kerniza, Dobraya-**, Mykolayiv, see Dobraya-Kerniza; also see Dobraya-Kernitsa; Kernitsa, Dobraya-.
- Kersfeld**, Dnipropetrovsk, Pavlograd. Population: 39 in 1859.
- Kertlech**, Crimea, Karasubazar. Founded in 1910. Evangelical; parish: Zürichthal. #E 4. Acreage: 500 dessi. Population: 69 in 1926. Also see Kertletsch.
- Kertletsch**, Crimea, see Kertlech.
- Ketrossy**, (also Khetros Neamty), Bessarabia, Chisinau. Founded in 1912. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Acreage: 1,165 ha. Population: 237 in 1939. Also see Khetros Neamty.
- Ketsch, Adshi-**, Crimea, see Adshi-Ketsch; also see Adzhy-Kech; Kech, Adzhy-.
- Ketsche-Ely, Tschel-**, Crimea, see Tschel-Ketsche-Ely; also see Ely, Chel-Keche; Ely, Tschel-Ketsche; Keche-Ely, Chel-; Chel-Keche-Ely.
- Ketschel-Ely, Dshil-**, Crimea, see Dshil-Ketschel-Ely; also see Dzhil-Kechel-Ely; Ely, Dshil-Ketschel-; Ely, Dzhil-Kechel-; Kechel-Ely, Dzhil-.
- Ketschel-Elly, Dshil-**, Crimea, see Dshil-Ketschel-Elly; also see Dzhil-Kechel-Elly; Elly, Dshil-Ketschel-; Elly, Dzhil-Kechel-; Kechel-Elly, Dshil-.
- Khabaev-Khutor**, Caucasus, see Khabayevo-Khutor; also see Chabajewo-Chutor; Chutor, Chabajewo-; Khutor, Khabaev-; Khutor, Khabayevo-.
- Khabag**, Bessarabia, see Schabo-Kolonie; also see Chabag.
- Khabog, Possad**, Bessarabia, see Possad Khabog; also see Chabog Possad; Possad, Chabog.
- Khabayevo-Khutor**, Caucasus, Krasnodar, Kuban district. Evangelical; parishes: Krasnodar-Novorossiysk and Yekaterinodar. Population: 200 approximately in 1905; 200 in 1918. Also see Chabajewo-Chutor; Chutor, Chabajewo-; Khabaev-Khutor; Khutor, Khabaev-; Khutor, Khabayevo-.
- Khabnoe**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Khabnoye; also see Chabnoje.
- Khabnoye**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Small market town. Population: 17 in 1904. Also see Chabnoje; Khabnoe.
- Khabog, Possad**, Bessarabia, see Possad Khabog; also see Chabog, Possad, Possad Chabog.
- Khabolat**, Bessarabia, see Schabolat; also see Chabolat.
- Khadzhy-Bey**, Crimea, see Adzhy-Bay; also see Bey, Chadshi-; Bey, Khadzhy-; Chadshi-Bey.
- Khadzhy-Khutor, Demir-**, Bessarabia, see Demir-Khadzhy-Khutor; also see Chadshi-Chutor, Demir-; Chutor, Demir-Chadshi-; Demir-Chadshi-Chutor; 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.
- Khakhovskoe-Khutor**, Kazakhstan, see Khakhovskoye-Khutor; also see Chachowskoje-Chutor; Chutor, Chachowskoje-; Khutor, Khakhovskoe-; Khutor, Khakhovskoye-.

- Khakhovskoye-Khutor**, (also Shakhovskoye-Khutor), Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk. Approximately 40 km southeast of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Chachowskoje-Chutor; Chutor, Chachowskoje-; Khakhovskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Khakhovskoe-; Khutor, Khakhovskoye-; Shakhovskoye-Khutor.
- Khalde'evka**, Omsk, see Khaldeyevka; also see Chaldejewka.
- 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 Chanlar.
- Khan-Tokus**, Crimea, see Friedenstal; also see Chan-Tokus; Tokus, Chan-; Tokus, Khan-.
- Kharbinsk**, Sverdlovsk; also see Charbinsk.
- Kharch**, (also No. 2, also Karch, possibly also Lviv No.1), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. Founded approximately in 1901. Mennonite. In closed German settlement area. In 1913, only half of the 30 farms were operated because of adverse conditions. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 120 in 1918. Also see No. 2; Chartsch; Karch; Lviv No.1?.
- Kharitonov-Khutor**, Don, Donets'k. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: 40 approximately in 1905. Also see Charitonow-Chutor; Chutor, Charitonow-; Khutor, Kharitonov-.
- Kharky**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Gorniki; also see Charki.
- Kharoluh**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichi; also see Charoluh.
- Kharshevo**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 273 in 1926. Also see Charschewo.
- Khartsiovo**, (also No. 3), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Yefrem-Stepan. Approximately 40 km southeast of Millerovo. #G 2. Founded in 1898. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. Acreage: 1,015 dessi. Population: 186 in 1904; 228 in 1914; 228 in 1918; 273 in 1926. Also see No. 3; Charziowo; Kharziowo.
- Khartsyskoe**, Don, see Khartsyskoye; also see Charzyskoje.
- Khartsyskoye**, Don, see Prinz-Khutor; also see Charzyskoje; Khartsyskoe.
- Kharziowo**, Don, see Khartsiovo; also see Charziowo.
- Khasanay-Dick**, Caucasus, see Dyck-Khutor; also see Chasanai-Dick; Dick, Chasanai-; Dick, Khasanay-.
- Khasarov**, Caucasus, see Eigenheim-Khutor; also see Chasarow.
- Khasarovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Liebenau; also see Chasarowka.
- Khasavyurt**, Caucasus, Vladikavkas. Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. Small market town. Population: 150 in 1905. Also see Chassaw-Jurt.
- Khassay**, (also Malaya-Shava), Caucasus, Vladikavkas. Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. Population: 150 in 1905. Also see Chassai; Malaya-Shava.
- Khasselois**, (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.
- Khaty?**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zarky; also see Chati?.
- Khemielnik, Klein**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein Khemielnik; also see Chemielnik, Klein; Klein Chemielnik.
- Kheremkha**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Cheremcha.
- Khernomorka**, Odessa, see Lustdorf; also see Chernomorka.
- Khernozerne**, Orenburg, see Khernozernoye; also see Chernozernoje.
- Khernozernoye**, Orenburg, see Chernozernoje; also see Chernozernoje; Khernozerne.
- 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 Ketrossy; also see Chetros Neamti; Neamti, Chetros; Neamty, Khetros.
- Khilniky**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Krupietz; also see Chilniki.
- Khivinskoe**, Kyrgyzstan, see Khivinskoye; also see Chiwinkoje.
- Khivinskoye**, Kyrgyzstan, see Hohendorf; also see Chiwinkoje; Khivinskoe.
- Khlebnoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Khlebnoye; also see Chlebnoje.
- Khlebnoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Landskrone; also see Chlebnoje; Khlebnoe.
- Khlebodarovka**, Mariupol', see Khlyebodarovka; also see Chljebodarowka.
- Khlenovka**, (also Khlyenovo), Omsk, Tatarsk, Barabinsk. Approximately 80 km east of Omsk. #F 2. Seed kolkhoz, 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 Chlenowka; Khlyenovo.
- Khlenovo**, Omsk, see Khlyenovo; also see Chljenowo.
- Khlyebodarovka**, Mariupol', see Sontsov; also see Chljebodarowka; Khlebodarovka.
- Khlyenovo**, Omsk, see Khlenovka; also see Chljenowo; Khlenovo.
- Khmelev-Dombrovo**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Khmelev; also see Chmelew-Dombrowo; Dombrowo-Chmelew.

- Khmerin, Neu-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Khmerin; also see Chmerin, Neu-; Neu-Chmerin.
- Khmielnik**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Southwest of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. Almost 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Chmielnik.
- 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, also Rowno), 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.
- Kholodaevka**, Omsk, see Kholodayevka; also see Cholodajewka.
- Kholodayevka**, Omsk, Borodinsk. Possibly founded approximately in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 62 in 1926. Also see Cholodajewka; Kholodaevka.
- Kholoniov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka; also see Choloniov.
- Kholopech, Dombrovo-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Kholopech; also see Cholopetsch-Dombrowo; Dombrowo, Cholopetsch-.
- Kholopeche**, (also Kholpich), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Cholopetsche; Kholpich.
- Kholopeche, Dabrova-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrova-Kholopeche; also see Cholopetsche, Dabrowa-; Dabrowa-Cholopetsche.
- Kholpich**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholopeche; also see Cholpitsch.
- Kholopich-Dombrovo**, Volhynia, see Dombrovo-Kholopech; also see Cholopitsch-Dombrowo; Dombrovo, Kholopich-; Dombrowo, Cholopich-.
- Kholopiny**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Cholopiny.
- Kholopy**, (also Holopy), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol, also see Cholopy; Holopy.
- Kholosna**, (also Holosna), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ushomir. South of Korosten. #E 3. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including Yulianovka: 270 in 1904. Also see Cholosna; Holosna.
- Khomin, Mikhailin-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mikhailin-Khomin; also see Chomin, Michalin-; Michalin-Chomin.
- Khomutova**, Odessa, see A. J. Keller-Khutor; also see Chomutowa.
- Khoperskoe, Novo-**, Don, see Novo-Khoperskoe; also see Chopjorskoje, Nowo-; Khoperskoye, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoye, Novo-; Novo-Khoperskoye; Novo-Khopyorskoye; Novo-Khopyorskoye; Nowo-Chopjorskoje.
- Khoperskoye, Novo-**, Don, see Novo-Khoperskoye; also see Chopjorskoje, Nowo-; Khoperskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoye, Novo-; Novo-Khoperskoe; Novo-Khopyorskoye; Novo-Khopyorskoye; Nowo-Chopjorskoje.
- Khopniow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec. #E 5. Also see Chopniow.
- Khopyorskoe, Novo-**, Don, see Novo-Khopyorskoye; also see Chopjorskoje, Nowo-; Khoperskoe, Novo-; Khoperskoye, Novo-; Khopyorskoye, Novo-; Novo-Khoperskoe; Novo-Khoperskoye; Novo-Khopyorskoye; Nowo-Chopjorskoje.
- Khopyorskoye, Novo-**, Don, see Novo-Khopyorskoye; also see Chopjorskoje, Nowo-; Khoperskoe, Novo-; Khoperskoye, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Novo-Khoperskoe; Novo-Khoperskoye; Novo-Khopyorskoye; Nowo-Chopjorskoje.
- Khoradin**, (also Horadynye), Volhynia-Poland. Also see Choradin; Horadynye.
- Khorlupy**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka; also see Chorlupy.
- Khorodishche**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Horodishche; also see Chorodischtsche.
- Khorokhoryn**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. #C 5. Also see Chorochoryn.
- Khorokhovka**, (also Gorokhovka), Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum, Losovenko. #A 1. Evangelical; parish: Kharkiv. School with grades one to four, and grades five to nine (as of 1926.) Population: 306 in 1904; 203 in 1926. Also see Chorochowka; Gorokhovka.
- Khoroshoe**, Slavgorod, see Khoroshoye; also see Choroschoje.
- Khoroshoye**, (also No. 87, also Khoroshy), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny; villages from the 1870s and 1880s). Thirty-five kilometers southeast of Slavgorod. #I 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1909. Mennonite; parish: Khoroshoye and Mennonite Brethren; parish: Saratov. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, red corner (as of 1926.) In winter 1924, 11 families moved to the Amur district. Population: 474 in 1926; 460 or 458 Germans or 458

- 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 Khoroshoye; also see Choroschij.
- Khorostov**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Chorostow.
- Khorov**, (also Horov), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov; also see Chorow; Horov.
- Khorov**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Khorov; also see Chorow.
- Khortitza**, Omsk, Yelansk. #F 1. Founded possibly in 1902, but more likely 1914. Mennonite. Butter artel, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 140 in 1926. Also see Chortitza.
- Khortitza**, (also No. 1), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1894. Founders from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 305 in 1926. Also see No. 1; Chortitza.
- Khortitza**, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (GNR Halbstadt.) Founded in 1909. Mennonite; parish: Markovka (1909-1932.) #K 3. Kolkhoz named Lenin. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, red corner, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 296 or 298 in 1926; 310 in 1928; 60 farms. Ceased to exist. Also see Chortitza.
- Khortitza**, (also Ostrovo-Khortitza), Zaporizhzhya, 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 seven, 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.
- Khortitza, Nizhnaya-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Nizhnaya-Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Nishnaja-; Nishnaja-Chortitza.
- Khortitza, Ostrovo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Ostrovo-Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Ostrowo-; Ostrowo-Chortitza.
- Khorupan**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. #F 2. Also see Chorupan.
- Khotenka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Khotenka; also see Chotenka, Neu-; Neu-Chotenka.
- Khoteny-Khutor**, Kharkiv. Evangelical; parish: Sumy-Akhtyrka-Lebedin. Population: 30 in 1905. Also see Choteny-Chutor; Chutor, Choteny-; Khutor, Khoteny-.
- Khotin**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. #E 1. Also see Chotin.
- Khotin**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Chotin.
- Khotinka**, Volhynia, see Neu-Khotenka; also see Chotinka.
- Khotish**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Hotish; also see Chotish.
- Khotzky-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, Shiroko(y)e. Founded in 1880. Catholic; parish: Göttland. Acreage: 2,025 dessi. in 1911. Population: 230 in 1912. Also see Chotzky-Chutor; Chutor, Chotzky-; Khutor, Khotzky-.
- Khrachat, Novo-**, Don, see Novo-Khrachat; also see Chratschat, Nowo-; Nowo-Chratschat.
- Khramsky**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evsk, Aleshinsk. Approximately 20 km south of Troitsk. #C 2. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 157 in 1926. Also see Chramskij.
- Khrenovoe**, Voronezh, see Khrenovoye; also see Chrenowoje.
- Khrenovoye**, (also Bobrovsk), Voronezh. Evangelical; parish: Voronezh. Possibly a German village. Also see Bobrovsk; Chrenowoje; Khrenovoe.
- Khreschatta, Neu-**, Don, see Neu-Khreschatta; also see Chreschatta, Neu-; Neu-Chreschatta.
- Khreshchatik**, Don, see Reschendorf; also see Chreschtschatik.
- Khrestina**, Mykolayiv, see Christina; also see Chrestina.
- Khristianov**, Zaporizhzhya, see Leitershausen; see Christianow.
- Khristianovka**, (also Rosa Luxemburg), Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Alexe(y)evka. #B 4. Founded on its own land in 1891. Evangelical; parishes: Ludwigstal and Shidlovo. Acreage: 2,100 dessi. Population: 226 in 1905; 223 in 1914; 223 in 1918; 220 in 1941. Also see Christianowka; Rosa Luxemburg.
- Khristianovka**, Mykolayiv, see Christina; also see Christianowka.

- Khristina**, (also Khrestina, also Khristianovka, also Kristena, also Novo-Safronovka), Mykolayiv, Yelanets, Novo-Odesa. #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 Khristianovka. Population: 223 in 1915; 50 in 1918. Also see Christina; Khrestina; Khristianovka; Kristena; Novo-Safronovka.
- Khristina**, Odessa, Berezan; also see Christina.
- Khristina**, (also Novo-Odesa), Odessa, Novo Odesa. Catholic. Also see Christina; Novo-Odesa.
- Khristoforovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Friesendorf. #C 6. Founded in 1910. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Population: 73 in 1918; 73 in 1919. Also see Christoforowka.
- Khristoforovka-Khutor**, Odessa, see Hörnersdorf; also see Chutor, Christoforowka-; Christoforowka-Chutor; Khutor, Khristoforovka-.
- Khristofovka**, Odessa, see Hörnersdorf; also see Christofowka.
- Khristopol**, Slavgorod, see Rosenfeld; also see Christopol.
- Khromoly**, (also Kromolin), Orel, Zizdra. Approximately 150 km northeast of Orel. Founded approximately in 1910 by David Adam of Neu-Khmerin, Volhynia. Also see Chromoly; Kromolin.
- Khryniki**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Boremel; also see Chryniki.
- Khukull**, Crimea, Zürichthal. Founded on leased land. Also see Chukull.
- Khurilek-Güter**, Crimea, Zürichthal. Founded on leased land. Also see Churilek-Güter; Güter, Churilek-; 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 11,835 people were Germans in 1920; 732 of 17,833 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 Adamowka-Chutor; Chutor, Adamowka-.
- 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; Sakal-Chutor, 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, Alexandertal-; 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, Alexandrovka-.
- Khutor, Aleksandrovka-**, Mykolayiv, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Alexandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Khutor, Aleksandrovka-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Alexandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka-.
- Khutor, Alexandertal-**, Volga Republic, see Alexandertal-Khutor; also see Aleksandertal-Chutor; Alexandertal-Chutor; Aleksandertal-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandertal-; Chutor, Alexandertal-; Khutor, Aleksandertal-.
- Khutor, Alexandropol-**, Mykolayiv, see Alexandropol-Khutor; also see Aleksandropol-Chutor; Alexandropol-Chutor; Aleksandropol-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandropol-; Chutor, Alexandropol-; Khutor, Aleksandropol-.
- Khutor, Alexandrovka-**, Odessa, see Alexandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Alexandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-.
- Khutor, Alexandrovka-**, Mykolayiv, see Alexandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Alexandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-.
- Khutor, Alexandrovka-**, Volga Republic, see Alexandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Khutor;

Alexandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka-;
Chutor, Alexandrowka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-.

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

Khutor, Ambony-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Ambony-Khutor; also see Amboni-Chutor; Chutor, Amboni-.

Khutor, Andre'evka-, Bashkortostan, see Andre'evka-Khutor; also see Andrejewka-Chutor; Andreyevka-Khutor; Chutor, Andrejewka-; Khutor, Andreyevka-.

Khutor, Andre'evka-, Chernihiv, see Andre'evka-Khutor; also see Andrejewka-Chutor; Andreyevka-Khutor; Chutor, Andrejewka-; Khutor, Andreyevka-.

Khutor, Andre'evsk-, Zaporizhzhya, see Andre'evsk-Khutor; also see Andrejewsk-Chutor; Andreyevsk-Khutor; Chutor, Andrejewsk-; Khutor, Andreyevsk-.

Khutor, Andreyevka-, Bashkortostan, see Andreyevka-Khutor; also see Andrejewka-Chutor; Andreyevka-Khutor; Chutor, Andrejewka-; Khutor, Andre'evka-.

Khutor, Andreyevka-, Chernihiv, see Andreyevka-Khutor; also see Andrejewka-Chutor; Andreyevka-Khutor; Chutor, Andrejewka-; Khutor, Andre'evka-.

Khutor, Andreyevsk-, Zaporizhzhya, see Andreyevsk-Khutor; also see Andre'evsk-Khutor; Andrejewsk-Chutor; Chutor, Andrejewsk-; Khutor, Andre'evsk-.

Khutor, Andres-, Odessa, see Andrs-Khutor; also see Andres-Chutor; Chutor, Andres-.

Khutor, Anton-, Odessa, see Anton-Khutor; also see Anton-Chutor; Chutor, Anton-.

Khutor, Archeda-, Volgograd, see Archea-Khutor; also see Artscheda-Chutor; Chutor, Artscheda-.

Khutor, Asanovo-, Kazakhstan, see Asanovo-Khutor; also see Asanowo-Chutor; Chutor, Asanowo-.

Khutor, Aschen-, Don, see Aschen-Khutor; also see Aschen-Chutor; Chutor, Aschen-.

Khutor, Ass-Naiman-, Crimea, see Ass-Naiman-Khutor; also see Ass-Naiman-Chutor; Chutor, Ass-Naiman-; Naiman-Chutor, Ass-; Naiman-Khutor, Ass-.

Khutor, Axt-, Volga Republic, see Axt-Khutor; also see Axt-Chutor; Chutor, Axt-.

Khutor, Baas-, Crimea, see Baas-Khutor; also see Baas-Chutor; Chutor, Baas-.

Khutor, Bäckers-, Volga Republic, see Bäckers-Khutor; also see Bäckers-Chutor; Chutor, Bäckers-.

Khutor, Baden-, Odessa, see Baden-Khutor; also see Baden-Chutor; Chutor, Baden-.

Khutor, Balitsky-, Odessa, see Balitsky-Khutor; also see Balitski-Chutor; Chutor, Balitski-.

Khutor, Ballreich-, Kharkiv, see Ballreich-Khutor; also see Ballreich-Chutor; Chutor, Ballreich-.

Khutor, Baltsar-, Bessarabia, see Baltsar-Khutor; also see Balzar-Chutor; Chutor, Balzar-.

Khutor, Baranov-, Volga Republic, see Baranov-Khutor; also see Baranow-Chutor; Chutor, Baranow-.

Khutor, Barbasovka-, Don, see Barbasovka-Khutor; also see Barbasowka-Chutor; Chutor, Barbasowka-.

Khutor, Barbassov-, Don, see Barbassov-Khutor; also see Barbassow-Chutor; Chutor, Barbassow-.

Khutor, Basel-Miuss-, Volga Republic, see Basel-Miuss-Khutor; also see Basel-Miuss-Chutor; Chutor, Basel-Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor, Basel-; Miuss-Khutor, Basel-.

Khutor, Baumgart-, Omsk, see Baumgart-Khutor; also see Baumgart-Chutor; Chutor, Baumgart-.

Khutor, Bechers-, Volga Republic, see Bechers-Khutor; also see Bechers-Chutor; Chutor, Bechers-.

Khutor, Bechthold-, Don, see Bechthold-Khutor; also see Bechthold-Chutor; Chutor, Bechthold-.

Khutor, Beck-, Don, see Beck-Khutor; also see Beck-Chutor; Chutor, Beck-.

Khutor, Beck-, Kazakhstan, see Beck-Khutor; also see Beck-Chutor; Chutor, Beck-.

Khutor, Becker-, Odessa, see Becker-Khutor; also see Becker-Chutor; Chutor, Becker-.

Khutor, Beckera-, Omsk, see Beckera-Khutor; also see Beckera-Chutor; Chutor, Beckera-.

Khutor, Beckers-, Caucasus, see Beckers-Khutor; also see Beckers-Chutor; Chutor, Beckers-.

Khutor, Bedriks-, Caucasus, see Bedriks-Khutor; also see Bedriks-Chutor; Chutor, Bedriks-.

Khutor, Bek-, Don, see Bek-Khutor; also see Bek-Chutor; Chutor, Bek-.

Khutor, Belcev-, Don, see Belcev-Khutor; also see Belcev-Chutor; Chutor, Belcev-.

Khutor, Belokusmin-, Don, see Belokusmin-Khutor; also see Belokusmin-Chutor; Chutor, Belokusmin-.

Khutor, Belovod-, Kharkiv, see Belovod-Khutor; also see Belowod-Chutor; Chutor, Belowod-.

Khutor, Beltses-, Don, see Beltses-Khutor; also see Belzes-Chutor; Chutor, Belzes-.

Khutor, Berbera-, Odessa, see Berbera-Khutor; also see Berbera-Chutor; Chutor, Berbera-.

Khutor, Beresovka-, Odessa, see Beresovka-Khutor; also see Beresowka-Chutor; Chutor, Beresowka-.

Khutor, Berg-, Odessa, see Berg-Khutor; also see Berg-Chutor; Chutor, Berg-.

Khutor, Bersukh-, Don, see Bersukh-Khutor; also see Bersuch-Chutor; Chutor, Bersukh-.

Khutor, Besa-, Odessa, see Besa-Khutor; also see Besa-Chutor; Chutor, Besa-.

Khutor, Betz-, Odessa, see Betz-Khutor; also see Betz-Chutor; Chutor, Betz-.

Khutor, Beutelspacher-, Odessa, see Beutelspacher-Khutor; also see Beutelspacher-Chutor; Chutor, Beutelspacher-.

Khutor, Birten-, Don, see Birten-Khutor; also see Birten-Chutor; Chutor, Birten-.

Khutor, Biryuchi-, Volga Republic, see Biryuchi-Khutor; also see Birjutschi-Chutor; Chutor, Birjutschi-.

Khutor, Bischler-, Luhansk, see Bischler-Khutor; also see Bischler-Chutor; Chutor, Bischler-.

Khutor, Bischler-, Luhansk, Lissichansk, see Bischler-Khutor; also see Bischler-Chutor; Chutor, Bischler-.

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

Khutor, Bisvane-, Odessa, see Bisvane-Khutor; also see Bisvanye-Khutor; Biswanje-Chutor; Chutor, Biswanje-; Khutor, Bisvanye-.

Khutor, Bisvanye-, Odessa, see Bisvanye-Khutor; also see Bisvane-Khutor; Biswanje-Chutor; Chutor, Biswanje-; Khutor, Bisvane-.

Khutor, Blank-, Bashkortostan, see Blank-Khutor; also see Blank-Chutor; Chutor, Blank-.

Khutor, Blivenitz-, Don, see Blivenitz-Khutor; also see Bliwenitz-Chutor; Chutor, Bliwenitz-.

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 Bogdanowka-Chutor; Chutor, Bogdanowka-.

Khutor, Böhme-, Mykolayiv, see Böhme-Khutor; also see Böhme-Chutor; Chutor, Böhme-.

Khutor, Bolish-Yukalka-, Bashkortostan, see Bolish-Yukalka-Khutor; also see Bolisch-Jukalka-Chutor; Chutor, Bolisch-Jukalka-; Jukalka-Chutor, Bolisch; 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-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Bryantsevka-Khutor; also see Brjanzewka-Chutor; Chutor, Brjanzewka-.

Khutor, Buimer-, Kharkiv, see Buimer-Khutor; also see Buimer-Chutor; Chutor, Buimer-.

Khutor, Bulaev-, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulajew-Chutor; Bulayev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulajew-; Khutor, Bulayev-.

Khutor, Bulayev-, Don, see Bulayev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Bulajew-Chutor; Chutor, Bulajew-; Khutor, Bulaev-.

Khutor, Burdovyy-, Mykolayiv, see Burdovyy-Khutor; also see Burdowj-Chutor; Chutor, Burdowj-.

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 Burkunowa-Chutor; Chutor, Burkunowa-.

Khutor, Burlatsky-, Zaporizhzhya, see Burlatsky-Khutor; also see Burlatski-Chutor; Chutor, Burlatski-.

Khutor, Burr-, Mariupol', see Burr-Khutor; also see Burr-Chutor; Chutor, Burr-.

Khutor, Busch-, Don, see Busch-Khutor; also see Busch-Chutor; Chutor, Busch-.

Khutor, Cheremozhnya-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Cheremozhnya-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tscheremoschnja-; Tscheremoschnja-Chutor.

Khutor, Chistopol-, Kazakhstan, see Chistopol-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tschistopol-; Tschistopol-Chutor.

Khutor, Chistopoly-, Saratov, see Chistopoly-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tschistopolj-; Tschistopolj-Chutor.

Khutor, Churilek-, Crimea, see Churilek-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tschurilek-; Tschurilek-Chutor.

Khutor, Classen-, Don, see Classen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Classen-; Classen-Chutor.

Khutor, Dalne Oserne-, Slavgorod, see Dalne Oserne-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dalnije Osernije-; Dalnije Osernije-Chutor; Dalnye Osernye-Khutor; Khutor, Dalnye Osernye-; Oserne-Khutor, Dalne; Osernije-Chutor, Dalnije; Osernye-Khutor, Dalnye.

Khutor, Dalnye Osernye-, Slavgorod, see Dalnye Osernye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dalnije Osernije-; Dalne Oserne-Khutor; Dalnije Osernije-Chutor; Khutor, Dalne Oserne-; Oserne-Khutor, Dalne; Osernije-Chutor, Dalnije; Osernye-Khutor, Dalnye.

Khutor, Danielsfeld-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Danielsfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Danielsfeld-; Danielsfeld-Chutor.

Khutor, Dargel-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Dargel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dargel-; Dargel-Chutor.

Khutor, Dautrich-, Don, see Dautrich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dautrich-; Dautrich-Chutor.

Khutor, Demir-Khadshy-, Bessarabia, see Demir-Khadshy-Khutor; also see Chadshi-Chutor, Demir-; Chutor, Demir-Chadshi-; Demir-Chadshi-Chutor; Khadshy-Khutor, Demir-.

Khutor, Derebchin-, Podils'ka, see Derebchin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Derebtschin-; Derebtschin-Chutor.

Khutor, Desiner-, Odessa, see Desiner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Desiner-; Desiner-Chutor.

Khutor, Deutsch-, Caucasus, see Deutsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Deutsch-; Deutsch-Chutor.

Khutor, Dick-, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, see Dick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dick-; Dick-Chutor.

Khutor, Dick-, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Dick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dick-; Dick-Chutor.

Khutor, Dick-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Dick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dick-; Dick-Chutor.

Khutor, Dick-, Omsk, see Dick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dick-; Dick-Chutor.

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

Khutor, Dieck-, Caucasus, see Dieck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dieck-; Dieck-Chutor.

Khutor, Dietrich-, Odessa, see Dietrich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dietrich-; Dietrich-Chutor.

Khutor, Dinkels-, Kharkiv, see Dinkels-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dinkels-; Dinkels-Chutor.

Khutor, Dobrinker-, Volga Republic, see Dobrinker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dobrinker-; Dobrinker-Chutor.

Khutor, Dolshik-, Don, see Dolshik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dolschik-; Dolschik-Chutor.

Khutor, Domanevka-, Odessa, see Domanevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Domanewka-; Domanewka-Chutor.

Khutor, Donskoy-, Odessa, see Donskoy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Donskoi-; Donskoi-Chutor.

Khutor, Dorscht-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Dorscht-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dorscht-; Dorscht-Chutor.

Khutor, Dreilings-, Don, see Dreilings-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dreilings-; Dreilings-Chutor.

Khutor, Dreispitzer-, Volga Republic, see Dreispitzer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dreispitzer-; Dreispitzer-Chutor.

Khutor, Drevs-, Caucasus, see Drevs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Drevs-; Drevs-Chutor.

Khutor, Dzhangran-, Crimea, see Dzhangran-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dshangran-; Dshangran-Chutor.

Khutor, Dubokray-, Nizhniy Novgorod, see Dubokray-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dubokrai-; Dubokrai-Chutor.

Khutor, Dvoryanka-, Odessa, see Dvoryanka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dworjanka-; Dworjanka-Chutor.

Khutor, Dyck-, Caucasus, see Dyck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dyck-; Dyck-Chutor.

Khutor, Dzhangkoy-, Crimea, see Dzhangkoy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dshankoj-; Dshankoj-Chutor.

Khutor, Eass-, Odessa, see Eass-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eass-; Eass-Chutor.

Khutor, Eckert-, Bessarabia, see Eckert-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eckert-; Eckert-Chutor.

Khutor, Ehny-, Odessa, see Ehny-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ehni-; Ehni-Chutor.

Khutor, Eigenfeld-, Don, see Eigenfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eigenfeld-; Eigenfeld-Chutor.

Khutor, Eigenheim-, Caucasus, see Eigenheim-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eigenheim-; Eigenheim-Chutor.

Khutor, Ekaterinovka, Kazakhstan, see Ekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinowka; Jekaterinowka Chutor; Khutor, Yekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka Khutor.

Khutor, Ekaterinovka, Mykolayiv, Neu-Freudental, see Ekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinowka; Jekaterinowka Chutor; Khutor, Yekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka Khutor.

Khutor, Emilyanovka-, Caucasus, see Emilyanovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Emiljanowka-; Emiljanowka-Chutor.

Khutor, Emilyanovka-, Kazakhstan, see Emilyanovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Emiljanowka-; Emiljanowka-Chutor.

Khutor, Engel-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Engel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Chutor.

Khutor, Engel-, Don, see Engel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Chutor.

Khutor, Engel-, Odessa, see Engel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Chutor.

Khutor, Enns-, Kazakhstan, see Enns-Khutor; also see Chutor, Enns-; Enns-Chutor.

Khutor, Ensslen-, Bessarabia, see Ensslen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ensslen-; Ensslen-Chutor.

Khutor, Ensslen-Müller-, Bessarabia, see Ensslen-Müller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ensslen-Müller-; Ensslen-Müller-Chutor; Müller-Chutor, Ensslen-; Müller-Chutor, Ensslen-.

Khutor, Epp-, Caucasus, see Epp-Khutor; also see Chutor, Epp-; Epp-Chutor.

Khutor, Epp-, Omsk, see Epp-Khutor; also see Chutor, Epp-; Epp-Chutor.

Khutor, Essig-, Odessa, see Essig-Khutor; also see Chutor, Essig-; Essig-Chutor.

Khutor, Esslinger-, Odessa, see Esslinger-Khutor; also see Chutor, Esslinger-; Esslinger-Chutor.

Khutor, Etzel-, Orenburg, see Etzel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Etzel-; Etzel-Chutor.

Khutor, Faas-, Bessarabia, see Faas-Khutor; also see Chutor, Faas-; Faas-Chutor.

Khutor, Faas-, Odessa, see Faas-Khutor; also see Chutor, Faas-; Faas-Chutor.

Khutor, Fahlmann-, Caucasus, see Fahlmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fahlmann-; Fahlmann-Chutor.

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

Khutor, Fedorovka-, Luhans'k, see Fedorovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fedorowka-; Chutor, Fjodorowka-; Fedorowka-Chutor; Fjodorowka-Chutor; Fyodorovka-Chutor; Khutor, Fyodorovka-.

Khutor, Fedorovsk-, Zaporizhzhya, see Fedorovsk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fedorowsk-; Chutor, Fjodorowsk-; Fedorowsk-Chutor; Fjodorowsk-Chutor; Fyodorovsk-Khutor; Khutor, Fyodorovsk-.

Khutor, Feist-, Don, see Feist-Khutor; also see Chutor, Feist-; Feist-Chutor.

Khutor, Fischer-, Caucasus, see Fischer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fischer-; Fischer-Chutor.

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

Khutor, Fischer-Franz-, Odessa, see Fischer-Franz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fischer-Franz-; Fischer-Franz-Chutor; Franz-Chutor, Fischer-; Franz-Khutor, Fischer-.

Khutor, F. J. Keller-, Odessa, see F. J. Keller-Khutor; also see Chutor, F. J. Keller-; F. J. Keller-Chutor; Keller-Chutor, F. J.; Keller-Khutor, F. J. .

Khutor, Flaig-, Bessarabia, see Flaig-Khutor; also see Chutor, Flaig-; Flaig-Chutor.

Khutor, Fleischhauer-, Don, see Fleischhauer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fleischhauer-; Fleischhauer-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, Franker-, 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, Friesen-, Kazakhstan, see Friesen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Friesen-; Friesen-Chutor.

Khutor, Friß-, Omsk, see Friß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Friß-; Chutor, Friss-; Friß-Chutor; Friss-Chutor; Friss-Khutor; Khutor, Friss-.

Khutor, Friss-, Omsk, see Friss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Friß-; Chutor, Friss-; Friß-Chutor; Friss-Chutor; Friß-Khutor; Khutor, Friß-.

Khutor?, Fritz-, Omsk, see Fritz-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Fritz-; Fritz-Chutor?.

Khutor, Fritzen-, Volga Republic, see Fritzen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fritzen-; Fritzen-Chutor.

Khutor, Frösen-, Mariupol', see Frösen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frösen-; Frösen-Chutor.

Khutor, Fuchs-, Bessarabia, see Fuchs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fuchs-; Fuchs-Chutor.

Khutor, Fuchs-, Don, see Fuchs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fuchs-; Fuchs-Chutor.

Khutor, Fyodorovka-, Luhans'k, see Fyodorovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fjodorowka-; Fedorovka-Khutor; Fjodorowka-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorovka-.

Khutor, Fyodorovsk-, Zaporizhzhya, see Fyodorovsk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fedorowsk-; Chutor, Fjodorowsk-; Fedorovsk-Khutor; Fedorowsk-Chutor; Fjodorowsk-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorovsk-.

Khutor, Gaeckle-, Bessarabia, see Gaeckle-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gaeckle-; Gaeckle-Chutor.

Khutor, Galinkovsky-, Kazakhstan, see Galinkovsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Galinkowski-; Galinkowski-Chutor.

Khutor, Galker-, Volga Republic, see Galker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Galker-; Galker-Chutor.

Khutor, Gardegay-, Odessa, see Gardegay-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gardegai-; Gardegai-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, Gliztricher-, Odessa, see Gliztricher-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gliztricher-; Gliztricher-Chutor.

Khutor, Glöckler-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Glöckler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Glöckler-; Glöckler-Chutor.

Khutor, Goetz-, Bessarabia, see Goetz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Goetz-; Goetz-Chutor.

Khutor, Goll-, Odessa, see Goll-Khutor; also see Chutor, Goll-; Goll-Chutor.

Khutor, Grieb-, Don, see Grieb-Khutor; also see Chutor, Grieb-; Grieb-Chutor.

Khutor, Griese-, Odessa, see Griese-Khutor; also see Chutor, Griese-; Griese-Chutor.

Khutor, Grisa-, Odessa, see Grisa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Grisa-; Grisa-Chutor.

Khutor, Großmann-, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Großmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Großmann-; Chutor, Grossmann-; Großmann-Chutor; Grossmann-Chutor; Grossmann-Khutor; Khutor, Grossmann-.

Khutor, Grossmann-, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Grossmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Großmann-; Chutor, Grossmann-; Großmann-Chutor; Großmann-Khutor; Grossmann-Khutor; Khutor, Großmann-.

Khutor, Grünfeld-, Mykolayiv, see Grünfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Grünfeld-; Grünfeld-Chutor.

Khutor, Grushevka-, Mykolayiv, see Grushevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gruschewka-; Gruschewka-Chutor.

Khutor, Guß-, Odessa, see Guß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Guß-; Chutor, Guss-; Guß-Chutor; Guss-Chutor; Guss-Khutor; Khutor, Guss-.

Khutor, Guss-, Odessa, see Guss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Guß-; Chutor, Guss-; Guß-Chutor; Guss-Chutor; Guß-Khutor; Khutor, Guß-.

Khutor, Gustav-Fein, Zaporizhzhya, see Gustav-Fein-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gustav-Fein-; Fein-Chutor, Gustav-; Fein-Khutor, Gustav-; 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-**, Luhans'k, 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, Heck-**, Odessa, 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-; Jockers-Chutor, Hess-.
- 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, Irenowka-; Irenowka-Chutor.
- Khutor, Irion-**, Bessarabia, see Irion-Khutor; also see Chutor, Irion-; Irion-Chutor.
- Khutor, Ishitskoe-**, Odessa, see Ishitskoe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ischitskoje-; Ischitskoje-Chutor; Ishitskoye-Khutor; Khutor, Ishitskoye-.
- Khutor, Ishitskoye-**, Odessa, see Ishitskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ischitskoje-; Ischitskoje-Chutor; Ishitskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Ishitskoe-.
- Khutor, Ivanovsk-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Ivanovsk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Iwanowsk-; Iwanowsk-Chutor.
- Khutor, Ivanovskoe-**, Caucasus, see Ivanovskoe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Iwanowskoje; Ivanovskoye-Khutor; Iwanowskoje-Chutor; Khutor, Ivanovskoye-.
- Khutor, Ivanovskoye-**, Caucasus, see Ivanovskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Iwanowskoje-; Ivanovskoe-Khutor; Iwanowskoje-Chutor; Khutor, Ivanovskoe-.
- Khutor, Ivoitzomky-**, Chernihiv, see Ivoitzomky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Iwoitzomki-; Iwoitzomki-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, Jaufmann-.
- Khutor, Jesser-**, Odessa, see Jeser-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, J. .
- 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, J. .
- 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, J. .
- Khutor, Jockers- und Hess-**, Don, see Jockers- und Hess-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jockers- und Hess-; Hess-Chutor, Jockers-; Hess-Khutor, Jockers-; Jockers- und Hess-Khutor.
- Khutor, J. Wiebe-**, Zaporizhzhya, see J. Wiebe-Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Wiebe-; J. Wiebe-Chutor; Wiebe-Chutor, J.; Wiebe-Khutor, J. .
- Khutor, Kabany-**, Crimea, see Kabany-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kabanj-; Kabanj-Chutor.
- Khutor, Kabilonov-**, Don, see Kabilonov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kabilonov-; Kabilonow-Chutor.

Khutor, Kagarlyk-, Odessa, see Kagarlyk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kagarlyk-; Kagarlyk-Chutor.

Khutor, Kalita-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kalita-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kalita-; Kalita-Chutor.

Khutor, Kamenka-, Slavgorod, see Kamenka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kamenka-; Kamenka-Chutor.

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

Khutor, Kapitanovka-, Odessa, see Kapitanovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kapitanowka-; Kapitanowka-Chutor.

Khutor, Karakuch-, Crimea, see Karakuch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karakutsch-; Karakutsch-Chutor.

Khutor, Kärcher-, Bashkortostan, see Kärcher-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kärcher-; Kärcher-Chutor.

Khutor, Karkh-, Kazakhstan, see Karkh-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karch-; Karch-Chutor.

Khutor, Karlevka-, Odessa, see Karlevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karlewka-; Karlewka-Chutor.

Khutor, Karl Liebknecht-, Odessa, see Karl Liebknecht-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karl Liebknecht-; Karl Liebknecht-Chutor; Liebknecht-Chutor; Karl; Liebknecht-Khutor, Karl.

Khutor, Karlovka-, Don, see Karlovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karlowka-; Karlowka-Chutor.

Khutor, Karlovka-, Kharkiv, see Karlovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karlowka-; Karlowka-Chutor.

Khutor, Karlovka-, Mykolayiv, see Karlovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karlowka-; Karlowka-Chutor.

Khutor, Karsten-, Don, see Karsten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karsten-; Karsten-Chutor.

Khutor, Kary-, Mykolayiv, see Kary-Khutor; also see Kary-Chutor; Chutor, Kary-.

Khutor, Kary-, Odessa, Berezan district, see Kary-Khutor; also see Kary-Chutor; Chutor, Kary-.

Khutor, Kary-, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Kary-Khutor; also see Kary-Chutor; Chutor, Kary-.

Khutor, Kassyakino-, Caucasus, see Kassyakino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kassjakino-; Kassjakino-Chutor.

Khutor?, Katokovsky-, Crimea, see Katokovsky-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Katokowski-; Katokowski-Chutor?.

Khutor, Kavkas-, Odessa, see Kavkas-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kawkas-; Kawkas-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, Khabaevov-, Caucasus, see Khabaevov-Khutor; also see Chabajewo-Chutor; Chutor, Chabajewo-; Khabaevov-Khutor; Khutor, Khabaevov-.

Khutor, Khabaevov-, Caucasus, see Khabaevov-Khutor; also see Chabajewo-Chutor; Chutor, Chabajewo-; Khabaevov-Khutor; Khutor, Khabaevov-.

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 Charitonow-Chutor; Chutor, Charitonow-.

Khutor, Khoteny-, Kharkiv, see Khoteny-Khutor; also see Chotenj-Chutor; Chutor, Chotenj-.

Khutor, Khotzky-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Khotzky-Khutor; also see Chotzky-Chutor; Chutor, Chotzky-.

Khutor, Khristoforovka-, Odessa, see Khristoforovka-Khutor; also see Christoforowka-Chutor; Chutor, Christoforowka-.

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-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Klaß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klaß-; Chutor, Klass-; Khutor, Klass-; Klaß-Chutor; Klass-Chutor; Klass-Khutor.

Khutor?, Klassen-, Don, see Klassen-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Klassen-; Klassen-Chutor?.

Khutor, Klassinovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Klassinovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klassinovka; Klassinowka-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-, Orenburg, see Klein-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klein-; Klein-Chutor.

Khutor, Klemesh-, Don, see Klemesh-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klemesch-; Klemesch-Chutor.

Khutor, Klemush-, Don, see Klemush-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klemusch-; Klemusch-Chutor.

Khutor, Klinken-, Don, see Klinken-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klinken-; Klinken-Chutor.

Khutor, Klöpfer-, Don, see Klöpfer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klöpfer-; Klöpfer-Khutor.

Khutor, Kluchnik-, Mariupol', see Kluchnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klutschnik-; Klutschnik-Chutor.

Khutor, Klundovo-, Odessa, see Klundovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klundowo-; Klundowo-Chutor.

Khutor, Klundt-, Caucasus, see Klundt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klundt-; Klundt-Chutor.

Khutor, 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, Knies-, Odessa, see Knies-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knies-; Knies-Chutor.

Khutor, Knippels-, Caucasus, see Knippels-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knippels-; Knippels-Chutor.

Khutor, Knittel-, Don, see Knittel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knittel-; Knittel-Chutor.

Khutor, Knittels-, Mariupol', see Knittels-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knittels-; Knittels-Chutor.

Khutor, Knorrov-, Don, see Knorrov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knorrov-; Knorrov-Chutor.

Khutor, Koch-, Bashkortostan, see Koch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Koch-; Koch-Chutor.

Khutor, Koch-, Don, see Koch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Koch-; Loh-Chutor.

Khutor, Kogendzhelga-, Crimea, see Kogendzhelga-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kogendshelga-; Kogendshelga-Chutor.

Khutor, Köhler-, Odessa, see Köhler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Köhler-; Köhler-Chutor.

Khutor?, Kokey-, Crimea, see Kokey-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Kokej-; Kokej-Chutor?.

Khutor, Komargorod-, Podils'ka, see Komargorod-Khutor; also see Chutor, Komargorod-; Komargorod-Chutor.

Khutor, Königs-, Don, see Königs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Königs-; Königs-Chutor.

Khutor, Konurchy-, Crimea, see Konurchy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Konurtschi-; Konurtschi-Chutor.

Khutor, Kopp-, Kazakhstan, see Kopp-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kopp-; Kopp-Chutor.

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

Khutor, Korochintsov-, Don, see Korochintsov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Korotschinzow-; Khutor, Korochinzov-; Korochinzov-Khutor; Korotschinzow-Chutor.

Khutor, Korochinzov-, Don, see Korochinzov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Korotschinzow-; Khutor, Korochintsov-; Korochintsov-Khutor; Korotschinzow-Chutor.

Khutor, Koshkin-, Don, see Koshkin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Koschkin-; Koschkin-Chutor.

Khutor, Krabba-, Odessa, see Krabba-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krabba-; Krabba-Chutor.

Khutor, Krae-, Don, see Krae-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kraje-; Khutor, Kraje-; Kraje-Chutor; Kraje-Khutor.

Khutor, Krasna-, Caucasus, see Krasna-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasna-; Krasna-Chutor.

Khutor, Krasnagorovka-, Kharkiv, see Krasnagorovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasnagorowka-; Krasnagorowka-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, Krasnya Gorky-, Nizhniy Novgorod, see Krasnya Gorky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasnya Gorki-; Gorki-Chutor, Krasnya; Gorky-Khutor, Krasnya; Krasnya Gorki-Chutor.

Khutor, Kratovka-, Odessa, see Kratovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kratowka-; Kratowka-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, Kraye-, Don, see Kraye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kraje-; Khutor, Krae-; Krae-Khutor; Kraje-Chutor.

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

Khutor, Krimer-, Caucasus, see Krimer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krimer-; Krimer-Chutor.

Khutor, Krivenko-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Krivenko-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kriwenko-; Kriwenko-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, Krollen-, Don, Donets'k, see Krollen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krollen-; Krollen-Chutor.

Khutor, Krollen-, Don, Donets'k, Taganrog, see Krollen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krollen-; Krollen-Chutor.

Khutor, Kronstal-, Odessa, see Kronstal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kronstal-; Kronstal-Chutor.

Khutor, Kruch-, Omsk, see Kruch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krutsch-; Krutsch-Chutor.

Khutor, Kuborsk-, Mykolayiv, see Kuborsk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kuborsk-; Kuborsk-Chutor.

Khutor, Kulikovo-, Bashkortostan, see Kulikovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kulikowo-; Kulikowo-Chutor.

Khutor, Kupper-, Odessa, see Kupper-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kupper-; Kupper-Chutor.

Khutor, Kurdyumovka-, Don, see Kurdyumovka; also see Chutor, Kurdjumowka-; Kurdjumowka-Chutor.

Khutor, Kurshinovichy-, Chernihiv, see Kurshinovichy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kurschinowitschi-; Kurschinowitschi-Chutor.

Khutor, Kurris-, Odessa, see Kurris-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kurris-; Kurris-Chutor.

Khutor, Kurz-, Bessarabia, see Kurz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kurz-; Kurz-Chutor.

Khutor, Küst-, Caucasus, see Küst-Khutor; also see Chutor, Küst-; Küst-Chutor.

Khutor, Kyana-, Crimea, see Kyana-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kijana-; Kijana-Chutor.

Khutor, Lerisk-, Odessa, see Lerisk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Lerisk-; Lerisk-Chutor.

Khutor, Liebigs-, Volga Republic, see Liebigs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Liebigs-; Liebigs-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, Lubo-Aleksandrovka-, Odessa, see Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrovka-Chutor, Lubo-; Alexandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Alexandrovka-Chutor, Lubo-; Chutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Lubo-Alexandrovka-; Khutor, Lubo-Alexandrovka-; Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Lubo-Alexandrovka-Chutor; Lubo-Alexandrovka-Khutor.

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

Khutor, Lubomirsky-, Volhynia-Poland, see Lubomirsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Lubomirskij-; Lubomirskij-Chutor.

Khutor, Luisental-, Mariupol', see Luisental-Khutor; also see Chutor, Luisental-; Chutor, Luisental-.

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, Maltsha-; Maltsha-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, Marzianowka-; Marzianowka-Chutor.

Khutor, Masärnä-, Volhynia-Poland, see Masärnä-Khutor; also see Chutor, Masärnä-; Masärnä-Chutor.

Khutor, Maserne-, Volhynia-Poland, see Maserne-Khutor; also see Chutor, Maserne-; Maserne-Chutor.

Khutor, Maskalovs-, Odessa, see Maskalovs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Maskalows-; Maskalows-Chutor.

Khutor, Matthies-, Caucasus, see Matthies-Khutor; also see Chutor, Matthies-; Matthies-Chutor.

Khutor Mayer, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Mayers-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, Meuchel-, 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, Michailowsk-; Michailowsk-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-Khutor.

Khutor, Mook-, Mariupol', see Mook-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mook-; Mook-Khutor.

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-, Zaporizhzhya, 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, Natschel-; Natschel-Chutor.

Khutor, Nadeshda-, Crimea, see Nadeshda-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nadeshda-; Nadeshda-Chutor.

Khutor, Nadeshda-, Slavgorod, see Nadeshda-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nadeshda-; Nadeshda-Chutor.

Khutor na Toku, (also Toku), Samara, Buzuluk, [*verified*] Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara). Possibly founded in 1890. Mennonite. Population: 8 in 1926. Also see Chutor na Toku; Toku.

Khutor, Nelde-, Kazakhstan, see Nelde-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nelde-; Nelde-Chutor.

Khutor, Neu-, Orenburg, see Neu-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neu-; Neu-Chutor.

Khutor, Neu-, Orenburg, Orenburg, see Neu-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neu-; Neu-Chutor.

Khutor, Neudorf-, Mykolayiv, see Neudorf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neudorf-; Neudorf-Chutor.

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

Khutor, Neufeld-, Bashkortostan, see Neufeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neufeld-; Neufeld-Chutor.

Khutor, Neugebauer-, Don, see Neugebauer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neugebauer-; Neugebauer-Chutor.

Khutor, Neuhof-, Odessa, see Neuhof-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neuhof-; Neuhof-Chutor.

Khutor, Neu-Kronau-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Kronau-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neu-Kronau-; Kronau-Chutor, Neu-; Kronau-Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Kronau-Chutor.

Khutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-, Mariupol', see Neu-Rheinfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-; Neu-Rheinfeld-Chutor; Rheinfeld-Chutor, Neu-; Rheinfeld-Khutor, Neu.

Khutor, Neusatz-, Mykolayiv, see Neusatz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neusatz-; Neusatz-Chutor.

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

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Caucasus, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolajewka-; Khutor, Nikolayevka-; Nikolajewka-Chutor; Nikolayevka-Khutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolajewka-; Khutor, Nikolayevka-; Nikolajewka-Chutor; Nikolayevka-Khutor.

Khutor, Nikolayevka-, Caucasus, see Nikolayevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolajewka-; Khutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Khutor; Nikolajewka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolayevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolayevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolajewka-; Khutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Khutor; Nikolajewka-Chutor.

Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-, Caucasus, see Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Iwanowskoje-; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Ivanovskoye-Khutor, Novo-; Iwanowaskoje-Chutor, Nowo-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoye-; Novo-Ivanovskoye-Khutor; Nowo-Iwanowskoje-Chutor.

Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoye-, Caucasus, see Novo-Ivanovskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Iwanowskoje-; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Ivanovskoye-Khutor, Novo-; Iwanowaskoje-Chutor, Nowo-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-; Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; Nowo-Iwanowskoje-Chutor.

Khutor, Novo-Pavlovskoe-, Odessa, see Novo-Pavlovskoe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Pawlowskoje-; Khutor, Novo-Pavlovskoye-; Novo-Pavlovskoye-Khutor; Nowo-Pawlowskoje-Chutor; Pavlovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Pavlovskoye-Khutor, Novo-; Pawlowskoje-Chutor, Nowo-.

Khutor, Novo-Pavlovskoye-, Odessa, see Novo-Pavlovskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Pawlowskoje-; Khutor, Novo-Pavlovskoye-; Novo-Pavlovskoe-Khutor; Nowo-Pawlowskoje-Chutor; Pavlovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Pavlovskoye-Khutor, Novo-; Pawlowskoje-Chutor, Nowo-.

Khutor No. 10, Slavgorod, Slatopol. Founded in 1922. Population: 15 in 1926. Also see Chutor Nr. 10; No. 10, Khutor; Nr. 10, Chutor.

Khutor No. 10, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Evangelical. Also see Chutor Nr. 10; No. 10, Khutor; Nr. 10, Chutor.

Khutor, No. 20, Slavgorod, see No. 20 Khutor; also see Chutor, Nr. 20; Nr. 20 Chutor.

Khutor No. 45, Slavgorod, Slatopol. Founded in 1925. Population: 3 in 1926. Also see Chutor Nr. 45; No. 45, Khutor; Nr. 45, Chutor.

Khutor, Novo-Selevka-, Odessa, see Novo-Selevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Selewka-; Nowo-Selewka-Chutor; Selevka-Khutor, Novo-; Selewka-Chutor, Nowo-.

Khutor, Obosnaya-, Kharkiv, see Obosnaya-Khutor; also see Chutor, Obosnaja-; Obosnaja-Chutor.

Khutor, Ochakov-, Odessa, see Ochakov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Otschakow-; Otschakow-Chutor.

Khutor, Ochayanye-, Mykolayiv, see Ochayanye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Otschajanyje-; Khutor, Ochayanyye-; Ochayanyye-Khutor; Otschajanyje-Chutor.

Khutor, Ochayanyye-, Mykolayiv, see Ochayanyye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Otschajanyje-; Khutor, Ochayanye-; Ochayanye-Khutor; Otschajanyje-Chutor.

Khutor, Oleskoy-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Oleskoy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Oleskoj-; Oleskoj-Chutor.

Khutor, Olgenfeld-, Caucasus, see Olgenfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Olgenfeld-; Olgenfeld-Chutor.

Khutor, Olgino-, Slavgorod, see Olgino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Olgino-; Olgino-Chutor.

Khutor, Olrada-, Odessa, see Olrada-Khutor; also see Chutor, Olrada-; Olrada-Chutor.

Khutor, Ordzhak-Dzhabu-, Crimea, see Ordzhak-Dzhabu-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ordshak-Dshabu-; Dshabu-Chutor, Ordshak-; Dzhabu-Khutor, Ordzhak-; Ordshak-Dshabu-Chutor.

Khutor, Ossikovo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossikovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ossikovo-; Ossikowo-Chutor.

Khutor, Panfilovo-, Volga Republic, see Panfilovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Panfilowo-; Panfilowo-Chutor.

Khutor, Pankovka-, Kharkiv, see Pankovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pankowka-; Pankowka-Chutor.

Khutor, Pechanka-, Chernihiv, see Pechanka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Petschanka-; Petschanka-Chutor.

Khutor, Penner-, Don, see Penner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Penner-; Penner-Chutor.

Khutor, Peters-, Bashkortostan, see Peters-Khutor; also see Chutor, Peters-; Peters-Chutor.

Khutor, Petrovka-, Odessa, see Petrovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Petrowka-; Petrowka-Chutor.

Khutor, Petrovsky-, Don, see Petrovsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Petrowski-; Petrowski-Chutor.

Khutor, Pevichevo-, Kharkiv, see Pevichevo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pewitschewo-; Pewitschewo-Chutor.

Khutor, Pfaffen-, Volga Republic, see Pfaffen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pfaffen-; Pfaffen-Chutor.

Khutor, Pfeffer-, Bashkortostan, see Pfeffer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pfeffer-; Pfeffer-Chutor.

Khutor, Pfeifer-, Orenburg, see Pfeifer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pfeifer-; Pfeifer-Chutor.

Khutor, Pflaumer-, Kazakhstan, see Pflaumer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pflaumer-; Pflaumer-Chutor.

Khutor, Pinkovsky-, Zaporizhzhya, see Pinkovsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pinkowski-; Pinkowski-Chutor.

Khutor, Pismechova-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Pismechova-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pismetschowa-; Pismetschowa-Chutor.

Khutor, Planer-, Orenburg, see Planer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Planer-; Planer-Chutor.

Khutor, Pokoy-, Slavgorod, see Pokoy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pokoj-; Pokoj-Chutor.

Khutor, Polesnaya-, Mykolayiv, see Polesnaya-Khutor; also see Chutor, Polesnaja-; Polesnaja-Chutor.

Khutor, Popov-, Caucasus, see Popov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Popow-; Popow-Chutor.

Khutor, Popov-, Don, see Popov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Popow-; Popow-Chutor.

Khutor, Poppe-, Omsk, see Poppe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Poppe-; Poppe-Chutor.

Khutor, Poppen-, Odessa, see Poppen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Poppen-; Poppen-Chutor.

Khutor, Preussen-, Don, see Preussen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Preussen-; Preussen-Chutor.

Khutor, Prieb-, Zaporizhzhya, Gulyay Pole, see Prieb-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Khutor.

Khutor, Prieb-, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see Prieb-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Khutor.

Khutor, Prieb-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Prieb-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Khutor.

Khutor, Priebe-, Omsk, see Prieb-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Khutor.

Khutor, Priesse-, Don, see Priesse-Khutor; also see Chutor, Priesse-; Priesse-Khutor.

Khutor, Prießen-, Don, see Prießen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prießen-; Prießen-Khutor.

Khutor, Prinz-, Don, see Prinz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prinz-; Prinz-Chutor.

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

Khutor, Radak-, Orenburg, see Radak-Khutor; also see Chutor, Radak-; Radak-Chutor.

Khutor, Rapp-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Rapp-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rapp-; Rapp-Chutor.

Khutor, Rappheim-, Crimea, see Rappheim-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rappheim-; Rappheim-Chutor.

Khutor, Rastrigin-, Volga Republic, see Rastrigin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rastrigin-; Rastrigin-Chutor.

Khutor, Rath-, Bashkortostan, see Rath-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rath-; Rath-Chutor.

Khutor, Rath-, Odessa, see Rath-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rath-; Rath-Chutor.

Khutor, Rebbivka-, Don, see Rebbivka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rebbiwka-; Rebbiwka-Chutor.

Khutor, Redikov-, Don, see Redikov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Redikow-; Redikow-Chutor.

Khutor, Regehren-, Don, see Regehren-Khutor; also see Chutor, Regehren-; Regehren-Chutor.

Khutor, Regier-, Don, see Regier-Khutor; also see Chutor, Regier-; Regier-Chutor.

Khutor, Reheles-, Kuteinikovo, see Reheles-Khutor; also see Chutor, Reheles-; Reheles-Chutor.

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

Khutor, Reisenhauer-, Odessa, see Reisenhauer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Reisenhauer-; Reisenhauer-Chutor.

Khutor, Rempel-, Caucasus, see Rempel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rempel-; Rempel-Chutor.

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

Khutor, Rensky-, Mykolayiv, see Rensky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Renski-; Renski-Chutor.

Khutor, Resch-, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', see Resch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Resch-; Resch-Chutor.

Khutor, Reschen-, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', see Reschen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Reschen-; Reschen-Chutor.

Khutor, Reshetilov-, Don, see Reshetilov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Reschetilow-; Reschetilow-Chutor.

Khutor, Rheintal-, Don, see Rheintal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rheintal-; Rheintal-Chutor.

Khutor, Riegel-, Omsk, see Riegel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Riegel-; Riegel-Chutor.

Khutor, Ritter-, Mykolayiv, see Ritter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ritter-; Ritter-Chutor.

Khutor, Rodina-, Slavgorod, see Rodina-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rodina-; Rodina-Chutor.

Khutor, Roduner-, Bessarabia, see Roduner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roduner-; Roduner-Chutor.

Khutor, Roemmich-, Bessarabia, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Chutor.

Khutor, Roemmich-, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Chutor.

Khutor, Roemmich-, Odessa, Großliebental, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Chutor.

Khutor, Roemmich-, Odessa, Kotovsk, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Chutor.

Khutor, Roemmich-, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Chutor.

Khutor, Rogalsky-, Don, see Rogalsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rogalski-; Rogalski-Chutor.

Khutor, Roller-, Odessa, see Roller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roller-; Roller-Chutor.

Khutor, Römmich-, [*Tom, qualif*] see Römmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Römmich-; Römmich-Chutor.

Khutor, Rosenfeld-, Caucasus, see Rosenfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rosenfeld-; Rosenfeld-Chutor.

Khutor, Röser-, Odessa, see Röser-Khutor; also see Chutor, Röser-; Röser-Chutor.

Khutor, Roth-, Kazakhstan, see Roth-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roth-; Roth-Chutor.

Khutor, Roth-, Odessa, see Roth-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roth-; Roth-Chutor.

Khutor, Rudneva-, Caucasus, see Rudneva-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rudnewa-; Rudnewa-Chutor.

Khutor, Sabangul-, Orenburg, see Sabangul-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sabangul-; Sabangul-Chutor.

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

Khutor, Samara-, Slavgorod, see Samara-Khutor; also see Chutor, Samara-; Samara-Chutor.

Khutor, Samarsky-, Don, see Samarsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Samarski-; Samarski-Chutor.

Khutor, Samsonovka-, Slavgorod, see Samsonovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Samsonowka-; Samsonowka-Chutor.

Khutor, Sandfeld-, Mykolayiv, see Sandfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sandfeld-; Sandfeld-Chutor.

Khutor, Sarenke-, Odessa, see Sarenke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sarenke-; Sarenke-Chutor.

Khutor, Sarultino-, Don, see Sarultino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sarultino-; Sarultino-Chutor.

Khutor, Sasarovka-, Volga Republic, see Sasarovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sasarowka-; Sasarowka-Chutor.

Khutor, Sattler-, Odessa, see Sattler-Khutor, also see Chutor, Sattler-; Sattler-Chutor.

Khutor, Savichevo-, Odessa, see Savichevo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sawitschewo-; Sawitschewo-Chutor.

Khutor, Savidovka-, Odessa, see Savidovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sawidowka-; Sawidowka-Chutor.

Khutor, Sayt-Bolat-, Crimea, see Sayt-Bolat-Khutor; also see Bolat-Chutor, Sajt-; Bolat-Khutor, Sayt-; Chutor, Sayt-Bolat-; Sajt-Bolat-Chutor.

Khutor, Schäfer-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Schäfer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schäfer-; Schäfer-Chutor.

Khutor, Schardt-, Mykolayiv, see Schardt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schardt-; Schardt-Chutor.

Khutor, Schardt-, Odessa, see Schardt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schardt-; Schardt-Chutor.

Khutor, Scharf-, Caucasus, see Scharf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scharf-; Scharf-Chutor.

Khutor, Schatz-, Odessa, see Schatz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schatz-; Schatz-Chutor.

Khutor, Schauer-, Caucasus, see Schauer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schauer-; Schauer-Chutor.

Khutor, Scheffler-, Don, see Scheffler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scheffler-; Scheffler-Chutor.

Khutor, Schenkel-, Kazakhstan, see Schenkel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schenkel-; Schenkel-Chutor.

Khutor?, Schieß-, Caucasus, see Schieß-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Schieß-; Chutor?, Schiess-; Khutor?, Schiess-; Schieß-Chutor?; Schiess-Chutor?; Schiess-Khutor?.

Khutor?, Schiess-, Caucasus, see Schiess-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Schieß-; Chutor?, Schiess-; Khutor?, Schieß-; Schieß-Chutor?; Schiess-Chutor?; Schieß-Khutor?.

Khutor, Schlenker-, Bessarabia, see Schlenker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schlenker-; Schlenker-Chutor.

Khutor, Schlosser-, Odessa, see Schlosser-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schlosser-; Schlosser-Chutor.

Khutor, Schmal-, Orenburg, see Schmal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmal-; Schmal-Chutor.

Khutor, Schmalz-, Odessa, see Schmalz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmalz-; Schmalz-Chutor.

Khutor, Schmidgal-, Luhans'k, see Schmidgal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidgal-; Schmidgal-Chutor.

Khutor, Schmidt-, Caucasus, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.

Khutor, Schmidt-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.

Khutor, Schmidt-, Don, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.

Khutor, Schmidt-, Luhans'k, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.

Khutor, Schmidt-, Mariupol', see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.

Khutor, Schmidt-, Mykolayiv, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.

Khutor, Schmidt-, Odessa, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.

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

Khutor, Schmidtgall-, Kharkiv, see Schmidtgall-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidtgall-; Schmidtgall-Chutor.

Khutor, Schmidtgall-, Orenburg, see Schmidtgall-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidtgall-; Schmidtgall-Chutor.

Khutor, Schmoll-, Odessa, see Schmoll-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmoll-; Schmoll-Chutor.

Khutor, Scholl, A., Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl A. Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl, A.; Scholl A. Chutor.

Khutor, Scholl, F., Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl F. Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl, F.; Scholl F. Chutor.

Khutor, Scholl, J., Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl J. Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl, J.; Scholl J. Chutor.

Khutor, Scholl, S., Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl S. Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl, S.; Scholl S. Chutor.

Khutor, Schneider-, Caucasus, see Schneider-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schneider-; Schneider-Chutor.

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

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

Khutor, Schönwiese-, Mariupol', see Schönwiese-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schönwiese-; Schönwiese-Chutor.

Khutor, Schotten-, Don, see Schotten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schotten-; Schotten-Chutor.

Khutor, Schröder-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Schröder-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schröder-; Schröder-Chutor.

Khutor, Schröder-, Don, see Schröder-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schröder-; Schröder-Chutor.

Khutor, Schröder-, Omsk, see Schröder-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schröder-; Schröder-Chutor.

Khutor, Schulten-, Don, see Schulten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schulten-; Schulten-Chutor.

Khutor?, Schultz-, Kazakhstan, see Schultz-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Schultz-; Schultz-Chutor?.

Khutor, Schulz-, Bessarabia, see Schulz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schulz-; Schulz-Chutor.

Khutor, Schulz-, Caucasus, see Schulz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schulz-; Schulz-Chutor.

Khutor, Schulz-, Don, see Schulz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schulz-; Schulz-Chutor.

Khutor, Schulz-, Odessa, see Schulz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schulz-; Schulz-Chutor.

Khutor, Schulzenheim-, Bessarabia, see Schulzenheim-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schulzenheim-; Schulzenheim-Chutor.

Khutor, Schumann-, Odessa, see Schumann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schumann-; Schumann-Chutor.

Khutor, Schützen-, Odessa, see Schützen-Khutor; also see

Chutor, Schützen-; Schützen-Chutor.

Khutor, Schützele-, Odessa, see Schützele-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schützele-; Schützele-Chutor.

Khutor, Schwaben-, Volga Republic, see Schwaben-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwaben-; Schwaben-Chutor.

Khutor, Schwarz-, Don, see Schwarz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwarz-; Schwarz-Chutor.

Khutor, Schwarz-, Odessa, see Schwarz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwarz-; Schwarz-Chutor.

Khutor, Schwarz-, Omsk, see Schwarz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwarz-; Schwarz-Chutor.

Khutor, Schweder-, Volga Republic, see Schweder-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schweder-; Schweder-Khutor.

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

Khutor, Schweikert-, Kharkiv, see Schweikert-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schweikert-; Schweikert-Chutor.

Khutor, Seeh-, Don, see Seeh-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seeh-; Seeh-Chutor.

Khutor, Seibel-, Don, see Seibel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seibel-; Seibel-Chutor.

Khutor, Seibelfeld-, Don, see Seibelfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seibelfeld-; Seibelfeld-Chutor.

Khutor, Seidel-, Kazakhstan, see Seidel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seidel-; Seidel-Chutor.

Khutor, Seit-Bulat-, Crimea, see Seit-Bulat-Khutor; also see Bulat-Chutor, Seit-; Bulat-Khutor, Seit-; Chutor, Seit-Bulat-; Seit-Bulat-Chutor.

Khutor, Selinger-, Odessa, see Selinger-Khutor; also see Chutor, Selinger-; Selinger-Chutor.

Khutor, Selingera-, Odessa, see Selingera-Khutor; also see Chutor, Selingera-; Selingera-Chutor.

Khutor, Semyarov-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Semyarov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Semjarow-; Semjarow-Chutor.

Khutor, Shakhovets-, Mariupol', see Shakhovets-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schachowez-; Schachowez-Chutor.

Khutor, Shakhovskoe-, Kazakhstan, see Shakhovskoe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schachowskoje-; Khutor, Shakhovskoye; Schachowskoje-Chutor; Shakovskoye-Khutor.

Khutor, Shakhovskoye-, Kazakhstan, see Shakovskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schachowskoje-; Khutor, Shakhovskoe-; Schachowskoje-Chutor; Shakovskoe-Khutor.

Khutor, Shastlivka-, Odessa, see Shastlivka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schastliwka-; Schastliwka-Chutor.

Khutor, Shedevry-, Odessa, see Shedevry-Khutor; also see Schedewry-Chutor; Schedewry-Chutor.

Khutor I, Shegolov-, Don, see Shegolov-Khutor I; also see Chutor I, Schegolow-; Schegolow-Chutor I.

Khutor II, Shegolov-, Don, see Shegolov-Khutor II; also see Chutor II, Schegolow-; Schegolow-Chutor II.

Khutor, Shelist-, Caucasus, see Shelist-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schelist-; Schelist-Chutor.

- Khutor, Shelokhovka-**, Odessa, see Shelokhovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schelochowka-; Schelochowka-Chutor.
- Khutor, Shelogino-**, Kazakhstan, see Shelogino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schelogino-; Schelogino-Chutor.
- Khutor, Shepsa-**, Odessa, see Shepsa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schepsa-; Schepsa-Chutor.
- Khutor, Shirak-**, Don, see Shirak-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schirak-; Schirak-Chutor.
- Khutor?, Shiroky-**, Odessa, see Shiroky-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Schirokij-; Schirokij-Chutor?.
- Khutor, Shmotino**, Bashkortostan, see Shmotino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmotino-; Schmotino-Chutor.
- Khutor, Shultino-**, Don, see Shultino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schultino-; Schultino-Chutor.
- Khutor, Shurshin-**, Don, see Shurshin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schurschin-; Schurschin-Khutor.
- Khutor, Shutak-**, Odessa, see Shutak-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schutak-; Schutak-Chutor.
- Khutor, Siemens-**, Bashkortostan, see Siemens-Khutor; also see Chutor, Siemens-; Siemens-Chutor.
- Khutor, Singer-**, Bessarabia, Bender, see Singer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Singer-; Singer-Chutor.
- Khutor, Singer-**, Bessarabia, Chisinau, see Singer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Singer-; Singer-Chutor.
- Khutor, Singer-**, Odessa, see Singer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Singer-; Singer-Chutor.
- Khutor, Skarupka-**, Odessa, see Skarupka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Skarupka-; Skarupka-Chutor.
- Khutorskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Khutorskoye; also see Chutorskoje.
- Khutorskoye**, (also Roth), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha. #G 2. Evangelical. Butter artel, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans (as of 1926.) Population: 178 in 1926. Also see Chutorskoje; Khutorskoe; Roth.
- Khutor, Slepukha-**, Odessa, see Slepukha-Khutor; also see Chutor, Slepucha-; Slepucha-Chutor.
- Khutor, Sofievka-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Sofievka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sofiewka-; Sofiewka-Chutor.
- Khutor, Spatzen-**, Caucasus, see Spatzen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Spatzen-; Spatzen-Chutor.
- Khutor, Spatzen-**, Volga Republic, see Spatzen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Spatzen-; Spatzen-Chutor.
- Khutor, Sperling-**, Omsk, see Sperling-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sperling-; Sperling-Chutor.
- Khutor, Springer-**, Crimea, see Springer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Springer-; Springer-Chutor.
- Khutor, Springer-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Springer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Springer-; Springer-Chutor.
- Khutor, Stanilevich-**, Odessa, see Stanilevich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Stanilewitsch-; Stanilewitsch-Chutor.
- Khutor, Stehle-**, Omsk, see Stehle-Khutor; also see Chutor, Stehle-; Stehle-Chutor.
- Khutor, Stein-**, Kharkiv, see Stein-Khutor; also see Chutor, Stein-; Stein-Chutor.
- Khutor, Steinbalgen-**, Mykolayiv, see Steinbalgen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Steinbalgen-; Steinbalgen-Chutor.
- Khutor, Straßburg-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Straßburg-Khutor; also see Chutor, Straßburg-; Straßburg-Chutor.
- Khutor, Stumpf-**, Omsk, see Stumpf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Stumpf-; Stumpf-Chutor.
- Khutor, Suetin-Miuss-**, Volga Republic, see Suetin-Miuss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sujetin-Miuss-; Khutor, Suyetin-Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor, Sujetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suyetin-; Sujetin-Miuss-Chutor; Suyetin-Miuss-Khutor.
- Khutor, Suyetin-Miuss-**, Volga Republic, see Suyetin-Miuss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sujetin-Miuss-; Khutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor, Sujetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suyetin-; Suetin-Miuss-Khutor; Sujetin-Miuss-Chutor; Suyetin-Miuss-Khutor.
- Khutor, Sultan-Bochala-**, Crimea, see Sultan-Bochala-Khutor; also see Bochala-Khutor, Sultan-; Botschala-Chutor, Sultan-; Chutor, Sultan-Botschala-; Sultan-Botschala-Chutor.
- Khutor, Surovo-**, Bashkortostan, see Surovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Surowo-; Surowo-Chutor.
- Khutor, Svenigorodka-**, Odessa, see Svenigorodka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Swenigorodka-; Swenigorodka-Chutor.
- Khutor, Tasanay-**, Crimea, see Tasanay-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tasanai-; Tasanai-Chutor.
- Khutor, Thiessen-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Thiessen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Thiessen-; Thiessen-Chutor.
- Khutor?, Tiessen-**, Don, see Tiessen-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Tiessen-; Tiessen-Chutor?.
- Khutor, Tikhin-**, Odessa, see Tikhin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tichin-; Tichin-Chutor.
- Khutor?, Tissen-**, Don, see Tissen-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Tissen-; Tissen-Chutor?.
- Khutor?, Tizen-**, Don, see Tizen-Khutor?; also see Chutor,?, Tizen-; Tizen-Khutor?.
- Khutor, Toews-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Toews-Khutor; also see Chutor, Toews-; Toews-Chutor.
- Khutor, Tomak-**, Crimea, see Tomak-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tomak-; Tomak-Chutor.
- Khutor, Trautmann-**, Odessa, see Trautmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Trautmann-; Trautmann-Chutor.
- Khutor, Trost-**, Odessa, Bere(y)esovka, see Trost-Khutor; also see Chutor, Trost-; Trost-Chutor.
- Khutor, Trost-**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Trost-Khutor; also see Chutor, Trost-; Trost-Chutor.
- Khutor, Tsarievka-**, Mykolayiv, see Tsarievka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zariwka-; Khutor, Zariwka-; Zariwka-Khutor; Zariwka-Chutor.
- Khutor, Tseprink-**, Caucasus, see Tseprink-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zeprink-; Khutor, Zeprink-; Zeprink-Chutor; Zeprink-Khutor.
- Khutor, Tugunkhy-**, Crimea, see Tugunkhy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tugunchi-; Tugunchi-Chutor.

Khutor, Tulpenfeld-, Mariupol', see Tulpenfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tulpenfeld-; Tulpenfeld-Chutor.

Khutor, Tunear-, Crimea, see Tunear-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tunear-; Tunear-Chutor.

Khutor, Tungunchy-, Crimea, see Tungunchy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tunguntschi-; Tunguntschi-Chutor.

Khutor, Tunsu-, Crimea, see Tunsu-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tunsu-; Tunsu-Chutor.

Khutor, Udacha-, Odessa, see Udacha-Khutor; also see Chutor, Udatscha-; Udatscha-Chutor.

Khutor, Uran-, Orenburg, see Uran-Khutor; also see Chutor, Uran-; Uran-Chutor.

Khutor, Uzruy-, Chernihiv, see Uzruy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Usrui-; Usrui-Chutor.

Khutor, Ustinovo-, Caucasus, see Ustinovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ustinowo-; Ustinowo-Chutor.

Khutor, Vaatz-, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Vaatz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Vaatz-; Vaatz-Chutor.

Khutor, Vakarsky-, Odessa, see Vakarsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wakarski-; Wakarski-Chutor.

Khutor, Vardane-, Caucasus, see Vardane-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wardane-; Wardane-Chutor.

Khutor, Veseloe-, Mykolayiv, see Veseloe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weseloje-; Khutor, Veseloye-; Veseloye-Khutor; Weseloje-Chutor.

Khutor, Veseloye-, Mykolayiv, see Veseloye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weseloje-; Khutor, Veseloe-; Veseloe-Khutor; Weseloje-Chutor.

Khutor, Vesseloe-, Odessa, see Vesseloe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wessjoloje-; Khutor, Vesseloye-; Khutor, Vessyoloe-; Khutor, Vessyoloye-; Vesseloye-Khutor; Vessyoloe-Khutor; Vessyoloye-Khutor; Wessjoloje-Chutor.

Khutor, Vesseloye-, Odessa, see Vesseloye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wessjoloje-; Khutor, Vesseloe-; Khutor, Vessyoloe-; Khutor, Vessyoloye-; Vesseloe-Khutor; Vessyoloe-Khutor; Vessyoloye-Khutor; Wessjoloje-Chutor.

Khutor, Vessyoloe-, Odessa, see Vessyoloye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wessjoloje-; Khutor, Vesseloe-; Khutor, Vesseloye-; Khutor, Vessyoloe-; Vesseloe-Khutor; Vessyoloe-Khutor; Vessyoloye-Khutor; Wessjoloje-Chutor.

Khutor, Vessyoloye-, Odessa, see Vessyoloye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wessjoloje-; Khutor, Vesseloe-; Khutor, Vesseloye-; Khutor, Vessyoloe-; Vesseloe-Khutor; Vessyoloe-Khutor; Vessyoloye-Khutor; Wessjoloje-Chutor.

Khutor, Vetter-, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, see Vetter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Vetter-; Vetter-Chutor.

Khutor, Vetter-, Don, Donets'k, Dzhershinsk, see Vetter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Vetter-; Vetter-Chutor.

Khutor, Vodina-, Mykolayiv, see Vodina-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wodina-; Wodina-Chutor.

Khutor, Vogt-, Odessa, see Vogt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Vogt-; Vogt-Chutor.

Khutor, Volkov-, Odessa, see Volkov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wolkow-; Wolkow-Chutor.

Khutor, Volkovo-, Odessa, see Volkovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wolkowo-; Wolkowo-Chutor.

Khutor, Volz-, Kazakhstan, see Volz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Volz-; Volz-Chutor.

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

Khutor, Wagner-, Bashkortostan, see Wagner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wagner-; Wagner-Chutor.

Khutor, Wagner-, Bessarabia, see Wagner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wagner-; Wagner-Chutor.

Khutor, Wagner-, Luhans'k, see Wagner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wagner-; Wagner-Chutor.

Khutor, Wahl-, Bashkortostan, see Wahl-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wahl-; Wahl-Chutor.

Khutor, Wall-, Bashkortostan, Abra(y)evo, see Wall-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wall-; Wall-Chutor.

Khutor, Wall-, Bashkortostan, Ufa, see Wall-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wall-; Wall-Chutor.

Khutor, Wall-, Omsk, see Wall-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wall-; Wall-Chutor.

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

Khutor, Walter-, Caucasus, see Walter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Walter-; Walter-Chutor.

Khutor, Walter-, Volga Republic, Frank, see Walter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Walter-; Walter-Chutor.

Khutor, Wanner-, Odessa, see Wanner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wanner-; Wanner-Chutor.

Khutor, Warenburg-, Volga Republic, see Warenburg-Khutor; also see Chutor, Warenburg-; Warenburg-Chutor.

Khutor, Weidenbach-, Orenburg, see Weidenbach-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weidenbach-; Weidenbach-Chutor.

Khutor, Weidenbaum-, Volga Republic, see Weidenbaum-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weidenbaum-; Weidenbaum-Chutor.

Khutor, Weigel-, Bessarabia, see Weigel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weigel-; Weigel-Chutor.

Khutor, Weinbänder-, Kazakhstan, see Weinbänder-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weinbänder-; Weinbänder-Chutor.

Khutor, Welter-, Odessa, see Welter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Welter-; Welter-Chutor.

Khutor, Werner-, Don, see Werner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Werner-; Werner-Chutor.

Khutor, Wessel-, Kazakhstan, see Wessel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wessel-; Wessel-Chutor.

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

Khutor, Wolf-, Kazakhstan, see Wolf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wolf-; Wolf-Chutor.

Khutor, Wolf-, Omsk, see Wolf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wolf-; Wolf-Chutor.

Khutor, Woge-, Odessa, see Woge-Khutor; also see Chutor, Woge-; Woge-Chutor.

Khutor, Wurster-, Odessa, see Wurster-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wurster-; Wurster-Chutor.

Khutor, Wüst-, Caucasus, see Wüst-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wüst-; Wüst-Chutor.

Khutor, Yablonya-, Volga Republic, see Yablonya-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jablonja-; Jablonja-Chutor.

Khutoryanka, Mykolayiv. Population: 74 in 1919. Also see Chutorjanka.

Khutor, Yano-, Mariupol', see Yano-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jano-; Jano-Chutor.

Khutor, Yekaterinovka, Kazakhstan, see Yekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinowka; Ekaterinovka Khutor; Jekaterinowka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka.

Khutor, Yekaterinovka, Mykolayiv, see Yekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinowka; Ekaterinovka Khutor; Jekaterinowka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka.

Khutor, Yekaterinovka, Mykolayiv, Neu-Freudental, see Yekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinowka; Ekaterinovka Khutor; Jekaterinowka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka.

Khutor, Yosten-, Don, see Yosten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Josten-; Josten-Chutor.

Khutor, Yurmakey-, Bashkortostan, see Yurmakey-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jurmakej-; Jurmakej-Chutor.

Khutor, Zariievka-, Mykolayiv, see Zariievka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zariievka-; Khutor, Tsariievka-; Tsariievka-Khutor; Zariievka-Chutor.

Khutor, Zeller-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Zeller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zeller-; Zeller-Chutor.

Khutor, Zengler-, Bashkortostan, see Zengler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zengler-; Zengler-Chutor.

Khutor, Zentner-, Odessa, see Zentner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zentner-; Zentner-Chutor.

Khutor, Zeprink-, Caucasus, see Zeprink-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zeprink-; Khutor, Tseprink-; Tseprink-Khutor; Zeprink-Chutor.

Khutor, Ziebart-, Orenburg, see Ziebart-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ziebart-; Ziebart-Chutor.

Khutor, Zimmermann-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Zimmermann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Chutor.

Khutor, Zimmermann-, Odessa, see Zimmermann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Chutor.

Khvoyka, (also Khoika), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. North of Luts'k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: with Popovka: 85 in 1904. Twenty to 50 percent Germans. Also see Chwojka; Khoika.

Kiabak, Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Population: 172 in 1904.

Kianlj, Crimea, see Kianlj.

Kianly, Crimea, see Neu-Hoffnung; also see Kianlj.

Kiasch, Volhynia-Poland, see Kiash.

Kiash, Volhynia-Poland, see Kyaz; also see Kiasch.

Kiat, Baj-, Crimea, see Baj-Kiat; also see Bay-Kiat; Kiat, Bay-.

Kiat, Bay-, Crimea, see Bay-Kiat; also see Baj-Kiat; Kiat, Baj-.

Kichevo, Volhynia-Poland; also see Kitschewo.

Kichkas, (also No. 12), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1901 by residents from the Molochna 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; Kitschkas.

Kichkas, Zaporizhzhya, see Einlage; also see Kitschkas.

Kicynie, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Dubrovysya. 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: Strelina. 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 Kievka, Nowo-; Nowo-Kievka.

Kievo-Aleksandrovka, Odessa, see Kievo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Kievo-; Aleksandrovka, Kiewo-; Alexandrovka, Kievo-; Alexandrovka, Kiewo-; Kiewo-Aleksandrovka; Kiewo-Alexandrovka.

Kievo-Alexandrovka, Odessa, see Windhag; also see Aleksandrovka, Kievo-; Aleksandrovka, Kiewo-; Alexandrovka, Kievo-; Alexandrovka, Kiewo-; Kievo-Aleksandrovka; Kiewo-Aleksandrovka; Kiewo-Alexandrovka.

Kiewka, Nowo-, Crimea, see Nowo-Kievka; also see Kievka, Novo-; Novo-Kievka.

Kiewo-Aleksandrovka, Odessa, see Kievo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Kievo-; Aleksandrovka, Kiewo-; Alexandrovka, Kievo-; Alexandrovka, Kiewo-; Kievo-Alexandrovka; Kiewo-Alexandrovka.

Kijabak, Crimea, see Kyabak.

Kijana-Chutor, Crimea, see Kyana-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kijana-; Khutor, Kyana-.

Kijanly, Crimea, see Kyanly.

Kijat-Deutsch, Kongeli-, Crimea, see Kongeli-Kijat-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Kongeli-Kijat-; Deutsch, Kongely-Kyat-; Kongely-Kyat-Deutsch; Kyat-Deutsch, Kongely-.

Kijat, Koktschora-, Crimea, see Koktschora-Kijat; also see Kokchora-Kyat; Kyat, Kokchora-.

Kijat, Korot-, Crimea, see Korot-Kijat; also see Korot-Kyat; Kyat, Korot-.

Kijaz, Volhynia-Poland, see Kyaz.

Kilchen, Odessa, see Blumental; also see Kiltschen.

Kilchin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. #E 5. Also see Kiltschin.

Kildiar, Crimea, Simferopol', Spat. Approximately 30 km north of Simferopol'. #D 4. Founded in 1902. Land was bought or leased by Bilovizh colonists. Former Tartar village. Evangelical; parish: Byten. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 15 in 1918; 70 in 1926.

Killenbeck, Chelyabinsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg.

Killersheim, Odessa. No other information available.

Killmann, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd. No other information available.

Killmann-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Killmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Killmann; Khutor, Killmann.

Killmann-Khutor, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd. #F 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Killmann; Khutor, Killmann; Killmann-Chutor.

Killmannsfeld-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Killmannsfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Killmannsfeld; Khutor, Killmannsfeld-.

Killmannsfeld-Khutor, (also Fedorovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd. #F 4. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Population: 32 in 1905; 32 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Killmannsfeld; Fedorovka; Khutor, Killmannsfeld-; Killmannsfeld-Chutor.

Killmannstal, Dnipropetrovs'k, 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 named Fast. 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-Mechet, Crimea, Feodosiya. Population: 65 in 1864. Also see Kilse-Metschet; Mechet, Kilse-; Metschet-Kilse.

Kilse-Metschet, Crimea, see Kilse-Mechet; also see Mechet, Kilse-; Metschet, Kilse-.

Kilts, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum; also see Kilz.

Kiltschen, Odessa, see Kilchen.

Kiltschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Kilchin.

Kilz, Kharkiv, see Kilts.

Kind, (also Baskakovka, also Baskarovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 1. Founded on 3 August 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, 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 Cherbakovka and Podchinnaya; her mother was a Dietz. Also see Chutor, Kindsvater-; Khutor, Kindsvater-; Kindsvater-Chutor.

Kipchak, Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. Possibly Mennonite. Population: 17 in 1926. Also see Kiptschak.

Kipchak, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Kipchak-Karalar; also see Kiptschak.

Kipchak-Karalar, (also Karalar, also Kipchak), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 25 km north of Yevpatoriya. Evangelical. Population: 47 in 1926. Also see Karalar; Karalar, Kipchak-; Karalar, Kiptschak-; Kipchak; Kiptschak-Karalar.

Kipchak, Kullar-, Crimea, see Kullar-Kipchak; also see Kiptschak, Kullar-; Kullar-Kiptschak.

Kipchak, Kurulu-, Crimea, see Kurulu-Kipchak; also see Kiptschak, Kurulu-; Kurulu-Kiptschak.

Kipchak, Sary-, Crimea, see Sary-Kipchak; also see Kiptschak, Sary-; Sary-Kiptschak.

Kipchak, Tashly-, Crimea, see Tashly-Kipchak; also see Kiptschak, Tashly-; Tashly-Kiptschak.

Kipen, Petersburg, see Kiepen.

Kippel, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 2. Evangelical.

Kiptschak, Crimea, Simferopol', see Kipchak.

Kiptschak, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Kipchak.

Kiptschak-Karalar, Crimea, see Kipchak-Karalar; also see Karalar, Kiptschak-; Karalar, Kipchak-.

Kiptschak, Kullar-, Crimea, see Kullar-Kiptschak; also see Kipchak, Kullar-; Kullar-Kipchak.

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-Baylar; also see Bajlar, Kir-; Baylar, Kir-.
- Kir-Baylar**, (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-; Baylar, Kir-; Kir-Bajlar; Lenindorf.
- Kirchdorf**, (also Farforovoy, also Farforovka, also Kolonie bei der Porzellanfabrik), Petersburg. Southeast of Petersburg. #D 2. Founded in 1865 on leased land by Neu-Saratovka families. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Population: 30 in 1857; 30 in 1904; 40 in 1926. Also see Farforovka; Farforovoy; Kolonie bei der Porzellanfabrik.
- Kirchheim**, Volga River. Ceased to exist.
- Kirchwald, Neu-**, Don district, see Neu-Kirchwald.
- Kirej**, Crimea, see Kirey.
- Kirej-Tabor**, Crimea, see Kirey-Tabor; also see Tabor-Kirej; Tabor-Kirey.
- Kirey**, Crimea, Dshurchy. Evangelical. Also see Kirej.
- Kirey-Tabor**, Crimea, see Tabor-Kirey; also see Kirej-Tabor; Tabor-Kirej.
- Kirghiz**, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite.
- Kirgiskij?**, Slavgorod, see Kirgisky?.
- Kirgisky?**, Slavgorod, see Silberfeld; also see Kirgiskij?.
- Kiriakovka**, Mykolayiv, see Steinberg; also see Kiriakowka.
- Kiriakowka**, Mykolayiv, see Kiriakovka.
- Kir-Ichky**, Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky. Between Dzhankoy and Feodosiya. #E 3. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Zürichthal. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 32 in 1864; 20 in 1904; 117 in 1926. Also see Ichky, Kir-; Itschki, Kir-; Kir-Itschki.
- Kirilovka**, Kazakhstan, Kokchetav; also see Kirilowka.
- Kirilowka**, Kazakhstan, see Kirilovka.
- Kiriluca**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kirylukha.
- Kiris**, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) A few kilometers east of Slavgorod. #I 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Butter artel, seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, house for adult literacy, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 390 in 1926.
- Kir-Itschki**, Crimea, see Kir-Ichky.
- Kirjanowka**, Omsk, see Kiryanovka.
- Kirk**, Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky. #F 2. Founded on leased land in 1890. Evangelical; parishes: Hochheim and Zürichthal. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 35 in 1905; 120 in 1926.
- Kirk**, Crimea, Simferopol', Simferopol'. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 52 in 1926.
- Kirk, Dshumasch-**, Crimea, see Dshumasch-Kirk; also see Dzhumash-Kirk; Kirk, Dzhumash-.
- Kirk, Dzhumash-**, Crimea, see Dzhumash-Kirk; also see Dshumasch-Kirk; Kirk, Dshumasch-.
- Kirkevich**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr-Pulin. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 31 in 1904. Also see Kirkewitsch.
- Kirkewitsch**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kirkevich.
- Kirmachy**, Crimea, see Gernfeld; also see Kirmatschi.
- Kirmanchy**, Crimea, see Gernfeld; also see Kirmantschi.
- Kirmantschi**, Crimea, see Kirmanchy.
- Kirmatschi**, Crimea, see Kirmachy.
- Kirnichky**, Mykolayiv, see Schönfeld; also see Kirnitschki.
- Kirnichky**, Odessa, see Jenner; also see Kirnitschki.
- Kirnitschki**, Mykolayiv, see Kirnichky.
- Kirnitschki**, Odessa, see Kirnichky.
- Kirow**, Mykolayiv, see Altonau; also see Kirow.
- Kirowka**, Caucasus, see Alexeyevka; also see Kirowka.
- Kirowka**, Caucasus, Azerbaijan. Founded approximately in 1923. Also see Kirowka.
- Kirowograd**, Kherson, see Elisabethgrad; also see Kirowograd.
- Kirow**, Mykolayiv, see Kirow.
- Kirowka**, Caucasus, see Kirowka.
- Kirowka**, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Kirowka.
- Kirowograd**, Kherson, see Kirowograd.
- Kirpich-Kutan**, Caucasus, Vladikavkas. Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. Population: 50 in 1905. Also see Kirpitsch-Kutan; Kutan, Kirpich-; Kutan, Kirpitsch-.
- Kirpitsch-Kutan**, Caucasus, see Kirpich-Kutan; also see Kutan, Kirpich-; Kutan, Kirpitsch-.
- Kirsanova, Deutsch-**, Don, see Deutsch-Kirsanova; also see Deutsch-Kirsanova; Kirsanova, Deutsch-.
- Kirsanova, Deutsch-**, Don, see Deutsch-Kirsanova; also see Deutsch-Kirsanova; Kirsanova, Deutsch-.
- Kirsch-Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kirsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kirsch-; Khutor, Kirsch-.
- Kirschfeld**, (also Koshkina), Ukraine. Also see Koshkina.
- Kirsch-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd. Evangelical. #F 5. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Kirsch-; Khutor, Kirsch-; Kirsch-Chutor.
- Kirschwald**, (also No. 1, also Vishnevataya), Mariupol', Grunau. Founded between 1823 and 1824 by 26 families, all from the Elbing district, West Prussia. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 1,560 dessi. and 39 houses in 1859, or 1,465 dessi., or 26 farms on 1,560 dessi. and 12 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 421 in 1858; 332 or 421 in 1859; 367 or 388 in 1905; 347 in 1910; 352 in 1911; 360 in 1914; 360 in 1918; 421 in 1919; 368 in 1922. Also see No. 1; Vishnevataya.
- Kirschwald, Neu-**, Don district, see Neu-Kirschwald.
- Kirshov**, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Population: 15 in 1859. Also see Kirschow.
- Kirschow**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kirshov.
- Kiryanovka**, Omsk, Kalachinsk. #F 1. Founded in 1902. Mennonite. Butter artel, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 170 in 1926. Also see Kirjanowka.
- Kirylovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Sudobiche; also see Kirylowka.
- Kirylowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kirylovka.

- Kirylyucha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kirylukha.
- Kirylyukha**, (also Kiriluca), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Northwest of Rozhyshe. #D 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Kiriluca; Kirylucha.
- Kischelowka**, Volhynia, see Kiselovka.
- Kischielin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kishieliin.
- Kishkine-Tomboi**, Omsk, see Kishkine-Tomboy; also see Tomboi, Kishkine-; Tomboy, Kishkine-.
- Kiselevka**, Don, see Kiselyevka; also see Kiseljewka.
- Kiselevo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Eugenfeld; also see Kiselewo.
- Kiselewo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kiselevo.
- Kiseljewka**, Don, see Kiselyevka; also see Kiselevka.
- Kiseljowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kiselyovka.
- Kiselyevka**, Don, see Freifeld; also see Kiselevka; Kiseljewka.
- Kiselyovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kiselevka; also see Kiseljowka.
- Kishelovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kisielovka; also see Kischelowka.
- Kishieliin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kisielin; also see Kischielin.
- Kishkine-Tomboy**, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 244 in 1926. Also see Kishkine-Tomboi; Tomboi, Kishkine-; Tomboy, Kishkine-.
- Kisielin**, (also Kishieliin), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #C 5. Also see Kishieliin.
- Kisielovka**, (also Kishelovka), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #B 5. Also see Kishelovka; Kisielowka.
- Kisielovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Kisselovka; also see Kisielovka.
- Kisielowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Kisielovka.
- Kisielowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Kisielovka.
- Kisil**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1909. Evangelical; parish: Andre(y)evka. Acreage: 1,239 ha. Population: 223 in 1939.
- Kisil-Mechet**, Crimea, Simferopol', Suya. Population: 24 in 1926. Also see Kisil-Metschet; Mechet, Kisil-; Metschet, Kisil-.
- Kisil-Metschet**, Crimea, see Kisil-Mechet; also see Mechet, Kisil-; Metschet, Kisil-.
- Kislichevatoe**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kislichevatoye; also see Kislitschewatoje.
- Kislichevatoye**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Blumenfeld; also see Kislitschewatoje.
- Kislitschewatoje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kislichevatoye; also see Kislichevatoe.
- Kisli-Tschunate**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kisly-Chunate; also see Chunate, Kisly-; Tschunate, Kisli.
- Kisly-Chunate**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Blumenfeld; also see Chunate, Kisly-; Kisli-Tschunate; Tschunate, Kisli-.
- Kisoryche**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Kisoryche; also see Kisorytsche.
- Kisorytsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kisoryche.
- Kiselevka**, (also Kiselyovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 83 in 1904. Also see Kiselyovka; Kiselewka.
- Kiselewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kiselevka.
- Kiselovka**, (also Kisielovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 243 in 1904. Twenty to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Kisielovka.
- Kitai**, Crimea, Kerch, see Kitay.
- Kitai**, Crimea, Leninsk, see Kitay.
- Kitai**, Crimea, Simferopol', see Kitay.
- Kitai**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Kitay.
- Kitai-Kara**, Crimea, see Kitay-Kara; also see Kara, Kitai-; Kara, Kitay-.
- Kitai, Terkle-**, Crimea, see Terkle-Kitai; also see Kitay, Terkle-; Terkle-Kitay.
- Kitay**, Crimea, see Kara-Kitay; also see Kitai.
- Kitay**, Crimea, Kerch, Kerch. #H 3. Founded in 1885. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 30 in 1905; 50 in 1918; 141 in 1926. Also see Kitai.
- Kitay**, (also Liebknichtovka), Crimea, Leninsk. Approximately 35 km southwest of Dzhanokoy. #D 2. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Population: 65 in 1918. Also see Kitai; Liebknichtovka.
- Kitay**, Crimea, Simferopol'. Approximately 30 km north of Simferopol'. #D 4. Mennonite. Also see Kitai.
- Kitay**, (also Chebertesh), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 25 km northwest of Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Founded in 1898. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Acreage: 500 dessi. Population: 39 in 1905; 20 in 1918; 42 in 1926. Also see Chebertesh; Kitai.
- Kitay, Kara-**, Crimea, see Kara-Kitay; also see Kara-Kitai; Kitai, Kara-.
- Kitay, Terkle-**, Crimea, see Terkle-Kitay; also see Kitai, Terkle-; Terkle-Kitai.
- Kitschewo**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kichevo.
- Kitschkas**, Orenburg, see Kichkas.
- Kitschkas**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kichkas.
- Kivertsi**, (also Kivertz, also Kveritz), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Population: 38 families with 35 students in 1938. Also see Kivertz; Kveritz; Kiwerce.
- Kivertz**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kivertsi.
- Kiwerce**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kivertsi.
- Kianly**, Crimea, see Neu-Hoffnung.
- Kjama-Tau**, Bashkortostan, see Kyama-Tau; also see Tau, Kjama-; Tau, Kyama-.
- Klara Zetkin**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Rosental; also see Zetkin, Klara.
- Klara Zetkin**, Donets'k, see Jahndorf; also see Zetkin, Klara.
- Klass**, (Klaus), Omsk, Moskalenky. Population: 114 in 1926. Also see Klaus.
- Klassen**, Mykolayiv, Shur(y)evka. #G 8. No other information available.

- Klassenberg**, Omsk, Borodinsk. Possibly founded approximately in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 54 in 1926.
- Klassen-Chutor?**, Don, see Klassen-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Klassen-; Khutor?, Klassen-.
- Klassen-Khutor?**, Don, see Classen-Khutor; also see Chutor?, Klassen-; Khutor?, Klassen-; Klassen-Chutor?.
- Klassinovka-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Population: 24 in 1859. Also see Chutor, Klassinowka-; Khutor, Klassinovka-; Klassinowka-Chutor.
- Klassinowka-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Klassinovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klassinowka-; Khutor, Klassinovka-.
- Klaß-Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Klaß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klaß; Chutor, Klass-; Khutor, Klaß-; Khutor, Klass-; Klass-Chutor; Klass-Khutor.
- Klaß-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k. Founded in 1878. Yamburg daughter colony. Also see Chutor, Klaß; Chutor, Klass-; Khutor, Klaß-; Khutor, Klass-; Klaß-Chutor; Klass-Khutor.
- Klass-Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Klass-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klaß; Chutor, Klass-; Khutor, Klaß-; Khutor, Klass-; Klaß-Chutor; Klaß-Khutor.
- Klass-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Klaß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klaß; Chutor, Klass-; Khutor, Klaß-; Khutor, Klass-; Klaß-Chutor; Klass-Chutor.
- Klatt-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Klatt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klatt-; Khutor, Klatt-.
- Klatten-Chutor**, Don, Taganrog, see Klatten-Chutor; also see Chutor, Klatten-; Khutor, Klatten-.
- Klatten-Khutor**, Don, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Chutor, Klatten-; Khutor, Klatten-; Klatten-Chutor.
- Klatten-Khutor**, Don, Taganrog, Grishino. Founded on leased land approximately in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. One of the first German hamlets in the district.
- Klatt-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Eugenfeld). Bordered on the Kornwies Khutor. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Klatt-; Klatt-Chutor; Khutor, Klatt-.
- Klaus**, Omsk, see Klass.
- Klechany**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy; also see Kletschany.
- Klecka, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Klecka; also see Gross-Klecka; Klecka, Gross-.
- Klecka, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Klecka; also see Groß-Klecka; Klecka, Groß-.
- Klecka, Klein-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Klecka.
- Kleefeld**, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Shumanovka. Approximately 50 km south of Blagoveshchensk. On the Chinese border. Possibly founded in 1927/1928. Mennonite.
- Kleefeld**, Mykolayiv, Petroverovka. Population: 57 in 1919.
- Kleefeld**, Odessa, Shira(y)evo (Hoffnungstal.) On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Evangelical.
- Kleefeld**, (also Krasnoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #K 3. Founded in 1908. Mennonite; parish: Kleefeld (1909-1932) and Shumanovka-Kleefeld. Kolkhoz named 22nd Parteitag. 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, Molochna (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, Berezan district. No other information available.
- Klein**, Orenburg, Orenburg. Possibly founded in 1890 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical.
- Klein-Bergdorf**, (also Grigoriopoler Pachtsteppe, also Grigoriopol Steppe, also Malaya-Kolosovka, also Neu-Bergdorf), Odessa, Glückstal. Founded in 1867. Evangelical; parish: 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-Blumenfeld**, Zaporizhzhya, Pology. Population: 102 in 1926. Also see Blumenfeld, Klein-.
- Klein Chemielnik**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein Khemielnik; also see Chemielnik, Klein; Khemielnik, Klein.
- Klein-Chutor**, 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-; Jekaterinowka, Klein-; Klein-Jekaterinowka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-.
- Klein-Ekaterinovka**, Don, Taganrog, see Klein-Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka, Klein-; Jekaterinowka, Klein-; Klein-Jekaterinowka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-.

- Kleine Kolonie**, Petersburg. South of Petersburg. #D 2. Founded in 1875 by families from Srednyaya Rogatka. Evangelical. Population: 170 in 1926. Also see Kolonie, Kleine.
- 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 near Srednaya-Ragata; Srednaja-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie bei; Srednaya-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie bei; Srednaya-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie near.
- Kleine Kolonie near Srednaya-Ragata**, Petersburg, see Kleine Kolonie bei Srednaya-Ragata; also see Kleine Kolonie bei Srednaja-Ragata; Srednaja-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie bei; Srednaya-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie bei; Srednaya-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie near.
- Kleiner Damm**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt; also see Damm, Kleiner.
- Kleinfeld**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog.) Evangelical. #F 3. Ceased to exist after 1918.
- Kleinfeld**, (also Mikhailovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd. #A 6. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Population: 70 in 1905; 78 in 1919. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Mikhailovka.
- Kleinfeld**, Mykolayiv, Bulugovsk. Founded in 1874. Evangelical. Acreage: 863 dessi.. Population: 85 in 1914.
- Klein-Fontan**, (also Maly-Fontan), Odessa, Kotovsk, Birsula. Three kilometers south of Groß-Fontal. Also see Fontan, Klein-; Maly-Fontan.
- Klein-Freudental**, 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 Matkskoly], 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 Volchy), 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; Volchy; Volychy.
- Klein-Gluscha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Glusha; also see Gluscha, Klein-; Glusha, Klein-.
- Klein-Glusha**, (also Klein-Kluska), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk. #B 6. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. Also see Gluscha, Klein-; Glusha, Klein-; Klein-Gluscha; Klein-Kluska.
- Klein-Hoffnungstal**, Odessa see Neu-Hoffnungstal; also see Hoffnungstal, Klein-.
- Klein-Horodnica**, Volhynia-Poland, possibly Dubno, Yaroslaviche; also see Horodnica, Klein-.
- Klein-Jamburg**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Klein-Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Klein-; Yamburg, Klein-.
- Klein-Jekaterinowka**, Don, Rostov, see Klein-Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka, Klein-; Jekaterinowka, Klein-; Klein-Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-.
- Klein-Jekaterinowka**, Don, Taganrog, see Klein-Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka, Klein-; Jekaterinowka, Klein-; Klein-Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-.
- Klein-Karlsruhe**, (also Neu-Karlsruhe), Odessa, Berezan district. South of Karlsruhe. Founded between 1925 and 1928. Catholic. Also see Karlsruhe, Klein-; Neu-Karlsruhe.
- Klein-Katharimental**, (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 Katharimental, Klein-; Klein-Yekaterinovka; Stepanovka.
- Klein-Khemielnik**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. #D 5. Also see Chemielnik, Klein; Khemielnik, Klein; Klein Chemielnik.
- Klein-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol'. #D 6. Founded in 1874. Evangelical. Population: 85 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Klein-; Khutor, Klein-; Klein-Chutor.
- 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-Klecka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Mezhirichi; also see Klecka, Klein-.
- Klein-Kluska**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Glusha; also see Kluska, Klein-.
- Klein-Konstantinovka**, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1859 or 1863 primarily by German Lutheran blue collar workers from Poland who had fled here from "revolutionary propaganda," and by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Samara. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 197 in 1912; 276 in 1926. Also see Klein-Konstantinowka; Konstantinovka, Klein-; Konstantinowka, Klein-.
- Klein-Konstantinowka**, Samara, see Klein-Konstantinovka; also see Konstantinovka, Klein-; Konstantinowka, Klein-.
- Klein-Kupla**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezno; also see Kupla, Klein-.

- Klein-Liebental**, (possibly also Lubimovka), Don, Donets'k. #C 8. Evangelical. Population: 52 in 1918; 115 in 1941. Also see Liebental, Klein-; Lubimovka?.
- Klein-Liebental**, (possibly also Lubimovka), Luhans'k, Rovenky. South of Rovenky. #D 4. Evangelical. Population: 52 in 1919. Also see Liebental, Klein-; Lubimovka?.
- Klein-Liebental**, Mykolayiv, Gornosta(y)evka. Approximately 40 km northeast of Berislav. #K 6. Catholic. Also see Liebental, Klein-.
- Klein-Liebental**, (also Ksenyevka, also Malaya Akarsha, today also Malo-Dolinskoye, also Ksenievka), Odessa, Großliebental, Mariinsko(y)e. Founded in 1804 by families from Alsace and some from Baden and the Palatinate. Catholic. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative 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-; Ksenievka; Ksenyevka; Malaya Akarsha; Malo-Dolinskoye.
- Klein-Markosowka**, Caucasus, see Klein-Markozovka; also see Markozovka, Klein-; Markosowka, Klein-.
- Klein-Markozovka**, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. Founded in 1870 on leased land by families from the Volga. Evangelical. Approximately 40 farms. Population: 200 in 1926. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Klein-Markosowka; Markosowka, 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-Martinowka; Martinovka, Klein-; Martinowka, Klein-.
- Klein-Martinowka**, Don, see Klein-Martinovka; also see Martinovka, Klein-; Martinowka, 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-Neudorf**, (also Malaya Karamanova, also Novo-Selovka), Odessa, Glückstal. Founded in 1855. Evangelical; parish: Kassel. Acreage: 1,867 dessi. and 32 houses in 1859. Population: 270 in 1905; 294 in 1919. Possibly a Glückstal daughter colony. Also see Malaya Karamanova; Neudorf, Klein-; Novo-Selovka.
- Klein-Neudorf**, Odessa, Novo-Petrovsk. Founded in 1855. Evangelical. Acreage: 2,267 dessi. Population: 312 in 1914. 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-Orlowka; Orlovka, Klein-; Orlowka, Klein-.
- Klein-Orlowka**, Don, see Klein-Orlovka; also see Orlovka, Klein-; Orlowka, 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-Podhae**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Podhaje; also see Klein-Podhaje; Podhae, Klein-; Podhaje, Klein-; Podhaje, Klein-.
- Klein-Podhaje**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Podhaje; also see Klein-Podhae; Podhae, Klein-; Podhaje, Klein-; Podhaje, Klein-.
- Klein-Podhaje**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy; also see Klein-Podhae; Klein-Podhaje; Podhae, Klein-; Podhaje, Klein-; Podhaje, Klein-.
- Klein-Rastatt**, (also Lenintal), Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1927. Catholic; parish: Mostov(y)e. Population: 500 in 1941. Also see Lenintal; Rastatt, Klein-.
- Klein-Romanovka**, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal). Founded in 1859 or 1863 primarily by German Lutheran blue collar workers from Poland who had fled here from "revolutionary propaganda," and by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Samara. With Groß-Romanovka and Mykolayiv: school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 116 in 1912; 186 in 1926. Also see Klein-Romanowka; Romanovka, Klein-; Romanowka, Klein-.
- Klein-Romanowka**, Samara, see Klein-Romanovka; also see Romanovka, Klein-; Romanowka, Klein-.
- Klein-Sady**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno; also see Sady, Klein-.
- Klein-Schdshary**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Zhdshary; also see Schdshary, Klein-; Zhdshary, Klein-.
- Klein-Sedlyshche**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. #J 5. Also see Klein-Siedlischtsche; Sedlyshche, Klein-; Siedlischtsche, Klein-.
- Klein-Seidemenucha**, Mykolayiv, see Klein-Seidemenukha; also see Seidemenucha, Klein-; Seidememukha, Klein-.
- Klein-Seidemenukha**, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded in 1840. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite. Jewish farming colony. Here also were probably some Mennonite and Lutheran model farmers. Acreage: 1,588 dessi. and 35 houses in 1859. Population: 418 in 1858. Also see Klein-Seidemenucha; Seidemenucha, Klein-; Seidememukha, Klein-.

- Klein-Siedlischtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Sedlyshche; also see Sedlyshche, Klein-; Siedlischtsche, Klein-.
- Klein-Valentinow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. East of Torchyn. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Klein-Valentinow; Valentinov, Klein-; Valentinow, Klein-.
- Klein-Valentinow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Valentinow; also see Valentinov, Klein-; Valentinow, Klein-.
- Klein-Volnianka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. #E 5. Also see Klein-Wolnianka; Volnianka, Klein-; Wolnianka, Klein-.
- Klein-Walter**, Volga Republic, (Bergseite.) West of Frank and outside the Volga Republic. Evangelical. Also see Walter, Klein-.
- Klein-Werder**, (also Maly-Werder, also Yekaterinopol), Chernihiv, Konotop, D(i)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; parish: Weizendorf. Acreage: 750 dessi. Population: 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-Volnianka; also see Volnianka, Klein-; Wolnianka, Klein-.
- Klein-Yamburg**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Neu-Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Klein-; Klein-Jamburg; Yamburg, Klein-.
- Klein-Yekaterinovka**, Don, Rostov, see Klein-Katharimental; also see Ekaterinovka, Klein-; Jekaterinowka, Klein-; Klein-Ekaterinovka; Klein-Jekaterinowka; 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-; Jekaterinowka, Klein-; Klein-Ekaterinovka; Klein-Jekaterinowka; Stepanovka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-.
- Klein-Zahorce**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno; also see Zahorce, Klein-.
- Klein-Zhdshary**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Zdzary; also see Klein-Schdshary; Schdshary, Klein-; Zhdshary, Klein-.
- Klein-Zdzary**, (also Klein-Zhdshary), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Klein-Zhdshary; Zdzary, Klein-.
- Klein-Zeschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Zeshin; also see Zeschin, Klein-; Zeshin, Klein-.
- Klein-Zeshin**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 43 in 1904. Also see Klein-Zeschin; Zeschin, Klein-; Zeshin, Klein-.
- Klein-Zytin**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Oleksandriya (also Alexandria); also see Zytin, Klein-.
- Klementinow**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Northwest of Kisielin. #C 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 79 in 1904. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Klementinow.
- Klementinow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klementinow.
- Klementovka**, (also Klimentovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec. East of Rozhyshe. #F 6. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. 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 Klementowka; Klimentovka.
- Klementowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klementovka.
- Klemesch-Chutor**, Don, see Klemesh-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klemesch-; Khutor, Klemesh-.
- Klemesh-Khutor**, Don, see Katharinenhof; also see Chutor, Klemesch-; Klemesch-Chutor; Khutor, Klemesh-.
- Klemusch-Chutor**, Don, see Klemush-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klemusch-; Khutor, Klemush-.
- Klemush-Khutor**, Don, see Katharinenhof; also see Chutor, Klemusch-; Klemusch-Chutor; Khutor, Klemush-.
- Klepachev**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi; also see Klepatschew.
- Klepatschew**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klepachev.
- Klesiv**, [verified] Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Klesiv; also see Klesow.
- Klesow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klesiv.
- Kletschany**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klechany.
- Klevan**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. #G 4. Also see Klewan.
- Klewan**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klevan.
- Klimentovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klementovka; also see Klimentowka.
- Klimentowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klimentovka.
- Klin**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin. No other information available.
- Klin**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka. No other information available.
- Klin**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Klinck, (also Klinok), Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,740 dessi. Population: 246 people or 44 families in 1922; 201 in 1926. Also see Klinok.

Klinken-Chutor, Don, see Klinken-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klinken-; Khutor, Klinken-.

Klinken-Khutor, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', Taganrog. #D 8. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 261 in 1904. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Klinken-; Khutor, Klinken-; Klinken-Chutor.

Klinok, Samara, see Klinck.

Klinovoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Klinovoye; also see Klinowoje.

Klinovoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Sparrau; also see Klinovoye; Klinowoje.

Klinowoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Klinovoye; also see Klinovoe.

Klippenfeld, (also Kamenny Kut, also Küppenfeld), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1862. Mennonite; parish: Waldheim. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 851 dessi. or 1,855 dessi. Population: 175 in 1864; 279 in 1911; 273 in 1914; 310 in 1917; 273 in 1918; 281 in 1919; 270 in 1926. Also see Kamenny Kut; Küppenfeld.

Kljutschewaja, Mykolayiv, see Klyuchevaya.

Kljutschewoje, Mykolayiv, see Klyuchevoye; also see Klyuchevoe.

Kljutschchi, Volga Republic, see Klyuchy.

Kljutschinskij, Petersburg, see Klyuchinsky.

Kljutsch, Koshuchowski, Yeniseysk, see Koshuchowski Kljutsch; also see Klyuch, Koshukhovsky; Koshukhovsky Klyuch.

Kljutschnik, Dnipropetrovsk, see Klyuchnik.

Kljutsch, Rokito-, Kazakhstan, see Rokito-Kljutsch; also see Klyuch, Rokito-; Rokito-Klyuch.

Kljutsch, Serebrjanny, Yeniseysk, see Serebrjanny Kljutsch; also see Klyuch, Serebrjanny; Serebrjanny Klyuch.

Kljutsch, Studjony, Samara, see Studjony Kljutsch; also see Klyuch, Studeny; Klyuch, Studyony; Studeny Klyuch; Studyony Klyuch.

Klöpfer-Chutor, Don, see Klöpfer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klöpfer-; Khutor, Klöpfer-.

Klöpfer-Khutor, Don, see Steinbach; also see Chutor, Klöpfer-; Khutor, Klöpfer-; Klöpfer-Chutor.

Klosterdorf, (also Kostirka, also Mikhailovka), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Schwedenkolonien.) #K 6. Founded as early as 1804, but more likely between 1805 and 1806. Thirty founding families from: Baden (8), Bohemia (8), Kurpfalz (7), and Mainz (7). Catholic. Everyday language: High German, Ostmark-Bavarian. Language in schools: Ukrainian and German. Klosterdorf was named for its location seven verst from the Orthodox Grigor(y)evsky-Bitsyukov monastery (=Koster). In 1941/1942,

extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 3,003 dessi. and 35 houses in 1859, or 3,156 dessi., or 35 farms on 2,100 dessi. and 10 families without land (as of 1857). Population: 375 in 1859; 42 farm holders in 1904; 817 in 1905; 846 in 1911; 714 or 832 in 1914; 714 in 1918; 877 in 1919; 3,156 in 1943; 670 approximately in 1940; of those 557 possibly all with heads of household in 1942; 3,156 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Kostirka; Mikhailovka.

Klosterdorf, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Klosterdorf.

Klöstitz, (also Chaga, also Veselaya Dolina), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1815 or possibly in 1821 by 134 families from: Bessarabia and Prussia (49), mainly Wuerttemberg (45) who had temporarily settled in Poland between 1800 and 1804 and moved on to Bessarabia in 1814, and directly from Wuerttemberg (19). Many Prussian families joined the Wuerttemberg immigrants as did 14 families from Baden and 7 families from Rhine-Bavaria. Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. Acreage: 8,132 dessi. and 155 houses in 1859, or 10,790 ha. Population: 1,294 in 1858; 2,172 in 1904; 2,692 in 1905; 3,312 in 1939. Also see Chaga; Veselaya Dolina.

Klubnikovo, Orenburg, see Klunyykovo; also see Klubnikowo.

Klubnikowo, Orenburg, see Klubnikovo.

Klucarky, 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.

Kluchnik-Khutor, Mariupol'. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Population: 81 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Klutschnik-; Khutor, Kluchnik-; Klutschnik-Chutor.

Kluch, Rakitov-, Kazakhstan, see Rakitov-Kluch; also see Klutsch, Rakitow; Rakitow-Klutsch.

Kluchy, Volga Republic, Balzer, see Moor; also see Klutschchi.

Kluchy, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Moor; also see Klutschchi.

Klund, Caucasus, see Klundt-Khutor.

Klundovo-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Klundowo-; Khutor, Klundovo-; Klundowo-Chutor.

Klundowo-Chutor, Odessa, see Klundovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klundowo-; Khutor, Klundovo-.

Klundt-Chutor, Caucasus, see Klundt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klundt-; Khutor, Klundt-.

Klundt-Khutor, (also Klund), Caucasus, Stepnoye. #J 4. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Klundt-; Khutor, Klundt-; Klund; Klundt-Chutor.

Klunjikowo, Orenburg, see Klunyykovo.

Klunyykovo, (also Klubnikovo), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded possibly as early as 1894, but more likely in 1895. Founders from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, all-Russian Mennonite cooperative, school with grades one to four (in 1926). Population: 268 in 1926. Also see Klubnikovo; Klunjikowo.

Kluska, Groß-, Volhynia, see Groß-Kluska; also see Gross-Kluska; Kluska, Gross-.

Kluska, Gross-, Volhynia, see Gross-Kluska; also see Groß-Kluska; Kluska, Groß-.

Kluska, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Kluska.

Klutscharki, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Klucharky.

Klutschi, Volga Republic, Balzer, see Kluchy.

Klutschi, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Kluchy.

Klutschnik-Chutor, Mariupol', see Kluchnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klutschnik-; Khutor, Kluchnik-.

Klutsch, Rakitow-, Kazakhstan, see Rakitow-Klutsch; also see Kluch, Rakitov-; Rakitov-Kluch.

Klyuchevaya, Mykolayiv, see Klyuchevoye; also see Kljutschewaja.

Klyuchevoe, Mykolayiv, see Klyuchevoye; also see Kljutschewoje.

Klyuchevoye, (also Klyuchevaya), Mykolayiv, Berislav. A few kilometers south of Berislav. #J 6. Evangelical-Reformed. Population: 58 in 1918; 58 in 1919. Daughter colony of Schabo-Kolonie. Also see Kljutschewoje; Klyuchevaya; Klyuchevoe.

Klyuchinsky, Petersburg, see Kronstadt; also see Kljutschinskij.

Klyuch, Koshukhovsky, Yeniseysk, see Koshukhovsky Klyuch; also see Kljutsch, Koshuchowski; Koshuchowski Kljutsch.

Klyuchnik, Dnipropetrovs'k, Grunau. Evangelical. Population: 81 in 1905. Also see Kljutschnik.

Klyuch, Rokito-, Kazakhstan, see Rokito-Klyuch; also see Kljutsch, Rokito-; Rokito-Kljutsch.

Klyuch, Serebryanny, Yeniseysk, see Serebryanny Klyuch; also see Kljutsch, Serebrjanny; Serebrjanny Kljutsch.

Klyuch, Studeny, Samara, see Studeny Klyuch; also see Kljutsch, Studjony; Klyuch, Studyony; Studjony Kljutsch; Studyony Klyuch.

Klyuch, Studyony, Samara, see Studyony Klyuch; also see Kljutsch, Studjony; Klyuch, Studeny; Studeny Klyuch; Studjony Kljutsch.

Klyuchy, Volga Republic, see Moor; also see Kljutsch.

Knauers-Chutor, Don, see Knauers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knauers-; Khutor, Knauers-.

Knauers-Khutor, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #D 8. Founded in 1897. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. Acreage: 240 dessi. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Knauers-; Khutor, Knauers-; Knauers-Chutor.

Kneib-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kneib-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kneib-; Khutor, Kneib-.

Kneib-Khutor, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd. #F 4-F 5. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Kneib-; Khutor, Kneib-; Kneib-Chutor.

Kniahinin, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. #E 3. No other information available.

Kniahininek, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. #E 4. No other information available.

Kniahininek Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. #E 5. Also see Kolonie, Kniahininek.

Knientarovka, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk. Between Krasnodar and Grozny. Also see Knientarowka.

Knientarowka, Caucasus, see Knientarovka.

Knies-Chutor, Odessa, see Knies-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knies-; Khutor, Knies-.

Knies-Khutor, Odessa, Neu-Freudental. Nobleman's estate bordering Helenental. Also see Chutor, Knies-; Knies-Chutor; Khutor, Knies-.

Knippels-Chutor, Caucasus, see Knippels-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knippels-; Khutor, Knippels-.

Knippels-Khutor, Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya. #H 4. Founded in 1924. Possibly Separatist. Allegedly, it can be traced back to the preacher on the apocalypse, Cloeter. Also see Chutor, Knippels-; Khutor, Knippels-; Knippels-Chutor.

Knittel-Khutor, (also Machulin-Khutor), Don, Donets'k. #D 8. Founded in 1890. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. Acreage: 800 dessi. Population: 45 in 1918. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Knittel-; Khutor, Knittel-; Knittel-Chutor; Machulin-Khutor.

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 Knyase Trubetskoye; also see Knyase Trubetskoe; Trubetskoe, Knyase; Trubetskoye, Knyase; Trubezkoje, Knjase.

Knjasewka, Mykolayiv, see Knyazevka.

Knjashe, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Knyashe.

Knjasheskaja, Slobodka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Slobodka Knjasheskaja; also see Knyasheskaya, Slobodka; Slobodka Knyasheskaya.

Knoll, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Lysanderhöh. No other information available.

Knorrov-Khutor, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Also see Chutor, Knorrov-; Khutor, Knorrov-; Knorrov-Chutor.

Knorrov-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Knorrov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knorrov-; Khutor, Knorrov-.

Knyase-Trubetskoe, Omsk, see Knyase-Trubetskoye; also see Knjase-Trubezkoje; Trubetskoe, Knyase; Trubetskoye, Knyase; Trubezkoje, Knjase.

Knyase-Trubetskoye, Omsk. Knyase near Omsk. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Also see Knjase Trubezkoje-; Trubetskoye, Knyase-; Trubezkoje, Knjase-.

Knyashe, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. #D 4. Evangelical. Also see Knjashe.

- Knyasheskaya, Slobodka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Slobodka Knyasheskaya; also see Knjasheskaja, Slobodka; Slobodka Knjasheskaja.
- Knyazevka**, Mykolayiv, see Fürstenfeld; also see Knjasevka.
- Kobalovice**, Carpathian Mountains, see Kobalovicya; also see Kobalowice.
- Kobalovicya**, (also Kobalovice), Carpatho-Ukraine, Irshava. Unitarian and Catholic. Acreage: 16 farms on 125 ha. Population: 30 Germans of 84 residents in 1920; 34 Germans of 101 residents in 1930. Also see Kobalovice; Kobalowicja.
- Kobalowice**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Kobalovice.
- Kobalowicja**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Kobalovicya.
- Kobeck, Ak-**, Crimea, see Ak-Kobeck
- Koblevo**, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Koblewo.
- Koblewo**, Odessa, see Koblevo.
- Kochalak**, Crimea, see Zindler; also see Kotschalak.
- Kochalk**, Crimea, see Zindler; also see Kotschalk.
- Kocher-Antonovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Kocher; also see Antonowka-Kotscher; Kotscher, Antonowka-.
- Kochetnoe**, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Kochetnoye; also see Kotschetnoje.
- Kochetnoe**, Volga Republic, Seelmann, see Kochetnoye; also see Kotschetnoje.
- Kochetnoye**, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Schilling; also see Kochetnoe; Kotschetnoje.
- Kochetnoye**, Volga Republic, Seelmann, see Hölzel; also see Kochetnoe; Kotschetnoje.
- 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(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by Molochna families. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Koch-; Khutor, Koch-; Koch-Chutor.
- Koch-Khutor**, Don, Donets'k, 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; Kotschkowato II.
- Kochky**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 167 in 1926. Also see Kotschki.
- Kochube'evka**, Mykolayiv, Gornosta(y)evka, see Kochubeyevka; also see Kotschubejewka.
- Kochube'evka**, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Kochubeyevka; also see Kotschubejewka.
- Kochubeyevka**, Mykolayiv, Gornosta(y)evka, see Neukron; also see Kochube'evka; Kotschubejewka.
- Kochubeyevka**, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Tiege; also see Kochube'evka; Kotschubejewka.
- Kocior**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.
- Kockstein**, (also Kocktein, also Koktein), 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; Koktein.
- 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.
- Kodiasy**, Bessarabia. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Population: 70 in 1904.
- Kodischi**, Caucasus, see Kodishy.
- Kodishy**, Caucasus, see Steinfeld; also see Kodischi.
- Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-**, Crimea, see Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch; also see Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Deutsch, Ak-Kodzha-; Kodzha-Deutsch, Ak-.
- Kodshambak**, Crimea, see Kodzhambak.
- Kodzhambak**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 60 km north of Yevpatoriya. #C 2. Founded in 1887. Evangelical; parish; Dzhelal. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,932 dessi. Population: 187 in 1905; approximately 138 in 1911; 138 in 1914; 138 in 1918; 192 in 1919; 266 in 1926. Also see Kodshambak.
- Kodshambak, Beshuj-**, Crimea, see Beshuj-Kodshambak; also see Beshuy-Kodzhambak; Kodzhambak, Beshuy-.
- Kodshambaks, Beshui-**, Crimea, see Beshui-Kodshambaks; also see Beshui-Kodshambax; Beshuy-Kodzhambaks; Beshuy-Kodzhambax; Kodshambax, Beshui-; Kodzhambaks, Beshuy-; Kodzhambax, Beshuy.
- Kodshambax, Beshui-**, Crimea, see Beshui-Kodshambax; also see Beshui-Kodshambaks; Beshuy-Kodzhambaks; Beshuy-Kodzhambax; Kodshambaks, Beshui-; Kodzhambaks, Beshuy-; Kodzhambax, Beshuy-.
- Kodshelak**, Crimea, see Kodzhelak.
- Kodzhelak**, Crimea, see Zindler; also see Kodshelak.
- Kodul, Kos-**, Kazakhstan, see Kos-Kodul.
- Kodzha-Deutsch, Ak-**, Crimea, see Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch; also see Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Deutsch, Ak-Kodzha-; Kodzha-Deutsch, Ak-.
- Kodzhambak, Beshuy-**, Crimea, see Beshuy-Kodzhambak; also see Beshuj-Kodzhambak; Kodzhambak, Beshuj-.
- Kodzhambaks, Beshuy-**, Crimea, see Beshuy-Kodzhambaks; also see Beshui-Kodshambaks; Beshui-Kodshambax; Beshuy-Kodzhambax; Kodshambaks, Beshui-; Kodshambax, Beshui-; Kodzhambax, Beshuy-.

Kodzhabax, Beshuy-, Crimea, see Beshuy-Kodzhabax; also see Beshui-Kodshambaks; Beshui-Kodshambax; Beshuy-Kodzhabaks; Kodshambaks, Beshui-; Kodshambax, Beshui-; Kodzhambaks, Beshuy-.

Kogaly, Kazakhstan, see Fyodotovka.

Kogelnik, Bessarabia, see Beresina.

Kogendshelga-Chutor, Crimea, see Kogendzhelga-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kogendshelga-; Khutor, Kogendshelga-.

Kogendzhelga-Khutor, Crimea, Simferopol'. Approximately 50 km north of Simferopol'. #D 3. Founded in 1898. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,000 dessi.. Population: 10 in 1918. Former Tartar village. Also see Chutor, Kogendshelga-; Khutor, Kogendzhelga-; Kogendshelga-Chutor.

Kogenly, Crimea, see Kaisertal.

Kogenly, Baj-, Crimea, see Baj-Kogenly; also see Bay-Kogenly; Kogenly, Bay-.

Kogenly, Bay-, Crimea, see Bay-Kogenly; also see Baj-Kogenly; Kogenly, Baj-.

Kohenly, Crimea, see Kaisertal.

Kohilno, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. #A 5. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Tar works. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 11 in 1904. More than 80 percent Germans.

Kohlenteich, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Cooperative with Hummel.

Köhler, (also Karaulnyy-Buyerak), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 6. Founded on 10 August 1767 by residents from Alsace, Bavaria, Lorraine, and other places. Catholic. Deanery: Kamenka. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Well-known pilgrimage site on the Festival of the Invention of the Holy Cross. Population: 282 in 1767; 282 in 1772; 511 in 1788; 2,324 in 1859; 2,396 in 1857; 3,127 in 1897; 5,017 possibly in 1905; 5,063 or 5,970 in 1912; 3,097 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Karaulnyy-Buyerak

Köhler-Chutor, Odessa, see Köhler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Köhler-; Khutor, Köhler-.

Köhler-Khutor, Odessa, Kuchurgan. 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, Odessa, see Köhler-Strauß-Fix; also see Fix, Köhler-Strauß-; Fix, Köhler-Strauss-; Strauß-Fix, Köhler-; Strauss-Fix, Köhler-.

Kojanly, Crimea, see Koyanly.

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, Koktschora-; Koktschora-Kijat; Kyat, Kokchora-.

Kokej-Chutor?, Crimea, see Kokey-Khutor; also see Chutor?, Kokej-; Khutor?, Kokey-.

Kokej-Gut, Crimea, see Kokey-Gut; also see Gut, Kokej-; Gut, Kokey-.

Kokey-Gut, (possibly also Kokey-Khutor), Crimea. Population: 87 in 1919. Also see Gut, Kokej-; Gut, Kokey-; Kokej-Gut; Kokey-Khutor?.

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.

Koktejn, Crimea, see Baas-Khutor.

Koktejn, Crimea, Dzhankoy, see Johannesfeld.

Koktejn, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, see Berlin.

Koktejn, Crimea, Totanay, see Kockstein.

Koktschora-Kijat, Crimea, see Kokchora-Kyat; also see Kijat, Koktschora-; Kyat, Kokchora-.

Kokuschino, Mykolayiv, see Kokushino.

Kokushino, Mykolayiv, see Athelental; also see Kokuschino.

Kolachovka, (also Colaceni), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1908. Evangelical; parish: Leipzig. Acreage: 3,310 ha. Population: 665 in 1939. Also see Colaceni; Kolatschowka.

Kolatschowka, Bessarabia, see Kolachovka.

Kolb, (also Peskovatka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank. #A 4. Founded on 13 May 1767. Eighty-eight founders: from Hesse-Darmstadt (20), Hesseburg (12), Falkenstein (8), and other places. Evangelical; parish: Frank. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, lending library (as of 1926.) Population: 143 in 1772; 1,885 in 1857; 2,721 in 1897; 2,722 approximately in 1905; 3,570 possibly in 1905; 3,800 in 1912; 2,823 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Peskovatka.

Kol, Bokujmy, Volhynia-Poland, see Bokujmy Kol.; also see Bokuymy Kol.; Kol., Bokuymy.

Kol, Bokuymy, Volhynia-Poland, see Bokuymy Kol.; also see Bokujmy Kol.; Kol., Bokujmy.

Kol, Bozew, Volhynia-Poland, see Bozew Kol.; also see Bozew Kol.; Kol., Bozew.

Kol, Bozew, Volhynia-Poland, see Bozew Kol.; also see Bozew Kol.; Kol., Bozew.

Kolchanovka, Slavgorod, see Nikolaifeld; also see Koltshanowka.

Kolesnikova, Luhans'k, see Grünfeld; also see Kolesnikowa.

Kolesnikowa, Luhans'k, see Kolesnikova.

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,

Kolki, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolki.

Kolki, 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 Kolodejewka.

Kolodejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kolodeyevka; also see Kolode'evka.

Kolodenka, (also Kollodinka), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. Also see Kollodinka.

Kolodesh, (also Natalin-Kolodesh), Volhynia-Poland. South of Luts'k. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Population: 525 in 1904. Also see Natalin-Kolodesh.

Kolodesh, Natalin-, Volhynia-Poland, see Natalin-Kolodesh.

Kolodeskie, Dabrovyy, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrovyy Kolodeskie; also see Dabrovyy Kolodeskie; Kolodeskie, Dabrovyy.

Kolodeskie, Dabrovyy, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrovyy Kolodeskie; also see Dabrovyy Kolodeskie; Kolodeskie, Dabrovyy.

Kolodeznoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Kolodeznoye; also see Kolodeznoje.

Kolodeznoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Tiefenbrunn; also see Kolodeznoe; Kolodeznoje.

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 Kologriwovka, Station-; Station-Kologriwovka.

Kologriwovka, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Kologriwovka; also see Kologrivovka, Station-; Station Kologrivovka.

Kolokoltsevka, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Kolokolzewka.

Kolokolzewka, Volga Republic, see Kolokoltsevka.

Kolonie 18, Deutsche, Don, see Deutsche Kolonie 18; also see 18, Deutsche Kolonie.

Kolonie, 22nd, Petersburg, see 22nd Kolonie.

Kolonie, Aleksander-, Novgorod, see Aleksander-Kolonie; also see Alexander-Kolonie; Kolonie, Alexander-.

Kolonie, Aleksander-, Petersburg, see Aleksander-Kolonie; also see Alexander-Kolonie; Kolonie, Alexander-.

Kolonie, Alexander-, Novgorod, see Alexander-Kolonie; also see Aleksander-Kolonie; Kolonie, Aleksander-.

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 Kowalewo; Kolonie near Kovalevo; Kovalevo, Kolonie bei; Kovalevo, Kolonie near; Kowalewo, Kolonie bei.

Kolonie bei Kowalewo, 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 bei; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie near; Vishera.

Kolonie bei Murino, Petersburg, possibly Petersburg-Toksovo. #D 1. Founded in 1889 by families from Kleine Kolonie, Farforovka, and Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Population: 25 in 1904; 32 in 1926. Also see Kolonie near Murino; Murino, Kolonie bei; Murino, Kolonie near.

Kolonie bei Ruchly, Petersburg, see Ruchly; 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; 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, Chornaya Losa, Volhynia-Poland, see Chornaya Losa Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa; Losa Kolonie, Chornaya; Losa Kolonie, Tschornaja; Tschornaja Losa Kolonie.

Kolonie der 12 Apostel, Caucasus, Georgia, Saganlug. On the Lochine River. Founded in 1818. Evangelical. In 1820, it was abandoned because of ownership disputes with Grusinians and resulted in the founding of Petersdorf. Also see 12 Apostel, Kolonie der.

Kolonie, Fröhliche, Petersburg, see Fröhliche Kolonie.

Kolonie, Grenz-, Novgorod, see Grenz-Kolonie.

Kolonie, Kleine, Petersburg, see Kleine Kolonie.

Kolonie, Kniahininek, Volhynia-Poland, see Kniahininek Kolonie.

Kolonie, Kronstädter-, Petersburg, see Kronstädter-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: 103 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, Podhae, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhae Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhaje; Kolonie, Podhaye; Podhaje Kolonie; Podhaye Kolonie.

Kolonie, Podhaich, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaich Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhaisch; Podhaisch Kolonie.

Kolonie, Podhaisch, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaisch Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhaich; Podhaich Kolonie.

Kolonie, Podhaje, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhae; Kolonie, Podhaye; Podhae Kolonie; Podhaye Kolonie.

Kolonie, Podhaye, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaye Kolonie; also see Podhae Kolonie; Podhaje Kolonie; Kolonie, Podhae; Kolonie, Podhaje.

Kolonie, Rote, Don, Donets'k, see Rote Kolonie.

Kolonie, Rote, Don, Taganrog, see Rote Kolonie.

Kolonie, Schabo-, Bessarabia, see Schabo-Kolonie.

Kolonie, Schlüsselburger, Petersburg, see Schlüsselburger Kolonie.

Kolonie, Sechziger, Petersburg, see Sechziger Kolonie.

Kolonie, Smoljanaja, Petersburg, see Smoljanaja Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Smolyanaya; Smolyanaya Kolonie.

Kolonie, Smolyanaya, Petersburg, see Smolyanaya Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Smoljanaja; Smoljanaja Kolonie.

Kolonie, Snamenski-, Petersburg, see Snamenski-Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Znamensky-; Znamensky-Kolonie.

Kolonie Stydynska, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stydyn. West of Stydyn. #H 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Stydynska, Kolonie.

Kolonie, Tor, Volhynia-Poland, see Tor Kolonie.

Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa, Volhynia-Poland, see Tschornaja Losa Kolonie; also see Chornaya Losa Kolonie; Kolonie, Chornaya Losa; Losa Kolonie, Chornaya; Losa Kolonie, Tschornaja.

Kolonie, Znamensky-, Petersburg, see Znamensky-Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Snamenski-; Snamenski-Kolonie.

Kolonie, Zweiundzwanziger, Petersburg, see Zweiundzwanziger Kolonie.

Kolonija, Njemezskaja, Petersburg, see Njemezskaja Kolonija; also see Kolonya, Nemetskaya; Kolonya, Nyemetskaya; Nemetskaya Kolonya; Nyemetskaya Kolonya.

Kolonist, Don, Rostov, Risvilenky or Caucasus, Salsky-Proletarsk. Population: 148 in 1926.

Kolonja, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolonya.

Kolonja, Nowo-, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowo-Kolonja; also see Kolonya, Novo-; Novo-Kolonya.

Kolonka, Bashkortostan, see Sofievo.

Kolonka, Don, Rostov, Alexandrovsky, see Eigenfeld.

Kolonka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, see Taurida.

Kolonka, Grafskaja, Don, see Grafskaja Kolonka; also see Grafskaya Kolonka; Kolonka, Grafskaya.

Kolonka, Grafskaya, Don, see Grafskaya Kolonka; also see Grafskaja Kolonka; Kolonka, Grafskaja.

Kolonka, Krasnaja, Don, see Krasnaja Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Krasnaya; Krasnaya Kolonka.

- Kolonka, Krasnaya**, Don, see Krasnaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Krasnaja; Krasnaja Kolonka.
- Kolonka, Levenskaya**, Don, see Levenskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Lewenskaja; Lewenskaja Kolonka.
- Kolonka, Lewenskaja**, Don, see Lewenskaja Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Levenskaya; Levenskaya Kolonka.
- Kolonka, Masaevskaya**, Don, see Masaevskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Masajewskaja; Kolonka, Masayevskaya; Masajewskaja Kolonka; Masayevskaya Kolonka.
- Kolonka, Masajewskaja**, Don, see Masajewskaja Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Masaevskaya; Kolonka, Masayevskaya; Masaevskaya Kolonka; Masayevskaya Kolonka.
- Kolonka, Masayevskaya**, Don, see Masayevskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Masaevskaya; Kolonka, Masajewskaja; Masaevskaya Kolonka; Masajewskaja Kolonka.
- Kolonne, Rote**, Don, see Rote Kolonne.
- Kolonya**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Kolonja.
- Kolonya, Nemetskaya**, Petersburg, see Nemetskaya Kolonya; also see Kolonija, Njemezkaja; Kolonya, Nyemetskaya; Njemezkaja Kolonija; Nyemetskaya Kolonya;
- Kolonya, Novo-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Kolonya; also see Kolonja, Nowo-; Nowo-Kolonja.
- Kolonya, Nyemetskaya**, Petersburg, see Nyemetskaya Kolonya; also see Kolonija, Njemezkaja; Kolonya, Nemetskaya; Njemezkaja Kolonija; Nemetskaya Kolonya.
- Kolos**, Slavgorod, Rubkovsk. Population: 456 in 1989. Approximately 50 percent German in this village.
- Kolos**, Volga Republic, see Propp.
- Koloschanka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Koloshanka.
- Koloshanka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsy. Northeast of Luts'k. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Koloschanka.
- Kolosova**, see Bergdorf, Odessa Province, Glückstal District; see also Kolosowa.
- Kolosovka, Malaya-**, Odessa, see Malaya-Kolosovka; also see Kolosowka, Malaja-; Malaja-Kolosowka.
- Kolosowa**, see Berezan, Odessa Province, Glückstal District; see Kolosova.
- Kolosowka, Malaja-**, Odessa, see Malaja-Kolosowka; also see Kolosovka, Malaya-; Malaya-Kolosovka.
- Kolov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. Northeast of Poddebcy. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Kolow.
- Kolovert I**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno.) East of Tuchyn. #K 4. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn, also Baptist. Parish church and prayer house. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 140 in 1904; 53 families with 48 students in 1938. Twenty to fifty percent Germans. Also see Kolowert I.
- Kolovert II**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Mezhirichi. East of Tuchyn. #K 4. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Population: 286 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Kolowert II.
- Kolovshchizna**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil'. West of Kostopil'. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Kolowschtschizna.
- Kolow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolov.
- Kolowert I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolovert I.
- Kolowert II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolovert II.
- Kolowschtschizna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolovshchizna.
- Kolpino**, (also Achtundzwanziger, 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 Achtundzwanziger; Ishora.
- Kolpytov I**, Volhynia-Poland; also see Kolpytow I.
- Kolpytov II**, Volhynia-Poland; also see Kolpytow II.
- Kolpytov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviukhy. #C 3. Also see Kolpytow.
- Kolpytov-Marianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianovka Kolpytov; also see Kolpytow-Marianowka; Marianowka Kolpytow.
- Kolpytov-Yulianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yulianovka Kolpytov; also see Julianowka Kolpitow; Kolpitow, Julianowka-.
- Kolpytow I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolpytov I.
- Kolpytow II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolpytov II.
- Kolpytow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolpytov.
- Kolpitow, Julianowka-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Julianowka Kolpitow; also see Kolpytov-Yulianovka-; Yulianovka Kolpytov.
- Kolpytow-Marianowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianowka Kolpytow; also see Kolpytov-Marianovka; Marianovka Kolpytov.
- Koltamak**, Crimea, see Schönfeld.
- Koltan**, Samara, see Kaltan.
- Koltschanowka**, Slavgorod, see Kolchanovka.
- Koltunovka**, Caucasus, Vorontsovo. Northeast of Pyatigorsk. #H 3. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 113 in 1926. Also see Koltunowka.
- Koltunowka**, Caucasus, see Koltunovka.
- Koly**, (also Kely), Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 26 in 1926. Also see Kely; Kolj.
- Koly Magi**, Volhynia-Poland, see Koly Magy; also see Magi, Koly; Magy Koly.
- Koly Magy**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Sedlyshche; also see Koly Magi; Magi, Koly; Magy Koly.
- Komanova**, Odessa, see Neudorf; also see Komanowa.
- Komanowa**, Odessa, see Komanova.
- Komargorod-Chutor**, Podils'ka, see Komargorod-Khutor; also see Chutor, Komargorod-; Khutor, Komargorod-.

Komargorod-Khutor, Podils'ka. Evangelical; parish: Nemirov. Population: 5 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Komargorod-; Khutor, Komargorod-; Komargorod-Chutor.

Komarov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki; also see Komarow.

Komarov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles'k; also see Komarow.

Komarovka, Odessa, see Kassel; also see Komarowka.

Komarow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Komarov.

Komarow, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Komarov.

Komarowka, Odessa, see Komarovka.

Kommunist, Volga Republic, see Huckertal.

Kommunistischeskoe, Saratov, see Kommunistischeskoye; also see Kommunistischeskoe.

Kommunistischeskoye, Saratov, see Ebenfeld; also see Kommunistischeskoe; Kommunistitscheskoje.

Kommunistitscheskoje, Saratov, see Kommunistischeskoye; also see Kommunistischeskoe.

Komrad, Crimea, see Konrat.

Komsomolskoe, Volga Republic, see Komsomol'skoye; also see Komsomolskoje.

Komsomolskoje, Volga Republic, see Komsomol'skoye; also see Komsomolskoe.

Komsomol'skoye, Volga Republic, see Eckheim; also see Komsomolskoe; Komsomolskoje.

Konan-Josefstadt, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Josefstadt-Konan.

Konan, Ossipovka-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossipovka-Konan; also see Konan, Ossopowka-; Ossipovka-Konan.

Konan, Ossipowka-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossipovka-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipovka-; Ossipovka-Konan.

Konchinsk, (also Kouchinsk), Omsk, Borisovsk. #D 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic. Population: 52 in 1926. Also see Kontschinsk; 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; approximately 204 in 1911; 153 in 1914; 143 in 1918; 205 in 1926. Also see Kontschi-Schawa; Schawa, Kontschi-; Shava, 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.

Kongeli-Kijat-Deutsch, Crimea, see Kongely-Kyat-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Kongeli-Kijat-; Deutsch, Kongely-Kyat-; Kijat-Deutsch, Kongeli-; Kyat-Deutsch, Kongely-.

Kongely-Kyat-Deutsch, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tyurmeny. Population: 48 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Kongeli-Kijat-; Deutsch, Kongely-Kyat-; Kijat-Deutsch, Kongeli-; Kongeli-Kijat-Deutsch; Kyat-Deutsch, Kongely-.

Kongrat, Crimea, see Konrat.

Koniakov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. Northwest of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Koniakow.

Koniakow, Volhynia-Poland, see Koniakov.

Königsberg, (also Gorykoye, 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 Gorykoye; Grafskaya-Kolonka.

Königs-Chutor, Don, see Königs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Königs-; Khutor, Königs-.

Königsdorf, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Ludwipol. No other information available.

Königsdorf, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. No other information available.

Königsdorf, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. South of Torchyn. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Königsfeld, (also 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; Shegolov-Khutor II.

Kon-Keneges, (also Poltarach), Crimea, Feodosiya. Population: 36 in 1864. Also see Keneges, Kon-; Poltarach.

Konokovka, Omsk, Lubinsk, Novo-Kievsky. Evangelical. Also see Konokowka.

Konokowka, Omsk, se Konokovka.

Konople'evo, Odessa, see Konopleyevo; also see Konoplejewo.

Konoplejewo, Odessa, see Konopleyevo; also see Konople'evo.

Konoplevo, Odessa, see Rosenfeld; also see Konoplewo.

Konoplewo, Odessa, see Konoplevo.

Konopleyevo, Odessa, see Rosenfeld; also see Konople'evo; Konoplejewo.

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

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

Konrat, (also Komrad, also Kongrat), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky. Approximately 40 km northwest of Feodosiya. #E 4. Founded in 1885. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal, also Catholic. Deanery: Simferopol' or Alexandrovka parish. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,900 dessi. Population: 40 in 1904; 58 in 1911; 58 in 1914; 58 in 1918; 60 in 1919; 154 in 1926. Also see Komrad; Kongrat.

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

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

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

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

Konrat, Bekatan-, Crimea, see Bekatan-Konrat.

Konrat, Bekotan-, Crimea, see Bekotan-Konrat.

Konrat, Dshambuldy-, Crimea, see Dshambuldy-Konrat; also see Dzhambuldy-Konrat; Konrat, Dzhambuldy-.

Konrat, Dzhambuldy-, Crimea, see Dzhambuldy-Konrat; also see Dshambuldy-Konrat; Konrat, Dshambuldy-.

Konrat, Ibraim, Crimea, see Ibraim-Konrat.

Konrat, Kendshe-Tashly-, Crimea, see Kendshe-Tashly-Konrat; also see Kendzhe-Tashly-Konrat; Konrat, Kendzhe-Tashly-; Tashly-Konrat, Kendshe-; Tashly-Konrat, Kendzhe-.

Konrat, Kendzhe-Tashly-, Crimea, see Kendzhe-Tashly-Konrat; also see Kendshe-Tashly-Konrat; Konrat, Kendshe-Tashly-; Tashly-Konrat, Kendshe-; Tashly-Konrat, Kendzhe-.

Konrat, Tashly-, Crimea, see Tashly-Konrat.

Konstanta, Mykolayiv, Belo-Zerkovy (Rayon Brussilovka.) No other information available.

Konstantinov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. Southwest of Torchyn. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 64 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Konstantinow.

Konstantinovka, Caucasus, Chechnya. A few kilometers northeast of Grozny. Mennonite. Also see Konstantinowka.

Konstantinovka, (also No. 4), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. Founded approximately in 1901. Mennonite. In closed German settlement area. In 1913, only half of the 30 farms were operated because of adverse conditions. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 150 in 1918. Also see No. 4; Konstantinowka.

Konstantinovka, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Bethanien; also see Konstantinowka.

Konstantinovka, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut. Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Manufacturing town. Population: 350 approximately in 1905. Also see Konstantinowka.

Konstantinovka, Kazakhstan, Dzhambul. Approximately 30 km north of Tashkent. Founded by 100 Volga German families in 1892. Evangelical. Also see Konstantinowka.

Konstantinovka, (also Taldeikutuk, also Toldvo Kuduk), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. Approximately 75 km north of Pavlodar. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1907. Mennonite. Kolkhoz named 30 Jahre Kazakh SSR. The village is described in Igor Trutanov's book *Russlands Stiefkinder* [Russia's Stepchildren]. Model kolkhoz with a zoo, mineral water plant, museum, music school, three libraries. Gained fame because of its kolkhoz head Jakob Gering (see Luxemburg, Georgia). In 1988, approximately 3,550 Germans, among them 62.5 percent Mennonites, resided here as well as 30 percent Volga Germans, many from Schöntal, and Caucasus-Swabians (7.5 percent.) School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 265 in 1926; 5,500 in 1988. Also see Konstantinowka; Taldeikutuk; Toldvo Kuduk.

Konstantinovka, Odessa, Glückstal. Evangelical. Population: 350 in 1905. Also see Konstantinowka. Neu-Konstantinovka (Mauch Höfe), Odessa, Demisdovka, Near Tiligul River. #D4 Stumpp map.

Konstantinovka, Slavgorod, see Zimmertal; also see Konstantinowka.

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 Konstantinowka.

Konstantinovka, Volga Republic, see Schilling; also see Konstantinowka.

Konstantinovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin; also see Konstantinowka.

Konstantinovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiabel. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 140 in 1904. Also see Konstantinowka.

Konstantinovka, Groß-, Mariupol', see Groß-Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Konstantinovka, Gross-; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-.

Konstantinovka, Groß-, Samara, see Groß-Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Konstantinovka, Gross-; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-.

Konstantinovka, Gross-, Mariupol', see Gross-Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; Groß-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-.

Konstantinovka, Gross-, Samara, see Gross-Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; Groß-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-.

Konstantinovka, Klein-, Samara, see Klein-Konstantinovka; also see Klein-Konstantinowka; Konstantinowka, Klein-.

Konstantinovo, Zaporizhzhya, see Kostheim; also see Konstantinowo.

Konstantinow, Volhynia-Poland, see Konstantinov.

Konstantinowka, Caucasus, Chechnya, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Don, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Kazakhstan, Dzhambul, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Odessa, see Konstantinovka; also see Neu-Konstantinowka.

Konstantinowka, Slavgorod, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Uzbekistan, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Volga Republic, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Groß-, Mariupol', see Groß-Konstantinowka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-; Konstantinowka, Gross-.

Konstantinowka, Groß-, Samara, see Groß-Konstantinowka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-; Konstantinowka, Gross-.

Konstantinowka, Gross-, Mariupol', see Gross-Konstantinowka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Groß-Konstantinowka; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-; Konstantinowka, Groß-.

Konstantinowka, Gross-, Samara, see Gross-Konstantinowka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Groß-Konstantinowka; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-; Konstantinowka, Groß-.

Konstantinowka, Klein-, Samara, see Klein-Konstantinowka; also see Klein-Konstantinovka; Konstantinowka, Klein-.

Konstantinowo, Zaporizhzhya, see Konstantinovo.

Konteniusfeld, (also Conteniusfeld, also Zemetova), 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; Zemetova.

Kontschinsk, Omsk, see Konchinsk.

Kontschi-Schawa, Crimea, see Konchy-Shava; also see Schawa, Kontschi-; Shava, Konchy-.

Konurchy-Khutor, Crimea, Dzhanqoy, Tagansh.

Approximately 15 km north of Dzhanqoy. #D 1.

Founded on leased land in 1903. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Population: 7 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Konurtschi-; Khutor, Konurchy-; Konurtschi-Chutor.

Konur, Kos-, Kazakhstan, see Kos-Konur.

Konurtschi-Chutor, Crimea, see Konurchy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Konurtschi-; Khutor, Konurchy-.

Kopachovka,...

Kopachovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche.

Southwest of Rozhyshche. Evangelical; parish:

Rozhyshche. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Kopatschowka.

Kopachovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Kopachovka; also see Kopatschowka, Neu-; Neu-Kopatschowka.

Kopan, (also Koppan), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno,

Kniahinin. South of Kniahinin. Founded on leased

land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 80 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Koppan.

Kopan, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. No other information available.

Kopani, Zaporizhzhya, see Kopany.

Kopanj, Crimea, see Kopany.

Kopany, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumental; see also Kopani.

Kopany, (also Berberovka), Crimea, Dzhanqoy, Tagansh,

Bohemka. Approximately 15 km north of Dzhanqoy. #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 1919; 119 in 1926. Also see Berberovka; Kopanj.

Kopany-Kulikovy, Caucasus, see Kulikovy-Kopany; also see Kopany-Kulikowy; Kulikowy-Kopany-.

Kopany-Kulikowy, Caucasus, see Kopany-Kulikovy; also see Kulikovy-Kopany; Kulikowy-Kopany-.

Kopatschowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kopachovka.

Kopatschowka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-

Kopatschowka; also see Kopachovka, Neu-; Neu-

Kopachovka.

Kopche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche; also see Koptsche.

Kopenka, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Kopyonka; also see Kopjonka.

Kopenka, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Schilling.

Kopenka, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Vollmer.

- Kopine**, (also Kupino), Volhynia-Ukraine, Sudylkiv. Near Shepetovka. #B 6. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 144 in 1904. Also see Kupino.
- Kopitz**, (also Huberovka), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy. Approximately 5 km east of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 42 in 1926. Also see Huberovka.
- Kopjonka**, Volga Republic, see Kopyonka; also see Kopenka.
- Kopkary-Deutsch**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 20 km southwest of Ishun. #C 1. Founded in 1893. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal, also Catholic; parish: Alexandrovka. Acreage: 900 dessi. Population: 56 in 1918; 163 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Kopkary-.
- Koppán**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kopán.
- Kopp-Chutor**, Kazakhstan, see Kopp-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kopp-; Khutor, Kopp-.
- Köppental**, (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.
- Köppental**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #H 3. Mennonite. Population: 47 in 1926.
- Köppental**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus or Seelmann, Am Trakt. #D 4. Founded in 1855 or 1864 by 25 families with farms of 65 dessi.. Founders came straight from West Prussia. Mennonite. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, schools one with grades one to four, and one with grades five to nine, reading room (as of 1926.) District office. Especially affluent colony because every fourth person was considered a kulak in the 1920s. Birthplace of the writer Woldemar Ekkert (1910-?). Population: 201 in 1897; 182 possibly in 1905; 265 in 1912; 168 in 1914; 287 in 1926. Mother colony of the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt.
- Kopp-Khutor**, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar. #H 4. Northwest of Pavlodar. Also see Chutor, Kopp-; Khutor, Kopp-; Kopp-Chutor.
- Koptevka**, Don, Bachmut, see Reintal; also see Koptevka.
- Koptevka**, Don, Donets'k, see Reintal; also see Koptevka.
- Koptevka**, Don, Bachmut, see Koptevka.
- Koptevka**, Don, Donets'k, see Koptevka.
- Koptoviche**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya; also see Koptowitsche.
- Koptowitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Koptoviche.
- Koptsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kopche.
- Kopyle**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki. No other information available.
- Kopyonka**, Volga Republic, see Vollmer; also see Kopenka; Kopjonka.
- Kopytkov**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Zdolbica; also see Kopytkow.
- Kopytkov-Marianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianovka-Kopytkov; also see Kopytkow-Marianowka; Marianowka, Kopytkow-.
- Kopytkow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kopytkov.
- Kopytkow-Marianowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kopytkov-Marianovka; also see Marianovka-Kopytkov; Marianowka, Kopytkow-.
- Kopytov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviniukhy; also see Kopytow.
- Kopytov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka; also see Kopytow.
- Kopytov**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichi; also see Kopytow.
- Kopytov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Kopytov.
- Kopytow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Kopytov.
- Kopytow**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Kopytov.
- Koraganovka**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 60 in 1926. Also see Koraganowka.
- Koraganowka**, Omsk, see Koraganovka.
- Korasch**, Volhynia-Poland, see Korash.
- Korash**, Volhynia-Poland, see Koraz; also see Korasch.
- Koraz**, (also Korash, also Kuraz), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Siyance. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Southeast of Siyance. Public school (as of 1938.) Parish church. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 41 families with 36 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Korash; Kuraz.
- Koray**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kuraz.
- Korbush, Werchnaja**, Omsk, see Werchnaja Korbush; also see Korbush, Verkhnyaya; Verkhnyaya Korbush.
- Korbush, Verkhnyaya**, Omsk, see Verkhnyaya Korbush; also see Korbush, Werchnaja; Werchnaja 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.
- Korecky**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kraly; also see Korecki.
- Koreloga**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Population: 27 in 1926.
- Koretz**, (also Korez), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Founded in 1783 at the invitation of a Polish aristocrat for the development of the porcelain industry. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. In 1823, Mennonites moved to the Black Sea area. Small market town. Population: 25 in 1904. Also see Korez.
- Korez**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Koretz.
- Korist**, (also Korzysc), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Southeast of Tuchyn. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. German private school in the process of being opened in 1938. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 28 families with 32 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Korzysc.
- Korist**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Yarun'. #A 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 111 in 1904.

- Korma**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. No other information available.
- Korne'evka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Korneyevka; also see Kornejewka.
- Korne'evka**, Omsk, see Korneyevka; also see Kornejewka.
- Korne'ev Dalnyy**, Odessa, see Korneyevo Dalnyy; also see Dalnyj, Kornejewo; Dalnyy, Korne'ev; Dalnyy, Korneyevo; Kornejewo Dalnyj.
- Kornejewka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Korneyevka; also see Korne'evka.
- Kornejewka**, Omsk, see Korneyevka; also see Korne'evka.
- Kornejewo Dalnyj**, Odessa, see Korneyevo Dalnyy; also see Dalnyj, Kornejewo; Dalnyy, Korne'ev; Dalnyy, Korneyevo; Korne'ev Dalnyy.
- 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; Kornejewka.
- Korneyevo Dalnyy**, Odessa, see Lichtenfeld; also see Dalnyj, Kornejewo; Dalnyy, Korne'ev; Dalnyy, Korneyevo; Korne'ev Dalnyy; Kornejewo Dalnyj.
- Korniejowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kornieyovka.
- Kornies**, Zaporizhzhya, see Cornies.
- Kornieyovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka; also see Korniejowka.
- Kornilovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedensdorf; also see Kornilowka.
- Kornilowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kornilovka.
- Kornin**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.
- Kortal**, (also Malaya-Krasnoshchokovka), 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 Krasnoshchokov. One of the first German colonies in the Don region. Acreage: 2,680 or 2,686 dessi. Population: 181 in 1904; 190 in 1911; 190 in 1914; 190 in 1918; 250 in 1919. Also see Malaya-Krasnoshchokovka.
- Kortal I**, (also Canemir I, also Kantemir I), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Possibly founded in 1886 or 1929. Evangelical; parish: Eigenfeld. Acreage: 1,053 ha. Population: 98 possibly in 1905; 199 in 1939. Also see Canemir I; Kantemir I.
- Kortal 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.
- Kortal?**, Don, see Krontal.
- Kornwies-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kornwies-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kornwies-; Khutor, Kornwies-.
- Kornwies-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Eigenfeld). Connected to the Klatt-Khutor. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Kornwies-; Khutor, Kornwies-; Kornwies-Chutor.
- Korobchina**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Dauenhauer J.; also see Korobtschina.
- Korobtschina**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Korobchina.
- Korochintsov-Khutor**, Don, Donets'k. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: 102 approximately in 1905. Also see Chutor, Korotschinzow; Khutor, Korochintsov-; Khutor, Korochinzov-; Korochinzov-Khutor; Korotschinzow-Chutor.
- Korochinzov-Khutor**, Don, see Korochintsov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Korotschinzow; Khutor, Korochintsov-; Khutor, Korochinzov-; Korotschinzow-Chutor.
- Koropec, Nizni**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nizni-Koropec.
- Koropec, Vyany**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Vyany Koropec; also see Koropec, Wyany; Wyany Koropec.
- Koropec, Wyany**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Wyany Koropec; also see Koropec, Vyany; Vyany Koropec.
- Koroschoje**, Slavgorod, see Koroshoye; also see Koroshoe.
- Korosciatin**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.
- Koroshoe**, Slavgorod, see Koroshoye; also see Koroschoje.
- Koroshoye**, Slavgorod. Mennonite. Also see Koroschoje; Koroshoe.
- Körösmezö**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Mennerwies.
- Korost**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stepan. No other information available.
- Korostyschew**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Korostyshev.
- Korostyshev**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Small market town. Population: 197 in 1904. Also see Korostyschew.
- Korot-Kijat**, Crimea, see Korot-Kyat; also see Kijat, Korot; Kyat, Korot-.
- Korot-Kyat**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 50 km north of Yevpatoriya or 1 km south of Karchag.] #B 2. Also see Kijat, Korot; Korot-Kijat; Kyat, Korot-.
- Korotschinzow-Chutor**, Don, see Korochintsov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Korotschinzow; Khutor, Korochintsov-; Khutor, Korochinzov-; Korochinzov-Khutor.
- Korpilovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Korpilowka.
- Korpilowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Korpilovka.
- Korschewiec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Korsewiec.
- Korschow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Korshov.
- Korschow**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, see Korshov.
- Korsewiec**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka; also see Korschewiec.
- Korshov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov; also see Korschow.
- Korshov**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Mizoch; also see Korschow.
- Korsokovka**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Korsokowka.
- Korsokowka**, Volga Republic, see Korsokovka.

- Korsynie**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Vielick. No other information available.
- Kortaschowa**, Don, see Kortashova.
- Kortaschowo**, Don, see Kortashovo.
- Kortashova**, (also Kartashova), Don, Taganrog, Goloda(y) evsk. Evangelical. Population: 107 in 1926. Also see Kartashova; Kortaschowa.
- Kortashovo**, Don, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Kortaschowo.
- Kortschewie**, Volhynia-Poland, see Korchevie.
- Kortschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Korchin.
- Kortschunek**, Volhynia-Poland, see Korchunek.
- Korytnica**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviniukhy. No other information available.
- Korytnica**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Korytnica. No other information available.
- Korytno**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. #E 2. No other information available.
- Korytysk**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 115 in 1904.
- Korzec**, (also Korec), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec. #I 4. Also see Korec.
- Korzysc**, Volhynia-Poland, see Korist.
- Korzysc Niemcka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichi. #K 3. Also see Niemcka, Korzysc.
- Kosakovka**, 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, Mlyniv; also see Kosarewo.
- Kosarewo**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kosarevo.
- Koscharka**, Odessa, see Kosharka.
- Koschhari**, Odessa, see Koshary.
- Koschary, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Koschary; also see Alt-Koshary; Koshary, Alt-.
- Koschatow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Koshatov.
- Kosch, Belyj-**, Crimea, see Belyj-Kosch; also see Belyy-Kosh; Kosh, Belyj-.
- Koschelowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Koshelovka.
- Koschelowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche, see Koshelovka.
- Koschelowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trosteniec, see Koshelovka.
- Koschkarjowo**, Omsk, see Koshkaryovo.
- Koschkina**, Ukraine, see Koshkina.
- Koschkin-Chutor**, Don, see Koshkin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Koschkin-; Khutor, Koshkin-.
- Koschkul**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Omsk, see Koshkul.
- Koschkul**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk, see Koshkul.
- Kosch Kul**, Omsk, see Kosh Kul; also see Kul Kosch; Kul, Kosh.
- Koschow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Koshov.
- Kosch-Tschornyj**, Crimea, see Kosh-Chornyy; also see Chornyy, Kosh-; Tschornyy, Kosh-.
- Koschyschtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Koshyshe.
- Koscianiec**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varkoviche. No other information available.
- Kosenka**, Odessa, see Reinfeld.
- Koshary**, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Schönfeld; also see Koschhari.
- Kosharka**, (also Frische Quelle, also Kusharka), Odessa, Glückstal. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Bergdorf. Population: 150 in 1904; 100 in 1914. Also see Frische Quelle; Koscharka; Kusharka.
- Koshary**, Odessa, Rasdelnaya, see Alt-Koshary.
- Koshary**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stepan.
- Koshary, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Koshary; also see Alt-Koschary; Koschary, Alt-.
- Koshatov**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, and Rowno), Diadkievichi; also see Koschatow.
- Kosh, Belyy-**, Crimea, see Belyy-Kosh; also see Belyj-Kosch; Kosch, Belyj-.
- Kosh, Chornyy-**, Crimea, see Chornyy-Kosh; also see Kosch-Tschornyj; Tschornyy-Kosch.
- Koshelovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Population: with Mikhailovka: 58 families with 32 students in 1938. Also see Koschelowka.
- Koshelovka**, (also Kozelovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. Northeast of Rozhyshche. Near Vakhovka. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Koschelowka; Kozelovka.
- Koshelovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec. #E 6. Also see Koschelowka.
- Koshkarevo**, Omsk, see Koshkaryovo; also see Koschkarjowo.
- Koshkaryovo**, Omsk, Sosnovka (GNR Azovo.) Population: 122 in 1926. Also see Koshkarevo; Koschkarjowo.
- Koshkina**, Ukraine, see Kirschfeld; also see Koschkina.
- Koshkin-Khutor**, Don, see Karsten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Koschkin-; Khutor, Koshkin-; Koschkin-Chutor.
- Koshkul**, (also Alexandrovka), Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Omsk. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Also see Alexandrovka; Koschkul.
- Koshkul**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. German-Latvian-Estonian crown settlement. Also see Koschkul.
- Kosh Kul**, Omsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Kosch, Kul; Kul, Kosch; Kul, Kosh.
- Koshov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Koschow.
- Koshuchowski Kljutsch**, Yeniseysk, see Koshukhovskiy Klyuch; also see Kljutsch, Koshuchowski; Klyuch, Koshukhovskiy.

Koshukhovsky Klyuch, Yeniseysk. Evangelical; parishes: Nizhnaya- and Verkhnyaya Bulanka. Population: 170 in 1904. Also see Kljutsch, Koshuchowski; Klyuch, Koshukhovsky; Koshuchowski Kljutsch.

Koshyshche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki; also see Koschyschtsche.

Kosin, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozin.

Kosinka, Odessa, see Kozinka.

Kozin, 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.

Kozinka, (also Kosinkovo), Odessa, see Reinfeld; also see Kosinka; Kosinkovo.

Kosinkovo, Odessa, see Kozinka; also see Kosinkowo.

Kosinkowo, Odessa, see Kosinkovo.

Koskelova bei Yamburg, Petersburg. Evangelical. Population: 68 in 1926. Also see Koskelova near Yamburg; Koskelowa bei Jamburg; Jamburg, Koskelowa bei; Yamburg, Koskelova bei; Yamburg, Koskelova near.

Koskelova near Yamburg, Petersburg, see Koskelova bei Yamburg; also see Koskelowa bei Jamburg; Jamburg, Koskelowa bei; Yamburg, Koskelova bei; Yamburg, Koskelova near.

Koskelowa bei Jamburg, Petersburg, see Koskelova bei Yamburg; also see Koskelova near Yamburg; Jamburg, Koskelowa bei; Yamburg, Koskelova bei; Yamburg, Koskelova near.

Koskenchy, Crimea, see Ivanovka; also see Koskentschi.

Koskentschi, Crimea, see Koskenchy.

Kos-Kodul, Kazakhstan, see Koskuduk; also see Kodul, Kos-.

Kos-Konur, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Ivanovka; also see Konur, Kos-.

Koskuduk, (also Kos-Kodul), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Orlovsk. Approximately 80 km south of Slavgorod. #K 4. Population: 213 in 1926. Also see Kos-Kodul.

Koslovka, Odessa, see Neu-Elsaß; also see Koslowka.

Koslovsky, Omsk, Achairsk. #E 2. Population: 55 in 1926. Also see Koslowski.

Koslowka, Omsk, see Koslovka.

Koslowski, Omsk, see Koslovsky.

Kosogore, 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 Kosyak.

Kossyak, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kosyak; also see Kossjak.

Kostakov, Odessa, see Felixdorf; also see Kostakow.

Kostakow, Odessa, see Kostakov.

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, Chekhen, Konstantinovka, Kosakovka, Leitershausen, Mariaheim, Marienfeld, Neukron, Nikolaifeld, Petrovka, Rosalienfeld, Torga(y)evka. Men were deported between 22 September 1941 and 25 September 1941. Birthplace of the writer Johannes Weininger (1912-1971.) Acreage: 2,298 dessi. crown's land and 43 houses in 1859, or 2,233 dessi. Population: 337 in 1848; 443 in 1858; 443 in 1859; 470 in 1864; 396 in 1905; 310 in 1910; 422 in 1911; 398 in 1914; 365 in 1915; 398 in 1918; 414 in 1919. Also see Konstantinovo; Krechmanov.

Kostirka, Mykolayiv, see Klosterdorf.

Kostirka, Nova-, Mykolayiv, see Nova-Kostirka; also see Kostirka, Nowa-; Nowa-Kostirka.

Kostirka, Nowa-, Mykolayiv, see Nowa-Kostirka; also see Kostirka, Nova-; Nova-Kostirka.

Kost., Mischin, Volhynia-Poland, see Mischin Kost.; also see Kost., Mishin; Mishin Kost. .

Kost., Mishin, Volhynia-Poland, see Mishin Kost.; also see Kost., Mischin; Mischin Kost. .

Kostopil', Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. Northwest of Kostopil'. #I 5. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Population: 304 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Kostrovtssev, Don, Rostov. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Also see Kostrowzew.

Kostrowzew, Don, see Kostrovtssev.

Kosyak, (also Kossyak), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. Northeast of Emilchin. #D 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 480 in 1904. Also see Kosjak; Kossyak.

Köthen, Anhalt-, Mykolayiv, see Anhalt-Köthen.

Köthen, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Köthen.

Kotljarewka, 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: 237 in 1911; 237 in 1914; 237 in 1918; 200 in 1919. Also see Kotljarewka.

Kotosovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kutosovka; also see Kotosowka.

Kotosowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kotosovka.

Kotov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. #F 5. Also see Kotow.

Kotov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Also see Kotow.

Kotova, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Kotowa.

Kotovshchizna, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy; also see Kotowschtschizna.

Kotovsk, (also Birsula), Odessa. Population: many German residents. Major Ukrainian town on Odessa-Balta railroad. Also see Birsula; Kotowsk.

- Kotovska, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy, see Groß-Kotovska; also see Gross-Kotovska; Groß-Kotowska; Gross-Kotowska; Kotovska, Gross-; Kotowska, Groß-; Kotowska, Gross-.
- Kotovska, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Kotovska; also see Groß-Kotovska; Groß-Kotowska; Gross-Kotowska; Kotovska, Groß-; Kotowska, Groß-; Kotowska, Gross-.
- Kotovskaya, Novaya**, Volhynia-Poland, see Novaya Kotovskaya; also see Kotovskaja, Nowaja; Nowaja Kotovskaja.
- Kotow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Kotov.
- Kotow**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Kotov.
- Kotowa**, Volga Republic, see Kotova.
- Kotowschtschizna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kotovshchizna.
- Kotowsk**, Odessa, see Kotovsk.
- Kotowska, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kotowska; also see Groß-Kotovska; Gross-Kotovska; Gross-Kotowska; Kotovska, Groß-; Kotowska, Groß-; Kotowska, Gross-.
- Kotowska, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Kotowska; also see Groß-Kotovska; Groß-Kotowska; Gross-Kotovska; Kotovska, Groß-; Kotowska, Gross-; Kotowska, Groß-.
- Kotovskaja, Nowaja**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowaja Kotovskaja; also see Kotovskaya, Novaya; Novaya Kotovskaya.
- Kotscher-Antonowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kocher-Antonovka; also see Antonovka, Kocher-; Antonowka, Kotscher-.
- Kotschetnoje**, Volga Republic, see Kochetnoye; also see Kochetnoe.
- Kotschalak**, Crimea, see Kochalak.
- Kotschalk**, Crimea, see Kochalk.
- Kotschetnoje**, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Kochetnoye; also see Kochetnoe.
- Kotschetnoje**, Volga Republic, Seelmann, see Kochetnoye; also see Kochetnoe.
- Kotschki**, Omsk, see Kochky.
- Kotschkowato II**, Chelyabinsk, see Kochkovato II.
- Kotschubjewka**, Mykolayiv, Gornosta(y)evka, see Kochubeyevka; also see Kochube'evka.
- Kotschubjewka**, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Kochubeyevka; also see Kochube'evka.
- Kouchinsk**, Omsk, see Konchinsk; also see Koutschinsk.
- Koutschinsk**, Omsk, see Kouchinsk.
- Kovach**, Odessa, see Neu-Blumental; also see Kowatsch.
- Kovach, Petrikho-**, Odessa, see Petrikho-Kovach; also see Kowatsch, Petricho-; Petricho-Kowatsch.
- Kovalevo, Kolonie bei**, Petersburg, see Kolonie bei Kovalevo; also see Kolonie bei Kowalewo; Kolonie near Kovalevo; Kovalevo, Kolonie near; Kowalewo, Kolonie bei.
- Kovalevo, Kolonie near**, Petersburg, see Kolonie near Kovalevo; also see Kolonie bei Kovalevo; Kolonie bei Kowalewo; Kovalevo, Kolonie bei; Kowalewo, Kolonie bei.
- Kovalovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk; also see Kowalowka.
- Kovalskoe**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kovalskoye; also see Kowalskoje.
- Kovalskoye**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Bogodarovka; also see Kovalskoe; Kowalskoje.
- Kovel'**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kovel'. #B 7. Also see Kowel.
- Kovel'ska, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kovel'ska; also see Groß-Kowelska; Gross-Kovel'ska; Gross-Kowelska; Kovel'ska, Gross-; Kowelska, Groß-; Kowelska, Gross-.
- Kovel'ska, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Kovel'ska; also see Groß-Kovel'ska; Kovel'ska, Groß-.
- Kovno, Neu-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Neu-Kovno; also see Kowno, Neu-; Neu-Kowno.
- Kowalewo, Kolonie bei**, Petersburg, see Kolonie bei Kowalewo; also see Kolonie bei Kovalevo; Kolonie near Kovalevo; Kovalevo, Kolonie bei; Kovalevo, Kolonie near.
- Kowalskoje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kovalskoye; also see Kovalskoe.
- Kowatsch**, Odessa, see Kovach.
- Kowatsch, Petricho-**, Odessa, see Petricho-Kowatsch; also see Kovach, Petrikho-; Petrikho-Kovach.
- Kowalewo, Kolonie bei**, Petersburg, see Kolonie bei Kowalewo; also see Kolonie bei Kovalevo; Kolonie near Kovalevo; Kovalevo, Kolonie bei; Kovalevo, 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-Kovel'ska; Gross-Kowelska; Kovel'ska, Groß-; Kovel'ska, Gross-; Kowelska, Gross-.
- Kowelska, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Kowelska; also see Groß-Kovel'ska; Groß-Kowelska; Gross-Kovel'ska; Kovel'ska, Groß-; Kovel'ska, Gross-; Kowelska, Groß-.
- Kowno, Neu-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Neu-Kowno; also see Kovno, Neu-; Neu-Kovno.
- Koyanly**, Crimea. Founded on leased land in 1839. Acreage: 707 dessi. and 9 houses in 1859. Population: 43 in 1858; 112 in 1905. One of the first daughter colonies. Also see Kojanly.
- Koyash Kangyl**, Crimea, see Bergstadt; also see Kangyl, Koyasch; Kangyl, Koyash; Kojasch Kangyl.
- Koy, Esky-**, Crimea, see Esky-Koy; also see Eski-Koj; Koj, Eski-.
- Kozac**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec. No other information available.
- Kozakov-Dolina I**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov; also see Dolina I, Kozakov-; Dolina I, Kozakow-; Kozakow-Dolina I.
- Kozakov-Dolina II**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov; also see Dolina II, Kozakov-; Dolina II, Kozakow-; Kozakow-Dolina II.

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 Kozelowka.

Kozelovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya (also Alexandria.) #I 4. Also see Kozelowka.

Kozelowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Kozelovka.

Kozelowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Kozelovka.

Kozenka, Volga Republic, see Vollmer.

Koziatin, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Podberozie. No other information available.

Kozin, Volhynia-Poland, see Kosin, also see Reinfeld/Odessa aka Kosin-Lowo.

Kozlin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. No other information available.

Kozlinski Majdan, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozlinsky Maydan; also see Majdan, Kozlinski; Maydan, Kozlinsky.

Kozlinsky Majdan, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya (also Alexandria.) Also see Kozlinski Majdan; Majdan, Kozlinski; Maydan, Kozlinsky.

Kozinska, Rudka, Volhynia-Poland, see Rudka Kozinska.

Kozlov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Chorov; also see Kozlow.

Kozlow, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozlov.

Krabba-Chutor, Odessa, see Krabba-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krabba-; Khutor, Krabba-.

Krabbafter, Odessa, see Krabba-Khutor.

Krabba-Khutor, (also Krabbafter, also Friedenstal, also Trigady), Odessa, Glückstal. Evangelical. Also see Friedenstal; Chutor, Krabba-; Khutor, Krabba-; Krabba-Chutor; Krabbafter; Trigady.

Krac, Volhynia-Poland, see Krat.

Krachek, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charnukov; also see Kratschek.

Krachmal, Volga Republic, see Krochmal.

Kraft, Odessa, Berezan district. In the northern Berezan district near Domanevka. No other information available.

Kraft, Odessa, Berezan district. In the northern Berezan district. Near Troitsko(ye). There was another farm a few kilometers to the north.

Kraft, Omsk, Moskalenky. Population: 95 in 1926.

Kraft, (also Verkhnyaya-Gryasnukha), Volga Republic (Bergeite), 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 Verkhnyaya-Gryasnukha

Kraft, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Kraft.

Kraglik, (also Kruhlyk), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, also, Korzek; also see Kruhlyk.

Kraimionovka, Omsk, Borodinsk. Possibly founded approximately in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 28 in 1926. Also see Kraimionowka.

Kraimionowka, Omsk, see Kraimionovka.

Krakovshchizna, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Krakowschtschizna.

Krakovschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Krakovshchizna.

Krali, Volhynia-Poland, see Kraly.

Kraly, (also Korecky), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec; also see Korecky; Krali.

Kramatorskaja, Kharkiv, see Kramatorskaya.

Kramatorskaya, Kharkiv. Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Manufacturing town. Population: 150 approximately in 1905. Also see Kramatorskaja.

Kramerovka, (also Ostrogoshsk), Voronezh. Evangelical; parish: Voronezh. Possibly a German village. Also see Kramerowka; Ostrohoshsk.

Kramerowka, Voronezh, see Kramerovka.

Kranodolj, Podils'ka, see Kranodoly.

Kranodoly, Podils'ka, Yampol. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Nemirov. Population: 150 in 1905. Also see Kranodolj.

Krapotkino, Caucasus, see Kropotkino.

Krasikov, Samara, see Krassikovo; also see Krasikow.

Krasikow, Samara, see Krasikow.

Krasilno, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin. #F 4. No other information available.

Krasilovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krassilovka; also see Krasilowka.

Krasilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasilovka.

Krasna, (also Krasnoye), Bessarabia, Akkermann (Bishopry IaŃi). [*verified*] Founded between 1814 and 1816 by 80 [or 133] families from Poland. Catholic. Between 1800 and 1803 emigration from the Münch 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 1905; 3,511 in 1939. Also see Krasnoye.

Krasna, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderfeld.

Krasna, Odessa, Beresan. See Alexanderfeld; Mykolayiv; Tiligulo-Beresan.

Krasna Bessarabka, Odessa, see Heinrichsdorf; also see Bessarabka, Krasna.

Krasna-Chutor, Caucasus, see Krasna-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasna-; Khutor, Krasna-.

Krasna Gora, Volhynia-Poland, see Ziniowka; also see Gora, 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, Krasnagorowka-; Khutor, Krasnagorovka-; Krasnagorowka-Chutor.

Krasnagorowka-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Krasnagorovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasnagorowka-; Khutor, Krasnagorovka-.

Krasna-Khutor, Caucasus; also see Chutor, Krasna-; Khutor, Krasna-; Krasna-Chutor.

Krasna, Ruda, Volhynia-Poland, see Ruda Krasna.

Krasnaja Dolina, Slavgorod, see Dolina, Krasnaja; also see Dolina, Krasnaja; Krasnaya Dolina.

Krasnaja Kolonka, Don, see Krasnaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Krasnaja; Kolonka, Krasnaya.

Krasnaja Poljana, Don, see Krasnaya Polyana; also see Poljana, Krasnaja; Polyana, Krasnaya.

Krasnaja Retschka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasnaya Rechka; also see Rechka, Krasnaya; Retschka, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Dolina, Slavgorod, see Schöntal; also see Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaya; Krasnaja Dolina.

Krasnaya Kolonka, Don, see Johannesfeld; also see Kolonka, Krasnaja; Kolonka, Krasnaya; Krasnaja Kolonka.

Krasnaya Polyana, Don, see Rotfeld; also see Krasnaja Poljana; Poljana, Krasnaja; Polyana, Krasnaya.

Krasnaya Rechka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Rotsee; also see Krasnaja Retschka; Rechka, Krasnaya; Retschka, Krasnaja.

Krasnenka, Petersburg, see Peterhofer Kolonie.

Krasnenka, (also Ansiedlung am Peterhofer Wege), Petersburg. 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.

Krasnoarmejsk, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Krasnoarmeysk.

Krasnoarmejsk, Volgograd, see Krasnoarmeysk.

Krasnoarmeysk, Dnipropetrovs'k, 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.

Krasnoe, Bessarabia, see Krasnoye; also see Krasnoje.

Krasnoe, Saratov, see Krasnoye; also see Krasnoje.

Krasnoe, Slavgorod, see Krasnoye; also see Krasnoje.

Krasnojar, Kazakhstan, see Krasnoyar.

Krasnojar, Mykolayiv, see Krasnoyar.

Krasnojar?, Volga Republic, Frank, see Krasnoyar?.

Krasnojar, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Krasnoyar.

Krasnojarka, Omsk, see Krasnoyarka.

Krasnojarowka, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Krasnoyarovka.

Krasnojarskoje, Kazakhstan, see Krasnoyarskoye; also see Krasnoyarskoe.

Krasnoje, Bessarabia, see Krasnoye; also see Krasnoe.

Krasnoje, Saratov, see Krasnoye; also see Krasnoe.

Krasnoje, Slavgorod, see Krasnoye; also see Krasnoe.

Krasnokutskij, Slavgorod, see Krasnokutsky.

Krasnokutskoe, Kazakhstan, see Krasnokutskoye; also see Krasnokutskoje.

Krasnokutskoje, Kazakhstan, see Krasnokutskoye; also see Krasnokutskoe.

Krasnokutskoye, Kazakhstan, Qaraghandy (also Karaganda), Promyshlennaya. Approximately 50 km northwest of Qaraghandy. Possibly #E 1. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 316 in 1926. Also see Krasnokutskoe; Krasnokutskoje.

Krasnokutsky, Slavgorod; also see Krasnokutskij.

Krasnopol,

Krasnopol, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. Southeast of Tesluhov. #E 1. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 47 families with 42 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans in this village.

Krasnopolje, Don, see Krasnopolye; also see Krasnopolje.

Krasnopolje, Omsk, see Krasnopolye; also see Krasnopolje.

Krasnopolje, Volga Republic, see Krasnopolye; also see Krasnopolje.

Krasnopolje, Zaporizhzhya, see Krasnopolye; also see Krasnopolje.

Krasnopolje, Don, see Krasnopolye; also see Krasnopolje.

Krasnopolje, Omsk, see Krasnopolye; also see Krasnopolje.

Krasnopolje, Volga Republic, see Krasnopolye; also see Krasnopolje.

Krasnopolje, Zaporizhzhya, see Krasnopolye; also see Krasnopolje.

Krasnopolye, Don, see Wasserreich; also see Krasnopolje; Krasnopolje.

Krasnopolye, Omsk, Tatarsk, Barabinsk. Approximately 80 km east of Omsk. #F 2. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, butter artel with Beresovka, Khlenovka, Livanovka, Neu-Dachno(y)e. Population: including the other four villages: 320 in 1926. Also see Krasnopolje; Krasnopolje.

Krasnopolye, Volga Republic, see Preuß; also see Krasnopolje; Krasnopolje.

Krasnopolye, Zaporizhzhya, see Schöpfung; also see Krasnopolje; Krasnopolje.

Krasnorynovka, Kustarevo-, Volga Republic, see Kustarevo-Krasnorynovka; also see Krasnorynowka, Kustarewo-; Kustarewo-Krasnorynowka.

- Krasnorynowka, Kustarewo-**, Volga Republic, see Kustarewo-Krasnorynowka; also see Krasnorynowka, Kustarevo-; Kustarevo-Krasnorynowka.
- Krasnoschtschowka, Malaja-**, Don, see Malaja Krasnoschtschowka; also see Krasnoshchovka, Malaya-; Malaya-Krasnoshchovka.
- Krasnoselka**, Dnipropetrovs'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.
- Krasnoselka**, Odessa, see Güldendorf.
- Krasnoselyskoe**, Omsk, see Krasnoselyskoye; also see Krasnoselyskoje.
- Krasnoselyskoje**, Omsk, see Krasnoselyskoye; also see Krasnoselyskoe.
- Krasnoselyskoye**, Omsk, Moskalenky. Population: 450 in 1926. Also see Krasnoselyskoe; Krasnoselyskoje.
- Krasnoshchovka, Malaya-**, Don, see Malaya-Krasnoshchovka; also see Krasnoschtschowka, Malaja-; Malaja Krasnoschtschowka.
- Krasnoslav**, Mykolayiv, see Grünfeld; also see Krasnoslaw.
- Krasnoslaw**, Mykolayiv, see Krasnoslav.
- Krasnowka**, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', Luxemburg. Approximately 10 km northeast of Grunau. #B 8. Founded in 1924. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Also see Krasnowka.
- Krasnowka**, Krasnyarsk, Minusinsk, Yenissey. Approximately 70 km northeast of Abakan on the Yenissey River. #J 2. Founded by Ignat(y)evka settlers in 1913. Mennonite. Also see Krasnowka.
- Krasnowka**, Mykolayiv, see Schönau; also see Krasnowka.
- Krasnowka**, Samara, see Schönau; also see Krasnowka.
- Krasnowka**, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evsk. Possibly approximately 150 km northwest of Slavgorod. #H 3. Founded in 1908. Population: 605 in 1926. Also see Krasnowka.
- Krasnowka**, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Population: 139 in 1919. Also see Krasnowka.
- Krasnowka, Novo-**, Mariupol', see Novo-Krasnowka; also see Krasnowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Krasnowka.
- Krasnowka**, Don, see Krasnowka.
- Krasnowka**, Krasnyarsk, see Krasnowka.
- Krasnowka**, Mykolayiv, see Krasnowka.
- Krasnowka**, Samara, see Krasnowka.
- Krasnowka**, Slavgorod, see Krasnowka.
- Krasnowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Krasnowka.
- Krasnowka, Nowo-**, Mariupol', see Nowo-Krasnowka; also see Krasnowka, Novo-; Novo-Krasnowka.
- Krasnoyar**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Omsk. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Also see Krasnojark.
- Krasnoyar**, Mykolayiv, see Schöntal; also see Krasnojark.
- Krasnoyar?**, Volga Republic, Frank, see Walter; also see Krasnojark?
- Krasnoyar**, (also Krasnoyarovka, 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 Krasnojark; Krasnoyarovka; Sasarovka-Khutor; Walter.
- Krasnojarka**, 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 Krasnojarka.
- Krasnoyarovka**, Volga Republic, see Keller; also see Krasnojarkowka.
- Krasnoyarovka**, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Krasnoyar; also see Krasnojarkowka.
- Krasnoyarskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Krasnoyarskoye; also see Krasnojarskoje.
- Krasnoyarskoye**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Revolutionnaya. North of Akmolinsk. #C 5. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1895. Evangelical. Soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 207 in 1926. Also see Krasnojarskoje; Krasnoyarskoe.
- Krasnoye**, Bessarabia see Krasna; also see Krasnoe; Krasnoje.
- Krasnoye**, Saratov, see Dimitrovka; also see Krasnoe; Krasnoje.
- Krasnoye**, Slavgorod, see Kleefeld; also see Krasnoe; Krasnoje.
- Krasny**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Josefstal, GNR Karl Marx. Population: 113 in 1926.
- Krasny Gorki-Chutor**, Nizhniy Novgorod, see Krasny Gorky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasny Gorki-; Gorki-Chutor, Krasny; Gorky-Khutor, Krasny; Khutor, Krasny Gorky-.
- Krasny Gorky-Khutor**, Nizhniy Novgorod, Vassilssursk. Evangelical; parish: Nizhniy Novgorod. Population: 23 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Krasny Gorki-; Gorki-Chutor, Krasny; Gorky-Khutor, Krasny; Khutor, Krasny Gorky-; Krasny Gorki-Chutor.
- Krasny-Chutor**, Bashkortostan, see Krasny-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasny-; Khutor, Krasny-.
- Krasny-Chutor**, Odessa, see Krasny-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasny-; Khutor, Krasny-.
- Krasny Dol**, Slavgorod, see Schöntal; also see Dol, Krasny.
- Krasny Dvor**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Baranovka. Southeast of Zwiahel. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 196 in 1904. Also see Dvor, Krasny; Dwor, Krasny; Krasny Dwor.
- Krasny Dwor**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny; Dwor, Krasny.
- Krasny Jar**, Kazakhstan, see Krasny Yar; also see Jar, Krasny; Yar, Krasny.
- Krasny-Khutor**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo; also see Chutor, Krasny-; Khutor, Krasny-; Krasny-Chutor.

- Krasny-Khutor**, Odessa, see Wilhelmsfeld; also see Chutor, Krasny-; Khutor, Krasny-; Krasny-Chutor.
- Krasny Kut**, Don, see Neu-Grüntal; also see Kut, Krasny.
- Krasny Kut**, Mariupol', see Grüntal; also see Kut, Krasny.
- Krasny Kut**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut, Samoka(y)ev. Founded in 1859. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, two agricultural artels, two schools with grades one to four, and two schools with grades five to nine, orphanage, two libraries, college of agriculture with eight semesters, community center, museum, club, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Teachers' college with six semesters. Population: 567 in 1912; 6,784 in 1926. Also see Kut, Krasny-.
- Krasny Kut**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (rayon Voznesenska). Catholic; parish: Georgsburg. Population: 88 in 1926. Also see Kut, Krasny-.
- Krasny Numer**, Zaporizhzhya, see Landskrone; also see Numer, Krasny.
- Krasny Okna**, (also Krasny Okny), Glückstal. Administrative center for many Glückstal district daughter colonies. Hospital. Population: some German residents. Ukrainian town. Also see Krasni Okna; Krasny Okny.
- Krasny Okny**, Glückstal, see Krasny Okna; also see Krasni Okni.
- 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.
- Krassikovo**, (also Krasikov), Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara). Its location is unclear: either south of Klinck according to Stumpp (Krassikovo) or east of Podolsk according to Epp (Krasikov.) Founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 221 people or 45 families in 1922; 240 in 1926. Also see Krasikov; Krassikowo.
- Krassikowo**, Samara, see Krassikovo.
- Krassilovka**, (also Krasilovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Yarus'. Northeast of Novograd. #B 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 390 in 1904. Also see Krasilovka; Krassilowka.
- Krassilowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krassilovka.
- Krassindorf**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, Friesendorf. Jewish. Some Mennonites lived here presumably as model farmers.
- Krat**, (also Krac), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles'k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 14 in 1904. Also see Krac.
- Kratovka-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Estate of Berezan's first mayor Valentin Schardt from Karlsruhe who was in office since 1911 and managed a model cattle breeding program here. Also see Chutor, Kratowka-; Khutor, Kratovka-; Kratowka-Chutor.
- Kratowka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Kratovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kratowka-; Khutor, Kratovka-.
- Kratschek**, Volhynia-Poland, see Krachek.
- Kratz**, Volga Republic, see Basel.
- Kratz**, Volga Republic, Marxstadt-Unterwalden. Evangelical. Perhaps it is part of Basel. Population: 986 in 1912.
- Kratzke**,
- 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 Fortschritt. Birthplace of historian, attorney, and Duma member Jakob E. Dietz (1864-1917). Private colony of Director de Boffe: Ährenfeld. Population: 129 in 1767; 127 in 1769; 137 in 1772; 137 in 1773; 210 in 1798; 1,214 in 1857; 1,181 in 1897; 2,233 approximately in 1905; 2,349 possibly in 1905; 2,497 in 1912; 1,282 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Pochinnaya; Poshennoye.
- Kraukamysch**, Kazakhstan, see Kraukamysh.
- Kraukamysh**, Kazakhstan, see Karamyshevka; also see Kraukamysch.
- Kraus**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station.
- Krause**,
- 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 Anan(y)ev, 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-Khutor**, Don, see Kraye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kraje-; Khutor, Krae-; Khutor, Kraye-; Kraje-Chutor.
- Kraje-Chutor**, Don, see Kraye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kraje-; Khutor, Krae-; Khutor, Kraye-; Krae-Khutor.
- Kraye-Khutor**, Don, see Rotfeld; also see Chutor, Kraje-; Khutor, Krae-; Khutor, Kraye-; 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.
- Kremash**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Chorov; also see Kremasch.
- Kremidovo**, Odessa, see Zentner-Khutor; also see Kremidowo.
- Kremidowo**, Odessa, see Kremidovo.
- Kremjanka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremyanka.
- Kremlevka**, Omsk, see Kremlyovka; also see Kremljowka.
- Kremlevsky**, Omsk, see Kremlyovka; also see Kremlewski.
- Kremlewski**, Omsk, see Kremlevsky.
- Kremljowka**, Omsk, see Kremlyovka; also see Kremlevka.
- Kremlyovka**, (also Kremlevsky), Omsk, Borodinsk, Chuna(y)evo. #E 1. Founded in 1901/1902 by residents from Molochna and possibly Neu-Samara. Mennonite; parish: Margenau, also Mennonite Brethren; parishes: Margenau and Chuna(y)evka. Population: 99 in 1926. Also see Kremlevka; Kremlevsky; Kremljowka.
- Krempa**, possibly Carpatho-Ukraine, see Krumpakh.
- Kremyanka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 318 in 1904. Also see Kremjanka.
- Kreschatten**, 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 Kreshchatik.
- Kreschtschenka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kreshchenka.
- Kreshchatik**, 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.
- Kreshchenka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Karlsruhe; also see Kreschtschenka.
- Kresovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki; also see Kresowka.
- Kresowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kresovka.
- Krestanskoe**, Saratov, see Krestanskoye; also see Krestanskoje.
- Krestanskoje**, Saratov, see Krestanskoye; also see Krestanskoe.
- Krestanskoye**, Saratov, see Borisopol; also see Krestanskoe; Krestanskoje.
- Krestjanskij**, Saratov, see Krestyansky.
- Krestovo**, Turkmenistan, possibly Tashkent, possibly Mary. A few kilometers northwest of Serakhs. Previously in Uzbekistan. #C 5. Founded by Volga Germans in 1892/1893. Evangelical; parish: Tashkent. Population: 340 in 1905; 340 in 1926. Also see Krestowo.
- Krestovoy-Buerak**, Volga Republic, see Krestovoy-Buyerak; also see Buerak, Krestovoy-; Bujerak, Krestowoi-; Buyerak, Krestovoy-; Krestowoi-Bujerak.
- Krestovoy Buerak, Medveditsky-**, Volga Republic, see Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buerak; also see Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy-; Bujerak, Medweditski-Krestowoi-; Buyerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy-; Krestowoi Bujerak, Medweditski-; Krestovoy Buyerak, Medveditsky-; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak; Medweditski-Krestowoi Bujerak.
- Krestovoy-Buyerak**, Volga Republic, see Müller; also see Buerak, Krestovoy-; Bujerak, Krestowoi-; Buyerak, Krestovoy-; Krestovoy-Buerak; Krestowoi-Bujerak.
- Krestovoy Buyerak, Medveditsky-**, Volga Republic, see Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak; also see Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Bujerak, Medweditski-Krestowoi; Buyerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Krestovoy Buerak, Medveditsky-; Krestowoi Bujerak, Medweditski-; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buerak; Medweditski-Krestowoi Bujerak.
- Krestovskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Krestovskoye; also see Krestowskoje.
- Krestovskoye**, Kazakhstan, Qaraghandy (also Karaganda), Promyshlennaya. A few kilometers north of Qaraghandy. #E 2. Founded by Volga Germans. 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 Krestowskij.
- Krestowo**, Turkmenistan, see Krestovo.
- Krestowoi-Bujerak**, Volga Republic, see Krestovoy-Buyerak; also see Buerak, Krestovoy-; Bujerak, Krestowoi-; Buyerak, Krestovoy-; Krestovoy-Buerak.
- Krestowoi Bujerak, Medweditski-**, Volga Republic, see Medweditski-Krestowoi Bujerak; also see Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Bujerak, Medweditski-Krestowoi; Buyerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Krestovoy Buerak, Medveditsky-; Krestovoy Buyerak, Medveditsky-; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buerak; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak.
- Krestowskij**, Volga Republic, see Krestovskoye.
- Krestowskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Krestovskoye; also see Krestovskoe.
- Krestyansky**, Saratov, see Borisopol; also see Krestjanskij.
- Kretschmanow**, Zaporizhzhya, see Krechmanov.

- Kreuzenach**, Volga. No other information available.
- Krilinsk**, (also Krylinsk), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. #D 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 170 in 1904. Also see Krylinsk.
- Krimer-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Krimer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krimer-; Khutor, Krimer-.
- Krimer-Khutor**, (also Krimsky), Caucasus, Prokhladnyy, Romanovka. Approximately 100 km east of Pyatigorsk. Near Kana. #J 4. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Pyatigorsk. Population: 50 in 1905; 125 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Krimer-; Khutor, Krimer-; Krimer-Chutor; Krimsky.
- Krimski**, Caucasus, see Krimsky.
- Krimsky**, Caucasus, see Krimer-Khutor; also see Krimski.
- Krim**, **Sary**, Crimea, see Sary Krim.
- Krinichin**, (also Krinichky), Don, Rostov, Taganrog. #C 4. Catholic; parish: Taganrog. Also see Krinichky; Krinitschin.
- Krinichka**, Crimea, see Bergstadt; also see Krinitschka.
- Krinichky**, Don, see Krinichin; also see Krinitschki.
- Krinitschin**, Don, see Krinichin.
- Krinitschka**, Crimea, see Krinichka.
- Krinitschki**, Don, see Krinichky.
- Krinitys**, **Dvenadtsaty**, Odessa, see Dvenadtsaty Krinitys; also see Dwenadzatzj Krinizy; Krinizy, Dwenadzatzj.
- Krinizy**, **Dwenadzatzj**, Odessa, see Dwenadzatzj Krinizy; also see Dvenadtsaty Krinitys; Krinitys, Dvenadtsaty.
- Krinnitsa**, **Belaya-**, Don, see Belaya-Krinnitsa; also see Belaja-Krinniza; Krinniza, Belaja-.
- Krinniza**, **Belaja-**, Don, see Belaja-Krinniza; also see Belaya-Krinnitsa; Krinnitsa, Belaya-.
- Kristena**, Mykolayiv, see Christina.
- Krivenko-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Slavyanoserbsk. Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Population: 60 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Kriwenko-; Khutor, Krivenko-; Kriwenko-Chutor.
- Krivovskoe**, Volga Republic, see Krivovskoye; also see Kriwowskoje.
- Krivovskoye**, Volga Republic, see Obermonyour.; also see Krivovskoe; Kriwowskoje.
- Krivoy Numer**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see Friedrichsfeld; also see Kriwoj Numer; Numer, Krivoy; Numer, Kriwoj.
- Krivoy Numer**, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Friedensdorf; also see Kriwoj Numer; Numer, Krivoy; Numer, Kriwoj.
- Krivoy Rog**, Mykolayiv, see Kryvyy Rih; also see Kriwoj Rog; Rog, Krivoy; Rog, Kriwoi; Rog, Kryvyy.
- Krivoy Yar**, Volga Republic, see Brunntal; see Yar, Krivoy; also see Kriwoj Jar; Jar, Kriwoj.
- Krivyar**, Volga Republic, see Brunntal; also see Kriwijar.
- Krivylosy**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 57 in 1904. Also see Kriwylosy.
- Kriwenko-Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Krivenko-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kriwenko-; Khutor, Krivenko-.
- Kriwijar**, Volga Republic, see Krivyar.
- Kriwoj Jar**, Volga Republic, see Krivoy Yar; also see Jar, Kriwoj; Yar, Krivoy.
- Kriwoj Numer**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see Krivoy Numer; also see Numer, Krivoy; Numer, Kriwoj.
- Kriwoj Numer**, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Krivoy Numer; also see Numer, Krivoy; Numer, Kriwoj.
- Kriwoj-Rog**, Mykolayiv, see Kryvyy Rih; also see Krivoy Rog.
- Kriwowskoje**, Volga Republic, see Krivovskoye; also see Krivovskoe.
- Kriwylosy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Krivylosy.
- Krjukowo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kryukovo.
- Kroatendorf**, (also Munkacsvaralya, also Pudhorod-Podherod), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve. Unitarian. One person stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 201 farms on 227 ha. Population: 350 Germans of 979 residents in 1910; 295 Germans of 916 residents in 1920; 385 Germans of 1,113 residents in 1930. Also see Munkacsvaralya; Pudhorod-Podherod
- Krochmal**, (also Krachmal), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut or Pallasovka. Southwest of Pallasovka. #E 8. Catholic. Also see Krachmal.
- Kroll-Chutor**, Bessarabia, see Kroll-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kroll-; Khutor, Kroll-.
- Kroll-Chutor**, Mariupol', see Kroll-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kroll-; Khutor, Kroll-.
- Krollen-Chutor**, Don, 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, Gornosta(y)evka. 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-Khutor.

Kronau-Khutor, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Kronau-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neu-Kronau-; Khutor, Neu-Kronau-; Kronau-Chutor, Neu-; Neu-Kronau-Chutor.

Kronau-Orloff-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 Makhno's gang. The famine years of 1921/22 and 1932/33 claimed a total of 655 lives. Eight hundred fifty-two people were exiled between 1929 and 1941. The Kronau and Zagradovka colonies formed the GNR Fritz Heckert between World War I and World War II. Also see GNR Fritz Heckert; Kronau-Orloff-Gebiet; Zagradovka.

Kronberg, (also Mikhailovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Kudashevka. Possibly founded in 1780. Acreage: 1,229

dessi. Population: 254 in 1918; 92 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Mikhailovka.

Kronberg, Zaporizhzhya, see Kronsberg.

Krone'evka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kroneyevka; also see Kronejewka.

Kronejewka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kroneyevka; also see Krone'evka.

Kronental, Caucasus, see Deutsch-Khaginsk.

Kronental, (also Bulgansk, also Bulganak), Crimea, Simferopol', Bulganak. Possibly 25 km west of Simferopol'. #C 5. Founded in 1810/1811 by 61 [or 57] founding families from: Baden (56), Wuerttemberg (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 Bulganak; Bulgansk.

Kronental, Neu-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Neu-Kronental.

Kroneyevka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Wiesenfeld; also see Krone'evka; Kronejewka.

Kron, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Kron.

Kronsberg, (also Kronberg, also Mikhailovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, 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.

Kronsdorf, (also No. 5, also Kasenoslesk, also Kasyonnosselsk, also Katsenoselsk), 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; 445 or 530 in 1905; 592 in 1910; 597 in 1911; 597 in 1914; 597 in 1918; 620 in 1919; 645 in 1922. Also see Kasenoslesk; Kasyonnosselsk; Katsenoselsk; No. 5.

Kronsdorf, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Kronsdorf.

Kronsfeld, (also Udelenskaya, also Udelynoye), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Founded in 1880. Founders presumably all from Danzig. Mennonite. In 1907, the leased land was bought from the peasant land bank; farms of 12 to 24 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 Prosyanyoye, 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; Prosyanyoye; Udelenskaya.

Kronsfeld, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Kronsfeld.

Kronsgarten, (also Polovitza), Dnipropetrovs'k, Josefstal, GNR Karl Marx. On the Kilchin River. #E 3. Founded in 1797 or 1799 or 1810, which is an established date found in newly discovered village files by Stumpp Commando of 1942, U.S. National Archive. Founded by 15 Marienwerder families. Mennonite and Evangelical. Friesian Mennonite branch. Everyday language: East Friesian Plattdeutsch. After some time the village was moved to higher ground because of flooding. Only in 1843 did it become part of the Khortitza district administration. In 1848, communal sheep breeding. In 1932, some residents were deported to Siberia. 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, Dzerzhinsk, Shelezny, Santurinovka. #C 4. Founded in 1884 or 1889. Mennonite; parish: New-York, also Mennonite Brethren; parish: Nikola(y)evka. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,417 dessi. Population: 281 in 1914; 281 in 1918; 465 in 1926. Also see No. 5; Nikolayevka.

Kronstadt, (also Klyuchinsky, also Kronstädter-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; Kronstädter-Kolonie.

Kronstadt, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. Approximately 120 km southeast of Slavgorod. #M 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1910. Population: 268 in 1926. Ceased to exist.

Kronstädter-Kolonie, Petersburg, see Kronstadt; also see Kolonie, Kronstädter-.

Kronstadtskoe, Novo-, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Kronstadtskoe; also see Kronstadtskoje, Nowo-Kronstadtskoye, Novo-Kronstadtskoye; Nowo-Kronstadtskoje.

Kronstadtskoje, Nowo-, Kazakhstan, see Nowo-Kronstadtskoje; also see Kronstadtskoe, Novo-Kronstadtskoye, Novo-Kronstadtskoye; Nowo-Kronstadtskoye.

Kronstadtskoye, Novo-, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Kronstadtskoye; also see Kronstadtskoe, Novo-Kronstadtskoje, Nowo-Kronstadtskoye; Nowo-Kronstadtskoje.

Kronstal, Don, see Krontal.

Kronstal, (also Dolinsk), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Founded in 1809 by 12 families from Kronsweide 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-.

Kronstal-Khutor, (also Timush, also Krontal), Odessa, Glückstal. Founded in 1867. Evangelical; parish: Glückstal. Acreage: 624 dessi. Population: 50 in 1905; 80 in 1910; 73 in 1914; 66 in 1919. Also see Chutor, Kronstal-; Khutor, Kronstal-; Kronstal-Chutor; Krontal; Timush. Located east of of Grigoriopol near Klein-Bergdorf.

Kronsweide, Alt-, Zaporizhzhya, see Alt-Kronsweide.

Kronsweide, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Kronsweide.

Krontal, Odessa, see Kronstal-Khutor.

Krontal, (possibly also Korntal, also Kronstal, also Nemetskaya-Makaraba), Don, Rostov, Taganrog. #D 4. Founded in 1885. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka, also Catholic. Population: 350 in 1941. Also see Korntal; Kronstal; Nemetskaya-Makaraba.

Kropivshchin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Kropiwshchtschin.

Kropiwshchtschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Kropivshchin.

Kropotkino, (also Krapotkino), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. Population: 150 in 1926. Also see Krapotkino.

Krosnowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Hoshcha; also see Krosnowka.

Krosnowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Krosnowka.

- Krotovka**, Samara, see Grotselfde; also see Krotowka.
- Krotowka**, Samara, see Krotovka.
- Krovatka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. #D 5. Also see Krowatka.
- Krowatka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Krovatka.
- Krucha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Krukha.
- Kruch-Khutor**, Omsk, Sosnovka (GNR Azovo.) A few kilometers south of Omsk. #E 2. Possibly founded in 1902. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Butter artel, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 295 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Krutsch; Khutor, Kruch-; Krutsch-Chutor.
- Kruchkovo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Lindenau; also see Krutschkovo.
- Kruchy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Krukhy.
- Kruglenkoe**, Slavgorod, see Kruglenkoye; also see Kruglenkoje.
- Kruglenkoje**, Slavgorod, see Kruglenkoye; also see Kruglenkoe.
- Kruglenkoye**, Slavgorod, see Alexanderheim; also see Kruglenkoe; Kruglenkoje.
- Kruglik**, Crimea, see Scheich-Ely.
- Kruglik**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Antonovka.
- Krugloe**, Chelyabinsk, see Krugloye; also see Krugloje.
- Krugloje**, Chelyabinsk, see Krugloye; also see Krugloe.
- Krugloye**, Chelyabinsk, Chuldinovo. Approximately 100 km southeast of Chelyabinsk. #C 2. Population: 43 in 1926. Also see Krugloe; Krugloje.
- Kruglyc**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki. No other information available.
- Kruhle**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. No other information available.
- Kruhle**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. No other information available.
- Kruhlyk**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kraglik.
- Kruhy**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. #J 5. No other information available.
- Krukha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Krukhy; also see Krucha.
- Krukhy**, (also Krukha), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil'. East of Kostopil'. Evangelical; parishes: Kostopil' and Tuchyn, also Baptist. Parish church and prayer house. Public school (as of 1938.) 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 351 in 1904; 75 families with 65 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Kruchy; Krukha.
- Krukoff**, Zaporizhzhya, see Krukov.
- Krukov**, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexanderkron; also see Krukoff.
- Krumpach**, possibly Carpatho-Ukraine, see Krumpakh.
- Krumpakh**, (also Krempa), possibly Carpatho-Ukraine. Possibly founded approximately in 1300. One of the first German villages in the Carpathian Mountains. Also see Krempa; Krumpach.
- Krupa**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. No other information available.
- Krupina bei Jamburg**, Petersburg, see Krupina bei Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Krupina bei; Krupina near Yamburg; Yamburg, Krupina bei; Yamburg, Krupina near.
- Krupina bei Yamburg**, Petersburg. Evangelical. Population: 32 in 1848; 38 in 1857; 38 in 1926. Also see Jamburg, Krupina bei; Krupina bei Jamburg; Krupina near Yamburg; Yamburg, Krupina bei; Yamburg, Krupina near.
- Krupina near Yamburg**, Petersburg, see Krupina bei Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Krupina bei; Krupina bei Jamburg; Yamburg, Krupina bei; Yamburg, Krupina near.
- Kruposchin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kruposhin.
- Kruposhin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. Northeast of Emilchin. #D 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 170 in 1904. Also see Kruposchin.
- Krutoe**, Kazakhstan, see Krutoye; also see Krutoje.
- Krutojarka**, Kirovograd, see Krutoyarka.
- Krutojarowka**, Kirovograd, see Krutoyarovka.
- Krutojarowka**, Volga Republic, see Krutoyarovka.
- Krutoje**, Kazakhstan, see Krutoye; also see Krutoe.
- Krutoyarka**, Kirovograd, see Krutoyarovka; also see Krutojarka.
- Krutoyarovka**, (also Krutoyarka), Kirovograd. Evangelical; parish: Elisabethgrad. Population: including surrounding area: 110 in 1904. Also see Krutojarowka; Krutoyarka.
- Krutoyarovka**, Volga Republic, see Graf; also see Krutojarowka.
- Krutoye**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar. Approximately 50 km north of Atbasar. #D 2. Evangelical. Also see Krutoe; Krutoje.
- Krutsch-Chutor**, Omsk, see Kruch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krutsch-; Khutor, Kruch-.
- Krutschkovo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kruchkovo.
- Kruty**, Podilska/Odessa, Bala. Ukrainian town with many Germans. Adjacent to Morina.
- Krylinsk**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krilinsk.
- Krylov**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varkoviche; also see Krylow.
- Krylov**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Maykov; also see Krylow.
- Krylow**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Krylov.
- Krylow**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Krylov.
- Kryukovo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Verbovo; also see Krjukowo.
- Krywuly**, Volhynia-Poland, see Krzywule.
- Kryvyy-Rih**, Mykolayiv, Zagradozka. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Small market town. Population: 64 in 1904. Also see Krivoy Rog; Kriwoj-Rog.
- Krzemieniec**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 4 families with 6 students in 1938.
- Krzemieniec I**, (also Alt-Ximinez), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. West of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Alt-Ximinez.
- Krzemieniec II**, (also Neu-Ximinez), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. Evangelical. West of Rozhyshche.

Neu-Ksiminez Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans in this village. Also see Neu-Ximinez.

Krzyvukha, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno. West of Dubno. #F 2. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Krzywucha.

Krzywucha, Volhynia-Poland, see Krzyvukha.

Krzywule, (also Krywuly), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. East of Kisielin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Krywuly.

Ksaverovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Xaverovka; also see Ksawerowka; Xawerowka.

Ksawerowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ksaverovka; also see Xaverovka; Xawerowka.

Ksenevka, Mariupol', see Ksenyevka; also see Ksenjewka; Xenevka; Xenyevka.

Ksenevka, Odessa, see Ksenyevka; also see Ksenjewka; Xenevka; Xenyevka.

Ksenievka, Odessa, see Klein-Liebental; also see Ksenevka; Kseniewka; Xenevka; Xenievka; Xenievka.

Ksenjewka, Mariupol', see Ksenyevka; also see Ksenevka; Xenevka; Xenyevka.

Ksenjewka, Odessa, see Ksenyevka; also see Ksenevka; Xenevka; Xenyevka.

Ksenofontova, Novgorod, see Xenofontovka; also see Ksenofontowa.

Ksenofontovka, Novgorod, see Xenofontovka; also see Ksenofontowa; Xenofontowa.

Ksenofontowa, Novgorod, see Ksenofontova.

Ksenofontowa, Novgorod, see Ksenofontovka; also see Xenofontovka; Xenofontowa.

Ksenyevka, Mariupol', see Xenyevka; also see Ksenevka; Ksenewka; Ksenjewka; Xenevka; Xenewka; Xenjewka.

Ksenyevka, Odessa, see Klein-Liebental; also see Ksenevka; Ksenewka; Ksenjewka; Xenevka; Xenewka; Xenjewka; Xenyevka.

Ksenyevka, Omsk, see Xenyevka; also see Ksenevka; Ksenewka; Ksenjewka; Xenevka; Xenewka; Xenjewka.

Ksiminez, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Ksiminez; also see Neu-Ximinez; Ximinez, Neu-.

Kubanka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk. Founded in 1934 by non-German kulaks from the Kuban area. Orthodox and Evangelical. In 1945/1946, many repatriates, mainly from Neuhoffnung, were deported here. Kubanka became a model village thanks to good cooperation and the Korean kolkhoz head, Kan De Khan. Population: 670 Germans of 3,416 residents in 1956; 3,821 in 1959; 863 Germans of 2,290 residents in 1989.

Kubanka, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1895 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 158 in 1926.

Kuborsk-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Kuborsk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kuborsk-; Khutor, Kuborsk-.

Kuborsk-Khutor, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Population: 12 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Kuborsk-; Khutor, Kuborsk-; Kuborsk-Chutor.

Kubrino, Don, see Novo-Andrianovka.

Kuceva, Zaporizhzhya, see Hutterdorf; also see Kutschewa.

Kuchkarovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. #E 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Population: 130 in 1904. Also see Kutschkarowka.

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 Montanay. #C 3. Founded in 1894. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Village possibly leased for one-tenth of the owner's share in the harvest. Acreage: 600 dessi. Population: 48 in 1905; 60 in 1918; 79 possibly in 1926. Also see Abaj-Kutschuk; Abay; Abay-Kuchuk; Kutschuk, Abaj-.

Kuchuk-Abay, (also Abay, also Abay-Kuchuk), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 70 km north of Yevpatoriya on the west coast. Near Dzhaillav. #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-Akhtachy), 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 west and Akhtachy to the east. Acreage: 900 dessi. Population: 40 in 1918; 53 in 1926. Also see Ak-Tachy, Kuchuk-; Ak-Tatschi, Kutschuk-; Kuchuk-Akhtachy; Kutschuk-Ak-Tatschi; Tachy, Kuchuk-Ak-; Tatschi, Kutschuk-Ak-.

Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganash, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Byuk-Taganash; also see Bijuk-Taganash, Kutschuk; Byuk-Taganash, Kuchuk-; Taganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Taganash, Kuchuk-Byuk.

Kuchuk-Bijuk-Toganash, Crimea, see Kukhuk-Byuk-Toganash; also see Bijuk-Toganash, Kuchuk; Byuk-Toganash, Kukhuk-; Toganash, Kuchuk-Bijuk-; Toganash, Kukhuk-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-Toganasch, Kutschuk-; Byuk-Toganash, Kuchuk-; Kutschuk-Bijuk-Toganasch; Toganasch, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Toganash, Kuchuk-Byuk.
- Kuchuk Chucha**, Crimea, see Annenfeld; also see Chucha, Kuchuk; Kutschuk Tschutscha; Tschutscha, Kutschuk.
- Kuchuk-Toksoba**, Crimea, Simferopol', Ablam. Population: 58 in 1919; 64 in 1926. Also see Kutschuk-Toksoba; Toksoba, Kuchuk-; Toksoba, Kutschuk-.
- Kucova, Nemecka**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nemecka Kucova; also see Nemecka Kucowa; Kucowa, Nemecka.
- Kucowa, Nemecka**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nemecka Kucowa; also see Kucova, Nemecka; Nemecka Kucova.
- Kudahul-Donahusaka**, Crimea, see Kutaihul-Danahosovka; also see Donahusaka, Kudahul-.
- Kudahul Schischman**, Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Schischman, Kudahul; Shishman, Kudahul.
- Kudahul Shishman**, (also Shishmana), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Donuslav. Founded in 1898. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 115 in 1911. Also see Kudahul Schischman; Schischman, Kudahul; Shishman, Kudahul; Shishmana.
- Kudaihull**, Crimea, see Kutaihul-Danahosovka.
- Kudak, Schubar-**, Kazakhstan, see Schubar-Kudak; also see Kudak, Shubar-; Shubar-Kudak.
- Kudak, Shubar-**, Kazakhstan, see Shubar-Kudak; also see Kudak, Schubar-; Schubar-Kudak.
- Kudasch**, Crimea, see Kudash.
- Kudaschewka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kudashevka.
- Kudash**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 65 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 2. Founded in 1895. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 40 in 1905; 55 in 1918; 55 in 1919; 60 in 1926. Also see Kudasch.
- Kudashevka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Hindenburg; also see Kudaschewka.
- Kudaygul**, Crimea, see Kutaihul-Danahosovka.
- Kudranka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol. No other information available.
- Kudrianka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Northeast of Tuchyn. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans.
- Kudryn**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. No other information available.
- Kuduk-Chilik**, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have several German residents. Also see Chilik, Kuduk-; Kuduk-Tschilik; Tschilik, Kuduk-.
- Kuduk, Dshau-**, Kazakhstan, see Dshau-Kuduk; also see Dzhau-Kuduk; Kuduk, Dzhau-.
- Kuduk, Dzhau-**, Kazakhstan, see Dzhau-Kuduk; also see Dshau-Kuduk; Kuduk, Dshau-.
- Kuduk, Toldvo**, Kazakhstan, see Toldvo Kuduk; also see Kuduk, Toldwo; Toldwo, Kuduk.
- Kuduk, Toldwo**, Kazakhstan, see Toldwo, Kuduk; also see Kuduk, Toldvo; Toldvo Kuduk.
- Kuduk-Tschilik**, Omsk, see Kuduk-Chilik; also see Chilik, Kuduk-; Tschilik, Kuduk-.
- Kueran**, Crimea, see Kuyeran; also see Kujeran.
- Kuhn**, Mykolayiv, Yelanets. Catholic; parish: Christina.
- Kuhnersdorf**, (also Gartogey, also Katarhay), Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1892. Catholic. Also see Gartogey; Katarhay.
- Kui, Kusel-**, Crimea, see Kusel-Kui; also see Kusel-Kuy; Kuy, Kusel-.
- Kujalkin**, Odessa, see Kuyalkin.
- Kujalnik**, Odessa, see Kuyalnik.
- Kujbischewa**, Slavgorod, see Kuybisheva.
- Kujeran**, Crimea, see Kuyeran; also see Kueran.
- Kujuk, Bitak-Ak-**, Crimea, see Bitak-Ak-Kuju; also see Ak-Kuju, Bitak-; Ak-Kuyu, Bitak-; Bitak-Ak-Kuyu; Kuyuk, Bitak-Ak-.
- Kuju-Tarchan, Utsch-**, Crimea, see Utsch-Kuju-Tarchan; also see Kuyu-Tarkhan, Uch-; Tarchan, Utsch-Kuju-; Tarkhan, Uch-Kuyu-; Uch-Kuyu-Tarkhan.
- Kuju, Utsch-**, Crimea, see Utsch-Kuju; also see Kuyu, Uch-; Uch-Kuyu.
- Kukhary**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Wielick; also see Kuchary.
- Kukhuk-Byuk-Taganash**, Crimea, see Neu-Taganash; also see Byuk-Taganash, Kukhuk; Taganash, Kukhuk-Byuk.
- Kukkus**, Volga Republic (Bergseite.) Evangelical.
- Kukkus**, (also Neu-Brabant, also Volskoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. #C 4. Founded on 26 June 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Evangelical-Reformed; parish: Kukkus. In 1904, only 2,038 baptized members resided here. Fourteen thousand and three were part of the Kukkus parish (as of 1904.) Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, library, club (as of 1926.) Population: 181 in 1772; 1,467 in 1857; 2,419 in 1897; 310 Evangelical-Lutheran and 3,122 Evangelical-Reformed of 3,432 members in 1904; 3,618 possibly in 1905; 3,796 in 1912; 2,459 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Neu-Brabant; Volskoye.
- Kukkus**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. East of Gmelinka. #F 7. Evangelical. Population: 84 in 1926.
- Kukkuskij**, Volga Republic, see Kukkusky.
- Kukkusky**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. #E 4. Also see Kukkuskij.
- Kul, Akmy-**, Kazakhstan, see Akmy-Kul.
- Kulakovo**, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evsk. Population: 555 or 986 or all were German in 1925. Numbers apply to the village soviet Kulakovo, possibly consisting of several villages. Also see Kulakowo.
- Kulakowo**, Slavgorod, see Kulakovo.
- Kulalinka, Ust-**, Volga Republic, see Ust-Kulalinka.

Kulalinka, Verkhnyaya-, Volga Republic, see Verkhnyaya-Kulalinka; also see Kulalinka, Werchnaja-; Werchnaja-Kulalinka.

Kulalinka, Werchnaja-, Volga Republic, see Werchnaja-Kulalinka; also see Kulalinka, Verkhnyaya-; Verkhnyaya-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, Kivertsy. 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.

Kulevchea, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. Romanian village with German residents. Also see Kulewtschea.

Kulewtschea, Bessarabia, see Kulevchea.

Kulikova, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', Budyonovka. #C 9. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Also see Kulikowa.

Kulikovo-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Mennonite. Population: 91 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Kulikowo-; Khutor, Kulikovo-; Kulikowo-Chutor.

Kulikovy-Kopany, (also Kopany-Kulikovy), Caucasus, Stavropol', Mirmo(y)e. Approximately 120 km east of Stavropol'. #H 2. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol'. Population: 87 in 1904; 87 in 1918. Also see Kopany-Kulikovy; Kopany-Kulikowy; Kulikowy-Kopany.

Kulikowa, Don, see Kulikova.

Kulikowo-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Kulikovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kulikowo-; Khutor, Kulikovo-.

Kulikowy-Kopany, Caucasus, see Kulikovy-Kopany; also see Kopany-Kulikovy; Kopany-Kulikowy.

Kulischi, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kulishy.

Kulishy, Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. South of Zwiabel. #C 3. Evangelical. Ceased to exist. Also see Kulischi.

Kul', Isyl', Omsk, see Isil' Kul'; also see Isylj-Kul; Kul, Isylj-.

Kul, Isylj-, Omsk, see Isylj-Kul; also see Isyl' Kul'; Kul', Isyl'.

Kul, Kosch, Omsk, see Kosch Kul; see also Kosh Kul; Kul, Kosh.

Kul, Kosh, Omsk, see Kosh Kul; also see Kosch Kul; Kul, Kosch.

Kullar-Kipchak, Crimea, see Westheim; also see Kipchak, Kullar-; Kiptschak, Kullar-; Kullar-Kiptschak.

Kullar-Kiptschak, 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, Shubar-, Kazakhstan, see Shubar-Kul; also see Kul, Shubar-; Shubar-Kul.

Kulshanka, Zaporizhzhya, see Tiegenweide; also see Kulschanka.

Kul, Shubar-, Kazakhstan, see Shubar-Kul; also see Kul, Shubar-; Shubar-Kul.

Kul, Temir-, Kazakstan, see Temir-Kul.

Kultschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Kulchin.

Kultschin, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Kultschin; also see Kulchin, Neu-; Neu-Kulchin.

Kul, Tudel-, Kazakhstan, see Tudel-Kul.

Kultura, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Krasny Kut. North of Krasny Kut. #F 4. Evangelical.

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, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Alexandrovka.

Kumschaka, Don, see Kumshaka.

Kumschatzka, Don, see Kumshatzka.

Kumshaka, Don, see Katharintal; also see Kumschaka.

Kumshatzka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malychevsk. Population: 61 in 1926. Also see Kumschatzka.

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.

Kuotoksaj, Kazakhstan, see Kuotoksay.

Kuotoksay, Kazakhstan, see Kutoksay; also see Kuotoksaj.

- Kupichov**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov. Northwest of Nowy Dwor. #B 6. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: including Alexandrovka: 270 in 1904. At the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Kupitschow.
- Kupino**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kopine.
- Kupino, Bortsovo-Antonovsky**, Tomsk, see Bortsovo-Antonovsky Kupino; also see Antonowskij-Borzowo Kupino; Antonovsky-Bortsovo Kupino; Borzowo-Antonowskij Kupino; Kupino, Borzowo-Antonowskij.
- Kupino, Borzowo-Antonowskij**, Tomsk, see Kupino, Bortsovo-Antonovsky; also see Antonowskij-Borzowo Kupino; Antonovsky-Bortsovo Kupino; Bortsovo-Antonovsky Kupino; Borzowo-Antonowskij Kupino.
- Kupitschow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kupichov.
- Kupla, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezhno, see Groß-Kupla; also see Gross-Kupla; Kupla, Gross-.
- Kupla, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil', see Groß-Kupla; also see Gross-Kupla; Kupla, Gross-.
- Kupla, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezhno, see Gross-Kupla; also see Groß-Kupla; Kupla, Groß-.
- Kupla, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil', see Gross-Kupla; also see Groß-Kupla; Kupla, Groß-.
- Kupla, Klein-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Kupla.
- Kuplja**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kuplya.
- Kuplya**, Volhynia-Poland, 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.
- Küppfeld**, Zaporizhzhya, see Klippenfeld.
- Kupper-Chutor**, Odessa, see Kupper-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kupper-; Khutor, Kupper-.
- Kupper-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezhno district; also see Chutor, Kupper-; Khutor, Kupper-; Kupper-Chutor.
- Kuprino**, Don, see Novo-Andrianovka.
- Kuptsovo**, Volga Republic, see Oberdorf; also see Kuptzowo.
- Kuptzowo**, Volga Republic, see Kuptsovo.
- Kurant**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Northwest of Kisielin. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 104 in 1904. More than 80 percent Germans.
- Kuraz**, Volhynia-Poland, see Koraz.
- Kuraz**, (also Koray), Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Siyance. #J 3. Also see Koray.
- Kurdjumowka-Chutor**, Don, see Kurdyumovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kurdjumowka-; Khutor, Kurdyumovka-.
- Kurdumanova**, Odessa, see Neu-Kassel; also see Kurdumanowa.
- Kurdumanowa**, Odessa, see Kurdumanova, old name for Neu-Kassel.
- Kurdyban**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varkoviche. Northwest of Varkoviche. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Public school (as of 1938.) Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: with Shinutka: 25 in 1905; 24 families with 29 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans in this village.
- 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, Kurdjumowka-; Khutor, Kurdyumovka-; Kurdjumowka-Chutor.
- Kureni, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Kureni; also see Kureny, Neu-; Neu-Kureny.
- Kureny, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Kureny; also see Neu-Kureni; Kureni, Neu-.
- Kurgan**, (also Kurhan), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. Southwest of Shchurin. #C 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Kurhan.
- Kurgan**, (also Kurhan), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Maykov. Also see Kurhan.
- Kurgan**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 58 in 1904.
- Kurgan, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kurgan.
- Kurganka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, possibly Kryvyy Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog), Catholic; parish: Danilovka.
- Kurgany**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Grünfeld.
- Kurgany**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezhno. Northeast of Kostopil'. #J 6. Evangelical; parishes: Kostopil' and Tuchyn. Public school (as of 1938.) At least 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 446 in 1904; 36 families with 35 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans.
- Kurgany**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. Northeast of Torchyn. #D 4. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans.
- Kurgany, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Kurgany.
- Kurganyj**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kurganyy.
- Kurganyy**, Zaporizhzhya, see Alt-Montal; also see Kurganyj.
- Kurhan**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Kurgan.
- Kurhan**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Kurgan.
- Kurhany, Alt-**, Volhynia, see Alt-Kurhany.
- Kurianovka I**, (also Bodyy), Don, Rostov, Taganrog. Founded on leased land by Prussian settlers approximately in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 173 in 1904. Also see Bodyy; Kurianowka I.
- Kurianovka II**, Don, Taganrog. Founded approximately in 1892 by Prussian settlers on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Also see Kurianowka II.
- Kurianowka I**, Don, see Kurianovka I.
- Kurianowka II**, Don, see Kurianovka II.
- Kurilovka**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Kurilowka.
- Kurilowka**, Volga Republic, see Kurilovka.
- Kurman**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Yaran'. Southeast of Novograd. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 66 in 1904.

- Kurmanie**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. East of Kisielin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
- Kurmanke'evo, Neu-**, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Kurmanke'evo; also see Kurmankejewo-, Neu-; Kurmankeyevo, Neu-; Neu-Kurmankejewo; Neu-Kurmankeyevo.
- Kurmankejewo-, Neu-**, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Kurmankejewo; also see Kurmanke'evo, Neu-; Kurmankeyevo, Neu-; Neu-Kurmanke'evo; Neu-Kurmankeyevo.
- Kurmankeyevo, Neu-**, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Kurmankeyevo; also see Kurmanke'evo, Neu-; Kurmankejewo-, Neu-; Neu-Kurmanke'evo; Neu-Kurmankejewo.
- Kurnakovo-Lipovo**, Don, Rostov. #G 2. Possibly a German village. Also see Kurnakowo-Lipowo; Lipovo, Kurnakovo-; Lipowo, Kurnakowo-.
- Kurnakowo-Lipowo**, Don, see Kurnakovo-Lipovo; also see Lipovo, Kurnakovo-; Lipowo, Kurnakowo-.
- Kurnava**, Volga Republic (Bergseite.) Evangelical. Northwest of Walter outside the Volga Republic. Also see Kurnawa.
- Kurnawa**, Volga Republic, see Kurnava.
- Kurris-Chutor**, Odessa, see Kurris-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kurris-; Khutor, Kurris-.
- Kurris-Khutor**, Odessa, northern Berezan district. Also see Chutor, Kurris-; Khutor, Kurris-; Kurris-Chutor.
- Kursai**, Kazakhstan, see Kursay.
- Kursakova**, Odessa, see Alexanderfeld; also see Kursakowa.
- Kursakovo II**, (also Kusakovo II), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 302 in 1926. Also see Kursakowo II; Kusakovo II.
- Kursakowa**, Odessa, see Kursakova.
- Kursakowo**, Odessa, see Kursakovo.
- Kusakovo II**, Odessa, see Kusakowo II.
- Kusakowo II**, Odessa, see Kusakovo II.
- Kursay**, Kazakhstan, see Mikhailovka; also see Kursai.
- Kurschinowitschi-Chutor**, Chernihiv, see Kurshinovichy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kurschinowitschi-; Khutor, Kurshinovichy-.
- Kurshinovichy-Khutor**, Chernihiv. Evangelical; parish: Bilovizh. Population: 2 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Kurschinowitschi-; Khutor, Kurshinovichy-; Kurschinowitschi-Chutor.
- Kursova**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Mariental; also see Kursowa.
- Kursowa**, Dnipropetrovs'k, 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-Dshaga-Scheich**, Crimea, see Kuru-Dzhaga-Sheykh; also see Dshaga-Scheich, Kuru-; Dzhaga-Sheykh, Kuru-; Scheich, Kuru-Dshaga-; Sheykh, Kuru-Dzhaga-.
- Kuru-Dzhaga-Sheykh**, Crimea, Tabuldy. Founded in 1820. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,162 dessi. Population: 51 in 1914. Also see Dshaga-Scheich, Kuru-; Dzhaga-Sheykh, Kuru-; Kuru-Dshaga-Scheich; Scheich, Kuru-Dshaga-; Sheykh, Kuru-Dzhaga-.
- Kurudjika**, Bessarabia, see Kurudyka.
- Kurudschika**, (Also Grinzburgdorf) Bessarabia. Also see Kurud; Ka; Kurudyka.
- Kurudyka**, Bessarabia, see Ginzburgdorf; also see Kurudjika.
- Kurulu-Kipchak**, Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Primarily an Estonian village leased for one tenth of the owner's share in the harvest. Population: 76 in 1905. Also see Kipchak, Kurulu-; Kiptschak, Kurulu-; Kurulu-Kiptschak.
- Kurulu-Kiptschak**, Crimea, see Kurulu-Kipchak; also see Kipchak, Kurulu-; Kiptschak, Kurulu-.
- Kuruschan**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kurushan.
- Kurushan**, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Mennonite. Also see Kuruschan.
- 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.
- Kusakowo I**, Odessa, see Kusakovo I.
- Kusakowo II**, Odessa, see Kusakovo II.
- Kuscharka**, Odessa, see Kusharka.
- Kusel-Kui**, Crimea, see Kusel-Kuy; also see Kui, Kusel-; Kuy, Kusel-.
- Kusel-Kuy**, Crimea, see Siebenbrunn; also see Kui, Kusel-; Kusel-Kui; Kuy, Kusel-.
- Kusharka**, Odessa, see Kosharka; also see Kuscharka.
- Kushum I**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Possibly near Zürich. #G 2. No other information available.
- Kushum II**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Possibly near Zürich. #G 2. No other information available.
- Kuskovoe**, Caucasus, see Kuskovoye; also see Kuskowoje.
- Kuskovoye**, Caucasus, Arkhangels'k. Population: 87 in 1926. Also see Kuskovoe; Kuskowoje.
- Kuskowoje**, Caucasus, see Kuskovoye; also see Kuskovoe.
- Kusmitski**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kusmitsky.
- Kusmitsky**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Alexandrovka; also see Kusmitski.
- Kusnezowka**, Mariupol', see Kuznetsovka.
- Kusnitzki**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kusnitzky.
- Kusnitzky**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Alexandrovka; also see Kusnitzki.
- Kus(s)ak**, Slavgorod, see Alexanderkrone.

- Kustareva**, Volga Republic, see Leitsinger; also see Kustarewa.
- Kustarevo-Krasnorynovka**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Kolonie; also see Krasnorynovka, Kustarevo-; Krasnorynowka, Kustarewo-; Kustarewo-Krasnorynowka.
- Kustarewo-Krasnorynowka**, Volga Republic, see Kustarevo-Krasnorynovka; also see Krasnorynovka, Kustarevo-; Krasnorynowka, Kustarewo-.
- Kustarewa**, Volga Republic, see Kustareva.
- Kustarnaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kustarnaya.
- Kustarnaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Fürstental; also see Kustarnaja.
- Küst-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Küst-Khutor; also see Chutor, Küst-; Khutor, Küst-.
- Küst-Khutor**, Caucasus. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Küst-; Khutor, Küst-; Küst-Chutor.
- Kutaihl-Danahosovka**, (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 Danahosovka, Kutaihl-; Danahosowka, Kutaihl-; Kataigul; Kudahul-Donahusaka; Kudaihull; Kudaygul; Kutaihl-Danahosowka.
- Kutaihl-Danahasowka**, Crimea, see Kutaihl-Danahasovka; also see Danahasovka, Kutaihl-; Danahasowka, Kutaihl-.
- Kutambet**, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have several German residents.
- Kutan, Kirpich-**, Caucasus, see Kirpich-Kutan; also see Kirpitsch-Kutan; Kutan, Kirpitsch-.
- Kutan, Kirpitsch-**, Caucasus, see Kirpitsch-Kutan; also see Kirpich-Kutan; Kutan, Kirpich-.
- Kutasch**, Crimea, see Kutash.
- Kutash**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. Population: 29 in 1926. Also see Kutasch.
- Kut, Bobrov**, Mykolayiv, see Bobrov Kut; also see Bobrowy Kut; Kut, Bobrowy.
- Kut, Bobrowy**, Mykolayiv, see Bobrov Kut; also see Bobrowy Kut; Kut, Bobrovy.
- Kut, Dobry-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dobry-Kut.
- Kuteinikovskaya**, Don, see Kutyeinikovskaya; also see Kutjeinikovskaja.
- Kuterija**, Samara, see Kuterya.
- Kuterlja**, Samara, see Kuterlya.
- Kuterlya**, Samara, see Kuterya; also see Kuterlja.
- Kuterya**, (also Kuterlya), Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,600 dessi. Population: 195 people or 40 families in 1922; 198 in 1926. Also see Kuterija; Kuterlya.
- Kutevka**, Crimea, see Kutyevka; also see Kutjewka.
- Kutjeinikovskaja**, Don, see Kutyeinikovskaya; also see Kuteinikovskaya.
- Kutjewka**, Crimea, see Kutyevka; also see Kutevka.
- Kutjuka-Deutsch**, Crimea, see Kutyuke-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Kutjuka-; Deutsch, Kutyke-.
- Kutjuki**, Crimea, see Kutyuky.
- Kut, Kamennyj**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kamennyj Kut; also see Kamenny Kut; Kut, Kamennyj.
- Kut, Kamennyj**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kamennyj Kut; also see Kamennyj Kut; Kut, Kamennyj.
- Kut, Krasny**, Don, see Krasny Kut.
- Kut, Krasny**, Mariupol', see Krasny Kut.
- Kut, Krasny**, Volga Republic, see Krasny Kut.
- Kut, Krasny**, Zaporizhzhya, see Krasny Kut.
- Kut, Lipov-**, Volga Republic, see Lipov-Kut; also see Lipow-Kut; Kut, Lipow-.
- Kut, Lipow-**, Volga Republic, see Lipow-Kut; also see Kut, Lipov-; Lipow-Kut.
- Kut, Litovo-**, Omsk, see Litovo-Kut; also see Litowo-Kut; Kut, Litowo.
- Kut, Litowo-**, Omsk, see Litowo-Kut; also see Kut, Litovo-; Litowo-Kut.
- Kutoksaj**, Kazakhstan, see Kutoksay.
- Kutoksaj**, (also Kuotoksay), Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk. Approximately 160 km southwest of Aktyubinsk. #B 3. Founded in 1911. Evangelical. Also see Kuotoksay; 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: 160 in 1904. Also see Kotosovka; Kutosowka; Kutusovka.
- Kutosowka**, 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.
- Kutschuk, Abaj-**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak, see Abaj-Kutschuk; also see Abay-Kuchuk; Kuchuk, Abay-.
- Kutschuk, Achtatschi-**, Crimea, see Achtatschi-Kutschuk; also see Akhtachi-Kuchuk; Kuchuk, Akhtachi-.
- Kutschuk-Ak-Tatschi**, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Ak-Tachy; also see Ak-Tachy, Kuchuk-; Ak-Tatschi, Kutschuk-; Tachy, Kuchuk-Ak-; Tatschi, Kutschuk-Ak-.
- Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganasch**, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Byuk-Taganash; also see Bijuk-Taganasch, Kutschuk-; Byuk-Taganash, Kuchuk-; Taganasch, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Taganash, Kuchuk-Byuk-.
- Kutschuk-Bijuk-Toganasch**, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Byuk-Toganash; also see Bijuk-Toganasch, Kutschuk-; Byuk-Toganash, Kuchuk-; Toganasch, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Toganash, Kuchuk-Byuk-.

Kutschuk-Burasch, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Burash; also see Burasch, Kutschuk-; Burash, Kuchuk-.

Kutschuk-Toksoba, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Toksoba; also see Toksoba, Kuchuk-; Toksoba, Kutschuk-.

Kutschuk Tschutscha, Crimea, see Kuchuk Chucha; also see Chucha, Kuchuk; Tschutscha, Kutschuk.

Kut, Svonarev-, Omsk, see Svonarev-Kut; also see Kut, Swonarew-; Swonarew-Kut.

Kut, Svonarev-, Slavgorod, see Svonarev-Kut; also see Kut, Swonarew-; Swonarew-Kut.

Kut, Svonarev-, Volga Republic, see Svonarev-Kut; also see Kut, Swonarew-; Swonarew-Kut.

Kut, Swonarew-, Omsk, see Swonarew-Kut; also see Kut, Svonarev-; Svonarev-Kut.

Kut, Swonarew-, Slavgorod, see Swonarew-Kut; also see Kut, Svonarev-; Svonarev-Kut.

Kut, Swonarew-, Volga Republic, see Swonarew-Kut; also see Kut, Svonarev-; Svonarev-Kut.

Kut, Svornaev-, Omsk, see Svornaev-Kut; also see Kut, Svornayev-; Kut, Swornajew-; Svornayev-Kut; Swornajew-Kut.

Kut, Svornayev-, Omsk, see Svornayev-Kut; also see Kut, Svornaev-; Kut, Swornajew-; Svornaev-Kut; Swornajew-Kut.

Kut, Swornajew-, Omsk, see Swornajew-Kut; also see Kut, Svornaev-; Kut, Svornayev-; Svornaev-Kut; Svornayev-Kut.

Kutter, Volga Republic, see Brehning-Khutor.

Kut, Tichij-, Odessa, see Tichij-Kut; also see Kut, Tikhy-; Tikhy-Kut.

Kut, Tikhy-, Odessa, see Tikhy-Kut; also see Kut, Tichij-; Tichij-Kut.

Kutuk, Dshan-, Kazakhstan, see Dshan-Kutuk; also see Dzhan-Kutuk; Kutuk, Dzhan-.

Kutuk, Dzhan-, Kazakhstan, see Dzhan-Kutuk; also see Dshan-Kutuk; Kutuk, Dshan-.

Kutki, Crimea, see Kutuky.

Kutuky, Crimea, see Kutyuke-Deutsch; also see Kutuki.

Kutu-Salesie, Volhynia-Poland, see Zalesye-Kuty; also see Salesie, Kutu-.

Kutusovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kutosovka; also see Kutusowka.

Kutusovo, Odessa, see Guldendorf; also see Kutusowo.

Kutusowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kutusovka.

Kutusowo, Odessa, see Kutusovo.

Kut, Veselyy, Bessarabia, see Veselyy Kut; also see Kut, Weselyj; Weselyj Kut.

Kut, Vesolyj-, Odessa, see Vesolyj-Kut; also see Kut, Wesolyj-; Wesolyj-Kut.

Kut, Vesselyy, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Vesselyy Kut; also see Kut, Wesselyj; Wesselyj Kut.

Kut, Vesselyy-, Odessa, see Vesselyy-Kut; also see Kut, Wesselyj-; Wesselyj-Kut.

Kut, Weselyj, Bessarabia, see Weselyj Kut; also see Kut, Veselyy; Veselyy Kut.

Kut, Vesolyj-, Odessa, see Vesolyj-Kut; also see Kut, Vesolyj-; Vesolyj-Kut. *Check*

Kuty, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviniukhy. No other information available.

Kuty, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. #D 5. No other information available.

Kuty, Borek-, Volhynia-Poland, see Borek-Kuty.

Kutyenikovskaya, Don, see Neu-Kreschatten; also see Kuteinikovskaya; Kutjeinikowskaja.

Kutyevka, Crimea. Founded in 1875. Mennonite. Also see Kutevka; Kutjewka.

Kutyuke-Deutsch, (also Kutuky, also Kutyuky), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tyurmeny, 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, Kutjuke-; Deutsch, Kutyuke-; Kutjuke-Deutsch; Kutuky; Kutyuky.

Kutyuky, Crimea, see Kutyuke-Deutsch; also see Kutjuki.

Kuty Zarudki, Volhynia-Poland, see Kuty Zarudky; also see Zarudki, Kuty; Zarudky, Kuty.

Kuty Zarudky, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. Near Klein-Siedliche. Also see Kuty, Zarudki; Zarudki, Kuty; Zarudky, 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, Crimea, Simferopol'. Approximately 35 km northeast of Simferopol'. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Population: 78 in 1904; 90 in 1918. Also see Kueran; Kujeran.

Kuy, Kusel-, Crimea, see Kusel-Kuy; also see Kui, Kusel-; Kusel-Kui.

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

Kuyu-Tarkhan, Uch-, Crimea, see Uch-Kuyu-Tarkhan; also see Kuju-Tarchan, Utsch-; Tarchan, Utsch-Kuju-; Tarkhan, Uch-Kuyu-; Utsch-Kuju-Tarchan.

Kuyu-Uch, Crimea, see Uch-Kuyu; also see Kuju-Utsch; Utsch, Kuju-.

Kuznetsovka, Mariupol', see Wickerau; also see Kusnezowka.

Kvasilov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, and Rowno), Rivne; also see Kwasilow.

Kvasnikovka, (also Kvasnykovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. North of Gmelinka. Possibly founded in 1926. Population: 105 in 1926. Also see Kvasnykovka; Kwasnikowka.

Kvasovica, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Kwasowica.

Kvasovsky, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 130 in 1926. Also see Kwasowski.

Kvasnykovka, Volga Republic, see Kvasnikovka; also see Kwasnykowka.

Kveritz, Volhynia-Poland, see Kivertsi; also see Kweritz.

Kwasilow, Volhynia-Poland, see Kvasilov.
Kwasnikowka, Volga Republic, see Kvasnikovka.
Kwasowica, Volhynia-Poland, see Kvasovica.
Kwasowski, Omsk, see Kvasovsky.
Kwassnykowka, Volga Republic, see Kvassnykovka.
Kweritz, Volhynia-Poland, see Kveritz.
Kyabak, Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar.
 Approximately 35 km north of Simferopol'. #D 4.
 Founded in 1879. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Birthplace of writer Georg Luft (1882-1937). School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,771 dessi. Population: 172 in 1904; approximately 183 in 1911; 180 in 1914; 180 in 1918; 227 in 1919; 293 in 1926. Former Tartar village. Also see Kijabak.
Kyana-Khutor, Crimea, Feodosiya. Founded in 1839. Land was bought from a Russian land owner. Acreage: 700 dessi. First Heilbrunn daughter colony. Also see Chutor, Kijana-; Khutor, Kiyana-; Kijana-Chutor.
Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bai-Kijat; also see Bay-Kyat; Kyat, Bay-.
Kyama-Tau, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Also see Kjama-Tau; Tau, Kjama-; Tau, Kyama-.
Kyanly, Crimea, see Neu-Hoffnung; also see Kijanly.
Kyat, Bay-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.
Kyat-Deutsch, Kongely-, Crimea, see Kongely-Kyat-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Kongeli-Kijat-; Deutsch, Kongely-Kyat-; Kongeli-Kijat-Deutsch; Kijat-Deutsch, Kongeli-.
Kyat, Kokchora-, Crimea, see Kokchora-Kyat; also see Kijat, Koktschora; Koktschora-Kijat.
Kyat, Korot-, Crimea, see Korot-Kyat; also see Kijat-Korot; Korot, Kijat-.
Kyaz, (also Kiash), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. Southeast of Shchurin. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. Parish church. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: including Bab(y)e, Josefine, Kasimirovka, and Neu-Dorossin: 45 families with 61 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Kiash; Kijaz.
Kyrk, Dshumasch-, Crimea, see Dshumasch-Kyrk; also see Dzhumash-Kyrk; Kyrk, Dzhumash-.
Kyrk, Dzhumash-, Crimea, see Dzhumash-Kyrk; also see Dshumasch-Kyrk; Kyrk, Dshumasch-.

L

Labarovka, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk. Mennonite. Also see Labarowka.
Labarowka, Kazakhstan, see Labarovka.
Lachinovo, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Mariental; also see Latschinowo.
Lachinovo, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum. #A 2. Founded in 1899. Evangelical; parish: Kharkiv. Schools: one with grades one to four, and one with grades five to nine (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,550 dessi. Population:

250 in 1898; 246 in 1904; 250 in 1918; 250 in 1919; 256 in 1926; 252 between 1941 and 1943; 248 in 1941. Also see Latschinowo.

Lada, (also Kamienne), Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Klesov or Rafalovka. Evangelical; parishes: Kovel' and Rozhyshe. Possibly a German village. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 27 families with 24 students in 1938. Also see Kamienne.
Ladekopp, (also Lodkup, also Sadovoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1805/1806 by 16 or possibly 26 families from East and West Prussia, possibly Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Petershagen. Successful sheep breeding. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,530 dessi. and 50 houses in 1859, or 1,602 dessi., or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and 15 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 285 people or 34 families on 20 farms in 1855; 285 in 1856; 297 in 1858; 297 in 1859; 305 in 1860; 316 in 1864; 391 in 1905; 460 or 463 in 1914; 448 in 1915; 463 in 1918; 269 in 1919; 385 in 1926. Also see Lodkup; Sadovoye.
Ladonovka, Don, see Johannesfeld; also see Ladonowka.
Ladonowka, Don, see Ladonovka.
Ladsjanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ladsyanovka.
Ladsyanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lodsyanovka; also see Ladsjanowka.
Lady, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stydyn. No other information available.
Laer, Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Matve(y)ev, Kurgan. Population: 21 in 1918; 21 in 1926.
Lagekolonie, Petersburg, Kolpino. #E 2. Founded in 1912 by families from Kolpino. Evangelical. Population: 40 in 1926.
Laka, Volhynia-Poland, see Wiesendorf.
Lalovo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Mädchendorf; also see Lalowo.
Lalowo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Lalovo.
Lambert?, Odessa, see Stern.
Lamprechtshausen, (also Beregszasz), possibly Carpatho-Ukraine. Founded by Germans in 1143 as the first town in the Carpathian Mountains. It was destroyed by Mongols 100 years later. Also see Beregszasz.
Lamsaki, Odessa, see Lamsaky.
Lamsaky, Odessa, see Lomsaky; also see Lamsaki.
Lamzaki Sowchoz, Odessa, see Lamzaky Sovkhoz; also see Sovkhoz, Lamzaky; Sowchos, Lamzaki.
Lamzaky Sovkhoz, Odessa, see Lomsaky Sovkhoz; also see Lamzaki Sowchoz; Sovkhoz, Lamzaky; Sowchos, Lamzaki.
Landau, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Landau.
Landau, (also Dvenadtsaty Krinitsy, also Neu-Marianovka, also Shirokolanivka), Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1809/1810 by families from the Palatinate (63), Alsace (48), Baden (3), and Wuerttemberg (1), or: Alsace (77 families), Bavarian Palatinate (27), Prussia (4). Catholic. Before Germans settled, the town was called Dvenadtsaty Krinitsy. Many died of cholera in

1831. Between 1869 and 1872, several switched to the Baptist faith. On 20 August 1908, opening of a secondary school for girls (*Mädchen-Progymnasium*); dedication on 1 October 1907. Allegedly, there was a Jewish retirement home whose residents were murdered by the SS in the early 1940s. Population: 470 in 1811; 706 in 1825; 1,958 in 1858; 2,048 in 1905; 2,687 in 1911; 2,403 in 1914; 2,541 in 1919; 2,653 in 1926; 2,598 in 1943. Also see Dvenadtsaty Krinitsy; Neu-Marianovka; 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.
- Landgut**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Southeast of Erlenbach. #B 8. Evangelical.
- Landgut, Avilovo-**, Volga Republic, see Avilovo-Landgut; also see Awilowo-Landgut; Landgut, Awilowo-.
- Landgut, Awilowo-**, Volga Republic, see Awilowo-Landgut; also see Avilovo-Landgut; Landgut, Avilovo-.
- Landmann**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, Petropavlovsk. #G 4. Founded in 1927. Acreage: 380 dessi. Population: 131 between 1941 and 1943.
- Landrichter**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Population: 17 in 1926.
- 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.
- Landstraßenort**, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, Goryachevodsk. #H 4. Population: 125 in 1926.
- Landwirtschaftliche Farm**, Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Leninskaya. A few kilometers south of Leninogorsk. Population: 18 in 1926. Also see Farm, Landwirtschaftliche.
- Langenberg**, (also Ponyatovka), Odessa, Rasdelnaya. Founded in 1888. Catholic; parish: Langenberg. In 1914, Kosinka, Lesovaya, Liberasovka, 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), Volhynia-Ukraine, Korostyshev. Approximately 15 km south of Radomyshl'. #F 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 168 or 267 in 1904. Also see Gorodetskaya; Zehnte.
- Lapauschy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lapaushy.
- Lapaushy**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. South of Verba. Founding families from Swabia. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Lapauschy.
- Lapina**, Don, see Weinberg.
- Lapot**, Volga Republic (Bergseite.) No other information available.
- Larga**, Bessarabia, Bender. Founded on leased land in 1882 or 1891 or 1896 by residents from Josefsdorf (Kherson), Kandel, and Selz. Catholic; parishes: Chisinau (as of 1904) and Emmental - Bishopry IaŃy (as of 1939). Part of the village was dominated by Ukrainians. Acreage: 1,348 ha. Population: 65 in 1904; 110 in 1939.
- Larievka**, Mykolayiv, Poltavka. 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**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lashanovka.
- Laschki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lashky.
- Lashanovka**, (also Ulashanovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Southeast of Zwiahel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 138 in 1904. Also see Laschanowka; Ulashanovka.
- Lashky**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Podberezie; also see Laschki.
- Lasopol**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lissapol.

- Latoschinka**, Volga Republic, see Latoshinka.
- Latoshinka**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Latoschinka.
- Latschinowo**, Dnipropetrovsk, see Lachinovo.
- Latschinowo**, Kharkiv, see Lachinovo.
- Latsino**, Don see Weinberg; also see Lazino.
- Lattendorf**, (also Rovnopol), Mariupol' or Dnipropetrovsk, Kaolin. Jewish and Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Jewish colony. Population: 90 Lutherans in 1904; 109 in 1919. Also see Rovnopol.
- Laub**, (also Tarlyk), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. #D 4. Founded on 12 July 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. 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 and Pictet. 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; Lawarow.
- Lavrovo**, Caucasus, see Lavarov; also see Lawrowo.
- Lawarow**, Caucasus, see Lavarov.
- Lawrowo**, Caucasus, see Lavrovo.
- Lazino**, Don, see Latsino.
- Laz, Zukov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zukov Laz; also see Laz, Zukow; Zukow Laz.
- Laz, Zukow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zukow Laz; also see Laz, Zukov; Zukow Laz.
- Lebedj**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lebedy.
- Lebedy**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. Northeast of Emilchin. #D 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 220 in 1904. Also see Lebedj.
- Leben, Neu-**, Mariupol', see Neu-Leben.
- Leben, Neues**, Volga Republic, see Neues Leben.
- Lebental, Neu-**, Dnipropetrovsk, 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, see Ebenfeld.
- Ledinovka**, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk-Internationalnaya. #C 5. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 142 in 1926. Also see Ledinowka.
- Ledinowka**, Kazakhstan, see Ledinovka.
- Ledochow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ledokhov.
- Ledokhov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ledukhov; also see Ledochow.
- Leduchow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ledukhov.
- Ledukhov**, (also Ledokhov), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. North of Vladimir. #B 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 385 in 1904. Twenty to fifty percent Germans. Also see Ledokhov; Leduchow.
- Leenovka**, Caucasus, see Leyenovka; also see Leenowka; Lejenowka.
- Leenowka**, Caucasus, see Leenovka; also see Lejenowka; Leyenovka
- Leichtling**, (also Ilavla, also Ilovlya), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 6. Founded on 14 May 1767 by 143 families from Saxony and other places. Catholic; parish: Röthling. Until approximately 1900, it was part of the Hildmann parish. Deanery: Kamenka. Emigrations: in 1861: 2 families to the Caucasus; in 1884: 12 to Samara; and in 1886: 6 to South America. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, library, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 5,193 dessi. Population: 143 in 1767; 300 people: 154 males and 146 females in 46 families in 1798; 940 in 1857; 1,451 in 1897; 1,836 possibly in 1905 or 1910/1911; 2,535 in 1912; 1,330 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Ilavla; Ilovlya.
- Leinfeld**, (possibly also Leninfeld), Caucasus. #J 3. Founded after 1920. Also see Leninfeld?.
- Leipzig**, (also 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.
- Leibienen**, Kaliningrad district, see Romanovo.
- Leitershausen**, (also Khristianov, also Milovidovka), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna.) Founded in 1810

- by 48 families: 21 Badenens from the Mannheim and Heidelberg areas and some families from Upper Alsace. Catholic; parishes: Kostheim and Heidelberg until 1869. Birthplace of writer Johannes Kellermann (1896-1944.) Acreage: 57 houses on 3,250 dessi. crown's land in 1859, or 3.025 dessi. Population: 234 in 1810; 544 in 1848; 622 in 1858; 622 in 1859; 658 in 1864; 507 in 1905; 545 in 1910; 446 in 1911; 550 in 1914; 512 in 1915; 550 in 1918; 622 in 1919. Also see Khristianov; Milovidovka.
- Leitsinger**, (also Kustareva), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Founded on 12 May 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Catholic. In 1774, it was destroyed by marauding Kirghizes. The settlers later founded Neu-Kolonie. Population: 249 in 1767; 249 in 1772. Also see Kustareva.
- Lejenowka**, Caucasus, see Leyenovka; also see Leenovka.
- Lekkert**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Ebenfeld.
- Lelevy**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Sakhov and Fürstendorf: 279 in 1905. Also see Lelewy.
- Lelewy**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lelevy.
- Lemeschkino**, Volga Republic, see Lemeshkino.
- Lemeshkino**, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Lemeschkino.
- Leninberg**, (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.
- Leninfeld?**, Caucasus, see Leinfeld.
- Leninfeld**, Caucasus, Armavir, possibly Krapotkin. #E 2. Arose again in the Soviet period.
- Leninfeld**, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Georgsfeld.
- Leninfeld?**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Babayurt, see Chapayev.
- Leninfeld**, (possibly also Chapayev), Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek; also see Chapayev?.
- Leninfeld**, Caucasus, Stavropol'. Approximately 150 km east of Stavropol'. #H 2. Arose again in the Soviet period.
- Leninfeld**, Caucasus, Stepnoye. Arose again in the Soviet period.
- Leninfeld**, (also Anissovka), Luhans'k. Approximately 20 km south of Luhans'k. #D 3. Also see Anissovka.
- Leninfeld**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Tamborovka. #F 3. Catholic.
- Leninfeld**, (also Rogovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 162 in 1904. Also see Rogovka.
- Leninfeld**, (also Wasserreich), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1922. Evangelical. Also see Wasserreich.
- 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, Gnadental, Köppental, and Nikolaital; 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 Leninskoje.
- Leninskoe**, Volga Republic, see Leninskoye; also see Leninskoje.
- Leninskoje**, Crimea, see Leninskoye; also see Leninskoe.
- Leninskoje**, Volga Republic, see Leninskoye; also see Leninskoe
- Leninskoye**, Crimea, see Chokul; also see Leninskoe; Leninskoje.
- Leninskoye**, Volga Republic, see Schwed; also see Leninskoe; Leninskoje.
- Lenintal**, (also Rosa Luxemburg), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Friesendorf. #C 6. Founded in 1928. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Everyday language: Swabian. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 217 approximately in 1940; 20 families of 200 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Rosa Luxemburg.
- Lenintal**, (also Samarsky-Khutor), Don, Donets'k, Ambrosievka, Staro-Beshovo. Southeast of Donets'k. #D 6. Evangelical. Riebendorf 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 Adolfstal; Neuland.
- Lenintal**, Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1925. Catholic; parish: Ovidiopol. Arose again in the Soviet period.
- Lenintal**, Odessa, Großliebental. Founded in 1925. Evangelical.
- Lenintal**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. West of Mariental. Founded in 1910. Population: 300 in 1926.
- Lenintal**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1922. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld.
- Lenovka**, Don, see Lenindorf; also see Lenovka.
- Leonidovka**, (also No. 3), Don, Donets'k, Dzerzhinsk, Shelezny, 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 Leonidowka.
- Leonidowka**, Saratov, see Leonidovka.
- Leonin**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 104 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

- Leonja**, Volhynia-Poland, see Leonya.
- Leonopol**, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.
- Leonovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Leonowka.
- Leonovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov; also see Leonowka.
- Leonovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Tuchyn; also see Leonowka.
- 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 Leonowka.
- Leonovskoe**, Caucasus, see Leonovskoye; also see Leonowskoje.
- Leonovskoye**, Caucasus, see Alexanderfeld; also see Leonovskoe; Leonowskoje.
- Lenowka**, 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.
- Leontovichy**, Kherson or Kiev. Evangelical; parish: Elisabethgrad. Possibly a German village. Population: including surrounding area: 90 in 1904. Also see Leontowitschi.
- Leontovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diadkievichi. Southeast of Diadkievichi. #G 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 18 in 1905; 29 families with 34 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans.
- 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 Leowa.
- Leowa**, Bessarabia, see Leova.
- Lepaticha**, Crimea, see Lepatikha.
- Lepatikha**, Crimea, see Lepatikha; also see Lepaticha.
- Lepeschimsk, Station-**, Volga Republic, see Station-Lepeschimsk; also see Lepeshimsk, Station-; Station-Lepeshimsk.
- Lepeshimsk, Station-**, Volga Republic, see Station-Lepeshimsk; also see Lepeschimsk, Station-; Station-Lepeschimsk.
- Lepeticha**, Crimea, see Lepatikha.
- Lepatikha**, (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-.
- Lerisk-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Lerisk-; Khutor, Lerisk-; Lerisk-Chutor.
- Lermanstal**, Bessarabia, see Balmas.
- Le Roy, Choise**, Volga Republic, see Choise le Roy; also see Roy, Choise le.
- Lesna**, Caucasus, Prokhladnyy. Northeast of Prokhladnyy. Population: 20 in 1926.
- Leschkarew**, Caucasus, see Leshkarev.
- Leshachow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Leshakhov.
- Leshakhov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lezakhov; also see Leshachow.
- Leshkarev**, (also Losh-Karevo, also Loskarovo), Caucasus, Prokhladnyy. Approximately 100 km east of Pyatigorsk. Mennonite. Population: 22 in 1926. Also see Leschkarew; Losh-Karevo; Loskarovo.
- Lesna, Dabrova-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrova-Lesna; also see Dabrowa-Lesna; Lesna, Dabrowa-.
- Lesna, Dabrowa-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrowa-Lesna; also see Dabrova-Lesna; Lesna, Dabrowa-.
- Lesnaja**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lesnaya.
- Lesnaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, see Lesnaya.
- Lesnaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov, see Lesnaya.
- Lesnaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, see Lesnaya.
- Lesnaja Rudnja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lesnaya Rudnya; also see Rudnja, Lesnaja; Rudnya, Lesnaya.
- Lesnaya**, Volhynia-Poland, see Fürstendorf; also see Lesnaja.
- Lesnaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, see Fürstendorf; also see Lesnaja.
- Lesnaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov, see Lesnaya Rudnya; also see Lesnaja.
- Lesnaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, see Waldheim; also see Lesnaja.
- Lesnaya Rudnya**, (also Lesnaya), Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Lesnaja Rudnja; Lesnaya; Rudnja, Lesnaja; Rudnya, Lesnaya.
- Lesniaki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lesniaky.
- Lesniaky**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Maciejow; also see Lesniaki.
- Lesnik**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. North of Zhytomyr. #E 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr.
- Lesnoe**, Slavgorod, see Lesnoye; also see Lesnoje.
- Lesnoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Lesnoye; also see Lesnoje.
- Lesnoje**, Slavgorod, see Lesnoye; also see Lesnoe.
- Lesnoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Lesnoye; also see Lesnoe.
- Lesnoye**, Slavgorod, see Rosenwald; also see Lesnoe; Lesnoje.
- Lesnoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Waldheim; also see Lesnoe; Lesnoje.
- Lesovaya**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan) (possibly German Rayon Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Langenberg. Also see Lesowaja.
- Lesovka**, Don, see Waldeck; also see Lesowka.
- Lesovsachina**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lessovchisna; also see Lesowsatschina.

Lesovshchisna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lessovchisna; also see Lesowschtschisna.

Lesowaja, Odessa, see Lesovaya.

Lesowka, Don, see Lesovka.

Lesowsatschina, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lesovsachina.

Lesowschtschisna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lesovshchisna.

Lessapol, Volhynia-Poland, see Lissapol.

Les, Schnurow-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Schnurow-Les; also see Les, Shnurov-; Shnurov-Les.

Les, Shnurov-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shnurov-Les; also see Les, Schnurow-; Schnurow-Les.

Lesski, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lessky.

Lessky, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lissky; also see Lesski.

Lessnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lessnaya.

Lessnaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Fürstendorf; also see Lessnaja.

Lessnoj, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy.

Lessnoj-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysh; also see Karamysch, Lessnoj-; Karamysh, Lessnoy-.

Lessnoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G 3. Also see Lessnoj.

Lessnoy-Karamysh, Volga Republic, see Grimm; also see Karamysch, Lessnoj-; Karamysh, Lessnoy-; Lessnoj-Karamysch.

Lessovchisna, (also Lesovsachina, also Lesovshchisna), Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. Southwest of Korosten. #E 3. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 266 in 1905. Also see Lesovsachina; Lesovshchisna; Lessowtschisna.

Lessovka, Don, see Waldeck; also see Lessowka.

Lessovo, Don, see Waldeck; also see Lessowo.

Lessowka, Don, see Lessovka.

Lessowo, Don, see Lessovo.

Lessowtschisna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lessovchisna.

Lesy, Alt-, Crimea, see Alt-Lesy.

Lesy, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Lesy.

Lesy, Starye-, Crimea, see Starye-Lesy; also see Lesy, Staryje-; Lesy, Staryye-; Staryje-Lesy; Staryye, Lesy-.

Lesy, Staryje-, Crimea, see Staryje-Lesy; also see Lesy, Staryye-; Lesy, Starye-; Staryje-Lesy; Staryye, Lesy-.

Lesy, Staryye-, Crimea, see Staryye-Lesy; also see Lesy, Staryje-; Lesy, Starye-; Staryje-Lesy; Staryye-Lesy.

Levashova, Deutsch, Petersburg, see Deutsch Levashova; also see Deutsch Lewaschowa; Lewaschowa, Deutsch.

Levenskaya Kolonka, Don, see Annental; also see Kolonka, Levenskaya; Kolonka, Lewenskaja; Lewenskaja Kolonka.

Levinskaya, Don, Taganrog, Fedorovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 421 in 1926. Also see Lewinskaja.

Levinskoe, Don, see Levinskoye; also see Lewinskoje.

Levinskoye, Don, see Annental; also see Levinskoe; Lewinskoje.

Lewaschowa, Deutsch, Petersburg, see Deutsch Lewaschowa; also see Deutsch Levashova; Levashova, Deutsch.

Lewenskaja Kolonka, Don, see Levenskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Levenskaya; Kolonka, Lewenskaja.

Lewinskaja, Don, see Levinskaya.

Lewinskoje, Don, see Levinskoye; also see Levinskoe.

Leyenovka, (also Leenovka), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 653 in 1926. Also see Leenovka; Lejenowka.

Lezachow, Volhynia-Poland, see Lezakhov.

Lezakhov, (also Leshakhov), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov. Northwest of Kupichov. #B 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. No school (as of 1938.) 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 326 in 1904; 20 families with 25 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Leshakhov; Lezachow.

Libesarowka, Odessa, Kuchurgan (possibly GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Langenberg. Also see Libesarowka.

Libesarowka, Odessa, see Libesarowka.

Licholetowka, Dnipropetrovsk, see Likholetovka.

Lichtenau, (also No. 6, also Bereshnoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded between 1804 and 1805 by 21 families from the Marienburg district. Mennonite; parish: Petershagen. Cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,525 dessi. and 46 houses in 1859, or 1,710 dessi., or 21 farms on 1,365 dessi. and 12 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 318 people and 40 families on 21 farms in 1855; 318 in 1856; 306 in 1858; 306 in 1859; 341 in 1860; 335 in 1864; 506 in 1905; 626 in 1914; 608 in 1915; 626 in 1918; 809 in 1919; 406 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see No. 6; Bereshnoye.

Lichtenfeld, (also Amborovo, also Ambrose, also Ambrosyev, also Korneyevo Dalnyy), Odessa, Berezan district, Isaevsk, Petrovka. Founded in 1867. Evangelical/Catholic; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,002 dessi. Population: 153 in 1905; 322 in 1914; 460 in 1919; 420 in 1926. Also see Amborovo; Ambrose; Ambrosyev; Korneyevo Dalnyy.

Lichtenfeld, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Evangelical/Catholic.

Lichtenfelde, Slavgorod, see Lichtfelde.

Lichtenfelde, Zaporizhzhya, see Lichtfelde.

Lichtental, (also No. 3, also Svetlodolinskoye), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1834 or 1847. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. The number of founding families rose from 8 in 1834 to 80 in 1847. They were from the administrative districts (*Oberämter*) Ludwigsburg, Marbach and Waiblingen, all in Wuerttemberg, and from Sarata. Acreage: 4,860 dessi. and 88 houses in 1859, or 7,275 ha. Population: 640 in 1858; 1,317 or 1,396 in 1905; 1,900 in 1939. Also see No. 3; Svetlodolinskoye.

Lichterfeld, Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 40 km southeast of Millerovo. #G 2. Founded in 1899. Catholic.

Lichtfelde, (also Glyadensky No. 1), Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. Approximately 100 km east of Slavgorod. #M 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1907/1908. Mennonite; parish: Glyaden. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 231 in 1926. Also see Glyadensky No. 1.

Lichtfelde, (also No. 1, also Lichtenfelde, also Petrovka), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908/1909. Mennonite; parishes: Schönsee (1909-1932) and Orlov-Schönsee. Kolkhoz named Moscow. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy (as of 1926.) [*first mentioning of a school deleted at M's request*] Population: 260 in 1926; 302 and 54 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see No. 1; Lichtenfelde; Petrovka.

Lichtfelde, (also Lichtenfelde, also Chistopolye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1818/1819 or 1820 by 20 families from the districts of Elbing (8), Marienburg (4), the older Molochna colonies (3), and the districts of Mörren (possibly Moravia) (1), possibly Stuhm (2), and Tiegenhof (2). Mennonite; parish: Alexanderkron. Cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,500 dessi. and 46 houses in 1859, or 1,645 dessi., or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and 14 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 321 people or 38 families on 20 farms in 1855; 321 in 1856; 336 in 1858; 336 or 425 in 1859; 376 in 1860; 328 in 1864; 365 or 385 in 1905; 430 in 1914; 425 in 1915; 430 in 1918; 245 in 1919; 368 in 1926. Also see Chistopolye; Lichtenfelde.

Lider, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #H 3. No other information available.

Lider, Altenau-, Volga Republic, see Altenau-Lider.

Lidevka, Saratov, see Lidyevka; also see Lidjewka.

Lidjewka, Saratov, see Lidyevka; also see Lidevka.

Lidovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. Northeast of Luts'k. #E 4. Founded on leased land by families from Swabia. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 57 in 1904. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Lidowka.

Lidovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. A few kilometers south of Zwiahel. #C 4. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Everyday language: High German. Language in schools: German until 1925. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpff's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 138 in 1904; 40 approximately in 1940; 5 families of 39 people without head of household in 1942. Also see Lidowka.

Lidowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lidovka.

Lidowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lidovka.

Lidyevka, (also No. 7, also Trudovoye), Saratov, Balashovo (Arkadak.) On the right bank of the Arkadak River. Founded between 1910 and 1913. Mennonite. Land was bought from the Khortitza land commission. Population: 185 in 1926. Also see No. 7; Lidevka; Lidjewka; Trudovoye.

Liebenau, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,089 dessi.. Population: 607 in 1926.

Liebenau, (also Khasarovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded possibly as early as 1823, but more likely in 1825. Twenty founding families, all from Marienwerder, West Prussia. Mennonite; parish: Schönsee. Cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,435 dessi. and 50 houses in 1859, or 1,587 dessi., or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and 12 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 269 people or 30 families on 20 farms in 1855; 269 in 1856; 265 in 1858; 265 in 1859; 311 in 1860; 317 in 1864; 483 in 1905; 553 in 1914; 550 in 1915; 553 in 1918; 201 in 1919; 318 in 1926. Also see Khasarovka.

Liebenfeld, Volga Republic. Founded in 1848. Population: 1,498 in 1926.

Liebenfeld, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Liebenfeld.

Liebenstadt, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin.

Southwest of Rozhyshche. #D 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans.

Lieental, Caucasus, Armavir. South of Armavir. #F 3. No other information available.

Lieental, (also Brussilovka), Caucasus, Stavropol', Arkhangels'k (also Archangelsk.) #H 3. School with grades one to four, cooperative and/or cooperative store, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 628 in 1926. Also see Brussilovka.

Lieental, (also Livonskoye), Caucasus, Stavropol', Kursavsky (Kuban.) #G 2. Founded in 1908. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol', possibly also Mennonite. School with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Acreage: 205 dessi. Population: 390 in 1918; 439 in 1926. Also see Livonskoye.

Lieental, Caucasus, Stavropol', Stavropol'. Northeast of Stavropol'. Evangelical. School with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 182 in 1926.

Lieental, Caucasus, Stepnoye. No other information available.

Lieental, (also Resch-Khutor), Don, Donets'k. #D 3. Evangelical. Acreage: 600 dessi. Population: 70 in 1918. Also see Resch-Khutor.

Lieental, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', Bobrikov. Catholic.

Lieental, Don, Rostov, Taganrog. Northeast of Taganrog. Possibly founded in 1895. Catholic; parish: Novocherkassk, and various other denominations. Acreage: possibly 1,600 dessi. in 1911.

Lieental, (also Mohren-Khutor), Donets'k; also see Mohren-Khutor.

- 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**, (also Otradnom, also Otradnoye, also Sayachy Log), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt), Orlov. South of GNR Halbstadt. #I 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1909. Catholic. Kolkhoz named Karl Marx. Country school. Population: 346 in 1926; 363 people and 65 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Otradnom; Otradnoye; Sayachy Log.
- Liebental**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Southeast of Mariental. #E 3. Founded in 1859. Catholic. Neu-Urbach, and Neu-Obermonyour and Neu-Mariental were possibly part of this parish. Deanery: 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. 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.
- Liebental, Neu-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Liebental.
- Liebig-Chutor**, Volga Republic, see Liebig-Chutor; also see Chutor, Liebig-; Khutor, Liebig-.
- Liebig-Khutor**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Engels. West of Mariental. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Liebig-; Khutor, Liebig-; Liebig-Chutor.
- Liebkecht?**, Caucasus, see Groß-Fürstental.
- Liebkecht-Chutor, Karl**, Odessa, see Karl Liebkecht-Chutor; also see Chutor, Karl Liebkecht-; Karl Liebkecht-Khutor; Liebkecht-Khutor, Karl; Khutor, Karl Liebkecht-.
- Liebkecht, Karl**, Luhans'k, see Karl Liebkecht.
- Liebkecht, Karl-**, Mariupol', see Karl-Liebkecht.
- Liebkecht, Karl**, Mykolayiv, see Karl Liebkecht.
- Liebkecht, Karl**, Zaporizhzhya, see Karl Liebkecht.
- Liebkecht-Khutor, Karl**, Odessa, see Karl Liebkecht-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karl Liebkecht-; Karl Liebkecht-Chutor; Liebkecht-Chutor, Karl; Khutor, Karl Liebkecht-.
- Liebkechtovka**, Crimea, Kerch, Semikolodtsy. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 174 in 1926. Also see Liebkechtovka.
- Liebkechtovka**, Crimea, Leninsk, see Kitay; also see Liebkechtovka.
- Liebkechtowka**, Crimea, Kerch, see Liebkechtovka.
- Liebkechtowka**, Crimea, Leninsk, see Liebkechtovka.
- Liebkechtsdorf**, Caucasus, see Alexanderdorf.
- Liebkechtsdorf**, 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-.
- Liedtke-Khutor**, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', Grunau. Between Grunau and Mariupol'. #B 9. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Liedtke-; Khutor, Liedtke-; Liedtke-Chutor.
- Liesovka**, Don, see Waldeck; also see Liesowka.
- Liesowka**, Don, see Liesovka.
- Ligovo**, Petersburg. South of Petersburg. #D 2. Evangelical; parish: Ligovo. In 1905, the Ligovo parish had approximately 600 baptized members. Town with several villas. Russians possibly constituted the majority. Population: 400 approximately in 1905; 29 in 1926. Also see Ligowo.
- Ligowo**, Petersburg, see Ligovo.
- Likholetovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Marienfeld; also see Licholetowka.
- Lilienfeld**, Caucasus, Armavir, Grigoriopolinsky. Near Krapotkin. #E 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 309 in 1926; 329 approximately in 1926.
- Lilienfeld**, (possibly also Liliental), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. West of Tamborovka. #F 3. Founded in 1848. Evangelical; parish: Fresental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 317 in 1857; 913 in 1897; 1,438 in 1905; 1,453 possibly approximately in 1905; 1,496 in 1912; 1,117 in 1926. Also see Liliental?.
- Liliental?**, Volga Republic, see Lilienfeld.
- Lilovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Brany; also see Lilowka.
- Lilowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lilovka.
- Limanskoe**, Odessa, see Limanskoye; also see Limanskoje.
- Limanskoje**, Odessa, see Limanskoye; also see Limanskoe.
- Limanskoye**, Odessa, see Selz; also see Limanskoe; Limanskoje.
- Lind**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 26 in 1926.

- Lindau**, Caucasus, Abkhazia (Sokhumi), see Verkhnyaya-Lindau.
- Lindau**, Caucasus, Abkhazia, Sokhumi, Kutay, see Nizhnaya-Lindau.
- Lindau**, (also Esthen), Caucasus, Abkhazia, Sokhumi, Kutay. #F 4. Founded in 1879 or 1884. Founders from Bavaria and Wuerttemberg were followers of the preacher on the apocalypse, Cloeter. Separatist. According to other sources, an Estonian village. Also see Esthen.
- Lindau, Nishnaja-**, Caucasus, see Nishnaja-Lindau; also see Lindau, Nizhnaya-; Nizhnaya-Lindau.
- Lindau, Nizhnaya-**, Caucasus, see Nizhnaya-Lindau; also see Lindau, Nishnaja-; Nishnaja-Lindau.
- Lindau, Verkhnyaya-**, Caucasus, see Verkhnyaya-Lindau; also see Lindau, Werchnaja-; Werchnaja-Lindau.
- Lindau, Werchnaja-**, Caucasus, see Werchnaja-Lindau; also see Lindau, Verkhnyaya-; Verkhnyaya-Lindau.
- Lindenau**, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1859 or 1863. Mennonite.
- Lindenau**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus, Am Trakt. #D 4. Founded between 1856 and 1859 or in 1864. Mennonite. Soviet seat, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 174 in 1897; 180 possibly in 1905; 266 in 1912; 162 in 1926. Mother colony of the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt.
- Lindenau**, (also No. 5, also Kruchkovo), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in place of a large Nogaien village on 15 July 1804. Twenty-one founding families from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Petershagen. Saltpeter rich soil. School with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) On his way to the Crimea, Czar Alexander I stopped for breakfast at preacher Hiebert's house. Acreage: 1,739 dessi. or 21 farms on 1,365 dessi. and 12 families without land (as of 1857); 1,695 dessi. and 51 houses in 1859. By 1917, there were 21 farms of 64 dessi. each, then 75 farms of 32 dessi. each. Population: 90 in 1804; 327 persons or 45 families on 21 farms in 1855; 327 in 1856; 310 in 1858; 310 in 1859; 313 in 1860; 338 in 1864; 517 in 1905; 350 or 558 in 1914; 610 in 1915; 558 in 1918; 600 in 1919; 435 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see No. 5; Kruchkovo.
- Lindenfeld**, (also Lipovo), Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, or Luhans'k, Kamyshevakha. #D 3. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Acreage: 2,110 dessi. Population: 280 in 1905; 250 in 1911; 250 in 1914; 250 in 1918; 292 in 1926. Also see Lipovo.
- Lindental**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd. #F 4. Mennonite. 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.
- Lindental**, (also Lipovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. #D 5. Population: 198 in 1904.
- Lindov**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. #J 4. Also see Lindow.
- Lindow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lindov.
- Line'evka**, Kazakhstan, see Lineyevka; also see Linejewka.
- Linevka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Liniovka; also see Linewka.
- Linevo-Osero**, Volga Republic, see Hussenbach; also see Linewo-Osero; Osero, Linevo-; Osero, Linowo-.
- Linewo-Osero**, Volga Republic, see Linevo-Osero; also see Osero, Linevo-; Osero, Linowo-.
- Linewka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Linevka.
- Linejewka**, Kazakhstan, see Lineyevka; also see Line'evka.
- Lineyevka**, (also Stesselovka), Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, Krasnoarmeyskaya. Approximately 60 km north of Kokchetav. #A 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1900. Catholic; parish: Kellervka. The land previously belonged to the Generals Nicole Petrovich Stessel (1848-1915) and Anatoly Mikhailovich Linevich (1838-1908.) On one side of the street lived "Swabians," probably Palatine residents and Alsatians from Catholic villages near Odessa, who were called *Plutten* or *Kahlköpfe* [bald heads], and on the other side "Yekaterinoslavs," probably from the Grunau colonies, who were called "*Horige*" [hairy] for their beards. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, dairy kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 701 in 1926. Also see Line'evka; Linejewka; Stesselovka.
- Liniow**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviniukhy; also see Liniow.
- Liniovka**, (also Linevka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. #D 6. Also see Linevka; Liniowka.
- Liniowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Liniow.
- Liniowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Liniovka.
- Lipa**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno. No other information available.
- Lipa**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestekhko. No other information available.
- Lipa-Stanislavovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov; also see Lipa-Stanislavowka; Stanislavovka, Lipa-; Stanislavowka, Lipa-.
- Lipa-Stanislavowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lipa-Stanislavovka; also see Stanislavovka, Lipa-; Stanislavowka, Lipa-.
- Lipchizna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lipshchisna; also see Liptschizna.
- Lipki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lipky.
- Lipky**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Lipki.
- Liplany**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. #E 4. No other information available.
- Lipniak**, Volhynia-Poland, 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.

Lipnik, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. Evangelical. Northeast of Luts'k. #E 4. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Lipniki, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Lipniky.

Lipniki, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Lipniky.

Lipniky, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'; also see Lipniki.

Lipniky, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Lipno; also see Lipniki.

Lipno, (also Lipniky), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Sarny. Northwest of Sarny. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: with Toloviche, Vladimirez and Zirvishch: 70 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Lipniky.

Lipovka, Volga Republic, see Schäfer; also see Lipowka.

Lipovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Lindental; also see Lipowka.

Lipovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Polonno(y)e. Approximately 40 km south of Zviahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 290 in 1905. 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 Lipowo.

Lipovo, Kurnakovo-, Don, see Kurnakovo-Lipovo; also see Kurnakovo-Lipowo; Lipowo, Kurnakovo-.

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 Lipowo-Romanowka; Romanovka?; Romanovka, Lipovo-; Romanowka, Lipowo-.

Lipow-Kut, Volga Republic, see Lipov-Kut; also see Kut, Lipov-; Kut, Lipow-.

Lipowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Lipowitz.

Lipowiec, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Lipowiec.

Lipowitz, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Lipowitz.

Lipowka, Volga Republic, see Lipovka.

Lipowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Lipovka.

Lipowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Polonno(y)e, see Lipovka.

Lipowka-Rothermel, Volga Republic, see Lipovka-Rothermel; also see Rothermel, Lipovka-; Rothermel, Lipowka-.

Lipowo, Don, see Lipovo.

Lipowo, Kurnakovo-, Don, see Kurnakovo-Lipowo; also see Kurnakovo-Lipovo; Lipovo, Kurnakovo-.

Lipowo-Romanowka, Volga Republic, see Lipovo-Romanovka; also see Romanovka, Lipovo-; Romanowka, Lipowo-.

Lippers, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Lippers.

Lippertstal, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) East of Fedorovka (outside the Volga Republic.) #H 3. Evangelical. Population: 263 in 1912.

Lippe, Schtschitnik-, Volhynia-Poland, see Schtschitnik-Lippe; also see Lippe-Shchitnik; Shchitnik-Lippe.

Lippe-Shchitnik, Volhynia-Poland, see Shchitnik-Lippe; also see Lippe, Schtschitnik-; Schtschitnik-Lippe.

Lippe-Stanislawovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Stanislawovka-Lippe; also see Lippe-Stanislawowka; Stanislawowka, Lippe-.

Lippe-Stanislawowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lippe-Stanislawovka; also see Stanislawovka-Lippe; Stanislawowka, Lippe-.

Lipschtschisna, Volhynia-Poland, see Lipshchisna.

Lipshchisna, (also Lipchizna), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Boremel. Southwest of Boremel. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 20 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Lipchizna; Lipschtschisna.

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 Lishnia.

Lischnia, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Lischnia; also see Alt-Lishnia; Lishnia, Alt-.

Lischnia, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Lischnia; also see Lishnia, Neu-; Neu-Lishnia.

Lischniowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lishniowka.

Lishino, Omsk, see Lyshino.

Lishnia, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin; also see Lischnia.

Lishnia, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Lishnia; also see Alt-Lischnia; Lischnia, Alt-.

Lishnia, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Lishnia; also see Lischnia, Neu-; Neu-Lischnia.

Lishniowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lisnovka; also see Lischniowka.

Liski, Volhynia-Poland, see Lisky.

Liski, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lisky.

Lisky, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lissy; also see Liski.

Lisky, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Liski.

Lisnovka, (also Lishniowka), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Manivichi. Also see Lishniowka; Lisnowka.

Lisnowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lisnovka.

Lisovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec; also see Lisowka.

Lisovka, Huta, Volhynia-Poland, see Huta Lisovka; also see Huta Lisowka; Lisowka, Huta.

Lisowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lisovka.

Lisowka, Huta, Volhynia-Poland, see Huta Lisowka; also see Huta Lisovka; Lisovka, Huta.

Lissapol, (also Lasopol, also Lessapol), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. South of Kostopil'. #I 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Lasopol; Lessapol.

Lissichaya, Don, see Neudorf; also see Lissitschaja.

Lissitschaja, Don, see Lissichaya.

- 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: Heimtal. Population: 179 in 1904. Also see Lessky; Lisky.
- Listovka**, Mariupol', see Schönbaum; also see Listowka.
- Listovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Eigenheim; also see Listowka.
- Listowka**, Mariupol', see Listovka.
- Listowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Listovka.
- Listvyanka**, Mariupol', see Schönbaum; also see Listwjanka.
- Listwjanka**, Mariupol', see Listvyanka.
- Litin**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk. No other information available.
- Litkovka**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Litkowka.
- Litkovka**, Tobolsk, Tara. In the swampy forests of Tara. Founded in 1898 by Volhynian Germans who were probably landless farmers from the Novograd-Volhynsk or Zhytomyr districts. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Litkowka.
- Litkowka**, Kazakhstan, 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-Romanowka; Romanovka?; Romanovka, Litova-; Romanowka, Litowa-.
- Litovo-Kut**, Omsk, Pavlograd. #E 2. Population: 125 in 1926. Also see Kut, Litovo-; Kut, Litowo-; Litowo-Kut.
- Litowa-Romanowka**, Don, see Litova-Romanovka; also see Romanovka, Litova-; Romanowka, Litowa-.
- Litowo-Kut**, Omsk, see Litovo-Kut; also see Kut, Litovo-; Kut, Litowo-.
- Littke-Chutor?**, Don, see Littke-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Litke-; Khutor?, Littke-.
- Littke-Khutor?**, Don, see Alexandertal; also see Chutor?, Litke-; Khutor?, Litke-; Littke-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 Litwinowka.
- Litwa**, Volhynia-Poland, see Litva.
- Litwinowka**, Don, see Litvinovka.
- Livanovka**, Omsk, Tatarsk, Barabinsk. Approximately 80 km east of Omsk. #F 2. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, butter artel with Beresovka, Khlenovka, Krasnopol(y)e, Neu-Dachno(y)e). Population: including the other four villages: 320 in 1926. Also see Liwanowka.
- Livonskoe**, Caucasus, see Livonskoye; also see Liwonskoje.
- Livonskoye**, Caucasus, see Liebental; also see Livonskoe; Liwonskoje.
- Liwanowka**, Omsk, see Livanovka.
- Liwonskoje**, Caucasus, see Livonskoye; also see Livonskoe.
- Liziana**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezno. No other information available.
- L'novka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Northwest of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see L'nowka.
- L'nowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see L'novka.
- Lodkup**, Zaporizhzhya, see Ladekopp.
- Lodsjanowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lodsyanovka.
- Lodsyanovka**, (also Ladsyanovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiabel. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including Adamovka: 280 in 1905. Also see Ladsyanovka; Lodsjanowka.
- 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, Sayachy.
- Log, Sayachy**, Slavgorod, see Sayachy Log; also see Log, Sajatschij; Sajatschij Log.
- Lokach**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Lokache; also see Lokatsch.
- Lokatsch**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lokach.
- Lomanovskaya-Ploshcha**, Volhynia Poland, see Ploshcha; also see Lomanowskaja-Ploschtscha; Ploschtscha-Lomanowskaja; Ploshcha,-Lomanovskaya.
- Lomanowskaja-Ploschtscha**, Volhynia Poland, see Lomanovskaya-Ploshcha; also see Ploschtscha-Lomanowskaja; Ploshcha-Lomanovskaya.
- Lomsaki**, Odessa, see Lomsaky.
- Lomsaki-Deutsch**, Odessa, see Lomsaky-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Lomsaki-; Deutsch, Lomsaky-.
- Lomsaki Sowchoz**, Odessa, see Lomsaky Sovkhoz; also see Sovkhoz, Lomsaky; Sowchoz, Lomsaki.
- Lomsaky**, (also Lamsaky), Odessa, Petroverovsk. Population: 71 in 1926. Also see Lamsaky; Lomsaki.
- Lomsaky-Deutsch**, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Catholic. Population: 105 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Lomsaki-; Deutsch, Lomsaky-; Lomsaki-Deutsch.
- Lomsaky Sovkhoz**, (also Lamzaky Sovkhoz), Odessa, Petroverovsk. Population: 16 in 1926. Also see Lamzaky Sovkhoz; Lomsaki Sowchoz; Sovkhoz, Lomsaky; Sowchoz, Lomsaki.
- Lomy**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stydyn. No other information available.
- London**, (also Terekshy), Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. Approximately 50 km east of Slavgorod. On Lake Kulanda. #I 4. Founded in 1912 by Black Sea Germans mainly from Kherson. Catholic. Everyday language:

- 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, Berezan district. Near Petrovka. No other information available.
- Lorensberg**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. No other information available.
- Lorraine**, Odessa, see Kary-Khutor.
- Losa, Chornaya**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Chornaya Losa; also see Losa, Tschornaja; Tschornaja Losa.
- Losa, Chornaya**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Chornaya Losa; also see Losa, Tschornaja; Tschornaja Losa.
- Losa, Chornaya**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Chornaya Losa; also see Losa, Tschornaja; Tschornaja Losa.
- Losa Kolonie, Chornaya**, Volhynia-Poland, see Chornaya Losa Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Chornaya Losa; Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa; Losa Kolonie, Tschornaja; Tschornaja Losa Kolonie.
- Losa Kolonie, Tschornaja**, Volhynia-Poland, see Tschornaja Losa Kolonie; also see Chornaya Losa Kolonie; Kolonie, Chornaya Losa; Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa; Losa Kolonie, Chornaya.
- Losa, Tschornaja**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Tschornaja Losa; also see Chornaya Losa; Losa, Chornaya.
- Losa, Tschornaja**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Tschornaja Losa; also see Chornaya Losa; Losa, Chornaya.
- Losa, Tschornaja**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Tschornaja Losa; also see Chornaya Losa; Losa, Chornaya.
- Losch-Karewo**, Caucasus, see Losh-Karevo; also see Karevo, Losh-; Karewo, Losch-.
- Losh-Karevo**, Caucasus, see Leshkarev; also see Karevo, Losh-; Karewo, Losch-; Losch-Karewo.
- Loskarovo**, 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.
- Lovishche**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov; also see Lowischtsche.
- Löwendorf**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. Approximately 15 km southwest of Radomyshl'. Ceased to exist after 1914.
- Lowischtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lovishche.
- Lozovaya**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Weidenfeld; also see Lozowaja.
- Lozowaja**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Lozovaya.
- Lubachin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lubakhin.
- Lubakhin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Southeast of Zviahel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 414 in 1904. Also 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.
- Lubimaya**, Luhans'k, see Liebental; also see Lubimaja.
- Lubimaya**, Luhans'k, Rovenets. Population: with Grünfeld: 554 in 1926. Also see Lubimaja.
- Lubimovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Sofievka. #E 4. Also see Lubimowka.
- Lubimovka?**, Don, see Klein Liebental; also see Lubimowka?.
- Lubimovka**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut. Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Manufacturing town. Population: 50 approximately in 1905. Also see Lubimowka.
- Lubimovka**, Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, Krasnoarmeyskaya. Approximately 60 km north of Kokchetav. #A 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1900/1901. Catholic. Population: 253 in 1926. Also see Lubimowka.
- Lubimovka?**, Luhans'k, see Klein-Liebental; also see Lubimowka?.
- Lubimovka**, Omsk, Isil' Kul'. #E 3. Population: 64 in 1926. Also see Lubimowka.
- Lubimovka**, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka). Founded in 1919 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Population: 53 in 1926. Also see Lubimowka.
- Lubimovka**, Samara, see Liebental; also see Lubimowka.
- Lubimovskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Lubimovskoye; also see Lubimowskoje.
- Lubimovskoye**, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Novouzensk. Northeast of Pavlodar. #J 4. Population: possibly 205 in 1926. Also see Lubimovskoe; Lubimowskoje.
- Lubimowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k see Lubimovka.
- Lubimowka**, Don, Donets'k, see Lubimovka.
- Lubimowka**, Kazakhstan, see Lubimovka.
- Lubimowka?**, Luhans'k, see Lubimovka?.
- Lubimowka**, Omsk, 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.
- Lubinovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k. South of the Dnieper River. Also see Lubinowka.
- Lubinowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Lubinovka.
- Lubjanka**, Mykolayiv, see Lubyanka.
- Lubliniec**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Alt Kozary. No other information available.
- Lubo-Aleksandrovka**, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka, Lubo-; Alexandrovka, Lubo-; Alexandrowka, Lubo-; Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Lubo-Alexandrovka.
- Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Khutor**, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Alexandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Alexandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Chutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Chutor, Lubo-Alexandrovka; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Khutor, Lubo-Alexandrovka; Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Lubo-Alexandrovka-Chutor.
- Lubo-Aleksandrowka**, Odessa, see Lubo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka, Lubo-; Alexandrovka, Lubo-; Alexandrowka, Lubo-; Lubo-Alexandrovka; Lubo-Alexandrovka.
- Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Alexandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Alexandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Chutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Chutor, Lubo-Alexandrovka; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Khutor, Lubo-Alexandrovka; Lubo-Alexandrovka-Khutor; Lubo-Alexandrovka-Chutor.
- Lubo-Alexandrovka**, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Aleksandrovka, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka, Lubo-; Alexandrovka, Lubo-; Alexandrowka, Lubo-; Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Lubo-Alexandrovka.
- Lubo-Alexandrovka-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Alexandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Alexandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Chutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Chutor, Lubo-Alexandrovka; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Khutor, Lubo-Alexandrovka; Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Lubo-Alexandrovka-Chutor.
- Lubo-Alexandrowka**, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka, Lubo-; Alexandrovka, Lubo-; Alexandrowka, Lubo-; Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Lubo-Aleksandrovka.
- Lubo-Alexandrovka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Alexandrovka-Chutor, Lubo-; Alexandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Chutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Chutor, Lubo-Alexandrovka; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Khutor, Lubo-Alexandrovka; Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Lubo-Alexandrovka-Chutor.
- Lubo-Alexandrowka**, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka, Lubo-; Alexandrovka, Lubo-; Alexandrowka, Lubo-; Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Lubo-Aleksandrovka.
- Lubo-Alexandrovka-Khutor**, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Alexandrovka-Chutor, Lubo-; Alexandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Chutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Chutor, Lubo-Alexandrovka; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Khutor, Lubo-Alexandrovka; Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Lubo-Alexandrovka-Chutor.
- Lubodaevka**, Odessa, see Lubodayevka; also see Lubodajewka.
- Lubodajewka**, Odessa, see Lubodayevka; also see Lubodaevka.
- Lubodayevka**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Catholic; parish: Neu-Liebental. Also see Lubodaevka; Lubodajewka.
- Lubomirka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Population: 543 in 1904.
- Lubomirka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Lubomirka.
- Lubomirka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Lubomirka.
- Lubomirovka**, (also No. 2, also Tudel-Kul), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Novo-Ivanovsk. On Lake Zhglanly. #F 4. Founded in 1912. Evangelical. Population: possibly 205 in 1926. Also see No. 2; Lubomirovka; Tudel-Kul.
- Lubomirovka**, Mykolayiv, see Fürstental; also see Lubomirovka.
- Lubomirovka**, Omsk, possibly Odessa; also see Lubomirovka.
- Lubomirovka**, Kazakhstan, see Lubomirovka.
- Lubomirovka**, Mykolayiv, see Lubomirovka.
- Lubomirovka**, Omsk, see Lubomirovka.
- Lubomirsk**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. No other information available.
- Lubomirskij-Chutor**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lubomirsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Lubomirskij-; Khutor, Lubomirsky-.
- Lubomirsky-Khutor**, Volhynia-Poland, Novograd. Mennonite. The settlers later founded Waldheim, Molochna. See Waldheim, Molochna. Also see Chutor, Lubomirskij-; Khutor, Lubomirsky-; Lubomirskij-Chutor.
- Lubovka, Ivano**, Odessa, see Ivano Lubovka; also see Iwano Lubowka; Lubowka, Iwano.
- Lubowka, Iwano**, Odessa, see Iwano Lubowka; also see Ivano Lubovka; Lubovka, Ivano.
- Lubrovka**, Volga Republic, see Blumental; also see Lubrowka.
- Lubrowka**, Volga Republic, see Lubrovka.
- Lubtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lubche.
- Lubyanka**, Mykolayiv, see Friedensdorf; also see Lubjanka.
- Lucenow**, (also Lucynov), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Northeast of Tuchyn. Baptist. Prayer house. Birthplace of Otto Penno, Repatriate Minister of the Evangelical Free Church. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Lucenow; Lucynov.
- Lucenow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lucenow.
- Luchice**, Volhynia-Poland, possibly Kovel', Gorniky. #A 6. Also see Lutschice.

- Luchinsk**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Lutschinsk.
- Luchistaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Schöndorf; also see Lutschistaja.
- Luck**, Petersburg, see Luts'k.
- Luck, Neu-**, Petersburg, see Neu-Luck.
- Lucynov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lucenov; also see Lucynow.
- Lucynow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lucynov.
- Ludmilovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Ludmilowka.
- Ludmilovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernihiv. North of Zhytomyr. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 260 in 1904. Also see Ludmilowka.
- Ludmilowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilovka.
- Ludmilowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilovka.
- Ludmilpol**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. #B 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Parish church. Public school in 1938. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 226 in 1904; 30 families with 33 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans.
- Ludniza**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 31 in 1904.
- 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: Radomyshl'. Population: 239 in 1904. Also see Morogovka.
- Ludwigsfeld**, (also Ludwig), Slavgorod, Burla. Dissolved in the 1960s. Also see Ludwig.
- Ludwigstal**, (also Meschen), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay, Totonay. Approximately 25 km south of Dzhankoy. #E 2. Founded in 1883. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Kolkhoz named Gigant [Giant.] Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Deportation on 17/18 August 1941. Acreage: 2,979 dessi. Population: 32 in 1864; 96 in 1905; 155 in 1911; 235 in 1914; 153 in 1918; 224 in 1919; 317 in 1926. Also see Meschen.
- 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.
- Ludwigstal, Neu-**, Don, see Neu-Ludwigstal.
- Ludvikov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov; also see Ludwikow.
- Ludvikov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. Southeast of Torchyn. #D 4. 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: 235 in 1904; 45 families with 63 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Ludwikow.
- Ludvikovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: including Sorochin: 181 in 1904. Also see Ludwikowka.
- Ludvikovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. Approximately 40 km south of Zviahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Omelnya: 630 in 1905. Also see Ludwikowka.
- Ludvikovka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Ludvikovka; also see Ludwikowka, Neu-; Neu-Ludwikowka.
- Ludvipol**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludvipol. #K 5. Also see Ludwipol.
- Ludvishin**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. #D 4. Also see Ludwischin.
- Ludvishin-Shepel**, (also Shepel-Ludvishin), Volhynia-Poland, south of Luts'k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Population: 445 in 1904. Also see Ludwischin-Shepel; Shepel-Ludwischin; Shepel-Ludvishin.
- Ludwikow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov, see Ludvikov.
- Ludwikow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn, see Ludvikov.
- Ludwikowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Ludvikovka.
- Ludwikowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, see Ludvikovka.
- Ludwikowka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Ludwikowka; also see Ludvikovka, Neu-; Neu-Ludvikovka.
- Ludwipol**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludvipol.
- Ludwischin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludvishin.
- Ludwischin-Shepel**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludvishin-Shepel; also see Shepel-Ludwischin; Shepel-Ludvishin.
- Luft**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. No other information available.
- Luft**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Northeast of Krasny Kut. #F 4. No other information available.
- Luganovka**, Kazakhstan, see Luhans'k; also see Luganowka.
- Luganowka**, Kazakhstan, see Luganovka.
- Lugansk**, Kazakhstan, see Luhans'k.
- Lugansk**, Mariupol', see Luhans'k.
- Luganskij**, Slavgorod, see Lugansky.
- Lugardia**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Southeast of Zviahel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 375 in 1904.
- Lugavoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Lugavoye; also see Lugawoje.

Lugavoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumental; also see Lugavoe; Lugowoje.

Lugowoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Lugavoye; also see Lugavoe.

Lugovaya, Amur, see New-York; also see Lugowaja.

Lugovaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Wiesental; also see Lugowaja.

Lugovaya-Gryasnukha, Volga Republic, see Schulz; also see Grjasnucha-Lugowaja; Gryasnukha, Lugovaya-; Lugowaja-Grjasnucha.

Lugovka, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderkrone; also see Lugowka.

Lugovoe, possibly Bessarabia, see Lugovoye; also see Lugowoje.

Lugovoe, Slavgorod, see Lugovoye; 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.

Lugovoye, Slavgorod, see Friedensfeld; also see Lugovoe; Lugowoje.

Lugovoye, Volga Republic, see Grüntal; also see Lugovoe; 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 Lugovsk.

Lugowaja, Amur, see Lugovaya.

Lugowaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lugovaya.

Lugowaja-Grjasnucha, Volga Republic, see Lugovaya-Gryasnukha; also see Grjasnucha-Lugowaja; Gryasnukha, Lugovaya-; Lugowaja-Grjasnucha.

Lugowka, Mykolayiv, see Lugovka.

Lugowoi, Volga Republic, see Lugovoy.

Lugowoje, possibly Bessarabia, see Lugovoye; also see Lugovoe.

Lugowoje, Slavgorod, see Lugovoye; also see Lugovoe.

Lugowoje, Volga Republic, see Lugovoye; also see Lugovoe.

Lugovsk, 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.

Luhans'ky, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evsk. Approximately 75 km northwest of Slavgorod. #J 3. Founded in 1908. Evangelical. Population: 665 in 1926. Also see Luganskij.

Luisen, (also Luisino, also Lyssino), Petersburg, Troitsk-Oranienbaum. #C 2. Founded in 1849 by families from Neu-Saratovka. Evangelical; parish: Peterhof. Small

market town. Population: 5 in 1857; 29 in 1904; 21 people and 4 farms in 1926. Also see Luisino; Lyssino.

Luisendorf, (possibly also Lusiendorf), Mykolayiv, Yelanets. #F 4. Luisendorf and Lusiendorf are possibly two villages; Lusiendorf is supposed to be in the Berezan district. It was dissolved in the 1880s because Catholics mainly moved to the Anan(y)ev district. Also see Lusiendorf?.

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 Dobryy-Luk; Luk, Dobryy-.

Luk, Dobryy-, Odessa, see Dobryy-Luk; also see Dobryj-Luk; Luk, Dobryj-.

Luka, Grechinnaya, Volga Republic, see Grechinnaya Luka; also see Gretschnajaja Luka; Luka, Gretschnajaja.

Luka, Gretschnajaja, Volga Republic, see Gretschnajaja Luka; also see Grechinnaya Luka; Luka, Grechinnaya.

Lukinski, Omsk, see Lukinsky.

Lukinsky, Omsk, Borodinsk. Possibly founded approximately in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 38 in 1926. Also see Lukinski.

Lukov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. West of Kisielin. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 111 in 1904. At most 20 percent Germans. Also see Lukow.

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, see Lukov.

Lukow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Lukov.

Lukowitsch, Zaporizhzhya, see Lukovich.

Lukowka, Don, see Lukovka.

Lukowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lukovka.

Luksemburg, Bessarabia, Akkermann, see Luxemburg.

Luksemburg, Caucasus, Armavir, see Luxemburg.

Luksemburg, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Luxemburg.

Luksemburg, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Luxemburg.

- Lukseburg**, Caucasus, Georgia, see Luxemburg.
- Lukseburg**, Caucasus, Georgia, Tiflis, see Luxemburg.
- Lukseburg**, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Luxemburg.
- Lukseburg**, Kazakhstan, see Luxemburg.
- Lukseburg**, Kharkiv, see Luxemburg.
- Lukseberg, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Lukseberg; also see Luxemburg, Neu-; Neu-Luxemburg.
- Lukseburg, Neu-**, Mariupol', see Neu-Lukseburg; also see Luxemburg, Neu-; Neu-Luxemburg.
- Lukseburg, Rosa**, Caucasus, see Rosa Lukseburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.
- Lukseburg, Rosa**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, see Rosa Lukseburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.
- Lukseburg, Rosa**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', see Rosa Lukseburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.
- Lukseburg, Rosa**, Don, Donets'k, Baachmut, see Rosa Lukseburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.
- Lukseburg, Rosa**, Don, Donets'k, Staro-Besharo, see Rosa Lukseburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.
- Lukseburg, Rosa**, Odessa, see Rosa Lukseburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.
- Lukseburg, Rosa**, Petersburg, see Rosa Lukseburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.
- Lukseburg, Rosa**, Petersburg, Troitsk, see Rosa Lukseburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.
- Lukseburg II**, Caucasus, see Luxemburg II.
- Luncha**, Odessa. Now part of Kotovsk, Birsula, Lunacharsky Street. See Seebach; also see Luntscha.
- Lunga**, Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1907. Evangelical; parish: Mathildendorf. Acreage: 946 ha. Population: 163 in 1939.
- Luntscha**, Odessa, see Luncha.
- Lushanka**, Bessarabia, see Katzbach.
- Lusiendorf**, Mykolayiv, see Luisendorf.
- Lusino**, Omsk. A few kilometers west of Omsk. #C 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1903. Mennonite.
- Lustdorf**, (also Kaisersheim, also Khernomorka, also Olgino), Odessa, Großliebental. Founded in 1804/1805 by 40 families from Wuerttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Odessa. The village was to become a colony of skilled craftsmen for Odessa; that's why each founding family, except skilled craftsmen, received only 25 dessi. It developed into a spa and health resort; after 1945, it was incorporated into the city of Odessa. Acreage: 1,109.5 dessi.; in 1848, an additional 1,018 dessi. of leased land; 45 houses in 1859. Population: 315 in 1825; 503 in 1858; 461 in 1905; 450 in 1906; 431 in 1910; 471 in 1911; 528 in 1914; 508 in 1919. Also see Chernomorka; Kaisersheim; Olgino.
- Lustdorf, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Lustdorf.
- Lustig-Chutor**, Crimea, see Lustig-Khutor; also see Chutor, Lustig-; Khutor, Lustig-.
- Lustig-Khutor**, (also Ludwigsdorf), Crimea, Dzhanhoy. #D 3. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 3,500 dessi. Also see Chutor, Lustig-; Ludwigsdorf; Khutor, Lustig-; Lustig-Chutor.
- Lustigstal**, Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar, Kurman-Kemelchi. Approximately 35 km south of Dzhanhoy. #D 3. Founded on leased land of Anton Lustig. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 207 in 1926.
- Lutschice**, Volhynia-Poland, see Luchice.
- 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. Nar Tarassovka. There was another farm a few kilometers to the north.
- Lutz**, Odessa, northern Berezan district. Near Tarassovka. There was another farm a few kilometers to the south.
- Lutz, Bischler und**, Crimea, see Bischler und Lutz; also see Lutz und Bischler.
- Lutz-Chutor**, Odessa, see Lutz-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 Lukseberg, Neu-; Neu-Lukseberg.
- Luxemburg**, Bessarabia, see Hoffmannsfeld; also see Lukseburg.
- Luxemburg**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1929. Evangelical; parish: Postal. Acreage: 158 ha. Population: 83 in 1939. Also see Lukseburg.
- Luxemburg**, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. Acreage: 837 dessi. Population: 363 in 1926; 367 approximately in 1926. Also see Lukseburg.
- Luxemburg**, Caucasus, Azerbaidjan, see Yelisavetovka; also see Lukseburg.

- 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 Luksemburg; Romanovka.
- Luxemburg**, (also Bolnosy), Caucasus, Georgia (Borchalo-Luxemburg.) Founded by Swabians. Birthplace of Jakob Gering (1933-1984); he was head of a kolkhoz (see Konstantinovka), a delegate of Kazakhstan SSR, and later appointed to the Supreme Soviet. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades five to nine, reading room, college of agriculture (as of 1926.) Population: 3,700 in 1926. Also see Bolnosy; Luksemburg.
- Luxemburg**, Caucasus, Georgia, Tiflis, see Katharinenfeld; also see Luksemburg.
- Luxemburg**, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, Goryachevodsk. Population: 86 in 1926. Also see Luksemburg.
- 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 Luksemburg.
- Luxemburg**, Kharkiv, Poltava, Krasnograd. #F 2. Founded in 1923. Evangelical. Also see Luksemburg.
- Luxemburg, Neu-**, Mariupol', see Neu-Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Neu-; Neu-Luksemburg.
- Luxemburg, Rosa**, Caucasus, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luksemburg.
- Luxemburg, Rosa**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luksemburg.
- Luxemburg, Rosa**, Don, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luksemburg.
- Luxemburg, Rosa**, Don, Donets'k, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luksemburg.
- Luxemburg, Rosa**, Petersburg, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luksemburg.
- Luxemburg II**, Caucasus. Founded in 1938. Population: 85 in 1926. Also see Luksemburg II.
- Luzern**, (also Mikhailovka, also Rammler, also Remmler, also Römmler), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded on 20 June 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Catholic. Deanery: Katharinenstadt. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 188 in 1767; 188 in 1773; 1,507 in 1859; 1,687 in 1857; 2,875 in 1897; 3,697 possibly approximately in 1905; 3,860 in 1912; 2,890 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Rammler; Remmler; Römmler; Mikhailovka.
- Luzk**, Petersburg, see Luts'k.
- Lviv**, (also No. 3), Caucasus, Dagestan, Babayurt. #M 4. Founded in 1931. Mennonite. Population: 150 in 1926. Also see No. 3; Lwow.
- Lviv No. 1?**, Caucasus, see Kharch; also see Lwow Nr. 1?.
- Lvova**, Mykolayiv, Kherson. Founded between 1840 and 1841. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Evangelical. Allegedly some German model farmers lived here also. Acreage: 4,907 dessi. and 119 houses in 1859. Population: 1,055 in 1858. Also see Lwowa.
- 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.
- Lwowa**, Mykolayiv, see Lvova.
- Lwow Nr. 1?**, Caucasus, see Lviv Nr. 1?.
- Lwowski**, Kazakhstan, see Lvovsky.
- Lychky**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Lytschki.
- Lysanderdorf**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Messer.
- Lysanderhöh**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus or Lysanderhöh, Am Trakt. #E 4. Founded possibly already in 1861, but more likely in 1864 or 1869. Mennonite. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Especially wealthy: In the 1920s, every second person was considered to be a kulak. Population: 119 in 1897; 139 possibly in 1905; 145 in 1912; 146 in 1914; 215 in 1926. Mother colony of the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt.
- Lysandrovka**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite). Ceased to exist after a few years. Also see Lysandrowka.
- Lysandrowka**, Volga Republic, see Lysandrovka.
- Lyschtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lyshche.
- Lyshche**, 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 Lysow.
- Lysow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lysov.
- Lyssino**, Petersburg, see Luisen.
- Lyssye Gory**, Volga Republic, see Lyssyye Gory; also see Gori, Lyssyje; Gory Lyssye; Gory, Lyssyye; Lyssyje Gori.
- Lyssyje Gori**, Volga Republic, see Lyssyye Gory; also see Gori, Lyssyje; Gory Lyssye; Gory, Lyssyye; Lyssyje Gory.
- Lyssyye Gory**, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Gori, Lyssyje; Gory Lyssye; Gory, Lyssyye; Lyssyje Gori; Lyssye Gory.
- Lytschki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lychky.
- Lyubyktiv**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Lyubyktiv. No other information available.

M

Macharowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Makharovka.
Machkovce, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka; also see Matschkowce.
Machky Wolynskie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka; also see Matschki Wolynskie; Wolynskie, Machky; Wolynskie, Matschki.
Machlitz?, Volhynia-Poland, see Makhlitz?.
Machulek, (also Mochulky), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan. #G 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 31 in 1905. Also see Matschulek; Mochulky.
Machulin-Khutor, Don, see Knittel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Matschulin-; Khutor, Machulin-; Matschulin-Chutor.
Maciejow, Volhynia-Poland, see Maciejov.
Maciejowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Maciejovka.
Maciejov, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Maciejov; also see Maciejow.
Maciejovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Northeast of Tuchyn. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Maciejowka.
Mädchendorf, (also Beregleanyfalva, 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 Beregleanyfalva; Lalovo.
Maerovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Maerovskoye; also see Majorowskoje; Mayorovskoe; Mayorovskoye.
Maerovskoye, Kazakhstan, see Mayorovskoye; also see Maerovskoe; Majorowskoje; Mayorovskoe.
Maerskoe, Alt-, Odessa, see Alt-Maerskoe; also see Alt-Maerskoye; Alt-Majorskoje; Alt-Mayorskoe; Alt-Mayorskoye; Maerskoye, Alt-; Majorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoe, Alt-; Mayorskoye, Alt-.
Maerskoye, Alt-, Odessa, see Alt-Maerskoye; also see Alt-Maerskoe; Alt-Majorskoje; Alt-Mayorskoe; Alt-Mayorskoye; Maerskoe, Alt-; Majorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoe, Alt-; Mayorskoye, Alt-.
Maersky, Mariupol', see Mayorsky; also see Majorski.
Maersky, Omsk, see Mayorsky; also see Majorski.
Maevsky, Omsk, see Mayovsky; also see Majowski.
Magaschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Magashin.
Magashin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. #D 5. Also see Magaschin.
Magelstal, Volga Republic (Bergseite), possibly Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Rosenberg. Population: 199 in 1904.
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 Golyschewskij, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Maydan Golyshevsky; also see Golyschewskij, Maidan; Golyshevsky, Maydan.
Maidan, Mokwinski, Volhynia-Poland, see Mokwinski Maidan; also see Maydan, Mokvinsky; Mokvinsky Maydan.
Maidorf, (also Annovka, also Neu-Annovka), Mariupol', Grunau. Founded on leased land in 1924. Catholic; parish: Göttland, and also Evangelical: parish: Ludwigstal. Acreage: 2,025 dessi. Population: 135 in 1905; 230 in 1926. Also see Annovka; Neu-Annovka.
Maidorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Tamborovka. No other information available.
Maienheim, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. Founded in 1926 by 150 families from Dehler; later some also came from Bangert, Brabander, and other locations. Catholic. The land 40 km from Dehler in the steppe previously was good for hay only; it was Dehler property already decades earlier. Acreage: 5,000 to 6,000 ha (as of the 1940s.) Population: 150 in 1926.
Maier, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, Vassilkovka. Not to be confused with Mayers-Khutor; see Mayers-Khutor.
Maier, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) West of Pallasovka. Possibly outside the Volga Republic. No other information available.
Maiershof, 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, (also Eigenfeld), Mariupol', Grunau. North of the Grunau colonies. Founded in 1870. Catholic. On Stumpp's map, Eigenfeld is an Evangelical neighboring village. Acreage: 1,890 dessi. Population: 250 in 1918. Also see Eigenfeld.
Maifeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. #F 6. No other information available.
Maihefer, Omsk, see Maihofer.
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 Dzhaga-Mainak; Mainak, Dzhaga-.
Mainak, Dzhaga-, Crimea, see Dzhaga-Mainak; also see Dshaga-Mainak; Mainak, Dshaga-.
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 Eziorsky Maydan; Maydan, Eziorsky; Maydan, Yeziorsky; Yeziorsky Maydan.
- Majdan, Kozlinski**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozlinski Majdan; also see Kozlinsky Maydan; Maydan, Kozlinsky.
- Majorowskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Mayorovskoye; also see Maerovskoe; Maerovskoye; Mayorovskoe.
- Majorski**, Mariupol', see Mayorsky; also see Maersky.
- Majorski**, Omsk, see Mayorsky; also see Maersky.
- Majorskoje, Alt-**, Odessa, see Alt-Majorskoje; also see Alt-Maerskoe; Alt-Maerskoye; Alt-Mayorskoe; Alt-Mayorskoye; Maerskoe, Alt-; Maerskoye, Alt-; Mayorskoe, Alt-; Mayorskoye, Alt-.
- Majowskij**, Omsk, see Mayovsky; also see Maevsky.
- Makaraba, Nemetskaya-**, Don, see Nemetskaya-Makaraba; also see Makaraba, Nemetskaja-; Nemetskaja-Makaraba.
- Makaraba, Nemetzkaja-**, Don, see Nemetzkaja-Makaraba; also see Makaraba, Nemetskaya-; Nemetskaya-Makaraba.
- Makarenko**, Omsk, Kalachinsk. #E 2. Population: 12 in 1926.
- Makarkinsky**, Tobolsk, Andre(y)evsk. Founded in 1908.
- Makarovka**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #I 3. Also see Makarowka.
- Makarovka**, Odessa, Maliganov. Founded in 1888. Catholic. Acreage: 1,850 dessi. Population: 206 in 1914. Also see Makarowka.
- Makarovka**, Odessa, Shira(y)evo, see Schönfeld; also see Makarowka.
- Makarovka**, Volga Republic, see Merkel; also see Makarowka.
- Makarowka**, Caucasus, see Makarovka.
- Makarowka**, Odessa, Maliganov, see Makarovka.
- Makarowka**, Odessa, Shira(y)evo, see Makarovka.
- Makarowka**, Volga Republic, see Makarovka.
- Make'evka**, Don, see Makeyevka; also see Makejewka.
- Makejewka**, Don, see Makeyevka; also see Make'evka.
- Makeyevka**, (possibly also Matveyevka), Don, Donets'k, Yefrem-Stepanovka. #C 5. Russian village with a German population. Also see Make'evka; Makejewka; Matveyevka?.
- Makharovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zviahel. #D 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Dobry-Kut and Volvakhovka: 370 in 1905. Also see Macharowka.
- Makhlitz?**, Volhynia-Poland, see Makmilersshchizna; also see Machlitz?.
- Makmilerschtschizna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Makmilersshchizna.
- Makmilersshchizna**, (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 Makmilerschtschizna; 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.
- Makov**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 27 in 1904. Also see Makow.
- Makov**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 58 in 1904. Also see Makow.
- Makova**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Makowa.
- Makovich-Antonivka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonivka-Makovich; also see Antonowka-Makowitsch; Makowitsch-Antonowka.
- Makoviche**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov; also see Makowitsche.
- Makovicy**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Makovetz; also see Makowicy.
- Makovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche; also see Makowka.
- Makow**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin, see Makov.
- Makow**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Makov.
- Makowa**, Volhynia-Poland, see Makova.
- Makowetz**, (also Makovicy), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. A few kilometers west of Zviahel. #C 4. Founded in 1850. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Everyday language: High German. 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: 212 in 1904; 39 approximately in 1940; 259 in 1942. Also see Makovicy.
- Makowicy**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Makovicy.
- Makowitsch-Antonowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonowka-Makowitsch; also see Antonivka-Makovich; Makovich-Antonivka.
- Makowitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Makoviche.
- Makowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Makovka.
- Maksim Gorki**, Odessa, see Maxim Gorky; also see Gorki, Maksim; Gorki, Maxim; Gorky, Maksim; Gorky, Maxim; Maksim Gorky; Maxim Gorki.
- Maksim Gorky**, Odessa, see Maxim Gorky; also see Gorki, Maksim; Gorki, Maxim; Gorky, Maksim; Gorky, Maxim; Maksim Gorki; Maksim Gorky.

Maksimilianovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Maximilianovka; also see Maksimilianowka; Maximilianowka.

Maksimilianowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Maximilianowka; also see Maksimilianovka; Maximilianovka.

Maksimovka, Soviet Union, see Maximovka; also see Maksimowka; Maximowka.

Maksimovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Maximovka; also see Maksimowka; Maximowka.

Maksimowka, Soviet Union, see Maksimovka; also see Maximovka; Maximowka.

Maksimowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Maksimovka; also see Maximovka; Maximowka.

Makut-Chutor, Crimea, see Makut-Khutor; also see Chutor, Makut-; Khutor, Makut-.

Makut-Khutor, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Makut-; Khutor, Makut-; Makut-Chutor.

Malachowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Malakhovka.

Malachowo, Mykolayiv, Domyanovka, see Malakhovo.

Malachowo, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, see Malakhovo.

Malaja Akarscha, Odessa, see Malaya Akarsha; also see Akarscha, Malaja; Akarsha, Malaya.

Malaja Karamanowa, Odessa, see Malaya Karamanova; also see Karamanova, Malaya; Karamanowa, Malaja.

Malaja-Kolosowka, Odessa, see Malaya-Kolosovka; also see Kolosovka, Malaya-; Kolosowka, Malaja-.

Malaja-Krasnoschtschowka, Don, see Malaya-Krasnoshchovka; also see Krasnoschtschowka, Malaja-; Krasnoshchovka, Malaya-.

Malaja-Schawa, Caucasus, see Malaya-Shava; also see Schawa, Malaja-; Shava, Malaya-.

Malaja Siminowka, Odessa, see Malaya Siminovka; also see Siminovka, Malaya; Siminowka, Malaja.

Malaja Wischera, Kolonie bei, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Malaja Wischera; also see Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie near Malaya Vishera; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie bei; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie near.

Malaja-Zebrikowo, Odessa, see Malaya-Zebrikovo; also see Zebrikovo, Malaya-; Zebrikowo, Malaja-.

Malakhovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedensruh; also see Malachowka.

Malakhovo, (also Alexandrodar), Mykolayiv, Domyanovka. Also see Alexandrodar; Malachowo.

Malakhovo, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, see Sebastiansfeld; also see Malachowo.

Malaschewka, Zaporizhzhya, see Malashevka.

Malaschewskoje, Odessa, see Malashevskoye; also see Malashevskoe.

Malaschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Malashov.

Malashevka, Zaporizhzhya, see Neuenburg; also see Malaschewka.

Malashevskoe, Odessa, see Malashevskoye; also see Malaschewskoje.

Malashevskoye, Odessa, see Sulz; also see Malashevskoe; Malaschewskoje.

Malashov, Volhynia-Poland, see Milashov; also see Malaschow.

Malatin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.

Malaya Akarsha, Odessa, see Klein-Liebtal; also see Akarscha, Malaja; Akarsha, Malaya; Malaja Akarscha.

Malaya Karamanova, Odessa, see Klein-Neudorf; also see Karamanova, Malaya; Karamanowa, Malaja; Malaja Karamanowa.

Malaya-Kolosovka, Odessa, see Klein-Bergdorf; also see Kolosovka, Malaya-; Kolosowka, Malaja-; Malaja-Kolosowka.

Malaya-Krasnoshchovka, Don, see Korntal; also see Krasnoschtschowka, Malaja-; Krasnoshchovka, Malaya-; Malaja-Krasnoschtschowka.

Malaya-Shava, Caucasus, see Khassay; also see Malaja-Schawa; Schawa, Malaja-; Shava, Malaya-.

Malaya Siminowka, Odessa, see Neu-Berezina; also see Malaja Siminowka; Siminovka, Malaya; Siminowka, Malaja.

Malaya Vishera, Kolonie bei, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; also see Kolonie bei Malaja Wischera; Kolonie near Malaya Vishera; Malaja Wischera, Kolonie bei; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie near.

Malaya Vishera, Kolonie near, Novgorod, see Kolonie near Malaya Vishera; also see Kolonie bei Malaja Wischera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Malaja Wischera, Kolonie bei; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie bei.

Malaya-Zebrikovo, Odessa, see Neu-Hoffnungstal; also see Malaja-Zebrikowo; Zebrikovo, Malaya-; Zebrikowo, Malaja-.

Malcea, Bessarabia, see Malcha-Khutor.

Malcha-Khutor, (also Ensslen, also Gottlob Ensslen, also Malcea), Bessarabia, Ismail. Founded in 1911. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Acreage: 107 ha. Population: 8 in 1939. Also see Chutor, Maltscha-; Ensslen; Gottlob Ensslen; Khutor, Malcha-; Malcea; Maltscha-Chutor.

Malenki, Slavgorod, see Malenky.

Malenky, Slavgorod, see Blumental; also see Malenki.

Malevannaya, Yulin-, Volhynia-Poland, see Yulin-Malevannaya; also see Julin-Malewannaja; Malewannaja, Julin-.

Malevo, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Boremel; also see Malewo.

Malewannaja, Julin-, Volhynia-Poland, see Julin-Malewannaja; also see Malevannaya, Yulin-; Yulin-Malevannaya.

Malewo, Volhynia-Poland, see Malevo.

Malichonowo, Odessa, see Malikhonovo.

Mali-Fontan, Odessa, see Maly-Fontan; also see Fontan, Mali-; Fontan, Maly-.

Malikhonovo, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Population: 25 in 1904. Also see Malichonowo.

Malin, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin. #F 4. No other information available.

- 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.
- 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-; Dolinskoye, Malo-; Malo-Dolinskoje
- Malo-Dolinskoje**, Odessa, see Malo-Dolinskoye; also see Dolinskoe, Malo-; Dolinskoje, Malo-; Dolinskoye, Malo-; Malo-Dolinskoe.
- Malo-Dolinskoye**, Odessa, see Klein-Liebental; also see Dolinskoe, Malo-; Dolinskoje, Malo-; Dolinskoye, Malo-; Malo-Dolinskoe; Malo-Dolinskoje.
- Malo-Kamyschewatowka**, Don, see Malo-Kamyshevatovka; also see Kamyschewatowka, Malo-; Kamyshevatovka, Malo-.
- Malo-Kamyshevatovka**, Don, see Reshetilov-Khutor; also see Kamyschewatowka, Malo-; Kamyshevatovka, Malo-; Malo-Kamyschewatowka.
- Malo-Orlovka**, Don, Donets’k, Yenakiyeve, Alexe(y) evo-Orlovka. #D 5. Founded in 1888. Evangelical; parishes: Yeysk and Ludwigstal. Acreage: 1,625 or 1,655 dessi. Population: 265 in 1905; 312 in 1911; 312 in 1914; 295 in 1918. Also see Orlovka, Malo-; Orlovka, Malo-; Malo-Orlovka.
- Malo-Orlovka**, Don, see Malo-Orlovka; also see Orlovka, Malo-; Orlovka, Malo-.
- Malo-Usensk**, Volga Republic, see Malo-Uzensk; also see Usensk, Malo-; Uzensk, Malo-.
- Malo-Uzensk**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Krasny Kut. Evangelical. Population: 150 possibly in 1905. Also see Malo-Usensk; Usensk, Malo-; Uzensk, Malo-.
- Malovana**, (also Melevanna), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. #E 3. Also see Malowana; Melevanna.
- Malovana**, (also Yulin-Malevannaya), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Yaroslavichy. Southeast of Yaroslavichy. Founded on its own land by Swabian families. Evangelical; parishes: Luts’k and Rivne. Public school (as of 1938). Acreage: at most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: including Vygoda: 52 in 1905; 15 families with 30 students in 1938. Twenty to 50 percent Germans. Also see Malowana; Yulin-Malevannaya.
- Malowana**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Malovana.
- Malowana**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Malovana.
- Malo-Jaroslawetz I**, Bessarabia, see Malo-Yaroslawetz I; also see Jaroslawetz I, Malo-; Malo-Jaroslawetz I.
- Malo-Jaroslawetz II**, Bessarabia, see Malo-Yaroslawetz II; also see Jaroslawetz II, Malo-; Malo-Jaroslawetz II.
- Malo-Yaroslawetz I**, Bessarabia, see Wittenberg; also see Jaroslawetz I, Malo-; Malo-Jaroslawetz I; Yaroslawetz I, Malo-.
- Malo-Yaroslawetz II**, Bessarabia, see Alt-Posttal; also see Jaroslawetz II, Malo-; Malo-Jaroslawetz II; Yaroslawetz II, Malo-.
- Maloe Poretkhe**, Odessa, see Maloye Poretkhye; also see Maloje Poretchje; Poretkhe, Maloe; Poretkhye, Maloye; Poretchje, Maloje.
- Maloje Poretchje**, Odessa, see Maloye Poretkhye; also see Maloe Poretkhe; Poretkhe, Maloe; Poretkhye, Maloye; Poretchje, Maloje.
- Maloye Poretkhye**, Odessa, see München; also see Maloe Poretkhe; Maloje Poretchje; Poretkhe, Maloe; Poretkhye, Maloye; Poretchje, Maloje.
- Maltscha-Chutor**, Bessarabia, see Malcha-Khutor; also see Chutor, Maltscha-; Khutor, Malcha-.
- Malu Mare**, Bessarabia, see Wittenberg; also see Mare, Malu.
- Maly-Fontan**, Odessa, see Klein-Fontan; also see Fontan, Mali-; Fontan, Maly-; Mali-Fontan.
- Malyschewskoje**, Slavgorod, see Malyshevskoye; also see Malyshevskoe.
- Malyshevskoe**, Slavgorod, see Malyshevskoye; also see Malyschewskoje.
- Malyshevskoye**, Slavgorod, see Rosenfeld; also see Malyshevskoe; Malyschewskoje.
- Maly-Werder**, Chernihiv, see Klein-Werder; also see Werder, Maly-.
- Mamai, Ortar-**, Crimea, see Ortar-Mamai; also see Mamay-Ortar; Ortar-Mamay.
- Mamay, Otar-**, Crimea, see Otar-Mamay; also see Mamai, Otar-; Otar-Mamai.
- Mamak**, Crimea, Simferopol’, Simferopol’. Population: 332 in 1926.
- Mambet-Adshi**, Crimea, see Mambet-Adzhy; also see Adshi-Mambet; Adzhy-Mambet.
- Mambet-Adzhy**, Crimea, see Adzhy-Mambet; also see Adshi-Mambet; Mambet-Adshi.
- Mamut**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, see Fürstenfeld.
- Mamut**, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Friedensfeld.
- Mamut-Baj**, Crimea, see Mamut-Bay; also see Baj, Mamut-; Bay, Mamut-.
- Mamut-Bay**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 15 km northwest of Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Founded in 1904. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Acreage: 800 dessi. Population: 45 in 1918; 82 in 1919; 78 in 1926. Also see Baj, Mamut-; Bay, Mamut-; Mamut-Baj.
- Mamutli**, Caucasus, Georgia, T’bilisi. Founded in 1863. Colonist Kutzschenbach’s cattle farm near Alexanderhilf.

- Mandrovo-Deutsch**, Odessa, see Kellersheim; also see Deutsch, Mandrovo-; Deutsch, Mandrowo-; Mandrowo-Deutsch.
- Mandrowo-Deutsch**, Odessa, see Mandrovo-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Mandrovo-; Deutsch, Mandrowo-.
- Manevici?**, Volhynia-Poland, see Manieviche; also see Manewici?
- Manewici?**, Volhynia-Poland, see Manevici?.
- Mangut**, Crimea, Dzhanikoy, Voinka. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 27 in 1926.
- 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 Manevici?; Maniewitsche.
- Maniewitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Manieviche.
- Maniov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. Southwest of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Maniow.
- Maniow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Maniov.
- Mankov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #C 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 600 in 1904. Also see Mankow.
- 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-; Manne-Chutor.
- Mannheim?**, Caucasus, see Mannsheim.
- Mannheim**, (also Baraboy, also Kamenka), Odessa, Kuchurgan (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: Lauingen-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 Baraboy; Kamenka.
- Mannheim**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. 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.
- Mannheim**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. Evangelical. Probably, daughter colony of the Mannheim north of Fedorovka.
- Mannheim**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus or Lysanderh h. #G 3. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt.
- Mannheim, Neu-**, Don, see Neu-Mannheim.
- Mannheim, Neu-**, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Mannheim.
- Mannheim, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Mannheim.
- Mannheim, Neu-**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko see Neu-Mannheim.
- Mannsberg**, (also Mansburg), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1862. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Economic trading center for all neighboring villages. Acreage: 5,300 ha. Population: 552 in 1904; 944 in 1939. Also see Mansburg.
- Mannsheim**, (possibly also Mannheim), Caucasus. Population: 30 in 1918. Also see Mannheim.
- Mannwillendorf**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Mannwillenhof.
- Mannwillenhof**, (also Mannwillendorf, also Manvelovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo, Vasilkovka. #F 5. Founded in 1887. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Since 1921, the village was part of the Ettingerfeld village soviet. Acreage: 2,420 dessi. Population: 170 in 1905; 292 in 1914; 292 in 1918; 263 in 1919. Also see Mannwillendorf; Manvelovka.
- Manov-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: Rastatt. Also see Chutor, Manow; Khutor, Manov-; Manow-Chutor.
- Manow-Chutor**, Odessa, see Manov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Manow-; Khutor, Manov-.
- Mansburg**, Bessarabia, see Mannsburg.
- Manscha**, Bessarabia, see Mansha.
- Mansha**, Bessarabia, see Annovka; also see Manscha.
- Mansyr**, Bessarabia, see Manzyr.
- Manzyr**, Bessarabia, Bender. Evangelical; parish: Mathildendorf. Romanian village with German residents. Also see Mansyr.
- Manuchin**, Odessa, see Manukhin.
- Manukbe'evka**, Bessarabia, see Manukbeyevka; also see Manukbejewka.
- Manukbejewka**, Bessarabia, see Manukbeyevka; also see Manukbe'evka.
- Manukbeyevka**, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1893. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. Acreage: 1,388 ha. Population: 672 in 1939. Also see Manukbe'evka; Manukbejewka.
- Manukhin**, Odessa, see Gr ntal; also see Manuchin.
- Manvelovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Mannwillenhof; also see Manwelowka.
- Manwelowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Manvelovka.
- Mara**, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite.
- Marabental**, Caucasus, see Wiesental.
- Marabta-Tal**, Caucasus, see Wiesental; also see Tal, Marabta-.
- Maraslienfeld**, (also Maraslievka, also Marazli), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1880 on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. Acreage: 933 ha. Population: 503 in 1905; 962 in 1939. Also see Maraslievka; Marazli.

Maraslievka, Bessarabia, see Maraslienfeld; also see Marasiewka.

Marasiewka, Bessarabia, see Maraslievka.

Maraevka, Samara, see Marayevka; also see Marajewka.

Marajewka, Samara, see Marayevka; also see Maraevka.

Marayevka, Samara, see Muravyevka; also see Maraevka; Marajewka.

Marazli, Bessarabia, see Maraslienfeld.

Marcelindorf, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Marcelindorf; also see Gross-Marcelindorf; Marcelindorf, Gross-.

Marcelindorf, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Marcelindorf; also see Groß-Marcelindorf; Marcelindorf, Groß-.

Marcelinhof, (also Mashcha), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. Southwest of Kostopil'. #I 5. Evangelical. Parish church. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Mashcha.

Marcelovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Marcelowka.

Marcelovka I, (also Groß I), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 5. Also see Groß I; Marcelowka I.

Marcelovka II, (also Groß II), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 5. Also see Groß II; Marcelowka II.

Marcelovka III, (also Groß III), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 5. Also see Groß III; Marcelowka III.

Marcelowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Marcelovka.

Marcelowka I, Volhynia-Poland, see Marcelovka I.

Marcelowka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Marcelovka II.

Marcelowka III, Volhynia-Poland, see Marcelovka III.

Mardarovka, Odessa, see Helenendorf; also see Mardarowka.

Mardarovka-Chutor, Odessa, see Mardarovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mardarowka-; Khutor, Mardarovka-.

Mardarovka-Khutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Population: 35 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Mardarowka-; Khutor, Mardarovka-; Mardarowka-Chutor.

Mardarowka, Odessa, see Mardarovka.

Mare, Balachelu, Bessarabia, see Balachelu Mare; also see Balakhelu Mare; Mare, Balakhelu.

Mare, Balakhelu, Bessarabia, see Balakhelu 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 Margaretowka; Serbovskaia.

Margaretovka, (also Zvil'ska), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. Northeast of Novograd. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 143 in 1904. Also see Margaretowka; Zvil'ska.

Margaretowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka.

Margenau, Omsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. No other information available.

Margenau, Omsk, Isil' Kul'. #C 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1902. Mennonite. Schools: one with grades one to four, and one with grades five to nine, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 174 in 1926.

Margenau, (also Marienau, also Marnavka, also Morgenau, also Mornavka, also Privolnoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1819 by 24 families from the districts of Elbing, Marienburg and Tiegenhof, West Prussia. Mennonite; parish: Margenau, also Mennonite Brethren; parish: Chuna(y)evka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1932/1933, more than 50 people starved. Acreage: 1,756 dessi. and 65 houses in 1859, or 1,948 dessi., or 24 farms on 1,560 dessi. and 24 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 534 people or 68 families on 24 farms in 1855; 534 in 1856; 487 in 1858; 487 in 1859; 513 in 1860; 527 in 1864; 605 in 1905; 601 in 1911; 475 in 1914; 638 in 1915; 475 in 1918; 495 in 1919; 420 in 1926. Also see Marienau; Marnavka; Morgenau; Mornavka; Privolnoye.

Margenfeld, Omsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite.

Mariafeld, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Marienfeld.

Mariaheim, Zaporizhzhya, see Marienheim.

Mariahilf, Odessa, see Mariental.

Marian-Bogushovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Bogushovka, Marian-; Boguschowka, Marian-; Marian-Boguschowka.

Marian-Boguschowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Marian-Bogushovka; also see Bogushovka, Marian-; Boguschowka, Marian-.

Marianca de sus, Bessarabia, see Marievka; also see De sus, Marianca; Sus, Marianca de.

Marianca Noua, Bessarabia, see Neu-Marievka; also see Noua, Marianca.

Marianin, Volhynia-Ukraine, Yarn'. Northwest of Zwiahel or a few kilometers north of Zwiahel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. There were two Evangelical villages with the same name. The population figure could not be assigned to either one or to both. Population: 202 in 1904.

Marianka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin. No other information available.

Marianka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiahel. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Florovka: 400 in 1905.

Marianovka, (also No. 7), Caucasus, Arkhangel'sk (also Archangelsk). #J 3. Founded in 1899. Evangelical. Soviet seat, agricultural artel, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 1,080 dessi. Population: 307 in 1918; 154 in 1926. Also see No. 7; Marianowka.

Marianovka, (also No. 7), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. Founded in 1901. Mennonite. In

- 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 Marianowka
- Marianovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Yusovka; also see Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Don, Donets'k. A few km east of Donets'k. #C 6. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 203 in 1918. Also see Marianowka
- Marianovka**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, see Nordheim; also see Marianowka
- Marianovka**, Kazakhstan, see Varshinsky; also see Marianowka
- Marianovka**, Mariupol', see Götlland; also see Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Landau; also see Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Mannheim; 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, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan) (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**, Slavgorod, Novo-Alexe(y)evka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908. Evangelical. Kolkhoz named Pobeda. Population: 391 in 1926; 373 people and 62 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. 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, Kostopil', Derazhne. North of Derazhne. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Perilyanka: 180 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Public school (as of 1938). Population: including Marianovka: 45 families with 36 students in 1938. Also see 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, Poddebcy. Southwest of Poddebcy. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka. #D 6. Also see Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. Northwest of Rozhyshche. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: with Marianovka: 87 families with 80 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. 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, Shchurin. Southeast of Shchurin. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne; also see Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. #D 5. Also see Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec. Northeast of Trostieniec. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Mezhirichi. #K 3. Also see Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya (also Alexandria.) Southwest of Oleksandriya. Evangelical. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see 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 Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Siyance. Southeast of Siyance. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. East of Tuchyn. #J 4. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 384 in 1904. Also see Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Zdolbica. Southeast of Zdolbica. #I 3. Evangelical. Parish church. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Mariendorf; also see Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. Northeast of Zviahel. #C 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 190 in 1904. 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, Sudylykiv. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: including Pravotin: 247 in 1904. Daughter colony of Annette or Josefine. Also see Dermanka; Marianowka.
- Marianovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. #E 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 577 in 1904. Also see 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**, Zaporizhzhya, Askaniya-Nova, Gromovka. Founded in 1878. Evangelical; parish: Eigenfeld. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 64 in 1914; 64 in 1918; 65 in 1919. 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 Marianovka am Horyn; Marianowka am Horyn.
- Marianovka I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mariendorf I; also see Marianowka I.
- Marianovka I**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ivankov, Radomyshl'. Approximately 50 km west of Kiev. #G 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 269 in 1904. Also see Marianowka I.
- Marianovka II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mariendorf II; also see Marianowka II.
- Marianovka II**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyiv (also Kiev, also Kiew), Radomyshl'. Approximately 40 km west of Kyiv. #G 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 152 in 1904. Ceased to exist after 1914. Also see Marianowka II.
- Marianovka Kolpytov**, (also Kolpytov-Marianovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Horokhiv. North of Horokhiv. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 182 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Kolpytov-Marianovka; Kolpitow-Marianowka; Marianowka Kolpitow.
- Marianovka-Kopytkov**, (also Kopytkov-Marianovka), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 35 farm holders in 1905; 29 families with 27 students in 1938. Also see Kopytkov-Marianovka; Kopytkow-Marianowka; Marianowka-Kopytkow.
- Marianovka, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Marianovka; also see Marianowka, Neu-; Neu-Marianowka.
- Marianovka, Novo-**, Don, see Novo-Marianovka; also see Marianowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Marianowka.
- Marianovka-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, Marianovka-; Podbereze, Marianowka-.
- Marianowka**, Caucasus, Arkhangels'k, see Marianovka.
- Marianowka**, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Marianovka.
- Marianowka**, Chernihiv, see Marianovka.
- Marianowka**, Crimea, see Marianovka.
- Marianowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Marianovka.
- Marianowka**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, see Marianovka.
- Marianowka**, Kazakhstan, see Marianovka.
- Marianowka**, Mariupol', see Marianovka.
- Marianowka**, Mykolayiv, see Marianovka.
- Marianowka**, Odessa, Berezan, see Marianovka.
- Marianowka**, Odessa, Großliebental, see Marianovka.
- Marianowka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Marianovka.
- Marianowka**, Omsk, see Marianovka.
- Marianowka**, Saratov, see Marianovka.
- Marianowka**, Slavgorod, Novo-Alexeyevka, see Marianovka.
- Marianowka**, Tomsk, see Marianovka.
- Marianowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kiesielin, see Marianovka.
- Marianowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe, 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, Sudytkiv, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, 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 Marianovka am Horyn; also see Marianovka on the Horyn River.

Marianowka Kolpytow, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianovka-Kolpytov; also see Kolpytov-Marianovka; Kolpitow-Marianowka.

Marianowka, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Marianowka; also see Marianovka, Neu-; Neu-Marianovka.

Marianowka, Nowo-, Don, see Nowo-Marianowka; also see Marianovka, Novo-; Novo-Marianovka.

Marianowka-Podbereze, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianovka-Podbereze; also see Podbereze, Marianovka-; Podbereze, Marianowka-.

Marianopol, Volhynia-Poland, see Marienpol.

Mariapol, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Felsenbach.

Maria, Regina, Bessarabia, see Regina Maria.

Mariaslav, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Population: 118 in 1926. Also see Mariaslaw.

Mariaslaw, Zaporizhzhya, see Mariaslav.

Mariawohl, (also Zarizino), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1857. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) A great battle was fought here in 1920. Acreage: 1,393 dessi. Population: 141 in 1860; 148 in 1864; 302 in 1911; 305 in 1914; 250 approximately in 1914; 305 in 1918; 300 in 1919; 195 in 1926. Also see Zarizino.

Maria-Vola, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Maria-Wola; Vola, Maria-; Wola, Maria-.

Maria-Wola, Volhynia-Poland, see Maria-Vola; also see Vola, Maria-; Wola, Maria-.

Marienu, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandtal.) Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1859 or 1863. Mennonite.

Marienu, Zaporizhzhya, see Margenau.

Marienberg, (also Nagorny), Odessa, Glückstal, Starovskaya. Founded on leased land in 1861. Evangelical; parish: Bergdorf. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 325 in 1904; 328 in 1911; 325 in 1914; 325 in 1919. Also see Nagorny.

Marienberg, (also Bisyuk, also Krestovsky), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. East of Seelmann. #D 5. Founded in 1855 by residents from the Bergeite mother colonies; see Streckerau. Catholic; parish: Marienberg-Streckerau. Until 1903, a parish with Streckerau. Deanery: Seelmann. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Birthplace of writer Edmund Günther (1922-?). Population: 3,187 in 1897; 2,385 in 1897; 3,187 possibly in 1905; 3,310 in 1912; 1,734 in 1926. Also see Bisyuk; Krestovsky.

Marienburg, Caucasus, Minvodsky, Tarak. A few kilometers north of Pyatigorsk. Connected to Tempelhof by a bridge across the Kuma River. #H 3. Founded on leased land in 1910 by families from Bessarabia who previously resided in Markosovka in the Kuban area. Evangelical; parish: Pyatigorsk. Soviet seat, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,244 dessi. Population: 452 in 1918; 560 in 1926.

Marienburg, (also Rymky), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha. #G 2. Founded in 1900. Catholic. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, butter artel, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, red corner, house for adult literacy, library, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 1,184 in 1926. Also see Rymky.

- Marienburg**, (also Peremenovka), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikhka. 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, *Khersonski(y)e*, and those deported here after 1945, *Peresel(y)entsy*. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 1,057 in 1926; 1,400 in 1945. Also see Peremenovka.
- Marienburg**, Mykolayiv, see Orlov.
- Marienburg**, (also Marianovka), Odessa. Catholic. Also see Marianovka.
- Marienburg**, Petersburg, 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. Deanery: 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**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol'. Approximately 30 km east of Nikopol'. #D 7. Population: 109 in 1859.
- Mariendorf**, (also Pukhava, also Pukhovo), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. Northeast of Oleksandriya. #I 4. Evangelical; parishes: Kostopil' and Tuchyn. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 540 in 1904; 98 families with 90 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Pukhava; Pukhovo.
- Mariendorf**, (also Marianovka, also Yablonezkaya), Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. Southeast of Emilchin. #C 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 280 in 1904. Also see Marianovka; Yablonezkaya.
- 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.
- Mariensfeld**, Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1911. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. Acreage: 2,550 ha. Population: 780 in 1939.
- Mariensfeld**, Caucasus, Armavir, possibly Krapotkin. No other information available.
- Mariensfeld**, (also Marino), Caucasus, Armavir, Uspenskaya. #F 3. Founded in 1881 or possibly after 1920. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,302 dessi. Population: 1,100 in 1918; 1,900 in 1926. Also see Marino.
- Mariensfeld**, (also Mariental, also Yarakay), Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. #I 4. Founded in 1928. Evangelical. Emerged again in the Soviet period. Population: 150 in 1926. Also see Mariental; Yarakay.
- Mariensfeld**, (possibly also Rosenfeld, also Sartachlo, also Sartachly), Caucasus, Georgia, T'bilisi, Sagaredzho, Mariensfeld. Thirty-seven km east of T'bilisi on the Yora River. #K 6. Eight hundred eighty meters above sea level. Founded in 1817/1818 by 31 families, all from Schwaikheim, Wuerttemberg. They arrived here in October 1817. Possibly some Swiss later immigrated here. On Easter 1818, the village was founded as the first of the T'bilisi colonies. Evangelical; parish: Mariensfeld. In 1830, a parish was founded for 1,002 Germans (as of 1905.) Separated from Petersdorf only by a street. Acreage: 2,696 dessi. Population: 530 people and 31 farms in 1913; 581 in 1914; 540 in 1918. Mother colony. Also see Rosenfeld?; Sartachlo; Sartachly.
- Mariensfeld**, Caucasus, Krasnodar, Krasnodar. A few kilometers south of Krasnodar. #C 3. Founded in 1866.
- Mariensfeld**, Crimea, see Belyy-Kosh.
- Mariensfeld**, (also Mariafeld, also Likholetovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, Shiroko(y)e. #A 6. Founded in 1924. Catholic. Population: 80 in 1918; 126 in 1919. Also see Likholetovka; Mariafeld.
- Mariensfeld**, (also Romanovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd (Karl Marx), Rasdor. #F 4. Founded in 1882. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Everyday language: East Friesian Plattdeutsch. Acreage: 1,430 dessi. Population: 295 in 1905; 312 in 1911; 272 in 1914; 272 in 1918; 306 in 1919; 329 in 1926. Josefstal daughter colony. Also see Romanovka.
- Mariensfeld**, (also Karl Liebknecht), Luhans'k. Approximately 30 km south of Luhans'k. #D 3. Also see Karl Liebknecht.
- Mariensfeld**, (also No. 26, also Marienpolye, also Marinopolye), Mariupol', Ludwigstal. Founded possibly as early as 1823, but more likely in 1842 by 15 [or 23] families from the Worms, Rhine-Hesse, district: 11 from Hamm, 3 from Ibersheim, and 1 from Eick. In 1845, 8 more families arrived from the Worms area. Evangelical; parishes: Ludwigstal and Eigenfeld. Acreage: 1,380 dessi. and 45 houses in 1859, or 1,657 dessi., or 1,988 dessi. prior to 1914, and 1,022 dessi. after 1918. Population: 208 in 1858; 208 or 221 in 1859; 309 or 442 in 1905; 442 in 1910; 345 in 1911; 477 in 1914; 477 in 1918; 350 in 1919; 399 in 1922. Also see No. 26; Marienpolye; Marinopolye.

- Marienfeld**, (also Mariinsk), Mykolayiv, Gornosta(y)evka, Kl.-Grigor(y)evka. Approximately 40 km northeast of Berislav. One source gives its location near Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) #K 6. Founded in 1869. Catholic; parish: Marienfeld. Acreage: 6,850 dessi. Population: 600 in 1911; 600 in 1914; 893 in 1918; 893 in 1919. Also see Mariinsk.
- Marienfeld**, Odessa, 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 Kamyshin 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**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', Peschanny. Founded in 1858. Evangelical; parish: Eugenefeld. Acreage: 2,473 dessi. Population: 283 in 1864; 378 in 1905; 326 in 1911; 355 in 1914; 355 in 1918; 400 in 1919; 342 in 1926. Prischib daughter colony.
- 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.
- Marienhain**, Odessa, Novo-Voronzevka. Founded in 1869. Acreage: 4,050 dessi. Population: 410 in 1914.
- Marienheim**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol'. Catholic.
- Marienheim**, Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Goloda(y)evsk. North of Taganrog. #C 4. Catholic. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 480 in 1918; 262 in 1926.
- Marienheim**, Kharkiv, Poltava, Krasnograd. Catholic and Evangelical.
- Marienheim**, (also Kamenoye), Kharkiv, Sakhnovshchina. #F 2. Founded in 1872. Catholic. Acreage: 1,005 dessi. Population: 153 in 1898; 153 in 1918; 204 in 1941. Also see Kamenoye.
- 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-Mannheim. 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.
- Marienheim**, (also Perekrestovo), Odessa, Hoffnungstal, Salivno(y)e. Founded in 1909. Evangelical and Catholic; parish: Neu-Liebental. Acreage: 1,272 dessi. Population: 210 in 1911; 210 in 1914; 178 in 1919. Also see Perekrestovo.
- Marienheim**, (also Bogorodicino, also Mariaheim), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna.) Founded in 1865. Catholic; parish: Kostheim. Acreage: 1,781 dessi. crown land. Population: 298 in 1910; 298 in 1911; 290 in 1918; 300 in 1919. Daughter colony. Also see Bogorodicino; Mariaheim.
- Marienheim**, Zaporizhzhya, Prischib. Founded in 1865. Catholic. Acreage: 1,781 dessi. Population: 290 in 1914.
- Marienhof**, Dnipropetrovs'k, 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 Marienpolye; also see Marienpolje.
- Marienpolje**, Mariupol', see Marienpolye; also see Marienpole.
- Marienpolye**, Mariupol', see Marienfeld; also see Marienpole; Marienpolje.
- Marienruh**, Crimea, Dzhankoy. Approximately 45 km southeast of Dzhankoy. #E 2. No other information available.
- Mariental**, (also Regina Maria), Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1924/1925. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. Acreage: 2,454 ha. Population: 583 in 1939. Also see Regina Maria.
- 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. Riebendorf daughter colony.

Mariental, Crimea, Kerch. #H 4. Evangelical. Population: 81 possibly in 1864.

Mariental, (also Lachinovo), Dnipropetrovs'k. Population: 98 in 1859; 90 in 1919. Also see Lachinovo.

Mariental, (also Kursova), Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd. Population: 376 in 1859; 215 in 1919. Also see Kursova.

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 Stumpp'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, Don, Donets'k. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: 341 approximately in 1905.

Mariental, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #C 8. Founded in 1877. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 176 in 1914; 176 in 1918.

Mariental, (also Marienpol, also Marinopolye, Marxfeld), Don, Donets'k, Yanisol. #A 6. Founded in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Acreage: 1,773 dessi. Population: 285 in 1905; 305 in 1912; 371 in 1918; 440 in 1941. Also see Marienpol; Marinopolye; Marxfeld.

Mariental, (also Shirovka), Don, Mariupol', Osthaim. Possibly founded in 1900. Catholic; parish: Grüntal. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. in 1911. Population: 176 in 1911; 150 in 1912; 150 in 1919. Also see Shirovka.

Mariental, Don, Taganrog, Fedorovka. North of Taganrog. No other information available.

Mariental, (also Vyshina), Mykolayiv, Okna. Population: 234 in 1911; 302 in 1919. Also see Vyshina.

Mariental, (also Georgyevka, also Mariahilf, also Marianovka), Odessa, Großliebental, Mariinsko(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, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandental.) 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, Khortitza. 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-; Mariental-Chutor.

Mariental, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Mariental.

Mariental, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Mariental.

Marievka, (also Marianca de sus), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1892. Evangelical; parishes: Chisinau (as of 1904) and Mathildendorf (as of 1939). Acreage: 2,200 ha. Population: 275 in 1904; 472 in 1939. Also see Marianca de sus; Marievka.

Marievka, Caucasus, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Marievka.

Marievka, Crimea, see Belyy-Kosh; also see Marievka.

Marievka, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Evangelical; parish: Zürichthal. 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 Mariental; also see Mariewka.
- Marievka, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Marievka; also see Mariewka, Neu-; Neu-Mariewka.
- Marievka, Novo-**, Don, see Novo-Marievka; also see Mariewka, Nowo-; Nowo-Mariewka.
- Mariewka**, Bessarabia, see Marievka.
- Mariewka**, Caucasus, see Marievka.
- Mariewka**, Crimea, see Marievka.
- Mariewka**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Marievka.
- Mariewka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Marievka.
- Mariewka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Sinelnikovo see Marievka.
- Mariewka**, Don, see Marievka.
- Mariewka**, Luhans'k, see Marievka.
- Mariewka**, Samara, see Marievka.
- Mariewka, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Mariewka; also see Marievka, Neu-; Neu-Marievka.
- Mariewka, Nowo-**, Don, see Nowo-Mariewka; 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 Mar'inskoe.
- Mariinskoje**, Volga Republic, see Marinskoye; also see Marinskoe.
- Mar'inskoye**, Odessa, see Großliebental; also see Mar'inskoe; Mariinskoje.
- Marinskoye**, Volga Republic, see Zug; also see Marinskoe; Mariinskoje.
- Marij**, Crimea, see Mary.
- Marilchin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Poti(y)evka. North of Zhytomyr. #E 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including Dobrin: 350 in 1905. Also see Mariltschin.
- Marilki**, Mykolayiv, see Marilky.
- Marilky**, (also Marilyky), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. Population: 37 in 1926. Also see Marilyky.
- Mariljki**, Mykolayiv, see Marilyky.
- Mariltschin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Marilchin.
- Marilyky**, Mykolayiv, see Marilky; also see Mariljki.
- Marina**, Odessa, Berezan, see Neu-Freudental.
- Marina**, Odessa, Ber(y)esovsk, see Neu-Freudental.
- Marine-Chutor**, Odessa, see Marine-Khutor; also see Chutor, Marine-; Khutor, Marine-.
- Marine-Khutor**, Odessa, see Neu-Freudental; also see Chutor, Marine-; Khutor, Marine-; Marine-Khutor.
- Marinkov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. East of Kisielin. Evangelical; parish: Torchyn. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) At least 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 57 families with 65 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Marinkow.
- 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-Marinkow; Marinkow-Beresk.
- Marinkow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Marinkov.
- Marinkow-Beresk**, Volhynia-Poland, see Marinkov-Beresk; also see Beresk-Marinkov; Beresk-Marinkow.
- Marino**, Caucasus, see Marienfeld.
- Marino**, Petersburg, Peterhof. #C 2. Founded in 1830. Evangelical. Population: 20 in 1926.
- Marinopole**, Don, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolje.
- Marinopole**, Mariupol', see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolje.
- Marinopolje**, Don, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopole.
- Marinopolje**, Mariupol', see Marinopolye; also see Marinopole.
- Marinopolye**, Don, see Mariental; also see Marinopole; Marinopolje.
- Marinopolye**, Mariupol', see Marienfeld; also see Marinopole; Marinopolje.
- Marinovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Selidovo. Population: 203 in 1911; 205 in 1919. Also see Marinowka.
- Marinovka**, Don, Donets'k, Selidovo, see Nordheim; also see Marinowka
- Marinovka**, 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: 377 in 1926. Also see Marinowka.
- Marinovka**, Mariupol', see Groß-Werder; also see Marinowka.
- Marinowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Marinovka.
- Marinowka**, Don, see Marinovka.
- Marinowka**, Kazakhstan, see Marinovka.
- Marinowka**, Mariupol', see Marinovka.
- Marischowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Marishovka.
- Marishovka**, (also Marushovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 260 in 1904. Also see Marischowka; Marushovka.
- Maritsina**, Mykolayiv, Berezan district. #F 7. Population: 257 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Marizina.
- Mariupol'**, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum. Mennonite.
- Mariupol'**, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. Approximately 120 km southeast of Slavgorod. #M 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1910. Machinery kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 220 in 1926. Ceased to exist.
- Marizer Feld**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), also see Feld, Marizer.
- Marizina**, Mykolayiv, see Maritsina.
- Marjino**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Maryyno.
- Marjino**, Zaporizhzhya, see Maryyno.
- Markahrißk**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Markahrisk.

- Markahrissk**, Odessa, see Markahrißk.
- Markevich**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Catholic and possibly Evangelical. Also see Markewitsch.
- Markewitsch**, Odessa, see Markevich.
- Markosovka, Groß-**, Caucasus, see Groß-Markosovka; also see Groß-Markosowka; Gross-Markosovka; Gross-Markosowka; Markosovka, Gross-; Markosowka, Groß-; Markosowka, Gross-.
- Markosovka, Gross-**, Caucasus, see Gross-Markosovka; also see Groß-Markosovka; Groß-Markosowka; Gross-Markosowka; Markosovka, Groß-; Markosowka, Groß-; Markosowka, Gross-.
- Markosowka, Groß-**, Caucasus, see Groß-Markosowka; also see Groß-Markosovka; Gross-Markosovka; Gross-Markosowka; Markosovka, Groß-; Markosowka, Gross-; Markosowka, Groß-; Markosowka, Gross-.
- Markosowka, Gross-**, Caucasus, see Gross-Markosowka; also see Groß-Markosovka; Groß-Markosowka; Gross-Markosovka; Markosovka, Groß-; Markosowka, Gross-; Markosowka, Groß-.
- Markosovka, Klein-**, Caucasus, see Klein-Markosovka; also see Klein-Markosowka; Markosowka, Klein-.
- Markosowka, Klein-**, Caucasus, see Klein-Markosowka; also see Klein-Markosovka; Markosovka, Klein-.
- Markostav**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Markostaw.
- Markostaw**, Volhynia-Poland, see Markostav.
- Markova Niva**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Markowa Niwa; Niva, Markova; Niwa, Markowa.
- Markovich-Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Markovich-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka-Markovich; Aleksandrowka, Markowitsch; Alexandrovka-Markovich; Alexandrowka-Markowitsch; Markowitsch-Aleksandrovka; Markowitsch-Alexandrovka.
- Markovich-Alexandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrovka-Markovich; also see Aleksandrovka-Markovich; Aleksandrowka, Markowitsch; Alexandrovka-Markowitsch; Markovich-Aleksandrovka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrovka; Markowitsch-Alexandrovka.
- Markoviche**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov. Southwest of Khorov. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: with Mikhailovka: 50 in 1904. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Markowitsche.
- Markovka**, Kharkiv, Starobil'sk; also see Markowka.
- Markovka**, Slavgorod, Klyuchy (Kulanda.) One hundred ten kilometers southeast of Slavgorod. On Lake Kuchuk. #1 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1912. Mennonite; parish: Pazhnya. In 1926 it was quite impoverished because of poor soil. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 153 in 1926. Ceased to exist. Also see Markowka.
- Markovka**, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (GNR Halbstadt), Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also Orlow.) #K 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1909. Mennonite; parish: Markovka (1909-1932). Parish for Alexanderfeld, Karatal, Khortitza, Landskrone, Slavgorod, and Wiesenfeld. Kolkhoz named Lenin. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, red corner (as of 1926). Population: 336 in 1926; 335 people and 67 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Markowka.
- Markovka**, Starobil'sk, Starobil'sk. Population: 30 in 1926. Also see Markowka.
- Markovka**, (also Novaya Markovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyiv (also Kiev, also Kiew). Approximately 50 km west of Chernobyl. Southeast of Zwiabel. #F 2. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Separate village. Population: 88 in 1904. Also see Markowka; Novaya Markovka.
- Markovka, Novaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya Markovka; also see Markowka, Nowaja; Nowaja Markowka.
- Markovskaya Sayomka**, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pavlodar. A few kilometers west of Pavlodar. #H 4. Evangelical. Founded by Black Sea Germans. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 152 in 1926. Also see Markowskaja Sajomka; Sajomka, Markowskaja; Sayomka, Markovskaya.
- Markowa Niwa**, Volhynia-Poland, see Markova Niva; also see Niva, Markova; Niwa, Markowa.
- Markowitsch-Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Markovich-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka-Markovich; Aleksandrowka, Markowitsch; Alexandrovka-Markovich; Alexandrowka-Markowitsch; Markowitsch-Aleksandrovka; Markowitsch-Alexandrovka.
- Markowitsch-Alexandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Markovich-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka-Markovich; Aleksandrowka, Markowitsch; Alexandrovka-Markowitsch; Markovich-Aleksandrovka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrovka.
- Markowitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Markoviche.
- Markowka**, Kharkiv, see Markovka.
- Markowka**, Slavgorod, Klyuchy, see Markovka.
- Markowka**, Slavgorod, Slavgorod, see Markovka.
- Markowka**, Starobil'sk, see Markovka.
- Markowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Markovka.
- Markowka, Nowaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nowaja Makowka; also see Markovka, Novaya; Novaya Markovka.
- Markowskaja Sajomka**, Kazakhstan, see Markovskaya Sayomka; also see Sajomka, Markowskaja; Sayomka, Markovskaya.
- 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 Marxovka; also see Marksowka; Marxowka.
- Marksovka?**, Caucasus, Georgia, see Marxovka?; also see Marksowka?; Marxowka?.
- Marksowka**, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Marksovka; also see Marxovka; Marxowka.
- Marksowka**, Caucasus, Georgia, see Marksovka; also see Marxovka; Marxowka.
- Marksstadt**, Volga Republic, see Marxstadt.
- Marktstadt**, Caucasus, Armavir, possibly Krapotkin. Founded in 1935.
- Marktstadt**, Caucasus, Armavir, possibly Krapotkin. Founded in 1890. Population: 200 in 1926.
- Markwart**, Bashkortostan, see Marquart-Khutor.
- Marlanavka**, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Marlanawka.
- Marlanawka**, Odessa, see Marlanavka.
- Marnaul**, Caucasus, see Marxheim.
- Marnavka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Margenau; also see Marnawka.
- Marnawka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Marnavka.
- Marneuli**, Caucasus, see Marxheim.
- Marquart-Chutor**, Bashkortostan, see Marquart-Khutor; also see Chutor, Marquart-; Khutor, Marquart-.
- Marquart-Khutor**, (also Markwart), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by families from Molochna. Evangelical. Acreage: 380 dessi.. Also see Chutor, Marquart-; Markwart; Khutor, Marquart-; Marquart-Chutor.
- Martens**, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönteich-Khutor.
- Marteshka**, Volga Republic, see Martyeshka; also see Martjeschka.
- Martinovka**, Caucasus, see Martinsfeld; also see Martinowka.
- Martinovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diadkivichy; also see Martinowka.
- Martinovka, Klein-**, Don, see Klein-Martinovka; also see Klein-Martinowka; Martinowka, Klein-.
- Martinowka**, Caucasus, see Martinovka.
- Martinowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Martinovka.
- Martinowka, Klein-**, Don, see Klein-Martinowka; also see Klein-Martinovka; Martinovka, Klein-.
- Martinsfeld**, (also Martinovka), Caucasus, Stavropol', Vinodelensky, Blagodatno(y)e. Approximately 75 km northeast of Stavropol'. #G 2. Founded on its own land in 1865 or 1867 by families from Bessarabia, Kherson, and Yekaterinoslav, later from the Volga and in 1915 from Volhynia. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol', also Baptist. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Land was purchased from the estate owner Martinov. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. in 1865, or 201 dessi.. Population: 317 in 1904; 367 in 1918; 414 in 1926. Also see Martinovka.
- Martinstal**, (also Martynovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 360 in 1904. Also see Martynovka.
- Martjanowka**, Odessa, see Martyanovka.
- Martjeschka**, Volga Republic, see Martyeshka; also see Marteshka.
- Martl-Chutor**, Siberia or Central Asia, see Martl-Khutor; also see Chutor, Martl-; Khutor, Martl-.
- Martl-Khutor**, Siberia or Central Asia; also see Chutor, Martl-; Khutor, Martl-; Martl-Chutor.
- Martsianovka-Khutor**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Also see Chutor, Marzianowka-; Khutor, Martsianovka-; Marzianowka-Chutor.
- Martyanovka**, Odessa, see Matryonovka; also see Martjanowka.
- Martyeshka**, Volga Republic, see Sichelberg; also see Marteshka; Martjeschka.
- Martynovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Martinstal; also see Martynowka.
- Martynowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Martynovka.
- Martzovo**, Volga Republic, see Rosendamm; also see Martzowo.
- Martzowo**, Volga Republic, see Martzovo.
- Maruschowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Marushovka.
- Marushovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Marishovka; also see Maruschowka.
- Marussino**, Dnipropetrovs'k, 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 Mariental; also see Marksfeld.
- 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; Marksheim; Marxovka.
- Marx, Karl**, Don, see Karl Marx; also see Karl Marks; Marks, Karl.
- Marx, Karl**, Mykolayiv, see Karl Marx; also see Karl Marks; Marks, Karl.
- Marx, Karl**, Zaporizhzhya, see Karl Marx; also see Karl Marks; Marks, Karl.
- Marxovka**, Caucasus, Azerbaijan. Founded approximately in 1923. Also see Marksovka; Marksowka; Marxowka.
- Marxovka?**, Caucasus, Georgia, see Marxheim; also see Marksovka?; Marksowka?; Marxowka?.
- Marxowka**, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Marxovka; also see Marksovka; Marksowka.
- Marxowka?**, Caucasus, Georgia, see Marxovka?; also see Marksovka?; Marksowka?.
- Marxstadt**, Volga Republic, see Katharinenstadt; also see Marksstadt.

- Mary**, Crimea, see Morey; also see Marij.
- Maryanin**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. No other information available.
- Maryinin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Maryynin.
- Marynkov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Near Bresko. #C 5. Also see Marynkow.
- Marynkow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Marynkov.
- Marysia**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov. No other information available.
- Maryynin**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Maryinin.
- 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.
- Marzelovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Northeast of Vladimir. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 41 in 1904. At most 20 percent Germans in this village. Also see Marzelowka.
- Marzelowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Marzelovka.
- Marzianowka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Martsianovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Marzianowka-; Khutor, Martsianovka-.
- Marzovo**, Volga Republic, see Rosendamm; also see Marzowo.
- Marzowo**, Volga Republic, see Marzovo.
- Masaevka**, Don, see Masayevka; also see Masajewka.
- Masaevo**, Don, see Masayevo; also see Masajewo.
- Masajewka**, Don, see Masayevka; also see Masaevka.
- Masajewo**, Don, see Masayevo; also see Masaevo.
- Masärnä-Chutor**, Volhynia-Poland, see Masärnä-Khutor; also see Chutor, Masärnä-; Khutor, Masärnä-.
- Masärnä-Khutor**, Volhynia-Poland, see Meserina-Khutor; also see Chutor, Masärnä-; Khutor, Masärnä-; Masärnä-Chutor.
- Masayevka**, Don, see Schönbrunn; also see Masaevka; Masajewka.
- Masayevo**, Don, see Schönbrunn; also see Masaevo; Masajewo.
- Masaevskaya Kolonka**, Don, see Masayevskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Masaevskaya; Kolonka, Masajewskaja; Kolonka, Masayevskaya; Masajewskaja Kolonka.
- Masajewskaja Kolonka**, Don, see Masayevskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Masaevskaya; Kolonka, Masajewskaja; Kolonka, Masayevskaya; Masaevskaya Kolonka.
- Masayevskaya Kolonka**, Don, see Alexanderfeld; also see Kolonka, Masaevskaya; Kolonka, Masajewskaja; Kolonka, Masayevskaya; Masaevskaya Kolonka; Masajewskaja Kolonka.
- Maschtscha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mashcha.
- Maserne-Khutor**, Volhynia-Poland, see Meserina-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 Maschtscha.
- Masjanowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Masyanovka.
- Maskalovs-Khutor**, Odessa, see Klein-Glückstal; also see Chutor, Maskalows-; Khutor, Maskalovs-; Maskalows-Chutor.
- Maskalows-Chutor**, Odessa, see Maskalovs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Maskalows-; Khutor, Maskalovs-.
- Maslanka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. No other information available.
- Masljanowka**, Omsk, see Maslyanovka.
- Masljanowskij**, 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 Masljanowka.
- Maslyanovsky**, Tobolsk, Bolshe-Mogilsk. Founded in 1910. Also see Masljanowskij.
- 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 Matashovka.
- Matashovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek; also see Mataschowka.
- Matrenovka**, Odessa, see Matryonovka; also see Matrjonowka.
- Matheis**, 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 55 in 1926.
- Mathias**, Omsk, see Mathies.
- Mathiasfeld**, Don, see Matthiasfeld.
- Mathies**, (also Mathias), Omsk, Lubinsk. A few kilometers west of Omsk. #D 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 14 in 1926. Also see Mathias.
- Mathies**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 11 in 1926.
- 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.
- Mathildov**, (also Matyldov), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Northwest of Torchyn. #C 5. Evangelical; parishes: Torchyn and Rozhyshe. Parish church. German private school (as of 1938). Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 32 families with

- 38 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Mathildow; Matyldov.
- Mathildow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mathildov.
- Maties**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926). Population: 14 in 1926.
- Matis**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 11 in 1926.
- Matschowka**, Odessa, see Matishovka.
- Matishovka**, Odessa, see Neu-Blumenfeld; also see Matschowka.
- Matov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Podberzie; also see Matow.
- Matow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Matov.
- Matrenovka**, Odessa, see Matryonovka; also see Matrjonowka.
- Matrjonowka**, Odessa, see Matryonovka; also see Matrenovka.
- Matryonovka**, (also Martyanovka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Population: 23 in 1919; 50 in 1926. Also see Martyanovka; Matrenovka; Matrjonowka.
- Matschki Wolynskie**, Volhynia-Poland, see Machky Volynskie; also see Volynskie, Machky; Wolynskie Matschki.
- Matschkowce**, Volhynia-Poland, see Machkovce.
- Matschulek**, Volhynia-Poland, see Machulek.
- Matschulin-Chutor**, Don, see Machulin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Matschulin-; Khutor, Machulin-.
- Mattes**, Caucasus, see Matthies-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 Matthies-Khutor; also see Chutor, Matthies-; Khutor, Matthies-.
- Matthies-Khutor**, (also Mattes), Caucasus, Stepnoye. Approximately 100 km east of Pyatigorsk. #J 3. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Matthies-; Khutor, Matthies-; Mattes; Matthies-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.
- Matveyevka?**, Don, Donet's, see Makeyevka; also see Matve'evka?; Matwejewka?.
- Matveyevka**, Don, Rostov, see Matthiasfeld; also see Matve'evka; Matwejewka.
- Matveyevka**, Kazakhstan, see Alexanderpol; also see Matve'evka; Matwejewka.
- Matwejewka**, Don, Rostov, see Matveyevka; also see Matve'evka.
- Matwejewka**, Kazakhstan, see Matveyevka; also see Matve'evka.
- Matyldov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mathildov; also see Matyldow.
- Matyldow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Matyldov.
- Mauch-Höfe**, Odessa. Evangelical. Also see Höfe, Mauch-.
- Malu-Mic**, Bessarabia, see Alt-Posttal; also see Mic, Maul-. See also Neu-Konstantinowka.
- Mavlutovka**, Chelyabinsk, Yelansky (also Elansky.) School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 237 in 1926. Also see Mawlutovka.
- Mawlutovka**, Chelyabinsk, see Mavlutovka.
- Maxim Gorki**, Odessa, see Maxim Gorky; also see Gorki, Maksim; Gorki, Maxim; Gorky, Maksim; Gorky, Maxim; Maksim Gorki; Maksim Gorky.
- Maxim Gorky**, Odessa, see Nestorenko; also see Gorki, Maksim; Gorki, Maxim; Gorky, Maksim; Gorky, Maxim; Maksim Gorki; Maksim Gorky; Maxim Gorki.
- Maximilianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', 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 Maksimilianovka; Maksimilianowka; Maximilianowka.
- Maximilianowka**, 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; Maksimowka; Maximowka.
- Maximovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zwiahel and Pulin. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 267 in 1904. Also see Maksimovka; Maksimowka; Maximowka.
- Maximowka**, Soviet Union, see Maximovka; also see Maksimovka; Maksimowka.
- Maximowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Maximovka; also see Maksimovka; Maksimowka.
- 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, Kostopil', Stydyn. Southwest of Stydyn. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Maidan.
- Maydan**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki; also see Maidan.

- Maydan**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka; also see Maidan.
- Maydan**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 220 in 1904. Also see Majdan.
- Maydan**, (also Maydan Golyshevsky), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. Southwest of Olevs'k. #B 2. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Also see Maidan; Maydan Golyshevsky.
- Maydan**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Mazyr. Approximately 50 km northwest of Chernobyl. #G 0. Separate village. Also see Maidan.
- Maydan, Buhrinsky**, Volhynia-Poland, see Buhrinsky Maydan; also see Buhrinski Majdan; Majdan, Buhrinski.
- Maydan, Eziorsky**, Volhynia-Poland, see Eziorsky Maydan; also see Jeziorski Majdan; Majdan, Jeziorski; Maydan, Yeziorsky; Yeziorsky Maydan.
- Maydan Golyshevsky**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Maydan; also see Golyschewskij, Maidan; Golyshevsky, Maydan; Maidan Golyschewskij.
- Maydan, Kozlinsky**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozlinsky Maydan; also see Kozlinski Majdan; Majdan, Kozlinski.
- Maydan, Mokvinsky**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mokvinsky Maydan; also see Maidan Mokwinski; Mokwinski, Maidan.
- Maydan, Yeziorsky**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yeziorsky Maydan; also see Eziorsky Maydan; Jeziorski Majdan; Majdan, Jeziorski; Maydan, Eziorsky.
- Mayenheim**, Mykolayiv, see Marienheim.
- Mayer Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Mayer Khutor; also see Chutor, Mayer; Khutor, Mayer.
- Mayer Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Mayers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mayer; Khutor, Mayer; Mayer Chutor.
- Mayerovskoye**, Kazakhstan, see Mayorovskoye; also see Maerovskoe; Majorowskoje; Mayorovskoe.
- Mayershof**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Mayers-Khutor.
- Mayers-Khutor**, (also Maierhof, also Maiers-Khutor, also Mayershof, also Rote Fahne, also Semyarov-Khutor), Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo. #E 4. Founded in 1923. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal, and Catholic. Everyday languages: high German, various dialects. Language in schools: German until 1938. It is also known by two different names: Mayershof and Khutor Mayer, but should not be mistaken for the village of Maier located in the same area but closer to Vassilkovka. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 35 in 1905; 64 in 1926; 225 in 1941; 180 from 1941 to 1943; 36 families of the 115 residents without head of household in 1942. Josefstal daughter colony. Also see Chutor, Mayers-; Khutor, Mayers-; Maierhof; Maiers-Khutor; Mayers-Chutor; Mayershof; Rote Fahne; Semyarov-Khutor.
- Mayorovskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Mayorovskoye; 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; Mayorovskoe; Majorowskoje.
- Mayorskoe, Alt-**, Odessa, see Alt-Mayorskoe; also see Alt-Majorskoje; Alt-Mayorskoye; Majorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoye, Alt-.
- Mayorskoye, Alt-**, Odessa, see Alt-Mayorskoye; also see Alt-Majorskoje; Alt-Mayorskoe; Majorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoe, Alt-.
- Mayorsky**, Mariupol', see Alexanderfeld; also see Maersky; Majorski.
- Mayorsky**, (also Mayovsky), Omsk, Borodinsk. Possibly founded approximately in 1902 by Germans. Mennonite. Population: 206 in 1926. Also see Maersky; Majowski; Mayovsky.
- Mayovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Khorov; also see Maevka; Majowka.
- Mayovsky**, Omsk, see Mayorsky; also see Maevsky; Majowskij.
- Maziernia**, Volhynia-Poland, see Meserina-Khutor.
- M.-Berezelypy**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Southwest of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Berezelypy, M.-.
- M. Bykovka**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), also see Bykovka, M.; Bykowka, M.; M. Bykowka.
- M. Bykowka**, Volga Republic, see M. Bykovka; also see Bykovka, M.; Bykowka, M. .
- M. Dauenhauer**, Dnipropetrovs'k, 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 Metschetnaja.
- Mechety, Ak-**, Crimea, see Ak-Mechety; also see Ak-Metschetj; Metschetj, Ak-.
- Mechety, Ak-**, Uzbekistan, see Ak-Mechety; also see Ak-Metschetj; Metschetj, Ak-.
- Mechislavovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. North of Novograd. #B 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 253 in 1904. Also see Metschislavowka.
- Mechslav**, Volhynia-Poland, see Myechslav; also see Mjetschslaw.

- Medental**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus, Am Trakt. #E 4. Founded in 1872 or between 1874 and 1895. Mennonite. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 219 in 1897; 192 possibly in 1905; 240 in 1912; 356 in 1926. A mother colony of the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt.
- Mednoe**, Kazakhstan, see Mednoye; also see Mednoje.
- Mednoje**, Kazakhstan, see Mednoye; also see Mednoe.
- Mednoye**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar.
Approximately 50 km north of Atbasar. #D 2.
Evangelical. Also see Mednoe; Mednoje.
- Medovka**, Mariupol', Grunau. Founded by Berdyans'k Swabians in 1883 or 1887. Separatist and Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 1,100 or 1,128 dessi. Population: 231 in 1905; 280 in 1911; 208 in 1912; 285 in 1914; 240 in 1918; 240 in 1919; 208 in 1922. Also see Medowka.
- Medowka**, Mariupol', see Medovka.
- Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buerak**, Volga Republic, see Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak; also see Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Bujerak, Medveditski-Krestowoi; Buyerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Krestovoy Buerak, Medveditsky-; Krestovoy Buyerak, Medveditsky-; Krestowoi Bujerak, Medweditski; Medweditski-Krestowoi Bujerak.
- Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak**, Volga Republic, see Frank; also see Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Bujerak, Medweditski-Krestowoi; Buyerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Krestovoy Buyerak, Medveditsky-; Krestowoi Bujerak, Medweditski; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak; Medweditski-Krestowoi Bujerak.
- Medvezhyy Yamy**, (also Yamy, Medvezhyy), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 133 in 1904. Also see Medweshji Jamy; Jamy, Medweshji; Yamy, Medvezhyy.
- Medweditski-Krestowoi Bujerak**, Volga Republic, see Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak; also see Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Bujerak, Medweditski-Krestowoi; Buyerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Krestovoy Buyerak, Medveditsky-; Krestowoi Bujerak, Medweditski; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak.
- Medweshji Jamy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Medvezhyy Yamy; also see Jamy, Medweshji; Yamy, Medvezhyy.
- Meier**, (also Dzhaui-Tobe, also Dzhautebe, also Dzhantebe, also Dzhautepe, also Semisat), Crimea, Kerch, Petrovsk, Semikolodtsy. #G 4. Founded in 1901. Evangelical; parish: Zürichthal. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: approximately 16 in 1911; 16 in 1914; 16 in 1918. Also see Dzhantebe; Dzhautebe; Dzhantepe; Dzhaui-Tobe; Semisat.
- Meier**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsy. Population: 24 in 1926.
- Meierhöfer**, Volga Republic, see Galka.
- Meier**, Crimea, see Yapundzha-Meier.
- Meier, Japundzha-**, Crimea, see Japundzha-Meier; also see Meier, Yapundzha-; Yapundzha-Meier.
- Meier, Yapundzha-**, Crimea, see Yapundzha-Meier; also see Japundzha-Meier; Meier, Japundzha-.
- Meindorf**, Don, see Neudorf.
- Meinhard**, Volga Republic, see Unterwalden.
- Meinhardt**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Possibly founded in 1852. Population: 165 in 1926.
- Meister**, Volga Republic, Mariental. No other information available.
- Mejretsch**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Meyrech.
- Melentevo**, Don, see Melentyevo; also see Melentjewo.
- Melentjewo**, Don, see Melentyevo; also see Melentevo.
- Melentyevo**, Don, see Hoffental; also see Melentevo; Melentjewo.
- Melevanna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Malovana; also see Melewanna.
- Melewanna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Melevanna.
- Melhaff-Chutor**, Odessa, see Melhaff-Khutor; also see Chutor, Melhaff-; Khutor, Melhaff-.
- Melhaff-Khutor**, (also Yuryevka), Odessa, northern Berezan district. Near Tarasovka. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Melhaff-; Khutor, Melhaff-; Melhaff-Chutor; Yuryevka.
- Melhaff-Khutor**, Odessa, Glückstal (Kassel.) Near Voinichy, Hildesheim (now Maloroshevo, near Odessa-Balta railroad. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Melhaff-; Khutor, Melhaff-; Melhaff-Chutor.
- Memrik**, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Shumanovka, possibly Uzman. Approximately 100 km southeast of Blagoveshchensk. On the Chinese border. Founded in 1927. Mennonite.
- Memrik**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut (Memrik), Zhelannoye, Golotsinovka. Between the Planer district and Bachmut. #B 5. Founded by Molochna families in 1885. Mennonite. In 1918, a junior high school was founded; it had been pursued as early as 1906 and 1910. Acreage: 1,260 dessi.; village with full-size farms; 21 farms of 60 dessi. each. Population: 147 in 1911; 147 in 1914; 147 in 1918.
- Mendeldorf**, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded on Falz-Fein estates. Jewish. Mennonites also lived here possibly as model farmers.
- Mengermen-Deutsch**, Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky, Zürichthal. Between Dzhanikoy and Feodosiya. #E 4. Founded in 1874. Evangelical; parish: Zürichthal. Acreage: 1,700 dessi. Population: 38 in 1904; 52 in 1911; 52 in 1914; 52 in 1918; 55 in 1919; 98 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Mengermen-.
- Menglerchik**, (also Menlerdsduk, also Mentlerishik), Crimea, Simferopol', Spat, Kambar or Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 30 km north of Simferopol'. #C 4. Founded in 1882 by families from Schönau, Lichtenau, and Alexanderwohl, Molochna. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,169 dessi. Population: approximately 117 in 1911; 116 in 1914; 116 in 1918; 148 in 1919; 137 or 174 in 1926. Also see Menglerchik; Menlerdsduk; Mentlerishik.

- Menglertschik**, Crimea, see Menglerchik.
- Menler-Chutor**, Crimea, see Menler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Menler-; Khutor, Menler-.
- Menlerdsduk**, Crimea, see Menglerchik.
- Menler-Khutor**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Estate near Byten. Also see Chutor, Menler-; Khutor, Menler-; Menler-Chutor.
- Menneopolis, Mennonite**, Zaporizhzhya, see Mennonite Menneopolis.
- Mennerwies**, (also Yasinya, also Körösmező), Carpatho-Ukraine, Rakhiv. Unitarian. Acreage: 2,660 farms on 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 Schönwiese; also see Menneopolis, Mennonite.
- Mentlerischik**, Crimea, see Mentlerishik.
- Mentlerishik**, Crimea, see Menglerchik; also see Mentlerischik.
- Mercalov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov; also see Mercalow.
- Mercalow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mercalow.
- Mergenfels**, Omsk. #D 2. Mennonite. No other information available.
- Mergen-Maier**, (also Mergental, also Mergenthaler, also Yukhary-Dzhamen, also Yukhary-Dzhamin), Crimea, Simferopol', Spat or Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 30 km northwest of Simferopol'. #C 4. Founded in 1882. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. Its residents owned, however, much more land outside the village; among other places, in Alt-Lesy, Avel, Barin, Beshui-Eli, Kambar, Kartmyshik, and Neu-Lesy. Land was bought from Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 565 dessi. Population: 64 in 1904; 70 in 1911; 72 in 1914; 72 in 1918; 64 in 1919; 57 in 1926. Former Tartar village. Also see Maier, Mergen-; Mergental; Mergenthaler; Yukhary-Dzhamen; Yukhary-Dzhamin.
- Mergental**, Crimea, see Mergen-Maier.
- Mergenthaler**, Crimea, see Mergen-Maier.
- Merin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Miryn.
- Merkel**, (also Makarovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer or Frank. #B 5. Founded on 28 August 1766 as private colony of Director de Boffe. Evangelical; parish: Dietel. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 141 in 1772; 1,199 in 1857; 1,208 in 1897; 2,137 approximately in 1905; 2,458 in 1912; 1,299 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Makarovka.
- Merkel**, (possibly also Wiesenmüller), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann or Staraya Poltavka. Southeast of Seelmann. #E 6. Evangelical. Village council in Wiesenmüller. Also see Wiesenmüller?.
- Merkit, Ak-Sakal-**, Crimea, see Ak-Sakal-Merkit; also see Sakal-Merkit, Ak-.
- Merva**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Berestekhko; also see Merwa.
- Merwa**, Volhynia-Poland, see Merva.
- Mesaresch**, Don, see Mesaresh.
- Mesaresh**, Don, see Messarosh; also see Mesaresch.
- Meschen**, Crimea, see Ludwigstal.
- Meschewaja**, Don, see Meshevaya.
- Mesena-Chutor**, Odessa, see Mesena-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mesena-; Khutor, Mesena-.
- Mesena-Khutor**, Odessa, northern Berezan district. Evangelical; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Population: 6 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Mesena-; Khutor, Mesena-; Mesena-Chutor.
- 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 Masärnä-Khutor, also Maserne-Khutor, also Maziernia), 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-; Masärnä-Khutor; Maserne-Khutor; Maziernia; Meserina-Chutor.
- Meseritz, Neu-**, Chernihiv, see Neu-Meseritz.
- Meshevaya**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Grishino, Andre(y) evka. #A 5. Founded on its own land in 1880 or 1888. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Acreage: 2,880 dessi. Population: 279 in 1904; 400 in 1914; 279 or 400 in 1918. Also see Meschewaja.
- Mesit**, Crimea, see Messit.
- Messarosch**, Don, see Messarosh.
- Messarosh**, (also Mesaresh), Don, Donets'k, Lisichansk. #B 2. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 150 in 1905; 150 in 1911; 80 in 1914; 220 in 1918; 220 in 1919. Also see Mesaresh; Messarosch.
- Messer**, (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.
- Messer, Neu-**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Messer.
- Messit**, (also Mesit), Crimea, Dzhanqoy, Kolay, Totonay. #E 2. Founded in 1867. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Kolkhoz named Gigant. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Deportation on 17/18 August 1941. Acreage: 988 dessi.. Population: 60 in 1905; 78 in 1911; 94 in 1914; 54 in 1918; 100 in 1919; 102 in 1926. Also see Mesit.
- Mesta, Schirokije**, Petersburg, see Schirokije Mesta; also see Mesta, Shiroke; Mesta, Shirokye; Shiroke Mesta; Shirokye Mesta.

Mesta, Shiroke, Petersburg, see Shiroke Mesta; also see Mesta, Schirokije; Mesta, Shirokye; Schirokije Mesta; Shirokye Mesta.

Mesta, Shirokye, Petersburg, see Shirokye Mesta; also see Mesta, Schirokije; Mesta, Shiroke; Schirokije Mesta; Shiroke Mesta.

Mestjukowa, Zaporizhzhya, see Mestyukova.

Mestyukova, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedenfeld; also see Mestjukowa.

Metelno, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka. No other information available.

Metkov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne , Rivne; also see Metkow.

Metkow, Volhynia-Poland, see Metkov.

Metschenka, Volga Republic, see Mechenka.

Metschet, Volga Republic, see Mechet.

Metschetj, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Metschetj; also see Ak-Mechety; Mechety, Ak-.

Metschetj, Ak-, Uzbekistan, see Ak-Metschetj; also see Ak-Mechety; Mechety, Ak-.

Metschet, Kilse-, Crimea, see Kilse-Metschet; also see Kilse-Mechet; Mechet, Kilse-.

Metschet, Kisil-, Crimea, see Kisil-Metschet; also see Kisil-Mechet; Mechet, Kisil-.

Metschetnaja, Volga Republic, see Mechetnaya.

Metschislawowka, Volhynia-Ukraine; see Mechislavovka.

Metzger, (also Metzler), Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 37 in 1926. Also see Metzler.

Metzker-Chutor, Odessa, see Metzker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Metzker; Khutor, Metzker-.

Metzker-Khutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical. Population: 25 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Metzker; Khutor, Metzker-; Metzker-Chutor.

Metzler, Omsk, see Metzger.

Meuchel-Gut, Odessa, see Meuchel-Khutor; also see Gut, Meuchel-.

Meuchel-Chutor, Odessa, see Meuchel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Meuchel-; Khutor, Meuchel-.

Meuchel-Khutor, (also Meuchel-Gut), Odessa, Berezan district. Also see Chutor, Meuchel-; Khutor, Meuchel-; Meuchel-Chutor; Meuchel-Gut.

Meyer, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Meyer.

Meyrech, Dnipropetrovs'k, Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1846. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite, and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farmers lived also. Acreage: 2,240 dessi. and 50 houses in 1858. Population: 540 in 1859. Also see Mejretsch.

Mezhirichi, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezyrichi. #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: Khortitza. Acreage: 2,322 dessi. Population: 333 in 1914; 333 in 1918; 335 in 1919. Also see No. 3; Michelsburg; Mikhailovka.

Michaelsdorf, Caucasus, see Neu-Tiflis.

Michaelsdorf, (also Mikhailovka), Caucasus, Vladikavkas, Prokhladnyy. A few kilometers north of Vladikavkas. #J 4. Founded by Volga Germans in 1863. Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. Acreage: 1,250 dessi. Population: 150 Evangelical-Reformed of 750 residents in 1905; 1,117 in 1918; 53 in 1926. Also see Mikhailovka.

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.) Catholic. Population: 17 in 1919. Also see Michelfeld; Pryutovka.

Michaelsheim, (also Mikhailovka, also Michelsheim), Don, Donets'k, Bachmut (Memrik), Golotsinovka. #B 5. Founded by Molochna residents in 1879. Mennonite. Village with farms half their size; each farm had 30 dessi.. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 317 in 1911; 317 in 1914; 317 or 320 in 1918; 320 in 1919. Also see Michelsheim; Mikhailovka.

Michaelsruhm, Bessarabia, see Alt-Elft.

Michaelstal, (also Michelstal, also Vorontsovka), Caucasus, Donskoy, Yeysk. On the east shore of the Sea of Azov. #C 1. Founded in 1853. Evangelical; parish: Yeysk, and possibly Mennonite. Soviet seat, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades five to nine, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 30 families in 1860; 680 in 1904; 680 in 1909; 680 in 1918; 1,030 in 1926. First Riebendorf daughter colony. Also see Michelstal; Vorontsovka.

Michailopulo, Odessa, see Mikhailopulo.

Michailowka, Caucasus, Vladikavkas, see Mikhailovka.

Michailowka, Caucasus, Vorontsovo, see Mikhailovka.

Michailowka, Crimea, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kudashevka, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Don, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Mykolayiv, Berezan, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Mykolayiv, Yelanets, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Odessa, Berezan, Isa(y)evsk, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Slavgorod, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Soviet Union, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volga Republic, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volhynia-Poland, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol', see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volhynia-Poland, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs'k, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Brutschak-, Luhans'k, see Brutschak-Michailowka; also see Bruchak-Mikhailovka;
Michailowka, Kary-, Mykolayiv, see Kary-Michailowka; also see Kary-Mikhailovka; Mikhailovka, Kary-
Michailowka, Nowo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Nowo-Michailowka; also see Mikhailovka, Novo-; Novo-Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Nowo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Nowo-Michailowka; also see Mikhailovka, Novo-; Novo-Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Weli-, Odessa, see Weli-Michailowka; also see Mikhailovka, Vely-; Vely-Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Werch., Mykolayiv, see Werch-Michailowka; also see Mikhailovka, Verkh.; Verkh-Mikhailovka.

Michailowsk-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Mikhailovsk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Michailowsk-; Khutor, Mikhailovsk-
Michailowskoje-Scharlyk, Bashkortostan, see Mikhailovskoye-Sharlyk; also see Mikhailovskoye-Sharlyk; Scharlyk, Michailowskoje-; Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoye; Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoye.
Michalin, Volhynia-Poland, see Michalin.
Michalin-Chomin, Volhynia-Poland, see Michalin-Khomin; also see Chomin, Michalin-; Khomin, Milhalin-
Michalindorf, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Michalindorf.
Michalotschka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Michalochka.
Michalow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Michalov.
Michalowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Michalovka.
Michalutschka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Michaluchka.
Michelfeld, Mykolayiv, see Michaelsfeld.
Michelsburg, Zaporizhzhya, see Michaelsburg.
Michels-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Michels-Khutor; also see Chutor, Michels-; Khutor, Michels-
Michelsdorf, Crimea, see Michaelsdorf.
Michelsfeld, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. No other information available.
Michelsheim, Don, see Michaelsheim.
Michels-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Michels-; Khutor, Michels-; Michels-Chutor.
Michelstal, Caucasus, see Michaelstal.
Michelstal, (also Vesoly-Kut, also Vessely-Kut, also Welter-Khutor), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). At a train station. Founded on leased land. Catholic; parish: Straßburg, and Evangelical; parish: Kassel. Population: 40 in 1905. Also see Vesoly-Kut; Vessely-Kut; Welter-Khutor.
Michev, (also Myshov), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Mitschew; Myshov.
Michev, (also Myshov), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybovica; also see Mitschew; Myshov.
Michilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Michilovka.
Michin-Dombrovo, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Michin; also see Dombrowo-Mitschin; Mitschin-Dombrowo.
Michlin, Volhynia-Poland, see Mikhlin.
Michurinsky, Slavgorod, Rubkovsk. Population: approximately 50 percent of the 451 residents were German in 1989. Also see Mitschurinskij.
Mic, Malu-, Bessarabia, see Maul-Mic.
Middelburg, (also No. 10, also Müdelburg), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. In closed German settlement area. Founded in 1901. Mennonite. In 1913, only one third or fourth of the 30 farms were operated because of adverse conditions. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 150 in 1918. Also see No. 10; Müdelburg.
Miechislav-Boratin, (also Myechslav), 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 Boratin, Miechislav-; Boratin, Mietschislav-; Mietschislav-Boratin; Myechslav.

Miechislavov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. Southwest of Torchyn. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Mietschislavow.

Mielnica, Volhynia-Poland, see Milnica.

Mierau, Mariupol', see Mirau.

Mietschislav-Boratin, Volhynia-Poland, see Miechislav-Boratin; also see Boratin, Miechislav-; Boratin, Mietschislav-.

Mietschislavow, Volhynia-Poland, see Miechislavov.

Miezanka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. No other information available.

Mikhailopulo, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Population: 103 in 1926. Also see Michailopulo.

Mikhailovka, Caucasus, see Michaelsdorf; also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Caucasus, Vorontsovo. #H 3. Population: 53 in 1926. Also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Crimea, see Michaelsdorf; also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kudashevka, see Kronberg; also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, see Kleinfeld; also see Michailowka.

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, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Tokushy. A few kilometers east of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 246 in 1926. Also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Mykolayiv, Berezan district, see Kary-Khutor; also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Klosterdorf; also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Mühlhausendorf; also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Mykolayiv, Yelanets, see Friedensdorf; also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Mykolayiv, Yelanets. Catholic; parish: Christina. Also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Odessa, Berezan district, see Schobertdorf; also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Odessa, Berezan district, Isa(y)evsk, see Wassertal; also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Franzfeld; also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Johannestal; also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Kazakhstan.) Founded in 1909 or possibly in 1912. Population: possibly 246 in 1926. Ceased to exist. Also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Soviet Union. Estate bought from Friedrich Fein, where probably sheep, cattle or horses were bred. Also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Volga Republic, see Luzern; also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs'k, see Michaelsdorf; also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Michalindorf; also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. South of Kisielin. #C 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: including Markoviche: 50 in 1904. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, (also Mikhlovka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. North of Derazhne. #G 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: including Alexandrovka, Dombrovka, Pendik and Yaminets: 88 in 1905. Fifty to eighty percent Germans. Also see Michailowka; Mikhlovka.

Mikhailovka, (also Mikolayovka), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. 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, Rozhyshche. Northwest of Rozhyshche. #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, Luts'k, Torchyn. North of Torchyn. Evangelical; parish: Torchyn. Public school (as of 1938.) Parish church. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 38 families with 45 students in 1938. More than 80 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, Rivne. Northwest of Rivne. #H 4. Evangelical. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germanse. Also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 170 in 1904. Also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Siyance; also see Michailowka.

- Mikhailovka**, (also Mikhalov), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, Plushno(y)e. A few kilometers south of Orenburg. #A 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Stanislavovka: 36 farm holders in 1905. Also see Michailovka; Mikhalov.
- Mikhailovka**, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol', see Michaelsburg; Michailowka.
- Mikhailovka**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Kronsberg; also see Michailowka.
- Mikhailovka, Bruchak-**, Luhans'k, see Bruchak-Mikhailovka; also see Brutschak-Michailowka; Michailowka, Brutschak-.
- Mikhailovka, Kary-**, Mykolayiv, see Kary-Milhailovka; also see Kary-Michailowka; Michailowka, Kary-.
- Mikhailovka, Novo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Mikhailovka; also see Michailowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Michailowka.
- Mikhailovka, Novo-**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Novo-Michailovka; also see Michailowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Michailowka.
- Mikhailovka, Vely-**, Odessa, see Vely-Mikhailovka; also see Michailowka, Weli-; Weli-Michailowka.
- Mikhailovka, Verkh.**, Mykolayiv, see Verkh. Mikhailovka; also see Michailowka, Werch.; Werch. Michailowka.
- Mikhailovsk-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 8 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Michailowsk-; Khutor, Milhailovsk-; Michailowsk-Chutor.
- Mikhailovskoe-Sharlyk**, Bashkortostan, see Mikhailovskoye-Sharlyk; also see Michailowskoje-Scharlyk; Scharlyk, Michailowskoje-; Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoe-; Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoye-.
- Mikhailovskoye-Sharlyk**, (also Sharlyk), Bashkortostan, Ufa. Possibly a German village. During World War I, numerous German citizens were exiled here (*Heimatbuch* 1959.) Also see Michailowskoje-Scharlyk; Mikhailovskoe-Sharlyk; Scharlyk, Michailowskoje-; Sharlyk; Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoe-; Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoye-.
- Mikhalin**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Northwest of Rozhyshe. #D 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Michalin.
- Mikhalindorf**, (also Mikhailovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. Northeast of Zwiahel. #C 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 204 in 1904. Also see Michalindorf; Mikhailovka.
- Mikhalin-Khomin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrovek; also see Chomin, Michalin-; Khomin, Mikhalin-; Michalin-Chomin.
- Mikhalochka**, (also Mikhaluchka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Sudylykiv. South of Novograd. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 291 in 1904. Also see Michalotschka; Mikhaluchka.
- Mikhalov**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mikhailovka; also see Michalov.
- Mikhalovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mikhailovka; also see Michalowka.
- Mikhaluchka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mikhalochka; also see Michalutschka.
- Mikhilovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov; also see Michilowka.
- Mikhlin**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov; also see Michlin.
- Mikolaevka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Mikolayovka; also see 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, Trostnieniec, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.
- Mikolaevka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.
- Mikolaipol**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nikolaipol.
- Mikolajowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaevka.
- Mikolajowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaevka.
- Mikolajowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Boremel, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaevka.
- Mikolajowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaevka.
- Mikolajowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaevka.
- Mikolajowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaevka.
- Mikolajowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaevka.
- Mikolayovka**, (also Nikolayevka), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestekhko. #D 3. Also see Mikolaevka; Mikolajowka.
- Mikolayovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Mikhailovka; also see Mikolajowka.
- Mikolayovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Boremel. South of Boremel. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Mikolaevka; Mikolajowka.
- Mikolayovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi; also see Mikolaevka; Mikolajowka.
- Mikolayovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. North of Poddebcy. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Mikolaevka; Mikolajowka.
- Mikolayovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec. #E 6. Also see Mikolaevka; Mikolajowka.
- Mikolayovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Mikolaevka; Mikolajowka.
- Mikolski**, Odessa, see Mikolsky.

- Mikolsky**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Mikolski.
- Mikov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne; also see Mikow.
- Mikow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mikov.
- Mikuliche**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Mikulitsche.
- Mikulin**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.
- Mikulinets**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 21 in 1904. Also see Mikulinez.
- Mikulinez**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mikulinets.
- Mikulitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mikuliche.
- Milaschew**, Volhynia-Poland, see Milashev.
- Milashev**, Volhynia-Poland, see Milashov; also see Milaschew.
- 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 Milaschow; Milashev.
- Milashov**, (also Malashov, also Mulashov), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka. #H 6. Also see Malashov; Milaschow; Mulashov.
- Milaschow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki, see Milashov.
- Milaschow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka, see Milashov.
- Milatin**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Milatin. No other information available.
- Milatin**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Siyance. South of Siyance. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans.
- Milatin**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Siyance. #J 2. No other information available.
- Milchanov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Molchanov; also see Miltschanow.
- Miller**, Volga Republic (Bergseite.) Evangelical.
- Millerovo**, Don, Donets'k, Millerovo, Millerovo. #F 2. Orthodox and Evangelical. Russian village with three German streets. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 300 in 1918; 300 in 1926. Also see Millerowo.
- Millerovo**, Tomsk, Semipalatinsk. Evangelical; parish: Tomsk-Barnaul. Population: 400 approximately in 1905. Also see Millerowo.
- Millerovsky**, Kazakhstan, Lokot or Uspensko(y)e. Founded on leased land between 1890 and 1900. Also see Millerowski.
- Millerowo**, Don, see Millerovo.
- Millerowo**, Tomsk, see Millerovo.
- Millerowski**, Kazakhstan, see Millerovsky.
- Milliardovka**, Odessa, Großliebental, see Susannendorf; also see Milliardowka.
- Milliardovka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan district, see Neu-Baden; also see Milliardowka.
- Milliardowka**, Odessa, Großliebental, see Milliardovka.
- Milliardowka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Milliardovka.
- Milnica**, (also Mielnica), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Wielick. #D 7. Also see Mielnica.
- Milogrodskij**, Mariupol', see Milogrodsky.
- Milogrodsky**, Mariupol', see Neu-Rheinfeld-Khutor; also see Milogrodskij.
- Miloradovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, Adamovka. Population: 188 in 1919; 210 in 1926. Also see Miloradowka.
- Miloradovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, Boshedarovka, Alexandrovka. Approximately 80 km west of Dnipropetrovs'k. #C 5. Founded on privately purchased land in 1889. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Acreage: 1,127 dessi. Population: 105 in 1914; 105 in 1918; 621 or 671 in 1926; 411 from 1941 until 1943. Also see Miloradowka.
- Miloradovka**, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Volodarsk. Approximately 50 km southwest of Slavgorod. #J 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1907. Mennonite. In 1926, quite impoverished. Population: 185 people and 36 farms in 1926. Also see Miloradowka.
- Miloradovka**, Omsk. Founded in 1907 by families from southern Ukraine. Mennonite. Also see Miloradovka.
- Miloradovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, Adamovka, see Miloradovka.
- Miloradovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, Boshedarovka, see Miloradovka.
- Miloradovka**, Kazakhstan, see Miloradovka.
- Miloradovka**, Omsk, see Miloradovka.
- Milovidovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Leitershausen; also see Milowidowka.
- Milovoy-Khutor**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), possibly Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Also see Chutor, Milowoi-; Khutor, Milovoy-; Milowoi-Chutor.
- Milowidowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Milovidovka.
- Milowoi-Chutor**, Volga Republic, see Milovoy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Milowoi-; Khutor, Milovoy-.
- Milsk**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. #D 6. No other information available.
- Milsk, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Milsk.
- Miltiadi**, Kazakhstan, see Miltiady.
- Miltiady**, (also Sovkhoz No. 4), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Urlutyupskaya. #G 3. Population: 28 in 1926. Also see Miltiadi; Sovkhoz No. 4.
- Miltschanow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Milchanov.
- Milusche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Milushe.
- Milushe**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Knahininek; also see Milusche.
- Milz**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd. No other information available.
- Minchuna**, (also Minchune), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded on leased land in 1868. Evangelical; parishes: Tarutino as of 1904 and Leipzig as of 1939. Acreage: 1,521 ha. Population: 304 in 1904; 470 in 1939. Also see Minchune; Mintschuna.

Minchune, Bessarabia, see Minchuna; also see Mintschune.

Mintschuna, Bessarabia, see Minchuna.

Mintschune, Bessarabia, see Minchune.

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

Minz-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans'k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdyans'k. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Minz-; Khutor, Minz-; Minz-Chutor.

Mirau, (also No. 11, also Mierau, also Mirskoye), Mariupol', Ludwigstal. Founded in 1823 by 15 families from the Mirau parish and some from Elbing, both in West Prussia. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal, and Catholic; parish: Götland. In 1836, 3 families arrived from the Neckar area and 4 from the Jaxt area, both in Wuerttemberg, and 2 from Marienburg, West Prussia. In 1848, there were 11 Prussian, 8 Wuerttemberg and 5 Baden land owners, and 13 families without land. Almost all of the original immigrants had either moved or died. Acreage: 1,680 dessi. and 34 houses in 1859, or 1,498 dessi., or 1,497 dessi. or 24 farms on 1,440 dessi. and 16 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 391 in 1858; 391 in 1859; 299 or 750 in 1905; 750 in 1910; 314 in 1911; 314 in 1914; 314 in 1918; 357 in 1922. Also see Mierau; Mirskoye; No. 11.

Mirgorodskoe, Mariupol', see Mirgorodskoye; also see Mirgorodskoje.

Mirgorodskoje, Mariupol', see Mirgorodskoye; also see Mirgorodskoe.

Mirgorodskoye, Mariupol', see Neu-Rheinfeld-Khutor; also see Mirgorodskoe; Mirgorodskoje.

Mirkov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Podberezie; also see Mirkow.

Mirkow, Volhynia-Poland, see Mirkov.

Mirnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mirnaya.

Mirnaja Dolina, Omsk, see Mirnaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Mirnaja; Dolina, Mirnaya.

Mirnaja-Dombrowo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mirnaya-Dombrovo; also see Dombrovo, Mirnaya-; Dombrowo, Mirnaja-.

Mirnaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Friedensdorf; also see Mirnaja.

Mirnaya Dolina, Omsk, see Friedenstal; also see Dolina, Mirnaja; Dolina, Mirnaya; Mirnaja Dolina.

Mirnaya-Dombrowo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Friedental; also see Dombrovo, Mirnaya-; Dombrowo, Mirnaja-; Mirnaja-Dombrowo.

Mirnij, Zaporizhzhya, see Mirny.

Mirnij Pokoj, Slavgorod, see Mirny Pokoy; also see Pokoj, Mirnij; Pokoy, Mirny.

Mirnij Pokoj, Zaporizhzhya, see Mirny Pokoy; also see Pokoj, Mirnij; Pokoy, Mirny.

Mirnodolino, Omsk, see Friedenstal.

Mirnoe, Caucasus, see Mirnoye; also see Mirnoje.

Mirnoe, Odessa, see Mirnoye; also see Mirnoje.

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-Pokoi, Zaporizhzhya, see Mirno-Pokoy; also see Pokoi, Mirno-; Pokoy, Mirno-.

Mirno-Pokoy, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedensruh; also see Mirno-Pokoi; Pokoi, Mirno-; Pokoy, Mirno-.

Mirnopole, Bessarabia, see Mirnopolye; also see Mirnopolje.

Mirnopolje, Bessarabia, see Mirnopolye; also see Mirnopole.

Mirnopolye, Bessarabia, see Friedenstal; also see Mirnopole; Mirnopolje.

Mirnovka, Crimea, see Dshurgun; also see Mirnowka.

Mirnovsky, Slavgorod, see Friedensruh; also see Mirnowskij.

Mir, **Novy**, Odessa, see Novy Mir; also see Mir, Nowij; Nowij Mir.

Mir, **Nowij**, Odessa, see Nowij Mir; also see Mir, Novy; Novy Mir.

Mirnowka, Crimea, see Mirnovka.

Mirnowskij, Slavgorod, see Mirnovsky.

Mirnoy, 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 Mirnoj.

Mirnoye, Caucasus, see Friedental; also see Mirnoe; Mirnoje.

Mirnoye, Odessa, see Friedental; also see Mirnoe; Mirnoje.

Mirnoye, Slavgorod, Znamenka, see Friedensfeld; also see Mirnoe; Mirnoje.

Mirnoye?, Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt), see Gnadenfeld; also see Mirnoe?; Mirnoje?.

Mirnoye, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Friedental; also see Mirnoe; 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, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Miroljubovka.

Miroljubowka, Don, see Miroljubovka.

Miroljubowka, Odessa, see Miroljubovka.

Miroljubowka, Omsk, see Miroljubovka.

Miroljubovka, Dnipropetrovs'k, Drushkovka; also see Miroljubowka.

Miroljubovka, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut (Borisovo), Santurinovka. #C 3. Founded by Khortitza residents on privately purchased land in 1892. Mennonite. Also see Miroljubowka.

- Miroljubovka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Also see Miroljubowka.
- Miroljubovka**, Omsk, Moskalenky. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 180 in 1926. Also see Miroljubowka.
- Mironovka**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Mironowka.
- Mironowka**, Volga Republic, see Mironowka.
- Miropol**, Caucasus, Stejnoye, Kursko(y)e. #J 3. Founded in 1914. Mennonite 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.
- Mirolavka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhysheche. Northwest of Rozhysheche. #D 6. Evangelical; parish: Rozhysheche. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Mirosławka.
- Mirolavov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Northwest of Kisielin. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) At 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 226 in 1904; 80 families with 90 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Mirosławow.
- Mirolavovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov. #C 5. Also see Mirosławowka.
- Mirosławka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mirolavka.
- Mirosławow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mirolavov.
- Mirosławowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mirolavovka.
- Mirotin**, (also Mirocin), Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Zdolbica; also see Mirocin.
- Mirovka**, Luhans'k, see Bergtal; also see Mirowka.
- Mirovka**, Mykolayiv, see Friedensfeld; also see Mirowka.
- Mirovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedenstal; also see Mirowka.
- Mirowka**, Luhans'k, see Mirovka.
- Mirowka**, Mykolayiv, see Mirovka.
- Mirowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Mirovka.
- Mirskoe**, Don, see Mirskoye; also see Mirskoje.
- Mirskoe**, Mariupol', see Mirskoye; also see Mirskoje.
- Mirskoje**, Don, see Mirskoye; also see Mirskoe.
- Mirskoje**, Mariupol', see Mirskoye; also see Mirskoe.
- Mirskoye**, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', possibly Bobrikovskaya. Evangelical; parishes: Rosenfeld and Rynovka. Population: 181 in 1904; 111 in 1919. Also see Mirskoe; Mirskoje.
- Mirskoye**, Mariupol', see Mirau; also see Mirskoe; Mirskoje.
- Miryn**, (also Merin), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Wielick. Near Podryze. Also see Merin.
- Mirynska**, **Rudka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rudka Mirynska.
- Mischakowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mishakovka.
- Mischeny**, Bessarabia, see Misheny.
- Mischin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mishin.
- Mischin Kost.**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mishin Kost.; also see Kost., Mischin; Kost., Mischin.
- Mishakovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Mischakowka.
- Misheny**, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1912. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. All the land was bought from a Bulgarian community. Acreage: 519 ha. Population: 83 in 1939. Also see 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.
- Misotsch**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mizoch.
- Missovka**, Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1907. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Acreage: 73 ha. Population: 75 in 1939. Also see Missowka.
- Missowka**, Bessarabia, see Missovka.
- Mitnica**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. West of Tesluhov. Founded on its own land by Swabian families. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Parish church. German private school opened in 1938. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 in 1905; 34 families with 30 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans.
- Mitrovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. North of Zwiahel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 104 in 1904. Also see Mitrowka.
- Mitrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mitrovka.
- Mitschew**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Michev.
- Mitschew**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Michev.
- Mitschin-Dombrowo**, Volhynia-Poland, see Michin-Dombrowo; also see Dombrowo-Michin; Dombrowo-Mitschin.
- Mitschurinskij**, Slavgorod, see Michurinsky.
- Mitsk**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mizk.
- Mitteldorf**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southwest of Krasny Kut. No other information available.
- Mittelfeld**, (also Blagodatnoye, also Shakhlytsky), 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; Shakhlytsky.
- 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, Suetin-Miuss-; Khutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Miuss-Khutor, Suetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suetin-; Suetin-Miuss-Khutor; Suetin-Miuss-Khutor.

- Miuss-Khutor**, Volga Republic, see Basel-Miuss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Miuss-; Khutor, Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor.
- Miuss-Khutor**, Volga Republic, see Suetin-Miuss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Miuss-; Khutor, Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor.
- Miuss-Khutor, Basel-**, Volga Republic, see Basel-Miuss-Khutor; also see Basel-Miuss-Chutor; Chutor, Basel-Miuss-; Khutor, Basel-Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor, Basel-.
- Miuss-Khutor, Suetin-**, Volga Republic, see Suetin-Miuss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Khutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Khutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor, Suetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suetin-; Suetin-Miuss-Chutor; Suetin-Miuss-Khutor.
- Miuss-Khutor, Suetin-**, Volga Republic, see Suetin-Miuss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Khutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Khutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor, Suetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suetin-; Suetin-Miuss-Chutor.
- Mizk**, (also Mitsk, also Mydzk), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stydyn. Northwest of Stydyn. #H 6. Evangelical; parishes: Kostopil' and Tuchyn. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938). At least 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 970 in 1904; 120 families with 130 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Mitsk; Mydzk.
- 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.
- Mlynok**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. North of Zhytomyr. #E 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 270 in 1904.
- Mochulek**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Possibly a German village. German private school opened in 1938. Population: 86 families with 103 students in 1938. Also see Motschulek.
- Mochulky**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov; also see Motschulki.
- Mochulky**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Machulek; also see Motschulki.
- Mochuly**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne; also see Motschuly.
- Mochulyshcha**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki, also see Motschulyshchtscha.
- Moekovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Moyekovka; also see Mojekowka.
- Mogilany**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Siyance. No other information available.
- Mogilnoe**, Chelyabinsk, see Mogilnoye; also see Mogilnoje.
- Mogilnoje**, Chelyabinsk, see Mogilnoye; also see Mogilnoe.
- Mogilnoye**, Chelyabinsk, Troitsk. Evangelical. Also see Mogilnoe; Mogilnoje.
- Mohilno**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.
- Mohr**, Volga Republic, Balzer, see Moor.
- Mohr**, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Moor.
- Mohren-Chutor**, Donets'k, see Mohren-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mohren-; Khutor, Mohren-.
- Mohren-Khutor**, Donets'k, see Liebental; also see Chutor, Mohren-; Khutor, Mohren-; Mohren-Chutor.
- Mohylno-Antonovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Mohylno; also see Antonowka-Mohylno; Mohylno-Antonowka.
- Mohylno-Antonowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mohylno-Antonovka; also see Antonovka-Mohylno; Antonowka-Mohylno.
- Moina**, (also Moyna), Podils'ka/Odessa, Balta, Sem(y)enovka, Kodyma near Kruty. Moina was on the east edge of present-day Sem(y)enova. Evangelical; parish: Nemirov. Population: 130 in 1905. Also see Moyna; Mojna.
- Moisanovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Grüntal; also see Moisanowka.
- Moisanowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Moisanovka.
- Moise'evka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Moiseyevka; also see Moisejewka.
- Moisejewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Moiseyevka; also see Moise'evka.
- Moiseyevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mosseyevka; also see Moise'evka; Moisejewka.
- Moisse'evka**, Chelyabinsk, see Moisseyevka; also see Moissejewka.
- Moisse'evka**, Orenburg, see Moisseyevka; also see Moissejewka.
- Moissejewka**, Chelyabinsk, see Moisseyevka; also see Moisse'evka.
- Moissejewka**, Orenburg, see Moisseyevka; also see Moisse'evka.
- Moisseyevka**, Chelyabinsk, Kochertyk. Approximately 100 km southeast of Chelyabinsk. #C 2. Population: 73 in 1926. Also see Moisse'evka; Moissejewka.
- Moisseyevka**, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Mennonite. Also see Moisse'evka; Moissejewka.
- Mojekowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Moyekovka; also see Moekovka.
- Mojna**, Podils'ka, see Moyna; Moina.
- Mojnak**, Crimea, see Moynak.
- Mojnak, Dshaga-**, Crimea, see Dshaga-Mojnak; also see Dzhaga-Moynak; Moynak, Dzhaga-.
- Mojnak, Otar-**, Crimea, see Otar-Mojnak; also see Moynak, Otar-; Otar-Moynak.
- Mojnak, Jaly-**, Crimea, see Jaly-Mojnak; also see Moynak, Yaly-; Yaly-Moynak.
- Moklianka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. East of Emilchin. #C 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 32 in 1904.
- Mokra, Deutsch**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Deutsch Mokra.

- Mokraja-Balka**, Caucasus, see Mokraya-Balka; also see Balka, Mokraja-; Balka, Mokraya-.
- Mokraja Olchowka**, Volga Republic, see Mokraya Olkhovka; also see Olchowka, Mokraja; Olkhovka, Mokraya.
- Mokra, Muska**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Muska Mokra.
- Mokra, Nemecka**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nemecka Mokra.
- Mokra, Russisch**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Russisch Mokra.
- Mokraya-Balka**, Caucasus, see Keimbrechtsiedlung; also see Balka, Mokraja-; Balka, Mokraya-; Mokraja-Balka.
- Mokraya Olkhovka**, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Mokraja Olchowka; Olchowka, Mokraja; Olkhovka, Mokraya.
- Mokrets**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Malin. A few kilometers south of Malin. #F 4. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 190 in 1904. Also see Mokrez.
- Mokrez**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mokrets.
- Mokrij**, Omsk, see Mokry.
- Mokrous**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Evangelical.
- Mokry**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. #D 1. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Population: 72 in 1926. Also see Mokrij.
- 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.
- Mokwin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mokvin.
- Mokwinski Maidan**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mokvinsky Maydan; 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, 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 Adshiaul 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: 104 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.
- Molochna**, Zaporizhzhya, see Prischib; also see Molotschna.
- Molochnaya**, Caucasus, see Johannisdorf; also see Molotschnaja.
- Molochowtschina**, Volhynia-Poland, see Molokhovchina.
- Molokhovchina**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 30 in 1904. Also see Molochowtschina.
- Molotschansk**, Zaporizhzhya, see Molochansk.
- Molotschna**, Zaporizhzhya, see Molochna.
- Molotschnaja**, Caucasus, see Molochnaya.
- Moltschanow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Molchanov.
- Monai, Ak-**, Crimea, see Ak-Monai; also see Ak-Monay; Monay, Ak-.
- Monaj**, Crimea, Karasubasar, see Monay.
- Monaj**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Monay.
- Monaj, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Monaj; also see Monay, Neu-; Neu-Monay.
- Monat, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Monat.
- Monay**, Crimea, Karasubasar. #E 4. Also see Monaj.
- Monay**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 60 km north of Yevpatoriya. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Population: 95 in 1905; 175 in 1919. Also see Monaj.
- Monay, Ak-**, Crimea, see Ak-Monay; also see Ak-Monai; Monai, Ak-.
- Monay, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Monay; also see Monaj, Neu-; Neu-Monaj.
- Money, Ak-**, Crimea, see Ak-Money; also see Ak-Monei; Monei, Ak-.
- Moni**, Crimea, see Mony.
- Montal, Alt-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Alt-Montal.
- Montal, Neu-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Montal.
- Montanaj**, Crimea, see Montanay.
- Montanaj, Busul-**, Crimea, see Busul-Montanaj; also see Busul-Montanay; Montanay, Busul-.
- Montanay**, Crimea, see Freidorf; also see Montanaj.
- Montanay, Busul-**, Crimea, see Busul-Montanaj; also see Busul-Montanay; Montanaj, Busul-.
- Montonaj, Elgery-**, Crimea, see Elgery-Montonay; also see Elgery-Montanaj; Montonay, Elgery-.
- Montanaj, Ilgery-**, Crimea, see Ilgery-Montanaj; also see Ilgery-Montanay; Montonay, Ilgery-.
- Montenai, Busaw-**, Crimea, see Busaw-Montenai; also see Busav-Montenay; Montanay, Busav-.
- Montenay, Busav-**, Crimea, see Busav-Montenay; also see Busaw-Montenai; Montenai, Busaw-.
- Montonay, Elgery-**, Crimea, see Elgery-Montonay; also see Elgery-Montanaj; Montonaj, Elgery-.
- Montonay, Ilgery**, Crimea, see Ilgery-Montonay; also see Ilgery-Montanaj; Montonaj, Ilgery.
- Montovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Muntovka; also see Montowka.
- Montowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Montovka.
- Mony**, Crimea, see Muny; also see Moni.
- Mook-Chutor**, Don, see Mook-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mook-; Khutor, Mook-.

- Mook-Chutor**, Mariupol', see Mook-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mook-; Khutor, Mook-.
- Mook-Khutor**, Don, see Blumenfeld; also see Chutor, Mook-; Khutor, Mook-; Mook-Chutor.
- Mook-Khutor**, Mariupol'. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Mook-; Khutor, Mook-; Mook-Chutor.
- Moor**, (also Kluchy, also Klyuchy, also Mohr), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #C 5. Founded on 1 July 1766. Evangelical; parish: Messer. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Birthplace of writer Alexander 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 approximately in 1905; 5,407 possibly in 1905; 5,710 or 5,910 in 1912; 3,667 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Mohr; Kluchy; Klyuchy.
- Moor**, (also Gnadenfeld, also Kluchy, also Mohr), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southwest of Krasny Kut. #E 5. Founded in 1855. Evangelical; parish: Brunental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 635 in 1857; 1,077 in 1897; 1,814 in 1905; 1,826 possibly in 1905; 1,968 in 1912; 1,521 in 1926. Also see Gnadenfeld; Kluchy; Mohr.
- Moor**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. West of Pallasovka. Evangelical.
- Moor, Neu-**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Moor.
- More'evka**, Caucasus, see Moreyevka; also see Morejewka.
- Morej**, Crimea, see Morey.
- Morejewka**, Caucasus, see Moreyevka; also see More'evka.
- 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.
- Moreyevka**, Caucasus, Vorontsovo. Northeast of Pyatigorsk. #H 3. Population: 98 in 1926. Also see More'evka; Morejewka.
- Morgenau**, Zaporizhzhya, see Margenau.
- Morgental**, (also Utrennyaya Dolina), Caucasus, Minvodsky. #H 3. Evangelical. Population: 317 in 1926. Also see Utrennyaya Dolina.
- Morgentau**, Caucasus, Stepnoye, Kanovsky. Approximately 100 km east of Pyatigorsk. #J 3. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 234 in 1926.
- Morgentau**, (also Suyetino), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #H 3. Evangelical. Soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 426 in 1926. Also see Suyetino.
- Morgentau**, (also Chumak), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Southwest of Gmelinka. #E 7. Founded in 1860 by families from Kraft (Verkhnyaya Gryasnukha.) Evangelical; parishes: Gnadenau and Morgentau. The Morgentau parish was founded in 1863. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative 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.
- Mornavka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Margenau; also see Mornawka.
- Mornawka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Mornavka.
- Morogovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludwigsdorf; also see Morogowka.
- Morogowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Morogovka.
- Morosoda**, Zaporizhzhya, see Hochfeld.
- MoRozovka**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo (Yasykovo). Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Also see Morosowka.
- MoRozovka**, Caucasus, Stepnoye, Vorontsovo. #H 3. No other information available.
- Morosovo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Hochfeld; also see Morosowo.
- Morosovsky**, Omsk, Borodinsk. Possibly founded approximately in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 63 in 1926. Also see Morosowski.
- Morosowka**, Bashkortostan, see MoRozovka.
- Morosowka**, Caucasus, see MoRozovka.
- Morosowo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Morosovo.
- Morosowski**, Omsk, see Morosovsky.
- Morsi**, Crimea, see Morsy.
- Morsy**, Crimea, Dzhankoy. Approximately 30 km south of Dzhankoy. Mennonite. Also see Morsi.
- Moschtschanica**, Volhynia-Poland, see Moshchanica.
- Moschtschanka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Moshchanka.
- Moschtschanowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Moshchanovka.
- Moschtschany**, Volhynia-Poland, see Moshchany.
- 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 Moshary 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.
- Moshchanica**, Volhynia-Poland, see Grüntal; also see Moschtschanica.

Moshchanka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 117 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Moschtschanka.

Moshchanovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Grüntal; also see Moschtschanowka.

Moshchany, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Moschtschany.

Moskalenki, Omsk, see Moskalenky.

Moskalenky, Omsk. #C 2. Founded in 1902. Mennonite. Also see Moskalenki.

Moskovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Rosenfeld; also see Moskowka.

Moskovshchizna, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv; also see Moskowschtschizna.

Moskovskoe Pole, Petersburg, see Moskovskoye Polye; also see Moskowskoje Polje; Pole, Moskovskoe; Polje, Moskowskoje; Polye, Moskovskoye.

Moskovskoye Polye, Petersburg, Ulyanovka. Evangelical. Population: 16 in 1857. Also see Moskovskoe Pole; Moskowskoje Polje; Pole, Moskovskoe; Polje, Moskowskoje; Polye, Moskovskoye.

Moskowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Moskowka.

Moskowskoje Polje, Petersburg, see Moskovskoye Polye; also see Moskovskoe Pole; Pole, Moskovskoe; Polje, Moskowskoje; Polye, Moskovskoye.

Moskowschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Moskovshchizna.

Mosljanowka, Omsk, see Moslyanovka.

Moslyanovka, Omsk, Lubinsk. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 115 in 1926. Also see Mosljanowka.

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 Moiseyevka; Mosse'evka; Mossejewka.

Mosseyevka, (also Mossyevka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ushomir. North of Zhytomyr. #E 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Yagodinka: 550 in 1905. Also see Mossiyevka.

Mossevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mossyevka; also see Mossijewka.

Mossijewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mossyevka; also see Mossevka.

Mossyevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mosseyevka; also see Mossevka; Mossijewka.

Mosty, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne. No other information available.

Mosty, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec. No other information available.

Mosur, Volhynia-Poland, see Musor.

Motschulek, Volhynia-Poland, see Mochulek.

Motschulki, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Mochulky.

Motschulki, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Mochulky.

Motschuly, Volhynia-Poland, see Mochuly.

Motschulyschtscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Mochulyshcha.

Moyekovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönwiese; also see Moekovka; Mojekowka.

Moyna, Podils'ka, see Moina; also see Mojna.

Moynak, (also Molnak), Crimea, Donuslav. Founded in 1889. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,600 dessi. Population: 75 in 1914. Also see Mojnak; Molnak.

Moynak, Dzhağa-, Crimea, see Dzhağa-Moynak; also see Dshaga-Mojnak; Mojnak, Dshaga-.

Moynak, Otar-, Crimea, see Otar-Moynak; also see Mojnak, Otar-; Otar-Mojnak.

Moynak, Yaly-, Crimea, see Yaly-Moynak; also see Jaly-Mojnak; Mojnak, Jaly-.

Mstysyn, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka. No other information available.

Müchel-Chutor, Odessa, see Müchel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Müchel-; Khutor, Müchel-.

Müchel-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Northwest of Ochakov. Founded in 1890. Also see Chutor, Müchel-; Khutor, Müchel-; Müchel-Chutor.

Müdelburg, Caucasus, see Middelburg.

Mugden, (also Naymanovka, possibly also Neumannovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Mazyr. On the Belarus border. #F 0. Evangelical. Also see Naymanovka; Neumannovka?.

Mühlberg, Omsk, Achairsk. #E 2. Population: 52 in 1926.

Mühlberg, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Scherbakovka.

Mühdorf, Mykolayiv, see Mühlhausendorf.

Mühlenbach, (also Becilyevka, also Besilien, also Besilova, also Besilovka-Dikovo, also Besilyevka, also Betsilova-Vikova, also Biciloyevka, also Bitsilayevka), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels), Ponyutovka. Founded in 1885. Catholic; parish: Langenberg, also Evangelical. The northern part was settled by German farmers (30 to 40 families), the southern part of the village by Ukrainians. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 175 in 1911; 175 in 1914; 45 in 1919. Also see Becilyevka; Besilien; Besilova; Besilovka-Dikovo; Besilyevka; Betsilova-Vikova; Biciloyevka; Bitsilayevka.

Mühle, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Mühle.

Mühle, Neue, Volga Republic, see Neue Mühle.

Mühle, Pflaumers, Volga Republic, see Pflaumers Mühle.

Mühlhausen, Mykolayiv, see Mühlhausendorf.

- Mühlhausendorf**, (also Mikhailovka, also Mühdorf, also Mühlhausen), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Schwedendkolonie). Founded possibly as early as 1804, but more likely between 1805 and 1806. Sixteen founding families: 15 from Austria and Wuerttemberg, 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; Mühdorf; Mühlhausen.
- Mukacheve**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Munkach; also see Mukatschewo.
- Mukatschewo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Mukacheve.
- Mulashov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Milashov; also see Mulaschow.
- 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 grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 142 in 1772; 1,412 in 1857; 1,084 in 1897; 2,466 approximately in 1905; 2,359 possibly in 1905; 2,488 in 1912; 877 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Krestovoy-Buyerak.
- Müller-Chutor**, Odessa, see Müller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Müller-; Khutor, Müller-.
- Müller-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Müller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Müller-; Khutor, Müller-.
- Müller-Chutor, Ensslen-**, Bessarabia, see Ensslen-Müller-Chutor; also see Chutor, Ensslen-Müller-; Ensslen-Müller-Khutor; Khutor, Ensslen-Müller-; Müller-Khutor, Ensslen-.
- Müllerdorf**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Southeast of Seelmann. No other information available.
- Müller J.-Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Müller J.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Müller J.-; Khutor, Müller J.
- Müller J.-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see J. Müller Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Müller; J. Müller Chutor; Khutor, J. Müller; Müller Chutor, J.; Müller, J., Chutor; Müller Khutor, J.
- Müller-Khutor**, Odessa, see Stern; also see Chutor, Müller-; Khutor, Müller-; Müller-Chutor.
- Müller-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Müller-; Khutor, Müller-; Müller-Chutor.
- Müller-Khutor, Ensslen-**, Bessarabia, see Ensslen-Müller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ensslen-Müller-; Ensslen-Müller-Chutor; Khutor, Ensslen-Müller-; Müller-Chutor, Ensslen-.
- Müller Khutor, J.**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see J. Müller Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Müller; J. Müller Chutor; Khutor, J. Müller; Müller Chutor, J.; Müller, J., Chutor; Müller, J., Khutor. .
- Müller, Neu-**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Müller.
- Müllerovo**, Omsk. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Possibly a German village with Evangelical residents. Also see Müllerowo.
- Müllerowo**, Omsk, see Müllerovo.
- Müllersfeld**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. North of Tamborovka. No other information available.
- Mumber-Chutor**, Bashkortostan, see Mumber-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mumber-; Khutor, Mumber-.
- Mumber-Khutor**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Also see Chutor, Mumber-; Khutor, Mumber-; Mumber-Chutor.
- 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, Khristoforovka, Klandovo, Kratovka, Lerisk, Lubo-Alexandrovka, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Novoselevka, Selingera, 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, se 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 Mukacheve; Munkacs.
- Munkacs**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Munkach.
- Munkacsvaralya**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Kroatendorf; also see Munkacsvaralja.

Munkacswaralja, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Munkacsvaralya.

Münsterberg, (also No. 11, also Dolinovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov. #J 3. Founded in 1874/1875. Mennonite; parishes: Tiege and Orlov. Everyday language: High German, Danzig Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: since destruction by Makhno's gang, no school of its own. In 1919, 98 people were murdered by Makhno's gang. Starved: none in 1921/1922, and none in 1932/1933. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,197 dessi. or 1,307 ha in 1918. Population: 266 in 1905; 213 in 1911; 250 in 1913; 304 in 1914; 304 in 1918; 301 in 1919; 93 in 1926; none in 1940; 93 between 1941 and 1943; 5 families of 70 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 11; Dolinovka.

Münsterberg, (also No. 8, also Vyazovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1804 by 21 families from the Elbing (9), 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 in 1855; 315 in 1856; 280 in 1858; 280 in 1859; 325 in 1860; 351 in 1864; 369 in 1905; 400 in 1913; 375 in 1914; 420 in 1915; 375 in 1918; 419 in 1919; 380 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see No. 8; Vyazovka.

Müntau, (also No. 2, also Munzau, also Yablonovka Müntau), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded between 1804 and 1806 by 21 families from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Halbstadt. Steam mill, starch factory until approximately 1900. Hospital endowed by Franz Wall; it had three physicians, eight nurses, and in 1914, 643 patients. Acreage: 1,621 dessi. and 64 houses in 1859, or 1,805 dessi., or 21 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; Yablonovka Müntau.

Müntau, Jablonowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Jablonowka Müntau; also see Müntau, Yablonovka; Yablonovka Müntau.

Müntau, Yablonovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Yablonovka Müntau; also see Jablonowka Müntau; Müntau, Jablonowka.

Muntovka, (also Montovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 97 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Montovka; Muntowka.

Muntowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Muntovka.

Muny, (also Mony), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 60 km north of Yevpatoriya. #C 2. Founded probably by Berdyans'k Swabians in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal, also Separatist, and possibly also Mennonite. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926). Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 97 in 1905; 75 in 1918; 85 in 1919; 118 in 1926. Also see Mony; Muni.

Munzau, Zaporizhzhya, see Müntau.

Murava, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Southeast of Zwiabel. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 230 in 1904. Daughter colony of Annette or Josefina. Also see Murawa.

Muravevka, Samara, see Muravyevka; also see Murawjewka.

Muravica, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv; also see Murawica.

Muravyevka, (also Marayevka, also Muravevka), Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal). Founded in 1863 by families who came directly from West Prussia. Mennonite. Under the influence of Claas Epp. With Orlov and Liebental, there were 53 Mennonites and 2 Lutheran families in 1913. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 59 in 1913; 93 in 1926. Also see Marayevka; Muravevka; Murawjewka.

Murawa, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Murava.

Murawica, Volhynia-Poland, see Muravica.

Murawjewka, Samara, see Muravyevka; 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.

Mursikovo, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Troitsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Mursikowo.

Mursikowo, Kazakhstan, see Mursikovo.

Mursular-Kemelchy, Crimea, see Christinafeld; also see Kemelchy, Mursular-; Kemeltschi, Mursular-; Mursular-Kemeltschi.

Mursular-Kemeltschi, Crimea, see Mursular-Kemelchy; also see Kemelchy, Mursular-; Kemeltschi, Mursular-.

Muschtscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Mushcha.

Muschtschinskij, Odessa, see Mushchinsky.

Musdy-Kul, Kazakhstan, see Ebental; also see Kul, Musdy-.

Mushcha, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Population: 207 in 1904. Also see Muschtscha.

Mushchinsky, 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.
Mydzk, Volhynia-Poland, see Mizk.
Myechslav, Volhynia-Poland, see Miechislav-Boratin; also see Mechslav; Mjetchslaw.
Myschik, Kart-, Crimea, see Kart-Myschik; also see Kart-Myshik; Myshik, Kart-.
Myschow, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Myshov.
Myschow, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Myshov.
Myshik, Kart-, Crimea, see Kart-Myshik; also see Kart-Myschik; Myschik, Kart-.
Myshov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Michev; also see Myschow.
Myshov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Michev; also see Myschow.
Myssgeli, Kazakhstan, see Myssgely.
Myssgely, Kazakhstan, see Kellervovka; see also Myssgeli.

N

Näb, (also Resanovka, also Ryasanovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 1. Founded on 13 July 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beaugard. 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; Ryasanovka.
Nachel-Khutor, Odessa, Neu-Freudental. Possibly a German nobleman's estate bordering Helenental. Also see Chutor, Natschel-; Khutor, Nachel-; Natschel-Chutor.
Nachoi, Volga Republic, see Nakhoy.
Nadarowka, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Volodarsk. Approximately 50 km southwest of Slavgorod. Founded in 1907. Mennonite. Many emigrated from here to Mexico. Population: 241 in 1926; 270 people and 33 farms approximately in 1928. Also see Nadarowka.
Nadarowka, Kazakhstan, see Nadarowka.
Nadchice, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Yaroslavich; also see Nadtschice.
Nadejdea, Bessarabia, see Nadeydea.
Nadenko, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Troitsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg.
Nadeshda, Bessarabia, see Eigenfeld.
Nadeshda, Caucasus, see Hoffnungstal.
Nadeshda, Don, see Hoffnung.
Nadeshda, Odessa, see Hoffnungsburg.

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-Khutor, Slavgorod, see Hoffnungstal; also see Chutor, Nadeshda-; Nadeshda-Chutor; Khutor, Nadeshda.
Nadeshda, Novaya-, Crimea, see Novaya-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Nadeshda.
Nadeshda, Novaya-, Don, see Novaya-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Nadeshda.
Nadeshda, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Nowo-; Nowo-Nadeshda.
Nadeshda, Nowaja-, Crimea, see Nowaja-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Novaya-; Novaya-Nadeshda.
Nadeshda, Nowaja-, Don, see Nowaja-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Novaya-; Novaya-Nadeshda.
Nadeshda, Nowo-, Caucasus, see Nowo-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Novo-; Nadeshda, Nowo-.
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 Hoffnungsburg.
Nadeshdino, Samara, see Neu-Hoffnung.
Nadeshdino, Zaporizhzhya, see Hoffnungstal.
Nadeshdopol, (also Nadzieyopol), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 183 in 1904. Fifty to eighty percent Germans. Also see Nadzieyopol.
Nadeshdovka, Bessarabia, see Hoffnungsstal; also see Nadeshdowka.
Nadeshdovka, Omsk, Isyl'-Kul'. #I 3. Population: 48 in 1926. Also see Nadeshdowka.
Nadeshdovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Petersdorf; also see Nadeshdowka.
Nadeshdowka, Bessarabia, see Nadeshdovka.
Nadeshdowka, Omsk, see Nadeshdovka.
Nadeshdowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Nadeshdovka.
Nadeydea, Bessarabia, see Eigenfeld; also see Nadejdea.
Nadlimanskoe, Odessa, see Nadlimanskoye; also see Nadlimanskoje.
Nadlimanskoje, Odessa, see Nadlimanskoye; also see Nadlimanskoe.

- Nadlimanskoye**, Odessa, see Franzfeld; also see Nadlimanskoe; Nadlimanskoje.
- Nadorovka**, Siberia; also see Nadorowka.
- Nadorowka**, Siberia, see Nadorowka.
- Nadtschice**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nadchice.
- Nadzie'epol**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Nadzieyopol; also see Nadziejopol.
- Nadzie'epol**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba, see Nadzieyopol; also see Nadziejopol.
- Nadzieja**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nadzieya.
- Nadziejopol**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba, see Nadzieyopol; also see Nadzie'epol.
- Nadzieya**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Zdolbuniv, Mizoch. Southwest of Zdolbuniv. #H 3. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Nadzieja.
- Nadzieyopol**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #B 5. Also see Nadziejopol.
- Nagardav, Groß-**, Mykolayiv, [Nikolaev]/Berislaw; parish: Seidemenucha, established 1809. Jewish owners with Mennonite managers on Jewish agrarian colony. Acreage: 4,635 dess. (1859, with 101 houses). Some Mennonites probably hired labor. Population: 753 (in 1858). See Groß-Nagardav; also see Groß-Nagardav; Gross-Nagardav; Gross-Nagardav; Nagardav, Gross-; Nagardav, Groß-; Nagardav, Gross-.
- Nagardav, Gross-**, Mykolayiv, see Gross-Nagardav; also see Groß-Nagardav; Groß-Nagardav; Gross-Nagardav; Nagardav, Groß-; Nagardav, Groß-; Nagardav, Gross-.
- Nagardav, Klein-**, Mykolayiv, [Nikolaev]/Berislaw; parish: Seidemenucha, established 1809. Jewish owners with Mennonite managers on Jewish agrarian colony. Acreage: 1,830 dess. (1859, with 33 houses). Some Mennonites probably hired labor. Population: 217 (in 1858). See Klein-Nagardav; also see Klein-Nagardav; Nagardav, Klein-.
- Nagardav, Groß-**, Mykolayiv, see Groß-Nagardav; also see Groß-Nagardav; Gross-Nagardav; Gross-Nagardav; Nagardav, Groß-; Nagardav, Gross-; Nagardav, Gross-.
- Nagardav, Gross-**, Mykolayiv, see Gross-Nagardav; also see Groß-Nagardav; Groß-Nagardav; Gross-Nagardav; Nagardav, Groß-; Nagardav, Gross-; Nagardav, Groß-.
- Nagardav, Klein-**, Mykolayiv, see Klein-Nagardav; also see Klein-Nagardav; Nagardav, Klein-.
- Nagornaja Swesda**, Volga Republic, see Nagornaya Zvezda; also see Swesda, Nagornaja; Zvezda, Nagornaya.
- Nagornaya Zvezda**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Population: 70 in 1926. Also see Nagornaja Swesda; Swesda, Nagornaja; Zvezda, Nagornaya.
- Nagorni**, Odessa, see 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-Khutor, Ass-**, Crimea, see Ass-Naiman-Khutor; also see Ass-Naiman-Chutor; Chutor, Ass-Naiman-; Khutor, Ass-Naiman-; Naiman-Chutor, Ass-.
- Naimann**, Crimea, Dzhurchy. Evangelical.
- Naimann**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, see Hochheim.
- Naitovo**, Odessa, see Gnadenfeld; also see Naitowo.
- Naitowo**, Odessa, see Naitovo.
- Najman**, Crimea, see Nayman.
- Najmann, Bietsch-**, Crimea, see Bietsch-Najmann; also see Biech-Naymann; Naymann, Biech-.
- Najmanowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Naymanovka.
- Nakhoy**, Volga Republic, see Weizenfeld; also see Nachoi.
- Nakoty**, Volhynia-Poland, see Friedrichsdorf.
- Nalivaikovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. Approximately 50 km west of Kiev. #G 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 101 in 1904. Also see Naliwaikowka.
- Naliwaikowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nalivaikovka.
- Narcisovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Arcisovka; also see Narcisowka.
- Narcisowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Narcisovka.
- Narechin**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestekhko; also see Naretschin.
- Naretschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Narechin.
- Nasachewitz**, (also Nosacheviche), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. #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 Naslawtscha.
- Naslawtscha**, Bessarabia, see Naslavcha.
- Nassau, Alt-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Alt-Nassau.
- Nassau, Neu-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Nassau.
- Nassonovo**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Shishkan-Kul'; also see Nassonowo.
- Nassonowo**, Bashkortostan, see Nassonovo.
- Natalevka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Natalyevka; also see Nataliewka.
- Natalevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Natalyevka; also see Nataliewka.
- Natalia**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezhno, see Natalya.
- Natalia**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Natalya.
- Nataliendorf**, (also Natalyevka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. A few kilometers north of Zwiahel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 212 in 1904. Also see Natalyevka.
- Natalienfeld**, (also Natalino), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin; also see Natalino.

- Nataliewka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Natalyevka; also see Natalevka.
- Nataliewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Natalyevka; also see Natalevka.
- Natalin**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov. West of Boremel. #D 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 59 families with 70 students in 1938. Fifty to eighty percent Germans.
- Natalin-Kolodesh**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolodesh; also see Kolodesh, Natalin-.
- Natalino**, Caucasus, see Natalienfeld.
- Natalinsk**, Kazakhstan, see Natashino.
- Natalya**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil'. East of Kostopil'. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Natalia.
- Natalya**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezno. #J 5. Also see Natalia.
- Natalya**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya; also see Natalia.
- Natalyevka**, (also Yakovlevo), Dnipropetrovs'k, Sofi(y)evsky-Zavod. Population: 98 in 1919. Also see Natalevka; Nataliewka; Yakovlevo.
- Natalyevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nataliendorf; also see Natalevka; Nataliewka.
- Nataschino**, Kazakhstan, see Natashino.
- Natashino**, (also Natalinsk), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. Approximately 80 km north of Pavlodar. #I 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 200 in 1926. Also see Natalinsk; Nataschino.
- 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 Naumanowka.
- Naumanowka**, Kharkiv, see Naumanovka.
- Navaginka**, Caucasus, see Novaginka; also see Nawaginka.
- Navalky**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Wielick; also see Nawalki.
- Navoz**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; also see Nawoz.
- Navratin**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Nawratin.
- Nawaginka**, Caucasus, see Navaginka.
- Nawalki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Navalky.
- Nawoz**, Volhynia-Poland, see Navoz.
- Nawratin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Navratin.
- Nayman**, Crimea, see Hochheim; also see Najman.
- Nayman, Biech-**, Crimea, see Biech-Nayman; also see Bietsch-Najman; Najman, Bietsch-.
- Naymanovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mugden; also see Najmanowka.
- Nazarov, Shakh-**, Caucasus, see Shakh-Nazarov; also see Nazarow, Schach-; Schach-Nazarow.
- Nazarow, Schach-**, Caucasus, see Schach-Nazarow; 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; also see Chetros Neamti; Neamti, Chetros.
- Nebe**, Petersburg, Sluts'k. #D 2. Evangelical. Population: 40 in 1926.
- Nebendorf**, Volga Republic, see Pobochnoye.
- Nechaennoe**, Odessa, see Nechaennoye; also see Nechayonnoe; Nechayonnoye; Netschajonnoje.
- Nechaennoye**, Odessa, see Nechayonnoye; also see Nechaennoe; Nechayonnoe; Netschajonnoje.
- Nechaevka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Nechayevka; also see Netschajewka.
- Nechayevka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1846. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farmers were living also. Acreage: 1,520 dessi. and 18 houses in 1858. Population: 386 in 1859. Also see Nechaevka; Netschajewka.
- Nechayonnoe**, Odessa, see Nechayonnoye; also see Nechaennoe; Nechaennoye; Netschajonnoje.
- Nechayonnoye**, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Nechaennoe; Nechaennoye; Nechayonnoe; Netschajonnoje.
- Nechworascha**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nekhvorasha.
- Nedbaevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nedbayevka; also see Nedbajewka.
- Nedbajewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nedbayevka; also see Nedbaevka.
- Nedbayevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 257 in 1904. Also see Nedbaevka; Nedbajewka.
- Negrebodka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. Approximately 15 km southeast of Radomyshl'. #F 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 353 in 1904. Also see Negrebodka.
- Negrebodka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Negrebodka.
- Negrovo Ensslen**, Bessarabia, Akkermann, see Ensslen-Müller-Khutor; also see Ensslen, Negrovo; Ensslen, Negrovo; Negrovo Ensslen.
- Negrovo-Ensslen**, (also Ensslen-Negrovo), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1897. Evangelical; parish: Eigenfeld. Acreage: 343 ha. Population: 25 in 1939. Also see Ensslen-Negrovo; Ensslen-Negrovo; Negrovo-Ensslen.
- Negrovo Ensslen**, Bessarabia, see Negrovo Ensslen; also see Ensslen, Negrovo; Ensslen, Negrovo.
- Neifeld**, Bessarabia, see Neufall.
- Neikowka**, Odessa, see Gnadenfeld; also see Neikowka.
- Neikowka**, Odessa, see Neikowka.

- Neiwert**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) Possibly west of Pallasovka. Outside the Volga Republic. No other information available.
- Nekhvorasha**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neudorf-Tomar; also see Nechworascha.
- Nekrasovo**, (also Karpowen), Kaliningrad district, also see Karpowen; Nekrasowo.
- Nekrasovo**, (also Schasken), Kaliningrad district, also see Schasken; Nekrasowo.
- Nekrasovo**, Slavgorod, see Halbstadt; see also Nekrasowo.
- Nekrasowo**, Kaliningrad district, see Nekrasovo.
- Nekrasowo**, 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 Nelyubinka.
- Nelyubinka**, 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 Kucova**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Deutsch-Kuchova; also see Kucova, Nemecka; Kucowa, Nemecka; Nemecka Kucowa.
- Nemecka Kucowa**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nemecka Kucova; also see Kucova, 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 Kolonija, Njemezskaja; Kolonya, Nemetskaya; Kolonya, Nyemetskaya; Njemezskaja Kolonija.
- Nemetskaya-Makaraba**, Don, see Krontal; also see Makaraba, Nemetskaya-; Makaraba-Nemetzkaja; Nemetzkaja-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 Nemezki.
- Nemetsky, Chekholda-**, Crimea, see Chekholda-Nemetsky; also see Nemezki, Tschecholda-; Tschecholda-Nemezki.
- Nemetsky Ishun**, Crimea, see Deutsch-Ishun; also see Ischun, Nemezki; Ishun, Nemetsky; Nemezki Ischun.
- Nemetsky, Uzbek-**, Crimea, see Uzbek-Nemetsky; also see Nemezki, Usbek-; Usbek-Nemezki.
- Nemetzkaja-Makaraba**, Don, see Nemetskaya-Makaraba; also see Makaraba, Nemetskaya-; Mararaba, Nemetzkaja-.
- Nemezki**, Chelyabinsk, see Nemetsky.
- Nemezki Ischun**, Crimea, see Nemetsky Ishun; also see Ischun, Nemezki; Ishun, Nemetsky.
- Nemezki, Tschecholda-**, Crimea, see Tschecholda-Nemezki; also see Chekholda-Nemetsky; Nemetsky, Chekholda-.
- Nemezki, Usbek-**, Crimea, see Usbek-Nemezki; also see Nemetsky, Uzbek-; Uzbek-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 Neshesc.
- Neshesc**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne; also see Neshesc.
- Nesorovka**, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Mukhino. Possibly founded in 1927/1928. Mennonite. Also see Nesorowka.
- Nesorowka**, 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 Nesswetai.
- Nesswetai**, Don, see Nessvetay.
- Nestele'evka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Nesteleyevka; also see Nesteljewka.
- Nestele'evka**, Kharkiv, Losovaya, see Nesteleyevka; also see Nesteljewka.
- Nestele'evka**, Kharkiv, Nestelyevka, Ivanovka, see Nesteleyevka; also see Nesteljewka.
- Nesteljewka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Nesteleyevka; also see Nestele'evka.
- Nesteljewka**, Kharkiv, Losovaya, see Nesteleyevka; also see Nestele'evka.
- Nesteljewka**, Kharkiv, Nestelyevka, Ivanovka, see Nesteleyevka; also see Nestele'evka.
- Nesteleyevka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Josefstal. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Population: 200 in 1905; 235 in 1919. Also see Nestele'evka; Nesteljewka.
- Nesteleyevka**, Kharkiv, Losovaya. #G 2. Founded in 1869. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 350 in 1898; 350 in 1918; 384 in 1926; 271 in 1941; 251 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Nestele'evka; Nesteljewka.

- Nestelejevka**, Kharkiv, Nestelejevka, Ivanovka. Founded in 1889. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 350 in 1914; 384 in 1926. Also see Nestele'evka; Nesteljewka.
- Nesterevo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Nassau; also see Nesterewo.
- Nesterewo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Nesterevo.
- Nestorenko**, (also Maxim Gorky), Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical. Also see Maxim Gorky.
- Netreba**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka. [verified] No other information available.
- Netschajewka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Nechayevka; also see Nechaevka.
- Netschajonnoje**, Odessa, see Nechayonnoje; also see Nechayonoe.
- Netusche Weiler**, Bessarabia, see Netushe Weiler; also see Weiler, Netusche; Weiler, Netushe.
- Netushe Weiler**, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1926. Evangelical; parish: Albota. Acreage: 155 ha. Population: 15 in 1939. Also see Netusche Weiler; Weiler, Netusche; Weiler, Netushe.
- Netzvetay**, Don, Taganrog. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 218 in 1904. Also see Netzwetai.
- Netzwetai**, Don, see Netzvetay.
- Neu-Ährenfeld**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southeast of Krasny Kut. #F 6. Evangelical. Also see Ährenfeld, 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-; Alexandertal, Neu-.
- Neu-Aleksandrov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrov; also see Aleksandrov, Neu-; Aleksandrow, Neu-; Alexandrov, Neu-; Alexandrow, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrov; Neu-Alexandrow.
- Neu-Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Aleksandrowka, Neu-; Alexandrovka, Neu-; Alexandrowka, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovka; Neu-Alexandrowka.
- Neu-Aleksandrovsky**, Petersburg, see Neu-Alexandrovsky; also see Aleksandrovsky, Neu-; Aleksandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrovsky, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovski; Neu-Alexandrowski.
- Neu-Aleksandrow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Aleksandrov; also see Aleksandrov, Neu-; Aleksandrow, Neu-; Alexandrov, Neu-; Alexandrow, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrov; Neu-Alexandrow.
- Neu-Aleksandrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Aleksandrowka, Neu-; Alexandrovka, Neu-; Alexandrowka, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovka; Neu-Alexandrowka.
- Aleksandrowka**, Neu-; Alexandrovka, Neu-; Alexandrowka, Neu-; Neu-Alexandrovka; Neu-Alexandrowka.
- Neu-Aleksandrowski**, Petersburg, see Neu-Alexandrowski; also see Aleksandrovsky, Neu-; Aleksandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrovsky, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovsky; Neu-Alexandrovsky.
- Neu-Alexandertal**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Rayon Voznesens'ka). Founded in 1908. Evangelical; parish: Zaporizhzhya. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 400 approximately in 1905; 348 in 1926. Also see Aleksandertal, Neu-; Alexandertal, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandertal.
- Neu-Alexandrov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Southwest of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Aleksandrov, Neu-; Aleksandrow, Neu-; Alexandrov, Neu-; Alexandrow, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrov; Neu-Aleksandrow-; Neu-Alexandrow.
- Neu-Alexandrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Aleksandrowka, Neu-; Alexandrovka, Neu-; Alexandrowka, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovka; Neu-Aleksandrowka-; Neu-Alexandrowka.
- Neu-Alexandrovsky**, Petersburg. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Population: 140 in 1904. Also see Aleksandrovski, Neu-; Aleksandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrovsky, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovski; Neu-Aleksandrowski; Neu-Alexandrowski.
- Neu-Alexandrov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrov; also see Aleksandrov, Neu-; Aleksandrow, Neu-; Alexandrov, Neu-; Alexandrow, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrov; Neu-Aleksandrow.
- Neu-Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Aleksandrowka, Neu-; Alexandrovka, Neu-; Alexandrowka, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovka; Neu-Aleksandrowka.
- Neu-Alexandrowski**, Petersburg, see Neu-Alexandrovsky; also see Aleksandrovsky, Neu-; Aleksandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrovsky, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovski; Neu-Aleksandrowski.
- Neu-Amerika**, (possibly also Voznesens'k), Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: Rastatt. Also see Amerika, Neu-; Voznesens'k?.
- Neu-Andre'evka**, Don, see Neu-Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka, Neu-; Andrejewka, Neu-; Andreyevka, Neu-; Neu-Andrejewka.
- Neu-Andrejewka**, Don, see Neu-Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka, Neu-; Andrejewka, Neu-; Andreyevka, Neu-; Neu-Andre'evka.
- Neu-Andreyevka**, Don, Donets'k, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. Evangelical. Population: 604 in 1926. Also see Andre'evka, Neu-; Andrejewka, Neu-; Andreyevka, Neu-; Neu-Andre'evka; Neu-Andrejewka.

- Neu-Anlage**, (also Ivanovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Friesendorf. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Acreage: 378 dessi. Population: 49 in 1904; 49 in 1918; 120 from 1941 to 1943. Also see Anlage, Neu-; Ivanovka.
- Neu-Anntal**, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Separated from Alt-Anntal by a creek. Evangelical. Also see Anntal, Neu-.
- Neu-Annovka**, (also Anesty), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded on leased land in 1879 or possibly in 1897. Evangelical; parishes: Klöstitz in 1904 and Eigenfeld in 1939. Acreage: 198 ha. Population: 110 in 1904; 163 in 1939. Also see Anesty; Annovka, Neu-; Annowka, Neu-; Neu-Annowka.
- Neu-Annovka**, Mariupol', see Maidorf; also see Annovka, Neu-; Annowka, Neu-; Neu-Annowka.
- Neu-Annowka**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Annovka; also see Annovka, Neu-; Annowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Annowka**, Mariupol', see Neu-Annovka; also see Annovka, Neu-; Annowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Arcis**, (also Veshnyaky), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded by 41 families in 1821 or 1825, but more likely in 1824. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. All the villagers moved from the Bromberg district to Poland, then in 1816 to Alt-Arcis, Bessarabia, and in 1825 to Neu-Arcis. Acreage: 2,475 dessi. and 48 houses in 1859, or 3,360 ha. Population: 449 in 1858; 626 or 666 in 1904; 849 in 1939. Also see Arcis, Neu-; Arzis, Neu-; Neu-Arzis; Veshnyaky.
- Neu-Arzis**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Arcis; also see Arcis, Neu-; Arzis, Neu-.
- Neu-Bach**, (also Novo-Bakhmetyevka), Don, Donets'k, Barvinkove. #A 3. Founded in 1892. Evangelical; parish: Kharkiv. Acreage: 8,000 dessi. Population: 400 in 1918; 400 in 1941; 420 in 1904; 330 in 1919. Also see Bach, Neu-; Novo-Bakhmetyevka.
- Neu-Baden**, (also Milliardovka), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). A few kilometers north of Elsaß. Founded in 1928. Catholic. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 171 in 1926. Also see Baden, Neu-; Milliardovka.
- Neu-Baden**, (also Gudevich), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, Yevgen(y)evka (also Evgen(y)evka, also Jewgenjewka.) Founded in 1867. Catholic; parish: Neu-Liebental, also Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,046 dessi. Population: 370 in 1905; 322 in 1914; 475 in 1919; 519 in 1926. Also see Baden, Neu-; Gudevich.
- Neu-Baigochek**, Crimea, see Neu-Bayganchek; also see Baigochek, Neu-; Baigotschek, Neu-; Neu-Baigotschek.
- Neu-Baigotschek**, Crimea, see Neu-Baigochek; also see Baigochek, Neu-; Baigotschek, Neu-.
- Neu-Bajgantschek**, Crimea, see Neu-Bayganchek; also see Bajgantschek, Neu-; Bayganchek, Neu-.
- Neu-Bajaut**, Crimea, see Neu-Bayaut; also see Bajaut, Neu-; Bayaut, Neu-.
- Neu-Balzer**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank. Between Kolb and Hussenbach. #B 5. Founded in 1863. Evangelical-Reformed; parish: Dietel. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, traveling library (as of 1926.) Population: 792 approximately in 1905; 805 possibly in 1905; 948 in 1912; 969 in 1926. Also see Balzer, Neu-.
- Neu-Bangert**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus or Lysanderhö. #E 4. Evangelical. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. Also see Bangert, Neu-.
- Neu-Basel**, Zaporizhzhya, Orekhov, Vassil(y)evka. Founded on leased land. Catholic; parish: Heidelberg; and Evangelical. Also see Basel, Neu-.
- Neubau**, Caucasus. Population: 100 in 1926.
- Neu-Bauer**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Northeast of Krasny Kut. #F 4. Evangelical. No cultural institutes or cooperatives. Population: 86 in 1926. Also see Bauer, Neu.
- Neu-Bauer**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southeast of Krasny Kut. #F 5. Founded in 1859. Evangelical; parish: Eckheim. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 1,579 in 1897; 1,966 in 1905; 2,042 possibly in 1905; 2,344 in 1912; 1,002 or 1,602 in 1926. Also see Bauer, Neu-.
- Neu-Bayaut**, Crimea, Simferopol' or Crimea, Feodosiya, Seitler, Tabuldy. Approximately 40 km south of Dzhanokoy. #E 3. Founded in 1874. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,600 dessi. Population: 118 in 1905; 252 in 1911; 252 in 1914; 252 in 1918; 178 in 1919; 190 in 1926. Also see Bajaut, Neu-; Bayaut, Neu-; Neu-Bajaut.
- Neu-Bayganchek**, (also Neu-Baigochek), Crimea, Kokay, Dzhanokoy. Approximately 15 km southeast of Dzhanokoy. #E 2. Founded in 1906. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 44 in 1914; 44 in 1918. Also see Bajgantschek, Neu-; Bayganchek, Neu-; Neu-Baigochek; Neu-Bajgantschek.
- Neu-Beideck**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southwest of Krasny Kut. #E 5. Founded in 1858/1859 by Beideck residents and 128 families from Schilling. Evangelical; parish: Brunntal. Possibly no cooperatives. School with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 325 in 1857; 540 in 1897; 831 in 1905; 877 possibly in 1905; 972 in 1912; 517 in 1926. Also see Beideck, Neu-.
- Neu-Belowesh**, Mariupol', see Neu-Bilovizh; also see Belowesh, Neu-; Bilovizh, Neu-.
- Neu-Beresina**, Odessa, see Neu-Berezina; also see Beresina, Neu-; Berezina, Neu-.
- Neu-Beresnik**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Bereznik; also see Beresnik, Neu-; Bereznik, Neu-.

- Neu-Berestovets'**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. West of Kostopil'. #I 5. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Berestovets', N.; Berestowiec, N.; N. Berestowiec.
- 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-Bereznik**, (also Bereznyky), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. Northeast of Novograd. #B 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 188 or possibly 467 in 1904. Also see Beresnik, Neu-. Bereznik, Neu-; Bereznyky; 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-Bilovizh**, Mariupol', Grunau. Founded in 1926. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Population: 351 in 1918. Also see Belowesh, Neu-; Bilovizh, Neu-; Neu-Belowesh.
- 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-Blumental**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental; also see Blumental, Neu-.
- Neu-Boaro**, (also Neu-Boisroux), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. West of Tamborovka. #F 3. Founded in 1848 or possibly in 1859. Evangelical; parish: 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 Zwiabel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: possibly 188 or 467 in 1904. Also see Borisovka, Neu-; Borisowka, Neu-; Neu-Borisowka.
- Neu-Borisowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Borisovka; also see Borisovka, Neu-; Borisowka, Neu-.
- Neuborn**, (also Chernyakhiv), Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernyakhiv. North of Zhytomyr. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 900 in 1904. Also see Chernyakhiv.
- Neuborn**, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna. Near Friedensburg. Mennonite.
- Neu-Borodino**, Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1920. Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. Acreage: 456 ha. Population: 282 in 1939. Also see Borodino, 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-Brunntal**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut; also see Brunntal, Neu-.
- Neu-Bunen**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Possibly Evangelical. Also see Bunen, 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 Neuberg, also Novo-Gradovka, also Vladimirovka), Odessa, Großliebental, Mariinsko(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; Vladimirovka.
- Neuburg**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neuenburg.

Neu-Cannstadt, Caucasus, Abkhazia. Near Sokhumi. Founded in 1879 by residents from Cannstadt, Feuerbach, and Zuffenhausen, all in Germany. Separatist. Under the influence of the preacher on the apocalypse, Cloeter, they left early and settled on crown land; although this happened against Cloeter's wishes, the immediate failure of this settlement gave his movement a very bad reputation. Also see Cannstadt, Neu-.

Neu-Changrau, (possibly also Neu-Dzhangran), Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 188 in 1926. Also see Changrau, Neu-; Neu-Dzhangran?; Neu-Tschangrau; Tschangrau, Neu-.

Neu-Chmerin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Khmerin; also see Chmerin, Neu-; Khmerin, Neu-.

Neu-Cholnica, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Kholnica; also see Cholnica, Neu-; Kholnica, Neu-.

Neu-Chortitza, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Neu-Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Neu-; Khortitza, Neu-.

Neu-Chortitza, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Neu-; Khortitza, Neu-.

Neu-Chotenka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Khotenka; also see Chotenka, Neu-; Khotenka, Neu-.

Neu-Chreschatta, Don, see Neu-Khreschatta; also see Chreschatta, Neu-; Khreschatta, Neu-.

Neu-Chutor, Orenburg, see Neu-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neu-; Khutor, Neu-.

Neu-Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Holoby. Southwest of Holoby. #C 6. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrova, Neu-; Dabrowa, Neu-; Neu-Dabrowa.

Neu-Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dabrova; also see Dabrova, Neu-; Dabrowa, Neu-.

Neu-Dachnoe, Omsk, see Neu-Dachnoye; also see Dachnoe, Neu-; Dachnoye, Neu-; Datschnoje, Neu-; Neu-Datschnoje.

Neu-Dachnoye, (also Neydarumye), Omsk, Tatarsk, Barabinsk. Approximately 80 km east of Omsk. #F 1. Mennonite. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, butter artel with Beresovka, Khlenovka, 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 Dachnoe, Neu-; Dachnoye, Neu-; Datschnoje, Neu-; Neu-Dachnoe; Neu-Datschnoje; Neydarumye.

Neu-Danzig, (also Borodachevo), Mykolayiv, Nikola(y)evsk, Balatsko(y)e. #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 Stumpp'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, Dzhanqoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, Totonay. Approximately 25 km south of Dzhanqoy. #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-Datschnoje, Omsk, see Neu-Dachnoye; also see Dachnoe, Neu-; Dachnoye, Neu-; Datschnoje, Neu-; Neu-Dachnoe.

Neu-Dennewitz, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1913. Evangelical; parish: Albota. Acreage: 850 ha. Population: 175 in 1939. Also see Dennewitz, Neu-.

Neu-Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek; also see Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrowka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, Neu; Dmitrowka, Neu-; Neu-Dimitrovka; Neu-Dmitrovka; Neu-Dmitrowka.

Neu-Dimitrowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrowka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, Neu-; Dmitrowka, Neu-; Neu-Dimitrovka; Neu-Dmitrovka.

Neu-Dmitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dimitrovka, also see Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrowka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, Neu-; Dmitrowka, Neu-; Neu-Dimitrovka; Neu-Dmitrovka.

Neu-Dmitrowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dmitrowka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, Neu-; Dmitrowka, Neu-; Neu-Dimitrovka; Neu-Dmitrovka.

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, Caucasus, Krasnodar. North of Krasnodar. #C 2. Founded in 1924. Evangelical.

Neudorf, Caucasus, Stepnoye or northeastern Stavropol'. #G 2 or #J 3. Founded in 1911. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol'. Machinery kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,740 dessi. Population: 54 in 1918; 362 in 1926.

Neudorf, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman, Kemelchy. Population: 88 in 1926.

Neudorf, (also Islamdermt, also Islam-Terek), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky, Vladislavka. Approximately 20 km north of Feodosiya. #F 4. Founded in 1844 or 1849. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 6,510 dessi. At the time of purchase in 1859: 1,350 or 1,446 dessi. and 15 houses. Population: 70 in 1858; 131 in 1864; 70 in 1904; 172 in 1905; 140 in 1911; 137 in 1914; 137 in 1918; 172 in 1919; 412 in 1926. Also see Islamdermt; Islam-Terek.

Neudorf, (also Klein), Dnipropetrovs'k. Perhaps located in the Odessa, Berezan district. Population: 76 in 1859. Also see Klein.

Neudorf, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol'. Approximately 30 km east of Nikopol'. #D 7. No other information available.

Neudorf, (also Lissichaya, also Meindorf), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. #C 4. Founded in 1924. Evangelical. Daughter colony of nearby Neu-Hoffnung (Riebendorf.) Also see Lissichaya; Meindorf.

Neudorf, Grodno. Founded in 1564. With Neubrov, it's the oldest German community near the Polish border in the southern part of the Grodno district, Soviet Union, but in the true sense it's no German Russian settlement. It first belonged to Lithuania and was later polonized. Population: including Neubrov: 2,500; year unknown.

Neudorf, (also Novinka), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha. Approximately 50 km north of Semipalatinsk. #G 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1905. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Butter artel, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 223 in 1926. Also see Novinka.

Neudorf, Mykolayiv, see Grünfeld.

Neudorf, (also Novo-Nikolayevka), Mykolayiv, Yelanets. #G 3. Catholic; parish: possibly Christina. Also see Novo-Nikolayevka.

Neudorf, (also Karamanovka, also Komanova), Odessa, Glückstal. Founded in 1809 by 100 families who had arrived from: Alsace (37), Wuerttemberg (28), Baden (11), Hungary (11), Palatinate (7), Prussia (3), Saxony (2), and Warsaw (1). Evangelical; parish: Glückstal. In 1814, families arrived from Prussia (8) and Galicia (3). Many families moved to Grusinia and Bessarabia. Acreage: 5,810 dessi. in 1848, or 5,810 dessi. and 222 houses in 1859, or 7,196 dessi. (year unknown). Population: 761 in 1825; 1,246 people and 208 families on 164 farms in 1848; 1,703 in 1858; possibly 1,508 or 1,956 in 1905; 1,803 in 1910; 1,896 in 1914; 1,956 in 1919. Also see Karamanovka; Komanova.

Neudorf?, Omsk, see Novinka.

Neudorf, Petersburg, see Strelna.

Neudorf, Tomsk, Semipalatinsk. Evangelical; parish: Tomsk-Barnaul. Population: 60 approximately in 1905.

Neudorf, Volga Republic, see Neudorf-Fink.

Neudorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Northeast of Fedorovka. #G 3. No other information available.

Neudorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #H 3. No other information available.

Neudorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Northeast of Krasny Kut. #F 4. Population: 32 in 1926.

Neudorf, (also Neu-Rakovshchizna, also Rakov), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. #C 4. Also see Neu-Rakovshchizna; Rakov.

Neudorf, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. North of Novograd. #B 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 204 or 209 in 1904.

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 Kronsfield and Rosental. Allegedly, they were said to have caught up with their new neighbors and even surpassed them.

Neudorf, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', Peschanny. Founded in 1924. Evangelical; parish: Eugenfeld.

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, (also Klein-Neudorf), Mykolayiv, Novyy Bug. #H 2. Founded in 1858. Evangelical; parish: Mykolayiv. Acreage: 700 dessi. Population: 60 in 1904; 270 in 1905; 57 in 1911; 57 in 1918; 35 in 1914. Also see Chutor, Neudorf-; Khutor, Neudorf-; Klein-Neudorf; Neudorf-Chutor.

- Neudorf-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. 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-Dorossin; also see Dorosinie, Neu-.
- Neu-Dorossin**, (also Doroshin, also Neu-Dorosinie), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. East of Shchurin. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Parish church. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: including Bab(y)e, Josefine, Kyash, Kasimirovka: 45 families with 61 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Doroshin; Dorossin, Neu-; Neu-Dorosinie.
- Neu-Dshangran?**, Crimea, see Neu-Dzhangran?; also see Dshangran?, Neu-; Dzhangran, Neu?.
- Neu-Dshankoj**, Crimea, see Neu-Dzhankoy; also see Dshankoj, Neu-; Dzhankoy, Neu-.
- Neu-Dubishche**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche; also see Dubischtsche, Neu-; Dubishche, Neu-; Neu-Dubischtsche.
- Neu-Dubischtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dubishche; also see Dubischtsche, Neu-; Dubishche, Neu-.
- Neu-Dzhangran?**, Crimea, see Neu-Changrau; also see Dshangran?, Neu-; Dzhangran, Neu?; Neu-Dshangran?.
- Neu-Dzhankoy**, (also Zehnerdorf), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy, Bohemka. Approximately five kilometers south of Dzhankoy and one to two kilometers north of Alt-Dzhankoy, or on the western edge of Dzhankoy. #D 2. 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-; Dzhankoy, Neu-; Neu-Dshankoj; Zehnerdorf.
- Neu-Ebenfeld**, (also Novo-Rovnopol), Don, Taganrog, Goloda(y)evsk. #D 4. Founded in 1924. Evangelical. Also see Ebenfeld, Neu-; Novo-Rovnopol.
- Neue Brunnen**, (also Neu-Brunnen), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 2. 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, Yasikovo, was destroyed as a result of a raid by Makhno's gang. Also see Eichenfeld, Neu-.
- Neu-Eichwald**, Mariupol', Grunau. Catholic. Acreage: 400 dessi. Also see Eichwald, Neu-.
- Neu-Eigenfeld**, Dnipropetrovsk, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo. #F 4. Founded in 1926. Evangelical. Also see Eigenfeld, Neu-.
- Neu-Einlage**, (also Bulgakovka), Zaporizhzhya, possibly Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Population: 122 in 1859. Also see Bulgakovka; Einlage, Neu-.
- Neu-Elenovka**, Zaporizhzhya, 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 3,948 ha. Population: 695 in 1858; 1,057 or 860 in 1905; 956 in 1939. Also see Elft, Neu-; Fere-Champenoise II; Fersampenuaz Mic.
- Neu-Elsaß**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Founded in 1928. Catholic. Also see Elsaß, Neu-; Elsass, Neu-; Neu-Elsass.
- Neu-Elsaß**, (also Koslovka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, Yevgen(y)ev. On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Founded in 1876. Catholic; parishes: Neu-Kandel and Neu-Liebtal (until 1923). Acreage: 1,412 dessi. Population: 236 in 1905; 215 in 1919; 255 in 1926; 209 in 1943. Also see Koslovka; Elsaß, Neu-; Elsass, Neu-; Neu-Elsass.
- Neu-Elsass**, Odessa, see Neu-Elsaß; also see Elsaß, Neu-; Elsass, Neu-.
- Neu-Elsass**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Neu-Elsaß; also see Elsaß, Neu-; Elsass, Neu-.
- Neu-Emilin**, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. North of Rozhyshche. #D 6. 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), Kamenka. #B 7. 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 Stumpff'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; Neuenburg: 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 Hölzel.

Neuendorf, (also Shirokoye), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. at the head of Tomakovka valley. Founded in 1789/1790 by 38 families, all from Danzig. Mennonite. Everyday language: East Prussian Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. Cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, retirement home for farmers (as of 1926.) Shirokoye: agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpff'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 1856; 1,007 in 1858; 1,034 in 1859; 811 in 1905; 1,054 in 1911; 478 in 1914; 478 in 1918; 1,050 in 1919; 1,458 in an unknown location, or 1,625 in Shirokoye, or 1,675 in Neuendorf in 1926; 1,712 approximately in 1940; of 1,631 residents, 133 families without head of household in 1942. Also see Shirokoye.

Neuer Damm?, Volga Republic, see Salpeterdamm; also see Damm?, Neuer.

Neuer-Damm, (also Dämmchen, also Großer Damm), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Emerged from the two villages: Dämmchen to the north and Großer Damm to the south. Also see Dämmchen; Damm, Neuer-; Großer Damm.

Neue Siedlung, Petersburg. East of Petersburg. #E 2. Evangelical. Population: 20 in 1857; 20 in 1926. Also see Siedlung, Neue.

Neues Leben, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Southeast of Mariental. #F 1. Population: 131 in 1926. Also see Leben, Neues.

Neue Weg, der, Kirovograd, see Der neue Weg; also see Weg, Der Neue.

Neufall, (also Neifeld), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1864 or 1867. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 684 ha. Population: 193 in 1904; 240 in 1939. Also see Neifeld.

Neu-Fedorovka, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. Population: 198 in 1926. Also see Fedorovka, Neu-; Fedorowka, Neu-; Fjodorowka, Neu-; Fyodorovka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorovka; Neu-Fjodorowka; Neu-Fyodorovka.

Neu-Fedorowka, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka, Neu-; Fedorowka, Neu-; Fjodorowka, Neu-; Fyodorovka, Neu-; Neu-Fjodorowka; Neu-Fyodorovka.

Neufeld, Caucasus, Kalmykiya, Ulus Yashaltinsk. #G 1. Founded in 1926. Evangelical. Arose again in the Soviet period. Acreage: 4,000 dessi..

Neufeld, Caucasus, Stavropol', Vinodelensky. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol'. #G 2. No other information available.

Neufeld, (also Neutal), Caucasus, Stepnoye. #J 3. Evangelical. Also see Neutal.

Neufeld, (also Borlak), Crimea, Dzhanikoy, 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'k, Yanisol, Mayorskaya, Mermenchik. #A 6. Founded in 1888. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. 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, Kirovograd. #H 1. Founded after 1918 or in 1922. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,200 dessi.. Population: 300 between 1941 and 1943.

Neufeld, Mykolayiv, Novy Bug, Poltavka. #G 3. Founded in 1890. Evangelical. Population: 90 in 1918.

Neufeld, (also Sofievka), Mykolayiv, Tiege. Population: 174 in 1919. Also see Sofievka.

Neufeld, Odessa, see Schmoll-Khutor.

Neufeld, (also Budyonov), Odessa, Berezan 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, Omsk, Barabinsk, Kupino. #H 2. Evangelical. Population: 80 in 1926.

Neufeld, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. No other information available.

Neufeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Northeast of Gmelinka. #F 6. 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, Yasykovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: including the Peters and Wall-Khutors: 45 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Neufeld-; Khutor, Neufeld-; Neufeld-Chutor.
- Neu-Fjodorowka**, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka, Neu-; Fedorowka, Neu-; Fjodorowka, Neu-; Fyodorovka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorovka; Neu-Fedorowka.
- 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: 2,875 dessi. or 2,655 dessi. of crown land and 63 houses in 1859. Population: 517 in 1858; 660 in 1904; 870 in 1905; 1,020 in 1911; 1,204 in 1914; 898 in 1919; 1,099 in 1926. Also see Freudental; Freudental, Neu-; Marina; Marine-Khutor.
- Neu-Friedenfeld**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut; also see Friedenfeld, Neu-.
- Neu-Friedenstal**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1922. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Acreage: 195 ha. Population: 116 in 1939. Also see Friedenstal, 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 Fedorovka, Neu-; Fedorowka, Neu-; Fjodorowka, Neu-; Fyodorovka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorowka; Neu-Fjodorovka.
- 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 6. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Neugebauer-; Khutor, Neugebauer-; Neugebauer-Chutor.
- Neugeweh**, Odessa, see Gnadenfeld.
- Neu-Glafirovka**, (also Novaya-Glafirovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 194 in 1904. Also see Glafirovka, Neu-; Glafirowka, Neu-; Neu-Glafirowka; Novaya-Glafirovka.
- Neu-Glafirowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Glafirovka; also see Glafirovka, Neu-; Glafirowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Glückstal**, (also Volchy), Odessa, see Adolfstal; also see Glückstal, Neu-; Volchy.
- 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-Gololobovka**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Dönhof; also see Gololobovka, Neu-; Gololobowka, Neu-; Neu-Gololobowka.
- Neu-Gololobowka**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Gololobovka; also see Gololobovka, Neu-; Gololobowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Grekovo**, (also Grekovo, also Verbovo), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Sovietinsko(y)e, 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-Grekowo; Verbovo.
- Neu-Grekowo**, Don, see Neu-Grekovo; also see Grekovo, Neu-; Grekowo, Neu-.
- Neu-Grigorevka**, Odessa, see Neu-Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka, Neu-; Grigorjewka, Neu-; Grigoryevka, Neu-; Neu-Grigorjewka.
- Neu-Grigorjewka**, Odessa, see Neu-Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka, Neu-; Grigorjewka, Neu-; Grigoryevka, Neu-; Neu-Grigorevka.
- Neu-Grigoryevka**, Odessa, see Hochfeld; also see Grigorevka, Neu-; Grigorjewka, Neu-; Grigoryevka, Neu-; Neu-Grigorevka; Neu-Grigorjewka.

- Neu-Großwerder**, (also Großwerder), Don, Donets'k, Stepnoye. Possibly founded in 1889. Catholic; parish: Grüntal. Acreage: 1,900 dessi. in 1911. Population: 225 in 1912. Also see Großwerder; Großwerder, Neu-; Grosswerder, Neu-; Neu-Grosswerder.
- Neu-Grosswerder**, Don, see Neu-Großwerder; also see Großwerder, Neu-; Grosswerder, Neu-.
- Neu-Grüntal**, Caucasus, see Grüntal; also see Grüntal, Neu-.
- Neu-Grüntal**, (also Krasny Kut), Don, Donets'k, Yanisol, Andre(y)evka. North of the Grunau colonies. #A 6. Founded in 1874. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal, also Catholic. Acreage: 1,020 dessi. Population: 100 in 1914; 100 in 1918. Also see Grüntal, Neu-; Krasny Kut.
- Neu-Grüntal**, (also Novo-Seleny, also Novo-Zelyonaya), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. East of Zwiabel. #C 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 140 in 1904. Also see Grüntal, Neu-; Novo-Seleny; Novo-Zelyonaya.
- Neu-Güldendorf?**, Odessa, see Wilhelmstal; also see Güldendorf?, Neu-.
- Neu-Halbstadt**, (also No. 4, also Rovnopolye), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also Orlov.) Founded in 1872. Mennonite; parishes: Nikolaifeld and Orlov. In 1919, 4 people were murdered by Makhno's gang. Died of starvation: none in 1921/22, but 41 in 1932/33. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 37 (28 men.) Everyday language: Danziger 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 the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,308 dessi., or 1,325 ha in 1918, or 1,625 ha and 71 farms in the cooperative. Fifty-nine families or 48 percent without head of household (as of 1942.) Population: 108 in 1905; 198 in 1911; 291 in 1914; 291 in 1918; 198 in 1919; 341 in 1926; 677 between 1941 and 1943; 456 in 1941; 467 in 1942. Also see No. 4; Halbstadt, Neu-; Rovnopolye.
- Neu-Halbstadt**, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1839 or 1843 or possibly in 1848 by Johann Cornies; initially he intended it to be only for skilled craftsmen. Mennonite; parish: Halbstadt. Volost office, junior high school; a secondary girl's school was possibly founded in 1895. Deaconess home "Moriya," agricultural machinery factory Franz & Schröder, publishing house Raduga. Intellectual center and center of economy for the Molochna district. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, association of residents with Dutch origin (as of 1926.) Several impressive buildings. Acreage: 206 dessi. Population: 237 in 1914; 237 in 1918; 225 in 1919; 918 in 1926. Also see Halbstadt, Neu-.
- Neuhausen**, Petersburg, see Strelina.
- Neuheim**, (also Novo-Salovka, also Novo-Selka), Caucasus, Kushchevskaya, Ust-Labinskaya. #D 2. Founded in 1888. Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar-Novorossiisk. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 600 dessi. Population: 240 approximately in 1905; 450 in 1918; 600 in 1926. Also see Novo-Selka; Novo-Salovka.
- Neuheim**, Don, Donets'k, Ostheim. #D 8. Founded in 1924. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 200 in 1941.
- Neuheim**, (also Alexandrovka), Don, Donets'k, Yanisol. #A 6. Founded in 1882. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Acreage: 1,750 dessi. in 1911. Population: 328 in 1905; 395 in 1912; 390 in 1918; 470 in 1919; 416 in 1941. Planer daughter colony. Also see Alexandrovka.
- Neuheim**, Mykolayiv, Novy Bug. #G 2. Founded in 1922. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 250 between 1941 and 1943. Ceased to exist after 1918.
- 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 Samsonovka-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**, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1924. Evangelical. Arose again in the Soviet period.
- Neu-Helenental**, (also Helenendorf, also Neu-Yelenovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Voznezenska, Grigor(y)evka. Founded in 1885. Evangelical; parish: Zaporizhzhya. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 741 dessi. Population: 150 in 1905; 100 in 1911; 107 in 1914; 107 in 1918; 125 in 1919; 132 or 384 in 1926. Also see Helenendorf, Helenental, Neu-; Neu-Yelenovka.
- Neu-Helenovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. North of Rozhyshche. #E 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Helenovka, Neu-; Helenowka, Neu-; Neu-Helenowka.
- Neu-Helenowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Helenovka; also see Helenovka, Neu-; Helenowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Hochfeld**, Zaporizhzhya, see Hochfeld; also see Hochfeld, Neu-.
- Neu-Hochstädt**, (also Alexanderpol, also Alexandropol), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Novosofievka. #C 6. Founded in 1866. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Acreage: 2,250 dessi. Population: 389 in 1905; 392 in 1911; 394 in 1914; 394 in 1918; 519 in 1919; 325

- between 1941 and 1943. Also see Alexanderpol; Alexandropol; Hochstädt, Neu-.
- Neuhof**, (also Novikov), Don, Taganrog, Goloda(y)evsk. North of Taganrog. Separatist and Evangelical; parishes: Taganrog and Rosenfeld. Population: 312 approximately in 1905; 481 in 1918; 481 in 1926. Also see Novikov.
- Neuhof**, (also Novo-Dvorovka, also Saimalkuly), Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, 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 dessi.; 1,400 dessi. before 1914 and 1,175 dessi. after 1918. Population: 223 or 228 in 1859; 464 in 1910; 361 in 1911; 361 in 1914; 361 in 1918; 425 in 1919; 420 in 1922. Also see No. 14; Novo-Dvorovka.
- Neuhof**, Odessa, see Gnadenfeld.
- Neuhof**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', Vesselo(y)e. No other information available.
- Neuhof-Chutor**, Odessa, see Neuhof-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neuhof-; Khutor, Neuhof-.
- Neuhöfen**, Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1926. Evangelical.
- Neu-Hoffnung**, Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinnomysky. Approximately 50 km southwest of Stavropol'. On the Kuban River. #F 3. Evangelical and possibly Mennonite. Riebendorf 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-Nadeshda, also Olgino), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky. Approximately 40 km northwest of Feodosiya. #F 4. Founded in 1852. Evangelical; parish: Zürichthal. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,300 dessi. Population: 38 in 1864; 55 in 1904; 112 in 1911; 112 in 1914; 112 in 1918; possibly 769 in 1919; 185 in 1926. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-; Kianly; Kyanly; Novaya-Nadeshda; Olgino.
- Neu-Hoffnung**, (also Johannesfeld No. 1, also Rote Fahne), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malychevsk, Mank.-Kalitvinsk. Approximately 40 km northwest of Millerovo. #F 1. Evangelical; parish: Johannesfeld. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 92 in 1918; 225 in 1926; 453 in 1941. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-; Johannesfeld No. 1; Rote Fahne.
- Neu-Hoffnung**, (also Novaya-Nadeshda), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. North of Taganrog. #C 4. Founded in 1878. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Population: 267 in 1909; 250 in 1918; 394 in 1926; 400 in 1941. Riebendorf daughter colony. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-; Novaya-Nadeshda.
- Neu-Hoffnung**, Don, Taganrog. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 97 in 1904. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-.
- Neu-Hoffnung**, (also No. 57, also 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 Wuerttembergers as a Brethren community with branches in Ostheim and Rosenfeld. Separatist; parish: Neu-Hoffnung. In 1876, the villagers joined Evangelical-Lutherans. Acreage: 3,473 dessi. crown land and 82 houses in 1859, or 3,141 dessi. Population: 763 in 1858; 763 in 1859; 789 in 1860; 757 in 1864; 590 in 1911; 572 in 1914; 572 in 1918. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-.
- Neu-Hoffnungstal**, (also Klein-Hoffnungstal, also Malaya-Zebrikovo, also Shepsa-Khutor, also Zebrikovo), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Founded in 1922. Evangelical. Population: 32 in 1926. Also see Hoffnungstal, Neu-; Klein-Hoffnungstal; Malaya-Zebrikovo; Shepsa-Khutor; Zebrikovo.

- Neu-Hoffnungstal**, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans'k (Schwabenkolonie), Andre(y)evka, Sofievka. Founded in 1822 by 25 families from Grunbach Kolonne. Separatist; parish: Neu-Stuttgart-Berdyans'k. A few Catholics belonged to the Eichwald deanery, Berdyans'k parish. Acreage: 1,602 dessi. of crown land and 45 houses in 1859, or 1,126 or 1,526 dessi. and 25 farms. Population: 241 in 1858; 241 in 1859; 354 in 1860; 417 in 1864; 175 in 1905; 240 in 1910; 240 in 1911; 248 in 1914; 255 in 1915; 248 in 1918; 273 in 1919; 331 in 1926. Also see Hoffnungstal, Neu-.
- Neuhof-Khutor**, (also Vitashevskoye), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Acreage: 472 dessi. Population: 32 in 1904; 37 in 1905; 54 in 1914; 59 in 1919; possibly 724 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Neuhof-; Khutor, Neuhof-; Neuhof-Chutor; Vitashevskoye.
- Neu-Hoftal**, Caucasus, Stavropol', Blagodarno(y)e. Approximately 150 km from Stavropol'. #J 2. Also see Hoftal, Neu-.
- Neu-Horst**, (also Shernovata, also Ternovatoye), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. At the mouth of the Tomakovka 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**, Volga Republic, see Hussenbach; also see Hussenbach, Neu-.
- Neu-Huta**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Huta, Neu-.
- Neu-Huttertal**, 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 Huttertal, Neu-.
- Neu-Ilovsky**, Caucasus, Donskoy, Kushchevsky. #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-Ilovskij**, Caucasus, see Neu-Ilovsky; also see Ilovsky, Neu-; Ilovskij, Neu-.
- Neu-Ivanchice**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Knihininek; also see Ivanchice, Neu-; Iwantschice, Neu-; Neu-Iwantschice.
- Neu-Iwantschice**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Ivanchice; also see Ivanchice, Neu-; Iwantschice, Neu-.
- Neu-Jagodnaja**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Yagodnaya; also see Jagodnaja, Neu-; Yagodnaya, Neu-.
- Neu-Jakubowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Yakubovka; also see Jakubowka, Neu-; Yakubovka, Neu-.
- Neu-Jalantasch**, Crimea, see Neu-Yalantash; also see Jalantasch, 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-Johannelstal?**, Kharkiv, see Deresovo; also see Johannestal?, Neu-.
- Neu-Johannestal**, (also Dinkels-Khutor, also Novo-Ivanovka), Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum. #A 2. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Dubovo, also Catholic. Acreage: 620 dessi.. Population: 45 in 1898; 45 in 1918. Also see Dinkels-Khutor; Johannestal, Neu-; Novo-Ivanovka.
- Neu-Johannestal**, Odessa; also see Johannestal, Neu-.
- Neu-Josefsdorf**, (also Andreeny), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1923. Evangelical; parish: Mathildendorf. Acreage: 110 ha. Population: 95 in 1939. Also see Andreeny; Josefsdorf, Neu-.
- Neu-Josefstal?**, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderfeld; also see Josefstal?, Neu-.
- Neu-Josefstal**, Odessa, Kuchurgan. Founded in 1928. Catholic. Arose again in the Soviet era. Also see Josefstal, Neu-.
- Neu-Jost**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. #D 4. Evangelical. Also see Jost, Neu-.
- Neu-Kalcha?**, Odessa, see Wiesental; also see Kalcha?, Neu-; Kaltscha?, Neu-; Neu-Kaltscha?.
- Neu-Kaltscha?**, Odessa, see Neu-Kalcha?; also see Kalcha?, Neu-; Kaltscha?, Neu-.
- Neu-Kamionka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stydyn. #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. Kuchurgan er daughter colony. Also see Kandel, Neu-.
- Neu-Kandel**, (also Karl Liebknecht-Khutor), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Only approximately 10 km from the mother colony of Kandel. Founded in the fall of 1931. Catholic. Also see Kandel, Neu-; Karl Liebknecht-Khutor.
- Neu-Kandel**, (also Bogunskoye), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, Yevgen(y)evka. In a steppe with sheep on the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Northeast of the mother

- colony of Kandel. Founded in 1872. Catholic. Acreage: 1,043 dessi. Population: 230 in 1905; 290 in 1914; 220 in 1914; 220 in 1915; 245 in 1919; 332 in 1943. Also see Bogunskoye; Kandel, Neu-.
- Neu-Kantemir**, Bessarabia; also see Kantemir, Neu-.
- Neu-Karagurt**, Crimea, see Neu-Kara-Kurt; also see Karagurt, Neu-.
- Neu-Kara-Kurt**, (also Neu-Karagurt), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Saky. Population: 66 in 1926. Also see Kara-Kurt, Neu-; Neu-Karagurt.
- Neu-Karlsruhe**, (also Olgino), Mykolayiv, Gornostayevka, K.-Grigor(y)evka. 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-; Olgino.
- Neu-Karlsruhe**, (also Bashlanka, also Lenintal, also Olgino), Mykolayiv, Poltavka, Bashlanka. Seventy kilometers north of Mykolayiv on the Bug River. #G 4. Founded in 1867. Evangelical and Catholic; parish: Mykolayiv. Branch of the Mykolayiv parish (as of 1914.) Land was acquired from the Russian estate owners Butovich and Cherkas. 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 Karlsruhe daughter colony. Also see Bashlanka; Karlsruhe, Neu-; Lenintal; Olgino.
- Neu-Karlsruhe**, Odessa, see Klein-Karlsruhe; also see Karlsruhe, Neu-.
- Neu-Kassel**, (Kurdumanova), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. On the Bolschoy-Kuyalnik River. Founded approximately in 1865. Evangelical. Glückstaler daughter colony. Also see Kassel, Neu-; Kurdumanova.
- Neu-Katharimental**, Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1927. Catholic. Also see Katherimental, Neu-.
- Neu-Kau**, Odessa. Founded in 1871. Schwedenkolonie. Also see Kau, Neu-.
- Neu-Kerleut**, Crimea, see Neu-Wasserreich; also see Kerleut, Neu-.
- Neu-Khmerin**, Gorodniza. South of Zwiahel. #C 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 465 in 1904. Also see Chmerin, Neu-; Khmerin, Neu-; Neu-Chmerin.
- Neu-Kholnica**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsy; also see Cholnica, Neu-; Kholnica, Neu-; Neu-Cholnica.
- Neu-Khortitza**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy 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 Stumpp'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-Khortitza**, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans'k. Population: 300 in 1911; 354 in 1919; 390 in 1926. Also see Chortitza, Neu-; Khortitza, Neu-; Neu-Chortitza.
- Neu-Khotenka**, (also Khotinka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. South of Kostopil'. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Parish church. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 276 in 1904. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Chotenka, Neu-; Khotenka, Neu-; Khotinka; Neu-Chotenka.
- Neu-Khreschatta**, Don, see Neu-Kreschatten; also see Chreschatta, Neu-; Khreschatta, 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.
- Neu-Kirchwald**, (possibly also Neu-Kirschwald), Don district, Alexandrovka. Evangelical. Also see Kirchwald, Neu-; Neu-Kirschwald?.
- Neu-Kirschwald?**, Don district, see Neu-Kirchwald; also see Kirschwald?, Neu-.
- Neu-Kirschwald**, (also Samsonovka, also Vishnevataya), Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', Taganrog. #D 8. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 45 in 1904; 45 in 1918. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Kirschwald, Neu-; Samsonovka; Vishnevataya.
- Neu-Klosterdorf**, (also Nova-Kostirka), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Schwedenkolonien). #J 6. Founded in 1926. Catholic. Population: 300 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Klosterdorf, Neu-; Nova-Kostirka.

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 Demiodovka, Berezan/Odessa, near Tiligul River.

Neu-Kopachovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; also see Kopachovka, Neu-; Kopatschowka, Neu-; Neu-Kopatschowka.

Neu-Kopatschowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Kopachovka; also see Kopachovka, Neu-; Kopatschowka, Neu-.

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 Kovno, 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 Zwiabel.#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-Khreschatta, also Novo-Khrachat), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Fedorovka. Thirty-five kilometers northwest of Taganrog. #C 5. Founded in 1882. Founders were probably from Kreschatten and the Grunau colonies. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1880, land was bought from the Grunau volost administration near the Russian village of Yefremovka. Acreage: 1,150 or 3,600 dessi. Population: 220 in 1904; 380 in 1914; 380 in 1918; 550 in 1926; 650 in 1941. Also see Kreschatten, Neu-; Kutyeinikovskaya; Neu-Khreschatta; Novo-Khrachat.

Neu-Khreshatta, Don, see Neu-Kreschatten; also see Chreschatta, Neu-; Khreschatta, Neu-; Neu-Chreschatta.

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 Molochna. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Friedenfild. 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-Krontental, (also Svistunovo), 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 Krontental, Neu-; Svistunovo.

Neu-Kronsdorf, (also Belaya-Krinnitsa, also Scheffler-Khutor), Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #D 8. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 104 in 1904. Also see Belaya-Krinnitsa; Kronsdorf, Neu-; Scheffler-Khutor.

Neu-Kronsfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol'. Evangelical; parish: Eugenfeld. Population: 100 in 1905. Also see Kronsfeld, Neu-.

Neu-Kronsweide, (also Vladimirovka), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Originally on a rock formation of the Dnieper River bank. Founded in 1789 or 1833 by 35 families, all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Friesian Mennonite branch. Everyday languages: East Prussian dialect and Dutch dialect. Language in schools: German until 1917. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1833, all except six families moved to a deep narrow canyon, an extension of the Heiduchina valley. In 1886, the village burned down and was rebuilt. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East; see Dneprovka. Acreage: 3,027 dessi. and 91 houses in 1859, or 2,149 dessi. Population: 785 in 1858; 732 in 1859; 741 in 1856; 384 in 1911; 371 in 1914; 371 in 1918; 408 in 1919; 188 in 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-; Vladimirovka.

Neu-Ksiminez, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Ximinez; also see Ksiminez, Neu-; Ximinez, Neu-.

Neu-Kulchin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Near Rozhyshe. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. Also see Kulchin, Neu-; Kultschin, Neu-; Neu-Kultschin.

- Neu-Kultschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Kulchin; also see Kulchin, Neu-; Kultschin, Neu-.
- Neu-Kureni**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Kureny; also see Kureni, Neu-; Kureny, Neu-.
- Neu-Kureny**, Bessarabia, Chisinau. Founded in 1914. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Acreage: 150 ha. Population: 121 in 1939. Also see Kureni, Neu-; Kureny, Neu-; Neu-Kureni.
- Neu-Kurgany**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. West of Kostopil'. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 190 in 1904. Twenty to fifty percent Germans. Also see Kurgany, Neu-.
- Neu-Kurmanke'evo**, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Kurmankeyevo; also see Kurmanke'evo, Neu-; Kurmankejewo, Neu-; Kurmankeyevo, Neu-; Neu-Kurmankejewo.
- Neu-Kurmankejewo**, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Kurmankeyevo; also see Kurmanke'evo, Neu-; Kurmankejewo, Neu-; Kurmankeyevo, Neu-; Kurmanke'evo, Neu-.
- Neu-Kurmankeyevo**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. Population: 320 in 1926. Also see Kurmanke'evo, Neu-; Kurmankejewo, Neu-; Kurmankeyevo, Neu-; Neu-Kurmanke'evo; Neu-Kurmankejewo.
- Neuland**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Alexandrovka.
- Neuland**, Don, see Steinbach.
- Neuland**, (also Adolfstal near Bergdorf, also Lenintal), Odessa. Khutor near Bergdorf. Evangelical. Also see Adolfstal; Lenintal.
- Neuland**, Odessa, Grigoriopol, see Yelenovka.
- Neuland**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). No other information available.
- Neuland**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. No other information available.
- Neu-Landau**, (also No. 3, also Landau, also Marianovka, also Potyomkino), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. #K 4. Founded in 1868/1869 or 1870. Catholic; parish: Neu-Mannheim. Everyday language: High German. In 1919, zero people were murdered by Makhno's gang. Died of starvation: 34 people in 1921/1922, and 13 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 30 men. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,581 dessi. or 1,751 ha in 1918 or 1,099 ha in the cooperative and 82 farms. Population: 200 in 1911; 232 in 1914; 438 in 1918; 438 in 1919; 569 in 1941; 55 families of 583 people or 48 percent without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 3; Landau; Landau, Neu-; Marianovka; Potyomkino.
- Neu-Laub**, (also Neu-Tarlyk), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Mariental. On the northern edge of the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. #E 4. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Weizenfeld. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 1,434 in 1897; 1,857 in 1905; 1,920 possibly in 1905; 2,187 in 1912; 1,711 in 1926. Also see Laub, Neu-; Neu-Tarlyk.
- Neu-Leben**, Mariupol'; also see Leben, Neu-.
- Neu-Lebental**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Neu-Liebental; also see Lebental, Neu-.
- Neu-Lesy**, (also Friedrichstal), Crimea, Simferopol', Spat or Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 30 km northwest of Simferopol'. #C 4. Founded in 1891. Evangelical; parish: Byten. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Former Tartar village. Land was bought from Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,303 dessi. Population: approximately 75 in 1911; 75 in 1914; 75 in 1918; 20 in 1919; 30 in 1926. Also see Friedrichstal; Lesy, Neu-.
- Neu-Liebenfeld**, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Evangelical. Also see Liebenfeld, Neu-.
- Neu-Liebental**, (also Novo-Selye), Crimea, Feodosiya, Seitler, Tabuldy, Dzhankoy. Approximately 30 km south of Dzhankoy. #E 3. Founded in 1886. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,512 dessi. Population: 138 in 1905; 206 in 1911; 206 in 1914; 144 in 1918; 210 in 1919; 144 or 210 in 1926. Also see Liebental, Neu-; Novo-Selye.
- Neu-Liebental**, (also Neu-Lebental, also Rosa Luxemburg), Dnipropetrovsk, Kryvyy Rih, Shiroko(y) e. #A 6. Founded in 1927. Catholic. Everyday language: High German. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 565 in 1941; 110 between 1941 and 1943; 559 in 1942, and 17 families without head of household. Also see Liebental, Neu-; Neu-Lebental; Rosa Luxemburg.
- Neu-Liebental**, (also Volkov, also Volkovo), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, Yevgen(y)evka. Founded in 1872 by families mainly from the Großliebental mother colonies. Catholic; parish: Neu-Liebental. In 1914, Alexanderfeld, Broshkovka, Businova, Dyuvanovka, Luboda(y)evka, Marianovka, Neu-Baden, Neu-Elsaß, Neu-Kandel, Nikola(y)evka, Novo-Alexandrova, and Perekrestovo were part of this parish. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,574 dessi. Population: 536 in 1905; 550 or 551 in 1914; 550 in 1915; 683 in 1919; 685 or 695 in 1926; 938 in 1943. Also see Liebental, Neu-; Volkov; Volkovo.
- Neu-Liebental**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Mariental. Catholic; parish: Liebental. Also see Liebental, Neu-.
- Neu-Liebental**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1922. Evangelical. Also see Liebental, Neu-.
- Neu-Lipowiec**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsy. #E 5. Also see Lipowiec, Neu-.
- Neu-Lippers**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G 2. Also see Lippers, Neu-.
- Neu-Lischnia**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Lishnia; also see Lischnia, Neu-; Lishnia, Neu-.

- Neu-Lishnia**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Lischnia, Neu-; Lishnia, Neu-; Neu-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**, Petersburg, see Luts'k; also see Luck, Neu-.
- Neu-Ludvikovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiabel. #D 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including Alt-Alexandrovka: 400 in 1905. Also see Ludvikovka, Neu-; Ludwikowka, Neu-; Neu-Ludwikowka.
- Neu-Ludwigstal**, Don, Donets'k, Taganrog. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 44 in 1904; 44 in 1918. Also see Ludwigstal, Neu-.
- Neu-Ludwikowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Ludvikovka; also see Ludvikovka, Neu-; Ludwikowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Lukseberg**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Luxemberg; also see Lukseberg, Neu-; Luxemburg, Neu-.
- Neu-Lukseburg**, Mariupol', see Neu-Luxemberg; also see Lukseburg, Neu-; Luxemburg, Neu-.
- Neu-Lustdorf**, (also Dimitriyevka), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Founded in 1861 by families from the Großliebental district. Evangelical; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,770 dessi. Population: 268 in 1905; 280 in 1914; 277 in 1919; 342 in 1926. Also see Dimitriyevka; Lustdorf, Neu-.
- Neu-Luxemberg**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Possibly founded in 1920. Evangelical. Also see Lukseberg, Neu-; Luxemburg, Neu-; Neu-Lukseberg.
- Neu-Luxenburg**, Mariupol', Grunau. Evangelical. Founded after 1918. See also Lukseburg, Neu-; Luxemburg, Neu-; Neu-Lukseburg.
- Neumann**, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. On the Rostov border district. #D 9. Evangelical.
- Neumann**, Volga Republic, see Brehning-Khutor.
- Neu-Mannheim**, (also Davido-Orlovka, also Davydovka), Don, Donets'k, Yenakiyev. #D 5. Founded in 1888. Catholic; parish: Yenakiyev, also Evangelical. Acreage: 1,855 dessi. in 1911. Population: 312 in 1912; 312 in 1918; 317 in 1919. Planer daughter colony. Also see Davido-Orlovka; Davydovka; Mannheim, Neu-.
- Neu-Mannheim**, (also No. 11, also Marianovka), Mykolayiv, 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. Everyday 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. Catholic. Also see Mannheim, Neu-.
- Neu-Mannheim**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Catholic. Also see Mannheim, Neu-.
- Neumanovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 433 in 1904. Also see Neumannovka.
- 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-; Marianovka, Neu-; Neu-Marianovka.
- Neu-Marianovka**, Odessa, see Neu-Marianovka; also see Marianovka, Neu-; Marianovka, 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 Kiryanovka. 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 Krasnoshchokov. 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-Marievka**, (also Marianca Noua), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1922 or 1925. Evangelical; parish: Mathildendorf. Acreage: 156 ha. Population: 168 in 1939. Also see Marianca Noua; Marievka, Neu-; Mariewka, Neu-; Neu-Mariewka.
- Neu-Mariewka**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Marievka; also see Marievka, Neu-; Mariewka, Neu-.
- Neu-Mathildendorf**, (also Saratica Noua), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1907. Evangelical; parish: Mathildendorf. Acreage: 592 ha. Population: 321 in 1939. Also see Mathildendorf, Neu-; Saratica Noua.

- Neu-Meseritz**, Chernihiv, Klinty. Founded in 1833 by fabric maker families from Poland. The proprietor Issa(y)ev called them for his factory. Evangelical; parish: Bilovizh. In 1882, the colony was dissolved a few years after Issa(y)ev's business ceased operation. Some people moved to Klinty. Also see Meseritz, Neu-.
- Neu-Messer**, (also Lysanderdorf), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank. #B 4. Founded in 1863. Evangelical; parish: Norka. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, traveling library (as of 1926.) Population: 1,388 in 1897; 2,500 approximately in 1905; 2,437 possibly in 1905; 2,475 in 1912; 2,241 in 1926. Also see Lysanderdorf; Messer, Neu-.
- Neu-Meyer**, Volga Republic, also see Meyer, Neu-.
- Neu-Milsk**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. North of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Milsk, Neu-.
- Neu-Monaj**, Crimea, see Neu-Monay; also see Monaj, Neu-; Monay, Neu-.
- Neu-Monat**, Crimea, see Neu-Monay; also see Monat, Neu-.
- Neu-Monay**, (also Neu-Monat), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. Population: 46 in 1926. See also Monaj, Neu-; Monay, Neu-; Neu-Monaj; Neu-Monat.
- Neumond**, Crimea, see Aitugan-Deutsch.
- Neu-Montal**, (also Ordynka), Zaporizhzhya, 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 35 houses in 1859, or 1,765 dessi., or 1,860 dessi. and 28 farms and five families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 110 in 1816; 304 people or 51 families on 28 farms and four vacant lots in 1848; 368 in 1858; 368 in 1859; 392 in 1864; 326 in 1905; 247 in 1911; 279 in 1914; 309 in 1915; 279 in 1918; 380 in 1919. Also see Montal, 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 Effenhar), 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?; Effenhar; 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 Wuerttemberg 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 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 Kamyshe 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-Obermonyour; also see Obermonjour, Neu-; Obermonyour, Neu-.
- Neu-Obermonyour**, (also Bobrovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Southeast of Mariental. #F 3. Founded in 1859. Catholic; parish: Liebental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural 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-; Obermonyour, Neu-.
- Neu-Odessa**, (also Olgental), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1874 or 1899. Evangelical; parish: Eigenfeld. Acreage: 65 ha. Population: 88 in 1939. Also see Odessa, Neu-; Olgental.
- Neu-Olganovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Southeast of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Neu-Olganowka; Olganovka, Neu-; Olganowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Olganowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Olganowka; also see Neu-Olganovka; Olganovka, Neu-.
- Neu-Oneshti**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Oneshty; also see Oneshti, Neu-; Oneshty, Neu-.
- Neu-Oneshty**, Bessarabia, Chisinau. Founded on leased land in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Acreage: 418 ha. Population: 170 in 1904; 324 in 1939. Also see Neu-Oneshti; Oneshti, Neu-; Oneshty, Neu-.

- Neu-Osterwick**, Zaporizhzhya, see Osterwick; also see Osterwick, Neu-.
- Neu-Ostheim**, (also Belcev-Khutor, also Beltses-Khutor), Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', Ostheim. #C 8. Founded in 1890. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. Acreage: 560 dessi. Population: 32 in 1911; 32 in 1914; 32 in 1918. Also see Belcev-Khutor; Beltses-Khutor; Ostheim, Neu-.
- Neu-Pargola**, Petersburg, see Neu-Pargolovo; also see Pargola, Neu-.
- Neu-Pargolovo**, (also Neu-Pargola, also Deutsch-Shuvalovo), Petersburg, Pargolovska, Pargolovskaya. #D 1. Founded on leased land in 1868 by families from Neu-Saratovka. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 230 in 1904; 400 or 550 in 1926. Also see Deutsch-Shuvalovo; Neu-Pargola; Neu-Pargolowo; Pargolovo, Neu-; Pargolowo, Neu-.
- Neu-Pargolowo**, Petersburg, see Neu-Pargolovo; also see Pagolovo, Neu-; Pargolowo, Neu-.
- Neu-Paris**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1910. Evangelical; parish: Alt-Elft. Acreage: 780 ha. Population: 500 in 1939. Also see Paris, Neu-.
- Neu-Pavlovka**, Odessa, Josefstal. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Population: 247 in 1905. Also see Neu-Pawlowka; Pavlovka, Neu-; Pawlowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Pavlovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandryia. West of Oleksandryia. Evangelical. Alt- and Neu-Pavlovka 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-; Pawlowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Pavlovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. #H 4. Also see Neu-Pawlowka; Pavlovka, Neu-; Pawlowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Pawlowka**, Odessa, see Neu-Pavlovka; also see Pavlovka, Neu-; Pawlowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Pawlowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandryia, see Neu-Pavlovka; also see Pavlovka, Neu-; Pawlowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Petersburg**, Mykolayiv, Kodincevo. Population: 285 in 1919. Also see Petersburg, Neu-.
- Neu-Petersburg**, (also Pshenyanoie), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Founded in 1885 or 1890. Catholic. Also see Petersburg, Neu-; Pshenyanoie.
- 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-Podhaische; Neu-Podhayce; Podhaiche, Neu-; Podhaische, Neu-.
- Neu-Podhaische**, 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-Podhaiche; also see Neu-Podhajce; 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-; Polanowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Polanowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Polanovka; also see Polanovka, Neu-; Polanowka, 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-Posttal**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1864. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 4,237 ha. Population: 490 in 1904; 383 in 1939. Also see Posttal, Neu-.
- Neu-Prischib**, Slavgorod, Znamenka. #I 3. Evangelical. Also see Prischib, Neu-.
- Neu-Pustomit**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 330 in 1904. Also see Pustomit, 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-Rakowtschizna; 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, Berezan district. Founded in 1819. Catholic. Thirty-nine farm holders from Rastatt wanted to settle in the steppe because of shorter routes. While digging the second well, “such a horrendous noise arose as if a big subterranean storm had come up.” – Keller. *Die deutschen Kolonien aus Südrußland*. The settlers returned to Rastatt; since then this site was called “Brumm-Brunnen.” Also see Rastatt, Neu-.
- Neu-Rastatt**, Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1926. Catholic; parish: Landau. Population: 700 in 1941. Also see Rastatt, Neu-.
- Neu-Reinhardt**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Catholic. Also see Reinhardt, Neu-.
- Neu-Reval**, Omsk, Kalachinsk. #F 1. Founded by Estonians in 1861. Evangelical. Population: 14 in 1926. Also see Reval, Neu-.
- Neu-Rheinfeld-Chutor**, 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-Riga**, Omsk, Kalachinsk. #F 1. Founded in 1861. Evangelical. Population: 163 in 1926. Estonian village. Also see Riga, Neu-.
- Neu-Rohrbach**, (also Freudenfeld, also Voroshilov), Odessa, Berezan 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 Rozhyshe. #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-Romanowka; Romanovka, Neu-; Romanowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Romanovsky**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Neu-Romanowski; Romanovsky, Neu-; Romanowski, Neu-.
- Neu-Romanowski**, Kazakhstan, see Neu-Romanovsky; also see Romanovsky, Neu-; Romanowski, Neu-.
- Neu-Rosendamm**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka, also see Rosendamm, Neu-.
- Neu-Rosengart**, (also Novo-Khopyorskoye), Don, Taganrog, Yekaterininsk. Founded on leased land by Prussian settlers approximately in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 360 in 1904. See Novo-Khopyorskoye; Rosengart, Neu-.
- Neu-Rosengart**, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Founded after 1918. Mennonite. Also see Rosengart, Neu-.
- Neu-Rosengart**, (also Shmerino, also Shmirino), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Founded in 1878 or 1873 or 1883. Allegedly, all founders from Danzig. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 175 in 1919; Shmerino: 104 and Neu-Rosengart: 140 in 1926. Also see Rosengart, Neu-; Shmerino; Shmirino.
- Neu-Rosenheim**, Volga Republic, Mariental, also see Rosenheim, Neu-.
- Neu-Rosental**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Krasny Kut. North of Krasny Kut. #F 4. Evangelical. Also see Rosental, Neu-.
- Neu-Rosental**, Zaporizhzhya. Founded after 1918. Also see Rosental, Neu-.
- Neu-Rotovka**, (also No. 2), Don, Rostov, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 221 in 1926. Also see No. 2; Neu-Rotowka; Rotovka, Neu-; Rotowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Rotovka**, (also No. 3), Don, Rostov, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. #C 4. Founded in 1927. Evangelical. Population: 62 in 1941. Also see No. 3; Neu-Rotowka; Rotovka, Neu-; Rotowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Rotowka**, Don, see Neu-Rotovka; also see Rotovka, Neu-; Rotowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Rshadkovka**, (also Rshadovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. North of Zwiahel. #C 4. Evangelical. Population: 491 in 1904. Also see Neu-Rshadkovka; Rshadovka; Rshadkovka, Neu-; Rshadkovka, Neu-.
- Neu-Rshadkowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Rshadkovka; also see Rshadkovka, Neu-; Rshadkovka, Neu-.
- Neu-Rudnia**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshe. Southeast of Rozhyshe. #E 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Rudnia, Neu-.
- Neu-Rudnja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Rudnya; also see Rudnja, Neu-; Rudnya, Neu-.
- Neu-Rudnya**, (also Novaya-Rudnya), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Evangelical. Also see Neu-Rudnja; Novaya-Rudnya; Rudnja, Neu-; Rudnya, Neu-.

Neu-Sarata, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1889/1890. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. Acreage: 2,650 ha. Population: 570 in 1939. Also see Sarata, Neu-.

Neu-Saratovka, (also Sechziger Kolonie, also Schlüsselburger Kolonie), Petersburg, Petersburg-Oktyabrskaya. #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 dessi. Population: 603 in 1848; 1,247 in 1857; 1,100 in 1904; 1,730 in 1926. Also see Neu-Saratowka; Saratovka. Neu-; Saratowka, Neu-; Sechziger Kolonie; Schlüsselburger Kolonie.

Neu-Saratowka, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratovka; also see Saratovka. Neu-; Saratowka, Neu-.

Neu-Saritzki, Odessa, see Neu-Saritzky; also see Saritzki, Neu-; Saritzky, Neu-.

Neu-Saritzky, Odessa, see Blumental; also see Neu-Saritzki; Saritzki, Neu-; Saritzky, Neu-.

Neu-Zaturzy, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. German private school under construction in 1938. Population: 117 in 1904; 40 families with 40 students in 1938. Also see Neu-Saturzy; Saturzy, Neu-; Zaturzy, Neu-.

Neu-Saturzy, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Zaturzy; also see Saturzy, Neu-; Zaturzy, Neu-.

Neusatz, (also Chukarcha), Crimea, Simferopol', Suya. Approximately 20 km northeast of Simferopol'. #D 4. Founded in 1804 or 1805 or 1806 on the Chukurcha estate by 27 [or 38] families from districts Backnang, Reutlingen, and Tübingen, all in Wuerttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Thirty-nine German parishes with 5,487 baptized members were part of the Neusatz parish; of those, 4,939 were Germans, 530 Estonians and 18 Latvians (as of 1904.) Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, schools with grades one to four and five to nine, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 968 dessi. and 61 houses in 1859, or 1,460 dessi. Population: 254 in 1825; 613 in 1858; 510 in 1864; 534 in 1904; 468 in 1905; 495 in 1911; 430 in 1914; 430 in 1918; possibly 1,286 in 1919; 608 in 1926. Also see Chukarcha.

Neusatz, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, Neusatz. #E 6. Founded in 1858 on its own land by families from the Großliebental district. Evangelical; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Junior high school, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 5,000 dessi. Population: 525 or 587 in 1905; 460 in 1911; 580 in 1914; 580 in 1918; 525 in 1919; 620 in 1926; 682 between 1941 and 1943.

Neusatz-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Neusatz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neusatz-; Khutor, Neusatz-.

Neusatz-Khutor, Mykolayiv, see Wiesengrund; also see Chutor, Neusatz-; Khutor, Neusatz-; Neusatz-Chutor.

Neusatz, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Neusatz.

Neu-Savatsky, (also Neu-Savicky, also Neu-Savitsky), Odessa, Glückstal. Evangelical; parish: Kassel. Population: 86 in 1905. Also see Neu-Sawatski; Neu-Savicky; Neu-Savitsky; Savatsky, Neu-; Sawatski, Neu-.

Neu-Savicky, Odessa, see Neu-Savatsky; also see Neu-Sawicki; Savicky, Neu-; Sawicki, Neu-.

Neu-Savitsky, Odessa, see Neu-Savatsky; also see Neu-Sawizki; Savitsky, Neu-; Sawizki, Neu-.

Neu-Savitzky, Odessa, see Blumental; also see Neu-Sawitzki; Savitzky, Neu-; Sawitzki, Neu-.

Neu-Sawatski, Odessa, see Neu-Savatsky; also see Savatsky, Neu-; Sawatski, Neu-.

Neu-Sawicki, Odessa, see Neu-Savicky; also see Savicky, Neu-; Sawicki, Neu-.

Neu-Sawitzki, Odessa, see Neu-Savitsky; also see Savitsky, Neu-; Sawitzki, Neu-.

Neu-Sawizki, Odessa, see Neu-Savitsky; also see Savitsky, Neu-; Sawizki, 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 Alexandertal, also Neu-Sosnovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 7. Founded in 1853 or 1860. Evangelical. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 956 possibly in 1905; 1,010 or 1,930 in 1912; 728 in 1926. Also see Alexandertal; Neu-Sosnovka; Schilling, Neu-.

Neu-Schilling, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Northeast of Gmelinka. #F 6. Founded in 1855. Evangelical; parish: Eckheim. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 665 in 1897; 864 in 1905; 916 possibly in 1905; 1,084 in 1912; 899 in 1926. Also see Schilling, Neu-.

Neu-Schirin-Deutsch, Crimea, see Neu-Shirin-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Neu-Schirin-; Deutsch, Neu-Shirin-; Schirin-Deutsch, Neu-; Shirin-Deutsch, Neu-.

Neu-Schlüssel, (also Novo-Andreyashevka, also Schlüssel), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Also see Novo-Andreyashevka; Schlüssel; Schlüssel, Neu-.

Neu-Scholtoi, Bessarabia, see Neu-Sholtoy; also see Scholtoy, Neu-; Sholtoy, Neu-.

Neu-Schönfeld, (also Schönfeld), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Northeast of Krasny Kut. #F 4. Possibly founded in 1858. Possibly Evangelical. Also see Schönfeld; Schönfeld, Neu-.

Neu-Schönsee, (also No. 2, also Oserovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, and Orlov.) #J 4. Founded in 1872. Mennonite; parishes: Nikolaifeld and Orlov. In 1895, a junior high school was

- founded. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, schools: one with grades one to four and one with grades one to seven, reading room (as of 1926.) In 1919, no people were murdered by Makhno's gang. Starved: no people in 1921/1922 and 13 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 35, 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: 1,310 dessi. or 1,417 ha. in 1918. Population: 266 in 1905; 225 in 1911; 232 in 1914; 232 in 1918; 294 in 1919; 321 in 1926; 534 in 1941; 50 families of 537 residents or 90 families, i.e., 32 percent, without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 2; Oserovka; Schönsee, Neu-.
- Neu-Schöntal**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Northeast of Krasny Kut. #F 4. Evangelical. Also see Schöntal, Neu-.
- Neu-Schönwiese**, (also Dimitrovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Natal(y)ev, Voznesens'k. Founded in 1863 or 1868. Mennonite; parish: Kronsweide. Very good soil. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) On 15 August 1918, villagers were completely robbed, fled from the Makhno gang and went to Schönwiese. They returned in 1919. Acreage: 1,403 dessi. Population: 91 in 1914; 91 in 1918; 67 in 1919; 100 in 1920; 120 or 170 in 1926. Also see Dimitrovka; Schönwiese, Neu-.
- Neu-Schulz**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Tamborovka. Also see Schulz, Neu-.
- Neu-Schwedendorf**, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Schwedenkolonien). #J 6. Evangelical. Also see Schwedendorf, Neu-.
- Neu-Seeland**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pyatykhatky; also see Seeland, Neu-.
- Neu-Seimeny**, (also Dox), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1921/1922. Evangelical; parish: Andre(y)evka. Acreage: 264 ha. Population: 119 in 1939. Also see Dox; Seimeny, Neu-.
- Neu-Selz**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic. Also see Selz, Neu-.
- Neu-Schampoly**, Odessa, see Neu-Shampoly; also see Schampoly, Neu-; Shampoly, Neu-.
- Neu-Shampoly**, (also Novo-Shampy, also Shampoly, also Champele, also Shambule), Odessa, Berezan district, Severinovka. Founded in 1883. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Acreage: 607 dessi. Population: 98 in 1904; 98 in 1914. Also see Neu-Schampoly; Novo-Shampy; Schampoly, Neu-; Shambule; Champele; Shampoly; Shampoly, Neu-.
- Neu-Schirin-Deutsch**, Crimea, see Neu-Shirin-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Neu-Shirin-; Deutsch, Neu-Schirin-; Schirin-Deutsch, Neu-; Shirin-Deutsch, Neu-.
- Neu-Shirin-Deutsch**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay (Antoninovka.) Approximately 25 km from Dzhankoy. #E 2. Acreage: approximately 1,600 dessi. Population: 67 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Neu-Shirin-; Deutsch, Neu-Schirin-; Neu-Schirin-Deutsch; Schirin-Deutsch, Neu-; Shirin-Deutsch, Neu-.
- Neu-Scholtoi**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Sholtoy; also see Scholtoi, Neu-; Sholtoy, Neu-.
- Neu-Sholtoy**, Bessarabia. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Population: 182 in 1904. Also see Neu-Scholtoi; Scholtoi, Neu-; Sholtoy, Neu-.
- Neu-Skatovka**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Straub; also see Neu-Skatowka; Skatovka, Neu-; Skatowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Skatowka**, 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-Skorowka; Skorovka, Neu-; Skorowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Skorowka**, Omsk, see Neu-Skorovka; also see 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-Sofiewka; Sofievka; Sofievka, Neu-; Sofiewka, Neu-.
- Neu-Sofiewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Sofievka; also see Sofievka, Neu-; Sofiewka, 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-Sofranowka; Sofranovka, Neu-; Sofranowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Sofranowka**, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Sofranovka; also see Sofranovka, Neu-; Sofranowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Solntsevo**, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #C 7. Founded in 1925. Evangelical. Also see Neu-Solnzewo; Solntsevo, Neu-; Solnzewo, Neu-.
- Neu-Solnzewo**, Don, see Neu-Solntsevo; also see Solntsevo, Neu-; Solnzewo, Neu-.
- Neu-Sosnovka**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Schilling; also see Neu-Sosnowka; Sosnovka, Neu-; Sosnowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Sosnowka**, 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-.
- Neustadt**, (also Gorodok), Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans'k. Population: 150 in 1864. Also see Gorodok.
- Neu-Staritsa**, Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Neu-Stariza; Staritsa, Neu-; Stariza, Neu-.
- Neu-Stariza**, Orenburg, see Neu-Staritsa; also see Staritsa, Neu-; Stariza, Neu-.

- Neu-Stav**, (also Novostav), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka; also see Neu-Staw; Novostav; Stav, Neu-; Staw, Neu-.
- Neu-Staw**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Stav, Neu-; Staw, Neu-.
- Neu-Straßburg**, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan.) Catholic. Also see Neu-Strassburg, Straßburg, Neu-; Strassburg, Neu-.
- Neu-Strassburg**, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan), see Neu-Straßburg; also see 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 Lysanderhöh. #D 4. In the Mennonite Am Trakt. Also see Straub, Neu-.
- Neu-Straub**, (also Neu-Skatovka), Volga Republic, Saratov, Yagodnaya Polyana. Northwest of Saratov. #C 1. Founded in 1802. Evangelical; parish: Yagodnaya Polyana. School with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 2,698 Lutherans of 2,728 residents approximately in 1905; 2,960 in 1912. Also see Neu-Skatovka; Straub, Neu-.
- Neu-Strembi**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Stremby; also see Strembi, Neu-; Stremby, Neu-.
- Neu-Stremby**, (also Neu-Strimba, also Neu-Strymby), Bessarabia, Belz. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Acreage: 446 ha. Population: 242 in 1904; 479 in 1939. Also see Neu-Strembi; Neu-Strimba; Neu-Strymby; Strembi, Neu-; Stremby, Neu-.
- Neu-Strimba**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Strembi; also see Strimba, Neu-.
- Neu-Strymby**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Strembi; also see Strymby, Neu-.
- Neu-Stuttgart**, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans'k (Schwabekolonie), Romanovka. Founded in 1831 by 23 families: 14 families came straight from Wuerttemberg in 1830; the other 9 families were from the Neu-Hoffnung and Neu-Hoffnungstal colonies. Separatist; parish: Neu-Stuttgart. Three German communities with 1,090 Germans, 21 Latvians, and some Estonians were part of the Neu-Stuttgart parish founded in 1867 (as of 1905.) Acreage: 1,392 dessi. of crown land and 48 houses in 1859, or 1,346 dessi. Population: 213 possibly in 1825; 234 in 1858; 234 in 1859; 329 in 1860; 381 in 1864; 226 Lutherans in 1904; 250 in 1910; 250 in 1914; 255 in 1915; 250 in 1918; 263 in 1919. Also see Stuttgart, Neu-.
- Neu-Stuttgart**, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Kanada I; also see Stuttgart, Neu-.
- Neu-Svichev**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 48 in 1904. Also see Neu-Switschew; Svichev, Neu-; Switschew, Neu-.
- Neu-Svoychovka?**, 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**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Svichev; also see Svichev, Neu-; Switschew, Neu-.
- Neu-Swojtschowka?**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Svoychovka?; also see Svoychovka?, Neu-; Swojtschowka?, Neu-.
- Neu-Taganasch**, Crimea, see Neu-Taganash; also see Taganasch, Neu-; Taganash, Neu-.
- Neu-Taganash**, (also Kuchuk-Byuk-Taganash, also Kukhuk-Byuk-Taganash, also Taganashmin), Crimea, Taganash. #D 1. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 500 dessi.. Population: 61 in 1905; 40 in 1918. Also see Kukhuk-Byuk-Taganash; Kuchuk-Byuk-Taganash; Neu-Taganasch; Taganashmin; Taganasch, Neu-; Taganash, Neu-.
- Neutal**, Caucasus, see Neufeld.
- Neu-Tarlyk**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Laub; also see Tarlyk, Neu-.
- Neu-Tarutino**, Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1906. Evangelical; parish: Mathildendorf. Acreage: 1,407 ha. Population: 411 in 1939. Also see Tarutino, Neu-.
- 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-Telenchy**, Crimea, Simferopol', Suya (Tabuldy.) Between Dzhankoy and Simferopol'. #D 3. Founded in 1887. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,300 dessi.. Population: 88 in 1911; 88 in 1914; 88 in 1918; 79 in 1919; 90 in 1926. Also see Neu-Telentschi; Telenchi, Neu-; Telentschi, Neu-.
- Neu-Telentschi**, Crimea, see Neu-Telenchy; also see Telenchi, Neu-; Telentschi, Neu-.
- 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 Tirk), Caucasus, Dagestan, Babayurt. Also see Terek, Neu-; Tirk.
- Neu-Tblissi**, Caucasus, see Neu-Tiflis; also see Neu-T'bilisi; Tblissi, Neu-.
- Neu-T'bilisi**, Caucasus, see Neu-Tiflis; also see Neu-Tblissi; T'bilisi, Neu-.
- Neu-Tiflis**, (also Neu-T'bilisi, also Neu-Tblissi, 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.

- Mother colony. Also see Michaelsdorf; Neu-Tblissi; Neu-T'bilisi.
- Neu-Toganasch**, Crimea, see Neu-Toganasch; also see Toganash, Neu-; Toganash, Neu-.
- Neu-Toganasch**, (also Kuchuk-Byuk-Toganasch), Crimea, Dzhanhoy, Tagansh. #D 1. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Cooperative and/or possibly cooperative store (as of 1926.) There were two located approximately 25 km north of Dzhanhoy: one on the railroad, the other five kilometers to the west, separated by a cove. Population: 61 in 1905; 96 in 1919; 112 in 1926. Also see Kuchuk-Byuk-Toganasch; Neu-Toganasch; Toganash, Neu-; Toganash, Neu-.
- Neu-Tschangrau**, Crimea, see Neu-Changrau; also see Changrau, Neu-; Tschangrau, Neu-.
- Neu-Urbach**, Volga Republic, Mariental, see Station-Urbach; also see Urbach, Neu-.
- Neu-Urbach**, (also Fl. Grosse Vetyolka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Southeast of Mariental. #E 4. Possibly founded in 1909. Catholic. Deanery: Mariental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 560 in 1897; 782 possibly in 1905; 586 or 1,633 in 1912; 459 in 1926. Also see Urbach, Neu-; Fl. Gr. Vetyolka.
- Neu-Verbovo**, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #C 8. Founded in 1900. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Acreage: 600 dessi. Also see Verbovo, Neu-.
- Neu-Vierkhy**, (also Nove-Vierzky), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. North of Torchyn. #C 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Neu-Wierchy; Nove-Vierzky; Vierkhy, Neu-; Wierchy, Neu-.
- Neu-Vierkhy**, (also Verkhy), Volhynia-Poland, Lut'sk, Torchyn. North of Torchyn. #C 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Neu-Wierchy; Verkhy; Vierkhy, Neu-; Wierchy, Neu-.
- Neu-Viktorovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 466 in 1904. Also see Neu-Viktorowka; Viktorovka, Neu-; Viktorowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Viktorowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Viktorovka; also see Viktorovka, Neu-; Viktorowka, Neu-.
- Neu-Vitebsk**, (also Sheltoye), Dnipropetrovs'k, Krivyy 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 1858; 82 in 1919. Also see Neu-Witebsk; Vitebsk, Neu-; Sheltoye; Witebsk, 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 (Bergseite). Northwest of Walter outside the Volga Republic, possibly Kamyschin district. #A 3. Evangelical. Also see Walter-Khutor; Walter, Neu-.
- Neu-Walter?**, Volga Republic, Frank, see Walter-Khutor; also see Walter?, Neu-.
- Neu-Warenburg**, (also Warenburg-Khutor), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. Approximately 20 km east of Warenburg. Evangelical. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). In 1922, it was named Ansiedlung Privalnoye (also Warenburg). Population: 183 or 186 in 1926. Also see Warenburg-Khutor; Warenburg, Neu-.
- Neu-Warenburg**, (also Novoye-Privalnoye, also Rovnoye-Privalnoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Approximately 15 to 20 km south of Warenburg. #D 5. Founded in 1902. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 840 in 1897; 972 in 1912; 510 in 1926. The last daughter colony in the Volga Republic. Also see Novoye-Privalnoye; Rovnoye-Privalnoye; Warenburg, Neu-.
- Neu-Wasserreich**, (also Keerleut, also Neu-Kerleut), Crimea, Feodosiya, Seitler, Andre(y)evka. Between Dzhanhoy and Feodosiya. #E 3. Founded by Berdyans'k Swabians in 1883. Separatist; parish: Schönbrunn. Soviet seat, house for adult literacy, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,540 or 1,922 dessi. Population: 120 in 1911; 115 in 1914; 115 in 1918; 176 in 1926. Also see Keerleut; Neu-Kerleut; Wasserreich, Neu-.
- Neuweg**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, Friesendorf. Jewish. Allegedly, some Mennonites lived also here as model farm holders.
- Neu-Weimar**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Southwest of Pallasovka on reasonably priced crown land of Dobrinka. #E 8. Founded in 1861 or 1864. Evangelical; parish: Weimar. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, orphanage, house for adult literacy, reading room, traveling library (as of 1926.) Population: 1,332 in 1897; 1,860 in 1904; 2,075 possibly in 1905; 2,298 in 1912; 2,044 in 1926. Also see Weimar, Neu-.
- Neu-Wickerau**, Don, Donets'k. A few kilometers east of Donets'k. #D 5. Evangelical. Also see Wickerau, Neu-.
- Neu-Wierchy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Vierkhy; also see Vierkhy, Neu-; Wierchy, Neu-.
- Neu-Wiesenheim**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G 3. Founded in 1849. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Also see Wiesenheim, Neu-.
- Neu-Wiesenmüller**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. #E 6. Evangelical. Also see Wiesenmüller, Neu-.
- Neu-Witebsk**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Neu-Vitebsk; also see Vitebsk, Neu-; Witebsk, Neu-.
- Neu-Worms**, Odessa, Berezan district. Founded between 1925 and 1928. Evangelical. Also see Worms, Neu-.

- Neu-Wortschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Vorchin; also see Vorchin, Neu-; Wortschin, Neu-.
- Neu-Wuerttemberg**, Odessa, see Neu-Württemberg; also see Wuerttemberg, Neu-; Württemberg, Neu-.
- Neu-Württemberg**, (also Bolgarka, also Rosa Luxemburg), Odessa, Kuchurgan (Belyakevsky). Founded in 1911. Evangelical. Also see Bolgarka; Neu-Wuerttemberg; Rosa Luxemburg; Wuerttemberg, Neu-; Württemberg, Neu-.
- Neu-Ximinez**, Volhynia-Poland, see Krzemieniec II; also see Ksiminez, Neu-; Neu-Ksiminez; Ximinez, Neu-.
- Neu-Yagodnaya**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. South of Fedorovka. #F 4. Founded in 1855. Evangelical; parish: Schöntal. Population: 1,466 in 1897; 1,900 including 1,792 Evangelical-Lutherans and 108 Evangelical-Reformed in 1905; 2,019 possibly in 1905; 2,911 in 1912. Also see Jagodnaja, Neu-; Neu-Jagodnaja; Yagodnaya, Neu-.
- Neu-Yakubovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Jakubowka, Neu-; Neu-Jakubowka; Yakubovka, Neu-.
- Neu-Yalantash**, Crimea, Dzhanokoy, Tyurmeny. Population: 72 in 1926. Also see Jalantasch, Neu-; Neu-Jalantasch; Yalantash, Neu-.
- Neu-Yamburg**, (also Klein-Yamburg), Dnipropetrovs'k. South of the Dnieper. #E 4. Catholic. Also see Klein-Yamburg; Neu-Jamburg; Jamburg, Neu-; Yamburg, Neu-.
- Neu-Yamburg**, Dnipropetrovs'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**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Helenental, also see Elenovka, Neu-; Jelenowka, Neu-; Neu-Elenovka; Neu-Jelenowka; Yelenovka, Neu-.
- Neu-Zalesie**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; also see Zalesie, Neu-.
- Neu-Ziemia**, Volhynia-Poland, see Novaya Zemlya; also see Ziemia, Neu-.
- Neu-Zukov**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan; also see Neu-Zukow; Zukov, Neu-; Zukow, Neu-.
- Neu-Zukow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Zukov; also see Zukov, Neu-; Zukow, Neu-.
- Neu-Zürich**, (also Züricher Gemeindegut II), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. Possibly #G 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Soviet seat, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans (as of 1926.) Population: approximately 80 in 1904; 175 or 201 in 1926. Also see Züricher Gemeindegut II; Zürich, Neu-.
- Neu-Zürich**, (also Züricher Gemeindegut I), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. On the Marxstadt Canton border. On the Bolshoy Kushum River. Possibly #G 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: approximately 130 in 1904; 225 in 1926. Also see Züricher Gemeindegut I; Zürich, Neu-.
- Neu-Zürichtal**, (also Verboryus, also Verebruss), Crimea, Feodosiya, Zürichtal. Approximately 5 km northwest of Zürichtal. #E 4. Possibly founded in 1860. Evangelical; 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 Aleksey-Nevskoy; Nevskoy, Aleksey-.
- Nevsky, Aleksander**, Slavgorod, see Aleksander Nevsky; also see Aleksander Newski; Alexander Nevsky; Alexander Newski; Nevsky, Alexander; Newski, Aleksander; Newski, Alexander.
- Nevsky, Aleksey-**, Slavgorod, see Aleksy-Nevskoy; also see Alexey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexey-.
- Nevsky, Alexander**, Slavgorod, see Alexander Nevsky; also see Aleksander Nevsky; Aleksander Newski; Alexander Newski; Nevsky, Aleksander; Newski, Aleksander; Newski, Alexander.
- Nevsky, Alexey-**, Slavgorod, see Alexey-Nevsky; also see Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleskey-.
- Newski, Aleksander**, Slavgorod, see Aleksander Newski; also see Aleksander Nevsky; Alexander Nevsky; Alexander Newski; Nevsky, Aleksander; Nevsky, Alexander; Newski, Alexander.
- Newski, Alexander**, Slavgorod, see Alexander Newski; also see Aleksander Nevsky; Aleksander Newski; Alexander Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksander; Nevsky, Alexander; Newski, Aleksander.
- New-York**, (also Lugovaya), Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Shumanovka. Approximately 50 km south of Blagoveshchensk. On the Chinese border. Possibly founded in 1927/1928. Mennonite. Also see Lugovaya; York, 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 Lysanderhö. #E 4. Evangelical.
- Niedermanshu**, Volga Republic, see Niedermonyour.
- Niedermonjour**, Volga Republic, see Niedermonyour.
- Niedermonyour**, (also Bobrovka, also Niedermanshu), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Founded on 7 June 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beaugard. 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, Horokhiv, 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, Korzysc**, Volhynia-Poland, see Korzysc Niemcka.
- Niemieckie**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. No other information available.
- Niemier**, (also Nemer, also Nemmer), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. Northeast of Shchurin. #D 6. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Nemer; Nemmer.
- Niemoviche**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stepan; also see Niemowitsche.
- Niemowitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Niemoviche.
- Niespodsjanka I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Niespodsyanka I.
- Niespodsjanka II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Niespodsyanka II.
- Niespodsjanka III**, Volhynia-Poland, see Niespodsyanka III.
- Niespodsyanka I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Niezpodzianka I; also see Niespodsjanka I.
- Niespodsyanka II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Niezpodzianka II; also see Niespodsjanka II.
- Niespodsyanka III**, Volhynia-Poland, see Niezpodzianka III; also see Niespodsjanka 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.
- Niesvich**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov; also see Nieswitsch.
- Nieswitsch**, Volhynia-Poland, see Niesvich.
- 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 Niewir.
- Nievolno**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Niewolno.
- Niewir**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nievir.
- Niewolno**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nievolno.
- Niezpodzianka I**, (also Niespodsyanka I), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Northeast of Tuchyn. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Around 1866, starting point of Baptists as a religious movement. The most southern Niezpodzianka. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 296 in 1904. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Niespodsyanka I.
- Niezpodzianka II**, (also Niespodsyanka 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 Niespodsyanka II.

- Niezpodzianka III**, (also Niespodsyanka 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 Niespodsyanka III.
- Niezvir**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Niezwir.
- Niezwir**, Volhynia-Poland, see Niezvir.
- Nijno**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nyno.
- Nikitovka**, (also No. 4, also Temir-Kul), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Novo-Ivanovsk. On Lake Zhglanly. #F 4. Founded by Volga Germans in 1912. Evangelical. Population: 127 in 1926. Also see No. 4; Nikitowka; Temir-Kul.
- Nikitowka**, Kazakhstan, see Nikitovka.
- Nikoisko-Kosakovo**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Kosakovo, Nikoisko-; Kosakowo, Nikoisko-; Nikoisko-Kosakowo.
- Nikoisko-Kosakowo**, Volga Republic, see Nikoisko-Kosakovo; also see Kosakovo, Nikoisko-; Kosakowo, Nikoisko-.
- Nikolae Balcescu**, Bessarabia, see Popasdru Deutsch; also see Balcescu, Nikolae.
- Nikolaev**, Odessa, see Nikolayev; also see Nikolajew.
- Nikolaev**, Samara, see Nikolayev; also see Nikolajew.
- Nikolaevka**, Caucasus, Armavir, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Chelyabinsk, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Apostolovo, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Don, Donets'k, Dzerzhinsk, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Kazakhstan, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Kharkiv, Kharkiv, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Kharkiv, Starobels'k, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Krasnoyarsk, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Luhans'k, Novo-Aidar, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Mariupol', see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Odessa, Berezan district, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Omsk, Barabinsk, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Omsk, Sosnovka, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Orenburg, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Siberia, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, or Kovel', see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Yeniseysk, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka-Khutor**, Caucasus, see Nikolayevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolajewka-; Khutor, Nikolaevka-; Khutor, Nikolayevka-; Nikolajewka-Chutor.
- Nikolaevka-Khutor**, Kharkiv, see Nikolayevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolajewka-; Khutor, Nikolaevka-; Khutor, Nikolayevka-; Nikolajewka-Chutor.
- Nikolaevka, Novo-**, Bashkortostan, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka, Novo-**, Bessarabia, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka, Novo-**, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka, Novo-**, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka, Novo-**, Caucasus, Kushchevskaya, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka, Novo-**, Crimea, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka, Novo-**, Don, Donets'k, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

- Nikolaevka, Novo-**, Don, Rostov, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka, Novo-**, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka, Novo-**, Mykolayiv, Pokrovsk, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka, Novo-**, Mykolayiv, Yelanets, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka, Novo-**, Odessa, Berezan district, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka, Novo-**, Odessa, Großliebental, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Nikolaevka I**, Bashkortostan, see Nikolayevka I; also see Nikolajewka I.
- Nikolaevka I**, Slavgorod, see Nikolayevka I; also see Nikolajewka I.
- Nikolaevka II**, Bashkortostan, see Nikolayevka II; also see Nikolajewka II.
- Nikolaevka II**, Slavgorod, see Nikolayevka II; also see Nikolajewka II.
- Nikolaevka II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nikolayevka II; also see Nikolajewka II.
- Nikolaevskaya**, Novgorod, see Nikolayevskaya; also see Nikolajewskaja.
- Nikolaevskaya Sloboda**, Volga Republic, see Nikolayevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolajewskaja Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolajewskaja; Sloboda, Nikolayevskaya.
- Nikolaevskoye**, Odessa, see Nikolayevskoye; also see Nikolajewskoje.
- Nikolaiberg**, Dnipropetrovs'k. No other information available.
- Nikolaidorf**, (also No. 15, also New-York), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kochube(y)evka. Originally probably in the Mennonite part of the Zagradovka district. #J 3. Founded in 1879 or possibly in the 1880s. Mennonite; parish: Orlov. In 1881, the villagers emigrated to America from where they later returned; hence, the village was humorously called New York. They bought a lot bordering the Orlov volost from nobleman Karpov. In 1906, it was again dissolved and sold to Russians, possibly in 1908. Also see New-York; No. 15.
- Nikolaidorf** (also Dagelevo, also Dyagilyevka), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908/1909. Mennonite; parishes: Grünfeld (1909-1932) and Orlov-Schönsee. Kolkhoz named Lenin. Population: 131 in 1926; 171 and 31 farms possibly in 1928. Also see Dagelevo; Dyagilyevka.
- Nikolaidorf**, *was moved; became Schönau*
- Nikolaidorf**, (also Nikolskoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1851. Mennonite; parish: Margenau. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,438 dessi. and 31 houses in 1859, or 1,516 dessi. Population: 160 in 1856; 198 in 1858; 198 in 1859; 215 in 1860; 214 in 1864; 211 or 311 in 1905; 257 in 1911; 284 in 1914; 250 in 1915; 284 in 1918; 274 in 1919; 306 in 1926. Also see Nikolskoye.
- Nikolaifeld**, Caucasus, Minvodsky (Suvorovka.) A few kilometers northwest of Minvodsky. #G 3. Founded in 1894 or 1897 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Soviet seat, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: perhaps with Areval, Großfürstental and Lavarov: 637 prior to World War I; 336 in 1926.
- Nikolaifeld**, (also Nikolaipol), Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Konstantinovka, Santurinovka. #C 3. Founded in 1892 by Khortitza residents on privately purchased land. Mennonite; parish: New-York. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,100 dessi. Population: 204 in 1912; 204 in 1914; see Kondrat(y)evka 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 Nikolskoye), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also Orlow.) #J 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 Stumpp'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; Nikolskoye.
- Nikolaifeld**, (also Nikolaipol), Omsk, Isyl' Kul', Gorko(y) e. #C 2. Possibly founded in 1902 [*date in question*] by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 130 in 1926. Also see 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), Mikhailovka. #D 6. Founded in 1868/1869 by Danzig residents from the Khortitza mother colonies. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Center of the Brethren community. In 1905, founding of a junior high school. Acreage: 1,900 dessi. Population: 221 in 1911; 245 or 314 in 1912; 480 in 1914; 336 in 1919; 418 or 419 in 1926. Also see No. 1; Nikolaipol; Yasykovo.
- Nikolaihof**, Western Siberia. No other information available.
- Nikolai-Kolonie**, (also Nikolayevskaya), Novgorod, Troitskaya. #F 4. Founded in 1835 by Neu-Saratovka families. Evangelical; parish: Novgorod. Population: 579 in 1848; 1,500 in 1905; 756 in 1926. Also see Nikolayevskaya; Kolonie, Nikolai-.
- Nikolaipol**, Don, see Nikolaifeld.
- Nikolaipol**, Kyrgyzstan, see Nikolaital.
- Nikolaipol**, Omsk, see Nikolaifeld.
- Nikolaipol**, (also Ivanov Log, also Nikolskoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt), Orlov. #I 3. Founded in 1909. Mennonite; parish: Reinfeld (1909-1932.) Kolkhoz named Engels. Cattle breeding kolkhoz, seed kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 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**, Turkmenistan, Syrdarya, Talas. #E 4. Founded in 1881/1882 by residents from Am Trakt. Mennonite. Community center for five villages. Population: 500 in 1926.
- Nikolaipol**, (also Mikolaipol), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. #B 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Parish church. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Fifty to eighty percent Germans. Population: 222 in 1904. Also see Mikolaipol.
- Nikolaipol**, Zaporizhzhya, see Yasikovo.
- Nikolaipol**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see Georgstal.
- Nikolaipol**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Georgstal.
- Nikolaipol**, Zaporizhzhya, Yasikovo, see Nikolaifeld.
- Nikolaipol**, Zaporizhzhya, Yasikovo, see Yasikovo.
- Nikolaipol**, Zaporizhzhya, Znamensko(y)e, see Nikolaifeld.
- Nikolaipole**, Don, see Nikolaipolye; also see Nikolaipolje.
- Nikolaipolje**, Don, see Nikolaipolye; also see Nikolaipole.
- Nikolaipolye**, Don, see Nikolaifeld; also see Nikolaipole; Nikolaipolje.
- Nikolaital**, Bashkortostan, see Gnadenfeld.
- Nikolaital**, (also Nikolayevka), Dnipropetrovs'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), Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, Sholokhovsk. Near Novo-Nikola(y)evka. #C 6. Founded in 1865. Mennonite. Everyday languages: Danzig Plattdeutsch and possibly another German dialect. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 990 or 991 dessi. Population: 96 in 1911; 96 in 1912; 96 in 1914; 96 in 1918; 109 in 1919; possibly 1,178 in 1926; 155 approximately in 1940; 14 families of 153 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Novo-Sofievka.
- Nikolaital**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, Malychevsk. Approximately 15 km north of Millerovo. #G 1. Founded in 1907. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 315 in 1926.
- Nikolaital**, (also Nikolaipol), Kyrgyzstan, Talas (Orlovo.) In the Talas Valley, in the farthest northwestern corner of Kyrgyzstan. Possibly founded in 1882. Mennonite. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, seed kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 501 in 1926. Also see Nikolaipol.
- 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**, Dnipropetrovs'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, Starobels'k, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.

Nikolajewka, Krasnoyarsk, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.

Nikolajewka, Luhans'k, Novo-Aidar, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.

Nikolajewka, Mariupol', see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.

Nikolajewka, Odessa, Berezan district, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.

Nikolajewka, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, 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, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.

Nikolajewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.

Nikolajewka, Yeniseysk, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.

Nikolajewka, Zaporizhzhya, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.

Nikolajewka-Chutor, Caucasus, see Nikolayevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolajewka-; Khutor, Nikolaevka-; Khutor, Nikolayevka-; Nikolaevka-Khutor.

Nikolajewka-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Nikolayevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolajewka-; Khutor, Nikolaevka-; Khutor, Nikolayevka-; Nikolaevka-Khutor.

Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Bashkortostan, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Bessarabia, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Caucasus, Kushchevskaya, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Crimea, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Don, Donets'k, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Don, Rostov, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Mykolayiv, Pokrovsk, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Mykolayiv, Yelanets, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Odessa, Berezan district, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Odessa, Großliebental, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolajewka I, Bashkortostan, see Nikolayevka I; also see Nikolaevka I.

Nikolajewka I, Slavgorod, see Nikolayevka I; also see Nikolaevka I.

Nikolajewka II, Bashkortostan, see Nikolayevka II; also see Nikolaevka II.

Nikolajewka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Nikolayevka II; also see Nikolaevka II.

Nikolajewskaja, Novgorod, see Nikolayevskaya; also see Nikolaevskaya.

Nikolajewskaja Sloboda, Volga Republic, see Nikolayevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolajewskaj; Sloboda, Nikolayevskaya.

Nikolajewskoje, Odessa, see Nikolayevskoye; also see Nikolaevskoe.

Nikolayev, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 194 in 1926. Also see Nikolaev; Nikolajew.

- Nikolayev**, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.)
Founded in 1859 or 1863 primarily by German Lutheran blue collar workers from Poland who had fled here from "revolutionary propaganda," and by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Samara. With Klein and Groß Romanovka: school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 153 in 1912; 285 in 1926. Also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.
- Nikolayevka**, Caucasus, Armavir, see Sonnentäl; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.
- Nikolayevka**, (also No. 9), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. Founded in 1901. Mennonite. In a closed German settlement area. The volost 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**, Chelyabinsk, Kochertyk. Approximately 100 km southeast of Chelyabinsk. #C 2. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population: 52 in 1926. Also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.
- Nikolayevka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Apostolovo, see Nikolaital; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.
- Nikolayevka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, see Ettingerfeld; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.
- Nikolayevka**, Don, Donets'k. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: 200 approximately in 1905. 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**, Kharkiv, Kharkiv. Founded in 1882. Catholic. Acreage: 1,805 dessi.. Population: 400 in 1914. Also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.
- Nikolayevka**, Kharkiv, Starobels'k. Evangelical; parish: Kharkiv. Population: 273 in 1904; 700 in 1919. Also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.
- Nikolayevka**, Krasnoyarsk, see Gnadendorf; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.
- Nikolayevka**, Luhans'k, Novo-Aidar, see Arbeiterheim; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.
- Nikolayevka**, Luhans'k, Novo-Aidar, Starobelsk. Approximately 10 km southwest of Novo-Aidar. #C 2. Founded in 1882. Evangelical; parish: Kharkiv. Acreage: 1,805 dessi. Population: 400 in 1918. 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**, Omsk, Sosnovka. A few kilometers west of Omsk. #E 1. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Population: 99 in 1926. Also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.
- Nikolayevka**, (also No. 6), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka). Founded in 1895 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 255 in 1926. Also see No. 6; Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.
- Nikolayevka**, Siberia. Approximately 150 km north of the four-country area Russia-Kazakhstan-China-Mongolia. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.
- Nikolayevka**, Slavgorod, see Scheitsche; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.
- Nikolayevka**, (also No. 1), Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. Seventy kilometers east of Slavgorod. On the south shore of Lake Kulunda. #M 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1911/1912. Mennonite; parish: Sayachy. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 352 in 1926; 259 or 102 people or were all Germans and 67 farms in 1980; 321 or 242 people or were all Germans and 77 farms in 1987. Also see No. 1; Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.
- Nikolayevka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Mikolayovka; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.
- Nikolayevka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k or Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. Also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.
- Nikolayevka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Northeast of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. Still existed in 1927. Also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.
- Nikolayevka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 25 in 1904. Also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Southeast of Zviahel. #C 4. Founded in 1877/1878. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Everyday languages: Palatine, 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. Population: 490 in 1904; 142 approximately in 1940; 48 families of 455 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Yeniseysk, see Gnadendorf; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Zaporizhzhya, see Liebental; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka-Khutor, Caucasus, Stavropol', Vinodulensky, 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 I, 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, Nowo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Bessarabia, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Caucasus, Kushchevskaya, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Crimea, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Don, Donets'k, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Mykolayiv, Pokrovsk, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Mykolayiv, Yelanets, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Odessa, Berezan district, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Odessa, Großliebental, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevskaya, Novgorod, see Nikolai-Kolonie; also see Nikolaevskaya; Nikolajewskaja.

Nikolayevskaya Sloboda, Volga Republic. Evangelical; parish: Kamyshin-Nikola(y)evsk. Population: 350 Germans approximately in 1905 with 30 of them of Evangelical-Reformed faith. Also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Nikolajewskaja Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolajewskaja; Sloboda, Nikolayevskaya.

Nikolayevskoye, Odessa, see Freudental; also see Nikolaevskoe; Nikolajewskoje.

Nikolsk, Novo-, Bashkortostan, see Novo-Nikolsk; also see Nikolsk, Nowo-; Nowo-Nikolsk.

Nikolsk, Nowo-, Bashkortostan, see Nowo-Nikolsk; also see Nikolsk, Novo-; Novo-Nikolsk.

Nikolskoe, Mykolayiv, see Nikolskoye; also see Nikolskoje.

Nikolskoe, Mykolayiv, Zagradozka, see Nikolskoye; also see Nikolskoje.

Nikolskoe, Slavgorod, see Nikolskoye; also see Nikolskoje.

Nikolskoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Nikolskoye; also see Nikolskoje.

Nikolskoje, Mykolayiv, Zagradozka, see Nikolskoye; also see Nikolskoe.

Nikolskoje, Slavgorod, see Nikolskoye; also see Nikolskoe.

Nikolskoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Nikolskoye; also see Nikolskoe.

Nikolskoye, Mykolayiv, see Nikolaital; also see Nikolskoe; Nikolskoje.

Nikolskoye, Mykolayiv, Zagradozka, see Nikolaital; also see Nikolskoe; Nikolskoje.

- Nikolskoye**, Slavgorod, see Nikolaipol; also see Nikolskoe; Nikolskoje.
- Nikolskoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Nikolaidorf; also see Nikolskoe; Nikolskoje.
- Nikolspol district**, see Yasykovo.
- Nikopol'**, Mykolayiv, Zagradoivka. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Small market town. Population: 40 in 1904.
- Nimrovo**, Chelyabinsk, Troitsk; also see Nimrowo.
- Nimrowo**, Chelyabinsk, see Nimrovo.
- Niposanich**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Posen; also see Niposanitsch.
- Niposanitsch**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Niposanich.
- Niry**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov. No other information available.
- Nisamoschnoje**, Odessa, see Nisamoshnoye; also see Nisamoshnoe.
- Nisamoshnoe**, Odessa, see Nisamoshnoye; also see Nisamoschnoje.
- Nisamoshnoye**, Odessa, see Kellersheim; also see Nisamoschnoje; Nisamoshnoe.
- 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-Chortitza**, Zaporizhzhya, see Nizhnaya-Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Nishnaja-; Khortitza, Nizhnaya-.
- Nishnaja-Grjasnucha**, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Gryasnukha; also see Grjasnucha, Nishnaja-; Gryasnukha, Nizhnaya-.
- Nishnaja-Lindau**, Caucasus, see Nizhnaya-Lindau; also see Lindau, Nishnaja-; Lindau, Nizhnaya-.
- Nishnaja-Wodjanka**, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Vodyanka; also see Vodyanka, Nizhnaya-; Wodjanka, Nishnaja-.
- Nitino**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. Northwest of Emilchin. #C 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 50 in 1904.
- Niw**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lissitza; also see Niw.
- Niva**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin; also see Niwa.
- Niva, Markova**, Volhynia-Poland, see Markova Niva; also see Markova Niwa; Niwa, Markova.
- Niw**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Niv.
- Niwa**, Volhynia-Poland, see Niva.
- Niwa, Markova**, Volhynia-Poland, see Markova Niwa; also see Markova Niva; Niva, Markova.
- Nishnaja-Bulanka**, Yeniseysk, see Nizhnaya-Bulanka; also see Bulanka, Nishnaja-; Bulanka, Nizhnaya-.
- Nishnaja-Chortitza**, Zaporizhzhya, see Nizhnaya-Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Nishnaja-; Khortitza, 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-Grjasnucha**, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Gryasnukha; also see Grjasnucha, Nishnaja-; Gryasnukha, Nizhnaya-.
- Nishnaja-Lindau**, Caucasus, see Nizhnaya-Lindau; also see Lindau, Nishnaja-; Lindau, Nizhnaya-.
- Nishnaja-Wodjanka**, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Vodyanka; also see Vodyanka, Nizhnaya-; Wodjanka, Nishnaja-.
- Nishnije, Fondukly?**, Crimea, see Fondukly Nishnije?; also see Fondukly Nizhne?; Fondukly Nizhnye; Nizhne, Fondukly?; Nizhnye, Fondukly?.
- Niva, Solotaya**, Omsk, see Solotaya Niva; also see Niwa, Solotaja; Solotaja Niwa.
- Niwa, Solotaja**, Omsk, see Solotaja Niwa; also see Niva, Solotaya; Solotaya Niva.
- Nizhnaya-Bulanka**, Yeniseysk. Founded in 1850. Evangelical; parishes: Nizhnaya and Verkhaya Bulanka. Colony of deported Germans and Latvians. Population: 1,521 in 1904. Also see Bulanka, Nishnaja-; Bulanka, Nizhnaya-; Nishnaja-Bulanka.
- Nizhnaya-Dobrinka**, Volga Republic, see Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Nizhnaya-.
- Nizhnaya Dobrinka**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Population: 4,661 approximately in 1905. Also see Dobrinka, Nizhnaya.
- Nizhnaya-Gryasnukha**, Volga Republic, also see Grjasnucha, Nishnaja-; Gryasnukha, Nizhnaya-; Nishnaja-Grjasnucha.
- Nizhnaya-Khortitza**, Zaporizhzhya, see Nieder-Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Nishnaja-; Khortitza, Nizhnaya-; Nishnaja-Chortitza.
- Nizhnaya-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, Nizhnaya-; Nishnaja-Lindau.
- Nizhnaya-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-Wodjanka; Vodyanka, Nizhnaya-; Wodjanka, Nishnaja-.
- Nizhne, Fondukly?**, Crimea, see Fondukly Nizhne; also see Fondukly Nishnije?; Fondukly Nizhnye?; Nishnije, Fondukly?; Nizhnye, Fondukly?.
- Nizhnye, Fondukly?**, Crimea, see Fundukly; also see Fondukly Nishnije?; Fondukly?, Nizhne; Fondukly Nizhnye?; Nishnije, Fondukly?; Nizhne, Fondukly?.
- Nizni Hrabownice**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Unter Rechendorf; also see Hrabownice, Nizni.
- Nizni Koropec**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Pusztakerepecz; also see Koropec, Nizni.

- Njemezkaia Kolonija**, Petersburg, see Nyemetskaya Kolonya; also see Kolonija, Njemezkaia; Kolonya, Nemetskaya; Kolonya, Nyemetskaya; Nemetskaya Kolonya.
- Nodoe Selo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nodoye Selo; also see Nodoje Selo; Selo, Nodoje; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoye.
- Nodoje Selo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nodoye Selo; also see Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoje; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoye.
- Nodoye Selo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Erwinsdorf; also see Nodoje Selo; Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoje; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoye.
- Nogaïsk**, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans'k. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Stuttgart-Berdyans'k. Population: 140 in 1904.
- Nogai-Toma**, Crimea, see Nogay-Toma; also see Toma, Nogai-; Toma, Nogay-.
- Nogay-Toma**, Crimea, Dzhankoy. Catholic; parish: Alexandrovka. Also see Nogai-Toma; Toma, Nogai-; Toma, Nogay-.
- Noi, Aleksandreïni**, Bessarabia, see Aleksandreïni Noi; also see Aleksandreïny Noy; Aleksandreïni Noi; Aleksandreïny Noy; Noi, Aleksandreïni; Noy, Aleksandreïny; Noy, Aleksandreïny.
- Noi, Alexandreïni**, Bessarabia, see Aleksandreïni Noi; also see Aleksandreïni Noi; Aleksandreïny Noy; Aleksandreïny Noy; Noi, Aleksandreïni; Noy, Aleksandreïny; Noy, Aleksandreïny.
- Noi, Anenii**, Bessarabia, see Anenii Noi; also see Anenyy Noy; Noy, Anenyy.
- Noi, Inculteni**, Bessarabia, see Inculteni Noi; also see Inculteny Noy; Noy, Inculteny.
- Nonendorf**, Kyrgyzstan, Auli-Ata. In the Talas Valley, in the farthest northwestern corner of Kyrgyzstan. Possibly founded in 1882 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite.
- Nordheim**, (also Marianovka), Don, Donets'k, Bachmut (Memrik). Founded in 1885 by 32 impoverished families without land from Molochna and Khortitza. Mennonite. Acreage: 960 dessi.. Population: 203 in 1912. Also see Marianovka.
- Nordheim**, (also Marinovka), Don, Donets'k, Selidovo. #B 5. Founded in 1875. Mennonite; parish: New-York. Acreage: 1,300 dessi.. Population: 405 in 1941. Also see Marinovka.
- Norka**, Volga Republic, see Rosenfeld am Yeruslan. No other information available.
- Norka**, (also Weigand), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #B 4. Founded on 15 August 1767. Evangelical; parish: Norka. Huck and Neu-Messer were part of the Norka parish. Baptized members: 22,794 Reformed and 385 Lutherans (as of 1906.) Heart of the Volga German textile industry. Regarding the Volga Republic, the weaving mill making *sarpinka*, a lightweight and cool material, started operating here in 1901 as the first textile factory. Soviet seat, cooperative, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, two schools with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 957 in 1772; 6,300 in 1857; 6,843 in 1897; 13,500 approximately in 1905; 13,416 possibly in 1905; 14,236 in 1912; 7,210 in 1926. Also see Weigand.
- Norka, Neu-**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Norka.
- Norocului, Valea**, Bessarabia, see Valea Norocului; also see Noroculuy, Valea; Valea Noroculuy.
- Noroculuy, Valea**, Bessarabia, see Valea Noroculuy; also see Norocului, Valea; Valea Norocului.
- Nosacheviche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nasachewitz; also see Nosatschewitsche.
- Nosatschewitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nosacheviche.
- Nosovica**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Sudobiche; also see Nosowica.
- Nosoviche**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka; also see Nosowitsche.
- Nosowica**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nosovica.
- Nosowitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nosoviche.
- Noua, Marianca**, Bessarabia, see Marianca Noua.
- Noua, Saratica**, Bessarabia, see Saratica Noua.
- Nova, Askaniya-**, Mykolayiv, see Askaniya-Nova; also see Askania Nowa; Nowa, Askania.
- Novaginka**, (also Navaginka, also Novo-Ginka), Caucasus, Krasnodar. Near Sochi. Founded by settlers from the Don or Kuban districts. Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar-Novorossiisk. Population: 140 approximately in 1905; 140 in 1926. Also see Navaginka; Novo-Ginka; Nowaginka.
- Nova-Kostirka**, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Klosterdorf; also see Kostirka, Nova-; Kostirka, Nowa-; Nowa-Kostirka.
- Novashkino**, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Nowaschkino.
- Novaya Avilova**, Volga Republic, see Marienfeld; also see Avilova, Novaya; Awilowa, Nowaja; Nowaja Awilowa.
- Novaya-Căcilievka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sasimovka; also see Căcilievka, Novaya-; Căciliewka, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Căciliewka.
- Novaya-Cecilievka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sasimovka; also Celievka, Novaya-; Ceciliewka, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Ceciliewka.
- Novaya-Glafirovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Glafirovka; also see Glafirovka, Novaya-; Glafirovka, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Glafirovka.
- Novaya Kotovskaya**, Volhynia-Poland, see Novaya Zemlya; also see Kotovskaya, Novaya; Kotovskaja, Nowaja; Nowaja Kotovskaja.
- Novaya Markovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Markovka; also see Markovka, Novaya; Markowka, Nowaja; Nowaja Markowka.
- Novaya-Nadeshda**, Crimea, see Neu-Hoffnung; also see Nadeshda, Novaya-; Nadeshda, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Nadeshda.
- Novaya-Nadeshda**, Don, see Neu-Hoffnung; also see Nadeshda, Novaya-; Nadeshda, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Nadeshda.
- Novaya Rakonchisna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neudorf-Torchyn; also see Nowaja Rakontschisna; Rakonchisna, Novaya; Rakontschisna, Nowaja.

- Novaya-Rudnya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Rudnya; also see Nowaja-Rudnja; Rudnja, Nowaja-; Rudnya, Novaya-.
- Novaya Zemlya**, (also Neu-Ziemia, also Novaya Kotovskaya), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. Northeast of Poddebcy. #F 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Parish church. German private school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 224 people in 1904 or 95 families with 136 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Neu-Ziemia; Nowaja Semlja; Novaya Kotovskaya; Semlja, Nowaja; Zemlya, Novaya.
- Novenky**, (also Novenkoye, 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 Novenkoye; Nowenki; Prischib.
- Novenkoe**, Slavgorod, see Novenkoye; also see Nowenkoje.
- Novenkoye**, Slavgorod, see Novenky; also see Novenkoe; Nowenkoje.
- Novo Selo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve, see Unterschönborn; also see Nowe Selo; Selo, Nove; Selo, Nowe.
- Novo Selo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve, see Erwinsdorf; also see Nowe Selo; Selo, Nove; Selo, Nowe.
- Nove-Vierzky**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Vierkhy; also see Nowe-Wierzchy; Vierzky, Nove-; Wierzchy, Nowe-.
- Novgorod**, Mariupol', see Darmstadt; also see Nowgorod.
- Novikov**, Don, see Neuhof; also see Nowikow.
- Novikovka**, (also No. 5), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y) elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by Molochna families. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 900 dessi.. Population: 126 people and 30 farms in 1926. Also see No. 5; Nowikowka.
- Novikovka**, Don, Taganrog, Goloda(y)evsk. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 481 in 1926. Also see Nowikowka.
- Novina**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Wielick; also see Nowina.
- Novina**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. South of Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 45 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Nowina.
- 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. Population: 737 in 1920; 573 in 1926. Also see Neudorf?; Nowinka.
- Novinka**, Slavgorod, Znamenka. A few kilometers north of Slavgorod. #K 3. Founded by Volga Germans in 1896. Evangelical. Population: 200 in 1926. Also see Nowinka.
- Noviny**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. #F 3. Also see Nowiny.
- Noviny**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Nowiny.
- Noviny**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 300 in 1904. Also see Nowiny.
- Noviny Dobratinsky**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. Northeast of Mlyniv. Founded on leased land by Swabian families. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 31 farm holders in 1905. Twenty to 50 percent Germans. Also see Dobratinski, Nowiny; Dobratinsky, Noviny; Nowiny Dobratinski.
- Novo-Adrianovka**, Don, see Novo-Andrianovka; also see Adrianovka, Novo-; Adrianowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Adrianowka.
- Novo-Aleksandrova**, Odessa, see Novo-Alexandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Nowo-; Alexandrova, Novo-; Alexandrowa, Nowo-; Nowo-Aleksandrowa; Nowo-Alexandrowa.
- Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Bessarabia, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Aleksandrowka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Caucasus, Armavir, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Aleksandrowka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Aleksandrowka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Fissaky, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Aleksandrowka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Grigor(y)evka, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Aleksandrowka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Don, Donets'k, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Aleksandrowka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.

- Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Don, Millerovo, Tarasova, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Kirovograd, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Omsk, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Petersburg, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs'k, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zviahel, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Novo-Alekse'evka**, Crimea, see Novo-Alekseyevka; also see Alekse'evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Novo-; Aleksejevka, Novo-; Alexe'evka, Novo-; Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alexe'evka; Novo-Alexeyevka; Nowo-Aleksejevka; Nowo-Alexejewka.
- Novo-Alekse'evka**, Omsk, see Novo-Alekseyevka; also see Alekse'evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Novo-; Aleksejevka, Novo-; Alexe'evka, Novo-; Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alexe'evka; Novo-Alexeyevka; Nowo-Aleksejevka; Nowo-Alexejewka.
- Novo-Alekseyevka**, Crimea, see Novo-Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Novo-; Aleksejevka, Novo-; Alexe'evka, Novo-; Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Alekseyevka; Novo-Alexe'evka; Novo-Alexeyevka; Nowo-Aleksejevka; Nowo-Alexejewka.
- Novo-Alekseyevka**, Omsk, see Novo-Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Novo-; Aleksejevka, Novo-; Alexe'evka, Novo-; Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Alekseyevka; Novo-Alexe'evka; Novo-Alexeyevka; Nowo-Aleksejevka; Nowo-Alexejewka.
- Novo-Alexandrova**, Odessa, see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo-; Alexandrova, Novo-; Alexandrova, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrova; Nowo-Aleksandrova; Nowo-Alexandrova.
- Novo-Alexandrova**, Odessa, Taraz Shevchenko. [*hyphen*] Catholic; parish: Neu-Liebental. Also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo-; Alexandrova, Novo-; Alexandrova, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrova; Nowo-Aleksandrova; Nowo-Alexandrova.
- Novo-Alexandrova**, (also Alexandreeni Noi), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1911. Evangelical; parish: Andre(y)evka. Acreage: 1,100 ha. Population: 151 in 1939. Also see Alexandreeni Noi; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Novo-Alexandrova**, Caucasus, Armavir, possibly Krapotkin. #F 2. Also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Novo-Alexandrova**, Caucasus, Donskoy, Asovsky. Cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 230 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Novo-Alexandrova**, Dnipropetrovsk. Catholic; parish: Yamburg. [*verified*] Also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
- Novo-Alexandrova**, Dnipropetrovsk, Fissaky. Also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.

- Novo-Andrianovka**, (also Novo-Adrianovka, also Kubrino, also Kuprino), Don, Rostov, Matve(y)ev-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-; Andrianowka, Nowo-; Kubrino; Kuprino; Novo-Adrianovka; Nowo-Andrianowka.
- Novo-Bakhmetevka**, Don, see Novo-Bakhmetyevka; also see Bachmetjewka, Nowo-; Bakhmetevka, Novo-; Bakhmetyvka, Novo-; Nowo-Bachmetjewka.
- Novo-Bakhmetyevka**, Don, see Neu-Bach; also see Bachmetjewka, Nowo-; Bakhmetevka, Novo-; Bakhmetyvka, Novo-; Novo-Bakhmetevka; Nowo-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, Nowo-; Nowo-Berislav.
- Novo-Bordovskoe**, Volga Republic, see Novo-Bordovskoye; also see Bordovskoe, Novo-; Bordovskoye, Novo-; Bordowskoje, Nowo-; Nowo-Bordowskoje.
- Novo-Bordovskoye**, Volga Republic, see Bock; also see Bordovskoe, Novo-; Bordovskoye, Novo-; Bordowskoje, Nowo-; Novo-Bordovskoe; Nowo-Bordowskoje.
- Novo-Chinnoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Chinnoye; also see Chinnoe, Novo-; Chinnoye, Novo-; Nowo-Tschinnoje; Tschinnoje, Nowo-.
- Novo-Chinnoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Eigental; also see Chinnoe, Novo-; Chinnoye, Novo-; Novo-Chinnoe; Nowo-Tschinnoje; Tschinnoje, Nowo-.
- Novo-Dimitrievka**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Santurinovka. #C 3. Founded in 1909. Evangelical. Population: 100 in 1911; 100 in 1914; 289 in 1918; 289 in 1919. Also see Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dmitrievka, Novo-; Novo-Dimitrievka.
- Novo-Dmitrievka**, Don, see Novo-Dimitrievka; also see Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dimitrievka, Nowo-; Dmitrievka, Novo-; Dmitrievka, Nowo-; Nowo-Dimitrievka; Nowo-Dmitrievka.
- Novo-Dvoror. . . (illegible)**, Kazakhstan, Qaraghandy. Between Qaraghandy and Atbasar. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Also see Dvoror. . ., Novo-; Dworor. . ., Nowo-; Nowo-Dworor. . .
- Novo-Dvorovka**, Kazakhstan, see Neuhof; also see Dvorovka, Novo-; Dworowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Dworowka.
- Novo-Dvorovka**, Mariupol', see Neuhof; also see Dvorovka, Novo-; Dworowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Dworowka.
- Novoe-Privalnoe**, Volga Republic, see Novoye-Privalnoye; also see Nowoje-Priwalnoje; Privalnoe, Novoe-; Privalnoye, Novoye-; Priwalnoje, Nowoje-.
- Novo-Fedorovka**, Luhans'k, Novo-Svetlanovka; also see Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorowka, Nowo-; Fjodorowka, Nowo-; Fyodorowka, Nowo-; Novo-Fyodorovka; Nowo-Fedorowka; Nowo-Fjodorowka.
- Novo-Fyodorovka**, Luhans'k, see Novo-Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorowka, Nowo-; Fjodorowka, Nowo-; Fyodorovka, Novo-; Nowo-Fedorowka; Nowo-Fjodorowka.
- Novo-Germansky**, Caucasus. #E 2. Also see Germanskij, Nowo-; Germansky, Novo-; Nowo-Germanskij.
- Novo-Gradovka**, Odessa, see Neuburg; also see Gradovka, Novo-; Gradowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Gradowka.
- Novo-Ginka**, Caucasus, see Novaginka; also see Ginka, Novo-; Ginka, Nowo-; Nowo-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, Nowo-; Novo-Ivanovskoye-Khutor; Nowo-Iwanowka.
- Novo-Ivanovka**, (also Kos-Konur), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Novo-Ivanovsk. On Lake Zhglanly. #F 4. Founded by Volga Germans in 1912. Evangelical. In 1913 founding of a parish for area Lutherans. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 322 in 1926. Also see Kos-Konur; Ivanovka, Novo-; Iwanowka, Nowo-; Nowo-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, Nowo-; Nowo-Iwanowka.
- Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor**, Caucasus, see Novo-Ivanovskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Iwanowskoje; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Ivanovskoye-Khutor, Novo-; Iwanowskoje-Chutor, Nowo-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoye-; Nowo-Iwanowskoje-Chutor.
- Novo-Ivanovskoye-Khutor**, Caucasus, see Novo-Ivanovka; also see Chutor, Nowo-Iwanowskoje; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Ivanovskoye-Khutor, Novo-; Iwanowskoje-Chutor, Nowo-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-; Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; Nowo-Iwanowskoje-Chutor.
- Novo-Kamenka**, Mykolayiv, Shcherbany. Population: 6 in 1919. Also see Kamenka, Novo-; Kamenka, Nowo-; Nowo-Kamenka.
- Novo-Khoperskoe**, Don, see Novo-Khopyorskoye; also see Chopjorskoje, Nowo-; Khoperskoe, Novo-; Khoperskoye, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoye, Novo-; Novo-Khoperskoye; Novo-Khopyorskoe; Nowo-Chopjorskoje.

- Novo-Khoperskoye**, Don, see Novo-Khopyorskoye; also see Chopjorskoje, Nowo-; Khoperskoe, Novo-; Khoperskoye, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoye, Novo-; Novo-Khopyorskoe; Novo-Khopyorskoye; Nowo-Chopjorskoje.
- Novo-Khopyorskoe**, Don, see Novo-Khopyorskoye; also see Chopjorskoje, Nowo-; Khoperskoe, Novo-; Khoperskoye, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoye, Novo-; Novo-Khoperskoe; Novo-Khoperskoye; Nowo-Chopjorskoje.
- Novo-Khopyorskoye**, Don, see Neu-Rosengart; also see Chopjorskoje, Nowo-; Khoperskoe, Novo-; Khoperskoye, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoye, Novo-; Novo-Khoperskoe; Novo-Khoperskoye; Novo-Khopyorskoe; 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, 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 Krasnovka, Novo-; Krasnowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Krasnowka.
- Novo-Kronstadtskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Kronstadtskoye; also see Kronstadtskoe, Novo-; Kronstadtskoje, Nowo-; Kronstadtskoye, Novo-; Nowo-Kronstadtskoje.
- Novo-Kronstadtskoye**, Kazakhstan, Qaraghandy, Promyshlennaya. Approximately 50 km west of Qaraghandy. #E 1. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Population: 535 in 1926. Also see Kronstadtskoe, Novo-; Kronstadtskoje, Nowo-; Kronstadtskoye, Novo-; Novo-Kronstadtskoe; 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-Marievka**, Don, see Neu-Mariental; also see Marievka, Novo-; Marievka, Nowo-; Nowo-Mariewka.
- Novo-Mikhailovka**, Zaporizhzhya. Population: 33 in 1919. Also see Michailowka, Nowo-; Mikhailovka, Novo-; Nowo-Michailowka.
- Novo-Mikhailovka**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Georgstal; also see Michailowka, Nowo-; Mikhailovka, Novo-; Nowo-Michailowka.
- Novo-Nadeshda**, Caucasus, see Neu-Hoffnung, also see Nadeshda, Novo-; Nadeshda, Nowo-; Nowo-Nadeshda.
- Novo-Nikolaevka**, Bashkortostan, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolaevka**, Bessarabia, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolaevka**, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolaevka**, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolaevka**, Caucasus, Kushchevskaya, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolaevka**, Crimea, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolaevka**, Don, Donets'k, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolaevka**, Don, Rostov, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolaevka**, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolaevka**, Mykolayiv, Pokrovsk, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolaevka**, Mykolayiv, Yelanets, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolaevka**, Odessa, Berezan district, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolaevka**, Odessa, Großliebental, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolayevka**, Bashkortostan, see Gnadenfeld; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolayevka**, (also Aneny Noy, also Zenser, also Zenzereny), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. The unofficial names Zenser and Zenzereny were the names of a nearby Moldovan village. Acreage: 1,715 ha. Population: 299 in 1904, 573 in 1939. Also see Aneny

- Noy; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka; Zenseren; Zenzereny.
- Novo-Nikolayevka**, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Eigenheim; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolayevka**, Caucasus, Donskoy, Boga(y)evsky. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 85 in 1926. Also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolayevka**, Caucasus, 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-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolayevka**, Crimea, Tabuldy. Founded in 1881. Population: 1,272 in 1911; 455 in 1914; 53 in 1919. Also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolayevka**, Don, Donets'k. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: 180 approximately in 1905. Also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolayevka**, Don, Rostov, Karakorsky, Solotarevskaya. Approximately 100 km east of Rostov. #H 5. Population: 85 in 1926. Also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolayevka**, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Trubetzko(y)e.) Founded in 1904 possibly on land leased from Falz-Fein. Mennonite. With Volod(y)evka: 80 founding families mainly from the Kronau district. Also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolayevka**, Mykolayiv, Pokrovsk. Population: 264 in 1919. Also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolayevka**, Mykolayiv, Yelanets, see Neudorf; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolayevka**, Odessa, Berezan district, see Hahnshofen; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolayevka**, Odessa, Großliebental, see Weidenberg; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
- Novo-Nikolsk**, Bashkortostan, see Gnadenfeld; also see Nikolsk, Novo-; Nikolsk, Nowo-; Nowo-Nikolsk.
- Novony-?olaevsky**, Slavgorod, see Novony-?olayevsky; also see Nowoni-?olajewski; ?olaevsky, Novony-; ?olayevsky, Novony-; ?olajewski, Nowoni.
- Novony-?olayevsky**, Slavgorod, see Romanovka; also see Nowoni-?olajewski; Novony-?olaevsky; ?olaevsky, Novony-; ?olayevsky, Novony-; ?olajewski, Nowoni.
- Novo-Odessa**, Odessa, see Christina; also see Odessa, Novo-; Odessa, Nowo-; Nowo-Odessa.
- Novo-Omsk**, Omsk, see Kulomsino; also see Nowo-Omsk; Omsk, Novo-; Omsk, Nowo-.
- Novo-Orlovka**, (also Klein-Orlovka), Don, Donets'k, Yenakiyeve, Alexe(y)evo-Orlovka. #D 5. Founded in 1886 or 1888. Evangelical; parishes: Yenakiyeve and Ludwigstal. Acreage: 1,875 dessi. in 1911; 1,885 dessi. (year unknown). Population: 425 in 1905; 450 in 1911; 345 in 1911; 345 in 1912; 345 or 450 in 1914; 345 or 450 in 1918. Planer daughter colony. Also see Klein-Orlovka; Nowo-Orlovka; Orlovka, Novo-; Orlovka, Nowo-.
- Novo-Pavlovskoe-Khutor**, Odessa, see Novo-Pavlovskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Pawlovskoje-; Khutor, Novo-Pavlovskoe-; Khutor, Novo-Pavlovskoye-; Nowo-Pawlovskoje-Chutor; Pavlovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Pavlovskoye-Khutor, Novo-; Pawlovskoje-Chutor, Nowo-.
- Novo-Pavlovskoye-Khutor**, Odessa, Odessa. Evangelical; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Population: 30 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Nowo-Pawlovskoje-; Khutor, Novo-Pavlovskoe-; Khutor, Novo-Pavlovskoye-; Nowo-Pavlovskoe-Khutor; Nowo-Pawlovskoje-Chutor; Pavlovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Pavlovskoye-Khutor, Novo-; Pawlovskoje-Chutor, Nowo-.
- Novo-Petrovka**, Don, see Neu-Petersfeld; also see Nowo-Petrovka; Petrovka, Novo-; Petrovka, Nowo-.
- Novo-Petrovka**, (also Petrovo), Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum (Naumenko.) Founded in 1890 on privately purchased land by families from Einlage and Khortitza. Mennonite Brethren. Annex of Einlage. Difficult development because of various disputes. Population: 82 in 1926. Also see Nowo-Petrovka; Petrovka, Novo-; Petrovo; Petrovka, Nowo-.
- Novo-Podolsk**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, Friesendorf. Founded between 1848 and 1850. Jewish. Approximately eight Mennonite model farm holders also initially lived here among 40 to 60 Jewish colonists. Acreage: 2,766 dessi. and 62 houses in 1859. Population: 619 in 1858. Also see Nowo-Podolsk; Podolsk, Novo-; Podolsk, Nowo-.
- Novo-Pole**, Don, see Novo-Polye; also see Nowo-Polje; Pole, Novo-; Polje, Nowo-; Polye, Novo-.
- Novo-Pole**, Omsk, see Novo-Polye; also see Nowo-Polje; Pole, Novo-; Polje, Nowo-; Polye, Novo-.
- Novo-Polskoe**, Omsk, see Novo-Polskoye; also see Nowo-Polskoje; Polskoe, Novo-; Polskoje, Nowo-; Polskoye, Nowo-.

- Novo-Polskoye**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Founded in 1908. Mennonite. A model farming operation with livestock breeding developed here. In the fall of 1921 residents of neighboring Russian villages raided this village in the absence of Mennonite men and plundered it. Russian authorities did not intervene even after repeated plundering and threats so that the residents had to move. Acreage: 680 ha. Population: 32 in 1926. Also see Novo-Polskoe; Nowo-Polskoje; Polskoe, Novo-; Polskoje, Nowo-; Polskoye, Novo-.
- Novo Poltavka**, Mykolayiv, Kherson. #H 3. Founded between 1840 and 1841. Jewish and Evangelical; parish: Mykolayiv. Until 1923, 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 Effenhar: 75 Lutherans in 1904. Also see Nowo Poltawka; Poltavka, Novo; Poltawka, Nowo.
- Novo-Polye**, Don, see Neufeld, also see Novo-Pole; Nowo-Polje; Pole, Novo-; Polje, Nowo-; Polye, Novo-.
- Novo-Polye**, Omsk, Isil' Kul'. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 42 in 1926. Also see Novo-Pole; Nowo-Polje; Pole, Novo-; Polje, Nowo-; Polye, Novo-.
- Novo-Popovka**, Omsk, Moskalenky. Population: 331 in 1926. Also see Nowo-Popowka; Popovka, Novo-; Popowka, Nowo-.
- Novo-Romanovka**, Mariupol', see Schöntal; also see Nowo-Romanowka; Romanovka, Novo-; Romanowka, Nowo-.
- Novo-Romanovka**, Slavgorod, see Heidelberg; also see Nowo-Romanowka; Romanovka, Novo-; Romanowka, Nowo-.
- Novo-Rossiysk**, Kazakhstan, see Blumental; also see Nowo-Rossijski; Rossijski, Nowo-; Rossiysk, Novo-.
- Novo-Rovno**, Dnipropetrovs'k, possibly Kryvyy Rih, possibly Friesendorf. Founded between 1848 and 1850. Jewish. In the beginning, some Mennonite model farm holders lived here among 40 to 60 Jewish colonists. Acreage: 1,755 dessi. and 42 houses in 1859. Population: 371 in 1858. Also see Nowo-Rowno; Rovno, Novo-; Rowno, Nowo-.
- Novo-Rownopol**, Don, see Neu-Ebenfeld, also see Nowo-Rownopol; Rownopol, Novo-; Rownopol, Nowo-.
- Novo-Safranovka**, Mykolayiv, see Christina; also see Nowo-Safranowka; Safranovka, Novo-; Safranowka, Nowo-.
- Novo-Salovka**, Caucasus, see Neuheim; also see Nowo-Salowka; Salovka, Novo-; Salowka, Nowo-.
- Novosamarka**, Odessa, see Sofiental; also see Nowosamarka.
- Novo-Sele**, Caucasus, see Novo-Selye; also see Nowo-Selje; Sele, Novo-; Selje, Nowo-; Selye, Novo-.
- Novo-Sele**, Crimea, see Novo-Selye; also see Nowo-Selje; Sele, Novo-; Selje, Nowo-; Selye, Novo-.
- Novo-Selenaya**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neukrone; also see Nowo-Selenaja; Selenaja, Nowo-; Selenaya, Novo-.
- Novo-Seleny**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Grüntal, also see Nowo-Selenj; Selenj, Nowo-; Seleny, Novo-.
- Novo-Selka**, Caucasus, see Neuheim; also see Nowo-Selka; Selka, Novo-; Selka, Nowo-.
- Novo-Selevka-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Nowo-Selewka-; Khutor, Novo-Selevka-; Nowo-Selewka-Chutor; Selevka-Khutor, Novo-; Selewka-Chutor, Nowo-.
- Novo-Selovka**, Odessa, see Klein-Neudorf; also see Nowo-Selowka; Selovka, Novo-; Selowka, Nowo-.
- Novo-Selye**, Caucasus. Mennonite. Also see Novo-Sele; Nowo-Selje; Sele, Novo-; Selje, Nowo-; Selye, Novo-.
- Novo-Selye**, Crimea, see Neu-Liebental; also see Novo-Sele; Nowo-Selje; Sele, Novo-; Selje, Nowo-; Selye, Novo-.
- Novo-Semenovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Novo-Semyonovka; also see Nowo-Semjonowka; Semenovka, Novo-; Semjonowka, Nowo-; Semyonovka, Novo-.
- Novo-Semyonovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Simonsfeld; also see Novo-Semenovka; Nowo-Semjonowka; Semenovka, Novo-; Semjonowka, Nowo-; Semyonovka, Novo-.
- Novo-Shampy**, Odessa, see Neu-Shampoly; also see Nowo-Schampi; Schampi, Nowo-; 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 Nowo-Scharapowo; Scharapowo, Nowo-; Sharapovo, Novo-.
- Novo-Shismy**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka; also see Nowo-Schismi; Schismi, Nowo-; Shismi, Novo-.
- Novo-Skatovka?**, Omsk, see Neu-Straub; also see Nowo-Skatowka?; Skatovka?, Novo-; Skatowka?, Nowo-.
- Novo-Skatovka**, Omsk, see Schöntal; also see Nowo-Skatowka; Skatovka, Novo-; Skatowka, Nowo-.
- Novo-Slatopol**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Turgen(y)evka. Population: 34 in 1919. Also see Nowo-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 Nowo-Slatopol; Slatopol, Novo-; Slatopol, Nowo-.
- Novo-Slobodka**, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Rosengart; also see Nowo-Slobodka; Slobodka, Novo-; Slobodka, Nowo-.
- Novo-Sofievka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Nikolaital; also see Nowo-Sofiewka; Sofievka, Novo-; Sofiewka, Nowo-.
- Novo-Solenaya**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neukrone; also see Nowo-Solenaja; Solenaja, Nowo-; Solenaya, Novo-.
- Novo-Solyonaya**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neukrone; also see Nowo-Soljonaja; Soljonaja, Nowo-; Solyonaya, Novo-.
- Novostav**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Nowostaw.

- Novo-Stepna**, Kharkiv, Kharkiv; also see Nowo-Stepna; Stepna, Novo-; Stepna, Nowo-.
- Novo-Stepnoe**, Kharkiv, see Novo-Stepnoye; also see Nowo-Stepnoje; Stepnoe, Novo-; Stepnoje, Nowo-; Stepnoye, Novo-.
- Novo-Stepnoye**, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum (Samoylovka.) Founded approximately in 1888 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Also see Novo-Stepnoe; Nowo-Stepnoje; Stepnoe, Novo-; Stepnoje, Nowo-; Stepnoye, Novo-.
- Novo-Stroene**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Stroyenye; also see Nowo-Strojenje; Stroene, Novo-; Strojenje, Nowo-; Stroyenye, Novo-.
- Novo-Stroyenye**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyiv, Radomyshl'. Suburb of Radomyshl'. #F 4. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 156 in 1904. Also see Nowo-Stroene; Nowo-Strojenje; Stroene, Novo-; Strojenje, Nowo-; Stroyenye, Novo-.
- Novo-Suelky**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka; also see Nowo-Suelki; Suelki, Nowo-; Suelky, Novo-.
- Novo-Svetlovka**, Odessa, see Rohrbach; also see Nowo-Swetlowka; Svetlovka, Novo-; Swetlowka, Nowo-.
- Novo-Tulka**, Volga Republic; also see Nowo-Tulka; Tulka, Novo-; Tulka, Nowo-.
- Novo-Ukrainka**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Sofievka. Work and production team with common goals and ideology (as of 1926). Population: 45 in 1926. Also see Nowo-Ukrainka; Ukrainka, Novo-; Ukrainka, Nowo-.
- 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: 741 in 1926. Also see Nowo-Usensk; Uzensk, Nowo-; Uzensk, Novo-.
- Novo-Uzensk**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) Catholic; parish: Saratov. Population: 150 in 1912. Also see Nowo-Usensk; Usensk, Nowo-; Uzensk, Novo-.
- Novo-Uzenskoye**, Kazakhstan, Qaraghandy, Promyshlennaya. A few kilometers north of Qaraghandy. #E 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Population: 212 in 1926. Also see Novo-Uzenskoe; Nowo-Uzenskoje; Uzenskoje, Nowo-; Uzenskoe, Novo-; Uzenskoye, Novo-.
- Novo-Vassilevka**, Mariupol', see Novo-Vassilyevka; also see Nowo-Wassiljewka; Vassilevka, Novo-; Vassilyevka, Novo-; Wassiljewka, Nowo-.
- Novo-Vassilyevka**, Mariupol'. Catholic; parish: Grünfeld. Also see Novo-Vassilevka; Nowo-Wassiljewka; Vassilevka, Novo-; Vassilyevka, Novo-; Wassiljewka, Nowo-.
- Novoye-Privalnoye**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Warenburg; also see Novoe-Privalnoe; Nowoje-Priwalnoje; Privalnoe, Novoe-; Privalnoye, Novoye-; Priwalnoje, Nowoje-.
- Novo-Zaritsino**, Crimea, Tabuldy. Between Dzhankoy and Feodosiya. #F 3. Founded in 1869. Evangelical. Acreage: 2,120 dessi. Population: 1,272 in 1914; 53 in 1918. Also see Nowo-Zarizino; Zaritsino, Novo-; Zarizino, Nowo-.
- Novo-Zarzeche**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Nowo-Zarzetsche; Zarzeche, Novo-; Zarzetsche, Nowo-.
- Novo-Zelenaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Zelyonaya; also see Nowo-Zeljonaja; Zelenaya, Novo-; Zeljonaja, Nowo-; Zelyonaya, Novo-.
- Novo-Zelyonaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Grüntal, also see Novo-Zelenaya; Nowo-Zeljonaja; Zelenaya, Novo-; Zeljonaja, Nowo-; Zelyonaya, Novo-.
- Novo-Zhytomyr**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih (also Krivoi 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 Nowo-Shitomir; Shitomir, Nowo-; Zhytomyr, Novo-.
- Novy-Mir**, Odessa, see Neufeld; also see Mir, Novy-; Mir, Nowij-; Nowij-Mir.
- Novyy-Numer**, Zaporizhzhya, see Eugenefeld; also see Nowyj-Numer; Numer, Novyy-; Numer, Nowyj-.
- Novyy Numer**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kronsfield; also see Nowyj Numer; Numer, Novyy; Numer, Nowyj.
- Novyy-Spat**, Crimea, Simferopol', Spat. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 420 in 1926. Also see Nowyj-Spat; Spat, Novyy-; Spat, Nowyj-.
- Novyy-Sudaky**, Mykolayiv, Berislav. #J 6. Evangelical-Reformed. Daughter colony of Schabo-Kolonie. Also see Nowyj-Sudaki; Sudaky, Novyy-.
- Nova, Askania**, Mykolayiv, see Askania Nova; also see Askaniya Nova; Nova, Askaniya
- Nowaginka**, Caucasus, see Novaginka.
- Nowaja Awilowa**, Volga Republic, see Novaya Avilova; also see Avilova, Novaya; Awilowa, Nowaja.
- Nowaja-Cäciliewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya-Cäcilievka; also see Cäcilievka, Novaya-; Cäciliewka, Nowaja-.
- Nowaja-Ceciliewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya-Cecilievka; also see Cecilievka, Novaya-; Ceciliewka, Nowaja-.
- Nowaja-Glafirowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya-Glafirowka; also see Glafirowka, Novaya-; Glafirowka, Nowaya-.
- Nowaja Kotowskaja**, Volhynia-Poland, see Novaya Kotovskaya; also see Kotovskaya, Novaya; Kotowskaja, Nowaja.
- Nowaja Markowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya Markovka; also see Markovka, Novaya; Markowka, Nowaja.
- Nowaja-Nadeshda**, Crimea, see Novaya-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Novaya-; Nadeshda, Nowaja-.
- Nowaja-Nadeshda**, Don, see Novaya-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Novaya-; Nadeshda, Nowaja-.

- Nowaja Rakontschisna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Novaya Rakonchisna; also see Rakonchisna, Novaya; Rakontschisna, Nowaja.
- Nowaja-Rudnja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya-Rudnya; also see Rudnja, Nowaja-; Rudnya, Novaya-.
- Nowaja Semlja**, Volhynia-Poland, see Novaya Zemlya; also see Semlja, Nowaja; Zemlya, Novaya.
- Nowa-Kostirka**, Mykolajiv, see Nova-Kostirka; also see Kostirka, Nova-; Kostirka, Nowa-.
- Nowaschkino**, Volga Republic, see Novashkino.
- Nowenki**, Slavgorod, see Novenky.
- Nowenkoje**, Slavgorod, see Novenkoye; 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-Vierzky; also Vierzky, 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.
- Nowikowka**, Don, 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, Nowiny; Dobratinsky, Noviny.
- Nowo-Adrianowka**, Don, see Novo-Adrianovka; also see Adrianovka, Novo-; Adrianowka, Nowo-.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowa**, Odessa, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Nowo-; Alexandrova, Novo-; Alexandrowa, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrova; Nowo-Aleksandrowa.
- Nowo-Alexandrowa**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Nowo-; Alexandrova, Novo-; Alexandrowa, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrova; Nowo-Aleksandrowa.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowka**, Bessarabia, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowka**, Caucasus, Armavir, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowka**, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Fissaky, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Grigor(y)evka, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowka**, Don, Donets'k, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowka**, Don, Rostov, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowka**, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowka**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsy, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowka**, Don, Millerovo, Tarasova, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowka**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowka**, Kirovograd, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowka**, Omsk, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowka**, Petersburg, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-;

- Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs'k, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zwiahel, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Nowo-Aleksandrowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.
- Nowo-Aleksejewka**, Crimea, see Nowo-Alexejewka; also see Alekse'evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Nowo-; Alekseyevka, Novo-; Alexe'evka, Novo-; Alexejewka, Nowo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Alekseyevka; Novo-Alexe'evka; Novo-Alexeyevka.
- Nowo-Aleksejewka**, Omsk, see Nowo-Alexejewka; also see Alekse'evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Nowo-; Alekseyevka, Novo-; Alexe'evka, Novo-; Alexejewka, Nowo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Alekseyevka; Novo-Alexe'evka; Novo-Alexeyevka.
- Nowo-Alexandrowka**, Bessarabia, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Alexandrowka**, Caucasus, Armavir, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Alexandrowka**, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Alexandrowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Fissaky, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Alexandrowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Grigor(y)evsk, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Alexandrowka**, Don, Donets'k, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Alexandrowka**, Don, Rostov, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Alexandrowka**, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Alexandrowka**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Alexandrowka**, Don, Millerovo, Tarasova, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Alexandrowka**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Alexandrowka**, Kirovograd, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Alexandrowka**, Omsk, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Alexandrowka**, Petersburg, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs'k, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

- Nowo-Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zwiahel, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Alexandrowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
- Nowo-Alexejewka**, Crimea, see Novo-Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Nowo-; Aleksejevka, Novo-; Alexe'evka, Novo-; Alexejewka, Nowo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Aleksejevka; Novo-Alexe'evka; Nowo-Aleksejewka.
- Nowo-Alexejewka**, Omsk, see Novo-Alexeyevka; also see Alekse'evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Nowo-; Aleksejevka, Novo-; Alexe'evka, Novo-; Alexejewka, Nowo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse'evka; Novo-Aleksejevka; Novo-Alexe'evka; Nowo-Aleksejewka.
- Nowo-Andrejaschewka**, Odessa, see Novo-Andreyashevka; also see Andrejaschewka, Nowo-; Andreyashevka, Novo-.
- Nowo-Andrejewka**, Saratov, see Novo-Andreyevka; also see Andre'evka, Novo-; Andrejewka, Nowo-; Andreyevka, Novo-; Novo-Andre'evka.
- Nowo-Andrianowka**, Don, see Novo-Andrianovka; also see Andrianovka, Novo-; Andrianowka, Nowo-.
- Nowo-Bachmetjewka**, Don, see Novo-Bakhmetyevka; also see Bachmetjewka, Nowo-; Bakhmetyevka, Novo-; Bakhmetyevka, Novo-; Novo-Bakhmetyevka.
- Nowo-Berislav**, Mykolajiv, see Novo-Berislav; also see Berislav, Novo-; Berislav, Bowo-.
- Nowo-Bordowskoje**, Volga Republic, see Novo-Bordovskoye; also see Bordovskoe, Novo-; Bordovskoye, Novo-; Bordowskoje, Nowo-; Novo-Bordovskoe.
- Nowo-Chopjorskoje**, Don, see Novo-Khopyorskoye; also see Chopjorskoje, Nowo-; Khoperskoe, Novo-; Khoperskoye, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoye, Novo-; Novo-Khoperskoe; Novo-Khopyorskoye; Novo-Khopyorskoe.
- Nowo-Chratschat**, Don, see Novo-Khrachat; also see Chratschat, Nowo-; Khrachat, Novo-.
- Nowo-Dimitriewka**, Don, see Novo-Dimitrievka; also see Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dimitriewka, Nowo-; Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dimitriewka, Nowo-; Novo-Dimitrievka; Nowo-Dimitriewka.
- Nowo-Dmitriewka**, Don, see Novo-Dmitrievka; also see Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dimitriewka, Nowo-; Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dimitriewka, Nowo-; Novo-Dimitrievka; Nowo-Dimitriewka.
- Nowo-Dworor. . .**, (illegible) Kazakhstan, see Novo-Dvoror. . .; also see Dworor. . ., Nowo-; Novo-Dvoror. . .
- Nowo-Dworowka**, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Dvorovka; also see Dvorovka, Novo-; Dworowka, Nowo-.
- Nowo-Dworowka**, Mariupol', see Novo-Dvorovka; also see Dvorovka, Novo-; Dworowka, Nowo-.
- Nowo-Fedorowka**, Luhans'k, see Novo-Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorowka, Nowo-; Fjodorowka, Nowo-; Fyodorovka, Novo-; Novo-Fyodorovka; Nowo-Fjodorowka.
- Nowo-Fjodorowka**, Luhans'k, see Novo-Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorowka, Nowo-; Fjodorowka, Nowo-; Fyodorovka, Novo-; Novo-Fedorovka; Nowo-Fedorowka.
- Nowo-Germanskij**, Caucasus, see Novo-Germansky; also see Germanskij, Nowo-; Germansky, Novo-.
- Nowo-Ginka**, Caucasus, see Novo-Ginka; also see Ginka, Novo-; Ginka, Nowo-.
- Nowo-Gradowka**, Odessa, see Novo-Gradovka; also see Gradovka, Novo-; Gradowka, Nowo-.
- Nowo-Iwanowka**, Caucasus, see Novo-Ivanovka; also see Ivanovka, Novo-; Iwanowka, Nowo-.
- Nowo-Iwanowka**, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Ivanovka; also see Ivanovka, Novo-; Iwanowka, Nowo-.
- Nowo-Iwanowka**, Kharkiv, see Novo-Ivanovka; also see Ivanovka, Novo-; Iwanowka, Nowo-.
- Nowo-Iwanowka**, Odessa, see Novo-Ivanovka; also see Ivanovka, Novo-; Iwanowka, Nowo-.
- Nowo-Iwanowskoje-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Novo-Iwanovskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Iwanowskoje-; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Ivanovskoye-Khutor, Novo-; Iwanowskoje-Chutor, Nowo-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-; Khutor, Novo-Iwanovskoye-; Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor.
- Nowoje-Privalnoje**, Volga Republic, see Novoye-Privalnoye; also see Novoe-Privalnoe; Privalnoe, Novoe-; Privalnoye, Novoye-; Privalnoje, Nowoje.
- Nowo-Kamenka**, Mykolajiv, see Novo-Kamemka; also see Kamenka, Novo-; Kamenka, Nowo-.
- Nowo-Kiewka**, Crimea, see Novo-Kievka; also see Kievka, Novo-; Kiewka, Nowo-.
- Nowo-Kolonja**, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Kolonya; also see Kolonja, Nowo-; Kolonya, Novo-.
- Nowokowo**, Odessa, see Novokovo.
- Nowo-Krasnowka**, Mariupol', see Novo-Krasnovka; also see Krasnovka, Novo-; Krasnowka, Nowo-.
- Nowo-Kronstadtskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Kronstadtskoye; also see Kronstadtskoe, Novo-; Kronstadtskoje, Nowo-; Kronstadtskoye, Novo-; Novo-Kronstadtskoe.
- Nowo-Marianowka**, Don, see Novo-Marianovka; also see Marianovka, Novo-; Marianowka, Nowo-.
- Nowo-Mariewka**, Don, see Novo-Marievka; also see Marievka, Novo-; Mariewka, Nowo-.
- Nowo-Michailowka**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Novo-Mikhailovka; also see Michailowka, Nowo-; Mikhailovka, Novo-.
- Nowo-Nadeshda**, Caucasus, see Novo-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Novo-; Nadeshda, Nowo-.

- Nowo-Nikolajewka**, Bashkortostan, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.
- Nowo-Nikolajewka**, Bessarabia, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.
- Nowo-Nikolajewka**, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.
- Nowo-Nikolajewka**, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.
- Nowo-Nikolajewka**, Caucasus, Kushchevskaya, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.
- Nowo-Nikolajewka**, Crimea, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.
- Nowo-Nikolajewka**, Don, Donets'k, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.
- Nowo-Nikolajewka**, Don, Rostov, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.
- Nowo-Nikolajewka**, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.
- Nowo-Nikolajewka**, Mykolayiv, Pokrovsk, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.
- Nowo-Nikolajewka**, Mykolayiv, Yelanets, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.
- Nowo-Nikolajewka**, Odessa, Großliebental, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.
- Nowo-Nikolsk**, Bashkortostan, see Novo-Nikolsk; also see Nikolsk, Novo-; Nikolsk, Novo-.
- Nowoni-?olajewski**, Slavgorod, see Novony-?olayevsky; also see Novony-olaevsky; ?olaevisky, Novony; ?olajewski, Nowoni; ?olayevsky, Novony.
- Nowo-Odessa**, Odessa, see Novo-Odessa; also see Odessa, Novo-; Odessa, Novo-.
- Nowo-Omsk**, Omsk, see Novo-Omsk; also see Omsk, Novo-; Omsk, Novo-.
- Nowo-Orlowka**, Don, see Novo-Orlovka; also see Orlovka, Novo-; Orlovka, Novo-.
- Nowo-Pawłowski-Chutor**, Odessa, see Novo-Pavlovskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Pawłowski-; Khutor, Novo-Pavlovskoe-; Khutor, Novo-Pavlovskoye-; Novo-Pavlovskoe-Khutor; Pavlovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Pavlovskoye-Khutor, Novo-; Pawłowski-Chutor, Novo-.
- Nowo-Petrowka**, Don, see Novo-Petrovka; also see Petrovka, Novo-; Petrowka, Novo-.
- Nowo-Petrowka**, Kharkiv, see Novo-Petrovka; also see Petrovka, Novo-; Petrowka, Novo-.
- Nowo-Podolsk**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Novo-Podolsk; also see Podolsk, Novo-; Podolsk, Novo-.
- Nowo-Polje**, Don, see Novo-Polye; also see Novo-Pole; Pole, Novo-; Polje, Novo-; Polyem Novo-.
- Nowo-Polje**, Omsk, see Novo-Polye; also see Novo-Pole; Pole, Novo-; Polje, Novo-; Polyem Novo-.
- Nowo-Polskoje**, Omsk, see Novo-Polskoye; also see Novo-Polskoe; Polskoe, Novo-; Polskoje, Novo-; Polskoye, Novo-.
- Nowo-Poltawka**, Mykolayiv, see Novo-Poltavka; also see Poltavka, Novo-; Poltavka, Novo-.
- Nowo-Popowka**, Omsk, see Novo-Popovka; also see Popovka, Novo-; Popowka, Novo-.
- Nowo-Romanowka**, Mariupol', see Novo-Romanovka; also see Romanovka, Novo-; Romanowka, Novo-.
- Nowo-Romanowka**, Slavgorod, see Novo-Romanovka; also see Romanovka, Novo-; Romanowka, Novo-.
- Nowo-Rossijski**, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Rossiysk; also see Rossijski, Novo-; Rossiysk, Novo-.
- Nowo-Rowno**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Novo-Rovno; also see Rovno, Novo-; Rowno, Novo-.
- Nowo-Rownopol**, Don, see Novo-Rownopol; also see Rownopol, Novo-; Rownopol, Novo-.
- Nowo-Safranowka**, Mykolayiv, see Novo-Safranovka; also see Safranovka, Novo-; Safranowka, Novo-.
- Nowo-Salowka**, Caucasus, see Novo-Salovka; also see Salovka, Novo-; Salowka, Novo-.
- Nowosamarka**, Odessa, see Novosamarka.
- Nowo-Schampi**, Odessa, see Novo-Shampy; also see Schampi, Novo-; Shampy, Novo-.
- Nowo-Schismi**, Volga Republic, see Novo-Shismy; also see Schismi, Novo-; Shismy, Novo-.
- Nowo-Selenaja**, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Selenaya; also see Selenaja, Novo-; Selenaya, Novo-.
- Nowo-Selenj**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Seleny; also see Selenj, Novo-; Seleny, Novo-.
- Nowo-Selewka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Novo-Selevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Selewka-; Khutor, Novo-Selevka-; Selewka-Khutor, Novo-; Selewka-Chutor, Novo-.
- Nowo-Selje**, Caucasus, see Novo-Selye; also see Novo-Sele; Sele, Novo-; Selje, Novo-; Selye, Novo-.
- Nowo-Selje**, Crimea, see Novo-Selye; also see Novo-Sele; Sele, Novo-; Selje, Novo-; Selye, Novo-.
- Nowo-Selka**, Caucasus, see Novo-Selka; also see Selka, Novo-; Selka, Novo-.

Nowo-Selowka, Odessa, see Novo-Selowka; also see Selowka, Novo-; Selowka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Semjonowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Novo-Semyonovka; also see Novo-Semenovka; Semjonowka, Nowo-; Semenovka, Novo-; Semyonovka, Novo-.

Nowo-Sharapowo, Omsk, see Novo-Sharapovo-; also see Scharapowo, Nowo-; Sharapovo, Novo-.

Nowo-Shitomir, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Novo-Zhytomyr; also see Shitomir, Nowo-; Zhytomyr, Novo-.

Nowo-Skatowka, Omsk, Odessa?, see Novo-Skatovka; also see Skatowka, Novo-; Skatowka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Slatopol, Dnipropetrovs'k, Turgen(y)evka, see Novo-Slatopol; also see Slatopol, Novo-; Slatopol, Nowo-.

Nowo-Slatopol, Dnipropetrovs'k, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Slatopol; also see Slatopol, Novo-; Slatopol, Nowo-.

Nowo-Slobodka, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Slobodka; also see Slobodka, Novo-; Slobodka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Sofiewka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Novo-Sofievka; also see Sofievka, Novo-; Sofiewka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Solenaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Solenaya; also see Solenaja, Nowo-; Solenaya, Novo-.

Nowo-Soljonaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Solyonaya; also see Soljonaja, Nowo-; Solyonaya, Novo-.

Nowostaw, Volhynia-Poland, see Novostav.

Nowo-Stepna, Kharkiv, see Novo-Stepna; also see Stepna, Novo-; Stepna, Nowo-.

Nowo-Stepnoje, Kharkiv, see Novo-Stepnoye; also see Novo-Stepnoe; Stepnoe, Novo-; Stepnoje, Nowo-; Stepnoye, Novo-.

Nowo-Strojenje, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Stroyenye; also see Novo-Stroene; Stroene, Novo-; Strojenje, Nowo-; Stroyenye, Novo-.

Nowo-Suelki, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Suelky; also see Suelki, Nowo-; Suelky, Novo-.

Nowo-Swetlowka, Odessa, see Novo-Svetlovka; also see Svetlovka, Novo-; Swetlowka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Tschinnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Chinnoye; also see Chinnoe, Novo-; Chinnoye, Novo-; Novo-Chinnoe; Tschinnoje, Nowo-.

Nowo-Tulka, Volga Republic, see Novo-Tulka; also see Tulka, Novo-; Tulka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Ukrainka, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Ukrainka; also see Ukrainka, Novo-; Ukrainka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Uzensk, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Uzensk; also see Uzensk, Nowo-; Uzensk, Novo-.

Nowo-Uzensk, Volga Republic, see Novo-Uzensk; also see Uzensk, Nowo-; Uzensk, Novo-.

Nowo-Uzenskoje, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Uzenskoye; also see Novo-Uzenskoe; Uzenskoje, Nowo-; Uzenskoe, Novo-; Uzenskoye, Novo-.

Nowo-Wassiljewka, Mariupol', see Novo-Vassilyevka; also see Novo-Vassilevka; Vassilevka, Novo-; Vassilyevka, Novo-; Wassiljewka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Zarizino, Crimea, see Novo-Zaritsino; also see Zaritsino, Novo-; Zarizino, Nowo-.

Nowo-Zarzetsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Zarzeche; also see Zarzeche, Novo-; Zarzetsche, Nowo-.

Nowo-Zeljonaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Zelyonaya; also see Novo-Zelenaya; Zelenaya, Novo-; Zeljonaja, Nowo-; Zelyonaya, Novo-.

Nowy Dwor, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Dwor, Nowy.

Nowyj-Numer, Zaporizhzhya, see Novyy-Numer; also see Numer, Novyy-; Numer, Nowyj-.

Nowyj-Spat, Crimea, see Novyy-Spat; also see Spat, Novyy-; Spat, Nowyj-.

Nowyj-Sudaki, Mykolayiv, see Novyy-Sudaky; also see Sudaki, Nowyj-; Sudaky, Novyy-.

Noy, Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Aleksandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noi; Alexandreeni Noi; Alexandreeny Noy; Noi, Aleksandreeni; Noi, Alexandreeni; Noy, Alexandreeny.

Noy, Alexandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noi; Aleksandreeny Noy; Alexandreeni Noi; Noi, Aleksandreeni; Noi, Alexandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.

Noy, Anenyy, Bessarabia, see Anenyy Noy; also see Anenii Noi; Noi, Anenii.

Noy, Inculteny, Bessarabia, see Inculteny Noy; also see Inculteni Noi; Noi, Inculteni.

N. Poselenija II, Volga Republic, see N. Poselenya II; also see Poselenija II, N.; Poselenya II, N. .

N. Poselenya II, Volga Republic; also see N. Poselenija II; Poselenija II, N.; Poselenya II, N. .

Nucilor, Valea, Bessarabia, see Valea Nucilor.

Numer, Cheterekhryadnyy, Zaporizhzhya, see Cheterekhryadnyy Numer; also see Numer, Tscheterechrjadnyj; Tscheterechrjadnyj Numer.

Numer, Dranyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Dranyj Numer; also see Dranyy Numer; Numer, Dranyy.

Numer, Dranyy, Zaporizhzhya, see Dranyy Numer; also see Dranyj Numer; Numer, Dranyj.

Numer, Krasny, Zaporizhzhya, see Krasny Numer.

Numer, Krivoy, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see Krivoy Numer; also see Kriwoj Numer; Numer, Kriwoj.

Numer, Krivoy, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Krivoy Numer; also see Kriwoj Numer; Numer, Kriwoj.

Numer, Kriwoj, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see Kriwoj Numer; also see Krivoy Numer; Numer, Krivoy.

Numer, Kriwoj, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Kriwoj Numer; also see Krivoy Numer; Numer, Krivoy.

Numer, Novyy-, Zaporizhzhya, see Novyy-Numer; also see Nowyj-Numer; Numer, Nowyj-.

Numer, Nowyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Nowyj Numer; also see Novyy Numer; Numer, Novyy.

Numer, Staryj, Zaporizhzhya, see Staryj Numer; also see Numer, Staryy; Staryy 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.

Nuŭtal, (also Valea Nucilor), Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1925. Evangelical; parish: Albota. Acreage: 143 ha. Population: 30 in 1939. Also see Nusstal; Valea Nucilor.

Nusstal, Bessarabia, see Nuŭtal.

Nyemetskaya Kolonya, Petersburg, see Strelna; also see Kolonija, Njemezskaja; Kolonya, Nemetskaya; Kolonya, Nyemetskaya; Nemetskaya Kolonya; Njemezskaja 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, Shaban-; Schaban-, Oba.

Oba, Shaban-, Crimea, see Schaban-Oba; also see Oba, Schaban-; Schaban-Oba.

Obedinene, Volga Republic, see Obyedinenye; also see Objedinenije.

Oberberg, Volga Republic. No other information available.

Oberdorf, (also Bäckers-Khutor, also Bechers-Khutor, also Kuptsovo), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. North of Erlenbach. #B 7. Founded in 1828 or 1852 by a Becher or Bäcker from the Kamenka canton. Evangelical; parish: Rosenberg. In 1852 the khutor was named Oberdorf. In 1871 church construction. Population: 524 or 596 in 1857; 1,540 in 1890; 1,643 in 1897; 1,528 in 1904; 2,394 in 1912. Also see Bäckers-Khutor; Bechers-Khutor; Kuptsovo.

Oberfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöh. No other information available.

Oberholstein, Volga Republic, see Dinkel.

Obermanshu, Volga Republic, see Obermonyour.

Obermonjour, Volga Republic, see Obermonyour.

Obermonjour, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Obermonjour; also see Neu-Obermonyour; Obermonyour, Neu-.

Obermonyour, (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; Obermonjour.

Obermonyour, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Obermonyour; also see Neu-Obermonjour; Obermonjour, Neu-.

Ober-Rechendorf, (also Felsögereben, also Vyany Hrabovnice), Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava. Unitarian. Acreage: 91 farms on 2,702 ha. Population: 171 Germans of 577 residents in 1910; 60 Germans of 495 residents in 1920; 73 Germans of 596 residents in 1930. Also see Felsögereben; Rechendorf, Ober-; Vyany Hrabovnice.

Ober-Schönborn, (also Felsökerepecz, also Vyany Koropec), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve. Catholic. In 1730 arrival of more Germans. One hundred fifty-five people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 88 farms on 576 ha. Population: 347 Germans of 436 residents in 1910; 334 Germans of 502 residents in 1920; 388 Germans of 627 residents in 1930. Also see Felsökerepecz; Schönborn, Ober-; Vyany Koropec.

Oberwald, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. No other information available.

Obienskaja, Don, see Obienskaya.

Obienskaya, Don, Taganrog, Fedorovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 304 in 1926. Also see Obienskaja.

Obilnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Obilnoye; also see Obilnoje.

Obilnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Obilnoye; also see Obilnoe.

Obilnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Großweide; also see Obilnoe; Obilnoje.

Objedinenije, Volga Republic, see Obyedinenye; also see Obedinene.

Obolenskoe, Don, see Obolenskoye; also see Obolenskoje.

Obolenskoje, Don, see Obolenskoye; also see Obolenskoe.

Obolenskoye, Don, see Gnadenfeld; also see Obolenskoje; Obolenskoje.

Obolonskoe, Don, see Obolonskoye; also see Obolonskoje.

Obolonskoje, Don, see Obolonskoye; also see Obolonskoe.

Obolonskoye, Don, see Gnadenfeld; also see Obolonskoe; Obolonskoje.

Obosnaja-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Oboznaya-Khutor; also see Chutor, Obosnaja-; Khutor, Oboznaya-.

Oboznaya-Khutor, (also Oboznaya), Kharkiv, Rostov, Slavyanoserbsk. Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Population: 40 approximately in 1905. Also see Chutor, Obosnaja-; Khutor, Oboznaya-; Obosnaja-Chutor; Oboznaya.

Oboznaja, Kharkiv, see Oboznaya.

Oboznaya, Kharkiv, see Obosnaya-Khutor; also see Oboznaja.

Obyedinenye, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental; also see Obedinene; Objedinenije.

- Ochakov-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1905. Catholic; parish: Rastatt, and Evangelical; parish: Mykolayiv. Population: 60 approximately in 1905. Also see Chutor, Otschakow-; Khutor, Ochakov-; Otschakow-Chutor.
- Ochayanye-Khutor**, Mykolayiv, see Ochayanyye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Otschajanyje-; Khutor, Ochayanye-; Khutor, Ochayanyye-; Otschajanyje-Chutor.
- Ochayanyye-Khutor**, Mykolayiv, Mostovo(y) e. Population: 24 in 1919. Also see Chutor, Otschajanyje-; Khutor, Ochayanye-; Khutor, Ochayanyye-; Ochayanye-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.
- Ochka-Baylar**, (also Achka-Bailar), Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. Approximately 50 km north of Simferopol'. #D 3. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Former Tartar village. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 750 dessi. Population: 25 in 1864; 73 in 1926. Also see Achka-Bailar; Baylar, Ochka-; Bajlar, Otschka-; Otschka-Bajlar.
- Ochnowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhnovka.
- Ochnowka-Antonowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhnovka-Antonovka; also see Antonovka-Okhnovka; Antonowka-Ochnowka.
- Ochnowka-Antonowka I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhnovka-Antonovka I; also see Antonovka-Okhnovka I; Antonowka-Ochnowka I.
- Ochnowka-Antonowka II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhnovka-Antonovka II; also see Antonovka-Okhnovka II; Antonowka-Ochnowka II.
- Ochocin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhocin.
- Ochotschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhochin.
- Ochsenberg**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. It was part of Susannental.
- Ochsengraben**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Possibly #F 2. Catholic. It was part of Orlovsko(y)e.
- Ochsengraben**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt-Unterwalden. Possibly #F 2. Catholic. It was part of Wittmann.
- Ochsengraben**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt, Unterwalden. Possibly #F 2. It was part of Zürich.
- Ochsner**, (also Kamenaya), Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical. Also see Kamenaya.
- Ochsner**, Odessa, northern Berezan district. There were two more farms a few kilometers to the north. Evangelical.
- Ochsner**, Odessa, northern Berezan district. There were two other farms: one a few kilometers to the north and the other to the south. Evangelical.
- Oderade-Adamow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Adamov-Oderade; also see Adamow-Oderade; Oderade-Adamow.
- Oderady**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov. No other information available.
- Oderady**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka. No other information available.
- Odessa**, Omsk. Approximately 90 km south of Omsk. #D 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic.
- Odessa, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Odessa.
- Odessa, Novo-**, Odessa, see Novo-Odessa; also see Odessa, Nowo-; Nowo-Odessa.
- Odessa, Nowo-**, Odessa, see Nowo-Odessa; also see Novo-Odessa; 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 Odnovkow.
- Odnovka I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Odnovka I.
- Odnovka II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Odnovka II.
- Odnovka III**, Volhynia-Poland, see Odnovka III.
- Odnovkow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Odnovkov.
- Odus**, Crimea, see Otus.
- Offzyno**, Petersburg, see Ovtsyno.
- Oglu-Deutsch, Ogus-**, Crimea, see Ogus-Oglu-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Ogus-Oglu-.
- Ogronovich**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsy. 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.) Acreage: 1,600 dessi. Population: 139 in 1926. Also see Oguz-Tebe; Okus-Tebe; Tobe, Ogus-.
- Oguz-Tebe**, Crimea, see Ogus-Tobe; 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.
- Okel**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 24 in 1926.

Okhnovka, (also Oshnovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 6. Also see Ochnowka; Oshnovka.

Okhnovka-Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Okhnovka; also see Antonowka-Ochnowka; Ochnowka-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.

Okhocin, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhochin; also see Ochocin.

Okhochin, (also Okhocin), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. East of Torchyn. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. German private school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 21 families with 37 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Ochotschin; Okhocin.

Okna, Krasni, Glückstal, see Krasni Okna; also see Krasny Okna; Okna, Krasny.

Okna, Krasny, Glückstal, see Krasny Okna; also see Krasni Okna; Okna, Krasni.

Okni, Krasni, Glückstal, see Krasni Okni; also see Krasny Okny; Okny, Krasny.

Oknitza, Bessarabia, Belz. Evangelical; parish: Chisinju. Romanian village with German residents.

Okny, Krasny, Glückstal, see Krasny Okny; also see Krasni Okni; Okni, Krasni.

Okorsk-Bogumilov, Volhynia-Poland, see Bogumilov; also see Bogumilov, Okorsk-; Bogumilow, Okorsk-; Okorsk-Bogumilow.

Okorsk-Bogumilow, Volhynia-Poland, see Okorsk-Bogumilov; also see Bogumilov, Okorsk-; Bogumilow, Okorsk-.

Okorsk, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Okorsk.

Okrech, Crimea, see Freudental; also see Okretsch.

Okretsch, Crimea, see Okrech.

Oktjabrskoje, Kaliningrad district, see Oktyabrs'koye.

Oktjabrskoje, Saratov, see Oktyabrs'koye.

Oktober, Odessa, Petroverovsk. No other information available.

Oktoberberg, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental or Fedorovka. North of Tamborovka. #F 3. No other information available.

Oktoberfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Mikhailovka. Founded in 1920.

Oktyabrs'koye, (also Alt Weynothen), Kaliningrad district; also see Alt Weynothen; Oktjabrskoje.

Oktyabrs'koye, Saratov, see Vyasemskoye; also see Oktjabrskoje.

Okus-Tebe, Crimea, see Oqus-Tobe; also see Tebe, Okus-.

Olchowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Olkhovka.

Olchowka, Mokraja, Volga Republic, see Mokraja Olchowka; also see Mokraya Olkhovka; Olkhovka, Mokraya.

Ole'ev, Zaporizhzhya, see Oleyev; also see Olejew.

Olegfeld?, Odessa, see Olgenfeld.

Olejew, Zaporizhzhya, see Oleyev; also see Ole'ev.

Oleksandriya, (also Alexandria), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. Northeast of Poddebcy. #F 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 359 in 1904. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Aleksandria; Alexandria.

Oleksandriya, (also Alexandria), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Alexandria. #I 4. Also see Aleksandria; Alexandria.

Oleksandriya, (also Alexandria), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ushomir. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 178 or 187 in 1904. 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.

Oleshkewitz, Volhynia-Poland, see Oleshkewitz.

Oleschkowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Oleshkoviche.

Oleschna, Volga Republic, see Oleshna.

Oleshkewitz, Volhynia-Poland, see Oleshkoviche; also see Oleschkewitz.

Oleshkoviche, (also Oleshkewitz, also Olishkowiec), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. East of Rozhyshe. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. 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 Oleschkowitsche; Oleshkewitz; Olishkowiec.

Oleshna, 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 Khortitza and Molochna. Mennonite. Also Ole'ev; Olejew.

Olgafeld, Dnipropetrovs'k, Saksagan. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Population: 265 in 1905.

Olgafeld, (also Dreilinden), Luhans'k. Approximately 20 km south of Luhans'k. #D 3. Also see Dreilinden.

Olgafeld, (also Olgino-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 Olgino-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 Olgino.
- Olgafeld**, (also No. 2), Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol' (Fürstenland), V. Rogachik. Approximately 50 km southwest of Nikopol'. Founded in 1864/1865. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Acreage: 1,117 dessi. Population: 236 in 1914; 236 in 1918; 265 in 1919. Also see No. 2.
- Olganovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Southeast of Rozhyshe. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Olganowka.
- Olganovka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Olganovka; also see Neu-Olganowka; Olganowka, Neu-.
- Olganowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Olganovka.
- Olganowka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Olganowka; also see Neu-Olganovka; Olganovka, Neu-.
- Olgase**, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite.
- Olgenu**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. #I 4. Evangelical.
- Olgenburg**, (also Olykhovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, Pulin. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 290 in 1904. Also see Olykhovka.
- Olgensfeld**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Shchorsk. Approximately 80 km west of Dnipropetrovs'k. No other information available.
- Olgensfeld**, (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 Riebendorf bought the Shibbelivka estate. Evangelical; parish: Yeysk. School with grades one to four, soviet seat, with Ruhental: cattle breeding kolkhoz, seed kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 539 in 1904; 539 in 1909; 539 in 1918; 456 in 1926. Also see Popova; Shibbelivka.
- Olgensfeld**, (also Bessarabka), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. #E 7. Evangelical. Population: 140 in 1918; 140 in 1919. Also see Bessarabka.
- Olgensfeld**, (possibly Olegenfeld), Odessa, Berezan district. Also see Olegenfeld?.
- Olgensfeld-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Olgensfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Olgensfeld-; Khutor, Olgensfeld-.
- Olgensfeld-Khutor**, (also Popova), Caucasus, Krasnodar-Krasnodar. A few kilometers south of Krasnodar. #C 3. Founded in 1866. Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar-Novorossiisk. Population: 50 approximately in 1905; 50 in 1918. Riebendorf daughter colony. Also see Chutor, Olgensfeld-; Khutor, Olgensfeld-; Olgensfeld-Chutor; Popova.
- Olgental**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Odessa.
- Olgin**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov. West of Boremel. #D 3. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans.
- 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(y)evka. #C 4. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,210 dessi..
- Olgino**, Don, Taganrog, Goloda(y)evsk. Evangelical.
- Olgino**, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. Approximately 70 km northeast of Pavlodar. #J 4. Mennonite. Founded by Black Sea Germans. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 233 in 1926.
- Olgino**, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Tas-Kuduk, see Steinfeld.
- Olgino**, Mykolayiv, Gornosta(y)evka, see Neu-Karlsruhe.
- Olgino**, Mykolayiv, Poltavka, see Neu-Karlsruhe.
- Olgino**, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Eigentel.
- Olgino**, Odessa, Großliebental, see Lustdorf.
- Olgino**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Catholic. Population: 79 in 1926.
- Olgino**, Omsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. No other information available.
- Olgino**, Slavgorod, see Olgafeld.
- Olgino**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs'k. North of Olevs'k. #C 1. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin.
- Olgino**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Vasil(y)evka. 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-; Olgino-Chutor.
- Olginski**, Caucasus, see Olginsky.
- Olginsky**, Caucasus, see Eigenfeld; also see Olginski.
- Olgovka**, Bashkortostan, see Oserov; also see Olgowka.
- Olgowka**, Bashkortostan, see Olgovka.
- Olishkowiec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Olishkowiec.
- Olishkowiec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Oleshkoviche; also see Olishkowiec.
- Oliuka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. Southwest of Torchyn. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 264 in 1904. More than 80 percent Germans in this village.
- 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 Mokraya Olkhovka; also see Mokraja Olchowka; Olchowka, Mokraja.
- Oloneschti**, Bessarabia, see Oloneshty.

- Oloneshty**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1883 or 1886. Evangelical; parish: Andre(y)evka. Acreage: 38 ha. Population: 55 in 1939. Also see Oloneshti.
- 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 Olshanov.
- Olschansk**, Voronezh, see Olshansk.
- Olschanska, Gorka-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gorka-Olschanska; also see Gorka-Olshanska; Olshanska, Gorka-.
- Olschany**, Volhynia-Poland, see Olshany.
- Olschewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Olshevka.
- Olshanov**, 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 Olschanow.
- Olshansk**, Voronezh, Sadonsk. Evangelical; parish: Voronezh. Possibly a German village. Also see Olschansk.
- Olshanska, Gorka-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gorka-Olshanska; also see Gorka-Olschanska; Olschanska, Gorka-.
- Olshany**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. #D 5. Also see Olschany.
- Olshevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. North of Zhytomyr. #E 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including Krasnaya Rechka: 525 in 1905. Also see Olschewka.
- 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.
- Omelana Vielka**, 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 Omelana Wielka; Vielka, Omelana; Wielka, Omelana.
- Omelana Wielka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Omelana Vielka; also see Vielka, Omelana; Wielka, Omelana.
- Omelanik**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. No other information available.
- Omelnja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Omelnya.
- Omelno**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k or Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe.
- Omelnya**, (also Omylnoye), Volhynia-Ukraine, Markhlevsk. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiabel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including Ludvikovka: 630 in 1905. Also see Omelnja; Omylnoye.
- Omsk**, Omsk. Russian town. Prior to 1941, it already was the main settlement area for Germans. The following rayon towns are important because they had a large German population: Achair, 50 km to the southeast; Borisovsk, 75 km to the southwest; Borodinsk, possibly 50 km to the northeast; Isil' Kul', approximately 150 km west of Omsk; Kalachinsk, 100 km to the east; Kormilovsk, 50 km to the east; Krestinsk, 150 km to the southeast; Moskalenky, 100 km west; Odessa, 100 km south; Pavlograd, 100 km south; Sosnovka, 25 km to the southwest; Tatarsk, 200 km to the east; and Yelansk, 150 km to the northeast.
- Omsk, Novo-**, Omsk, see Novo-Omsk; also see Nowo-Omsk; Omsk, Nowo-.
- Omsk, Nowo-**, Omsk, see Nowo-Omsk; also see Novo-Omsk; Omsk, Novo-.
- Omylnoe**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Omylnoye; also see Omylnoje.
- Omylnoje**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Omylnoye; also see Omylnoe.
- Omylnoye**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Omelnya; also see Omylnoe; Omylnoje.
- Oneshti, Alt-**, Bessarabia, see Alt-Oneshti; also see Alt-Oneshty; Oneshty, Alt-.
- Oneshti, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Oneshti; also see Neu-Oneshty; Oneshty, Neu-.
- Oneshty, Alt-**, Bessarabia, see Alt-Oneshty; also see Alt-Oneshti; Oneshti, Alt-.
- Oneshty, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Oneshty; also see Neu-Oneshti; Oneshti, Neu-.
- Onesti-Vechi**, Bessarabia, see Onesty-Vekhy; also see Vechi, Onesti-; Vekhy, Onesty-.
- Onesty-Vekhy**, Bessarabia, see Alt-Oneshti; also see Onesti-Vechi; Vechi, Onesti-; Vekhy, 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 Orbashe.
- Orbashe**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Gorbasha; also see Orbasche.
- Orbelianovka**, Caucasus, see Orbelyunovka; also see Orbelianowka.
- Orbelianowka**, Caucasus, see Orbelianovka.
- Orbeljunowka**, Caucasus, see Orbelyunovka.
- Orbelyunovka**, (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; Orbeljunowka; Romanovka.

Ordshak-Dshabu-Chutor, Crimea, see Ordzhak-Dzhabu-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ordshak-Dshabu-; Dshabu-Chutor, Ordshak-; Dzhabu-Khutor, Ordzhak-; Khutor, Ordzhak-Dzhabu-.

Ordzhak-Dzhabu-Khutor, Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Also see Chutor, Ordshak-Dshabu-; Dshabu-Chutor, Ordshak-; Dzhabu-Khutor, Ordzhak-; Khutor, Ordzhak-Dzhabu-; Ordshak-Dshabu-Chutor.

Ordynka, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Montal.

Orechowo, Amur, see Orekhovo.

Orekhovo, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Savitaya. Approximately 130 km southeast of Blagoveshchensk. On the Chinese border. Possibly founded in 1927/1928. Mennonite. Also see Orechowo.

Oresch, Crimea, see Oresh.

Oresh, Crimea, Saky. Founded in 1893. Also see Oresch.

Orga, Ushveli-, Crimea, see Ushveli-Orga; also see Orga, Ushvely-; Ushvely-Orga.

Orga, Ushvely-, Crimea, see Ushvely-Orga; also see Orga, Ushveli-; Ushveli-Orga.

Orhegyalja, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Orhegyalya.

Orhegyalya, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Podhering; also see Orhegyalja.

Orhei, Bessarabia, see Orhey.

Orhey, Bessarabia, Orhey. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Romanian village with a German population. Also see Orhei.

Orka, Uchevely-, Crimea, see Uchevely-Orka; also see Orka, Utscheweli-; Utscheweli-Orka.

Orka, Utscheweli-, Crimea, see Utscheweli-Orka; also see Orka, Uchevely-; Uchevely-Orka.

Orlechowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Orlekhovka.

Orlekhovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Orlechowka.

Orlik, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyviv (also Kiev, also Kiew), Radomyshl'. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 185 in 1904. Ceased to exist after 1914.

Orlinskoe, Mariupol', Grunau, see Orlinskoye; also see Orlinskoje.

Orlinskoe, Mariupol', Ludwigstal, see Orlinskoye; also see Orlinskoje.

Orlinskoje, Mariupol', Grunau, see Orlinskoye; also see Orlinskoe.

Orlinskoje, Mariupol', Ludwigstal, see Orlinskoye; also see Orlinskoe.

Orlinskoye, Mariupol', Grunau, see Felsenberg; also see Orlinskoe; Orlonskoje.

Orlinskoye, Mariupol', Ludwigstal, see Eigenfeld; also see Orlinskoe; Orlinskoje.

Orloff, Kyrgyzstan, see Orlov; also see Orlov.

Orloff, Mykolayiv, see Orlov; also see Orlov.

Orloff, Omsk, Barabinsk, see Orlov; also see Orlov.

Orloff, Omsk, Borodinsk, see Orlov; also see Orlov.

Orloff, Omsk, Borodinsk, see Orlov; also see Orlov.

Orloff, Omsk, Isil' Kul', see Orlov; also see Orlov.

Orloff, Samara, see Orlov; also see Orlov.

Orloff, Slavgorod, see Orlov; also see Orlov.

Orloff, Volga Republic, see Orlov; also see Orlov.

Orloff, Zaporizhzhya, see Orlov; also see Orlov.

Orlov, (also Orloff), Kyrgyzstan, Talas (Orlovo.)

Approximately 50 km southwest of Dzhabul in the Talas Valley. Founded in 1889/1890. Half of the founding families were Lutheran Volga Germans from Warenburg among other places and half were Mennonites. Evangelical; parish: Tashkent, and Mennonite, and Seventh Day Adventist. Birthplace of Kyrgyz painter and folk artist Theodor Herzen, born in 1935; he wrote the epic *Manas*. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,285 dessi. and 46 farms. Population: 344 in 1905; 732 in 1926. Also see Orloff; Orlov.

Orlov, (also No. 6, also Marienburg, also Orloff),

Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov. #J 4. Founded in 1872/1873. Mennonite; parishes: Nikolaielfeld and Orlov. Everyday languages: High German and Ukrainian. Language in schools: German until 1938. School with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) In 1919, 45 people were murdered by Makhno's gang. Starved: no people in 1921/1922, and 19 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 53 men. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,673 dessi. or 2,904 ha in 1918, or 1,312 ha in the work and production team with common goals and ideology. Population: 297 or possibly 314 in 1911; 311 in 1914; 311 in 1918; 411 in 1919; 504 in 1926; 713 in 1941; 604 residents and/or 50 families or 32 percent, without head of household in 1942. Also see Marienburg; No. 6; Orloff; Orlov.

Orlov, (also Orloff), Omsk, Barabinsk, Kupino. #H 2.

Mennonite. Butter artel, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 310 in 1926. Also see Orloff; Orlov.

Orlov, (also Chunayevo), Omsk, Borodinsk, Chuna(y) evo. Founded in 1900 by residents from Molochna and Neu-Samara. Mennonite Brethren; parish: Margenau. Population: 78 in 1926. Also see Chunayevo; Orloff; Orlov.

Orlov, Omsk, Isil' Kul'. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Soviet seat in 1926. Population: 10 in 1926. Also see Orloff; Orlov.

Orlov, (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 with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 73 in 1913; 109 in 1926. Also see Orloff; Orlov.

Orlov, (also Bezymyannyy, also Orloff), Slavgorod,

Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1908. Mennonite; parishes: Schönsee (1909-1932), and Orlov-Schönsee, also Mennonite-Baptist. Parish for Friedenfeld, Lichtfelde, Nikolaidorf, Rosenhof, Schönau, Schönsee, and Schönwiese. Kolkhoz named Lenin. Store, house

for adult literacy, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) The majority of villagers today lives in Augustdorf. Population: 254 in 1926; 286 people and 52 farms in 1928; 1,590 people or 424 families in 1980; 1,970 people or 528 families in 1987. Also see Bezymyanny; Orloff; Orlov.

Orlov, (also Orloff), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann or Kukkus, Am Trakt. #E 4. Founded in 1871. Mennonite. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 80 in 1897; 73 possibly approximately in 1905; 187 in 1912; 153 in 1926. Mother colony of the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. Also see Orloff; Orlov.

Orlov, (also Ohrloff, 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; Orlov.

Orlovka, Don, see Brunnwald; also see Orlovka.

Orlovka, Novosibirsk. In 1937/1938 96 men of the 100 families in the village were executed. Also see Orlovka.

Orlovka, Omsk, Lubinsk. #D 1. Mennonite. School with grades (as of 1926.) Population: 92 in 1926. Also see Orlovka.

Orlovka, Omsk, Lubinsk. #E 2. Mennonite. Seed 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 Nowo-Orlovka; Orlovka, Nowo-.

Orlovo, Don, see Bahndorf; also see Orlovo.

Orlovo, Volhynia-Poland, see Dayevshchizna; also see Orlovo.

Orlovsk, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha. Approximately 50 km northeast of Semipalatinsk. #G 2. Founded by Volga Germans in 1909. Evangelical. As early as 1893, German families lived here and on nearby leased land. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, butter artel, school with grades one to four,

house for adult literacy, red corner (as of 1926.)

Population: 364 in 1926. Also see Orlovsk.

Orlovskoe, Volga Republic, see Orlovskoye; also see Orlovskoje.

Orlovskoer Gemeindegut, Volga Republic, see Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut; also see Gemeindegut, Orlovskoyer; Gemeindegut, Orlovskoer; Gemeindegut, Orlovskojer; Orlovskojer 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: Náb. 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; Orlovskoje.

Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut, Volga Republic, see Polevadino; also see Gemeindegut, Orlovskoyer; Gemeindegut, Orlovskoer; Gemeindegut, Orlovskojer; Orlovskoer Gemeindegut; Orlovskojer Gemeindegut.

Orlov, Kyrgyzstan, see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlov, Mykolayiv, see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlov, Omsk, Barabinsk, see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlov, Omsk, Borodinsk, see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlov, Omsk, Isil' Kul', see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlov, Samara, see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlov, Slavgorod, see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlov, Volga Republic, see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlov, 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 Nowo-Orlovka; also see Novo-Orlovka; Orlovka, Novo-.

Orlovo, Don, see Orlovo.

Orlovo, Volhynia-Poland, see Orlovo.

Orlovsk, Kazakhstan, see Orlovsk.

Orlovskoje, Volga Republic, see Orlovskoye; also see Orlovskoe.

Orlovskojer Gemeindegut, Volga Republic, see Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut; also see Gemeindegut, Orlovskoyer; Gemeindegut, Orlovskoer; Gemeindegut, Orlovskojer; Orlovskoer Gemeindegut.

- Ormarschen**, Caucasus, see Waldheim.
- Oroszmokra**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Russisch Mokra.
- Ortar-Mamai**, Crimea, see Ortar-Mamay; also see Mamay, Ortar-; Mamai, Otar-.
- Ortar-Mamay**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Village leased for one tenth of the owner's share in the harvest. Population: 43 in 1905; 30 in 1918. Also see Mamay, Ortar-; Mamai, Otar-; Ortar-Mamai.
- Ort, Stiller**, Odessa, see Stiller Ort.
- Orzeschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Orzeshin.
- Orzeshin**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck; also see Orzeschin.
- Osada**, Volhynia-Poland, see Buteyky.
- Oshmigowitz**, Volhynia-Poland, see Oshmigowitz.
- Oschnowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Oshnovka.
- Oschtschow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Oshchov.
- Osdich**, (also Ozdzyutyche), Volhynia-Poland; also see Ozdzyutyche; Osditsch.
- Osditsch**, Volhynia-Poland, see Osdich.
- Oselok, Vessiolyj**, Petersburg, see Vessiolyj Oselok; also see Oselok, Wessiolyj; Wessiolyj Oselok.
- Oselok, Wessiolyj**, Petersburg, see Wessiolyj Oselok; also see Oselok, Vessiolyj; Vessiolyj Oselok.
- Oseriane**, (also Belyayevskoye Oseriane), Volhynia-Poland. South of Luts'k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Population: 137 in 1904. Also see Belyayevskoye Oseriane.
- Oseriane, Beljajewskoje**, Volhynia-Poland, see Beljajewskoje Oseriane; also see Belyaevskoe Oseriane; Belyayevskoye Oseriane; Oseriane, Belyaevskoe; Oseriane, Belyayevskoye.
- Oseriane, Belyaevskoe**, Volhynia-Poland, see Belyaevskoe Oseriane; also see Beljajewskoje Oseriane; Belyayevskoye Oseriane; Oseriane, Beljajewskoje; Oseriane, Belyayevskoye.
- Oseriane, Belyayevskoye**, Volhynia-Poland, see Belyayevskoye Oseriane; also see Beljajewskoje Oseriane; Belyaevskoe Oseriane; Oseriane, Belyaevskoe; Oseriane, Beljajewskoje.
- Oserne-Khutor, Dalne**, Slavgorod, see Dalne Oserne-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dalnije Osernije-; Dalnije Osernije-Chutor; Dalnye Osernye-Khutor; Khutor, Dalne-Oserne-; Khutor, Dalnye Osernye-; Osernije-Chutor, Dalnije; Osernye-Khutor, Dalnye.
- Osernij**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evsk, see Oserny.
- Osernij**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Aleshinsk, see Oserny.
- Osernije-Chutor, Dalnije**, Slavgorod, see Chutor, Dalnije Osernije-; also see Dalne Oserne-Khutor; Dalnije Osernije-Chutor; Dalnye Osernye-Khutor; Khutor, Dalne-Oserne-; Khutor, Dalnye Osernye-; Oserne-Khutor, Dalne; Osernye-Khutor, Dalnye.
- Osernye-Khutor, Dalnye**, Slavgorod, see Dalnye Osernye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dalnije Osernije-; Dalne Oserne-Khutor; Dalnije Osernije-Chutor; Khutor, Dalne-Oserne-; Khutor, Dalnye Osernye-; Oserne-Khutor, Dalne; Osernye-Khutor, Dalnye.
- Oserovka**, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Schönsee; also see Oserowka.
- Oserovka**, Odessa, Grosolovka, see Seebach; also see Oserowka.
- Oserovka**, Odessa, Luncha, see Oserowka.
- Oserow**, Bashkortostan, see Oserov.
- Oserowka**, Mykolayiv, see Oserovka.
- Oserowka**, Odessa, Grosolovka, see Oserovka.
- Oserowka**, Odessa, Luncha, see Oserowka.
- Osernoe**, Amur, see Osernoye; also see Osernoje.
- Osernoe, Chernoo**, Orenburg, see Chernoo-Osernoe; also see Chernoo-Osernoye; Osernoje, Tschernoo-; Osernoye, Chernoo-; Tschernoo-Osernoje.
- Osernoe, Sine**, Slavgorod, see Sine Osernoe; also see Osernoje, Sinje; Osernoye, Sinye; Sinje Osernoje; Sinye Osernoye.
- Osernoje**, Amur, see Osernoye; also see Osernoe.
- Osernoje, Sinje**, Slavgorod, see Sinje Osernoje; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoye, Sinye; Sine Osernoe; Sinye Osernoye.
- Osernoje, Tschernoo**, Orenburg, see Tschernoo-Osernoje; also see Chernoo-Osernoe; Chernoo-Osernoye; Osernoe, Chernoo-; Osernoye, Chernoo-.
- Osernoye**, (possibly also Ebenfeld), Amur, Blagoveshchensk. Approximately 30 km southeast of Blagoveshchensk. Possibly founded in 1927/1928. Mennonite. Also see Ebenfeld?; Osernoe; Osernoje.
- Osernoye, Chernoo**, Orenburg, see Chernoo-Osernoye; also see Chernoo-Osernoe; Osernoe, Chernoo-; Osernoje, Tschernoo-; Tschernoo-Osernoje.
- Osernoye, Sinye**, Slavgorod, see Sinye Osernoye; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoje, Sinje; Sine Osernoe; Sinje Osernoje.
- Oserny**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evsk, Satobol(y) e. Approximately 70 km south of Kustanay. #C 2. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 900 in 1926. Also see Osernij.
- Oserny**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Aleshinsk. A few kilometers northwest of Kustanay. Also see Osernij.
- Oserny, Ugle**, Slavgorod, see Ugle Oserny; also see Oserny, Uglje; Oserny, Uglye; Uglje Oserny; Uglye Oserny.
- Oserny, Uglje**, Slavgorod, see Uglje Oserny; also see Oserny, Ugle; Oserny, Uglye; Ugle Oserny; Uglye Oserny.
- Oserny, Uglye**, Slavgorod, see Uglye Oserny; also see Oserny, Ugle; Oserny, Uglje; Ugle Oserny; Uglje Oserny.
- Osero, Linevo**, Volga Republic, see Linevo-Osero; also see Linewo-Osero; Osero, Linewo-.
- Osero, Linewo**, Volga Republic, see Linewo-Osero; also see Linevo-Osero; Osero, Linevo-.
- Oserov**, (also Olgovka), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 [*date in question*] by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Population: 84 in 1926. Also see Olgovka; Oserow.
- Oserovka**, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Schönsee; also see Oserowka.
- Oserovka**, Odessa, Grosolovka, see Seebach; also see Oserowka.
- Oserovka**, Odessa, Luncha, see Oserowka.
- Oserow**, Bashkortostan, see Oserov.
- Oserowka**, Mykolayiv, see Oserovka.
- Oserowka**, Odessa, Grosolovka, see Oserovka.
- Oserowka**, Odessa, Luncha, see Oserowka.

- Oserze**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k or Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe.
- Oshchov**, (also Ushchov), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka. Northeast of Horokhiv. #C 3. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Oschtschow; Ushchov.
- Oshmigowitz**, Volhynia-Poland, see Osmigoviche; also see Oschmigowitz.
- Oshnovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhnovka; also see Oschnowka.
- Osiekrov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kupichov. Southwest of Nowy Dwor. #B 5. Evangelical. At least 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Osiekrow.
- Osiekrow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Osiekrov.
- Osierce**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. No other information available.
- Osikov**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyiv (also Kiev, also Kiew), Bishovsk. Schools: one with grades one to four and one with grades five to nine, house for adult literacy. Also see Osikow.
- Osikow**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Osikow.
- Osipovka**, Omsk, see Ossipovka; also see Osipowka.
- Osipovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Josefstadt-Konan; also see Osipowka.
- Osipowka**, Omsk, see Osipovka.
- Osipowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Osipovka.
- Oskarburg**, (also Oskarovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. Southeast of Emilchin. #C 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parishes: Heimtal and Emilchin. Population: 400 in 1904. Also see Oskarovka.
- Oskarovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Oskarburg; also see Oskarowka.
- Oskarowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Oskarovka.
- Osma, Kajasty-**, Crimea, see Kajasty-Osma; also see Kayasty-Osma; Osma, Kayasty-.
- Osma, Kayasty-**, Crimea, see Kayasty-Osma; also see Kajasty-Osma; Osma, Kajasty-.
- Osmigoviche**, (also Oshmigowitz), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov. South of Nowy Dwor. #C 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: including Alexandrovka: 128 in 1904. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Oshmigowitz; Osmigowitsche.
- Osmigowitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Osmigoviche.
- Osnica**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki. No other information available.
- Osnova**, Dnieper district. Evangelical Reformed. Daughter colony of Schabo-Kolonie. Also see Osnowa.
- Osnowa**, Dnieper district, see Osnova.
- Osokorowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Ebenberg; also see Osokorowka.
- Osokorowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Osokorowka.
- Osornoe**, Amur, see Ebenfeld; also see Osornoje; Osornoye.
- Osornoje**, Amur, see Osornoye; also see Osornoe.
- Osornoye**, Amur, see Ebenfeld; also see Osornoe; Osornoje.
- Osova**, (also Ossovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Markhlevsk. Approximately 40 km south of Zviahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 180 in 1904. Also see Osowa; Ossovka.
- Osovik**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Kovel'. Public school (as of 1938.) Possibly a German village. Population: 10 families in 1938. Also see Osowik.
- Osovik**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Vlodzimierzek; also see Osowik.
- Osowa**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Osova.
- Osowik**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Osovik.
- Osowik**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Osovik.
- Ossa**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk. Northeast of Vladimir. #B 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans.
- Ossikovo**, 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 Ossikovo.
- Ossikowo-Chutor**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossikovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ossikowo-; Khutor, Ossikovo-.
- Ossinovka**, (also Ehny-Khutor, also Essig-Khutor, also GiECK-Khutor, also Singer-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 Osipovka), Omsk, Borodinsk. #E 1. Possibly founded approximately in 1902 [*date in question*] by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 196 in 1926. Also see Osipovka; Ossipowka.
- Ossipovka-Konan**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Josefstadt-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipovka-; Konan, Ossipowka-; Ossipowka-Konan.
- Ossipowka**, Omsk, see Ossipovka.
- Ossipowka-Konan**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossipovka-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipovka-; Konan, Ossipowka-.
- Ossovy**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Mazyr. On the Belarus border. #F 0. Evangelical. Also see Ossowi.
- Ossoviche**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Sarny. Northwest of Sarny. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Ossowitsche.

Ossowiec, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezno; also see Ossowiec.

Ossovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Osova; also see Ossowka.

Ossovskie, Budy, Volhynia-Poland, see Budy Ossovskie; also see Budy Ossowskie; Ossowskie, Budy.

Ossowi, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossovy.

Ossowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Ossoviche.

Ossowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Ossoviche.

Ossowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossovka.

Ossowskie, Budy, Volhynia-Poland, see Budy Ossowskie; also see Budy Ossovskie; Ossovskie, Budy.

Ost, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stepan. No other information available.

Ostachin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Ostatschin.

Ostatschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostachin.

Ostenfeld, Volga Republic, see Osterfeld.

Osterfeld, (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 four (as of 1926.) Population: 127 in 1897; 136 possibly in 1905; 132 in 1912; 219 in 1926. Mother colony of the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. Also see Ostenfeld.

Osterwick, (also Neu-Osterwick, also Pavlovka), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Founded in 1812 by 20 families from the mother colonies; allegedly all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Everyday language: Danziger Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1937. Neu-Osterwick: junior high school, cooperative and/or cooperative store, cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. School with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) 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 Stumpp'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 Khortitza 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.

Osterwick, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Osterwick.

Ostheim, (also No. 12), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. Founded in 1902. Mennonite. In closed German settlement area. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 150 in 1918. Also see No. 12.

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 Krasnoshchokov. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. Center for Separatists and one of the first German colonies in the Don district. Regional center of economy: postal and telegraph station founded in 1890, big steam mill, two large department stores, a general store from 1903 until the civil war, then in 1923, founded as agricultural cooperative founded with loans and sellers'/market cooperative. In 1934, the rayon administration was moved here from Karan. Birthplace of the famous surgeon Prof. Adam Belz. Acreage: 4,154 dessi. Population: 236 in 1911; 236 in 1914; 236 in 1918; 362 in 1919; 300 in 1926. Also see Telmanovo; Thälmann.

Ostheim, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Ostheim.

Ostrachowka, Caucasus, see Ostrakhovka.

Ostrakhovka, Caucasus, see Freudental; also see Ostrachowka.

Ostrog, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostroh.

Ostrog na Horyn, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostroh na Horyn; also see Ostrog n. H. .

Ostrog n. H., Volhynia-Poland, see Ostroh na Horyn; also see Ostrog na Horyn.

Ostrogoshsk, Voronezh, see Kramerovka.

Ostrogovka, Volga Republic, see Louis; also see Ostrogowka.

Ostrogowka, Volga Republic, see Ostrogovka.

Ostroh, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Ostroh. #I 2. Also see Ostrog.

Ostroh na Horyn, Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 4 families with 6 students in 1938. Also see Ostrog n. H.

Ostronj, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ostrony.

Ostrony, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 173 in 1904. Also see Ostronj.

Ostroschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostroshin.

Ostroshin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. Southeast of Shchurin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Ostroschin.

Ostrov, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. Also see Ostrow.

Ostrov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. East of Nowy Dwor. #C 6. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Ostrow.

Ostrov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne; also see Ostrow.

Ostrov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec. North of Trostieniec. #F 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Ostrow.

Ostrov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 35 in 1904. Also see Ostrow.

- Ostrova**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k. On nobleman Mikhail Bichkovsky's estates. Founding families were from the land holdings of nobleman Vatzlaf Vorainy in the Rokonosh district near Wissotzk. They later founded Waldheim, Molochna; see Waldheim, Molochna. Mennonite. Also see Ostrowa.
- Ostrovce**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Dubrovysya; also see Ostrowce.
- Ostrovce**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Vlodzimierzek; also see Ostrowce.
- Ostrovchisna**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 83 in 1904. Also see Ostrowtschisna.
- Ostrovek**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Ostrowec.
- Ostrovek**, (also Mikhalin-Khomin), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezno; also see Mikhalin-Khomin; Ostrowec.
- Ostrovek**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Ostrowec.
- Ostrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stepan; also see Ostrowka.
- Ostrovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 265 in 1904. Also see Ostrowka.
- Ostrovo-Khortitza**, Zaporizhzhya, see Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Ostrowo-; Khortitza, Ostrovo-; Ostrowo-Chortitza.
- Ostrov, Popovsky**, Volhynia-Poland, see Popovsky-Ostrov; also see Ostrov, Popowski; Popovski-Ostrov.
- Ostrov-Volosovka**, (also Volosovka-Ostrov), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 60 in 1904. Also see Ostrow-Wolosowka; Volosovka-Ostrov; Wolosowka, Ostrow-.
- Ostrov, Vorony**, Novgorod, see Vorony Ostrov; also see Ostrow Woronij; Woronij Ostrow.
- Ostrow**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Ostrov.
- Ostrow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin, see Ostrov.
- Ostrow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Siln'e, see Ostrov.
- Ostrow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec, see Ostrov.
- Ostrow**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Ostrov.
- Ostrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrova.
- Ostrowce**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Dubrovysya, see Ostrovce.
- Ostrowce**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Vlodzimierzek, see Ostrovce.
- Ostrowec**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Ostrowec.
- Ostrowec**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Ostrowec.
- Ostrowec**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Ostrowec.
- Ostrowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrovka.
- Ostrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ostrovka.
- Ostrowo-Chortitza**, Zaporizhzhya, see Ostrovo-Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Ostrowo-; Khortitza, Ostrovo-.
- Ostrow Popowski-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Popowski-Ostrov; also see Ostrov, Popovsky-; Popovsky-Ostrov.
- Ostrowtschisna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrovchisna.
- Ostrow-Wolosowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrov-Volosovka; also see Volosovka, Ostrov-; Wolosowka, Ostrow-.
- Ostrow, Woronij**, Novgorod, see Woronij Ostrow; also see Ostrov, Vorony; Vorony Ostrov.
- Ostrozek**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin. No other information available.
- Ostyze**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezno. No other information available.
- Otar**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Donuslav. Approximately 10 km southwest of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Village leased for one tenth of the owner's share in the harvest. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. or 3,400 dessi. Population: 37 in 1905; 287 in 1914; 68 in 1918.
- Otar-Dshankoj**, Crimea, see Otar-Dzhankoy; also see Dshankoj, Otar-; Dzhankoy, Otar-.
- Otar-Dzhankoy**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhabak. Population: 26 in 1926. Also see Dshankoj, Otar-; Dzhankoy, Otar-; Otar-Dshankoj.
- Otar-Kerleut**, Crimea, Feodosiya, Seitler. Founded in 1883. Population: 118 in 1926. Also see Kerleut, Otar-.
- Otar-Mainak**, Crimea, see Otar-Moynak; also see Mainak, Otar-.
- Otar-Mojnak**, Crimea, see Otar-Moynak; also see Mojnak, Otar-; Moynak, Otar-.
- Otar-Moynak**, (also Otar-Mainak), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. A few kilometers northwest of Yevpatoriya. #B 4. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. House for adult literacy (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,600 dessi. Population: 45 in 1864; 158 in 1905; 275 in 1911; 75 in 1918; 411 in 1919; 213 in 1926. Also see Mojnak, Otar-; Moynak, Otar-; Otar-Mainak; Otar-Mojnak.
- Otar-Petrovka**, Crimea, Totanay. Founded in 1880. Evangelical. Population: 22 in 1911; 187 in 1914; 189 in 1918. Also see Otar-Petrowka; Petrovka, Otar-; Petrowka, Otar-.
- Otar-Petrowka**, Crimea, see Otar-Petrovka; also see Petrovka, Otar-; Petrowka, Otar-.
- Otdelnij**, Caucasus, see Otdelny.
- Otdelnjny**, Caucasus, see Otdelny.
- Otdelny**, Caucasus, see Otdelny; also see Otdelnij.
- Otdelny**, (also Otdelny), Caucasus, Prohladnyy. [*verified*] Northeast of Prohladnyy. Population: 31 in 1926. Also see Otdelnjny; Otdelny.
- Otesch**, Crimea, see Otesh.
- Otesh**, (also Feuer), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya, Saky. Approximately 20 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Founded in 1893. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 100 in 1905; approximately 72 in 1911; 72 in 1914; 72 in 1918; 102 in 1919; 163 in 1926. Also see Feuer; Otesch.
- Otokovka**, Volga Republic, see Louis; also see Otokowka.
- Otokowka**, Volga Republic, see Otokovka.

Otosek, Slavgorod, Pavlodar. Probably, near the village of Konstantinovka. Mennonite.

Otrada, (also Solochevsk), Odessa, Shira(y)evo. On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Population: 124 in 1904; 90 in 1919. Also see Solochevsk.

Otradnoe, Kaliningrad district, see Otradnoye; also see Otradnoje.

Otradnoe, Slavgorod, see Otradnoye; also see Otradnoje.

Otradnoje, Kaliningrad district, see Otradnoye; also see Otradnoe.

Otradnoje, Slavgorod, see Otradnoye; also see Otradnoe.

Otradnom, Slavgorod, see Liebental.

Otradnoye, (also Georgswalden), Kaliningrad district, also see Georgswalden; Otradnoe; Otradnoje.

Otradnoye, Slavgorod, see Liebental; also see Otradnoe; Otradnoje.

Otradovka, Caucasus, Krasnodar. Founded in 1866. Evangelical. Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Otradowka.

Otradowka, Caucasus, see Otradovka.

Otrogovka, Volga Republic, see Louis; also see Otrogowka.

Otrogowka, Volga Republic, see Otrogovka.

Otruper, Orenburg. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Separate settlement between Orenburg and Aktyubinsk.

Otrup, **Selenopole**, Omsk, see Selenopole Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopolye; Otrup, Seljonopolje; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selyonopolye; Selenopolye Otrup; Seljonopolje Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopolye Otrup.

Otrup, **Selenopolye**, Omsk, see Selyonopolye Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Seljonopolje; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selyonopolye; Selenopole Otrup; Seljonopolje Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopolye Otrup.

Otrup, **Seljonopolje**, Omsk, see Seljonopolje Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Selenopolye; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selyonopolye; Selenopole Otrup; Seljonopolje Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopolye Otrup.

Otrup, **Selyonopole**, Omsk, see Selyonopole Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Selenopolye; Otrup, Seljonopolje; Otrup, Selyonopolye; Selenopole Otrup; Selenopolye Otrup; Seljonopolje Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopolye Otrup.

Otrup, **Selyonopolje**, Omsk, see Selyonopolje Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Selenopolye; Otrup, Seljonopolje; Otrup, Selyonopolye; Selenopole Otrup; Selenopolye Otrup; Seljonopolje Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopolye Otrup.

Otschajanyje-Chutor, Mykolajiv, see Ochayanyye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Otschajanyje-; Khutor, Ochayanye-; Khutor, Ochayanyye-; Ochayanye-Khutor.

Otschakow-Chutor, Odessa, see Ochakov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Otschakow-; Khutor, Ochakov-.

Otscherecianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ocherecianka.

Otschka-Bajlar, Crimea, see Ochka-Baylar; also see Bajlar, Otschka-; Baylar, Ochka-.

Otus, (also Dreissig, also Odus, also Ogus), Crimea, Feodosiya, Alte Krim, Taraktash. Approximately 20 km southwest of Feodosiya. Near the Russian town of Otus. #F 5. Founded in 1805. Evangelical; parish: Zürichthal. 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 Owadno.

Ovcharina, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov; also see Owtscharina.

Ovchino, (also Ovtsyno, also Ovcino, also Ovtsino), 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; Ovtsino; Owtschino.

Ovcino, Petersburg, see Ovchino; also see Owcino.

Ovlochin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles'k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 16 in 1904. Also see Owlotschin.

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 Oworzec.

Ovrag, **Kamenyy**, Volga Republic, see Kamenyy Ovrag; also see Kamenyj Ovrag; Owrag, Kamenyj.

Ovtsyno, Petersburg, see Ovchino; also see Offzyno.

Ovtsino, Petersburg, see Ovchino; also see Owzino.

Ovtochin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Owtotschin.

Owadno, Volhynia-Poland, see Ovadno.

Owcino, Petersburg, see Ovcino.

Owlotschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Ovlochinn.

Oworzec, Volhynia-Poland, see Ovorzec.

Owrag, **Kamenyj**, Volga Republic, see Kamenyj Owrag; also see Kamenyy Ovrag; Ovrag, Kamenyy.

Owtotschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Ovtochin.

Owtscharina, Volhynia-Poland, see Ovcharina.

Owtschino, Petersburg, see Ovchino.

Owzino, Petersburg, see Ovtsino.

Oybur, Crimea, see Aybur; also see Ojbur.

Oy-Dzhurchy, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 84 in 1926. Also see Dshurtschi, Oj-; Dzhurchy, Oy-; Oj-Dshurtschi.

Ozdeniz, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. No other information available.

Ozdjutytsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozdyutyche.

Ozdov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka; also see Ozdow.

Ozdow, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozdov.
Ozdyutyche, Volhynia-Poland, see Vadudich; also see Ozdjutytsche.
Ozdzary, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. No other information available.
Ozdzutytsche?, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozyutychi?.
Ozdzutytsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozdyutyche.
Ozyutychi?, Volhynia, see Josefina; also see Ozdziutytsche.
Ozdyutyche, Volhynia-Poland, see Osdich; also see Ozdzutytsche.
Ozerki, Zaporizhzhya, see Ozerky.
Ozerky, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönsee; also see Ozerki.
Ozerzianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ocherecianka.
Ozgov, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stydyn; also see Ozgow.
Ozgov, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozgov.
Oziaka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Southwest of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at most 20 percent Germans.
Ozierany, (also Yezierany), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov. South of Charukov. Founding families from Swabia. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Yezierany.
Ozierce, (also Yezierce), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. Southwest of Rozhyshe. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938). At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 35 families with 30 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Yezierce.
Ozirce, (also Yezierce), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Yezierce.

P

Pacharj, Kulturnij, Bashkortostan, see Kulturnij Pacharj; also see Kulturny Pakhary; Pakhary, Kulturny.
Pachomowka, Omsk, see Pakhomovka.
Pachtsteppe, Grigoriopoler, Odessa, see Grigoriopoler Pachtsteppe.
Padina, Chornaya, Volga Republic, see Chornaya Padina; also see Padina, Tschornaja; Tschornaja Padina.
Padina, Tschornaja, Volga Republic, see Tschornaja Padina; also see Chornaya Padina; Padina, Chornaya.
Padsasnowe, Slavgorod, see Podososnowo; also see Padsasnowe.
Padsasnowe, Slavgorod, see Padsasnowe.
Pakhary, Kulturny, Bashkortostan, see Kulturny Pakhary; also see Kulturnij Pacharj; Pacharj, Kulturnij.
Pakhomovka, Omsk, Lubinsk (GNR Azovo.) Population: 56 in 1926. Also see Pachomowka.
Palanok, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Plankendorf.
Palarka, Volhynia-Poland, see Balarka.
Pallasovka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Russian town. Population: 961 in 1926. Also see Pallassowka.
Pallassowka, Volga Republic, see Pallasovka.

Pamjatnoje, Volga Republic, see Pamyatnoye; also see Pamyatnoe.
Pamyatnoe, Volga Republic, see Pamyatnoye; also see Pamjatnoje.
Pamyatnoye, Volga Republic, see Rothammel; also see Pamjatnoje; Pamyatnoe.
Panfilovo-Khutor, (also Shcherebtsova), Volga Republic. Evangelical; parish: Volgograd-Dubovka. Population: 150 approximately in 1905. Also see Chutor, Panfilowo-; Khutor, Panfilovo-; Panfilowo-Chutor; Shcherebtsova.
Panfilowo-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Panfilovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Panfilowo-; Khutor, Panfilovo-.
Panika, Volga Republic, see Neu-Frank.
Panino, Volga Republic, see Schönchen.
Paninskoe, Volga Republic, see Paninskoye; also see Paninskoje.
Paninskoje, Volga Republic, see Paninskoye; also see Paninskoe.
Paninskoye, Volga Republic, see Schönchen; also see Paninskoe; Paninskoje.
Pankovka-Khutor, Kharkiv, Rostov, Slavyanoserbsk. Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Population: 40 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Pankowka-; Khutor, Pankovka-; Pankowka-Chutor.
Pankowka-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Pankovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pankowka-; Khutor, Pankovka-.
Pannino, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.
Panovka, Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Panowka.
Panovka, Slavgorod, Znamenka. Founded in 1907. Population: 265 in 1928. Also see Panowka.
Panovka, Volga Republic, see Hildmann; also see Panowka.
Panovo, Petersburg. South of Petersburg. #D 2. Evangelical; parish: Ligovo. Population: 70 approximately in 1905; 59 in 1926. Also see Panowo.
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-; Stawek, Panski-.
Panski-Stawok, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pansky-Stavok; also see Stavok, Pansky-; Stawok, Panski-.
Pansky-Stavek, (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, Stawok-; Stawok-Panski.
Parapara, Bessarabia, Ismail. Founded in 1913 or 1916. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Acreage: 1,550 ha. Population: 160 in 1939.

- Pardenau**, (also Pordenau, also Potemkino), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1820 by 20 families: in 1820, 14 were from Marienburg, West Prussia, and 2 from older Molochna colonies and later 2 families each from both areas. Mennonite; parish: Pardenau. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,390 dessi. and 46 houses in 1859, or 1,647 dessi., or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and 5 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 275 people or 35 families on 20 farms in 1855; 275 in 1856; 305 in 1858; 305 in 1859; 327 in 1860; 322 in 1864; 227 in 1905; 221 in 1911; 223 in 1914; 240 in 1915; 223 in 1918; 521 in 1919; 254 in 1926. Also see Pordenau; Potemkino.
- Pargola, Neu-**, Petersburg, see Neu-Pargola.
- Pargolovo, Neu-**, Petersburg, see Neu-Pargolovo; also see Neu-Pargolowo; Pargolowo, Neu-.
- Pargolowo, Neu-**, Petersburg, see Neu-Pargolowo; also see Neu-Pargolovo; Pargolovo, Neu-.
- Paris**, (also Veselyy Kut), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1816 by 141 families who had resided near Warsaw and Kalisch, Poland. Evangelical; parish: Alt-Elft. In 1831, 49 people died of cholera. Acreage: 7,314 dessi. and 134 houses in 1859, or 8,664 ha. Population: 1,298 in 1858; 1,503 or 1,518 in 1905; 1,614 in 1939. Also see Veselyy Kut.
- Paris, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Paris.
- Parkan**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (possibly Rayon Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Langenberg. (Parkan was established in 1804 as a Bulgarian Colony - Keller, Conrad, 1905).
- Paruschowka**, Bessarabia, see Parushovka.
- Paruseni**, Bessarabia, see Paruseny.
- Paruseny**, Bessarabia, see Parushovka; also see Paruseni.
- Parushovka**, (also Paruseny), Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1921. Evangelical; parish: Albota. Acreage: 220 ha. Population: 180 in 1939. Also see Paruschowka; Paruseny.
- Parzefeld**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 40 km north of Yevpatoriya. No other information available.
- Pascha-Tschokmak**, Crimea, see Pasha-Chokmak; also see Chokmak, Pasha-; Tschokmak, Pascha-.
- Pascha-Tschokmak, Sary-**, Crimea, see Sary-Pascha-Tschokmak; also see Chokmak, Sary-Pasha-; Pasha-Chokmak, Sary-; Sary-Pasha-Chokmak; Tschokmak, Sary-Pascha-.
- Pascheka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Pasheka.
- Pascheka-Dombrowo**, Volhynia-Poland, see Pasheka-Dombrowo; also see Dombrowo-Pascheka; Dombrowo-Pascheka.
- Paschnja**, Slavgorod, see Pazhnya.
- 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-.
- Tschokmak, Sary-**; Sary-Pascha-Tschokmak; Tschokmak, Sary-Pascha-.
- Pasheka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Pascheka; also see Pascheka.
- Pasheka-Dombrowo**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrowo-Pasheka; also see Dombrowo-Pascheka; Pascheka-Dombrowo.
- Pasieka**, (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 Pastukhanovo.
- Pastukhanovo**, Chelyabinsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Pastuchanowo.
- Pastva**, (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 Pastva.
- Patkanovo**, Petersburg, see Fröhliche Kolonie; also see Patkanowo.
- Patkanowo**, 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.
- Paulinowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Wielick; also see Paulinowka.
- Paulinowka**, (also Pavlinovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. Approximately 50 km west of Kiev. #G 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Russian village. Population: only 42 Germans in 1904. Also see Paulinowka; Pavlinovka.
- Paulinowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Paulinowka.
- Paulinowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl', see Paulinowka.
- Pauli, Petri-**, Don, see Petri-Pauli.
- Paul, Peter-**, Don, see Peter-Paul.
- Paul, Peter-**, Omsk, see Peter-Paul.
- Paul, Peter-**, Yekaterinoslav gouvernement, see Peter-Paul.
- Paulsberg**, Bessarabia, see Kulm.
- Paulsheim**, (also Pavlovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1852. Mennonite; parish:

- Margenau. 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 Paulskoje.
- Paulskoje**, Volga Republic, see Paulskoye; also see Paulskoe.
- Paulskoye**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Founded on 7 June 1767 in part as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Paulsko(y)e. Four parishes with 11,372 baptized members, some of whom were of the Reformed faith, were part of the Paulskoye parish. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural 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, Grobliebental. Founded approximately in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Freudental daughter colony.
- Pausching**, (also Pavsins, 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 Pavsins; Posahaza.
- Paveleny**, Bessarabia, see Pavlovka; also see Paweleni.
- Pavlinovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl', see Paulinovka; also see Pawlinowka.
- Pavlinovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. North of Zhytomyr. #E 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 235 in 1904. Also see Pawlinowka.
- Pavlograd**, Omsk, Pavlograd. #E 2. Possibly a Russian village. Population: 20 in 1926. Also see Pawlograd.
- 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: Posttal. 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**, Dnipropetrovs'k, 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, Atbasar, see Pavlovskoye; 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 Pawlowka.
- 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-Pawlowka; Pawlowka, Alt.
- Pavlovka, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Pavlovka; also see Neu-Pawlowka; Pawlowka, Neu-.
- Pavlovka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Neu-Pavlovka; also see Neu-Pawlowka; Pawlowka, Neu-.
- Pavlovka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandryia, see Neu-Pavlovka; also see Neu-Pawlowka; Pawlowka, Neu-.
- Pavlovka, Petro-**, Don, see Petro-Pavlovka; also see Pawlowka, Petro-; Petro-Pavlovka.
- Pavlovka, Petro-**, Mariupol', see Petro-Pavlovka; also see Pawlowka, Petro-; Petro-Pavlovka.
- Pavlovka-Yanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yanovka-Pavlovka; also see Janowka-Pawlowka; Pawlowka, Janowka.
- Pavlovsk**, Kharkiv, Starobelsk. Population: 18 in 1926. Also see Pawlovsk.
- Pavlovsk**, Voronezh, see Shestakovo Voronzovka; also see Pawlovsk.
- Pavlovskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Pavlovskoye; also see Pawlovskoje.
- Pavlovskoe-Khutor, Novo-**, Odessa, see Novo-Pavlovskoe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Pawlovskoje-; Khutor, Novo-Pavlovskoe-; Khutor, Novo-Pavlovskoye-; Novo-Pavlovskoye-Khutor; Nowo-Pawlovskoje-Chutor; Pavlovskoye-Khutor, Novo-; Pawlovskoje-Chutor, Nowo-.

Pavlovskoye, (also Pavlovka), Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, Kommunisticheskaya. Approximately 150 km southwest of Atbasar. #D 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926). Population: 685 in 1926. Also see Pavlovka; Pavlovskoe; Pawlowskoje.

Pavlovskoye-Khutor, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Pavlovskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Pawlowskoje-; Khutor, Novo-Pavlovskoe-; Khutor, Novo-Pavlovskoye-; Novo-Pavlovskoe-Khutor; Nowo-Pawlowskoje-Chutor; Pavlovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Pawlowskoje-Chutor, Novo-.

Pavsin, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Pausching; also see Pawsin.

Paweleni, Bessarabia, see Paveleny.

Pawlinowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl', see Pavlinovka.

Pawlinowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Pavlinovka.

Pawlograd, Omsk, see Pavlograd.

Pawlow, Volhynia-Poland, see Pavlov.

Pawlowka, Bessarabia, see Pavlovka.

Pawlowka, Crimea, see Pavlovka.

Pawlowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Pavlovka.

Pawlowka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Pavlovka.

Pawlowka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, see Pavlovka.

Pawlowka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Omsk, see Pavlovka.

Pawlowka, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, see Pavlovka.

Pawlowka, Omsk, Kalachinsk, see Pavlovka.

Pawlowka, Omsk, Yelansk, see Pavlovka.

Pawlowka, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Pavlovka.

Pawlowka, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see Pavlovka.

Pawlowka, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Pavlovka.

Pawlowka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Pavlovka.

Pawlowka, Zaporizhzhya, Yasikovo, see Pavlovka.

Pawlowka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Alt-Pawlowka; also see Alt-Pavlovka; Pavlovka, Alt-.

Pawlowka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandryia, see Alt-Pawlowka; also see Alt-Pavlovka; Pavlovka, Alt-.

Pawlowka, Janowka-, Volhynia-Poland, see Janowka-Pawlowka; also see Pavlovka, Yanovka-; Yanovka-Pawlowka.

Pawlowka, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Pawlowka; also see Neu-Pavlovka; Pavlovka, Neu-.

Pawlowka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandryia, see Neu-Pawlowka; also see Neu-Pavlovka; Pavlovka, Neu-.

Pawlowka, Petro-, Don, see Petro-Pawlowka; also see Pavlovka, Petro-; Petro-Pavlovka.

Pawlowka, Petro-, Mariupol', see Petro-Pawlowka; also see Pavlovka, Petro-; Petro-Pavlovka.

Pawlowsk, Kharkiv, see Pavlovsk.

Pawlowsk, Voronezh, see Pavlovsk.

Pawlowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Pavlovskoye; also see Pavlovskoe.

Pawlowskoje-Chutor, Nowo-, Odessa, see Nowo-Pawlowskoje-Chutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Pawlowskoje-; Khutor, Novo-Pavlovskoe-; Khutor, Novo-Pavlovskoye-; Novo-Pavlovskoe-Khutor; Novo-Pavlovskoye-Khutor; Pavlovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Pavlovskoye-Khutor, Novo-.

Pawsin, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Pawsin.

Pazhnya, Slavgorod. Mennonite. Also see Paschnja.

Pechanka-Khutor, Chernihiv. Evangelical; parish: Bilovizh. Population: 36 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Petschanka-; Khutor, Pechanka-; Petschanka-Chutor.

Pekarchisna, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. #E 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 210 in 1904. Also see Pekartschisna.

Pekartschisna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pekarchisna.

Pekasskoe, Bashkortostan, see Pekasskoye; also see Pekasskoje.

Pekasskoje, Bashkortostan, see Pekasskoye; also see Pekasskoe.

Pekasskoye, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo; also see Pekasskoe; Pekasskoje.

Peksandrou, (possibly also Alexandrovka), Volhynia-Poland. #D 4. Also see Alexandrovka?.

Pella, Caucasus, Novorossiisk. Founded in 1884 by Gnadenburgers and was abandoned a little later in order to found Pilenkofeld. Possibly Separatist.

Pemkov, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil'. North of Kostopil'. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 200 in 1904. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Pemkow.

Pemkow, Volhynia-Poland, see Pemkov.

Pendik, (also Piendyky), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Derazhne. Southeast of Shchurin. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Alexandrovka, Dombrovka, Mikhalovka and Yaminets: 88 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Piendyky.

Pendyki, Volhynia-Poland, see Pendyky.

Pendyky, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. #G 5. Also see Pendyki.

Penki, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Penky.

Penky, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pinky; also see Penki.

Penner-Chutor, Don, see Penner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Penner-; Khutor, Penner-.

Penner-Khutor, Don, Donets'k, Yanisol. Evangelical. #A 6. Also see Chutor, Penner-; Khutor, Penner-; Penner-Chutor.

Penovka, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Penowka.

Penowka, Odessa, see Penovka.

Pepkov, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. #I 6. Also see Pepkow.

Pepkow, Volhynia-Poland, see Pepkow.

Peratin-Adamov, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. North of Verba. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent

- Germans in this village. Also see Adamov, Peratin-; Adamow, Peratin-; Peratin-Adamow.
- Peratin-Adamow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Peratin-Adamov; also see Adamov, Peratin-; Adamow, Peratin-.
- Perchin**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba; also see Pertschin.
- Perechuka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; 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.
- Perelianily**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Luts'k. West of Luts'k. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
- Perelisany**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdobuniv, Buderaz. No other information available.
- Perelysianka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Perilyanka.
- Perelysianka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vereshovka.
- Peremenka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. No other information available.
- Peremenovka**, Kazakhstan, see Marienburg; also see Peremenowka.
- Peremenowka**, Kazakhstan, see Peremenovka.
- Pereparov-Anatolia**, Volhynia-Poland, see Anatolia; also see Anatolia, Pereparov-; Anatolia, Pereparow-; Pereparow-Anatolia.
- Pereparov-Anatolia**, Volhynia-Poland, see Pereparov-Anatolia; also see Anatolia, Pereparov-; Anatolia, Pereparow-.
- Perepkopnoe**, Volga Republic, see Perepkopnoye; also see Perepkopnoje.
- Perepkopnoje**, Volga Republic, see Perepkopnoye; also see Perepkopnoe.
- Perepkopnoye**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Perepkopnoe; Perepkopnoje.
- 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, Rozhyshe. Northwest of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
- Perespa**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka. No other information available.
- Peretschuka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Perechuka.
- Perevosinka**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. Population: 150 in 1926. Also see Perewosinka.
- Perewosinka**, Volga Republic, see Perevosinka.
- Perfilevka**, Kazakhstan, see Perfilyevka; also see Perfiljewka.
- Perfiljewka**, Kazakhstan, see Perfilyevka; also see Perfilevka.
- Perfilyevka**, Kazakhstan, see Friesenau; also see Perfilevka; Perfiljewka.
- Periljanka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Perilyanka.
- Perilyanka**, (also Perelysianka, also Verechovka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. North of Derazhne. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parishes: Kostopil' and Rivne. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: with Marianovka: 180 in 1905; 44 families including 55 students in 1938. Twenty to 50 percent Germans. Also see Perelysianka; Periljanka; Verechovka.
- Perkoviche**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Lyubytyv; also see Perkowitsche.
- Perkowitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Perkoviche.
- Perlisianka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vereshovka.
- Perpletovka**, Odessa, see Glitzricher-Khutor; also see Perpletowka.
- Perpletowka**, Odessa, see Perpletovka.
- Pertschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Perchin.
- Pervomaisk-Bug**, see Petrovka; also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Bug, Perwomaisk-; Perwomaisk-Bug.
- Pervomaisk-Bug**, Mykolayiv, Bug River. Near Olviopol. Population: Many Germans lived in and near here by 1944. Ukrainian town. Also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Bug, Perwomaisk-; Perwomaisk-Bug.
- Perwomaisk-Bug**, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Bug, Perwomaisk-.
- Perwomaisk-Bug**, Mykolayiv, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Bug, Perwomaisk-.
- Peschany Brod**, Odessa, see Speyer; also see Brod, Peschany; Brod, Pestschany; Pestschany Brod.
- Peskovatka**, Volga Republic, see Kolb; also see Peskowatka.
- Peskawatka**, Volga Republic, see Peskovatka.
- Pesochnoe**, Samara, see Pesochnoye; also see Pesotschnoje.
- Pesochnoye**, Samara, see Sandigland; also see Pesochnoe; Pesotschnoje.
- Pesotschnoje**, Samara, see Pesochnoye; also see Pesochnoe.
- Pestschany Brod**, Odessa, see Peschany Brod; also see Brod, Peschany; Brod, Pestschany.
- 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. Riebendorf daughter colony. Also see Rybalsk.
- Peterfeld**, Tobolsk. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parishes: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. The village had its own parochial school.

- Peterhofer Kolonie**, (also Krasnenka), Petersburg, Troitsk, Oranienbaum. #C 2. Founded in 1812 by families from Hesse, Isvar, and other places. Evangelical; parish: Peterhof. In 1904, 650 Germans and some Estonians, Latvians and Swedes were part of the Peterhofer parish founded in 1849. Population: 27 in 1848; 28 in 1857; 27 in 1904; 36 in 1926. Also see Kolonie, Peterhofer; Krasnenka.
- Peterhofer Wege, Ansiedlung am**, Petersburg, see Ansiedlung am Peterhofer Wege.
- Peterhof, Groß-**, Samara, see Groß-Peterhof; also see Gross-Peterhof; Peterhof, Gross-.
- Peterhof, Gross-**, Samara, see Gross-Peterhof; also see Groß-Peterhof; Peterhof, Groß-.
- Peterhof, Klein-**, Samara, see Klein-Peterhof.
- Peterhof-Stadt**, Petersburg. Evangelical; parish: Peterhof. Population: approximately 300 in 1904.
- 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: Yeysk and Taganrog. Acreage: 3,100 dessi. Population: 457 approximately in 1905; 422 in 1914; 422 in 1918. Riebendorf daughter colony. Also see Paul, Peter-; Petri-Pauli; Petro-Pavlovka.
- Peter-Paul**, Omsk. Settlement far from other German villages. Riebendorf daughter colony. Also see Paul, Peter.
- Peter-Paul**, Omsk. Evangelical. Riebendorf daughter colony. Also see Paul, Peter-.
- Peter-Paul**, Yekaterinoslav Gouvernement, Elachinskaya. Catholic. Also see Paul, Peter-.
- Peters**, Omsk, Moskalkenky. #D 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 35 in 1926.
- 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, Buchholtsevo. #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.
- Petersheim**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus, Am Trakt. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. Mennonite.
- Peters-Khutor**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Abra(y)ev, Yasykovo. Possibly founded as early as 1894, but more likely in 1906. Founding families from Molochna. Population: with Neufeld- and Wall-Khutors: 45 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Peters-; Khutor, Peters-; Peters-Chutor.
- Peterstal**, (also Petresty), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded on leased land in 1873. Evangelical; parishes: Tarutino in 1904 and Leipzig in 1939. Acreage: 150 ha. Population: 48 in 1904, 122 in 1939. Also see Petresty.
- Peterstal**, (also Mesentsevo), Caucasus, Arkhangelsk (also Archangelsk.) Approximately 150 km east of Stavropol'. #J 3. Founded on its own land in 1903. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol'. Acreage: 540 dessi.. Population: 168 in 1904; 250 in 1918. Also see Mesentsevo.
- Peterstal**, (also Petrovka), Mykolayiv A few kilometers west of Mykolayiv on the Odessa district border. (Now Vely Mikhailovka.) Catholic; parish: Schönfeld. Also see Petrovka.
- Peterstal**, (also Petrikho-Kovach), Odessa, Glückstal-Kassel. Evangelical. Post Office: Grossulovo. 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 Rheinland 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.
- Peterwunsch**, Bessarabia, see Brienne.
- Petresti**, Bessarabia, see Petresty.

- Petresty**, Bessarabia, see Peterstal; also see Petresti.
- Petricho-Kowatsch**, Odessa, see Petrikho-Kovach; also see Kovach, Petrikho-; Kowatsch, Petricho-.
- Petrikho-Kovach**, Odessa, see Peterstal; also see Kovach, Petrikho-; Kowatsch, Petricho-; Petricho-Kowatsch. Post office: Grossulovo (now Vely Mikhailovka).
- Petri-Pauli**, Don, see Peter-Paul; also see Pauli, Petri-.
- Petrodolinskoe**, Odessa, see Petrodolinskoye; also see Petrodolinskoje.
- Petrodolinskoje**, Odessa, see Petrodolinskoye; also see Petrodolinskoe.
- Petrodolinskoye**, Odessa, see Peterstal; also see Petrodolinskoe; Petrodolinskoje.
- Petro-Pavlovka**, Don, see Peter-Paul; also see Pavlovka, Petro-; Pawlovka, Petro-; Petro-Pawlovka.
- Petro-Pavlovka**, Mariupol', see Bergtal; also see Pavlovka, Petro-; Pawlovka, Petro-; Petro-Pawlovka.
- Petropavlovsk-Deutsch**, Caucasus, Salsky, Proletarsk. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 824 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Petropavlovsk-; Deutsch, Petropawlovsk-; Petropawlovsk-Deutsch.
- Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-**, Don, see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; also see Deutsch-Petropawlovsk; Petropawlovsk, Deutsch-.
- Petro-Pawlovka**, Don, see Petro-Pavlovka; also see Pavlovka, Petro-; Pawlovka, Petro-.
- Petro-Pawlovka**, Mariupol', see Petro-Pavlovka; also see Pavlovka, Petro-; Pawlovka, Petro-.
- Petropawlovsk-Deutsch**, Caucasus, see Petropavlovsk-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Petropavlovsk-; Deutsch, Petropawlovsk-.
- Petropawlovsk, Deutsch-**, Don, see Deutsch-Petropawlovsk; also see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-.
- Petropov**, Omsk. Possibly founded in 1902. Fifty kilometers northwest of Omsk. Also see Petropow.
- Petropow**, Omsk, see Petropov.
- Petrovka**, Dnipropetrovs'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**, 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, Novokhopersk (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-Petrovka; Petrowka, Nowo-.
- Petrovka, Novo-**, Kharkiv, see Novo-Petrovka; also see Nowo-Petrovka; Petrowka, Nowo-.
- Petrovka, Otar-**, Crimea, see Otar-Petrovka; also see Otar-Petrovka; Petrowka, Otar-.
- Petrovo**, Kharkiv, see Novo-Petrovka; also see Petrowo.
- Petrovske Savody**, Don, see Petrovskye Savody; also see Petrovskije Savody; Savody, Petrovske; Savody, Petrovskye; Sawody, Petrovskije.
- Petrovskoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Petrovskoye; also see Petrovskoje.
- Petrovskoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Petershagen; also see Petrovskoe; Petrovskoje.
- 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; Petrowskije Sawody; Savody,
Petrovske; Savody, Petrovskye; Sawody, Petrowskije.
- Petrovsky-Khutor**, Don, see Rogalsky-Khutor; also see
Chutor, Petrowski-; Khutor, Petrovsky; Petrowski-
Chutor.
- Petrowka**, Bug (Pervomaisk) aka Franke-Chutor.
- Petrowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Petrovka.
- Petrowka**, Don, see Petrovka.
- Petrowka**, Kharkiv, see Petrovka.
- Petrowka**, Kyrgyzstan, see Petrovka.
- Petrowka**, Mykolajiv, see Petrovka.
- Petrowka**, Northeastern Turkey, see Petrovka.
- Petrowka**, Odessa, see Petrovka.
- Petrowka**, Odessa, Berezan, see Petrovka.
- Petrowka**, Odessa, Großliebental, see Petrovka.
- Petrowka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Petrovka.
- Petrowka**, Omsk, see Petrovka.
- Petrowka**, Omsk, Isyl' Kul', see Petrovka.
- Petrowka**, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Petrovka.
- Petrowka**, Orenburg, see Petrovka.
- Petrowka**, Slavgorod, see Petrovka.
- Petrowka**, Volga Republic, see Petrovka.
- Petrowka**, Voronezh, see Petrovka.
- Petrowka**, Odessa, see Petrovka.
- Petrowka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Petrovka-Khutor; also see
Chutor, Petrowka-; Khutor, Petrovka-.
- Petrowka, Nowo-**, Don, see Nowo-Petrowka; also see
Novo-Petrovka; Petrovka, Novo-.
- Petrowka, Nowo-**, Kharkiv, see Nowo-Petrowka; also see
Novo-Petrovka; Petrovka, Novo-.
- Petrowka, Otar-**, Crimea, see Otar-Petrowka; also see
Otar-Petrovka; Petrovka, Otar-.
- Petrowo**, Kharkiv, see Petrovo.
- Petrowski**, Slavgorod, see Petrovsky.
- Petrowski-Chutor**, Don, see Petrovsky-Khutor; also see
Chutor, Petrowski-; Khutor, Petrovsky-.
- Petrowskije Sawody**, Don, see Petrovskye Savody; also
see Petrovske Savody; Savody, Petrovske; Savody,
Petrovskye; Sawody, Petrowskije.
- Petrovskoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Petrovskoye; also see
Petrovskoe.
- Petschanka-Chutor**, Chernihiv, see Pechanka-Khutor;
also see Chutor, Petschanka-; Khutor, Pechanka-.
- Pevichevo-Khutor**, Kharkiv, Rostov, Slavyanoserbsk.
Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Population: 80 in 1905.
Also see Chutor, Pewitschewo-; Khutor, Pevichevo-;
Pewitschewo-Chutor.
- Pewitschewo-Chutor**, Kharkiv, see Pevichevo-Khutor;
also see Chutor, Pewitschewo-; Khutor, Pevichevo-.
- Pfaffen-Chutor**, Volga Republic, see Pfaffen-Khutor; also
see Chutor, Pfaffen-; Khutor, Pfaffen-.
- Pfaffeninsel**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyar.
Approximately one kilometer southwest of Schwed.
No other information available.
- Pfaffen-Khutor**, Volga Republic, see Brehning-Khutor; also
see Chutor, Pfaffen-; Khutor, Pfaffen-; Pfaffen-Chutor.
- Pfannenstiel**, Volga Republic, see Mariental.
- Pfannenstiel, Neu-**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Pfannenstiel.
- Pfeffer-Chutor**, Bashkortostan, see Pfeffer-Khutor; also
see Chutor, Pfeffer-; Khutor, Pfeffer-.
- Pfeffer-Khutor**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka,
Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by families from
Molochna. Evangelical. Acreage: 160 dessi. Also see
Chutor, Pfeffer-; Khutor, Pfeffer-; Pfeffer-Chutor.
- Pfeifer-Chutor**, Orenburg, see Pfeifer-Khutor; also see
Chutor, Pfeifer-; Khutor, Pfeifer-.
- Pfeifer-Khutor**, (also Pfeiffer), Orenburg, Orenburg.
South of Orenburg. #F 5. Founded by affluent farmers
probably from Bessarabia or the Odessa district
between 1890 and approximately 1895. Evangelical;
parish: Orenburg. Population 20 in 1926. Also see
Chutor, Pfeifer-; Khutor, Pfeifer-; Pfeifer-Chutor;
Pfeiffer.
- Pfeiffer**, Orenburg, see Pfeifer-Khutor.
- Pfeiffer**, (also Faifer, also Gnilushka), Volga Republic
(Bergseite), Kamenka or Frank. #B 6. Founded on 15
June 1767 by residents from Baden, Wuerttemberg, and
other places. Catholic. Deanery: Kamenka. Cooperative
and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative
kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as
of 1926.) Around 1910, the wooden church was sold to
the village of Rothammel. Population: 328 in 1767; 507
in 1788; 2,322 in 1857; 2,847 in 1897; 4,496 possibly
in 1905; 4,548 or 4,870 in 1912; 2,278 in 1926. Mother
colony. Also see Faifer; Gnilushka.
- Pferdezüchter-Kolonien**, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk.
Between Krasnodar and Grozny. Also see Kolonien,
Pferdezüchter-.
- Pflaumer**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka.
Northwest of Pallasovka. No other information
available.
- Pflaumer-Chutor**, Kazakhstan, see Pflaumer-Khutor; also
see Chutor, Pflaumer-; Khutor, Pflaumer-.
- Pflaumer-Khutor**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk. Founded on
leased land. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo.
Also see Chutor, Pflaumer-; Khutor, Pflaumer-;
Pflaumer-Chutor.
- Pflaumers Mühle**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), possibly
Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Also see Mühle,
Pflaumers.
- Pharaonovka**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1892.
Evangelical; parish: Eigenfeld. Population: 11 in 1939.
Also see Pharaonowka.
- Pharaonowka**, Bessarabia, see Pharaonovka.
- Philippovichy**, (also Pilopovichy), Volhynia-Ukraine,
Yarun'. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 42
in 1904. Also see Philippowitschi; Pilopovichy.
- Philippovka**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1914.
Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. Acreage: 150 ha.
Population: 41 in 1939. Also see Philippowka.
- Philippowitschi**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Philippovichy.

- Philippowka**, Bessarabia, see Philippovka.
- Phillipsfeld**, (possibly also Phillipsfeld), 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 Phillipsfeld?.
- Philippstal**, (also Temir-Bulat, also Timir-Bulat), Crimea, Dzhankoy. Near Schottenruh. #D 2. Founded in 1888. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim, also Mennonite. Birthplace of Prof. Benjamin Unruh (17 September 1881-15 May 1960), honorable member of the Landsmannschaft. Acreage: 2,000 dessi.. Population: 10 in 1918. Also see Temir-Bulat; Timir-Bulat.
- Phillipsfeld?**, Volga Republic, see Phillipsfeld.
- Philonsdorf**, (also Filonovka, also Glukhov), Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. A few kilometers north of Radomyshl'. #F 4. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 148 in 1904. Also see Filonovka; Glukhov.
- Piasko**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. #I 5. No other information available.
- Piaskov**, (also Pyaskov), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil'. North of Kostopil'. Evangelical; parishes: Kostopil' and Tuchyn. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 224 in 1904; 25 families with 20 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Piaskow; Pyaskov.
- Piaskow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Piaskov.
- Pichtinskij Utschastok**, Siberia, see Pikhtinsky Uchastok; also see Uchastok, Pikhtinsky; Utschastok, Pichtinskij.
- Piendyki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Piendyky.
- Piendyky**, Volhynia-Poland, see Pendik; also see Piendyki.
- Pieschtschanki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Pieshchanky.
- Pieshchanky**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Kovel'. No school (as of 1938.) Possibly a German settlement. Also see Pieschtschanki.
- Pietuschkow**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin, see Pietushkov.
- Pietuschkow**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv, see Pietushkov.
- Pietushkov**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin. #G 4. Also see Pietuschkow.
- Pietushkov**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. Northeast of Mlyniv. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: At the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Pietuschkow.
- Piketnoe**, Omsk, see Picketnoye; also see Picketnoje.
- Piketnoje**, Omsk, see Picketnoye; also see Picketnoje.
- Piketnoye**, Omsk, Sosnovka. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. #C 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Also see Picketnoe; Picketnoje.
- Pikhtinsky Uchastok**, Siberia, Oka (Biryussa.) Eighty kilometers south of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Evangelical. Its residents called themselves Golendry; maybe Dutch? Also see Pichtinskij Utschastok; Uchastok, Pikhtinsky; Utschastok, Pichtinskij.
- Pilav, Besh-**, Crimea, see Besh-Pilav; also see Besch-Pilav; Pilav, Besch-.
- Pilaw, Besch-**, Crimea, see Besch-Pilav; also see Besh-Pilav; Pilav, Besh-.
- Pilenskofeld**, (also Pilenkovka), Caucasus, Krasnodar, Krimskaya, Anapa. Near the passage to the Crimea. #B 2. Founded in 1886 by Gnadenburgers, Caucasus, Bessarabian Germans and Silesians who had been unsuccessful in the settlement of Pella (Wuerttembergers and Baden residents). Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar, possibly also Separatist. Land was bought from the Russian aristocrat General Yuri Pilenko. In 1915, expropriation in favor of the Russian aristocrat Babich. In 1929, due to exile, only people without land stayed behind. In October 1941: deportation. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 300 in 1905; 353 in 1918. Also see Pilenkovka.
- Pilenskofeld**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Founded in 1786. Population: 355 in 1912.
- Pilenskovka**, Caucasus, see Pilenkofeld; also see Pilenkowka.
- Pilenkowka**, Caucasus, see Pilenkovka.
- Pilippovichy**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Philippovichy; also see Pilippowitschi.
- Pilippowitschi**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pilippovichy.
- Pilkovka**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Pilkowka.
- Pilkowka**, Volga Republic, see Pilkovka.
- Pill**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt-Unterwalden. No other information available.
- Piluga**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles'k. No other information available.
- Piniok**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varkoviche. Northwest of Varkoviche. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
- Pinki**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pinky.
- Pinkovsky-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans'k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdyans'k. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Pinkowski-; Khutor, Pinkovsky-; Pinkowski-Chutor.
- Pinkowski-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Pinkovsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pinkowski-; Khutor, Pinkovsky.
- Pinky**, (also Penky), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. South of Zwiahel. #C 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Also see Penky; Pinki.
- Pinsk**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Kovel'. Public school (as of 1938.) Possibly a German town.
- Piratin**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. #F 2. No other information available.
- Pisarevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pissarovko; also see Pisarewka.
- Pisarewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pisarevka.
- Pismechova-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k. Johann Jakob Pingel was a German citizen. Also see Chutor, Pismetschowa-; Khutor, Pismechova-; Pismetschowa-Chutor.

- 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; Pissarevka.
- Pissarewka**, Voronezh, see Pissarevka.
- Pissarowko**, (also Pisarevka, also Yakovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ushomir. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 275 in 1904. Also see Pisarevka; Pissarowko; Yakovka.
- Pissarowko**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pissarowko.
- Pisskarevka**, Petersburg, possibly Petersburg-Toksovo. #E 1. Founded in 1865 by families from Salominka. Evangelical. Population: 35 in 1926. Also see Pisskarewka.
- Pisskarewka**, Petersburg, see Pisskarevka.
- Pitak**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Simferopol'. Approximately 50 km north of Simferopol'. #C 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical. Population: 30 in 1918.
- 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**, Slavgorod, see Pyatiugolny.
- Pjatschny**, Omsk, see Pyatashny.
- Placinta**, Bessarabia, see Josefsdorf.
- 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-; Planer-Chutor.
- 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: 214 farms on 97 ha. Population: 1,001 Germans of 1,298 residents in 1910; 982 Germans of 1,399 residents in 1920; 853 Germans of 1,941 residents in 1930. Also see Palanok; Varpalanka.
- Plaschew**, Volhynia-Poland, see Plashev.
- Plaschewe**, Volhynia-Poland, see Plasheve.
- Plashev**, Volhynia-Poland, see Johannestal; also see Plaschew.
- Plasheve**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi; also see Plaschewe.
- Plazevo**, Volhynia-Poland, see Johannestal; also see Plazewo.
- Plazewo**, Volhynia-Poland, see Plazevo.
- Plechanow**, Samara, see Plekhanov.
- Plechow**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Plekhov.
- Plekhanov**, Samara, see Pleshanovo; also see Plechanow.
- Plekhov**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernyakhiv. North of Zhytomyr. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including the city of Chernyakhiv: 900 in 1905. Also see Plechow.
- Ples**, Volga Republic, see Plyes.
- Pleschanowo**, Samara, see Pleshanovo.
- Pleshanovo**, (also Plekhanov), Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,760 dessi.. Population: 258 people or 49 families in 1922; 232 in 1926. Also see Plekhanov; Pleschanowo.
- Pljes**, Volga Republic, see Plyes; also see Ples.
- Ploschtscha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ploshcha.
- Ploschtscha-Lomanowskaja-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lomanowskaja-Ploschtscha; also see Lomanovskaya-Ploshcha; Ploshcha-Lomanovskaya.
- Ploshcha**, (also Lomanovskaya-Ploshcha, also Ploshcha-Lomanovskaya), 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 Lomanovskaya-Ploshcha; Ploschtscha; Ploshcha-Lomanovskaya.
- Ploshcha-Lomanovskaya**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lomanovskaya-Ploshcha; also see Lomanowskaja-Ploschtscha; Ploschtscha-Lomanowskaja.
- Plotzk**, (also Draguly), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1839 by 33 [or 39] families: 10 from Wuerttemberg 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 Wuerttemberg. 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 Plugowoje.
- Plugovoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Pastva; also see Plugovoe; Plugowoje.
- Plugowoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Plugovoye; also see Plugovoe.
- Plyes**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Settlement near the Plyes train station. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 35 in 1926. Also see Ples; Pljes.
- Pobochnoe**, Omsk, see Pobochnoye; also see Pobotschnoje.
- Pobochnoe**, Volga Republic, see Pobochnoye; also see Pobotschnoje.
- Pobochnoye**, (also Pohachnoye), Omsk, Odessa. #D 2. Possibly founded by Volga Germans in 1898 or 1906. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 1,369 in 1920; 1,282 in 1926. Also see Pobochnoe; Pobotschnoje; Pohachnoye.

- Pobochnoye**, (also Nebendorf), Volga Republic, Saratov, Yagodnaya Polyana. Northwest of Saratov. #C 1. Founded in 1772. Evangelical-Reformed; parish: Yagodnaya Polyana. School with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 2,849 Evangelical-Reformed of 3,616 residents approximately in 1905; 3,647 possibly in 1905; 3,411 in 1912. Also see Nebendorf; Pobochnoe; Pobotschnoje.
- Pobotschnoje**, Omsk, see Pobochnoye; also see Pobochnoe.
- Pobotschnoje**, Volga Republic, see Pobochnoye; also see Pobochnoe.
- Pobul**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) No other information available.
- Pochayov**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Krupietz; also see Potschajow.
- Pochinnaya**, Volga Republic, see Kratzke; also see Potschinnaja.
- Pochinnoe**, Slavgorod, see Pochinnoye; also see Potschinnoje.
- Pochinnoye**, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evsk. Founded in 1925. Population: 77 in 1926. Also see Pochinnoe; Potschinnoje.
- Pochta, Voinskaya**, Odessa, see Voinskaya Pochta; also see Potscha, Woinskaja; Woinskaja Potscha.
- Podalovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche; also see Podalowka.
- Podalowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Podalovka.
- Podbereze**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov. Southeast of Charukov. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
- Podbereze, Marianovka-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianovka-Podbereze; also see Marianovka-Podbereze; Podbereze, Marianowka-.
- Podbereze, Marianowka-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianowka-Podbereze; also see Marianovka-Podbereze; Podbereze, Marianovka-.
- Podberezie**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Podberezie. No other information available.
- Podborce**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno. No other information available.
- Podchereviche, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Podchereviche; also see Alt-Podtscherewitsche; Podtscherewitsche, Alt-.
- Podchereviche, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podchereviche; also see Neu-Podtscherewitsche; Podtscherewitsche, Neu-.
- Poddebcy**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. Northeast of Poddebcy. #F 4. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans.
- Poddubiz**, Volhynia-Poland, south of Luts'k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Population: 188 in 1904.
- Podgore**, Zaporizhzhya, see Podgorye; also see Podgorje.
- Podgorje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Podgorye; also see Podgore.
- Podgornoe**, Bessarabia, see Podgornoye; also see Podgornoje.
- Podgornoje**, Bessarabia, see Kulm; also see Podgornoe; Podgornoje.
- Podgorodno**, Volhynia-Poland, Luboml, Luboml.
- Podgorye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Walldorf; also see Podgore; Podgorje.
- Podhae**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Podhaje; also see Podhaje.
- Podhae**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Podhaje; also see Podhaje.
- Podhae, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Podhae; also see Groß-Podhaje; Groß-Podhaje; Gross-Podhae; Gross-Podhaje; Gross-Podhaje; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhae, Gross-; Podhaje, Gross-; Podhaje, Gross.
- Podhae, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Podhae; also see Groß-Podhae; Groß-Podhaje; Groß-Podhaje; Gross-Podhaje; Gross-Podhaje; Podhae, Groß-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhaje, Gross-; Podhaje, Gross-.
- Podhae, Klein-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Podhae; also see Klein-Podhaje; Klein-Podhaje; Podhaje, Klein-; Podhaje, Klein-.
- Podhae Kolonie**, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhae; Kolonie, Podhaje; Kolonie, Podhaje; Podhaje Kolonie.
- Podhaich**, (also Podhaycy), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Luts'k. Southeast of Luts'k. Founding families from Swabia. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: Twenty to 50 percent Germans. Also see Podhaisch; Podhaycy.
- Podhaich**, (also Antonievka-Podhaizy), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Luts'k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. German private school (as of 1935.) Population: 224 in 1904. Also see Antonievka-Podhaizy; Podhaisch.
- Podhaiche, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhaiche; also see Neu-Podhaische; Podhaische, Neu-.
- Podhaich Kolonie**, (also Podhaje Kolonie), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. Southeast of Luts'k. #E 4. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Kolonie, Podhaich; Podhaje Kolonie.
- Podhaisch**, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaich.
- Podhaische, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhaische; also see Neu-Podhaiche; Podhaiche, Neu-.
- Podhaisch Kolonie**, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaich Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhaich; Kolonie, Podhaisch.
- Podhaizy, Antonievka-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonievka-Podhaizy; also see Antoniewka-Podhaizy; Podhaizy, Antoniewka-.
- Podhaizy, Antoniewka-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Antoniewka-Podhaizy; also see Antonievka-Podhaizy; Podhaizy, Antonievka-.

- Podhajce, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhajce; also see Neu-Podhayce; Podhayce, Neu-.
- Podhajcy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajcy.
- Podhaje**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Podhaje; also see Podhae.
- Podhaje**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Podhaje; also see Podhae.
- Podhaje, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Podhaje; also see Groß-Podhae; Groß-Podhaje; Gross-Podhae; Gross-Podhaje; Gross-Podhaje; Podhae, Groß-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhae, Gross-; Podhaje, Gross-.
- Podhaje, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Podhaje; also see Groß-Podhae; Groß-Podhaje; Groß-Podhaje; Gross-Podhae; Gross-Podhaje; Podhae, Groß-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhae, Gross-; Podhaje, Gross-; Podhaje, Gross-.
- Podhaje, Klein-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Podhaje; also see Klein-Podhae; Klein-Podhaje; Podhae, Klein-; Podhaje, Klein-.
- Podhaje Kolonie**, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhae; Kolonie, Podhaje; Kolonie, Podhaje; Podhae Kolonie.
- Podhayce, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhayce; also see Neu-Podhajce; Podhajce, Neu-.
- Podhaycy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaich; also see Podhajcy.
- Podhaje**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv; also see Podhae; Podhaje.
- Podhaje**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Podhae; Podhaje.
- Podhaje, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Podhaje; also see Groß-Podhae; Groß-Podhaje; Gross-Podhae; Gross-Podhaje; Gross-Podhaje; Podhae, Groß-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhae, Gross-; Podhaje, Gross-; Podhaje, Gross-.
- Podhaje, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Podhaje; also see Groß-Podhae; Groß-Podhaje; Groß-Podhaje; Gross-Podhae; Gross-Podhaje; Podhae, Groß-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhae, Gross-; Podhaje, Gross-.
- Podhaje, Klein-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Podhaje; also see Klein-Podhae; Klein-Podhaje; Podhae, Klein-; Podhaje, Klein-.
- Podhaje Kolonie**, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaich Klonie; also see Kolonie, Podhae; Kolonie, Podhaje; Kolonie, Podhaje; Podhae Kolonie; Podhaje Kolonie.
- Podherany**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Podhering.
- Podhering**, (also Orhegyalya, also Podherany), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve. Population: 225 Germans of 1,199 residents in 1910. Also see Orhegyalya; Podherany.
- Podherod, Pudhorod-**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Pudhorod-Podherod.
- Podhorce**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diadkivichy. No other information available.
- Podi-Sabara**, Zaporizhzhya, see Podi-Zabara; also see Sabara, Podi-; Zabara, Podi-.
- Podi-Zabara**, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexandertal; also see Podi-Sabara; Sabara, Podi-; Zabara, Podi-.
- Podjarki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Podyarky.
- Podkolina**, (also Pudgolya), Odessa, see Beutelspacher-Khutor; also see Pudgolya.
- Podkovyrovka**, Omsk, Isil' Kul'. Soviet seat in Lukeryinsk. Cattle breeding kolkhoz, seed kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 37 in 1926. Also see Podkowsyrowka.
- Podkovyrovka**, Omsk, Isyl' Kul'. Soviet seat in Yevsyukovsky. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 81 in 1926. Also see Podkowsyrowka.
- Podkowsyrowka**, Omsk, see Podkovyrovka.
- Podlesnoe**, Volga Republic, see Podlyesnoye; also see Podljesnoje.
- Podliski I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Podlisky I.
- Podliski II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Podlisky II.
- Podlisky I**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. South of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. Podlisky I and II appear to be one village. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Podliski I.
- Podlisky II**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. South of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. Podlisky I and II appear to be one village. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Podliski II.
- Podljesnoje**, Volga Republic, see Podlyesnoye; also see Podlesnoe.
- Podluby**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki. No other information available.
- Podlyesnoye**, Volga Republic, see Unterwalden; also see Podlesnoe; Podljesnoje.
- Podobanka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.
- Podolsk**, Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,880 dessi. Population: 263 people or 47 families in 1922; 253 in 1926.
- Podolsk, Novo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Novo-Podolsk; also see Nowo-Podolsk; Podolsk, Nowo-.
- Podolsk, Nowo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Nowo-Podolsk; also see Novo-Podolsk; Podolsk, Novo-.
- Podosudlij**, Slavgorod, see Podosudly.
- Podosudly**, Slavgorod, Slatopol; also see Podosudlij.
- Podrude**, Volhynia-Poland, see Podrudye; also see Podrudje.
- Podrudje**, Volhynia-Poland, see Podrudye; also see Podrude.
- Podrudye**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Podrude; Podrudje.
- Podryze**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Wielick. #E 7. No other information available.
- Podsneshnoe**, Slavgorod, see Podsneshnoye; also see Podsneshnoje.
- Podsneshnoje**, Slavgorod, see Podsneshnoye; also see Podsneshnoe.
- Podsneshnoye**, Slavgorod, see Blumenort; also see Podsneshnoe; Podsneshnoje.

- Podsosnovo**, (also Padsasnove), Slavgorod, Novo-Alexe(y)evka (GNR Halbstadt.) Approximately 50 km north of Slavgorod. #K 3. Founded by Volga Germans in 1894. Evangelical; parish: Tomsk-Barnaul. Kolkhoz named Kirov. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, butter artel, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, reading room, red corner, soviet seat (as of 1926.) In September 1918 Podsosnovo participated as the only German village in this region with a Bolshevik group in a peasant revolt against being drafted into the Kolchak army. After this revolt was quelled, every tenth colonist was punished by execution. Population: 800 approximately in 1905; 1,547 in 1926; 1,787 people and 320 farms possibly in 1928; 2,277 people and 615 farms in 1980; 2,434 people and 659 farms in 1987. Also see Padsasnove; Podsosnowo.
- Podsosnowo**, Slavgorod, see Podsosnovo.
- Podstepnoe**, Volga Republic, see Podstepnoye; also see Podstepnoje.
- Podstepnoje**, Volga Republic, see Podstepnoye; also see Podstepnoe.
- Podstepnoye**, Volga Republic, see Rosenheim; also see Podstepnoe; Podstepnoje.
- Podtscherewitsche, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Podtscherewitsche; also see Alt-Podchereviche; Podchereviche, Alt-.
- Podtscherewitsche, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podtscherewitsche; also see Neu-Podchereviche; Podchereviche, Neu-.
- Podyarky**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 25 in 1904. Also see Podjarki.
- Pogorelovka**, Don, see Josefshaim; also see Pogorelowka.
- Pogorelowka**, Don, see Pogorelovka.
- Pogornoe**, Orenburg, see Pogornoye; also see Pogornoje.
- Pogornoje**, Orenburg, see Pogornoye; also see Pogornoe.
- Pogornoye**, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1895 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 25 in 1926. Also see Pogornoe; Pogornoje.
- Pogranichnoe**, Omsk, see Pogranichnoye; also see Pogranitschnoje.
- Pogranichnoye**, Omsk, Barabinsk, Kupino. #J 2. Butter artel in 1926. Population: 143 in 1926. Also see Pogranichnoe; Pogranitschnoje.
- Pogranitschnoje**, Omsk, see Pogranichnoye; also see Pogranichnoe.
- Pogudino**, Chelyabinsk, Yetkuls. A few kilometers southeast of Chelyabinsk. #C 2. Evangelical. Population: 77 in 1926.
- Pohachnoe**, Omsk, see Pohachnoye; also see Pohatschnoje.
- Pohachnoye**, Omsk, see Pobochnoye; also see Pohachnoe; Pohatschnoje.
- Pohatschnoje**, Omsk, see Pobochnoye; also see Pohachnoe.
- Pokasatel**, Odessa, see Ratenfeld.
- Pokaschtschewo**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pokashchevo.
- Pokaschtschow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Pokashchov.
- Pokashchevo**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Angermohr; also see Pokaschtschewo.
- Pokashchov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka. #F 4. Also see Pokaschtschow.
- Pokoi, Mirno-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Mirno-Pokoi; also see Mirno-Pokoy; Pokoy, Mirno-.
- Pokoj-Chutor**, Slavgorod, see Pokoy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pokoj-; Khutor, Pokoy-.
- Pokoj, Mirnij**, Slavgorod, see Mirnij Pokoj; also see Mirny Pokoy; Pokoy, Mirny.
- Pokoj, Mirnij**, Zaporizhzhya, see Mirnij Pokoj; also see Mirny Pokoy; Pokoy, Mirny.
- Pokoschew**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pokoshev.
- Pokoshev**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Angermohr; also see Pokoschew.
- Pokoy-Khutor**, Slavgorod, see Friedensruh; also see Chutor, Pokoj-; Khutor, Pokoy-; Pokoj-Chutor.
- Pokoy, Mirno-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Mirno-Pokoy; also see Mirno-Pokoi; Pokoi, Mirno-.
- Pokoy, Mirny**, Slavgorod, see Mirny Pokoy; also see Mirnij Pokoj; Pokoj, Mirnij.
- Pokoy, Mirny**, Zaporizhzhya, see Mirny Pokoy; also see Mirnij Pokoj; Pokoj, Mirnij.
- Pokrowka**, Caucasus, Stepnoye. #H 3. Also see Pokrowka.
- Pokrowka**, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka). Mennonite. Also see Pokrowka.
- Pokrowsk**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Magdalinovsk. Population: 20 in 1926. Also see Pokrowsk.
- Pokrowsk**, Volga Republic, see Engels; also see Pokrowsk.
- Pokrowskaya**, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Pokrowskaja.
- Pokrowka**, Caucasus, see Pokrowka.
- Pokrowka**, Orenburg, see Pokrowka.
- Pokrowsk**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Pokrowsk.
- Pokrowsk**, Volga Republic, see Pokrowsk.
- Pokrowskaja**, Odessa, see Pokrowskaya.
- Polanka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. #E 4. No other information available.
- Polanka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Northeast of Tuchyn. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans.
- Polanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. #H 5. Evangelical; parish: Kostopil'. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 19 families with 12 students in 1938. Also see Polanowka.
- Polanovka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Polanovka; also see Alt-Polanowka; Polanowka, Alt-.
- Polanovka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Polanovka; also see Neu-Polanowka; Polanowka, Neu-.
- Polanowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Polanovka.
- Polanowka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Polanowka; also see Alt-Polanovka; Polanovka, Alt-.

- Polanowka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Polanowka; also see Neu-Polanovka; Polanovka, Neu-.
- Polany**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stydyn. Northwest of Stydyn. #H 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans.
- Polany**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.
- Polarka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Balarka.
- Polchin**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec; also see Poltschin.
- Pole, Dobroe**, Omsk, see Dobroe Pole; also see Dobroje Pole; Dobroye Pole; Pole, Dobroje; Pole, Dobroye.
- Pole, Dobroje**, Omsk, see Dobroje Pole; also see Dobroe Pole; Dobroye Pole; Pole, Dobroe; Pole, Dobroye.
- Pole, Dobroye**, Omsk, see Dobroye Pole; also see Dobroe Pole; Dobroje Pole; Pole, Dobroe; Pole, Dobroje.
- Pole, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Pole; also see Gross-Pole; Pole, Gross-.
- Pole, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Pole; also see Groß-Pole; Pole, Groß-.
- Pole, Moskovskoe**, Petersburg, see Moskovskoe Pole; also see Moskovskoye Polye; Moskowskoje Polje; Polje, Moskowskoje; Polye, Moskovskoye.
- Pole, Novo-**, Don, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polye; Nowo-Polje; Polje, Nowo-; Polye, Nowo-.
- Pole, Novo-**, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polye; Nowo-Polje; Polje, Nowo-; Polye, Nowo-.
- Pole, Nowo-**, Don, see Nowo-Polje; also see Novo-Pole; Novo-Polye; Polje, Nowo-; Polye, Novo-.
- Pole, Nowo-**, Omsk, see Nowo-Polje; also see Novo-Pole; Novo-Polye; Polje, Nowo-; Polye, Novo-.
- Pole, Selenoe**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Selenoe Pole; also see Polje, Selenoje; Polye, Selenoye; Selenoje Polje; Selenoye Polye.
- Polesnaja-Chutor**, Mykolayiv, see Polesnaya-Khutor; also see Chutor, Polesnaja-; Khutor, Polesnaya-.
- Polesnaya-Khutor**, Mykolayiv, Kassel. Evangelical; parish: Kassel. Population: 30 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Polesnaja-; Khutor, Polesnaya-; Polesnaja-Chutor.
- Polevadina II**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Near the Shulidovo train station. Population: 136 in 1926. Also see Polewadina II.
- Polevadino**, (also Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut, also Polevodino), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Near the Pl(y)es train station. #G 2. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926). Population: approximately 250 in 1904; 512 possibly in 1926. Also see Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut; Polevodino; Polewadino.
- Pole, Velikoe**, Caucasus, see Velikoe Pole; also see Pole, Velikoye; Pole, Welikoje; Velikoye Pole; Welikoje Pole.
- Pole, Velikoye**, Caucasus, see Velikoye Pole; also see Pole, Velikoe; Pole, Welikoje; Velikoe Pole; Welikoje Pole.
- Pole, Visokoe**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Visokoe Pole; also see Polje, Wisokoje; Polye, Visokoye; Visokoye Polye; Wiskoje Polje.
- Polevodino**, Volga Republic, see Polevadino; also see Polewodino.
- Polevoe**, Slavgorod, see Polevoye; also see Polewoje.
- Polevoye**, Slavgorod, see Schönau; also see Polevoe; Polewoje.
- Polevoye**, Slavgorod, see Alexeyfeld; also see Polevoe; Polewoje.
- Pole, Vysokoe**, Don, see Vysokoe Pole; also see Pole, Vysokoye; Pole, Wysokoje; Vysokoye Pole; Wysokoje Pole.
- Pole, Vysokoye**, Don, see Vysokoye Pole; also see Pole, Vysokoe; Pole, Wysokoje; Vysokoe Pole; Wysokoje Pole.
- Polewadina II**, Volga Republic, see Polevadina II.
- Pole, Welikoje**, Caucasus, see Welikoje Pole; also see Pole, Velikoe; Pole, Velikoye; Velikoe Pole; Velikoye Pole.
- Polewodino**, Volga Republic, see Polevodino.
- Polewoje**, Slavgorod, see Polevoye; also see Polevoe.
- Pole, Wysokoje**, Don, see Wysokoje Pole; also see Pole, Vysokoe; Pole, Vysokoye; Vysokoe Pole; Vysokoye Pole.
- Polganov**, Volhynia-Poland; also see Polganow.
- Polganow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Polganov.
- Polgorod**, Slavgorod, see Halbstadt.
- Police**, (also Polish), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezno; also see Polish.
- Police**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Rafolovka. No other information available.
- Polike**, Volhynia-Poland, see Potyka.
- Polisch**, Volhynia-Poland, see Polish.
- Polischte**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Polishte.
- Polish**, Volhynia-Poland, see Police; also see Polisch.
- Polishte**, (also Poliste), Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava. Ten people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Also see Polischte; Poliste.
- Poliste**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Polischte.
- Politz**, Volhynia-Poland, see Polyk.
- Polivanovka**, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 15 in 1926. Also see Poliwanowka.
- Poliwanowka**, Omsk, see Polivanovka.
- Poljana, Jagodnaja**, Volga Republic, see Jagodnaja Poljana; also see Polyana, Yagodnaya; Yagodnaya Polyana.
- Poljana, Jasnaja-**, Don, see Jasnaja-Poljana; also see Polyana, Yasnaya-; Yasnaya-Polyana.
- Poljana, Krasnaja**, Don, see Krasnaja Poljana; also see Krasnaya Polyana; Polyana, Krasnaya.
- Poljana, Rownaja**, Omsk, see Rownaja Poljana; also see Polyana, Rovnaya; Rovnaya Polyana.
- Poljanka**, Volga Republic, see Polyanka.
- Polje, Moskowskoje**, Petersburg, see Moskowskoje Polje; also see Moskovskoe Pole; Moskovskoye Polye; Pole, Moskovskoe; Polye, Moskovskoye.
- Polje, Nowo-**, Don, see Nowo-Polje; also see Novo-Pole; Novo-Polye; Pole, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.
- Polje, Nowo-**, Omsk, see Nowo-Polje; also see Novo-Pole; Novo-Polye; Pole, 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; Visokoye Polye.
- Polko**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. #J 4. No other information available.
- Polnocne**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. Southwest of Tesluhov. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans.
- Polonichev**, (also Polynochev), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. Northeast of Emilchin. #C 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 135 in 1904. Also see Polonitschew; Polynochev.
- Polonitschew**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Polonichev.
- Polonka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka. No other information available.
- Polonnoe**, Volhynia-Poland, see Polonnoye; also see Polonnoje.
- Polonnoje**, Volhynia-Poland, see Polonnoye; also see Polonnoe.
- Polonnoye**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Rafalovka; also see Polonnoe; Polonnoje.
- Polovitza**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kronsgarten; also see Polowitza.
- Polowitza**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Polovitza.
- Polscha**, Zaporizhzhya, see Polsha.
- Polsha**, Zaporizhzhya, see Waldheim; also see Polscha.
- Polskoe, Novo-**, Omsk, see Novo-Polskoe; also see Novo-Polskoye; Nowo-Polskoje; Polskoye, Novo-; Polskoje, Nowo-.
- Polskoje, Nowo-**, Omsk, see Nowo-Polskoje; also see Novo-Polskoe; Novo-Polskoye; Polskoe, Novo-; Polskoye, Novo-.
- Polskoye, Novo-**, Omsk, see Novo-Polskoye; also see Novo-Polskoe; Nowo-Polskoje; Polskoe, Novo-; Polskoje, Nowo-.
- Poltarach**, Crimea, see Kon-Keneges; also see Poltaratsch.
- Poltaratsch**, Crimea, see Poltarach.
- Poltavka, Novo**, Mykolayiv, see Novo Poltavka; also see Nowo Poltawka; Poltawka, Nowo.
- Poltawka, Nowo**, Mykolayiv, see Nowo Poltawka; also see Novo Poltavka; Poltawka, Novo.
- Poltschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Polchin.
- Polyana, Krasnaya**, Don, see Krasnaya Polyana; also see Krasnaja Poljana; Poljana, Krasnaja.
- Polyana, Rownaya**, Omsk, see Rownaya Polyana; also see Poljana, Rownaja; Rownaja Poljana.
- Polyana, Yagodnaya**, Volga Republic, see Yagodnaya Polyana; also see Jagodnaja Poljana; Poljana, Jagodnaja.
- Polyana, Yasnaya-**, Don, see Yasnaya-Polyana; also see Jasnaja-Poljana; Poljana, Jasnaja-.
- Polyanka**, Volga Republic, see Schönfeld; also see Poljanka.
- Polye, Moskovskoye**, Petersburg, see Moskovskoye Polye; also see Moskovskoe Pole; Moskowskoje Polje; Pole, Moskovskoe; Polje, Moskowskoje.
- Polye, Novo-**, Don, see Novo-Polye; also see Novo-Pole; Nowo-Polje; Pole, Novo-; Polje, Nowo-.
- Polye, Novo-**, Omsk, see Novo-Polye; also see Novo-Pole; Nowo-Polje; Pole, Novo-; Polje, Nowo-.
- Polye, Selenoye**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Selenoye Polye; also see Pole, Selenoe; Polje, Selenoje; Selenoe Pole; Selenoje Polje.
- Polye, Visokoye**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Visokoye Polye; also see Pole, Visokoe; Polje, Wisokoje; Visokoe, Pole; Wisokoje Polje.
- Polyk**, (also Politz), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Politz.
- Polynochev**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Polonichev; also see Polynotschew.
- Polynotschew**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Polynochev.
- Pomasan**, Bessarabia, see Pomazan.
- Pomazan**, Bessarabia, Ismail. Founded in 1911. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Acreage: 1,620 ha. Population: 182 in 1939. Also see Pomasan.
- Pomirki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Pomirky.
- Pomirky**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Pomirki.
- Pomogaevka**, Omsk, see Pomogayevka; also see Pomogajewka.
- Pomogajewka**, Omsk, see Pomogayevka; also see Pomogaevka.
- Pomogayevka**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Fifty kilometers northwest of Omsk. #D 1. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 489 in 1926. Also see Pomogaevka; Pomogajewka.
- Pomorelovka**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 452 in 1926. Also see Pomorelowka.
- Pomorelowka**, Don, see Pomorelovka.
- Ponebel**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. Evangelical. Northwest of Rivne. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village.
- Ponichov**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Ponitschow.
- Ponitschow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ponichov.
- Ponjatowka**, Odessa, see Ponyatovka.
- Ponyatovka**, Odessa, Razdelnaya, see Langenberg; also see Ponjatowka.
- Popasdrü Deutsch**, (also Nikolae Balcescu), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1922. Evangelical; parish: Postal. Acreage: 74 ha. Population: 169 in 1939. Also see Deutsch, Popasdrü; Nikolae Balcescu.
- Popas, Krasny-**, Don, see Krasny-Popas.
- Popassnaja**, Don, see Popassnaya.
- Popassnaya**, Don, see Alexanderpol; also see Popassnaja.
- Popelnoe**, Mykolayiv, see Popelnoye; also see Popelnoje.
- Popelnoje**, Mykolayiv, see Popelnoye; also see Popelnoe.

Popelnoye, Mykolayiv, see Hoffnungsburg; also see Popelnoe; Popelnoje.

Popelovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 116 in 1904. Also see Popelowka.

Popelowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Popelovka.

Popielovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov. #B 5. Also see Popielowka.

Popielowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Popielovka.

Popkova, Volhynia-Poland, see Popovka; also see Popkowa.

Popkowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Popkova.

Popova, Caucasus, see Olgenfeld-Khutor; also see Popowa.

Popova, Don, see Olgenfeld; also see Popowa.

Popova-Balka, Zaporizhzhya, see Grüntal; also see Balka, Popova-; Balka, Popowa-; Popowa-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 Popowka.

Popovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Holoby. Southeast of Holoby. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Popowka.

Popovka, (also Popkova), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. #E 5. Also see Popowka; Popkova.

Popovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Luts'k. Northeast of Luts'k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: including Khvoyka: 85 in 1904. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Popowka.

Popovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Rosengart; also see Popowka.

Popovka, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Popovka; also see Novo-Popowka; Popowka, Novo-.

Popov-Khutor, Caucasus, Stepnoye. Southwest of Stepnoye. #J 3. Also see Chutor, Popov-; Khutor, Popov-; Popow-Chutor.

Popov-Khutor, Don, Rostov, Donetsk. 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-; Popow-Chutor.

Popovkina, Omsk, see Yost; also see Popowkina.

Popovkina, Volga Republic, see Yost; also see Popowkina.

Popovo, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical and Mennonite. Population: 48 in 1926. Also see Popowo.

Popovo, Caucasus, Stepnoye. Approximately 100 km east of Pyatigorsk. Also see Popowo.

Popovsky-Ostrov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; also see Ostrov, Popovsky-; Ostrov, Popowski-; Popowski-Ostrov.

Popowa, Caucasus, see Popova.

Popowa, Don, see Popova.

Popowa-Balka, Zaporizhzhya, see Popova-Balka; also see Balka, Popova-; Balka, Popowa-.

Popow-Chutor, Caucasus, see Popov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Popov-; Khutor, Popov-.

Popow-Chutor, Don, see Popov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Popov-; Khutor, Popov-.

Popowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Popoviche.

Popowka, Omsk, see Popovka.

Popowka, Volga Republic, see Popovka.

Popowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Holoby, see Popovka.

Popowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi, see Popovka.

Popowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Luts'k, see Popovka.

Popowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Popovka.

Popowka, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Popowka; also see Novo-Popovka; Popovka, Novo-.

Popowkina, Omsk, see Popovkina.

Popowkina, Volga Republic, see Popovkina.

Popowo, Bashkortostan, see Popovo.

Popowo, Caucasus, see Popovo.

Popowski-Ostrov, Volhynia-Poland, see Popovsky-Ostrov; also see Ostrov, Popovsky-; Ostrov, Popowski-.

Poppe-Chutor, Omsk, see Poppe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Poppe-; Khutor, Poppe-.

Poppe-Khutor, Omsk, Petropavlovsk. A few kilometers east of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite and Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Poppe-; Khutor, Poppe-; Poppe-Chutor.

Poppen-Chutor, Odessa, see Poppen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Poppen-; Khutor, Poppen-.

Poppen-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical and Catholic. Also see Chutor, Poppen-; Khutor, Poppen-; Poppen-Chutor.

Poprawka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiahel. #D 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including Dubovets: 261 in 1905. Also see Poprawka.

Poprawka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Poprawka.

Pordenau, Zaporizhzhya, see Pardenau.

Poreb, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. No other information available.

Porechenskoe, Kazakhstan, see Porechenskoye; also see Poretschenskoje.

Porechenskoye, Kazakhstan, see Porechenskoye; also see Porechenskoe; Poretschenskoje.

Porchow, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Porchow; also see Neu-Porkhov; Porkhov, Neu-.

Porchowo, Petersburg, see Porkhovo.

Porechje, Bolschoje, Odessa, see Bolschoje Porechje; also see Bolshoe Porekhe; Bolshoye Porekhye; Porekhe, Bolshoe; Porekhye, Bolshoye.

Porekhe, Bolshoe, Odessa, see Bolshoe Porekhe; also see Bolschoje Porechje; Bolshoye Porekhye; Porechje, Bolschoje; Porekhye, Bolshoye.

Porekhye, Bolshoye, Odessa, see Bolshoye Porekhye; also see Bolschoje Porechje; Bolshoe Porekhe; Porekhe, Bolshoe; Porechje, Bolschoje.

Poretchje, Maloje, Odessa see Maloje Poretchje; also see Maloe Poretke; Maloye Poretkhye; Poretke, Maloe; Poretkhye, Maloye.

- Poretke, Maloe**, Odessa see Maloe Poretke; also see Maloje Poretchje; Maloye Poretkhye; Poretchje, Maloje; Poretkhye, Maloye.
- Poretkhye, Maloye**, Odessa see Maloye Poretkhye; also see Maloe Poretke; Maloje Poretchje; Poretchje, Maloje; Poretke, Maloe.
- Poretschenskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Porechenskoye; also see Porechenskoe.
- Porkhov, Neu-**, Petersburg, see Neu-Porkhov; also see Neu-Porchow; Porchow, Neu-.
- Porkhovo**, (also Neu-Porkhov, also Porokhva), Petersburg, Kingissepp, Gorsky. #A 3. Founded in 1767. Evangelical. Originally Catholic, but later Evangelical because Catholics moved away and founded the colony of Yamburg near Dnipropetrovs'k. A total of 67 families from Bavarian Palatinate, Hesse-Darmstadt, Prussia and Swabia settled in Frankfurt, Luts'k, and Porkhovo. Twenty-four families were primarily weavers. Dairy kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 315 dessi.. Population: 95 in 1848; 99 in 1857; 197 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Neu-Porkhov; Porchow; Porokhva.
- Porochenskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Porochenskoye; also see Porotschenskoje.
- Porochenskoye**, (also Porechenskoye), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Proletarskaya. Southwest of Ust-Kamenogorsk. #G 3. Population: 88 in 1926. Also see Porechenskoye; Porochenskoe; Porotschenskoje.
- Porochwa**, Petersburg, see Porokhva.
- Porokhva**, Petersburg, see Porkhovo; also see Porochwa.
- Porotschenskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Porochenskoye; also see Porochenskoe.
- Porozov**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Zdolbica. Northeast of Zdolbica. #I 3. Baptist. Prayer house. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Porozow.
- Porozov-Taykur**, (also Taykur-Porozov), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Zdolbuniv. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Public school (as of 1938.) Represents both towns or possibly only Taykur. Population: 14 families with 16 students in 1938. Also see Porozow-Tajkur; Tajkur-Porozow; Taykur-Porozov.
- Porozow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Porozov.
- Porozow-Tajkur**, Volhynia-Poland, see Porozov-Taykur; also see Tajkur-Porozow; Taykur-Porozov.
- Porzellan**, Petersburg, Petersburg, Oktyabrskaya. Southeast of Petersburg. Population: 4 farms in 1926.
- Posahaza**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Pausching.
- Poscharek**, Volhynia-Poland, see Posharek.
- Pose'evka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Poseyevka; also see Posejewka.
- Posejewka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Poseyevka; also see Pose'evka.
- Poselenija II, Neu**, Volga Republic, see Poselenya II, N.; also see N. Poselenija II; N. Poselenya II. .
- Posen, Neu-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Posen.
- Poseyevka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Anental; also see Pose'evka; Posejewka.
- Posharek**, Volhynia-Poland, see Pozarky.
- Posharek**, Volhynia-Poland, see Poziorek; also see Poscharek.
- Poshennoe**, Volga Republic, see Poshennoye; also see Poshennoje.
- Poshennoje**, Volga Republic, see Poshennoye; also see Poshennoe.
- Poshennoye**, Volga Republic, see Kratzke; also see Poshennoe; Poshennoje.
- Possad, Chabog**, Bessarabia, see Possad Khabog; also see Chabog, Possad; Khabog, Possad.
- Possad Khabog**, Bessarabia, see Schabo-Kolonie; also see Chabog, Possad; Khabog, Possad; Possad, Chabog.
- Possad, Schabo-**, Bessarabia, see Schabo-Possad.
- Posselok-Sultanovsky**, Caucasus, see Sultanovsky-Posselok; also see Posselok-Sultanowski; Sultanowski-Posselok.
- Posselok-Sultanowski**, Caucasus, see Posselok-Sultanovsky; also see Sultanovsky-Posselok; Sultanowski-Posselok.
- Post**, (also Vamske, also Vamsky Post, also Vamskaya Posta, also Voinskaya 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; Vamskaya Posta; Voinskaya Pochta; Wamsker Post.
- Posta, Vamskaya**, Odessa, see Vamskaya Posta; also see Posta, Wamskaja; Wamskaja Posta.
- Posta, Wamskaja**, Odessa, see Wamskaja Posta; also see Posta, Vamskaya; Wamskaya Posta.
- Postnikov**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin; also see Postnikow.
- Postnikow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Postnikov.
- Postoino**, (also Pustoino), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne; also see Pustoino.
- Postoschal?**, Volhynia-Poland, see Postoshal?.
- Postoshal?**, Volhynia-Poland; also see Postoschal?.
- Posttal, Alt-**, Bessarabia, see Alt-Posttal.
- Posttal, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Posttal.
- Postupel**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Goricky. No other information available.
- Post, Vamsky**, Odessa, see Vamsky Post; also see Post, Wamskij; Wamskij Post.
- Post, Wamskij**, Odessa, see Wamskij Post; also see Post, Vamsky; Vamsky Post.
- Potapov**, Don, Donets'k. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: 680 approximately in 1905. Also see Potapow.
- Potapov, 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.
- Potnocne**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. #D 1. No other information available.
- Potschajow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Pochayov.
- Potscha, Woinskaja**, Odessa, see Woinskaja Potscha; also see Pocha, Voinskaya; Voinskaya Pocha.
- Potschinnaja**, Volga Republic, see Pochinnaya.
- Potschinnoje**, Slavgorod, see Pochinooye; also see Pochinnoe.
- Potyka**, (also Polike), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. Southeast of Tesluhov. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Kasimirovka: 553 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Polike.
- Potyomkino**, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Landau; also see Potemkino; Potjomkino.
- Potyomkino**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Landau; also see Potemkino; Potjomkino.
- Povorotnoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Povorotnoye; also see Poworotnoje.
- Povorotnoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Fürstenwerder; also see Povorotnoe; Poworotnoje.
- Povorsk**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Povorsk; also see Poworsk.
- Poworotnoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Povorotnoye; also see Povorotnoe.
- Poworsk**, Volhynia-Poland, see Povorsk.
- Pozarki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Pozarky.
- Pozarky**, (also Posharek), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. 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.
- Poziorek**, (also Posharek), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; also see Posharek.
- Poznanka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polanka. No other information available.
- Prangenu**, (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 Salivnoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna; also see Salivnoye.
- Pravotin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. South of Novograd. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: including Marianovka: 247 in 1904. Also see Prawotin.
- Prawotin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pravotin.
- Preiß**, Volga Republic, see Preuß; also see Preiss.
- Preiss**, Volga Republic, see Preiß.
- Preobrashenka**, Crimea, Grigor(y)evka, Perekop. Catholic; parish: Grigor(y)evka. Land was acquired from Friedrich Fein. Approximately in 1894, Sophie von Falz-Fein received this estate after transfer of assets. Acreage: 35,000 ha.
- Pretasow**, Slavgorod, see Pretazov.
- Pretazov**, Slavgorod, see Protassov; 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)evsk. #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.

- Priborsk**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyiv, Radomyshl'.
Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Ceased to exist after 1914. Population: 71 in 1904.
- Pribeshnoe**, Amur, see Pribeshnoye; also see Pribeshnoje.
- Pribeshnoje**, Amur, see Pribeshnoye; also see Pribeshnoe.
- Pribeshnoye**, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Savitaya.
Approximately 130 km southeast of Blagoveshchensk on the Chinese border. Possibly founded in 1927/1928. Mennonite. In 1930, 87 people fled to China and by way of Harbin to Paraguay where they founded the colony of Fernheim. Also see Pribeshnoe; Pribeshnoje.
- Pridoroshnyj**, Kazakhstan, see Pridoroshnyy.
- Pridoroshnyy**, Kazakhstan, see Prodoroshnyy; also see Pridoroshnyj.
- Prieb-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Gulyay Pole, see Prieb-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prieb-; Khutor, Prieb-.
- Prieb-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see Prieb-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prieb-; Khutor, Prieb-.
- Prieb-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Prieb-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prieb-; Khutor, Prieb-.
- Priebe-Chutor**, Omsk, see Priebe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Priebe-; Khutor, Priebe-.
- Priebe-Khutor**, Omsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. #D 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea of Germans. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Priebe-; Khutor, Priebe-.
- Prieb-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Gulyay Pole. East of Gulyay Pole. Evangelical. Acreage: 200 dessi. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Prieb-; Khutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Chutor.
- Prieb-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol'. Northeast of Kalga. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Prieb-; Khutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Chutor.
- Prieb-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. North of Gulyay Pole. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Prieb-; Khutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Chutor.
- Priesse-Chutor**, Don, see Priesse-Khutor; also see Chutor, Priesse-; Khutor, Priesse-.
- Priesse-Khutor**, Don, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Chutor, Priesse-; Khutor, Priesse-; Priesse-Chutor.
- Prießen-Chutor**, Don, see Prießen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prießen-; Khutor, Prießen-.
- Prießen-Khutor**, Don, see Preussen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prießen-; Khutor, Prießen-; Prießen-Chutor.
- Prigore**, Mykolayiv, see Prigorye; also see Prigorje.
- Prigorje**, Mykolayiv, see Prigorye; also see Prigore.
- Prigorye**, Mykolayiv, see Altonau; also see Prigore; Prigorje.
- Prijutino**, Petersburg, see Pryutino.
- Prijutowka**, Mykolayiv, see Pryutovka.
- Prikumskoe**, Caucasus, see Prikumskoye; also see Prikumskoje.
- Prikumskoje**, Caucasus, see Prikumskoye; also see Prikumskoe.
- Prikumskoye**, Caucasus, Minvodsky. #G 3. Founded in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Pyatigorsk. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 338 in 1926. Also see Prikumskoe; Prikumskoje.
- Primernoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Primernoje; also see Primernoje.
- Primornoe**, Omsk, see Primornoye; also see Primornoje.
- Primernoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Primernoje; also see Primernoje.
- Primornoje**, Omsk, see Primornoye; also see Primornoe.
- Primernoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Hierschau; also see Primernoje; Primernoje.
- Primornoye**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 26 in 1926. Also see Primornoe; Primornoje.
- Printnaja**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Printnaya.
- Printnaya**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1846. Primarily Jewish, but also possibly Mennonite and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farm holders were also living. Acreage: 2,320 dessi. and 24 houses in 1858. Population: 616 in 1859. Also see Printnaja.
- Prinz-Chutor**, Don, see Prinz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prinz-; Khutor, Prinz-.
- Prinzenfeld**, Mariupol', see Prinzenfeld.
- Prinzenfeld**, (also Fedorovka, also Prinzenfeld), Mariupol', Alexandrovskaya. Founded by Berdyans'k Swabians possibly in the 1880s, but more likely in 1892. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. Acreage: 2,600 dessi. Population: 38 in 1911; 68 in 1914; 68 in 1918; 97 in 1919; 75 in 1926. Also see Fedorovka; Prinzenfeld.
- Prinz-Khutor**, (also Khartsyskoye), Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', Alexandrovskaya. One kilometer from 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.
- Priotsernoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Priotsernoye; also see Priozernoje.
- Priotsernoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönau; also see Priotsernoe; Priozernoje.
- Priozernoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Priotsernoye; also see Priotsernoe.
- Pripisnoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Pripisnoye; also see Pripisnoje.
- Pripisnoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Pripisnoye; also see Pripisnoe.
- Pripisnoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Fabrikerwiese; also see Pripisnoe; Pripisnoje.
- Prirody, Dar-**, Odessa, see Dar-Prirody.
- Prischib**, (also No. 6), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y) elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by Molochna families. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,100 dessi. Population: 254 or 300 people and 70 farms in 1926. Also see No. 6.

Prischib, (also Romanovka, also Asmanovka), Omsk, Odessa (GNR Azovo.) #E 2. Founders from the Kherson *gouvernement*. Possibly Mennonite. Peculiarity: a little south German dialect was spoken; (the “g” is pronounced like “j”). Cooperative and/or cooperative store, kolkhoz by the name of Karl Marx. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 132 in 1920; 320 in 1926. Also see Asmanovka; Romanovka.

Prischib?, Slavgorod, see Novenky.

Prischib, (also Molochna), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna.) Founded in 1804/1805 by 50 families primarily from Baden and Wuerttemberg, and later from various other parts of Germany as well as from other nearby villages. Evangelical; parish: Prischib, and Catholic; parish: Heidelberg. Ten German parishes with 3,823 baptized members were part of the Prischib parish founded in 1811 (as of 1905.) Until the village was founded, the land belonged to the estate owner Dubinsky. In 1815/1816, some skilled craftsmen arrived from Dnipropetrovs’k. In 1873, a junior high school and in 1911, a secondary school for girls (*Mädchen-Progymnasium*) were founded. Trade/enterprises: iron foundry (1), leather works (1), cement plant (1), brickyard (2), brewery (1), tannery (1), several carpenter and cartwright shops, publishing house Gottlieb Schaad. Acreage: 3,090 dessi. and 84 houses in 1859, or 3,122 dessi. and/or 3,090 dessi. crown land. Population: 1,185 in 1858; 1,185 in 1859; 1,514 in 1864; 1,042 in 1905; 820 in 1910; 820 in 1911; 1,173 in 1914; 886 in 1915; 173 in 1918; 1,185 in 1919. Also see Molochna.

Prischib, Neu-, Slavgorod, see Neu-Prischib.

Pritochnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Pritochnoye; also see Pritotschnoje.

Pritochnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenort; also see Pritochnoe; Pritotschnoje.

Pritoroshensk, Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk, Uralsk. Evangelical. #A 1. No other information available.

Pritotschnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Pritochnoye; also see Pritochnoe.

Privalnoe, Omsk, see Privalnoye; also see Priwalnoje.

Privalnoe, Volga Republic, see Privalnoye; also see Priwalnoje.

Privalnoe, Ansiedlung, Volga Republic, see Ansiedlung Privalnoe; also see Ansiedlung Privalnoye; Ansiedlung Priwalnoje; Privalnoye, Ansiedlung; Priwalnoje, Ansiedlung.

Privalnoe, Novoe-, Volga Republic, see Novoe-Privalnoe; also see Novoye-Privalnoye; Nowoje-Priwalnoje; Privalnoye, Novoye-; Priwalnoje, Nowoje-.

Privalnoe, Rovnoe-, Volga Republic, see Rovnoe-Privalnoe; also see Privalnoye, Rovnoye-; Priwalnoje, Rownoje-; Rovnoye-Privalnoye; Rownoje-Priwalnoje.

Privalnoye, Omsk, see Warenburg; also see Privalnoe; Priwalnoje.

Privalnoye, Volga Republic, see Warenburg; also see Privalnoe; Priwalnoje.

Privalnoye, Ansiedlung, Volga Republic, see Ansiedlung Privalnoye; also see Ansiedlung Privalnoe; Ansiedlung Priwalnoje; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung; Priwalnoje, Ansiedlung.

Privalnoye, Novoye-, Volga Republic, see Novoye-Privalnoye; also see Novoe-Privalnoe; Nowoje-Priwalnoje; Privalnoe, Novoe-; Priwalnoje, Nowoje-.

Privalnoye, Rovnoye-, Volga Republic, see Rovnoye-Privalnoye; Privalnoe, Rovnoe-; Priwalnoje, Rownoje-; Rovnoe-Privalnoe; Rownoje-Priwalnoje.

Privetnaya, Kazakhstan, see Privetninskoye; also see Priwetnaja.

Privetninskoe, Kazakhstan, see Privetninskoye; also see Priwetniskoje.

Privetninskoye, (also No. 5, also Akmy-Kul, also Privetnaya), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Novo-Ivanovsk. On Lake Zhglanly. #F 4. Founded by Volga Germans in 1912. Evangelical. Population: 54 in 1926. Also see No. 5; Akmy-Kul; Privetnaya; Privetninskoe; Priwetniskoje.

Privetnoe, Omsk, see Privetnoye; also see Priwetnoje.

Privetnoye, Omsk, Lubinsk. #F 4. Evangelical. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 19 in 1926. Also see Privetnoe; Priwetnoje.

Privole, Bashkortostan, see Privolye; also see Priwolje.

Privolnoe, Bashkortostan, see Privolnoye; also see Priwolnoje.

Privolnoe, Kaliningrad district, see Privolnoye; also see Priwolnoje.

Privolnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Privolnoye; also see Priwolnoje.

Privolnoye, (also Privolye), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Chek-Magush (Davlekanovo.) Possibly founded in 1894. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 54 in 1926. Also see Privolnoe; Privolye; Priwolnoje.

Privolnoye, (also Inse), Kaliningrad district, also see Inse; Privolnoe; Priwolnoje.

Privolnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Margenau; also see Privolnoe; Priwolnoje.

Privolye, see Bashkortostan, Privolnoye; also see Privole; Priwolje.

Priwalnoje, Omsk, see Privalnoye; also see Privalnoe.

Priwalnoje, Volga Republic, see Privalnoye; also see Privalnoe.

Priwalnoje, Ansiedlung, Volga Republic, see Ansiedlung Priwalnoje; also see Ansiedlung Privalnoe; Ansiedlung Privalnoye; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung; Privalnoye, Ansiedlung.

Priwalnoje, Nowoje-, Volga Republic, see Nowoje-Priwalnoje; also see Novoe-Privalnoe; Novoye-Privalnoye; Privalnoe, Novoe-; Privalnoye, Novoye-.

Priwalnoje, Rownoje-, Volga Republic, see Rownoje-Priwalnoje; also see Privalnoe, Rovnoe; Privalnoye, Rovnoye-; Rovnoe-Privalnoe; Rovnoye-Privalnoye.

Priwetnaja, Kazakhstan, see Privetnaya.

Priwetninskoe, Kazakhstan, see Privetninskoye; also see Privetninskoe.

Priwetnoje, Omsk, see Privetnoye; also see Privetnoe.

Priwolje, Bashkortostan, see Privolye; also see Privole.

Priwolnoje, Bashkortostan, see Privolnoye; also see Privolnoe.

Priwolnoje, Kaliningrad district, see Privolnoye; also see Privolnoe.

Priwolnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Privolnoye; also see Privolnoe.

Prjamobalka, Bessarabia, see Pryamobalka.

Probonov, Volhynia-Poland, see Proganov; also see Probonow.

Probonow, Volhynia-Poland, see Probonov.

Prochlada, Mykolayiv, see Prokhlada.

Prochladnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Prokhladnoye; also see Prokhladnoe.

Prochorowo, Odessa, see Prokhorovo.

Prodoroshnyj, Kazakhstan, see Prodoroshnyy.

Prodoroshnyy, (also Pridoroshnyy), Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Denisovka. Approximately 70 km south of Kustanay. #C 2. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 419 in 1926. Also see Pridoroshnyy; Prodoroshnyj.

Proganov, (also Probonov), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. Northwest of Torchyn. #C 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germas. Also see Probonov; Proganow.

Proganow, Volhynia-Poland, see Proganov.

Prokhlada, (also Zolotoshevsk), Mykolayiv. Population: 7 in 1919. Also see Prochlada; Zolotoshevsk.

Prokhladnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Prokhladnoye; also see Prochladnoje.

Prokhladnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Wasserau; also see Prokhladnoe; Prochladnoje.

Prokhorovo, (also Daryevka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Population: 40 in 1919; 312 in 1926. Also see Daryevka; Prochorowo.

Proletarskoe, Saratov, see Proletarskoye; also see Proletarskoje.

Proletarskoje, Saratov, see Proletarskoye; also see Proletarskoe.

Proletarskoye, Saratov, see Marianovka; also see Proletarskoe; Proletarskoje.

Propp, (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.

Prosjanoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Prosyanoye; also see Prosyanoe.

Prosveshchene, Bashkortostan, see Prosveshchenye; also see Prosweschtschenije.

Prosveshchenye, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. Population: 82 in 1926. Also see Prosveshchene; Prosweschtschenije.

Prosweschtschenije, Bashkortostan, see Prosveshchenye; also see Prosveshchene.

Prosyanoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Prosyanoye; also see Prosjanoje.

Prosyanoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Kronsfield; also see Prosjanoje; 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 Protessowo.

Protessowo, Slavgorod, see Protessovo.

Protopopovka, Omsk, Lubinsk. #D 1. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 305 in 1926. Also see Protopopowka.

Protopopowka, Omsk, see Protopopovka.

Protovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neuheim; also see Protowka.

Protowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Protovka.

Prugerovo, Kazakhstan, see Pruggerhof; also see Prugerowo.

Prugerowo, Kazakhstan, see Prugerovo.

Pruggerhof, (also Prugerovo), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Shemono(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.

Pruschin I, Volhynia-Poland, see Prushin I.

Pruschin II, Volhynia-Poland, see Prushin II.

Pruschin III, Volhynia-Poland, see Prushin III.

Prushin I, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Pruschin I.

Prushin II, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Pruschin II.

Prushin III, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Pruschin III.

Pryamobalka, Bessarabia, see Dennewitz; also see Prjamobalka.

Prygalovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 28 in 1904. Also see Prygalowka.

Prygalowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Prygalovka.

Pryutino, Petersburg, possibly Petersburg-Leninskaya. #E 1. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Population: 11 in 1857; 40 in 1904; 12 in 1926. Also see Prijutino.

Pryutovka, Mykolayiv, see Michaelsfeld; also see Prijutowka.

Przebrodz, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec. No other information available.

Przesieka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel'. South of Kovel'. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Przygolovek, Volhynia-Poland, see Przygolovka; also see Przyglowek.

Przyglowek, Volhynia-Poland, see Przygolovek.

Przygolovka, (also Przyglovek), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Przyglovek; Przygolowka.

Przygolowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Przygolovka.

Pschenitschnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Pshenichnoye; also see Pshenichnoe.

Pschenjanoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Pshenyanoje; also see Pshenyanoe.

Pschuchowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Pshukhovka.

Pshenichnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Pshenichnoye; also see Pschenitschnoje.

Pshenichnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Rudnerweide; also see Pschenitschnoje; Pshenichnoe.

Pshenyanoe, Odessa, see Pshenyanoje; also see Pschenjanoje.

Pshenyanoje, Odessa, see Neu-Petersburg; also see Pshenyanoe; Pschenjanoje.

Pshukhovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Franztal; also see Pschuchowka.

Puchawa, Volhynia-Poland, see Pukhava.

Puchkovo, Omsk, see Hamberg; also see Putschkowo.

Puchowo, Volhynia-Poland, see Pukhovo.

Pudgolja, Odessa, see Pudgolya.

Pudgolya, Odessa, see Podkolina; also see Pudgolja.

Pudhorod-Podherod, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Kroatendorf; also see Podherod, 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, Luts'k, Polonka. South of Polonka. #E 4. Founded on leased land by Swabian families. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Population: 159 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Pulganow.

Pulganow, Volhynia-Poland, see Pulganov.

Pulik I, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostianiec. Northeast of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans.

Pulik II, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostianiec. Northeast of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Pulin, Volhynia-Ukraine, Heimtal. #C 4. Evangelical. Possibly a Ukrainian village. Population: 334 in 1904.

Pulin, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Small market town and colony. Population: 184 in 1904.

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.

Pulmo, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Pulmo. 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 Puzov.

Pustarchy, Crimea, possibly Simferopol'. Catholic; parish: Rosental. Also see Pustartschi.

Pustartschi, Crimea, see Pustarchy.

Pustoino, Volhynia-Poland, see Postoino.

Pustomit, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Pustomit.

Pustomyty, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviniukhy. Northeast of Horokhiv. #C 3. Evangelical. No school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: including Dombrovo: 30 families with 40 students in 1938. At the most 20 percent Germans.

Pustosh, Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg.

Pustosh Adamovka, (also Adamovka-Pustosh), Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Adamovka-Pustosh; Adamowka-Pustosh; Pustosh Adamowka.

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

Puztakerepecz, (also Nizni Koropec), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve. Unitarian. Acreage: 123 farms on 1,234 ha. Population: 465 Germans of 525 residents in 1910; 266 in 1920; 24 Germans of 508 residents in 1930. Also see Nizni Koropec.

Putintsevo, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 87 in 1926. Also see Putinzevo; Putinzewo.

Putinzewo, Omsk, see Putintsevo; also see Putinzewo.

Putinzewo, Omsk, see Putintsevo; also see Putinzevo.

Putschkowo, Omsk, see Puchkovo.

Puznakowce, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Pusnyak.

Puznyakfalva, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Pusnyak; also see Puznyakfalwa.

Puznyakfalwa, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Puznyakfalva.

Puzov, (also Pusov), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica. #A 6. Also see Pusov; Puzow.

Puzow, Volhynia-Poland, see Puzov.

P. Yamky, Slavgorod. In 1930 the village was abandoned by its residents. Also see Jamki, P; P. Jamki; Yamky, P.

Pyaskov, Volhynia-Poland, see Piaskov; also see Pjaskow.

Pyatashny, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 103 in 1926. Also see Pjatschny.

Pyatiugolny, Slavgorod, see Gnadental; also see Pjatiugolny.

Q

Quell, Volga Republic, Marxstadt. Evangelical.

Quelle, Frische, Odessa, see Frische Quelle; Koscharka.

Quellgraben, Volga Republic, Marxstadt-Unterwalden.
Evangelical.

R

Rabe, Omsk, Moskalenky. Mennonite. #D 2. Population: 15 in 1926.

Rabochoy, Saratov, see Vladimirovka; also see Rabotschij.

Rabotschij, Saratov, see Rabochoy.

Rabuschino, Chelyabinsk, see Rabushino.

Rabushino, Chelyabinsk, Troitsk. Evangelical. Also see Rabuschino.

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 Chutor, Radak-; Khutor, Radak-; Radak-Chutor.

Radarovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Radarovskoye; also see Radarowskoje.

Radarovskoye, (also Tursumbay), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Volodarskay. Perhaps identical with Nadarovka. Population: 241 in 1926. Also see Radarovskoe; Radarowskoje; Tursumbay.

Radarowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Radarovskoye; also see Radarovskoe.

Radejnaja, Dnipropetrovsk, see Radeynaya.

Radetzkaia Boljarka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Radetzkaia Bolyarka; also see Boljarka Radetzkaia; Bolyarka, Radetzkaia.

Radetzkaia Bolyarka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolarka; also see Boljarka, Radetzkaia; Bolyarka, Radetzkaia; 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 Radishch), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. North of Zwiahel. #C 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 375 in 1904. Also see Radishch; Raditsch.

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; Raditschew.

Radichy, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Radich; also see Raditschi.

Radikheva?, Chernihiv, see Radichev; also see Raditschewa?.

Raditschsch, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Radishch.

Radishch, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Radich; also see Raditschsch.

Raditsch, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Radich.

Raditsch, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Radich.

Raditschew, Chernihiv, see Radichev.

Raditschewa?, Chernihiv, see Radicheva?.

Raditschi, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Radichy.

Radkovka, Caucasus, see Ruhental; also see Radkowka.

Radkowka, Caucasus, see Radkovka.

Radomle, (possibly also Radomyl or possibly Radomyshl), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Lyubytyv. South of Kovel'. #B 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: including Stanislavovka: 36 families with 25 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Radomyl?; Radomyshl?.

Radomyl?, Volhynia-Poland, see Radomle.

Radomyshl?, Volhynia-Poland, see Radomle.

Radvancz, (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 Radvancz; also see Radwanka.

Radwancz, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Radvancz.

Radvanka, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Radvanka.

Radziechow, Volhynia-Poland, see Radziekhov.

Radziekhov, Volhynia-Poland, Lubomyl, Lubomyl. #B 1. Also see Radziechow.

Raevka, Kazakhstan, see Rayevka; also see Rajewka.

Raevskoe, Kazakhstan, see Rayevskoye; also see Rajewskoje.

Rafalovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Kovel'. Possibly a German village. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 13 students in 1938. Also see Rafalowka.

Rafalovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi; also see Rafalowka.

Rafalovka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Rafalovka; also see Rafalowka.

Rafalowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Rafalovka.

Rafalowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Rafalovka.

Rafalowka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Rafalovka.

Ragata, Srednaja, Petersburg, see Srednaja Ragata; also see Ragata, Srednaya; Srednaya Ragata.

Ragata, Srednaya, Petersburg, see Srednaya Ragata; also see Ragata, Srednaja; Srednaja Ragata.

- Raho**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Rakhiv-Zipserei.
- Raigorod**, Slavgorod, Slavgorod, Altay. A few kilometers east of Slavgorod. #K 4. Founded in 1911. Evangelical. Kolkhoz named Slavgorodsky. Population: 210 in 1926.
- Raimer**, Omsk, see Reimer.
- Raimiasto**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. North of Shchurin. #D 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at most 20 percent Germans.
- Rainhard**, Volga Republic, see Reinhard.
- Rait**, Volga Republic, see Raith.
- Raith**, (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-Vasam; Vasam, Raith-; Wasam, Raith-.
- Raith-Wasam**, Volga Republic, see Raith-Vasam; also see Vasam, Raith-; Wasam, Raith-.
- Rajewka**, Kazakhstan, see Rayevka; also see Raevka.
- Rajewskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Rayevskoye; also see Raevskoe.
- Rajgorod**, Mariupol', see Raygorod.
- Rakhiv**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Rakhiv-Zipserei.
- Rakhiv-Zipserei**, (also Raho, also Rakhiv), Carpatho-Ukraine, Rakhiv. Unitarian. Twenty-eight people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 2,596 farms on 17,379 ha. Population: 917 Germans of 6,577 residents in 1910; 494 Germans of 6,879 residents in 1920; 273 Germans of 8,893 residents in 1930. Also see Rachow-Zipserei; Raho; Rakhiv; Zipserei, Rakhiv-; Zipserei, Rachow-.
- Rakitov-Kluch**, (also Rokito-Klyuch), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Golbinsk. Butter artel, house for adult literacy (as of 1926.) Population: 106 or possibly 749 in 1926. Also see Kluch, Rakitov-; Rakitow-Klutsch; Klutsch, Rakitow-; Rokito-Klyuch.
- Rakitow-Klutsch**, Kazakhstan, see Rakitov-Kluch; also see Kluch, Rakitov-; Klutsch, Rakitow-.
- Rakit, Volchy**, Slavgorod, see Volchy Rakit; also see Rakit, Woltschi; Woltschi Rakit.
- Rakit, Woltschi**, Slavgorod, see Woltschi Rakit; also see Rakit, Volchy; Volchy Rakit.
- Rakonchisna, Novaya**, Volhynia-Poland, see Novaya Rakonchisna; also see Nowaja Rakontschisna; Rakontschisna, Nowaja.
- Rakontschisna, Nowaja**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowaja Rakontschisna; also see Novaya Rakonchisna; Rakonchisna, Novaya.
- 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, Rozhyshe; also see Gora, Rakova; Gora, Rakowa; Rakowa Gora; Rozhyshe-Velnika.
- Rakovchizna, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Rakovchizna; also see Neu-Rakowtschizna; Rakowtschizna, Neu-.
- Rakovshchizna, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Rakovshchizna; also see Neu-Rakowtschizna; Rakowtschizna, Neu-.
- Rakow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rakov.
- Rakowa Gora**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rakova Gora; Gora, Rakova; Gora, Rakowa.
- Rakowtschizna, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Rakowtschizna; also see Neu-Rakovchizna; Rakovshchizna, Neu-.
- Rakowtschizna, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Rakowtschizna; also see Neu-Rakovchizna; Rakovchizna, Neu-.
- Rammler**, Volga Republic, see Luzern.
- Randovitsy**, Chernihiv, see Rundewiese; also see Randowizi.
- Randowizi**, Chernihiv, see Randovitsy.
- Rann**, Omsk, Moskalkenky. #C 2. Population: 63 in 1926.
- Rapp**, Crimea, see Siebenbrunn.
- Rapp-Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Rapp-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rapp-; Khutor, Rapp-.
- Rappheim-Chutor**, Crimea, see Rappheim-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rappheim-; Khutor, Rappheim-.
- Rappheim-Khutor**, (also Töfsheim, also Tuzla-Sheykh-Eli), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky. Between Dzhankoy and Feodosiya on the eastern shore of the Putrid Sea. #F 3. Founded on leased land in 1874. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Acreage: 1,300 dessi. Population: 6 in 1904; 6 in 1911; 6 in 1914; 6 in 1918; 73 in 1919; 10 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Rappheim-; Khutor, Rappheim-; Rappheim-Chutor; Tuzla-Sheykh-Eli; Töfsheim.
- Rapp-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, 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 Rishkanovka; also see Colonia, Rascani.
- Raschid, Abdul-**, Caucasus, see Abdul-Raschid; also see Abdul-Rashid; Rashid, Abdul-.
- Rasdelnaja**, Odessa, see Razdelnaya.
- Rashid, Abdul-**, Caucasus, see Abdul-Rashid; also see Abdul-Raschid; Raschid, Abdul-.
- Raskaetz**, Bessarabia, see Raskayetz; also see Raskajetz.
- Raskajetz**, Bessarabia, see Raskayetz; also see Raskaetz.
- Raskaty**, Volga Republic, see Rohleder.
- Raskayetz**, (also Raskyets), 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; Raskajetz; Raskyets.
- Rasketz**, Bessarabia, see Raskyets; also see Raskijez.
- Raskijez**, Bessarabia, see Raskyets; also see Raskets.
- Raskyets**, Bessarabia, see Raskajetz; also see Raskijez.
- Rass**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. House for adult literacy (as of 1926). Population: 88 in 1926.
- Rastadt**, Odessa, see Rastatt.
- Rastatt**, (also Bolshoye Porechye, also Rastadt), Odessa, Berezan district, Rastatt. Founded on 11 October 1810 by 13 [or 40] families from: Rastatt (14), Waibstadt (14), Ettlingen (8), Bretten (7), Meimsheim (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 1859, or 5,684 dessi. or 5,880 dessi. Population: 469 in 1811; 414 or 415 people or 93 families with 192 females and 222 males in 1818; 604 in 1825; 1,303 in 1858; 3,691 in 1905; possibly 3,691 in 1911; 3,691 in 1914; 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-; Rastrigin-Chutor.
- Ratendorf**, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenucha). 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 (Yasykovo.) 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.
- Ratniovshchizna**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Ratniowschtschizna.
- Ratniowschtschizna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ratniovshchizna.
- Ratno**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Ratno. No other information available.
- Rau**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Catholic. Southwest of Pallasovka.
- Rauch**, (also Raukhovka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical. Also see Raukhovka.
- Rauche**, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.
- Rauchowka**, Odessa, see Raukhovka.
- Raukhovka**, Odessa, see Rauch; also see Rauchowka.
- Rauschenbach**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 3. Evangelical. Population: 103 in 1926.
- Rayevka**, (also Rayevskoye), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Volodarsk. Approximately 50 km west of Slavgorod. #K 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: possibly Musdy-Kul. Population: 178 in 1926. Also see Raevka; Rajewka; Rayevskoye.
- Rayevskoye**, Kazakhstan, see Rayevka; also see Raevskoe; Rajewskoje.
- Raygorod**, Mariupol’, see Rosengarten; also see Rajgorod.
- Razdelnaya**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parishes: Straßburg and Langenberg in 1915. Established train station. Also see Rasdelnaja.
- Rebbivka-Khutor**, Don, see Ruhental; also see Chutor, Rebbiwka-; Khutor, Rebbivka-; Rebbiwka-Chutor.
- Rebbiwka-Chutor**, Don, see Rebbivka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rebbiwka-; Khutor, Rebbivka-.
- Rebrovka**, Omsk, Lubinsk, Troitsk. A few kilometers west of Omsk. #E 2. Founded in 1906 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Soviet seat in 1926. Population: 192 in 1926. Also see Rebrovka.
- Rebrovka**, Slavgorod, Pavlodar. Mennonite. #H 4. Also see Rebrovka.
- Rebrovka**, Omsk, see Rebrovka.
- Rebrovka**, Slavgorod, see Rebrovka.
- Rechendorf, Ober-**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Ober-Rechendorf.
- Rechendorf, Unter-**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Unter-Rechendorf.
- Rechishche**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin. Northeast of Malin. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Parish church. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 105 in 1905. Also see Retschischtsche.
- Rechka, Krasnaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasnaya Rechka; also see Krasnaja Retschka; Retschka, Krasnaja.
- Redewald**, Volga Republic, see Reinwald.
- Redikov-Khutor**, Don, see Hechten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Redikow-; Khutor, Redikov-; Redikow-Chutor.
- Redikow-Chutor**, Don, see Redikov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Redikow-; Khutor, Redikov-.
- Redkaja Dubrawa**, Slavgorod, see Redkaya Dubrava; also see Dubrava, Redkaya; Dubrawa, Redkaja.

Redkaya Dubrava, Slavgorod, see Gnadenheim; also see Dubrava, Redkaya; Dubrawa, Redkaja; Redkaja Dubrawa.

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.

Refeld, Omsk, Moskalenky. Population: 68 in 1926.

Regehren-Chutor, Don, see Regehren-Khutor; also see Chutor, Regehren-; Khutor, Regehren-.

Regehren-Khutor, Don, see Regier-Khutor; also see Chutor, Regehren-; Khutor, Regehren-; Regehren-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 Regehren-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-; Regehren-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. Riebendorf daughter colony. Also see Chutor, Reheles-; Khutor, Reheles-; Reheles-Chutor.

Reichenau, (also Rissovata), Volhynia-Ukraine, Sudylykiv. South of Novograd. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: with Kapetulchin: 235 in 1904. Also see Rissovata.

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 (GNR Halbstadt - Krasnoarmeyskoye.) #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 1823, six Evangelical and four Catholic families arrived from Zarsko(ye) Selo 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-.

Reimann-Khutor, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1925. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 100 ha. Population: 3 in 1939. Also see Chutor, Reimann-; Khutor, Reimann-; Reimann-Chutor.

Reimer, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite.

Reimer, Caucasus, Stepnoye. #J 3. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918.

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 Rheinfeld), Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Savitaya. Approximately 130 km southeast of Blagoveshchensk. On the Chinese border. Possibly founded in 1927/1928. Mennonite. Also see Rheinfeld.

Reinfeld, (also Chistopoly), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. With Abrampolsky I and II: school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 115 in 1926. Also see Chistopoly.

- Reinfeld**, Caucasus, Kalmykiya. #G 1. No other information available.
- Reinfeld**, Caucasus, Stepnoye. #J 3. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 216 in 1926.
- Reinfeld**, (also Grekovo-Yelisavetovka, also Grekovo-Yelisavetin), Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Near Krasnovka. Founded in 1884. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 82 in 1904. Also see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; Grekovo-Yelisavetin.
- Reinfeld**, (also Chistopolye), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Volodarsk. #J 4. Founded in 1907 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: possibly Musdy-Kul. Population: 246 people and 38 farms in 1926. Also see Chistopolye.
- 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**, Mariupol', Grunau. Founded in 1880. Evangelical. Acreage: 600 dessi. Population: 65 in 1918.
- Reinfeld**, (also No. 16, also Sofievka, also Zhdanov), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also Orlow.) #J 4. Founded in 1882/1883. Mennonite; parish: Altonau. Everyday languages: High German, Ukrainian. Language in schools: German until 1938. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1919, 17 people were murdered by Makhno's gang. Starved: no people in 1921/1922, and two in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 31 people, 29 men. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 792 dessi. or 863 ha in 1918. Population: 130 in 1905; 105 in 1911; 74 in 1914; 74 in 1918; 74 in 1919; 129 or 139 in 1926; 111 in 1941; 112 in 1942. Sixteen families or 51 percent, without head of household (as of 1942.) Also see No. 16; Sofievka; Zhdanov.
- Reinfeld**, (also Kosenka, also Kosinka, also Kosinkovo), Odessa, Kuchurgan district (GNR Friedrich Engels), Ponyatovka. 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 Chistoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans possibly as early as 1904, but more likely 1909. Mennonite; parish: Reinfeld (1909-1932.) Parish for Alexeyfeld, Beresovka, Gnadenfeld, Nikolaipol, Pretazov, Schöntal, and Tiege. Country school, seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Possibly a Ukrainian village. Population: 169 in 1926; 197 people and 37 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Chistoye.
- Reinfeld**, (also Chistopolye, also Rheinfeld), Zaporizhzhya, Gulaypoly, Novoslatopol. Founded in 1864 or 1868. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal, also Catholic. Acreage: 973 dessi. Population: 75 in 1905; 91 in 1911; 133 in 1912; 91 in 1914; 91 in 1918; 170 in 1919. Planer daughter colony. Also see Chistopolye; Rheinfeld.
- Reinfeld**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', Vesselo(y)e. West of Vesselo(y)e. No other information available.
- Reinfeld**, (also Chistopol), Zaporizhzhya, Yasykovo (Nikolaifeld). #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 Makhno-gang. Also see Chistopol.
- Reinhard**, (also Rainhard), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 3. Also see Rainhard.
- Reinhardt**, (also Ossinovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyar. #E 2. Founded on 15 July 1766 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Evangelical; parish: Reinhardt. The Reinhardt parish founded in 1820 had 14,527 baptized members (as of 1905.) Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, traveling library (as of 1926.) Birthplace of writer Friedrich Bolger (1915-?). Emigration: in 1780 to the Caucasus. Late in 1849, 45 families founded Fresental. In 1859, emigration to Neu-Urbach with a total of 80 parish family members. Around 1870 emigration to America; some returned. Around 1905, heightened migration to America. Population: 100 in 1772; 796 in 1857; 1,301 in 1897; 2,038 in 1905; 2,093 possibly approximately in 1905; 2,182 in 1912; 895 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Ossinovka.
- Reinhardt, Neu-**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Reinhardt.
- Reinischfeld**, Samara, see Reinsfeld.
- Reinsfeld**, Dnipropetrovs'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 Reinischfeld.
- 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: Ludwigstal. Population: 79 in 1905; 101 in 1919. Also see Jockers?; Koptevka; Rheintal-Khutor; Seeh?.
- Reinwald**, (also Redewald, also Staritsa), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyar 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, Oleksandriya. No other information available.
- Remennaja**, Volga Republic, see Remennaya.
- Remennaya**, Volga Republic, see Erlenbach; also see Remennaja.
- 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-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Rempel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rempel-; Khutor, Rempel-.
- Rempelfeld**, (also Vodino, also Vodyanaya), Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum, Ruda(y)evka. #H 2. Founded in 1893. Evangelical. Everyday language: East Friesian Plattdeutsch. Acreage: 1,305 dessi. Population: 226 in 1914; 226 in 1918. Josefstal daughter colony. Also see Vodino; Vodyanaya.
- Rempel-Khutor**, Caucasus, Stepnoye. #J 3. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Rempel-; Khutor, Rempel-; Rempel-Chutor.
- Rempel-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Rempel-; Khutor, Rempel-; Rempel-Chutor.
- Reni**, Mykolayiv, see Reny.
- Renovka**, Ochakov. #F 7. Evangelical. Population: 158 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Renowka.
- Renowka**, 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-Schwedendorf; also see Reni.
- Renz**, Bessarabia, IaŃi. Evangelical. Wine making estate near IaŃi.
- Repede**, (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 Repnoje.
- Repnoje**, Volga Republic, see Repnoye; also see Repnoe.
- Repnoye**, Volga Republic, see Schöndorf; also see Repnoe; Repnoje.
- Resanovka**, Volga Republic, see Năb; also see Resanowka.
- Resanowka**, 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 Khreshchatik, also Resch-Khutor, also Reschen-Khutor), Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #D 8. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 44 in 1904; 44 in 1918. Also see Khreshchatik; Resch-Khutor; Reschen-Khutor.
- Reschen-Khutor**, Don, see Reschendorf; also see Chutor, Reschen-; Khutor, Reschen-; Reschen-Chutor.
- Reschetilow-Chutor**, Don, see Reschetilov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Reschetilow; Khutor, Reschetilov-.
- Resch-Khutor**, Don, Donets'k, see 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.
- Reschuck**, Volhynia-Poland, see Reshuck.
- Reshetilov-Khutor**, (also Malo-Kamyshevatovka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 40 km west of Millerovo. #E 1. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 44 in 1904; 44 in 1918. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Reschetilow; Khutor, Reschetilov-; Malo-Kamyshevatovka; Reschetilow-Chutor.
- Reshuck**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Oleksandriya (also Alexandria); also see Reschuck.
- Retka**, (also Redke, also Retke), 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, Rozhyshche. East of Rozhyshche. #E 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Retowka; Ritovka.
- Retovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Retovka.
- Retschischtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rechishche.
- Retschka, Krasnaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasnaja Retschka; also see Krasnaya 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.
- Reulingen**, Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Mathildendorf. Acreage: 88 ha. Population: 115 in 1939.
- Reval, Neu-**, Omsk, see Neu-Reval.
- Rheinfeld**, Amur, see Reinfeld.
- Rheinfeld**, Zaporizhzhya, see Reinfeld.
- Rheinfeld-Chutor, Neu-**, Mariupol', see Neu-Rheinfeld-Chutor; also see Chutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-; Khutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-; Neu-Rheinfeld-Khutor; Rheinfeld-Khutor, Neu-.
- Rheinfeld-Khutor, Neu-**, Mariupol', see Neu-Rheinfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-; Khutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-; Neu-Rheinfeld-Chutor; Rheinfeld-Chutor, Neu-.
- Rheintal-Chutor**, Don, see Rheintal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rheintal-; Khutor, Rheintal-.
- Rheintal-Khutor**, Don, see Reintal; also see Chutor, Rheintal-; Khutor, Rheintal-; Rheintal-Chutor.
- Ribivka**, Caucasus, see Ruhental; also see Ribiwka.
- Ribiwka**, Caucasus, see Ribivka.
- Riebendorf**, (also Rybensdorf), Voronezh, Ostrohoshsk. Settlement far from others. Founded in 1765 by 54 families; of those, 20 families were from Sulzfeld. They were model farmers on Count Tevyachev's land. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Eleven families from Prussia, Saxony, and the Black Forest temporarily lived in Riebendorf. Twenty families founded the colony of Kalach, Roguchar district, near Linauevich; it was abandoned soon afterwards. Population: 1,389 in 1848; 1,748 in 1858; 2,285 in 1868; 2,428 in 1875; 2,278 in 1877; 1,511 in 1878; 1,128 in 1888; 1,192 in 1902; 1,270 in 1905. Daughter colonies: Balabanovka, Banear Lovka, Dreilings-Chutor, Eigenheim, Friedental, Grafendorf, Kannyshatzkaya, Kappental, Lenintal, Mariental, Michaelstal, Neu-Hoffnung in the Armavir district, Neudorf, Neu-Hoffnung in the Taganrog district, Olgenfeld, Otradovka, Peter Paul, Reheles-Khutor, Ruhental and Voronzovka. Also see Rybensdorf.
- Riegel-Chutor**, Omsk, see Riegel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Riegel-; Khutor, Riegel-.
- Riegel-Khutor**, Omsk. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Riegel-; Khutor, Riegel-; Riegel-Chutor.
- Riffel**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) Possibly west of Pallasovka outside the Volga Republic. Possibly two separate villages in this area.
- Riga**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 2. Population: 109 in 1926.
- Riga, Neu-**, Omsk, see Neu-Riga.
- Rischkanowka**, Bessarabia, see Rishkanovka.
- Rishkanovka**, (also Rascani Colonia), Bessarabia, Belz. Founded in 1860. Evangelical. Also see Rascani Colonia; Rischkanowka.
- Riskovo**, Kharkiv, see Ryshevo; also see Riskowo.
- Riskowo**, Kharkiv, see Riskovo.
- Rissovata**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Reichenau; also see Rissowata.
- Rissowata**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Rissovata.
- Ritovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Retovka; also see Ritowka.
- Ritowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ritovka.
- 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.
- Rjasanowka**, Volga Republic, see Ryasanovka.
- 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-; Rodina-Chutor.
- Rodnaja Dolina**, Slavgorod, see Rodnaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Rodnaja; Dolina, Rodnaya.
- Rodnaya Dolina**, Slavgorod, possibly Shcherbakulsky. In 1932 only 2 of 42 children attended school to protest canceling holidays. Also see Dolina, Rodnaja; Dolina, Rodnaya; Rodnaja Dolina.
- Rodnichnoe**, Orenburg, see Rodnichnoye; also see Rodnitschnoje.
- Rodnichnoye**, (also No. 10), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka). Founded in 1901 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 227 in 1926. Also see No. 10; Rodnichnoe; Rodnitschnoje.
- Rodnitschnoje**, Orenburg, see Rodnichnoye; also see Rodnichnoe.
- Rodsanka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenfeld.
- Roduner-Chutor**, Bessarabia, see Roduner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roduner-; Khutor, Roduner-.
- Roduner, Gassert-**, Bessarabia, see Gassert-Roduner.

- Roduner-Gassert-Güter**, (also Gassert-Roduner), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. The heirs of these estates were influential people in Akkermann: attorney, bank director, and owner of the largest and best hotel. Acreage: 500 ha before and 300 ha after the agrarian reform. Also see Gassert-Güter, Roduner-; Gassert-Roduner; Güter, Roduner-Gassert-.
- Roduner-Khutor**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Near Neu-Arcis. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Acreage: 100 ha. Also see Chutor, Roduner-; Khutor, Roduner-; Roduner-Chutor.
- Rodzjanka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Rodzyanka, aka Katarinka.
- Rodzjanka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenfeld; also see Rodzjanka.
- Roemmich**, Odessa, northern Berezan district (near Vradi(y)evka, north of Roemmich-Khutor). Evangelical.
- Roemmich-Chutor**, Bessarabia, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roemmich-; Khutor, Roemmich-.
- Roemmich-Chutor**, 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-; 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 Vradjevka and south of Roemmich. Also see Chutor, Roemmich-; Khutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Chutor.
- Roemmich-Khutor**, (also Ivano Lubovka, also Johannesfeld), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Evangelical. Population: 57 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Roemmich-; Ivano Lubovka; Johannesfeld; Khutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Chutor.
- Roemmich-Khutor**, (also Sarovnoye), Odessa, Kotovsk. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Roemmich-; Khutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Chutor; Sarovnoye.
- Roemmich-Khutor**, (also Burkuny), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical. Also see Burkuny; Chutor, Roemmich-; Khutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Chutor.
- Rogache**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi; also see Rogatsche.
- Rogalski-Chutor**, Don, see Rogalsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rogalski-; Khutor, Rogalsky-.
- Rogalsky-Khutor**, (also Petrovsky-Khutor), Don, Rostov, Taganrog. #E 2. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 42 in 1904; 40 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Rogalski-; Khutor, Rogalsky-; Petrovsky-Khutor; Rogalski-Chutor.
- Rogatka, Srednjaja**, Petersburg, see Srednjaja Rogatka; also see Rogatka, Srednyaya; Srednyaya Rogatka.
- Rogatka, Srednyaya**, Petersburg, see Srednyaya Rogatka; also see Rogatka, Srednjaja; Srednjaja Rogatka.
- Rogatsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rogache.
- Roggenfeld**, (also Grafendorf), Caucasus, Donskoy, Kuschchevsky. #D 1. Evangelical. Population: 400 in 1926. Riebendorf daughter colony. Also see Grafendorf.
- Rogi**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Rogy.
- Rogovka**, (also Rogy), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. West of Emilchin. #C 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 217 in 1904. Also see Rogy; Rogowka.
- Rogovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Leninfeld; also see Rogowka.
- Rogowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin see Rogovka.
- Rogowka**, 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. Deanery: 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 Tatyavovka), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. Founded in 1900. Mennonite; parish: Vladikavkas, and Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. In closed German settlement area. Lots for this village were drawn in a lottery (*Losdorf*) for those people without land. In 1913, only half of the

30 farms of 40 dessi. each were operated because of adverse conditions. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 100 in 1905; 120 in 1918. Also see No. 8; Tatyanyovka.

Rohrbach, (also Berezan, also Novo-Svetlovka), Odessa, Berezan (Landau). Founded in 1809/1810. One hundred [or 95] founding families from: Alsace (56), Baden (33), Prussia-Poland (7), Wuerttemberg (4). Evangelical; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. In 1809, 26 families arrived, in 1810, 69 families; then in 1813, 22 from Prussia-Poland and 4 from Wuerttemberg. In 1817 and 1819 from Baden 16; later 6 families from other colonies. Relocations: in 1818, to Caucasia (10 families); in 1823 to Odessa and surrounding villages (11); in 1826, to Johannestal (11); in 1823 to Bessarabia (10) and Neu-Danzig (7); 4 families returned to Germany. In June of 1873, 400 people and some from Worms emigrated to the USA. Acreage: 8,333 dessi. and 205 houses in 1859, or 13,315 dessi. Population: 458 or 475 in 1809; 693 in 1825; 683 in 1838; 1,178 people or 217 families on 150 farms in 1847; 1,581 in 1858; possibly 450 Lutherans of 2,521 people in 1905; 2,521 in 1905; 2,575 in 1911; 2,300 in 1914; 2,520 in 1919; 3,054 in 1926. Also see Berezan; Novo-Svetlovka.

Rohrbach, (also Beresovka, also Beryosovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 260 in 1904. Also see Beresovka; Beryosovka.

Rohrbach, Neu-, Odessa, Berezan district, see Neu-Rohrbach.

Rohrbach, Neu-, Odessa, Großliebental, see Neu-Rohrbach.

Roitdorf, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded on Falz-Fein estates. Jewish. Mennonites also lived here possibly as model farm holders.

Rokinie, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Rokinie.

Rokinie, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Rokinie.

Rokitnica, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Lyubytiv. No other information available.

Rokitno, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. No other information available.

Rokitno Vol., Volhynia-Poland, Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Kovel'. Public school (as of 1938.) Possibly a German village. Population: 12 students in 1938. Also see Rokitno Wol.; Vol., Rokitno; Wol., Rokitno.

Rokitno Wol., Volhynia-Poland, see Rokitno Vol.; also see Vol., Rokitno; Wol., Rokitno.

Rokito-Kljutsch, Kazakhstan, see Rokito-Klyuch; also see Kljutsch, Rokito-; Klyuch, Rokito-.

Rokito-Klyuch, Kazakhstan, see Rakitov-Kluch; also see Kljutsch, Rokito-; Klyuch, Rokito-; Rokito-Kljutsch.

Rol-Brunnen, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, Unterwalden. Also see Brunnen, Rol-.

Roller-Chutor, Odessa, see Roller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roller-; Khutor, Roller-.

Roller-Khutor, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern; also see Chutor, Roller-; Khutor, Roller-; Roller-Chutor.

Romanesti, Bessarabia, Akkermann, see Romanesty.

Romanesti, Bessarabia, Bender, see Romanesty.

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, Poddebcy; also see Romanow.

Romanov I, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. North of Torchyn. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. German private school (as of 1935.) At least 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 45 families with 62 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also Romanow I.

Romanov II, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. North of Torchyn. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Torchyn. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 47 families with 56 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also Romanow II.

Romanovka, Bashkortostan, Birsk, Katsanchin. Population: 42 in 1926. Also see Romanowka.

Romanovka, (also No.10), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by families from Molochna. Evangelical. Two schools with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 2,400 dessi. Population: 268 people and 80 farms in 1926. Also see No. 10; Romanowka.

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; Romanowka.

Romanovka, (also Romanesty), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1882. Evangelical; parish: Leipzig. Acreage: 90 ha. Population: 374 in 1939. Also see Romanesty; Romanowka.

Romanovka, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Luxemburg; also see Romanowka.

Romanovka, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. #I 4. Evangelical. Romanovka north of the Romanovka mentioned below. Also see Romanowka.

Romanovka, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. #I 4. Romanovka south of the aforementioned Romanovka. Founding families from Volhynia. "This nice village was one orchard from which its red-tiled roofs barely showed." Also see Romanowka.

Romanovka, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Orbelyunovka; also see Romanowka.

Romanovka?, Caucasus, Stepnoye, see Karlsfeld; also see Romanowka?.

Romanovka, Caucasus, Stepnoye. Between Krasnodar and Grozny. Evangelical and possibly also Catholic. Also see Romanowka.

Romanovka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Marienfeld; also see Romanowka.

- Romanovka?**, Don, see Lipovo-Romanovka; also see Romanowka?.
- Romanovka?**, Don, see Litova-Romanovka; also see Romanowka?.
- 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; Romanowka.
- 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 Romanowka.
- Romanovka**, Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk. #A 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1909/1910. Evangelical. Also see Romanowka.
- Romanovka**, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, see Blumental; also see Romanowka.
- Romanovka**, Kyrgyzstan, see Köppental; also see Romanowka.
- Romanovka**, Mariupol', see Ludwigstal; also see Romanowka.
- 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 Romanowka.
- Romanovka**, Omsk, see Prischib; also see Romanowka.
- Romanovka**, Orenburg. Approximately 110 km north of Orenburg. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1909. Isolated village on the Ilek River. Also see Romanowka.
- Romanovka**, Orenburg, Orsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Romanowka.
- Romanovka**, (also No. 8), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)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; Romanowka.
- Romanovka**, (also Novoni-?ola(y)evsky), Slavgorod, Rubkovsk. Population: 498 in 1989. Also see Novoni-?ola(y)evsky; Romanowka.
- Romanovka**, Tobolsk, A(y)evsky. Founded in 1908. Also see Romanowka.
- Romanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k or Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. Also see Romanowka.
- Romanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka; also see Romanowka.
- Romanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. Northeast of Shchurin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Romanowka.
- Romanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. Northeast of Torchyn. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: At the most 20 German.
- Romanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. North of Torchyn. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Romanowka.
- Romanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka; also see Romanowka.
- Romanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck; also see Romanowka.
- Romanovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Romansdorf; also see Romanowka.
- Romanovka, Groß-**, Samara, see Groß-Romanovka; also see Groß-Romanowka; Gross-Romanovka; Gross-Romanowka; Romanovka, Gross-; Romanowka, Groß-; Romanowka, Gross-.
- Romanovka, Gross-**, Samara, see Gross-Romanovka; also see Groß-Romanovka; Groß-Romanowka; Gross-Romanowka; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanowka, Groß-; Romanowka, Gross-.
- Romanovka, Klein-**, Samara, see Klein-Romanovka; also see Klein-Romanowka; Romanowka, Klein-.
- Romanovka, Lipovo-**, Don, see Lipovo-Romanovka; also see Lipowo-Romanowka; Romanowka, Lipowo-.
- Romanovka, Litova-**, Don, see Litova-Romanovka; also see Litowa-Romanowka; Romanowka, Litowa-.
- Romanovka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Romanovka; also see Neu-Romanowka; Romanowka, Neu-.
- Romanovka, Novo-**, Mariupol', see Novo-Romanovka; also see Nowo-Romanowka; Romanowka, Nowo-.
- Romanovka, Novo-**, Slavgorod, see Novo-Romanovka; also see Nowo-Romanowka; Romanowka, Nowo-.
- Romanovo**, Bessarabia, Cahul, see Rohrbach; also see Romanowo.
- Romanovo**, (also Leißienen), Kaliningrad district, also see Leißienen; Romanowo.
- Romanovsky**, 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.
- Romanovsky**, northern Caucasus; also see Romanowski.
- Romanovsky**, 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.
- Romanovsky, Neu-**, Kazakhstan, see Neu-Romanovsky; also see Neu-Romanowski; Romanowski, Neu-.
- Romanovsky, Ulyano-**, Kazakhstan, see Ulyano-Romanovsky; 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, Birs'k, 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, Dnipropetrovs'k, 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, Shchurin, 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-Romanowka; also see Groß-Romanovka; Gross-Romanovka; Gross-Romanowka; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanovka, Gross-; Romanowka, Gross-.
Romanowka, Gross-, Samara, see Gross-Romanowka; also see Groß-Romanovka; Groß-Romanowka; Gross-Romanovka; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanovka, Gross-; Romanowka, Groß-.
Romanowka, Klein-, Samara, see Klein-Romanowka; also see Klein-Romanovka; Romanovka, Klein-.
Romanowka, Lipowo-, Don, see Lipowo-Romanowka; also see Lipovo-Romanovka; Romanovka, Lipovo-.
Romanowka, Litowa-, Don, see Litowa-Romanowka; also see Litova-Romanovka; Romanovka, Litova-.
Romanowka, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Romanowka; also see Neu-Romanovka; Romanovka, Neu-.
Romanowka, Nowo-, Mariupol', see Nowo-Romanowka; also see Novo-Romanovka; Romanovka, Novo-.
Romanowka, Nowo-, Slavgorod, see Nowo-Romanowka; also see Novo-Romanovka; Romanovka, Novo-.
Romanowo, Bessarabia, see Romanovo.
Romanowski, Caucasus, see Romanovsky.
Romanowski, northern Caucasus, see Romanovsky.
Romanowski, Tobolsk, see Romanovsky.
Romanowski, Neu-, Kazakhstan, see Neu-Romanowski; also see Neu-Romanovsky; Romanovsky, Neu-.
Romanowski, Uljano-, Kazakhstan, see Uljano-Romanowski; also see Romanovsky, Ulyano-; 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.
Römmich-Chutor, see Römmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Römmich-; Khutor, Römmich-.
Römmich-Khutor, Odessa (also Katarinka); also see Chutor, Römmich-; Khutor, Römmich-; Römmich-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-.
Rosalevka, Odessa, see Rosalyevka; 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 Rosalyevka; also see Rosalevka.
Rosa Luksemburg, Caucasus, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Luxemburg, Rosa.
Rosa Luksemburg, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Luxemburg, Rosa.
Rosa Luksemburg, Don, Donets'k, Staro-Besharo, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Luxemburg, Rosa.
Rosa Luksemburg, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyi Rih, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Luxemburg, Rosa.
Rosa Luksemburg, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', 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 Luxemburg, Caucasus, Kalmykiya, Salsk. #F 1. Also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luksemburg.

- Rosa Luxemburg**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, see Khristianovka; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luksemburg.
- Rosa Luxemburg**, Don, Donets'k, Staro-Besharo, see Gut-Khutor; also see Luxemburg, Rosa.
- Rosa Luxemburg**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy 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**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Anselmovka; also see Luxemburg, Rosa.
- Rosaljevka**, Odessa, see Rosental; also see Rosalevka; Rosaljevka.
- Rosarievka**, Odessa, see Rosental.
- Rosen**, Caucasus. No other information available.
- Rosenu**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Mariental. North of Tamborovka. No other information available.
- Rosenu**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld.
- Rosenbach**, Dnipropetrovs'k. No other information available.
- Rosenbach**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol'. Population: 255 in 1919.
- 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: 1,560 dessi. and 40 houses in 1859, or 1,456 dessi., or 1,452 dessi. prior to 1914 and 945 dessi. after 1918, or 26 farms on 1,560 dessi. and six families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 512 in 1858; 512 or 513 in 1859; 308 or 395 in 1905; 422 in 1910; 427 in 1911; 432 in 1914; 432 in 1918; 397 in 1919; 393 in 1922. Also see No. 7; Rozovka.
- 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 Lysanderhöh. No other information available.
- Rosendamm**, (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.
- Rosendamm, Neu-**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Rosendamm.
- 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**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded possibly on leased land in 1872 or 1890. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. Acreage: 802 ha. Population: 156 possibly in 1905; 1,121 in 1939.
- 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**, (also Yekaterinovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Friesendorf, Novosofievka. #C 6. Founded in 1866. Catholic; parish: Neu-Mannheim, and Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Acreage: 1,131 dessi. Population: 117 in 1914; 117 in 1918. Also see Yekaterinovka.
- Rosenfeld**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd. Evangelical.
- Rosenfeld**, (also Krollen-Khutor), Don, Donets'k, Taganrog, Alexandrovskaya. Five kilometers south of

- Ostheim. #D 8. Founded in 1870 by families who were so-called Prussians or Plattdeutsche from the Grunau colonies. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 105 in 1914; 105 in 1918; 109 in 1941. Also see Krollen-Khutor.
- Rosenfeld**, Don, Rostov, Solotarevskaya. Approximately 80 km east of Rostov near Rosental. #G 5. No other information available.
- Rosenfeld**, (also Nikolayevka), Mariupol', Taganrog. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld, and Catholic; parish: Grüntal. 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, Zagradovka. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Population: 70 in 1905; 117 in 1911; 78 in 1919. Also see Yekaterinovka-Khutor.
- Rosenfeld**, (also Kapustino), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. #E 7. Catholic. Population: 366 possibly in 1919; 163 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Kapustino.
- Rosenfeld**, (also Konoplevo, also Konopleyevo), 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; Konopleyevo.
- 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 (Schwabekolonie), Sofievka, Andre(y)evka. Founded in 1822 by 26 families from Steinbach and Winnender Kolonne. Founded as Brethren community by Separatist Wuerttembergers; 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, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Salivno(y)e. 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 Akhmat**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. East of Lysanderhöh. #E 4. Possibly founded in 1859. Evangelical. Population: 1,143 in 1912. Also see Rosenfeld on the Akhmat River.
- Rosenfeld am Nakhoy**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöh. #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: 1,729 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 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.
- Rosengart, 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.
- Rosengart, Neu-**, Don, see Neu-Rosengart.
- Rosengart, Neu-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Rosengart.
- Rosenheim**, (also Kolobatinu), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan (Landau). In the Kiltchen valley. #F 6. Founded in 1896. Catholic. Population: 308 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Kolobatinu.
- Rosenheim**, (also Podstepnoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyarsk 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. Southwest of the Prischib colonies. Daughter colony.
- Rosenheim**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see Rosenhof.
- Rosenheim, Neu-**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Rosenheim.
- Rosenhof**, (also Rosental), Omsk, Moskalenky. #C 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Population: 31 in 1926. Also see Rosental.
- Rosenhof**, Slavgorod, see Rosental.
- Rosenhof**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (possibly Molochna). Founded on leased land. Catholic; parish: Heidelberg.
- Rosenhof**, (also Rosenheim, also Yavorskoye), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', Vesselo(y)e, Krasnopol. Founded in 1856. Mennonite; parish: Rosenhof. Acreage: 25,450 dessi. Population: 263 in 1911; 1,400 in 1914; 400 in 1918; 540 in 1919. Also see Rosenheim; Yavorskoye.
- Rosenhof**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof), Vasil(y)evka. Founded approximately between 1855 and 1875 by families from Khortitza and Molochna. Mennonite and possibly also Catholic. Population: 287 possibly in 1895; 419 in 1905.
- Rosenort?**, Amur, see Rosental.
- Rosenort**, (also No. 10, also Rozovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also Orlov.) On the Ingulets River. #J 3. Founded 1874/1875. Mennonite; parishes: Tiede 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 Karpovka), Omsk, Isil' Kul'. #C 1. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 61 in 1926. Also see Karpovka.
- Rosenort**, (also Shipovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1805 by 20 families from: Marienburg (9), Elbing (5), Tiegenhof (3), Danzig (1), Neuteich (1), Schönsee (1). Mennonite; parish: Orlov. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1869, there were 19 full-size, 2 half-size and 27 small farm holders. Acreage: 1,445 dessi. and 47 houses in 1859, or 1,630, or 1,732 dessi., or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and eight families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 279 people or 40 families on 20 farms in 1855; 279 in 1856; 287 in 1858; 287 in 1859; 317 in 1860; 307 in 1864; 349 in 1905; 410 in 1914; 348 in 1915; 410 in 1918; 199 in 1919; 462 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Shipovka.
- Rosental**, (possibly also Rosenort), Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Uzman. Approximately 20 km north of Blagoveshchensk between Amur and Seya. Possibly founded in 1927/1928. Mennonite. Also see Rosenort?.
- Rosental**, (also Valea. Trandafirilor), Bessarabia, Chisinau. Founded in 1923. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. Acreage: 111 ha. Population: 94 in 1939. Also see Valea. Trandafirilor.
- 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, Alatay, Argyn, Dshaychi, and Pustarchi were part of this parish. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1929, the cooperative named Vpered was turned into the kolkhoz named Thälmann. Deportation on 17 August 1941. Acreage: 1,459 dessi. crown land and 59 houses in 1859, 61 farms in 1865, or 1,422 or 2,622 dessi.. Population: 292 in 1825; 436 in 1848; 559 in 1858; 559 in 1859; 343 in 1864; 1,257 in 1881; 344 in 1905; 344 in 1910; approximately 800 in 1913; 954 in 1914; 976 in 1918; 976 in 1919; 203 people and 67 farms in 1926; 989 people and 111 farms in 1941. Also see Aromatnoye; Chabanika Buruncha; Shaban-Oba.

Rosental, (also Klara Zetkin), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Friesendorf. #C 6. Founded possibly in 1922, but more likely 1925. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Also see Klara Zetkin.

Rosental, Don, Rostov, Solotarevskaya. #G 5.

Approximately 80 km east of Rostov near Rosenfeld.

Rosental, 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, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evsk. Approximately 120 km northwest of Slavgorod. #J 3. Founded by Volga Germans in 1907. Mennonite. Population: 536 in 1926.

Rosental, (also Kulansky), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (possibly Tabuny.) Near Slavgorod. #K 4. Founded by Volga Germans in 1911. Evangelical. Population: 261 in 1926. Ceased to exist. Also see Kulansky.

Rosental, (also Dvorskoye, also Rosenhof), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt), Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also Orlow.) #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, Tatarsk. No other information available.

Rosental, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. North of Krasny Kut. Evangelical; parish: Hoffentel. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 368 in 1857; 1,612 in 1897; 30 Evangelical-Reformed of 2,422 people in 1905; 2,601 possibly in 1905; 2,823 in 1912; 1,746 in 1926.

Rosental, (also Kantserovka), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Founded in 1789/1790 by 20 families, all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, library (as of 1926.) Rosental: cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,567 dessi. and 77 houses in 1859, or 2,202 dessi. Population: 573 in 1856; 619 in 1858; 633 in 1859; 984 in 1905; 1,427 in 1911; 1,773 in 1914; 773 in 1918; 1,165 in 1919; Kantserovka: 1,094 and Rosental: 1,365 in 1926. Also see Kantserovka.

Rosental, (also Shkolnoye), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna). Founded in 1804 or 1805, possibly in 1808. Evangelical; parish: Hochstädt. In 1810, 3 families each were from Prussia-Poland and Baden. In 1823, 2 more farm holders and in 1833, 8 families from the abandoned village of Neudorf – a total of 16 [or 28] families. Acreage: 2,049 dessi. and 45 houses in 1859, or 2,041 dessi., or 1,860 dessi. and 31 farms and 8 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 23 in 1805; 407 people or 63 families on 31 farms and 5 vacant lots in 1848; 559 in 1858; 559 in 1859; 254 in 1864; 341 in 1904; 344 in 1905; 363 in 1911; 390 in 1914; possibly 309 in 1918; 411 in 1919. Also see Shkolnoye.

Rosental, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1926. Evangelical.

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.

- Rosenwalde**, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Tokushy. On the Siberian railroad line between Isil' Kul' and Omsk. Founded in 1899 or later. Mennonite; possible parish: Friesenau.
- Rosenweit**, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Another source: in the Yekaterinoslav *gouvernement*.
- Röser-Chutor**, Odessa, see Röser-Khutor; also see Chutor, Röser-; Khutor, Röser-.
- Röser-Khutor**, Odessa, Großliebental. On the Lustdorf border. Prior to 1848, land was bought by Konrad Röser from the Odessa resident Saposhnikov. Also see Chutor, Röser-; Khutor, Röser-; Röser-Chutor.
- Roshanez**, (also Borukhov-Roshanez, also Roshanez-Borukhov, also Rozaniec), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Population: 125 in 1904; 12 families with 15 students in 1938. Also see Borukhov-Roshanez; Roshanez-Borukhov; Rozaniec.
- Roshanez-Boruchow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Roshanez-Borukhov; also see Boruchow-Roshanez; Borukhov-Roshanez.
- Roshanez-Borukhov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Roshanez; also see Boruchow-Roshanez; Borukhov-Roshanez; Roshanez-Boruchow.
- Roshdestvenka**, Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinnomyssky. Approximately 50 km south of Stavropol'. #F 3. Founded in 1925. Catholic. Emerged again in the Soviet period. Population: 1,598 in 1918. Also see Roshdestwenka.
- Roshdestvenka**, 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, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 950 in 1926. Also see Roshdestvenskoe; Roshdestvenskoje.
- Roshdestvensky**, Mariupol', see Tulpenfeld-Khutor; also see Roshdestwenskij.
- Roshdestwenka**, Caucasus, see Roshdestvenka.
- Roshdestwenka**, Kazakhstan, see Roshdestvenka.
- Roshdestwenskij**, Mariupol', see Roshdestvensky.
- Roshdestvenskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Roshdestvenskoye; also see Roshdestvenskoe.
- Roshischtsche-Welnianka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rozhysheche-Velnianka; also see Velnianka, Rozhysheche; Welnianka, Roshischtsche-.
- Roskoschnaja**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Roskoschnaya.
- Roskoschnoje**, 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 Roskoschnoje.
- Roskoschnoye**, Odessa, see J. Keller-Khutor; also see Roskoschnoje; Roskoschnoe.
- Rozovka**, Bashkortostan, see Rosenfeld; also see Rosowka.
- Rozovka**, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk. A few kilometers north of Pyatigorsk. #G 3. Also see Rosowka.
- Rozovka**, Don, see Blumental; also see Rosowka.
- Rozovka**, (also No. 2), Don, Donets'k, Dzerzhinsk, Shelezny. #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**, Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, Krasnoarmeyskaya. Approximately 60 km north of Kokchetav. #A 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1900. Catholic; parish: Kelleroevka. Population: 260 in 1926. Also see Rosowka.
- Rozovka**, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. Approximately 50 km northeast of Pavlodar. #J 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1911. Mennonite. Population: 320 people and 54 farms in 1926; 154 in 1928. Also see Rosowka.
- Rozovka**, Krasnoyarsk, Minusinsk. Approximately 70 km northeast of Abakan on the Yenisey River. #I 2. Founded in 1913 by residents from the Ignat(y)evka settlement. Mennonite. Also see Rosowka.
- Rozovka**, Mariupol', see Rosenberg; also see Rosowka.
- Rozovka**, Mykolayiv, see Rosenort; also see Rosowka.
- Rozovka**, Omsk, Isil' Kul'. Approximately 70 km south of Omsk. #E 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic. Population: 57 in 1926. Also see Rosowka.
- Rozovka**, Slavgorod, Slavgorod. #J 4. Evangelical. Population: 154 in 1926. Also see Rosowka.
- Rozovka**, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) Approximately 50 km east of Slavgorod. #I 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1911. Evangelical. Population: 70 in 1926. Ceased to exist. Also see Rosowka.
- Rosowka**, Bashkortostan, see Rozovka.
- Rosowka**, Caucasus, see Rozovka.
- Rosowka**, Don, see Rozovka.
- Rosowka**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Rozovka.
- Rosowka**, Kazakhstan, Kolchetav, see Rozovka.
- Rosowka**, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, see Rozovka.
- Rosowka**, Krasnoyarsk, see Rozovka.
- Rosowka**, Mariupol', see Rozovka.
- Rosowka**, Mykolayiv, see Rozovka.
- Rosowka**, Omsk, see Rozovka.
- Rosowka**, Slavgorod, see Rozovka.

- Rossijski, Nowo-**, Kazakhstan, see Nowo-Rossijski; also see Novo-Rossiysk; Rossiysk, Novo-.
- Rossiysk, Novo-**, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Rossiysk; also see Nowo-Rossijski; Rossijski, Nowo-.
- Rossoschi**, Volga Republic, see Rossoshy.
- Rossoshy**, Volga Republic, see Franzosen; also see Rossoschi.
- Rostoviec**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec. Northeast of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Rostowiec.
- Rostowiec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rostoviec.
- Rotärmel**, (also Lipovka-Rothermel, also Sowjetwirtschaft No. 1), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 2. Founded in 1869. Evangelical. Also see Lipovka-Rothermel; Sowjetwirtschaft No. 1.
- Rote Ansiedlung**, 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 Mayers-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, see Wasserreich; also see Kolonie, Rote.
- Rote Kolonie**, Don, Taganrog, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) 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.
- Roter Stern**, Dnipropetrovsk, see Sterndorf; also see Stern, Roter.
- Rotes Deutschland**, Caucasus, Donskoy, Azovsky. Agricultural artel (as of 1926.) Population: 198 in 1926. Also see Deutschland, Rotes.
- Rotes Tal**, Caucasus, Minvodsky. #G 3. Founded in 1925. Emerged again in the Soviet period. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 242 in 1926. Also see Tal, Rotes.
- Rotfeld**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog), Sofievka. Founded in 1926. Possibly Jewish. Everyday languages: High German, Danzig Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: no German school. In 1942 Germans were allegedly billeted in homes of murdered Jews. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: no Germans and some Jews approximately in 1940; 33 families of 187 residents without head of household in 1942.
- Rotfeld**, (also Krasnaya Polyana, also Kraye-Khutor), Don, Donets'k, Starobeshevo. Possibly founded in 1902. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Acreage: possibly 200 dessi.. Also see Krasnaya Polyana; Kraye-Khutor.
- Rotfront**, Kyrgyzstan, see Bergtal.
- Rotfront**, Zaporizhzhya, see Schöensee.
- Rotfront**, Zaporizhzhya, see Waldheim.
- Roth**, Crimea, see Yapundzha-Roth.
- Roth**, Kazakhstan, see Khutorskoye.
- Rothaarigen, Dorf der**, Kazakhstan, see Dorf der Rothaarigen.
- 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 Lipowka-Rothermel; Rothermel, Lipowka-.
- Rothermel, Lipowka-**, Volga Republic, see Lipowka-Rothermel; also see Lipovka-Rothermel; Rothermel, Lipowka-.
- Roth, Japundsha-**, Crimea, see Japundsha-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**, Odessa, Kuchurgan. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Roth-; Khutor, Roth-; Roth-Chutor.
- Röthling**, (also Semenovka, also Semyonovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 7. Founded possibly as early as 1764, but more likely in 1776. Founders from Prussia and possibly areas along the Rhine. Catholic; parish: Röthling. Deanery: Kamenka. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) In 1898, there was a legal dispute with Göbel over financing the church construction. Population: 144 in 1767; 144 in 1772; 308 in 1788; 2,926 in 1857; 3,433 in 1897; 5,743 possibly in 1905; 5,953 or 6,407 in 1912; 4,259 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Semenovka; Semyonovka.
- Roth, Maier-**, Crimea, see Maier-Roth.
- Roth, Yapundzha-**, Crimea, see Yapundzha-Roth; also see Japundsha-Roth; Roth, Japundsha-.
- Rot-Jamburg**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Rot-Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Rot-; Yamburg, Rot-.

- Rotovka, Alt-**, Don, see Alt-Rotovka; also see Alt-Rotowka; Rotowka, Alt-.
- Rotovka, Neu-**, Don, see Neu-Rotovka; also see Neu-Rotowka; Rotowka, Neu-.
- Rotowka, Alt-**, Don, see Alt-Rotowka; also see Alt-Rotovka; Rotovka, Alt.
- Rotowka, Neu-**, Don, see Neu-Rotowka; also see Neu-Rotovka; Rotowka, Neu-.
- Rotsee**, (also Krasnaya Rechka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. North of Zhytomyr. #E 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including Olshevka: 525 in 1905. Also see Krasnaya Rechka.
- 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-.
- Rovance**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka; also see Rowance.
- Rovinka**, Omsk, Sosnovka. Agricultural artel, school with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926). Population: 573 in 1926. Also see Rowinka.
- Rovnaya Polyana**, Omsk, see Ebenfeld; also see Poljana, Rownaja; Polyana, Rovnaya; Rownaja Poljana.
- Rovnoe**, Caucasus, see Rovnoye; also see Rownoje.
- Rovnoe**, Volga Republic, see Rovnoye; also see Rownoje.
- Rovnoe-Privalnoe**, Volga Republic, see Rovnoye-Privalnoye; also see Privalnoe, Rovnoe; Privalnoye, Rovnoye-; Priwalnoje, Rownoje-; Rownoje-Priwalnoje.
- Rovno, Novo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Novo-Rovno; also see Novo-Rowno; Rowno, Nowo-.
- Rownopol**, Don, see Ebenfeld; also see Rownopol.
- Rownopol**, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. Approximately 75 km north of Pavlodar. #J 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1909. Mennonite. Kolkhoz named *30 Jahre* Kazakhstan SSR. The village is described in *Rußlands Stiefkinder* by Igor Trutanov. Reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 276 in 1926. Also see Rownopol.
- Rownopol**, Mariupol' or Dnipropetrovs'k, see Lattendorf; also see Rownopol.
- Rownopol**, Samara, Rownopol. Mennonite. Also see Rownopol.
- Rownopole**, Don, see Rownopolye; also see Rownopolje.
- Rownopole**, Mykolayiv, see Rownopolye; also see Rownopolje.
- Rownopole**, Zaporizhzhya, see Rownopolye; also see Rownopolje.
- Rownopol, Novo-**, Don, see Novo-Rownopol; also see Novo-Rownopol; Rownopol, Nowo-.
- Rownopolya**, Slavgorod, see Ebenfeld; also see Rownopolja.
- Rownopolye**, Don, see Ebenfeld; also see Rownopole; Rownopolje.
- Rownopolye**, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Halbstadt; also see Rownopole; Rownopolje.
- Rownopolye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Fischau; also see Rownopole; Rownopolje.
- Rovnoye**, (also Rovny), 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 Rovnoe; Rovny; Rownoje.
- Rovnoye**, Volga Republic, see Seelmann; also see Rovnoe; Rownoje.
- Rovnoye-Privalnoye**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Warenburg; also see Privalnoe, Rovnoe-; Privalnoye, Rovnoye-; Priwalnoje, Rownoje-; Rovnoe-Privalnoe; Rownoje-Priwalnoje.
- Rovny**, Caucasus, see Rovnoye; also see Rowny.
- Rowance**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rovance.
- Rowinka**, Omsk, see Rovinka.
- Rownaja Poljana**, Omsk, see Rovnaya Polyana; also see Poljana, Rownaja; Polyana, Rovnaya.
- Rownoje**, Caucasus, see Rovnoye; also see Rovnoe.
- Rownoje**, Volga Republic, see Rovnoye; also see Rovnoe.
- Rownoje-Priwalnoje**, Volga Republic, see Rovnoye-Privalnoye; also see Privalnoe, Rovnoe; Privalnoye, Rovnoye-; Priwalnoje, Rownoje-; Rovnoe-Privalnoe.
- Rowno, Nowo-**, 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 Rownopolya.
- Rownopolje**, Don, see Rownopolye; also see Rownopole.
- Rownopolje**, Mykolayiv, see Rownopolye; also see Rownopole.
- Rownopolje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Rownopolye; also see Rownopole.
- Rownopol, Nowo-**, Don, see Nowo-Rownopol; also see Novo-Rownopol; Rownopol, Novo-.
- Rowny**, Caucasus, see Rovny.
- Roy, Choise le**, Volga Republic, see Choise le Roy; also see Le Roy, Choise.
- Rozaniec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Roshanez.
- Rozanka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. West of Poddebcy. #E 4. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans.
- Rozdzielna**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.
- Rozhyshe-Velnianka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Velnianka; also see Rakova Gora; Roshischtsche-Welnianka; Velnianka, Rozhysheche-; Welnianka, Roshischtsche-.
- Rozydarovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bozydarovka; also see Rozydarowka.
- Rozydarowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rozydarovka.
- Rshadowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Rshadowka; also see Rshadowka.

- Rshadkovka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Rshadkovka; also see Neu-Rshadkowka; Rshadkowka, Neu-.
- Rshadkowka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Rshadkowka; also see Neu-Rshadkovka; Rshadkovka, Neu-.
- Rshadovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Rshadovka.
- Rübalsk**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Fischersdorf.
- Ruchkarovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Luts'k.
Northwest of Luts'k. Founding families from Swabia. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Rutschkarovka.
- Ruchly, Kolonie bei**, Petersburg, see Kolonie bei Ruchly; also see Kolonie bei Rutschli; Kolonie near Ruchly; Ruchly, Kolonie near; Rutschli, Kolonie bei.
- Ruchly, Kolonie near**, Petersburg, see Kolonie near Ruchly; also see Kolonie bei Ruchly; Kolonie bei Rutschli; Ruchly, Kolonie bei; Rutschli, Kolonie bei.
- Ruchy**, (also Kolonie bei Ruchly, (sp?) also Bichky), Petersburg, possibly Petersburg-Toksovo. #D 1. Founded in 1865 by families from Neu-Saratovka. Evangelical. Population: 15 in 1926. Also see Bichky; Kolonie bei Ruchly; Rutschij.
- Rückenau**, (also Dranyy Numer, also Uslovoeye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1811 by 11 families from Elbing, West Prussia, Pirmasens (2; Trackel), and Zweibrücken (1), both in the Palatinate. Mennonite Brethren; parish: Rückenau. Since 1874, oldest center of the Brethren community. Cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,400 dessi. and 54 houses in 1859, or 1,746 dessi., or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and 13 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 20 in 1819; 315 people or 40 families on 20 farms in 1855; 315 in 1856; 358 in 1858; 358 in 1859; 380 in 1860; 413 in 1864; 395 in 1905; 395 in 1914; 400 in 1915; 395 in 1918; 423 in 1919; 486 in 1926. Also see Dranyy Numer; Uslovoeye.
- Ruda**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov. No other information available.
- Ruda**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. Southwest of Shchurin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
- Ruda**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 5. No other information available.
- Ruda Krasna**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan; also see Krasna, Ruda.
- Ruda-Volosovka**, (also Volosovka-Ruda), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 50 in 1904. Also see Ruda, Wolosowka; Volosovka-Ruda; Wolosowka, Ruda.
- Ruda, Wolosowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ruda-Volosovka; also see Volosovka-Ruda; Wolosowka, Ruda.
- Rudechka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka. #E 4. Also see Rudetschka.
- Rudenska**, (also Rudinka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. North of Tuchyn. Evangelical; parishes: Kostopil' and Tuchyn. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 100 in 1904; 56 families with 70 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Rudinka.
- Rudetschka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rudechka.
- Rudezka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Yaroslavichi.
Northwest of Yaroslavichy. Founded on leased land by Swabian families. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: with Horodniza: 181 in 1905. Fifty to 80 percent Germans.
- Rudinka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rudenska.
- Rudka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin. No other information available.
- Rudka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. No other information available.
- Rudka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Sedlyshche. No other information available.
- Rudka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov. No other information available.
- Rudka Kozinska**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; also see Kozinka, Rudka.
- Rudka Mirynska**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Mylnica. #D 7. Also see Mirynska, Rudka.
- Rudnerweide**, (also Pshenichnoye, also Rundeweide), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1820 by 24 families from Rudnerweide, Stuhm district, Prussia, and in 1826, a number of families from Marienburg and Marienwerder, West Prussia. Mennonite; parish: Rudnerweide. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,318 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 Pshenichnoye; Rundeweide.
- Rudneva-Khutor**, Caucasus, see Alexandertal; also see Chutor, Rudneva-; Khutor, Rudneva-; Rudneva-Chutor.
- Rudnevo**, Mykolayiv, see Rudnyevo; also see Rudnjewo.
- Rudneva-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Rudneva-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rudneva-; Khutor, Rudneva-.
- Rudnia**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. No other information available.
- Rudnia**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezno. No other information available.
- Rudnia**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki. No other information available.
- Rudnia**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. No other information available.
- Rudnia, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Rudnia.
- Rudnik, Golodaevsky**, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk, see Golodaevsky-Rudnik; also see Golodajewski-Rudnik; Golodayevsky-Rudnik; Rudnik, Golodajewski-; Rudnik, Golodayevsky-.

- Rudnik, Golodajewski**, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk, see Golodajewski-Rudnik; also see Golodaevsky-Rudnik; Golodayevsky-Rudnik; Rudnik, Golodaevsky-; Rudnik, Golodayevsky-.
- Rudnik, Golodayevsky-**, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk, see Golodayevsky-Rudnik; also see Golodaevsky-Rudnik; Golodajewski-Rudnik; Rudnik, Golodaevsky-; Rudnik, Golodajewski-.
- Rudniki**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Alt Koshary, see Rudniki.
- Rudniki**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk, see Rudniki.
- Rudniki**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Rudniki.
- Rudniky**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Alt Koshary; also see Rudniki.
- Rudniky**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk; also see Rudniki.
- Rudniky**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki; also see Rudniki.
- Rudnja, Alt-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Rudnja; also see Alt-Rudnya; Rudnya, Alt-.
- Rudnja, Fassowaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Fassowaja Rudnja; also see Fassowaya Rudnya; Rudnya, Fassowaya.
- Rudnja, Lesnaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lesnaja Rudnja; also see Lesnaya 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 Novaya-Rudnya; Rudnya, Novaya-.
- Rudnjewo**, Mykolayiv, see Rudnyevo; also see Rudnevo.
- Rudnya, Fassowaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Fassowaya Rudnya; also see Fassowaja Rudnja; Rudnja, Fassowaja.
- Rudnya, Alt-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Rudnya; also see Alt-Rudnja; Rudnja, Alt-.
- Rudnya, Lesnaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lesnaya Rudnya; also see Lesnaja Rudnja; Rudnja, Lesnaja.
- Rudnya, Neu-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Rudnya; also see Neu-Rudnja; Rudnja, Neu-.
- Rudnya, Novaya-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya-Rudnya; also see Nowaja-Rudnja; Rudnja, Nowaja-.
- Rudnyevo**, Mykolayiv, see Landgraf; also see Rudnevo; Rudnjewo.
- Rudokop**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 460 in 1904.
- Rudzenski**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rudzensky.
- Rudzensky**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. #I 5. Also see Rudzenski.
- Ruhental**, (also Radkovka, also Ribivka), Caucasus, Arkhangelsk (also Archangelsk). #J 3. Founded in 1866. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,372 dessi. Population: 200 in 1918; 230 in 1926. Riebendorf daughter colony. Also see Radkovka; Ribivka.
- Ruhental**, (also Rebbivka-Khutor, also Ruhetal), Don, Rostov, Otradovka, Alexandrovsky. Approximately 80 km southwest of Rostov. #C 6. Founded in 1861 or 1866. Families from Michaelstal, Donets'k and Molochna bought the Rebbivka khutor. Evangelical; parish: Yeysk. School with grades one to four, with Olgenfeld: cattle breeding kolkhoz, seed kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 307 in 1904; 307 in 1909; 305 in 1926. Also see Rebbivka-Khutor; Ruhetal.
- Ruhetal**, Don, see Ruhental.
- Rundeweide**, Zaporizhzhya, see Rudnerweide.
- Rundewiese**, (also Randovitsy), Chernihiv, Konotop, D(i) mitrovka. Founded in 1766. Almost all founding families from Hesse. Evangelical; parish: Bilovizh. Acreage: 100 farms with 1,218 dessi. in 1941. Population: 238 people or 36 families in 1807; 1,004 in 1905; 1,043 in 1926; 809 people: 163 males, 231 females, 415 children in 1942; 38 deported. Also see Randovitsy.
- Rundewiese**, (also No. 22, also Luhans'k), Mariupol', Grunau. Founded in 1832 by 26 families primarily from Rundewiese near Chernihiv. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. The source of the Bestakh River is at the southern edge of this village. Acreage: 1,920 dessi. and 34 houses in 1859, or 1,725 dessi. prior to 1914 and 1,621 dessi. after 1918, or 27 farms on 1,620 dessi. and seven families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 445 in 1858; 445 or 455 in 1859; 229 or 343 in 1905; 268 in 1910; possibly 43 in 1911; 245 in 1914; 245 in 1918; 280 in 1919; 286 in 1922. Also see No. 22; Luhans'k.
- Rusinovka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Rusinowka.
- Rusinowka**, Odessa, see Rusinovka.
- Ruslonovka**, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have several German residents. Also see Ruslonowka.
- Ruslonowka**, Omsk, see Ruslonovka.
- Russa**, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Staraya Russa.
- Russakowskaja Budischtsche**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Russakovskaya Budische; also see Budischtsche, Russakowskaja; Budische, Russakovskaya.
- Russakovskaya Budische**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Budische; also see Budischtsche, Russakowskaja; Budische, Russakovskaya; Russakowskaja Budischtsche
- Russisch Mokra**, (also Muska Mokra, also Oroszmokra), Carpatho-Ukraine, Tyachevo. Unitarian. In 1880 or possibly in 1881, arrival of more Germans. Eighty-four people or families stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950). Acreage: 274 farms on 10,997 ha. Population: 343 Germans of 952 in 1910; 349 Germans of 981 residents in 1920; 446 Germans of 1,270 residents in 1930. Also see Mokra, Russisch; Muska Mokra; Oroszmokra.
- Rusvanka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rysvianka; also see Ruswanka.
- Ruswanka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rusvanka.
- Rutschij**, possibly Petersburg, see Ruchy.
- Rutschkarowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ruchkarovka.

Rutschli, Kolonie bei, Petersburg, see Kolonie bei Rutschli; also see Kolonie bei Ruchly; Kolonie near Ruchly; Ruchly, Kolonie bei; Ruchly, Kolonie near.

Ryapid, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Repede; also see Rjapid.

Ryasanovka, Volga Republic, see Náb; also see Rjasanowka.

Rybalsk, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Fischersdorf.

Rybalsk, Kazakhstan, see Peterfeld.

Rybalskoe, Odessa, see Rybalskoye; also see Rybalskoje.

Rybalskoje, Odessa, see Rybalskoye; also see Rybalskoe.

Rybalskoye, Odessa, see Kandel; also see Rybalskoe; Rybalskoje.

Rybensdorf, Voronezh, see Riebendorf.

Rybnoe, Omsk, see Rybnoye; also see Rybnoje.

Rybnoje, Omsk, see Rybnoye; also see Rybnoe.

Rybnoye, Omsk, Lubinsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. #D 1. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 153 in 1926. Also see Rybnoe; Rybnoje.

Rybuschka, Volga Republic, see Rybushka.

Rybushka, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Rybuschka.

Rykanska, Vola, Volhynia-Poland, see Vola Rykanska; also see Rykanska, Wola; Wola Rykanska.

Rykanska, Wola, Volhynia-Poland, see Wola Rykanska; also see Rykanska, Vola; Vola Rykanska.

Rykova, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #D 7. Evangelical. Also see Rykova.

Rykoviche, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck; also see Rykowitsche.

Rykowa, Don, see Rykova.

Rykwitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rykoviche.

Rymki, Kazakhstan, see Rymky.

Rymki, Kazakhstan, see Marienburg; also see Rymki.

Rynovka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsy, Yefrem-Stepanovka. Approximately 40 km southeast 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 1914; 243 in 1918; 237 in 1926. Also see Rynowka.

Rynowka, Don, see Rynovka.

Ryschkanowka, Bessarabia, see Ryshkanovka.

Ryschowo, Kharkiv, see Ryshovo.

Ryshkanovka, Bessarabia, Belz. Founded on leased land in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Acreage: 307 ha. Population: 294 in 1904; 374 in 1939. Also see Ryschkanowka.

Ryshevo, (also Riskovo, also Ryshovo), Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum (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; Ryshevo; Ryshovo.

Ryshevo, Kharkiv, see Ryshevo.

Ryshovo, Kharkiv, see Ryshevo; also see Ryschowo.

Rysvianka, (also Rusvanka), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. North of Tuchyn. #I 4. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 21 families with 27 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Rusvanka; Rysvianka.

Rysvianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Rysvianka.

Rytoviec, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Rytowiec.

Rytowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Rytoviec.

Rzechica, (also Rzechishche), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Stepan. West of Stepan. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Parish church. A German private school opened in 1938. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 63 families with 47 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Rzechishche; Rzetschica.

Rzechishe, (also Zhechshe), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka. #G 4. Also see Rzetschische; Zhechshe.

Rzechishche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechica; also see Rzetschischtsche.

Rzechiza, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Rzetschiza.

Rzechiza, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Stepan; also see Rzetschiza.

Rzetschica, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechica.

Rzetschische, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechishe.

Rzetschischtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechishche.

Rzetschiza, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Rzechiza.

Rzetschiza, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Rzechiza.

S

Saalfeld, (also Alexandrovka), Don, Donets'k. #D 5. Evangelical; parishes: Yeysk and Taganrog. Population: 900 approximately in 1905. Also see Alexandrovka.

Sabanchy, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal, and Mennonite. Acreage: 1,175 dessi. Population: 40 in 1910; 50 in 1918; 96 in 1926. Also see Sabantschi.

Sabangul-Chutor, Orenburg, see Sabangul-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sabangul-; Khutor, Sabangul-.

Sabangul-Khutor, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1900 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. The village was "dissolved" or its residents exiled in 1903 or possibly in 1923. Also see Chutor, Sabangul-; Khutor, Sabangul-; Sabangul-Chutor.

Sabantschi, Crimea, see Sabanchy.

Sabara, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Zabara.

Sabara, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Zabara.

Sabara, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche, see Zabara.

Sabara, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Zabara.

Sabara, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Zabara.

Sabara, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Zabara.

Sabara, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zabara.

- Sabara-Haty**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zabara-Haty; also see Haty-Sabara; Haty-Zabara.
- Sabarnyj**, Slavgorod, see Sabarnyy.
- Sabarnyy**, Slavgorod, Pavlodar. Approximately 50 km east of Slavgorod. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic. Also see Sabarnyj.
- Sabarovka**, (also Saborovskoye, also Soborovka), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Volodarsk. Approximately 50 km west of Slavgorod. #K 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1906. Mennonite; parish: possibly Musdy-Kul. Junior high school. Characteristic: Even apple trees grew here. Acreage: 24 farms. Population: 153 people and 47 farms in 1926. Also see Sabarowka; Saborovskoye; Soborovka.
- Sabarowka**, Kazakhstan, see Sabarovka.
- Sabarski-Schljach**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Schljach-Sabarski; also see Zabarsky, Shlyakh-; Shlyakh-Zabarsky.
- Sabarski-Schljachi**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zabarsky-Shlyakhy; also see Schljachi, Sabarski-; Zhlyakhy, Sabarsky-.
- Saba Tarc**, Bessarabia, see Schabo-Possad; also see Tarc, Saba.
- Sabavny**, Slavgorod, see Yekaterinental; also see Sabawnij.
- Sabawnij**, Slavgorod, see Sabavny.
- Sabka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. No other information available.
- Sablotle**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zablotce.
- Saborovskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Saborovskoye; also see Saborowskoje.
- Saborovskoye**, Kazakhstan, see Sabarovka; also see Saborovskoe; Saborowskoje.
- Saborowskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Saborovskoye; also see Saborovskoe.
- Sabu, Kara-**, Crimea, see Kara-Sabu.
- Saburovka 1**, Volga Republic, see Strasserfeld 1; also see Saburowka 1.
- Saburovka 2**, Volga Republic, see Strasserfeld 2; also see Saburowka 2.
- Saburovka 3**, Volga Republic, see Strasserfeld 3; also see Saburowka 3.
- Saburovka 4**, Volga Republic, see Strasserfeld 4; also see Saburowka 4.
- Saburovka 1**, Volga Republic, see Saburovka 1.
- Saburowka 2**, Volga Republic, see Saburovka 2.
- Saburowka 3**, Volga Republic, see Saburovka 3.
- Saburowka 4**, Volga Republic, see Saburovka 4.
- Sachalski**, Odessa, see Sakhalsky.
- Sachanskoje**, Odessa, see Sakhanskoye; also see Eigenfeld; Sakhanskoe; Sachanski, Gut-, Zathanslei-Gut.
- Sachow**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sakhov.
- Sächsisch Bereg**, (also Beregovo, also Beregszasz, also Berehovo), 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; Berehovo.
- Sadki**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Siyance. No other information available.
- Sadki**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. Approximately 20 km east of Radomyshl'. #G 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 231 in 1904.
- Sadki**, (also Bolshye Sadki), Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiahel. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Sheremozhna and Beresovka: 775 in 1905. Also see Bolshye Sadki.
- Sadki, Bolschije**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolschije Sadki; also see Bolshe Sadki; Bolshye Sadki; Sadky, Bolshe; Sadki, Bolshye.
- Sadki, Bolshe**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolshe Sadki; also see Bolschije Sadki; Bolshye Sadki; Sadki, Bolschije; Sadki, Bolshye.
- Sadki, Bolshye**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolshye Sadki; also see Bolschije Sadki; Bolshe Sadki; Sadki, Bolschije; Sadki, Bolshe.
- Sadov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. #C 4. Also see Sadow.
- Sadovoe**, Bessarabia, see Sadovoye; also see Sadowoje.
- Sadovoe**, Caucasus, see Sadovoye; also see Sadowoje.
- Sadovoe**, Volga Republic, see Sadovoye; also see Sadowoje.
- Sadovoe**, Voronezh, see Sadovoye; also see Sadowoje.
- Sadovoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Sadovoye; also see Sadowoje.
- Sadovoye**, Bessarabia, see Alt-Elft; also see Sadovoe; Sadowoje.
- Sadovoye**, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 244 in 1926. Also see Sadovoe; Sadowoje.
- Sadovoye**, Volga Republic, see Anton; also see Sadovoe; Sadowoje.
- Sadovoye**, Voronezh, see Vassilyevka; also see Sadovoe; Sadowoje.
- Sadovoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Ladekopp; also see Sadovoe; Sadowoje.
- Sadovska, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Sadovska; also see Groß-Sadowska; Gross-Sadovska; Gross-Sadowska; Sadovska, Gross-; Sadovska, Groß-; Sadovska, Gross-.
- Sadovska, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Sadovska; also see Groß-Sadovska; Groß-Sadowska; Gross-Sadowska; Sadovska, Groß-; Sadovska, Groß-; Sadovska, Gross-.
- Sadovskie Vysiolek**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Sadovskie Wysiolek; Vysiolek, Sadovskie; Wysiolek, Sadovskie.
- Sadow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sadov.
- Sadowoje**, Bessarabia, see Sadovoye; also see Sadovoe.
- Sadowoje**, Kaliningrad district, see Sadovoye; also see Sadovoe.
- Sadowoje**, Caucasus, see Sadovoye; also see Sadovoe.
- Sadowoje**, Volga Republic, see Sadovoye; also see Sadovoe.

- Sadowoje**, Voronezh, see Sadovoye; also see Sadovoe.
- Sadowoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Sadovoye; also see Sadovoe.
- Sadowska, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Sadowska; also see Groß-Sadowska; Gross-Sadovska; Gross-Sadowska; Sadovska, Groß-; Sadovska, Gross-; Sadowska, Gross-.
- Sadowska, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Sadowska; also see Groß-Sadovska; Gross-Sadovska; Groß-Sadowska; Sadovska, Groß-; Sadovska, Gross-; Sadowska, Gross-.
- Sadowskie Wysiolek**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sadovskie Vysiolek; also see Vysiolek, Sadovskie; Wysiolek, Sadowskie.
- Sady, Klein-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Sady.
- S. A. Fink**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. Near the Shulidovo train station. Evangelical. Population: 15 in 1926. Also see Fink, S. A.
- Safronovka**, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Safranowka.
- Safronovka, Novo-**, Mykolayiv see Novo-Safranovka; also see Nowo-Safranowka; Safranowka, Nowo-.
- Safronowka**, Crimea, see Safronovka.
- Safronowka, Nowo-**, Mykolayiv, see Nowo-Safronowka; also see Novo-Safronovka; Safronovka, Novo-.
- Sagadka**, (also Zahatka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #B 6. Also see Zahatka.
- Sagaidak**, Mykolayiv, Kherson, Bobrinets. Founded in 1807. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony with some German model farm holders. Acreage: 2,197 in 1859. Population: 467 people and 46 houses in 1859.
- Sagatka**, (also Zagadka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. Northeast of Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 142 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Zagadka.
- Sagornoje**, Mykolayiv, see Zagornoye; also see Zagornoe.
- Sagornoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Zagornoye; also see Zagornoe.
- Sagradowka**, Mykolaiyv, see Zagradowka.
- Sahanchy**, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Sahantschi.
- Sahantschi**, Crimea, see Sahanchy.
- Saidam**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. This village was part of Orlovsko(y)e.
- Saimalkulj**, Kazakhstan, see Saimalkuly.
- Saimalkuly**, Kazakhstan, see Neuhof; also see Saimalkulj.
- Saizewo**, Don, see Zaytsevo.
- Saja**, Crimea, see Saja.
- Sajatsche**, Slavgorod, see Sayachye; also see Sayache.
- Sajatschij Log**, Slavgorod, see Sayachy Log; also see Log, Sajatschij; Log, Sayachy.
- Sajomka, Markowskaja**, Kazakhstan, see Markowskaja Sajomka; also see Markovskaya Sayomka; Sayomka, Markovskaya.
- Sajt-Bolat-Chutor**, Crimea, see Sayt-Bolat-Khutor; also see Bolat-Chutor, Sajt-; Bolat-Khutor, Sayt-; Chutor, Sajt-Bolat-; Khutor, Sayt-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; Sakhanskoe; Stanilevich Khutor?; Zachanski, Gut-.
- Sakhov**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh. Possibly #A 6. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Fürstendorf and Lelevy: 279 in 1905. Also see Sachow.
- Sakko**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. No other information available.
- Salase-Dombrovo**, Volhynia-Poland, see Salasye-Dombrovo; also see Dombrovo-Salase; Dombrovo-Salasye; Dombrowo-Salasje; Salasje-Dombrowo.
- Salasje-Dombrowo**, Volhynia-Poland, see Salasye-Dombrovo; also see Dombrovo-Salase; Dombrovo-Salasye; Dombrowo-Salasje; Salase-Dombrovo.
- Salasye-Dombrovo**, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Salasye; also see Dombrovo-Salase; Dombrowo-Salasje; Salase-Dombrovo; Salasje-Dombrowo.
- Salem**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southwest of Krasny Kut. No other information available.
- Salesie, Kutu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kutu-Salesie.
- Salfeld**, Don, Taganrog. Northeast of Taganrog. Evangelical.
- Salgirka**, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite.
- Salivnoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Salivnoye; also see Saliwnoje.
- Salivnoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Prasel; also see Salivnoe; Saliwnoje.
- Saliwnoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Salivnoye; also see Salivnoe.
- Salominka**, (also Buxhöwden, also Buxhövdener Kolonie, also Solomenka), Petersburg. South of Petersburg. #D 2. Founded in 1828 by families from Srednyaya Rogatka. Evangelical; parish: Ligovo. Population: 80 approximately in 1905; 35 in 1926. Also see Buxhöwden; Buxhövdener Kolonie; Solomenka.
- Salomka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Population: 290 in 1904.
- Salotuik**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Solotyuk.
- Saloviche**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Holoby; also see Salowitsche.

- Salovka, Novo-**, Caucasus, see Novo-Salovka; also see Nowo-Salovka; Salovka, Nowo-.
- Salowitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Salowiche.
- Salowka, Nowo-**, Caucasus, see Nowo-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.
- Saltykovo**, Omsk. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Possibly a German village with an Evangelical population. Also see Saltykowo.
- Saltykowo**, Omsk, see Saltykovo.
- 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, Sosnovka. Evangelical. #I 3. Population: 12 in 1926.
- Samarka**, Slavgorod, Lokot. Evangelical. Approximately in 1930, 19 families were possibly exiled to Tomsk. In 1937/1938, 150 people were deported; only four returned. Population: 1,096 or 1,076 in 1989, or were all German?
- Samarkandskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Samarkandskoye; also see Samarkandskoje.
- Samarkandskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Samarkandskoye; also see Samarkandskoe.
- 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; Samarqandskoe?; Samarqandskoye?
- Samarqandskoe?**, Kazakhstan, see Samarkandskoe; also see Samarkandskoje; Samarkandskoye; Samarqandskoye?.
- Samarqandskoye?**, Kazakhstan, see Samarkandskoye; also see Samarkandskoe; Samarkandskoje; Samarqandskoe?.
- Samarski-Chutor**, Don, see Samarsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Samarski-; Khutor, Samarsky-.
- Samarsky-Khutor**, Don, see Lenintal; also see Chutor, Samarski-; Khutor, Samarsky-; Samarski-Chutor.
- Samau**, (also Samav), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Aibar, Alexandrovka. Between Dzhankoy and Yevpatoriya. #C 3. Founded in 1870 or in 1878. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Former Tartar village. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,683 dessi. Population: 102 in 1904; approximately 92 in 1911; 196 in 1914; 196 in 1918; 100 in 1919; 182 in 1926; 190 in 1930; 35 families and 31 farms. Also see Samav.
- Samav**, Crimea, see Samau; also see Samaw.
- Samaw**, Crimea, see Samav.
- Sambron**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Schönbrunn.
- Samenovka**, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Samenowka.
- Samenowka**, Volga Republic, see Samenovka.
- Samleddielez**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. No other information available.
- Samoilovka**, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum, Chaplinka (Samoilovka.) Founded in 1891 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Eugenfeld. Acreage: 628 dessi.. Population: approximately 142 in 1911; 142 or 180 in 1914; possibly 142 in 1918. Also see Samoilowka.
- Samoilowka**, Kharkiv, see Samoilovka.
- Samojlowka, Bryschtsche-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bryschtsche-Samojlowka; also see Bryshche-Samoylovka; Samoylovka, Bryshche-.
- Samoletkovsky**, Omsk, see Samolyetkovsky; also see Samoljetkowski.
- Samoljetkowski**, Omsk, see Samolyetkovsky; also see Samoletkovsky.
- Samolyetkovsky**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 88 in 1926. Also see Samoletkovsky; Samoljetkowski.
- Samosty-Boguslawowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Boguslawowka-Samosty; also see Boguslawovka-Zamosty; Zamosty-Boguslawovka.
- Samostyschtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Samostyshche.
- Samostyshche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zamostyche; also see Samostyschtsche.
- Samosty-Stanislowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Stanislowka-Samosty; also see Zamosty- Stanislowka; Stanislowka-Zamosty.
- Samotaevo**, Kazakhstan, see Samotayevo; also see Samotajewo.

- Samotajewo**, Kazakhstan, see Samotayevo; also see Samotaevo.
- Samotayevo**, Kazakhstan, see Wessel-Khutor; also see Samotaevo; Samotajewo.
- Samotiche**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica; also see Samotitsche.
- Samotitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Samotiche.
- Samoylovka, Bryshche-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bryshche-Samoylovka; also see Bryschtsche-Samojlowka; Samojlowka, Bryschtsche-.
- Samruk**, (also Beregovoye), Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Estonian colony. Population: 168 in 1904. Also see Beregovoye.
- 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-; Samsonowka-Chutor.
- Samsonowka**, Don district, see Samsonovka.
- Samsonowka**, Petersburg, see Samsonovka.
- Samsonowka-Chutor**, Slavgorod, see Samsonovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Samsonowka-; Khutor, Samsonovka-.
- Sandbrunn**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', Ivanovka. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Eugenfeld. Population: 165 in 1905.
- Sandfeld-Chutor**, Mykolayiv, see Sandfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sandfeld-; Khutor, Sandfeld-.
- Sandfeld-Khutor**, (also No. 10), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. #J 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(y)evka. 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.
- Sangerovka**, Bessarabia, Akkermann, Ismail. Founded on leased land in 1898. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 375 ha. Population: 180 in 1904; 372 in 1939. Also see Sangerowka.
- Sangerowka**, Bessarabia, see Sangerovka.
- Saok**, Bessarabia, see Borodino.
- Saostrov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zaostrov; also see Saostrow.
- Saostrow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Saostrov.
- Saparovka**, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum; also see Saparowka.
- Saparowka**, Kharkiv, see Saparovka.
- Sapokov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsy; also see Sapokow.
- Sapokow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sapokov.
- 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.
- Saratov**, Kazakhstan, Qaraghandy, Promyshlennaya. Approximately 50 km northwest of Qaraghandy. #E 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Catholic and Evangelical. Population: 105 in 1926. Also see Saratow.
- Saratovka**, (also Vishnev), 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 Saratowka; Vishnev.
- Saratovka**, (also No. 89), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny, 70-80'er Dörfer). Thirty-five kilometers southeast of Slavgorod. #I 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1912. Mennonite; parish: Khorosho(y)e, also Mennonite Brethren; parish: Saratov. Center of the Saratov Brethren community. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). In 1937/1938 only one of forty-two arrested people survived. Population: 325 in 1926; a total of 307 residents or 305 Germans and 78 farms in 1980; a total of 274 residents or 271 Germans and 75 farms in 1987. Also see No. 89; Saratowka.

- Saratovka I**, Turkmenistan, Ashgabad. A few kilometers northwest of Ashgabad. #B 5. Founded by Volga Germans in 1894. Evangelical; parish: Tashkent. Around 1905, indications of being dissolved. Population: 8 in 1905; 8 in 1926. Also see Saratowka I.
- Saratovka, Neu-**, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratovka; also see Neu-Saratowka; Saratowka, Neu-.
- Saratovka II**, Turkmenistan, Mary, Merv. A few kilometers west of Mary (Merv). #C 5. Founded by Volga Germans possibly as early as 1894, but more likely in 1902. Evangelical; parish: Tashkent. Population: 220 in 1905; 222 in 1926. Also see Saratowka II.
- Saratow**, Odessa, see Saratov.
- Saratow**, Kazakhstan, see Saratov.
- Saratowka**, Kazakhstan, see Saratowka.
- Saratowka**, Slavgorod, see Saratowka.
- Saratowka I**, Turkmenistan, Ashgabad, see Saratowka I.
- Saratowka, Neu-**, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratowka; also see Neu-Saratovka; Saratowka, Neu-.
- Saratowka II**, Turkmenistan, Mary, see Saratowka II.
- Saratsika-Eckert**, (also Eckert-Khutor, also Saratsika-Weiler), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1892 or 1908. Evangelical; parish: Eigenfeld. Acreage: 745 ha. Population: 27 in 1939. Also see Eckert-Khutor; Eckert, Saratsika-; Eckert, Sarazika-; Saratsika-Weiler; Sarazika-Eckert.
- Saratsika, Fundu-**, Bessarabia, see Fundu-Saratsika; also see Fundu-Sarazika; 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-Sarazika; also see Fundu-Saratsika; Saratsika, Fundu-.
- Sarazika-Weiler**, Bessarabia, see Saratsika-Weiler; also see Weiler, Saratsika-; Weiler, Sarazika-.
- Sarbala**, (also Sarbola), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Northeast of Gmelinka. #F 7. Population: 62 in 1926. Also see Sarbola.
- Sarbola**, Volga Republic, see Sarbala.
- Sarenke-Chutor**, Odessa, see Sarenke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sarenke-; Khutor, Sarenke-.
- Sarenke-Khutor**, Odessa, Neu-Freudental. Possibly a German nobleman's estate bordering Helental. Also see Chutor, Sarenke-; Khutor, Sarenke-; Sarenke-Chutor.
- Sarepta**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Ob(y)edinennaya. Approximately 100 km west of Qaraghandy. #E 3. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 265 in 1926.
- Sarepta**, (also Krasnoarmeysk), Volgograd, Volgograd, Krasnoarmeysk. Founded on 3 September 1765. Evangelical; parish: Sarepta, and previously Herrenhuter. The Herrnhuter parish dissolved because of disputes and tragedies, such as large fires. In 1894, people assimilated to an Evangelical parish. The textile industry emerged here and extended along the Volga River. Famous for growing and cultivating mustard, *Brassica juncea*, viniculture, silk and wool weaving mills. In 1904, a poor house was founded. School with grades one to four, club (as of 1926.) Population: 350 in 1772; 120 Evangelical-Reformed of 1,500 Germans approximately in 1905; 1,755 in 1912. Also see Krasnoarmeysk.
- Sargil**, Crimea, Karasubazar, Andre(y)evka or Crimea, Feodosiya. Between Dzhankoy and Feodosiya. #E 4. Founded in 1872. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,450 dessi. Population: 33 in 1864; 41 in 1904; 106 in 1911; 106 in 1914; 106 in 1918; 116 in 1919; 133 in 1926.
- Saria**, Bessarabia, see Saryary II.
- Saribasch**, Crimea, see Saribash.
- Saribash**, Crimea, see Sary-Bash; also see Saribasch.
- Sarichansk**, Mykolayiv. Population: 25 in 1919. Also see Saritschansk.
- Sarijary**, Bessarabia, see Saryary.
- Sarijary II**, Bessarabia, see Saryary II.
- Saritschansk**, Mykolayiv, see Sarichansk.
- Saritzki**, Odessa, see Saritzky.
- Saritzki, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Saritzki; also see Neu-Saritzky; Saritzky, Neu-.
- Saritzky**, Odessa, see Blumental; also see Saritzki.
- Saritzky, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Saritzky; also see Saritzki, Neu-; Neu-Saritzki.
- Sarja**, Volga Republic, see Sarya.
- Sarlonsk**, Odessa, Petroverovsk. Population: 23 in 1926.
- Sarnij**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sarny.
- Sarnovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiahel. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Sarnowka.
- Sarnowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sarnovka.
- Sarny**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Sarny. #J 8. Evangelical; parish: Kovel'. Possibly a German village. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 6 students in 1938. Also see Sarnij.
- Sarona**, Caucasus, Minvodsky. A few kilometers north of Pyatigorsk. #H 3. Founded in 1910. Evangelical; parish: Pyatigorsk. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 400 dessi. Population: 1,079 in 1918; 1,117 in 1926.
- Sarona**, (also Sarony), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky, Andre(y) evka. Between Dzhankoy and Feodosiya. Near Kerch. #E 3. Founded in 1879. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). In 1930, all residents were exiled to Arkhangels'k. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 65 in 1911; 65 in 1914; 65 in 1918; 73 in 1919; 184 in 1926. Also see Sarony.
- Sarony**, Crimea, see Sarona.
- Sarova-Spat**, Crimea, see Sary-Spat; also see Sarowa-Spat; Spat, Sarova-; Spat, Sarowa-.
- Sarovnoe**, Odessa, see Sarovnoye; also see Sarownoje.
- Sarovnoye**, Odessa, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Sarovnoe; Sarownoje.

- Sarowa-Spat**, Crimea, see Sarova-Spat; also see Spat, Sarova-; 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.
- Sartatschlo**, Caucasus, see Sartachlo.
- Sarudle**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 92 in 1904.
- 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**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. Possibly a Moldovan village. Acreage: 175 ha. Population: 220 Lutherans in 1905; 319 in 1939. Also see Sarijary.
- Saryary II**, (also Saria), Bessarabia, Akkermann, Ismail. Founded on leased land in 1895. Evangelical; parishes: Posttal (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.
- Sary-Spat**, (also Sarova-Spat), Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Sarova-Spat; Spat, Sary-.
- Sasarovka-Khutor**, Volga Republic, see Krasnoyar; also see Chutor, Sasarovka-; Khutor, Sasarovka-; Sasarovka-Chutor.
- Sasarovka-Chutor**, Volga Republic, see Sasarovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sasarovka-; Khutor, Sasarovka.
- Sasimovka**, (also Caecilievka, also Novaya-Cäcilievka, also Novaya-Cecilievka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. North of Zwiabel. #C 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 427 in 1904. Also see Caecilievka; Novaya-Cäcilievka; Novaya-Cecilievka; Sasimowka.
- Sasimowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sasimovka.
- Sasonovka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan. Catholic; parish: Severinovka. Also see Sasonowka.
- Sasonowka**, Odessa, see Sasonovka.
- Sassikulak**, Zaporizhzhya, see Großweide.
- Satino**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Population: 183 in 1926.
- Satischa**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Satisha.
- Satisha**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Zaporizhzhya. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite, and possibly Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farm holders lived. Population: 487 people and 28 houses in 1859. Also see Satischa.
- Sattler-Chutor**, Odessa, see Sattler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sattler-; Khutor, Sattler-.
- Sattler-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. A few kilometers northeast of Ochakov in the Anchikrak valley. Founded in 1900. Also see Chutor, Sattler-; Khutor, Sattler-; Sattler-Chutor.
- Saturzy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zaturzy.
- Saturzy, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Saturzy; also see Neu-Zaturzy; Zaturzy, Neu-.
- Satyev**, Volhynia-Poland, see Satyyov; also see Satyjow.
- Satyjow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Satyev; also see Satyyov.
- Satyyov**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varkoviche; also see Satyev; Satyjow.
- Saumore**, Volga Republic, see Saumorye; also see Saumorje.
- Saumorje**, Volga Republic, see Saumorye; also see Saumore.
- Saumorye**, Volga Republic, see Bangert; also see Saumore; Saumorje.
- Saurchi-Deutsch**, Crimea, see Alexandertal; also see Deutsch, Saurchi-; Deutsch, Saurtschi-; Saurtschi-Deutsch.
- Saurshi**, Crimea, see Alexandertal.
- Saurtschi-Deutsch**, Crimea, see Saurchi-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Saurchi-; Deutsch, Saurtschi-.
- Savatsky, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Savatsky; also see Neu-Sawatski; Sawatski, Neu-.
- Savetnoe**, Don, see Savetnoye; also see Sawetnoje.

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; Sawetnoje; Sovietnoye?; Zavetnoy.

Savichevo-Khutor, Odessa, Odessa. Evangelical; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Population: 11 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Sawitschewo-; Khutor, Savichevo-; Sawitschewo-Chutor.

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.

Savinka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Evangelical; parish: Weimar. Population: 322 Germans in 1904; 401 in 1912. Russian village. Also see Sawinka.

Savitsky, Neu-, Odessa see Neu-Savitsky; also see Neu-Sawizki; Sawizki, Neu-.

Savodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Staro-Savodskoe; also see Savodskoye, Staro-; Sawodskoje, Staro-; Staro-Savodskoye; Staro-Sawodskoje.

Savodskoye, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Staro-Savodskoye; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoje, Staro-; Staro-Savodskoe; Staro-Sawodskoje.

Sawatski, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Sawatski; also see Neu-Savatsky; Savatsky, Neu-.

Sawetnoje, Don, see Savetnoye; also see Savetnoe.

Sawicki, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Sawicki; also see Neu-Savicky; Savicky, Neu-. See Blumental and Neu-Saritzki.

Sawidowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Savidovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sawidowka; Khutor, Savidovka-.

Sawinka, Volga Republic, see Savinka.

Sawitschewo-Chutor, Odessa, see Savichevo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sawitschewo-; Khutor, Savichevo-.

Sawitzki, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Sawitzki; also see Neu-Savitzky; Savitzky, Neu-.

Sawodskoje, Staro-, Dnipropetrov'sk, see Staro-Sawodskoje; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Savodskoye, Staro-; Staro-Savodskoe; Staro-Savodskoye.

Sawod, Utkino, Petersburg, see Utkino Sawod; also see Utkino Zavod; Zavod, Utkino.

Sawody, Petrowskije, Don, see Petrovskye Zavody; also see Petrovske Zavody; Petrowskije Sawody; Zavody, Petrovske; Zavody, Petrovskye.

Saya, (also Bischler und Lutz, also Lutz und Bischler), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. #C 3. Approximately 50 km north of Simferopol'. Founded in 1885. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Acreage: 3,000 dessi.. Population: 30 in 1918; 51 in 1926. Also see Bischler und Lutz; Lutz und Bischler; Saja.

Sayache, Slavgorod, see Sayachye; also see Sajatsche.

Sayachye, (also Chayakhy, also Zayachy), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) Population: 424 in 1926. Also see Chayakhy; Sayache; Zayachy.

Sayachy Log, Slavgorod, see Liebental; also see Log, Sajatschij; Log, Sayachy; Sajatschij Log.

Sayomka, Markovskaya, Kazakhstan, see Markovskaya Sayomka; also see Markovskaja Sajomka; Sajomka, Markovskaja.

Sayt-Bolat-Khutor, Crimea, see Seit-Bulat-Khutor; also see Bolat-Chutor, Sajt-; Bolat-Khutor, Sayt-; Chutor, Sajt-Bolat-; Khutor, Sayt-Bolat-; Sajt-Bolat-Chutor.

Sceglowo, Petersburg, see Shcheglovo; also see Sceglowo.

Sceglowo, Petersburg, see Sceglowo.

Schaban-Oba, Crimea, see Shaban-Oba; also see Oba, Schaban-; Oba, Shaban-.

Schabo-Kolonie, (also Khabag, also Possad Khabog), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1821 or 1846 by approximately 40 Swiss families; 20 German families arrived later from other German colonies. Evangelical-Reformed; parish: Posttal (as of 1904) and Schabo-Kolonie (as of 1939). Small market town. One of the most prosperous colonies in Bessarabia. Viniculture was the main source of income. Acreage: 4,013 dessi. and 65 houses in 1859, or 4,700 dessi.. Population: 301 in 1858; 35 in 1904; 462 in 1905; 900 in 1937. Daughter colonies: Osnova (Dnieper), Neu-Schabo (Kherson), Klyuchevo(y)e, Lugovo(y)e, Novyy Sudak (Berislav.) Also see Khabag; Kolonie, Schabo-; Possad Khabog.

Schabolat, (also Khabolat), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded on leased land in 1840 or possibly in 1860 by families from the Großliebental district. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 243 ha. Population: 100 in 1904; 303 in 1939. Also see Khabolat.

Schabo, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Schabo.

Schabo-Possad, (also Saba Tarc), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1894. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 242 ha. Population: 113 in 1939. Also see Possad, Schabo-; Saba Tarc.

Schachlatski, Odessa, see Shakhlatsky.

Schach-Nazarow, Caucasus, see Shakh-Nazarov; also see Nazarov, Shakh-; Nazarov, Schach-.

Schachowez-Chutor, Mariupol', see Shakhovets-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schachowez-; Khutor, Shakhovets-.

Schachowka, Volga Republic, see Shakhovka.

Schachowo, Don, see Shakhovo.

Schachowskoje-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Shakhovskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schachowskoje-; Khutor, Shakhovskoe-; Khutor, Shakhovskoye-; Shakhovskoe-Khutor.

Schach-Rasarow, Caucasus, see Shakh-Rasarov; also see Rasarov, Shakh-; Rasarov, Schach-.

Schadura, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shadura.

Schäfer, Odessa, Kherson. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Population: 30 in 1904.

Schäfer, (also Lipovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyar. #E 2. Founded on 1 August 1766 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Evangelical; parish: Reinhardt. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, machinery

- 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**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Schäfer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schäfer-; Khutor, Schäfer-.
- Schäferrei**, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Mennonite. Possibly a true sheepherding operation and not a settlement.
- Schäfer-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih. South of Petersburg. #A 6. Catholic. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schäfer-; Khutor, Schäfer-; Schäfer-Chutor.
- Schäferkolonie**, Petersburg. #D 2. Founded in 1835 families from Srednyaya Rogatka. Evangelical. Population: 54 in 1926.
- 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; 2,597 in 1897; 4,005 in 1905; 4,137 possibly in 1905; 4,561 in 1912; including Urans and Mayanga: 2,606 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Michaelis; Volkovo.
- 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 Shambule.
- Schamchor**, Caucasus, see Shamchor.
- Schamkir**, Caucasus, see Shamkir; Schampoly.
- Schampele**, Odessa, see Schampele; Schampele; Schambule.
- Schampi, Nowo-**, Odessa, see Nowo-Schampi; also see Novo-Shampy; Shampy, Novo-.
- Schampoly**, Odessa, see Schampoly, aka Schampele or Scham-Bude.
- Schampoly, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Schampoly; also see Neu-Shampoly; Schampoly, Neu-.
- Schander**, (also Keilmann und Schander, also Kellmann), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 2. Population: 185 in 1926. Also see Keilmann und Schander; Kellmann; 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.
- Schandt**, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.
- Schapaschnikowo**, Don, see Shapashnikovo.
- Schapowalowka**, Crimea, see Shapovalovka.
- Scharapowo**, Omsk, see Sharapovo.
- Scharapowo, Nowo-**, Omsk, see Nowo-Scharapowo; also see Novo-Sharapovo-; Sharapovo, Novo-.
- Scharapowo, Staro-**, Omsk, see Staro-Scharapowo; also see Sharapovo, Staro-; Staro-Sharapovo-.
- Scharbowo**, Don, see Sharbovo.
- Schardau**, (also Suvorova), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in May 1820 by 17 and in 1821 by 3 families, all from Marienwerder, West Prussia. Mennonite; parish: Pordenau. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,382 dessi. and 47 houses in 1859, or 1,585 dessi., or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and 17 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 351 people or 42 families on 20 farms in 1855; 351 in 1856; 406 in 1858; 406 in 1859; 403 in 1860; 422 in 1864; 382 in 1905; 440 in 1911; 405 in 1914; 405 in 1918; 406 in 1915; 441 in 1919; 181 in 1926. Also see Suvorova.
- Schardt-Chutor**, Mykolayiv, see Schardt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schardt-; Khutor, Schardt-.
- Schardt-Chutor**, Odessa, see Schardt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schardt-; Khutor, Schardt-.
- Schardt-Khutor**, Mykolayiv, see Zariievka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schardt-; Khutor, Schardt-; Schardt-Chutor .
- Schardt-Khutor**, (also Lenintal), Odessa, Berezan district. Fifteen kilometers west of Speyer. Also see Chutor, Schardt-; Khutor, Schardt-; Lenintal; Schardt-Chutor.
- Schardt-Khutor**, (also Gradovka), Odessa, Berezan district. Twenty kilometers northeast of Mykolayiv near Rastatt. Founded in 1900. Catholic. Karlsruhe daughter colony. Also see Chutor, Schardt-; Gradovka; Khutor, Schardt-; Schardt-Chutor.
- 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 Sharlyk.
- Scharlyk, Michailowskoje-**, Bashkortostan, see Michailowskoje-Scharlyk; also see Mikhailovskoe, Sharlyk-; Mikhailovskoye, Sharlyk-; Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoe-; Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoye-.
- Scharopowo**, Omsk, see Sharopovo.
- Scharowa**, Odessa, see Sharova.
- Scharowa**, Omsk, see Sharova.
- Schasken**, Kaliningrad district, see Nekrasovo.
- Schastliwka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Shastlivka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schastliwka-; Khutor, Shastlivka-.
- Schatz-Chutor**, Odessa, see Schatz-Khutor; 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.
- Schauer-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Schauer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schauer-; Khutor, Schauer-.
- Schauer-Khutor**, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, Sablya. #H 3. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schauer-; Khutor, Schauer-; Schauer-Chutor.
- Schawa, Kontschi-**, Crimea, see Kontschi-Schawa; also see Konchy-Shava; Shava, Konchy-.
- Schawa, Malaja-**, Caucasus, see Malaja-Schawa; also see Malaya-Shava; Shava, Malaya-.
- Schdanow**, Mykolayiv, see Zhdanov.
- Schdshary, Klein-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Schdshary; also see Klein-Shdzhary; Shdzhary, Klein-.
- Schebruk**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Shebruk.
- Schechta-Er**, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.
- Scheck**, 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-.
- Scheffing**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. North of Gmelinka. No other information available.
- 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-. + ENGL?
- Scheich-Eli?, Dshaga-**, Crimea, see Dshaga-Scheich-Eli?; also see Dzhaga-Sheykh-Eli?; Eli?, Dshaga-Scheich-; Eli?, Dzhaga-Sheykh-; Sheykh-Eli?, Dzhaga-.
- Scheich-Eli, Dshaga-**, Crimea, Simferopol', see Dshaga-Scheich-Eli; also see Dzhaga-Sheykh-Eli; Eli, Dshaga-Scheich-; Eli, Dzhaga-Sheykh-; Sheykh-Eli, Dzhaga-.
- Scheich-Eli, Terekly-**, Crimea, see Terekly-Scheich-Eli; also see Eli, Terekly-Scheich-; Ely, Terekly-Scheich-; Scheich-Ely, Terekly-; Terekly-Scheich-Ely.
- Scheich-Eli, Tusla-**, Crimea, see Tusla-Scheich-Eli; also see Eli, Tusla-Scheich-; Ely, Tusla-Scheich-; Scheich-Ely, Tusla-; Tusla-Scheich-Ely.
- Scheich-Ely**, Crimea, Dzhankoy. Approximately five kilometers southwest of Dzhankoy. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Population: 79 in 1905. Also see Ely, Scheich-.
- Scheich-Ely**, (also Kruglik, also Schickel, also Schikkel), Crimea, Feodosiya, Feodosiya, Vladislavka. Approximately 20 km northwest of Feodosiya. #F 4. Founded in 1869. Evangelical; parish: Zürichthal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,379 dessi.. Population: 45 in 1904; 90 in 1911; 96 in 1914; 90 in 1918; 95 in 1919; 222 in 1926. Also see Ely, Scheich-; Kruglik; Schickel; Schikkel.
- Scheich-Ely**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 40 km north of Yevpatoriya. Evangelical. Also see Ely, Scheich-.
- Scheich-Ely, Chokrakly-**, Crimea, see Chokrakly-Scheich-Ely; also see Ely, Chokrakly-Scheich-; Ely, Tschokrakly-Scheich-; Scheich-Ely, Tschokrakly-; Tschokrakly-Scheich-Ely.
- Scheich-Ely, Terekly-**, Crimea, see Terekly-Scheich-Ely; also see Eli, Terekly-Scheich-; Ely, Terekly-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Terekly-; Terekly-Scheich-Eli.
- Scheich-Ely, Tusla-**, Crimea, see Tusla-Scheich-Ely; also see Eli, Tusla-Scheich-; Ely, Tusla-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Tusla-; Tusla-Scheich-Eli-.
- Scheich, Kuru-Dshaga-**, Crimea, see Kuru-Dshaga-Scheich; also see Dshaga-Scheich, Kuru-; Dzhaga-Sheykh, Kuru-; Kuru-Dzhaga-Sheykh; Sheykh, Kuru-Dzhaga-.
- Scheichlar**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 1,500 dessi.. Population: 83 in 1926.
- Scheitsche**, (also No. 75, also Nikolayevka, also Chayachy), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny, 70-80'er Dörfer.) Thirty-five kilometers southeast of Slavgorod. #I 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1912. Mennonite; parish: Khorosho(ye), also Mennonite Brethren; parish: Saratov. Kolkhoz named Pobeda. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, house for adult literacy (as of 1926.) Population: 320 in 1926; 882 people and 282 farms in 1980; 1,136 people and 385 farms in 1987. Also see No. 75; Chayachy; Nikolayevka.
- Schekisek**, Crimea, see Shekisek.
- Schelannoje?**, Slavgorod, see Shelannoje?; also see Shelannoje?.
- Schelanowka**, Omsk, see Shelanovka.
- Schelanowka**, Slavgorod, see Shelanovka.
- Schelegino**, Kazakhstan, see Shelegino.
- Schelist-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Shelist-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schelist-; Khutor, Shelist-.
- Schellenberg**, Mykolayiv, see Friedenstal.
- Schellenberg**, Odessa, see Karlstal.
- Schelobock**, Don, see Shelobock.
- Schelochowka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Shelokhovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schelochowka-; Khutor, Shelokhovka-.
- Schelogino-Chutor**, Kazakhstan, see Shelogino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schelogino-; Khutor, Shelogino-.
- Schelopowo**, Odessa, see Shelopovo.
- Scheltinka**, Tomsk, see Sheltinka.
- Schemereck**, Mariupol', see Shemereck.
- Schemiott**, Odessa, see Shemiott.
- Schenkel-Chutor**, Kazakhstan, see Schenkel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schenkel-; Khutor, Schenkel-.
- Schenkel-Khutor**, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Solotukha. Approximately 150 km northeast of Semipalatinsk. #G 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Cooperative and/or

cooperative store, butter artel, red corner (as of 1926.)
Population: 89 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Schenkel-;
Khutor, Schenkel-; Schenkel-Chutor.

Schepek, Volhynia-Poland, see Schöpel.

Schepel, Volhynia-Poland, see Schöpel.

Schepel-Ludwischin, Volhynia-Poland, see Shepel-
Ludvishin; also see Ludvishin-Shepel; Ludwischin-
Schepel.

Schepilowka, Kazakhstan, see Shepilovka.

Schepsa-Chutor, Odessa, see Shepsa-Khutor; also see
Chutor, Schepsa-; Khutor, Shepsa-.

Scheptuchowka, Don, see Sheptukhovka.

Scherakowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sherakowka.

Scherebez?, Zaporizhzhya, see Zherebets?.

Scherebkowka, Odessa, see Sherebkovka.

Scherebkowo, Odessa, see Sherebkovo; Zherebkovo

Scherebkowo, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see
Sherebkovo.

Scheremetjewka, Caucasus, see Sheremetyevka; also see
Sheremetyevka.

Scheremoschna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sheremoshna;
also see Sheremoshna.

Schereschowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shereshovka.

Schermomet, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Shermomet.

Scherschen, Volhynia-Poland, see Shershen.

Schestakowo, Kharkiv, see Shestakovo.

Schestakowo Woronzowka, Voronezh, see Shestakovo
Vorontsovka; also see Vorontsovka, Shestakovo;
Woronzowka, Schestakowo.

Schestjanka, Volga Republic, see Shestjanka.

Scheuer, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk. Between Krasnodar and
Grozny. No other information available.

Scheut, Seit-, Crimea, see Seit-Scheut.

Schewtschenko, Odessa, see Shevchenko.

Schiban, Crimea, Simferopol', see Shiban.

Schiban, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Shiban.

Schibbeliwka, Don, see Shibbelivka.

Schichabalowo, Bashkortostan, see Shikhabalovo.

Schick, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite). Possibly west
of Pallasovsk outside the Volga Republic. No other
information available.

Schickel, Crimea, see Scheich-Ely.

Schidlowo, Don, see Shidlowo.

Schieß-Chutor?, Caucasus, see Schieß-Khutor?; also see
Chutor?, Schieß-; Chutor?, Schiess-; Khutor?, Schieß-;
Khutor?, Schiess-; Schiess-Chutor?; Schiess-Khutor?.

Schiess-Chutor?, Caucasus, see Schiess-Khutor?; also see
Chutor?, Schieß-; Chutor?, Schiess-; Khutor?, Schieß-;
Khutor?, Schiess-; Schieß-Chutor?; Schieß-Khutor?.

Schieß-Khutor?, Caucasus, see Neu-Hoffnung; also see
Chutor?, Schieß-; Chutor?, Schiess-; Khutor?, Schieß-;
Khutor?, Schiess-; Schieß-Chutor?; Schiess-Chutor?;
Schiess-Khutor?.

Schiess-Khutor?, Caucasus, see Schieß-Khutor?; also see
Chutor?, Schieß-; Chutor?, Schiess-; Khutor?, Schieß-;
Khutor?, Schiess-; Schieß-Chutor?; Schiess-Chutor?.

Schikkel, Crimea, see Scheich-Ely.

Schilipka, Odessa, see Shilipka.

Schill, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Yasykovo. Founded by Black
Sea Germans in 1905/1906. Evangelical.

Schilling, (also Sosnovka), Omsk, Sosnovka (GNR
Azovo.) 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: Talovka. Soviet seat, cooperative
and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to
four, club (as of 1926.) Population: 429 in 1772; 1,966
in 1857; 3,245 in 1897; 3,068 in 1904; 3,351 possibly
in 1905; 3,564 in 1912; 2,771 in 1926. Mother colony.
Also see Sosnovka.

Schilling, (also Kochetnoye, also Konstantinovka, also
Kopenka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny
Kut. A few kilometers northeast of Krasny Kut. #F
5. Founded in 1859. Evangelical; parish: Hoffental.
Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural
kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades
one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.)
Population: 211 in 1857; 822 in 1897; 26 Evangelical-
Reformed of 1,505 in 1905; 1,649 possibly in 1905;
1,796 in 1912; 1,750 in 1914; 830 in 1923; 862 in
1926. Also see Kochetnoye; Konstantinovka; Kopenka.

Schilling, Neu-, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Neu-
Schilling.

Schilling, Neu-, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Neu-
Schilling.

Schimanowka, Odessa, see Shimanovka.

Schimanowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Shimanovka.

Schimjotow, Odessa, see Shimjotov; also see Shimetov.

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 Pallasovka. Outside the Volga Republic. No other
information available.

Schin, Alt-, Crimea, see Alt-Schin.

Schingak, Bashkortostan, see Shingak.

Schiniakow, Volhynia-Poland, see Shiniakov.

Schiniakowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Shiniakovka.

Schiniowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Shiniowka.

Schinutka, Volhynia-Poland, see Shinutka.

Schipowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Shipovka.

Schirajewo, Odessa, see Shirayevo; also see Shiraevo.

Schirak-Chutor, Don, see Shirak-Khutor; also see Chutor,
Schirak-; Khutor, Shirak-.

- Schirin-Deutsch, Alt-**, Crimea, see Alt-Schirin-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Alt-Schirin; Deutsch, Alt-Shirin; Alt-Shirin-Deutsch; Shirin-Deutsch, Alt-.
- Schirin-Deutsch, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Schirin-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Neu-Schirin; Deutsch, Neu-Shirin; Neu-Shirin-Deutsch; Shirin-Deutsch, Neu-.
- Schirof**, Kharkiv, see Shirov.
- Schirokaja-Balka**, Mykolayiv, see Shirokaya-Balka; also see Balka, Schirokaja-; Balka, Shirokaya.
- Schirokij-Chutor?**, Odessa, see Shiroky-Khutor; also see Chutor?, Schirokij-; Khutor?, Shiroky-.
- Schirokije Mesta**, Petersburg, see Shirokye Mesta; also see Mesta, Schirokije; Mesta, Shiroke; Mesta, Shirokye; Shiroke Mesta.
- Schirokoje**, Petersburg, see Shirokoye; also see Shirokoe.
- Schirokoje**, Saratov, see Shirokoye; also see Shirokoe.
- Schirokoje**, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Shirokoye; also see Shirokoe.
- Schirokoje**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Shirokoye; also see Shirokoe.
- Schirokolaniwka**, Odessa, see Shirokolaniwka.
- Schirowka**, Don, see Shirovka.
- Schischabalowo**, Bashkortostan, see Shishabalovo.
- Schischkowskij**, Kazakhstan, see Shishkovsky.
- Schischmana**, Crimea, see Shishmana.
- Schischman, Kudahul**, Crimea, see Kudahul Schischman; also see Kudahul Shishman; Shishman, Kudahul.
- Schischmann**, Zaporizhzhya, see Shishmann.
- Schischtotowsk**, Odessa, see Shishtotovsk.
- Schismi, Nowo-**, Volga Republic, see Nowo-Schismi; also see Novo-Shismy; Shismy, Novo-.
- Schklin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shklin.
- Schkolnoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Shkolnoye; also see Shkolnoe.
- Schkurat**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shkurat.
- Schlachecki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shlakhecky.
- Schlachting**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Steinfeld.
- Schlach, Zabarskij-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zabarskij-Schlach; also see Shlakh, Zabarsky-; Zabrasky-Shlakh.
- Schlangendorf**, (also Gadyuchaya, also Zmiyevka), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Schwedenkolonie.) #K 6. Founded in 1804 or 1806 by 19 families from: Prussia (15), Pomerania (3), Silesia (1). Evangelical; parish: Alt-Schwedendorf. The first families arrived poor because, en route, they had lost their possessions in a fire at an inn near Zhytomyr. Privy Councilor (*Hofrat*) Shilkov did not like it that all houses to were built in one, instead of, as customary, two rows, and as a result, named the village Schlangendorf. Acreage: 2,597 dessi. and 35 houses in 1859, or 2,670 dessi., or 35 farms on 2,100 dessi. and 3 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 293 in 1858; 534 in 1905; 41 farm holders, 502 in 1911; 712 in 1914; 712 in 1918; 498 in 1919. Also see Gadyuchaya; Zmiyevka.
- Schleich**, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite.
- Schleiningsgarten**, Volga Republic, Marxstadt-Unterwalden. No other information available.
- Schlemitowka**, Caucasus, see Shlemitovka.
- Schlenker-Chutor**, Bessarabia, see Schlenker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schlenker-; Khutor, Schlenker-.
- Schlenker-Khutor**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Also see Chutor, Schlenker-; Khutor, Schlenker-; Schlenker-Chutor.
- Schljachi, Sabarski-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sabarski-Schljachi; also see Zabarsky-Shlyakhy; Shlyakhy, Zabarsky-.
- Schljach, Sabarski-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sabarski-Schljach; also see Zabarsky-Shlyakh; Shlyakh, Zabarsky.
- Schloß Trostjanetz**, Kharkiv, see Schloß Trostyanetz; also see Schloss Trostjanetz; Schloss Trostyanetz; Trostjanetz, Schloß; Trostjanetz, Schloss; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloss.
- Schloß Trostyanetz**, Kharkiv. Founded in 1874. The "King of Sugar," Georg Leopold Koenig, who was born on 13 November 1821 (or 1823) in St. Petersburg and died there in 1903, bought this castle with its distillery and sugar factory from Prince Galizin in the fall of 1874. Acreage: 13,533 dessi. Also see Schloß Trostjanetz; Schloss Trostjanetz; Schloss Trostyanetz; Trostjanetz, Schloß; Trostjanetz, Schloss; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloss.
- Schlüssel**, Odessa, see Neu-Schlüssel.
- Schlüssel, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Schlüssel.
- Schlosser-Chutor**, Odessa, see Schlosser-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schlosser-; Khutor, Schlosser-.
- Schlosser-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Approximately 20 km northeast of Karlsruhe. Founded in 1890. Catholic; parish: Katharinental. Also see Chutor, Schlosser-; Khutor, Schlosser-; Schlosser-Chutor.
- Schloss Trostjanetz**, Kharkiv, see Schloss Trostyanetz; also see Schloß Trostjanetz; Schloß Trostyanetz; Trostjanetz, Schloß; Trostjanetz, Schloss; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloss.
- Schloss Trostyanetz**, Kharkiv, see Schloß Trostyanetz; also see Schloß Trostjanetz; Schloss Trostjanetz; Trostjanetz, Schloß; Trostjanetz, Schloss; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloss.
- Schlüsselburger Kolonie**, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratovka; also see Kolonie, Schlüsselburger.
- Schmal-Chutor**, Orenburg, see Schmal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmal-; Khutor, Schmal-.
- Schmal-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: 25 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Schmal-; Khutor, Schmal-; Schmal-Chutor.
- Schmalz-Chutor**, Odessa, see Schmalz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmalz-; Khutor, Schmalz-.
- Schmalz-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: Katharinental. Also see Chutor, Schmalz-; Khutor, Schmalz-; Schmalz-Chutor.

- Schmatz**, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.
- Schmeitino**, Bashkortostan, see Shmeitino.
- Schmerino**, Zaporizhzhya, see Shmerino.
- Schmidgal-Chutor**, Luhans'k, see Schmidgal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidgal-; Khutor, Schmidgal-.
- Schmidgal-Khutor**, (possibly also Bairovenky), Luhans'k, Rovenky. A few kilometers east of Rovenky. #D 3. Evangelical. Possibly ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Bairovenky?; Chutor, Schmidgal-; Khutor, Schmidgal-; Schmidgal-Chutor.
- Schmidowka**, 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.
- Schmidt**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) Possibly west of Pallasovka. Outside the Volga Republic. No other information available.
- Schmidt**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 3. No other information available.
- Schmidt**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Evangelical. Very near to Leichtling. No other information available.
- Schmidt**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. No other information available.
- Schmidt**, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna. Possibly Mennonite. Prior to 1841, it was an estate acquired by a Molochna colonist. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. in 1848.
- Schmidt-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-.
- Schmidt-Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-.
- Schmidt-Chutor**, Don, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-.
- Schmidt-Chutor**, Luhans'k, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-.
- Schmidt-Chutor**, Mariupol', see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-.
- Schmidt-Chutor**, Mykolayiv, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-.
- Schmidt-Chutor**, Odessa, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-.
- Schmidt-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-.
- Schmidtgall**, Don, Taganrog. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 11 in 1904.
- Schmidtgall-Chutor**, Kharkiv, see Schmidtgall-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidtgall-; Khutor, Schmidtgall-.
- Schmidtgall-Chutor**, Orenburg, see Schmidtgall-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidtgall-; Khutor, Schmidtgall-.
- Schmidtgall-Khutor**, Kharkiv, Losovaya. #G 2. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schmidtgall-; Khutor, Schmidtgall-; Schmidtgall-Chutor.
- Schmidtgall-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: 40 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Schmidtgall-; Khutor, Schmidtgall-; Schmidtgall-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**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog). #B 6. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.
- Schmidt-Khutor**, Don, Donets'k. Approximately 25 km north of Grunau. #B 7. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.
- Schmidt-Khutor**, Luhans'k. Approximately 20 km south of Luhans'k. #D 3. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.
- Schmidt-Khutor**, Mariupol', Novo-Slatopol. Evangelical. Acreage: 2,100 dessi.. Also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.
- Schmidt-Khutor**, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. #E 6. Also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.
- Schmidt-Khutor**, Odessa. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.
- Schmidt-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.
- Schmoll-Chutor**, Odessa, see Schmoll-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmoll-; Khutor, Schmoll-.
- Schmoll-Khutor**, (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, Schmotino-; Khutor, Shmotino-.
- Schmunk**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 13 in 1926.
- 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.
- Schnitka**, Volga Republic, see Shnitka.
- Schnurow-Les**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shnurow-Les; also see Les, Schnurow-; Les, Shnurow-.
- Schobach-Ely**, (also Shokhta-Er), Crimea, Tabuldy, Bulganak. Founded in 1886. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,042 dessi. Population: 73 in 1914; 73 in 1918. Also see Ely, Schobach-; Shokhta-Er.

- Schoberdorf**, (also Mikhailovka), Odessa, Berezan (Rastatt). Founded in 1924. Catholic. Also see Mikhailovka.
- Schochta-Er**, Crimea, see Shokhta-Er; also see Er, Schochta-; Er, Shokhta-.
- Scholl A.-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl A.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl A.-; Khutor, Scholl A. .
- Scholl A.-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans'k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdyans'k. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Scholl A.-; Khutor, Scholl A.-; Scholl A.-Chutor.
- Scholl F.-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl F.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl F.-; Khutor, Scholl F. .
- Scholl F.-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans'k. Evangelical. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdyans'k. Also see Chutor, Scholl F.-; Khutor, Scholl F.-; Scholl F.-Chutor.
- Scholl J.-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl J.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl J.-; Khutor, Scholl J. .
- Scholl J.-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans'k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdyans'k. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Scholl J.-; Khutor, Scholl J.-; Scholl J.-Chutor.
- Scholl S.-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl S.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S. .
- Scholl S.-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans'k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdyans'k. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-; Scholl S.-Chutor.
- Scholobok**, Don, see Sholobok.
- Scholtenka**, Slavgorod, see Sholtenka.
- Scholtoi, Alt-**, Bessarabia, see Alt-Sholtoi; also see Alt-Sholtoy; Sholtoy, Alt-.
- Scholtoi, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Sholtoi; also see Neu-Sholtoy; Sholtoy, Neu-.
- Schönau**, Krasnoyarsk, Minusinsk. Mennonite.
- Schönau**, (also No. 13, also Krasnovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also Orlow.) #J 3. Founded in 1877/1878. Mennonite. Language in schools: German until 1938. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1919, 12 people were murdered by Makhno's gang. Starved: 7 people in 1921/1922, and 34 people in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 46; 37 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: 1,918 dessi. or 2,055 ha and 59 farms in 1918. Population: 294 in 1905; 201 in 1911; 247 in 1914; 311 in 1918; 311 in 1919; possibly 309 or 364 in 1926; 407 approximately in 1940; 417 in 1941, 397 in 1942. Thirty-nine families or 39 percent, without head of household (as of 1942.) Also see No. 13; Krasnovka.
- Schönau**, (also Krasnovka), Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded by Ukrainian Germans in 1870. Mennonite. Under the influence of Claas Epp. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). In 1913, 22 Mennonite, 2 Lutheran families and 1 Brethren family lived here. Population: 126 Mennonites and 6 Lutherans of 132 residents in 1913; 147 in 1926. Also see Krasnovka.
- Schönau** (also Yasnoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1909. Mennonite; parish: Schönsee (1909-1932.) Kolkhoz named Lenin. Country school. Population: 234 in 1926; 238 people and 41 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Yasnoye.
- Schönau**, (also No. 3, also Priozernoye), 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 dessi. and 52 houses in 1859, or 1,918 or possibly 1,624 dessi., or 21 farms on 1,365 dessi. 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; 436 in 1915; 247 in 1918; 266 in 1919; 309 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see No. 3; Priozernoye.
- Schönau, Aleksejfeld**, Slavgorod, see Aleksejfeld Schönau; also see Aleksejfeld Schönau; Alexejfeld Schönau; Alexeyfeld Schönau; Schönau, Aleksejfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alexeyfeld.
- Schönau, Aleksejfeld**, Slavgorod, see Aleksejfeld Schönau; also see Aleksejfeld Schönau; Alexejfeld Schönau; Alexeyfeld Schönau; Schönau, Aleksejfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alexeyfeld.
- Schönau, Alexejfeld**, Slavgorod, see Alexejfeld Schönau; also see Aleksejfeld Schönau; Aleksejfeld Schönau; Alexeyfeld Schönau; Schönau, Aleksejfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alexeyfeld.
- Schönau, Alexejfeld**, Slavgorod, see Alexejfeld Schönau; also see Aleksejfeld Schönau; Aleksejfeld Schönau; Alexeyfeld Schönau; Schönau, Aleksejfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alexeyfeld.
- Schönau, Alexeyfeld**, Slavgorod, see Alexeyfeld Schönau; also see Aleksejfeld Schönau; Aleksejfeld Schönau; Alexejfeld Schönau; Schönau, Aleksejfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alexeyfeld.
- 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 dessi. and 45 houses in 1859, or 1,592 dessi., or 28 farms on 1,680 dessi. and three families without land (as of 1857), or 28 farms on 1,680 dessi. 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.
- Schönberg**, Zaporizhzhya, see Schöneberg.
- Schönberg**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof.) Founded between 1855 and approximately 1875 by families from Khortitza 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 Berdyans'k Swabians in 1858. Separatist. As the only village in northern Crimea, its residents cultivated fruit and worked in viniculture. In 1920, two families emigrated to Silesia. Around 1920, there were two schools in one building with one teacher from the Separatist and one teacher from the Lutheran community. Cooperative and/or possibly cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,931 or 3,254 or 6,400 dessi. in 1924. Population: 230 in 1911; 265 in 1913; 326 in 1914; 258 or 260 people and 30 farms in 1918; 353 in 1919; 290 people and 30 farms in 1924; 232 in 1926. Also see Adargin-Deutsch.
- Schönbrunn**, (also Shebruk), 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, house for adult literacy, reading room, soviet seat (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; 1,617 or 2,890 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Panino; Paninskoye; Schönye.
- Schöndorf**, (also Olgino), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Borsenko, Novosofievka, Friesendorf. Near Novo-Nikola(y)evka. #C 6. Founded in 1865. Mennonite. Acreage: 800 dessi. Population: 76 in 1911; 76 in 1914; 76 in 1918; 113 in 1919. Also see Olgino.
- Schöndorf**, Novgorod. #F 4. Founded in 1925 by families from Nikolai Kolonie. Evangelical. Population: 167 in 1926.
- Schöndorf**, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evsk. Population: 378 or 924 or all were German in 1925. Numbers apply to the village soviet Schöndorf consisting of several villages.
- Schöndorf**, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. #J 3. Founded in 1909. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Population: 468 in 1926. Ceased to exist.
- Schöndorf**, (also Repnoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Northeast of Krasny Kut. #F 4. Founded in 1855. Evangelical-Reformed and Evangelical-Lutheran; parish: Schöntal. Agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Birthplace of journalist David Wagner (1914-1977). Population: 434 in 1857; 1,350 in 1897; 725 Evangelical-Lutherans and 1,028 Evangelical-Reformed of 1,753 residents in 1905; 1,781 possibly in 1905; 1,955 in 1912; 1,016 in 1926. Also see Repnoye.
- Schöndorf**, (also Luchistaya), Volhynia-Ukraine, Miropol. Approximately 40 km south of Zviahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Friedensdorf: 485 in 1905. Also see Luchistaya.
- Schöne**, Volga Republic, see Schönye; also see Schönje.
- Schöneberg**, (also Smolyanaya, also Smolnaya, also Schönberg), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Founded in 1816 by 14 families from Nieder-Khortitza. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Everyday languages: High German, Danziger Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1937. Cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,177 dessi. and 46 houses in 1859, or 1,128 dessi.. Population: 323 in 1856; 377 in 1858; 389 in 1859; 315 in 1905; 275 in 1911; 360 in 1914; 360 in 1918; 279 in 1919; Smolyanaya and/or Smolnaya: 302 and Schönberg: 310 in 1926; 385 approximately in 1940; 43 families of 384 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Schönberg; Smolnaya; Smolyanaya.
- Schöneweide**, (also Chubovka, also Petrovka), Odessa, Kuchurgan. Catholic; parish: Severinovka. Also see Chubovka; Petrovka.
- Schöne Wiese**, (also Dobryy-Luk), Odessa, Hoffnungsfeld. Catholic. Also Dobryy-Luk.
- Schönfeld**, Bashkortostan, see Schöntal.
- Schönfeld**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, Terek. Possibly north of the Schönfeld located near Khasavyurt. #I 4. Evangelical. Its residents were considered the best wheat producers in the area. They were most progressive with soybeans, and their well developed horse breeding program was impressive.
- Schönfeld**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, Terek. A few kilometers from Khasavyurt. #I 4. 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**, Caucasus, Stepnoye. #J 3. Evangelical. Population: 162 in 1926.

- Schönfeld**, (also Koltamak), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay (Ak-Scheich.) Approximately 30 km southeast of Dzhankoy. #E 2. Founded by Berdyans'k Swabians in 1872 or 1889. Separatist; parish: Schönbrunn. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,880 dessi.. Population: 250 in 1911; 250 in 1914; 158 in 1918; 213 in 1919; 158 or 213 in 1926. Also see Koltamak.
- Schönfeld**, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Abakansk. #H 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, red corner (as of 1926). Population: 174 in 1926.
- Schönfeld**, (also Dobropolye), Luhans'k, Rovenky. Near Krasnovka. South of Rovenky. #D 4. Founded in 1884/1885. Evangelical; parishes: Rosenfeld and Rynovka. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 46 in 1904; 46 in 1918; 480 in 1941. Also see Dobropolye.
- Schönfeld**, (also No. 2, also Ksen'yevka, also Xenyevka), Mariupol', Bergtal, Petropavlovsk. In the low-lying area of Bodny or Wassertal. Founded in 1837 by 25 families from the Khortitza area; sixteen day laborer families arrived later. The village was at first founded by Mennonites and in 1875 land was bought for Lutherans from the sheepherding fund of the Planer colonies. Separatist; parish: Bergtal, also Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 1,643 dessi. and 51 houses in 1859, or 1,623 dessi. Population: 329 in 1858; 329 in 1859; 231 or 275 in 1905; 231 in 1910; 231 in 1911; 295 in 1914; 295 in 1918; 251 in 1919. In 1848: 25 farms and seven families without land. Also see No. 2; Ksen'yevka; Xenyevka.
- Schönfeld**, (also Kirmichky), Mykolayiv, Petrovka. Population: 205 in 1905; 509 in 1919. Also see Kirmichky.
- Schönfeld**, Odessa, Berezan district, Petrovka. Fifteen kilometers east of Landau. Founded in 1873 or possibly in 1888. Catholic; parish: Schönfeld. In 1915, the following towns were part of this parish: Halbstadt, Petrovka, Sofievka, and Steinberg. Acreage: 3,000 dessi. Population: 391 in 1914; 391 in 1915; 603 in 1943. Also see Brünnen.
- Schönfeld**, (also Kardamich), Odessa, Glückstal. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Kassel. Population: 20 in 1905. Also see Kardamich.
- Schönfeld**, (also Koshary), Odessa, Kuchurgan. Near Razdelnaya. Catholic. Also see Koshary.
- Schönfeld**, (also Makarovka), Odessa, Shira(y)evo. On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Population: 279 in 1904; 235 in 1905; 250 in 1919. Also see Makarovka.
- Schönfeld**, Siberia. Approximately 150 km north of tri-country area Russia-Kazakhstan-China. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical.
- 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: Schöntal. 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 Krasnopolye), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1868. Mennonite; parish: Schönfeld. Acreage: 12,500 dessi. Population: 540 in 1911; 760 in 1914; 766 in 1918; 735 in 1919. Also see Krasnopolye.
- Schönfeld**, (also No. 6, also Kankrinovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, 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**, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Evangelical; parish: Zaporizhzhya. Population: 90 in 1905.
- 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 Tomakovka 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 Schönhorst: 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 Schönye; also see Schöne.

Schönsee, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Savitaya.

Approximately 130 km southeast of Blagoveshchensk on the Chinese border. Possibly founded in 1927 or 1928. Mennonite.

Schönsee, Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #1 3.

Founded in 1908/1909. Mennonite; parishes: Schönsee (1909-1932) and Orlov-Schönsee. Kolkhoz named Lenin. Country school, butter artel. Population: 162 in 1926; 174 people and 35 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Sinye Osernoye.

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.

Schöntal, (also Schönfeld), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by families from Molochna.

Schöntal, Caucasus, Armavir, Voznesens'ki. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 137 in 1926.

Schöntal, Crimea. North central Crimea. Mennonite. Center of Mennonite Brethren.

Schöntal, Don, Rostov. Evangelical; parish: Yeysk.

Schöntal, (also No. 3, also Novo-Romanovka), Mariupol', Bergtal. #B 9. Founded between 1838 and 1839 by 31 families from the Khortitza district. Separatist; parish: Neu-Hoffnung, and also Evangelical; parish: Grunau. The village was initially founded by Mennonites, who, in 1875, sold Schöntal to Berdyans'k Swabians from Neu-Hoffnung and moved to America. Acreage: 2,039 dessi. and 53 houses in 1859, or 2,002 dessi., or 2,223 dessi. prior to 1914 and 1,473 dessi. after 1918, or 31 farms on 2,015 dessi. and eight families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 22 farm holders in 1838; 9 day laborer families, in 1839; 401 in 1858; 401 or 411 in 1859; 271 in 1905; 271 in 1910; 271 in 1911; 312 in 1914; 312 in 1918; 378 in 1919; 413 in 1922. Also see No. 3; Novo-Romanovka.

Schöntal, (also No. 2, also Krasnoyarsk), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. #J 4. Founded in 1869/1870. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Everyday language:

Plattddeutsch. 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; Krasnoyarsk.

Schöntal, (also Novo-Skatovka), Omsk, possibly Odessa. #D 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Birthplace of writer Viktor Heinz, born in 1937 in Novo-Skatovka. Population: 600 in 1926. Also see Novo-Skatovka.

Schöntal, (also Krasnaya Dolina, also Krasny Dol), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt), Orlov. #I 3. Founded in 1909. Mennonite; parish: Reinfeld (1909-1932). Kolkhoz named Engels. Country school, store, seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Possibly a Ukrainian village. Population: 214 in 1926; 267 people and 54 farms possibly in 1928; 30 people or 9 families in 1980. Ceased to exist. Also see Krasnaya Dolina; Krasny Dol.

Schöntal, (also Dolina), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Northeast of Krasny Kut. #F 4. Founded in 1857. Evangelical; parish: Schöntal. In 1905, four parishes with 7,891 baptized members, of whom 2,801 belonged to the Reformed faith, were part of the Schöntal parish founded in 1864. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, soviet seat, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 873 in 1857; 2,037 in 1897; 2,423 Evangelical-Lutherans and 305 Evangelical-Reformed of 2,728 residents in 1905; possibly 2,816 in 1905; 3,164 in 1912; 1,824 in 1926. Also see Dolina.

Schöntal, (also Sergeevka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Salivno(y)e. Founded approximately in 1883. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,070 or 2,270 dessi.. Population: 456 in 1860; 383 in 1905; 340 in 1914; 340 in 1918; 331 in 1919; 508 in 1926. Also see Sergeevka.

Schöntal, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Schöntal.

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

Schönteich-Khutor, (also Martens), Zaporizhzhya. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schönteich-; Khutor, Schönteich-; Martens; Schönteich-Chutor.

Schonuk, Crimea, see Shonuk.

Schönwick, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (rayon Voznesens'ka). School with grades one to seven (as of 1926.)

Schönwiese, Mykolayiv, Gornosta(y)evka. Approximately 40 km northeast of Berislav. #K 6. Catholic and Evangelical.

Schönwiese, (also Degtyarka, also Dekhtyarka), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908/1909. Mennonite-Brethren; parish: Orlov-Schönsee. Kolkhoz named Moscow. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 359 in 1926; 357 people and 68 farms possibly in 1928; 1,490 people or 388 families in 1980; 1,732 people or 490 families in 1987. Also see Degtyarka; Dekhtyarka.

Schönwiese, Zaporizhzhya, 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, (also Moyekovka), 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 Moyekovka.

Schönwiese-Chutor, Mariupol', see Schönwiese-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schönwiese-; Khutor, Schönwiese-.

Schönwiese-Khutor, Mariupol'. Approximately 30 km northeast of Grunau. #B 7. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Population: 4 in 1859; 71 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Schönwiese-; Khutor, Schönwiese-; Schönwiese-Chutor.

Schönwiese, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Schönwiese.

Schönnye, Volga Republic, see Schönchen; also see Schöne; Schönje.

Schöpel, (also Schepel, also Schepek), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. #D 4. Also see Schepek; Schepel.

Schorsch?, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Engel-Khutor.

Schostakowka, Kharkiv, see Shostakovka.

Schotten-Chutor, Don, see Schotten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schotten-; Khutor, Schotten-.

Schotten-Khutor, (also Voloshinsky), Don, Taganrog. Village founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 30 in 1904. Also see Chutor,

Schotten-; Khutor, Schotten-; Schotten-Chutor; Voloshinsky.

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, Molochna. 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 Shotsevka; also see Shozevka.

Schozniki, Volhynia-Poland, see Shotsniki.

Schpakow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Shpakov.

Schpakow, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Shpakov.

Schpanow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Shpanov.

Schpanow, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Shpanov.

Schparowa, Odessa, see Shparova.

Schpelskie, Potereby, Volhynia-Poland, see Potereby Schpelskie; also see Potereby Shpelskie; Shpelskie, Potereby.

Schpilka, Volhynia-Poland, see Shpilka.

Schröder, Zaporizhzhya, see Neuteich-Khutor.

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, Dnipropetrovs'k, Shchorsk. Approximately 50 km west of Dnipropetrovs'k. #C 4. Founded in 1900. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schröder-; Khutor, Schröder-; Schröder-Chutor.

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.

Schtscheglowo, Petersburg, see Shcheglovo.

Schtscherbakowka, Deutsch-, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Schtscherbakowka; also see Deutsch-Shcherbakovka; Shcherbakovka, Deutsch-.

Schtscherbanka, Odessa, see Shcherbanka.

Schtscherbiny, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shcherbiny.

Schtscherebzoowa, Volga Republic, see Shcherebtsova.

Schtschitnik, Volhynia-Poland, Horkhiv, see Schtschitnik.

Schtschitnik, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Schtschitnik.

Schtschitnik-Lippe, Volhynia-Poland, see Shchitnik-Lippe; also see Lippe, Schtschitnik-; Lippe, Shchitnik-.

Schtschurin, Volhynia-Poland, see Shchurin.

Schturnilowka, Caucasus, see Shturnilovka.

Schubar-Kudak, Kazakhstan, see Shubar-Kudak; also see Kudak, Schubar-; Kudak, Shubar-.

Schubar-Kul, Kazakhstan, see Shubar-Kul; also see Kul, Schubar-; Kul, Shubar-.

Schuch, Volga Republic, see Schuck.

Schuchowskij, Volga Republic, see Shukhovsky.

Schuck, (also Grasnovatka, also Gryasnovatka, also Schuch, also Shukhovsky), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 5. Founded as private colony of Director de Boffe as early as 1764, but more likely on 18 July 1766. Catholic; parish: Schuck. This parish had a branch in Degott. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 91 in 1766; 91 in 1773; 197 in 1788; 1,010 in 1857; 1,677 in 1897; 1,778 possibly in 1905; 1,772 or 2,469 or 2,569 in 1912; 1,808 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Grasnovatka; Gryasnovatka; Schuch; Shukhovsky.

Schukubalsk, Kazakhstan, see Shukubalsk.

Schukurkulsij, Kazakhstan, see Shurkulkulsij.

Schulten-Chutor, Don, see Schulten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schulten-; Khutor, Schulten-.

Schulten-Khutor, (also Shultino-Khutor), Don, Donets'k, Bachmut. #C 4. Founded by Berdyans'k Swabians in 1911. Separatist. Acreage: 1,400 dessi. Population: 50 in 1918. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schulten-; Khutor, Schulten-; Schulten-Chutor; Shultino-Khutor.

Schultino-Chutor, Don, see Schultino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schulten-; Khutor, Schulten-.

Shultino-Khutor, Don, see Schulten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schultino-; Khutor, Shultino-; Schultino-Chutor.

Schultz-Chutor?, Kazakhstan, see Schultz-Chutor?; also see Chutor?, Schutlz-; Khutor?, Schutlz-.

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?, Schutlz-; Khutor?, Schutlz-; Schultz-Khutor.

Schulz, Caucasus, Stavropol', Vinodelensky. Approximately 80 km northeast of Stavropol'. #G 2. Ceased to exist after 1918.

Schulz, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) Possibly west of Pallasovka. Outside the Volga Republic. No other information available.

Schulz, (also Lugovaya-Gryasnukha), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyar. 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-Gryasnukha.

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 Basyryamka), 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 Basyryamka.

Schulz-Khutor, (also David, also Eduard), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Andre(y)evka. 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, Dnipropetrovs'k, 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.

Schumejka, Volga Republic, see Shumeyka.

Schumelka?, Volga Republic, see Shumelka?.

- Schunuk**, Crimea, see Shunuk.
- Schurawez**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shuravez.
- Schurcin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shurcin.
- Schurka**, Volga Republic, see Shurka.
- Schurschin-Chutor**, Don, see Shurshin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schurschin-; Khutor, Shurshin-.
- Schutak-Chutor**, Odessa, see Shutak-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schutak-; Khutor, Shutak-.
- Schutowa**, Odessa, see Shutova.
- Schützen-Chutor**, Odessa, see Schützen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schützen-; Khutor, Schützen-.
- Schützen-Khutor**, Odessa, see Freiland; also see Chutor, Schützen-; Khutor, Schützen-; Schützen-Chutor.
- Schützle-Chutor**, Odessa, see Schützle-Khutor; also Chutor, Schützle-; Khutor, Schützle-.
- Schützle-Khutor**, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Evangelical. Dissolved in 1936. Also see Chutor, Schützle-; Khutor, Schützle-; Schützle-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, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 187 in 1772; 1,348 in 1857; 1,119 in 1897; 1,919 approximately in 1905; 1,968 possibly in 1905; 2,295 in 1912; 1,133 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Buydakov-Buyerak.
- Schwaben**, (also Schwagen), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical. Also see Schwagen.
- Schwaben-Chutor**, Volga Republic, see Schwaben-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwaben-; Khutor, Schwaben-.
- Schwaben-Khutor**, Volga Republic, see Josefstal; also see Chutor, Schwaben-; Khutor, Schwaben-; Schwaben-Chutor.
- Schwagen**, Odessa, see Schwaben.
- Schwalbach**, (also Svalyava, also Szolyva), Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava. Unitarian. Twenty people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 851 farms on 2,054 ha. Population: 1,115 Germans of 3,801 residents in 1910; 217 Germans of 4,466 residents in 1920; 248 Germans of 5,807 residents in 1930. Also Svalyava; Szolyva.
- Schwales**, Volga Republic. No other information available.
- Schwarz**, Odessa, Berezan district. Southwest of Lakhovo. No other information available.
- Schwarz**, Odessa, northern Berezan district. A few kilometers east of Domanevka. No other information available.
- Schwarz**, Odessa, northern Berezan district. Between Troitsko(y)e and Nikola(y)evka II. Another farm was a few kilometers to the south.
- 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-Shevchenko. 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-Chutor.
- Schwarz-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Northeast of Lakhovo. Also see Chutor, Schwarz-; Khutor, Schwarz-; Schwarz-Chutor.
- Schwarz-Khutor**, Omsk. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Also see Chutor, Schwarz-; Khutor, Schwarz-; Schwarz-Chutor.
- Schwed**, Volga Republic, see Schweder-Khutor.
- Schwed**, (also Leninskoye, also Schwedt, also Svonarevka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyar or Marxstadt. North of Tamborovka. #E 2. Founded on 27 July 1765. Evangelical; parish: Rosenheim. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, machinery kolkhoz, soviet seat, school with grades one to four, traveling library (as of 1926.) In 1872, church construction. Collectivization from 17 September 1930 until 1931. Acreage: 1,207 dessi. Population: 92 families: 45 females, 47 males in 1765; 80 people or with 24 families: 39 females, 41 males in 1769; 92 in 1772; 1,243 in 1857; 2,004 in 1897; 3,343 in 1904; 3,598 possibly in 1905; possibly 2,755 or 3,755 in 1912; 1,525 in 1922; 1,890 in 1926; 2,500 in 1934; 2,550 in 1939. Mother colony. Also see Leninskoye; Schwedt; Svonarevka.
- Schwedendorf, Alt-**, Mykolayiv, see Alt-Schwedendorf.
- Schwedendorf, Neu-**, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Schwedendorf.
- Schweder-Chutor**, Volga Republic, see Schweder-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schweder-; Khutor, Schweder-.
- Schweder-Khutor**, (also Schwed), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. #F 3. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Population: approximately 200 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Schweder-; Khutor, Schweder-; Schwed; Schweder-Chutor.
- Schwedt**, Volga Republic, see Schwed.
- Schweiger-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Schweiger-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schweiger-; Khutor, Schweiger.
- Schweiger-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Askaniya-Nova. Catholic. Founded after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schweiger-; Khutor, Schweiger-; Schweiger-Chutor.
- Schweigert**, Kharkiv, see Afrikanovka.
- Schweikert-Chutor**, Kharkiv, see Schweikert-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schweikert-; Khutor, Schweikert-.
- Schweikert-Khutor**, Kharkiv, see Afrikanovka; also see Chutor, Schweikert-; Khutor, Schweikert-; Schweikert-Chutor.
- Schweikort**, Kharkiv, see Afrikanovka.
- 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.
- Sdorovez**, (also Drowitz, also Zdorovec), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. Northeast of Emilchin. #C 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 430 in 1904. Also see Drowitz; Sdorowez; Zdorovec.
- Sdorowez**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sdorovez.
- Sebastiansfeld**, (also Malakhovo), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, Alexanderfeld. #E 6. Founded by Berezaners in 1870. Catholic and possibly Evangelical; parish: Blumenfeld. Acreage: 2,510 dessi. Population: 370 in 1905; 348 in 1911; 375 in 1914; 375 in 1918; 450 in 1919; 476 in 1926; 546 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Malakhovo.
- Sebastjanowka**, Volga Republic, see Sebastyanovka.
- Sebastyanovka**, Volga Republic, see Anton; also see Sebastjanowka.
- Sechsundechzig**, Kazakhstan, see No. 66.
- Sechziger Kolonie**, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratovka; also see Kolonie, Sechziger.
- Sedlyshche**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Sedlyshche. No other information available.
- Sedlyshche**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. No other information available.
- Sedlyshche**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. North of Tuchyn. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at most 20 percent Germans.
- Sedlyshche, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Sedlyshche; also see Groß-Siedlischtsche; Gross-Sedlyshche; Gross-Siedlischtsche; Sedlyshche, Groß-; Siedlischtsche, Groß-; Siedlischtsche, Gross-.
- Sedlyshche, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Sedlyshche; also see Groß-Sedlyshche; Groß-Siedlischtsche; Gross-Siedlischtsche; Sedlyshche, Groß-; Siedlischtsche, Groß-; Siedlischtsche, Gross-.
- Sedlyshche, Klein-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Sedlyshche; also see Klein-Siedlischtsche; Siedlischtsche, Klein-.
- Seebach**, (also Luncha, also Luntscha, also Oserovka), Odessa, Hoffnungstal, Kotovsk. Founded in 1874. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Acreage: 1,260 dessi. Population: 145 in 1904; 150 in 1911; 166 in 1914; 153 in 1919. Also see Luncha; Luntscha; Oserovka.
- Seeberg**, (also Budyenny), Odessa, Glückstal (Kassel); also see Budyenny.
- Seefeld**, (also Woge-Khutor, also Volkovo-Khutor), Odessa, Berezan district, Petrovka (Rayon Isa(y)evsk.) Founded in 1898. Catholic and Evangelical. Acreage: 1,500 dessi.. Population: 75 in 1914; 110 in 1919; 201 in 1926. Also see Volkovo-Khutor; Woge-Khutor.
- Seefeld**, (also Zifeld), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. Near Zubil. Also see Zifeld.
- Seeh?**, Don, see Reintal.
- Seeh-Chutor**, Don, see Seeh-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seeh-; Khutor, Seeh-.
- Seeh-Khutor**, Don, see Reintal; also see Chutor, Seeh-; Khutor, Seeh-; Seeh-Chutor.
- Seeland, Neu-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Neu-Seeland.
- Seelmann**, (also Rovnoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. #D 5. Founded on 15 July 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Catholic. Deanery: Seelmann. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, three schools with grades one to four, reading room, community center, library, club, farmer's retirement home, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Teachers college with six semesters. The village had one of the largest and most beautiful Volga German Catholic churches, a teachers' college, a secondary high school for girls, and other public institutions. Birthplace of writers Woldemar Herdt (1917-?) and Viktor Klein (1909-1975), and linguist Prof. Andreas Dulson (9 February 1900-15 January 1973.) Population: 257 in 1767; 2,080 in 1859; 2,003 in 1857; 6,816 in 1897; 280 Evangelicals of 6,930 residents in 1905; 8,089 in 1912; 5,240 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Rovnoye.
- Seewald**, (also Verkhovka, also Verkhovye), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank. #B 5. Founded on 20 August 1767 as private colony of Director de Boffe by people from various German areas and by some French. Catholic. Deanery: Kamenka. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, lending library (as of 1926.) Population: 142 in 1767; 229 in 1788; 1,029 in 1857; 1,221 in 1897; 1,506 possibly in 1905; 1,447 or 1,506 in 1912; 1,440 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Verkhovka; Verkhovye.
- Segenstal**, (also Bogolyubovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Northwest of Zwiahel. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 376 in 1904. Also see Bogolyubovka.
- Segisbay**, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have several German residents.
- Seibel-Chutor**, Don, see Seibel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seibel-; Khutor, Seibel-.
- Seibelfeld-Chutor**, Don, see Seibelfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seibelfeld-; Khutor, Seibelfeld-.
- Seibelfeld-Khutor**, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. Northeast of Mariupol'. #C 8. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 40 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Seibelfeld-; Khutor, Seibelfeld-; Seibelfeld-Chutor.
- Seibel-Khutor**, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. Northeast of Mariupol'. #D 8. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Seibel-; Khutor, Seibel-; Seibel-Chutor.

Seidel-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Seidel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seidel-; Khutor, Seidel-.

Seidel-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Altay, Rubtsovsk, Lokoty. #G 2. Also see Chutor, Seidel-; Khutor, Seidel-; Seidel-Chutor.

Seidemenucha, Groß-, Mykolayiv, see Groß-Seidemenucha; also see Groß-Seidemenukha; Gross-Seidemenucha; Gross-Seidemenukha; Seidemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenukha, Groß-; Seidemenukha, Gross-.

Seidemenucha, Gross-, Mykolayiv, see Gross-Seidemenucha; also see Groß-Seidemenucha; Groß-Seidemenukha; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenukha, Groß-; Seidemenukha, Gross-.

Seidemenucha, Klein-, Mykolayiv, see Klein-Seidemenucha; also see Klein-Seidemenukha; Seidemenukha, Klein-.

Seidemenukha, Groß-, Mykolayiv, see Groß-Seidemenukha; also see Groß-Seidemenucha; Gross-Seidemenucha; Gross-Seidemenukha; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenukha, Gross-.

Seidemenukha, Gross-, Mykolayiv, see Gross-Seidemenukha; also see Groß-Seidemenucha; Groß-Seidemenukha; Gross-Seidemenucha; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenukha, Groß-.

Seidememukha, Klein-, Mykolayiv, see Klein-Seidememukha; also see Klein-Seidemenucha; Seidemenucha, Klein-.

Seifert I, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. Near Braunschweig. #H 3. No other information available.

Seifert II, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Approximately 30 km north of Fedorovka. Near Lipovka. #G 2. Catholic.

Seimental, (also Seimeny), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1867. Evangelical; parishes: Eigenheim (as of 1905) and Andre(y)evka (as of 1939). Acreage: 2,857 ha. Population: 451 in 1905; 597 in 1939. Also see Seimeny.

Seimeny, Bessarabia, see Seimental.

Seimeny, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Seimeny.

Seit-Bulat-Chutor, Crimea, see Seit-Bulat-Khutor; also see Bulat-Chutor, Seit-; Bulat-Khutor, Seit-; Chutor, Seit-Bulat-; Khutor, Seit-Bulat-.

Seit-Bulat-Khutor, (also Sayt-Bolat-Khutor), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy. Approximately 20 km southwest of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 174 in 1926. Also see Bulat-Chutor, Seit-; Bulat-Khutor, Seit-; Chutor, Seit-Bulat-; Khutor, Seit-Bulat-; Sayt-Bolat-Khutor; Seit-Bulat-Chutor.

Seitler-Tarchanlar, Crimea, see Seitler-Tarkhanlar; also see Tarchanlar, Seitler-; Tarkhanlar, Seitler-.

Seitler-Tarkhanlar, Crimea, Perekop. Population: 15 in 1864. Also see Seitler-Tarchanlar; Tarchanlar, Seitler-; Tarkhanlar, Seitler-.

Seit-Scheut, Crimea, Dzhankoy. Between Dzhankoy and Yevpatoriya. #C 3. Evangelical. Also see Scheut, Seit-

Sekitsek, Crimea, see Shekisek.; also see Sekizek.

Sekizek, Crimea, see Sekitsek.

Sekretarka, Odessa, see Georgental.

Sekretarovka, Odessa, see Rath-Khutor; also see Sekretarowka.

Sekretarowka, Odessa, see Sekretarovka.

Selenaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Selenaya.

Selenaja Dolina, Slavgorod, see Selenaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Selenaja; Dolina, Selenaya; Dolina, Seljonaja; Dolina, Selyonaya; Seljonaja Dolina; Selyonaya Dolina.

Selenaja, Nowo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Nowo-Selenaja; also see Novo-Selenaya; Selenaya, Novo-.

Selenaya, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Ostroh or Kremenets or Rivne or Luts'k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 667 in 1905. Also see Selenaja.

Selenaya Dolina, (also Selyonnaya Dolina), Slavgorod, Slavgorod. Founded in 1918. Population: 141 in 1926. Also see Dolina, Selenaja; Dolina, Selenaya; Selenaja Dolina; Selyonnaya Dolina.

Selenaya, Novo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Selenaya; also see Nowo-Selenaja; Selenaja, Nowo-.

Selenitskaya, Vulka, 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 Selenya.

Selenj, Nowo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nowo-Selenj; also see Novo-Seleny; Seleny, Novo-.

Selenoe, Kazakhstan, see Selenoye; also see Selenoje.

Selenoje, Kazakhstan, see Selenoye; also see Selenoe.

Selenoye, (also Kara-Bulak, also Selonoye), Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Proletarskaya. Southwest of Ust-Kamenogorsk. #G 3. Population: 401 in 1926. Also see Kara-Bulak; Selenoe; Selenoje; Selonoye.

Selenodolsk, Kazan, see Selyonodolsk; also see Seljonodolsk.

Selenoe Pole, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Selenoye Polye; also see Pole, Selenoe; Polje, Selenoje; Polye, Selenoye; Selenoje Polje.

Selenoje Polje, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Selenoye Polye; also see Pole, Selenoe; Polje, Selenoje; Polye, Selenoye; Selenoe Pole.

Selenopol, Mykolayiv, see Eigenheim-Khutor.

Selenopole, Omsk, see Selyonopolye; also see Selenopolye; Seljonopolje; Selyonopole.

Selenopole Otrub, Omsk, see Selenopolye Otrub; also see Otrub, Selenopole; Otrub, Selenopolye; Otrub, Seljonopolje; Otrub, Selyonopole; Otrub, Selyonopolye; Seljonopolje Otrub; Selyonopole Otrub; Selyonopolye Otrub.

Selenopolskij Otrub, Omsk, see Selenopolsky Otrub; also see Otrub, Selenopolskij; Otrub, Selenopolsky.

Selenopolsky Otrub, (also Selyonopolye Otrub), Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 104 in 1926. Also see Otrub,

- Selenopolskij; Otrub, Selenopolsky; Selenopolskij Otrub.
- Selenopolye**, Omsk, see Selyonopolye; also see Selenopole; Seljonopolje; Selyonopole.
- Selenopolye Otrup**, Omsk, see Selenopolsky Otrub; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Selenopolye; Otrup, Seljonopolje; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selyonopolye; Selenopole Otrup; Seljonopolje Otrup; Selyonopole 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, Nowo-; Selye, Novo-.
- Selenoye**, (also Selnoye, also Selyenoye), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1897 by people from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 203 in 1926. Also see Selnoye; Selyenoye.
- Selenoye Polye**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Grünfeld; also see Pole, Selenoe; Polje, Selenoje; Polye, Selenoye; Selenoe Pole; Selenoje Polje.
- Selenya**, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Selenja.
- Seleny, Novo-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Seleny; also see Nowo-Selenj; Selenj, Nowo-.
- Selenyy-Yar**, Odessa, see Selyeny-Yar; also see Selenyj-Jar; Jar, Selenyj-; Yar, Selenyy-; Yar, Selyeny-.
- Seleski**, Volhynia-Poland, see Selesky.
- Selesky**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sieslesky; also see Seleski.
- Selets**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shelz.
- Selevka-Khutor, Novo-**, Odessa, see Novo-Selevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Selevka-; Khutor, Novo-Selevka-; Nowo-Selevka-Chutor; Selevka-Chutor, Novo-.
- Selewka-Chutor, Novo-**, Odessa, see Nowo-Selewka-Chutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Selewka-; Khutor, Novo-Selevka-; Novo-Selevka-Khutor; Selevka-Khutor, Novo-.
- Selinger**, Dnipropetrovs'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-Khutor**, 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.
- Selischtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Selishche.
- Selishche**, 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 Seliwanowka.
- Selivanovka**, Mykolayiv, Poltavka. Catholic; parish: Mykolayiv. Also see Seliwanowka.
- Seliwanowka**, Caucasus, see Selivanovka.
- Seliwanowka**, Mykolayiv, see Selivanovka.
- Seljenoje**, Orenburg, see Selenoye; also see Selyenoye.
- Seljenyj-Jar**, Odessa, see Selyeny-Yar; also see Selenyy-Yar; Jar, Selenyj-; Yar, Selenyy-; Yar, Selyeny-.
- Seljonopolje**, Omsk, see Selyonopolye; also see Selenopole; Selenopolye; Selyonopole.
- Seljonopolje Otrup**, Omsk, see Selyonopolye Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Selenopolye; Otrup, Seljonopolje; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selyonopolye; Selenopole Otrup; Selenopolye Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup.
- Selje, Novo-**, Caucasus, see Nowo-Selje; also see Novo-Sele; Novo-Selye; Sele, Novo-; Selye, Novo-.
- Selje, Novo-**, Crimea, see Nowo-Selje; also see Novo-Sele; Novo-Selye; Sele, Novo-; Selye, Novo-.
- Seljonnaja Dolina**, Slavgorod, see Selyonnaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Selennaja; Dolina, Selennaya; Dolina, Seljonnaja; Dolina, Selyonnaya; Selennaja, Dolina; Selennaya Dolina.
- Seljonodolsk**, Kazan, see Selyonodolsk; also see Selenodolsk.
- Selka, Novo-**, Caucasus, see Novo-Selka; also see Nowo-Selka; Selka, Nowo-.
- Selka, Novo-**, Caucasus, see Nowo-Selka; also see Novo-Selka; Selka, Novo-.
- Selnoe**, Orenburg, see Selenoye; also see Selnoje.
- Selnoje**, Orenburg, see Selenoye; also see Selnoe.
- Selnoye**, Orenburg, see Selenoye; also see Selnoe; Selnoje.
- Selonoe**, Kazakhstan, see Selennoye; also see Selonnoje.
- Selonoje**, Kazakhstan, see Selennoye; also see Selonnoe.
- Selonoye**, Kazakhstan, see Selennoye; also see Selonnoe; Selonnoje.
- Selo, Nodoe**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nodoe Selo; also see Nodoje Selo; Nodoye Selo; Selo, Nodoje; Selo, Nodoye.
- Selo, Nodoje**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nodoje Selo; also see Nodoe Selo; Nodoye Selo; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoye.
- Selo, Nodoye**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nodoe Selo; Nodoje Selo; Nodoye Selo; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoje.
- Selo, Nove**, Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve, see Nove Selo; also see Nowe Selo; Selo, Nowe.
- Selo, Nove**, Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava, see Nove Selo; also see Nowe Selo; Selo, Nowe.
- Selo, Nowe**, Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve, see Nowe Selo; also see Nove Selo; Selo, Nove.
- Selo, Nowe**, Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava, see Nowe Selo; also see Nove Selo; Selo, Nove.
- Selono**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 30 in 1904.
- Selonoepole**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Selonoyepole; also see Selonojepole.
- Selonojepole**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Selonoyepole; also see Selonoepole.

- Selonoyepole**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Zaporizhzhya. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite, and also Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farm holders lived also. Acreage: 6,711 dessi. and 20 houses in 1858. Population: 557 in 1859. Also see Selonoepole; Selonojepole.
- Selovka, Novo-**, Odessa, see Novo-Selovka; also see Nowo-Selowka; Selowka, Nowo-.
- Selowka, Nowo-**, Odessa, see Nowo-Selowka; also see Novo-Selovka; Selovka, Novo-.
- Selyenoe**, Orenburg, see Selenoye; also see Seljenoje.
- Selye, Novo-**, Caucasus, see Novo-Selye; also see Novo-Sele; Nowo-Selje; Sele, Novo-; Selje, Nowo-.
- Selye, Novo-**, Crimea, see Novo-Selye; also see Novo-Sele; Nowo-Selje; Sele, Novo-; Selje, Nowo-.
- Selyenoye**, Orenburg, see Selenoye; also see Selyenoe.
- Selyenny-Yar**, Mykolayiv, see Grüntal; also see Jar, Seljenyj-; Selenyy-Yar; Seljenyj-Jar; Yar, Selenyy-; Yar, Selyenny-.
- Selyonnaya Dolina**, Slavgorod, see Selenaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Selennaja; Dolina, Selennaya; Dolina, Seljonnaja; Dolina, Selyonnaya; Selennaja, Dolina; Selennaya, Dolina; Seljonnaja Dolina.
- Selyonodolsk**, Kazan, see Grüntal; also see Selenodolsk; Seljonodolsk.
- Selyonopole**, Omsk, see Selyonopolje; also see Selenopole; Selenopolje; Seljonopolje.
- Selyonopole Otrup**, Omsk, see Selyonopolje Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Selenopolje; Otrup, Seljonopolje; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selyonopolje; Selenopole, Otrup; Selenopolje, Otrup; Seljonopolje Otrup.
- Selyonopolje**, Omsk, see Grünfeld; also see Selyonopole; Selenopole; Selenopolje; Seljonopolje.
- Selyonopolje Otrup**, Omsk, see Selenopolsky Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Selenopolje; Otrup, Seljonopolje; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selyonopolje; Selenopole, Otrup; Selenopolje, Otrup; Seljonopolje Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup.
- Selz**, (also Limanskoye), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Founded in 1808 by families from Alsace (70), the Palatinate (29), Baden (7), Prussia (2), and Austria. Catholic. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, trade kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to five, farmers' retirement home in the rayon (as of 1926.) In 1942, a teachers college was built here by German occupational forces. Exodus in March 1944. Acreage: 5,933 dessi. and 192 houses in 1859, or 2,165 dessi. Population: 401 in 1808; 670 in 1825; 1,523 in 1858; 2,745 or 2,747 in 1905; 2,910 in 1911; 2,910 in 1914; 2,700 in 1919; 3,772 in 1926; 2,989 in 1943. Also see Limanskoye.
- Selz, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Selz.
- Semchos, Bobrowski**, Omsk, see Bobrowski Semchos; also see Bobrowsky Semkhoz; Semkhoz, Bobrowsky.
- Semechino**, Tambov. Evangelical; parishes: Tambov, Ryazan'. Small market town. Population: 79 in 1905. Also see Semetschino.
- 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 Semenowka; Semyanovka.
- Semenovka**, Mariupol', see Luisental-Khutor; also see Semenowka.
- Semenovka**, Volga Republic, see Röhthling; also see Semenowka.
- Semenovka, Novo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Novo-Semenovka; also see Novo-Semyonovka; Nowo-Semjonowka; Semjonowka, Nowo-; Semyonovka, Novo-.
- Semenovka I**, Omsk, Achairsk. #E 2. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 727 in 1926. Also see Semenowka I.
- Semenovka II**, Omsk, Achairsk. #E 2. Population: 109 in 1926. Also see Semenowka II.
- Semenovsk**, Kazakhstan, see Semyonovsk; also see Semjonowsk.
- Semenovskiy**, (also Semyonovsk), Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evsk, Satobol(y)e. Approximately 70 km south of Kustanay. #C 2. Founded approximately between 1900 and 1910 by families from the Odessa district and from Selz. Catholic. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 715 in 1926. Also see Semenowskij; Semyonovsk.
- Semenowka**, Caucasus, see Semenovka.
- Semenowka**, Mariupol', see Semenovka.
- Semenowka**, Volga Republic, see Semenovka.
- Semenowka I**, Omsk, see Semenovka I.
- Semenowka II**, Omsk, see Semenovka II.
- Semenowskij**, Kazakhstan, see Semenovsky.
- Semerynki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Semerynky.
- Semerynky**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchirzyn; also see Semerynki.
- Semesotka**, Bessarabia, see Gnadenheim.
- Semetschino**, Tambov, see Semechino.
- Semisat**, Crimea, see Meier.
- Semisotka**, (also Semissot, also Semissotka), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ak Monay. Evangelical; parish: Zürichthal, 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.
- Semjanowka**, Caucasus, see Semyanovka.
- Semjarow-Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Semyarov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Semjarow; Khutor, Semyarov-.
- Semjonowka**, Mariupol', see Semyonovka.
- Semjonowka**, Volga Republic, see Semyonovka.
- Semjonowka, Nowo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Nowo-Semjonowka; also see Novo-Semenovka; Novo-Semyonovka; Semenovka, Novo-; Semyonovka, Novo-.
- Semjonowsk**, 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 Luisental-Khutor; also see Semenovka; Semjonowka.

Semyonovka, Volga Republic, see Röthling; also see Semenovka; Semjonowka.

Semyonovka, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Novo-Semyonovka; also see Novo-Semenovka; Nowo-Semjonowka; Semenovka, Novo-; Semjonowka, Nowo-.

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.

Serbovsckaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka; also see Serbowski.

Serbovsckaya, Slobodka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Slobodka Serbovsckaya; also see Serbowski, Slobodka; Slobodka Serbovsckaya; Slobodka Serbowski.

Serbowski, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Serbovsckaya.

Serbowski, Slobodka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Slobodka Serbowski; also see Serbovsckaya, Slobodka; Slobodka Serbovsckaya.

Serby, Alt-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Serby.

Serby, Starye-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Starye-Serby; also see Serby, Starye-; Serby, Starye-; Starye-Serby; Starye-Serby.

Serby, Starye-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Starye-Serby; also see Serby, Starye-; Serby, Starye-; Starye-Serby; Starye-Serby; Starye-Serby.

Serby, Starye-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Starye-Serby; also see Serby, Starye-; Serby, Starye-; Starye-Serby; Starye-Serby.

Serchow, Volhynia-Poland, see Serkhov.

Serebrjanny Kljutsch, Yeniseysk, see Serebrjanny Klyuch; also see Kljutsch, Serebrjanny; Klyuch, Serebrjanny.

Serebropol, Slavgorod, see Silberfeld.

Serebropole, Omsk, see Serebropolye; also see Serebropolje.

Serebropole, Zaporizhzhya, see Serebropolye; also see Serebropolje.

Serebropolje, Omsk, see Serebropolye; also see Serebropole.

Serebropolje, Zaporizhzhya, see Serebropolye; also see Serebropole.

Serebropolye, Omsk, see Silberfeld; also see Serebropole; Serebropolje.

Serebropolye, Zaporizhzhya, see Silberfeld; also see Serebropole; Serebropolje.

Serebrjanny Klyuch, Yeniseysk. Evangelical; parishes: Nizhnaya-Bulanka and Verkhnyaya Bulanka. Population: 235 in 1904. Also see Kljutsch, Serebrjanny; Klyuch, Serebrjanny; Serebrjanny Kljutsch.

Seredinowka, Mariupol', see Yano-Khutor; also see Seredinowka.

Seredinowka, Mariupol', see Seredinowka.

Serge'evka, Bashkortostan, see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge'evka, Crimea, see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge'evka, Mariupol', see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge'evka, Odessa, see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge'evka, Slavgorod, see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge'evka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge'evka, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol', see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge'evka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge'evka-Emilchin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sergejevka-Emilchin; also see Emilchin-Serge'evka; Emilchin-Sergejevka; Emiltschin-Sergejevka; Sergejevka-Emiltschin; Sergejevka-Emilchin.

Sergejewka, Bashkortostan, see Sergejevka.

Sergejewka, Crimea, see Sergejevka.

Sergejewka, Mariupol', see Sergejevka.

Sergejewka, Odessa, see Sergejevka; also see Serge'evka.

Sergejewka, Slavgorod, see Sergejevka; also see Serge'evka.

Sergejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sergejevka; also see Serge'evka.

Sergejewka, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol', see Sergejevka; also see Serge'evka.

Sergejewka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Sergejevka; also see Serge'evka.

Sergejewka-Emiltschin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Emilchin-Sergejevka; also see Emilchin-Serge'evka; Emiltschin-Sergejevka; Serge'evka-Emilchin; Sergejevka-Emilchin.

Sergejevka, Bashkortostan, Birs, Kasanchin. Population: 37 in 1926. Also see Serge'evka; Sergejewka.

Sergejevka, Crimea, see Tobalovka; also see Serge'evka; Sergejewka.

Sergejevka, Mariupol', see Heubuden; also see Serge'evka; Sergejewka.

Sergejevka, Odessa, see Josefstal; also see Serge'evka; Sergejewka.

- Sergeyevka**, Slavgorod, Klyuchy (Kazakhstan.) Forty-five kilometers southwest of Slavgorod. #K 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1907 or 1910 or 1912. Mennonite; parish: Gnadental. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In the 1920s this village became part of Kazakhstan because of regional reorganization. Population: 107 people and 38 farms in 1928. Also see Serge'evka; Sergejewka.
- Sergeyevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Northeast of Zwiabel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 419 in 1904. Also see Serge'evka; Sergejewka.
- 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; Sergejewka.
- Sergeyevka**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Schöntal; also see Serge'evka; Sergejewka.
- Sergeyevka-Emilchin**, (also Emilchin-Sergeyevka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. West of Emilchin. #C 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 574 in 1904. Also see Emilchin-Serge'evka; Emilchin-Sergeyevka; Emiltschin-Sergejewka; Serge'evka-Emilchin; Sergejewka-Emiltschin.
- Serkhov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. #E 5. Also see Serchow.
- Serkiewice**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. #I 4. Also see Serkiewice.
- Serkiewice**, Volhynia-Poland, see Serkiewice.
- Serkizov**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov; also see Serkizow.
- Serkizow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Serkizov.
- Sernichky**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Sernitschki.
- Serniki**, (also Chernik), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. South of Rozhyshche. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. German private school (as of 1935.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: including Alt-Rokin: 60 families with 50 students in 1938. Twenty to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Chernik.
- Sernikova**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka. No other information available.
- Sernitschki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sernichky.
- Serpnevoe**, Bessarabia, see Serpnevoeye; also see Serpnewoje.
- Serpnevoeye**, Bessarabia, see Leipzig; also see Serpnevoe; Serpnewoje.
- Serpnewoje**, Bessarabia, see Serpnevoeye; also see Serpnevoe.
- Sesonovka**, Odessa, see Ulyanovka; also see Sesonowka.
- Sesonowka**, Odessa, see Sesonovka.
- Setsonovka**, (also Ulyanovka), Mykolayiv, Setsonovka. Population: 105 in 1919. Also see Setsonowka.
- Setsonowka**, Mykolayiv, see Setsonovka.
- Severinovka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan. North of the Kuyalnitsky estuary and approximately 100 km west of Landau. Founded in 1917. Catholic; parish: Severinovka. In 1914, Blagodatnaya, Blonsky, Bognatovka, Chubovka, Fedorovka, Sasonovka, Shakhlatsky, Shemiot, Vassil(y)evka, and Yeremetovka were all part of this parish founded in 1800. A small market town which was part of Count Severin Pototzky's estate until 1917. Also see Sewerinowka.
- Severinovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyiv, Radomyshl'. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 201 in 1904. Also see Sewerinowka.
- Severnoe**, Slavgorod, see Severnoeye; also see Sewernoje.
- Severnoeye**, Slavgorod, see Chernovka; also see Severnoe; Sewernoje.
- Severny**, Omsk, Krestinsk. #H 2. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 25 in 1926.
- Severynovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica; also see Severynowka.
- Severynowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Severynovka.
- Sewerinowka**, Odessa, see Severinovka.
- Sewerinowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Severinovka.
- Sewernoje**, Slavgorod, see Severnoeye; also see Severnoe.
- Seydeminucha**, Mykolayiv, see Seydeminukha.
- Seydeminukha**, Mykolayiv, see Kalinindorf; also see Seydeminucha.
- Shaban-Oba**, Crimea, see Rosental; also see Oba, Shaban-; Oba, Schaban-; Schaban-Oba.
- Shadura**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 155 in 1904. Also see Schadura.
- Shakhlatsky**, Odessa, see Mittelfeld; also see Schachlatski.
- Shakh-Nazarov**, Caucasus, see Armavir; also see Nazarov, Shakh-; Nazarov-Schach; Schach-Nazarov.
- Shakhovets-Khutor**, Mariupol'. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Population: 68 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Schachowez; Khutor, Shakhovets-; Schachowez-Chutor.
- Shakhovka**, Volga Republic, see Eckstein; also see Schachowka.
- Shakhovo**, Don, see Katharinenfeld; also see Schachowo.
- Shakhovskoe-Khutor**, Kazakhstan, see Shakhovskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schachowskoje-; Khutor, Shakhovskoe-; Khutor, Shakhovskoye-; Schachowskoje-Chutor.
- Shakhovskoye-Khutor**, Kazakhstan, see Khakhovskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schachowskoje-; Khutor, Shakhovskoe-; Khutor, Shakhovskoye-; Schachowskoje-Chutor; Shakhovskoe-Khutor.
- Shakh-Rasarov**, Caucasus, Armavir, Armavir. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 73 people and 7 farms in 1926. Also see Rasarov, Schach-; Rasarov, Shakh-; Schach-Rasarov.
- Shalasy**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov; also see Schalasy.

- Shaljanka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shalyanka.
- Shalyanka**, (also Zelanka), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Northeast of Tuchyn. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 97 in 1904; 40 families with 41 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Shaljanka; Zelanka.
- Shambovka**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Northwest of Pallasovka. Population: 148 in 1926. Also see Schambowka.
- Shambule**, Odessa, see Neu-Shampoly; also see Schambule.
- Shamkhor**, Caucasus, see Annenfeld; also see Schamchor.
- Shamkir**, Caucasus, see Annenfeld; also see Schamkir.
- Shampele**, Odessa, see Neu-Shampoly; also see Schampele.
- Shampoly**, Odessa, see Neu-Schampoly; also see Schampoly.
- Shampoly, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Shampoly; also see Neu-Schampoly; Schampoly, Neu-.
- Shampy, Novo-**, Odessa, 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**, Omsk, Lubinsk. #D 2. Founded in 1904. Mennonite. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 127 in 1926. Also see Scharapovo.
- 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 Michailowskoje, Scharlyk; Mikhailovskoye-Sharlyk; Scharlyk, Michailowskoje; Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoye.
- Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoye-**, Bashkortostan, see Mikhailovskoye-Sharlyk; also see Michailowskoje, Scharlyk; Mikhailovskoe-Sharlyk; Scharlyk, Michailowskoje; Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoe.
- Sharomet**, (also Shermomet), Dnipropetrovs'k. 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 Shermomet.
- Sharopovo**, Omsk. Fifty kilometers west of Omsk. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Also see Scharopowo.
- 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-.
- Shchastliwa**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: with Adamovka: 85 in 1905. Also see Schtschastliwa.
- Shcheglovo**, (also Sceglovo), Petersburg, possibly Petersburg-Leninskaya. #E 1. Evangelical. Population: 26 in 1926. Also see Schtscheglovo; Sceglovo.
- Shcherbakovka, Deutsch-**, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Shcherbakovka; also see Deutsch-Schtscherbakowka; Schtscherbakowka, Deutsch-.
- Shcherbanka**, Odessa, see Elsaß; also see Schtscherbanka.
- Shcherbiny**, Volhynia-Ukraine. Evangelical. Also see Schtscherbiny.
- Shcherebtsova**, Volga Republic, see Panfilovo-Khutor; also see Schtscherebzowa.
- Shchitnik**, (also Shichinek, also Zychinek), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southeast of Kisielin. Evangelical. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) At least 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 67 families with 75 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Schtschitnik; Shichinek; Zychinek.
- Shchitnik**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov. Southwest of Nowy Dwor. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 99 in 1904. More than 80 percent Germans.
- Shchitnik-Lippe**, (also Lippe-Shchitnik), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Public school (as of 1938). Population: 35 families with 35 students in 1938. Also see Lippe, Schtschitnik-; Lippe, Shchitnik-; Schtschitnik-Lippe.
- Shchurin**, (also Shurcin), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. #C 6. Also see Schtchurin; Shurcin.
- Shdshary, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Shdshary; also see Groß-Shdzhary; Gross-Shdshary; Gross-Shdzhary; Shdshary, Gross-; Shdzhary, Groß-; Shdzhary, Gross-.
- Shdshary, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Shdshary; also see Groß-Shdshary; Groß-Shdzhary; Gross-Shdzhary; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdzhary, Groß-; Shdzhary, Gross-.
- Shdzhary, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Shdzhary; also see Groß-Shdshary; Gross-Shdshary; Gross-Shdzhary; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdshary, Gross-; Shdzhary, Gross-.
- Shdzhary, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Shdzhary; also see Groß-Shdshary; Groß-Shdzhary; Gross-Shdshary; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdshary, Gross-; Shdzhary, Groß-.
- Shdzhary, Klein-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Shdzhary; also see Klein-Schdshary; Schdshary, Klein-.

- Shebruk**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Schönbrunn; also see Schebruk.
- Schech-Eli, Dshara-**, Crimea, see Dshara-Schech-Eli; also see Dzhara-Shekh-Ely; Eli, Dshara-Schech-; Ely, Dzhara-Shekh-; Shekh-Ely, Dzhara-.
- Shedevry-Khutor**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Also see Chutor, Schedewry-; Khutor, Shedevry-; Schedewry-Chutor.
- Shegolv-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, Shegolv-; Schegolow-Chutor I.
- Shegolv-Khutor II**, Don, see Königs-Khutor; also see Chutor II, Schegolow-; Khutor II, Shegolv-; Schegolow-Chutor II.
- Shekh-Ely, Dzhara-**, Crimea, see Dzhara-Shekh-Ely; also see Dshara-Schech-Eli; Eli, Dshara-Schech-; Ely, Dzhara-Shekh-; Schech-Eli, Dshara-.
- Shekhta-Er**, Crimea, Bulganak. Founded in 1886. Also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-; Schechta-Er.
- Shekisek**, (also Sekitsek), Crimea, Tabuldy. Founded in 1820. Evangelical. Acreage: 275 dessi. Population: 169 in 1911; 169 in 1914; 169 in 1918. Also see Schekisek; Sekitsek.
- Sheykh, Kuru-Dzhaga-**, Crimea, see Kuru-Dzhaga-Sheykh; also see Dshaga-Scheich, Kuru-; Dzhaga-Sheykh, Kuru-; Kuru-Dshaga-Scheich; Scheich, Kuru-Dshaga-.
- Sekitsek**, Crimea, see Sekizek.
- Sekizek**, Crimea, see Shekisek; also see Sekitsek.
- Shelannaja**, Slavgorod, see Shelannaya.
- Shelannaya**, Slavgorod, see Shelanovka; also see Shelannaja.
- Shelannoe?**, Slavgorod, see Shelannoje?; also see Schelannoje?.
- Shelannoje?**, Slavgorod, see Shelanovka; also see Schelannoje?; Shelannoe.
- Shelanovka**, Omsk, Odessa. Mennonite. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 17 in 1926. Also see Schelanowka.
- Shelanovka**, (possibly also Zhelannoje, 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 quite impoverished because of its poor soil. Birthplace of journalist Konstantin Ehrlich (1948-). Also see Schelanowka.
- Shelegino**, (also Shelogino-Khutor), Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Bula(y)evo. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. #B 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1911. Mennonite. Also see Schelegino; Shelogino-Khutor.
- Shelesniza**, (also Zeleznica), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. East of Tuchyn. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 153 in 1904. Twenty to 50 percent Germans.
- Shelist-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, Schelist-; Khutor, Shelist-; Schelist-Chutor.
- Shelobak**, Don, see Sholobok.
- Shelobock**, Don, see Sholobok; also see Schelobock.
- Shelogino-Khutor**, Kazakhstan, see Shelegino; also see Chutor, Schelogino-; Khutor, Shelogino-; Schelogino-Chutor.
- Shelokhovka-Khutor**, (also Shelopovo, also Shilipka), Odessa, Kuchurgan. Catholic. Also see Chutor, Schelochowka-; Khutor, Shelokhovka-; Schelochowka-Chutor; Shelopovo; Shilipka.
- Shelopovo**, Odessa, see Shelokhovka-Khutor; also see Schelopowo.
- Sheltenkij**, Slavgorod, see Sheltenky.
- Sheltenkoe**, Slavgorod, see Sheltenkoye; also see Sheltenkoje.
- Sheltenkoje**, Slavgorod, see Sheltenkoye; also see Sheltenkoe.
- Sheltenkoye**, Slavgorod, see Schönfeld; also see Sheltenkoe; Sheltenkoje. [*change by M instead of Sheltenko*]
- Sheltenky**, Slavgorod, see Schönfeld; also see Sheltenkij.
- Sheltinka**, Tomsk, Semipalatinsk. Evangelical; parish: Tomsk-Barnaul. Population: 100 approximately in 1905. Also see Scheltinka.
- Sheltoe**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Sheltoje; also see Sheltoje.
- Sheltoje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Sheltoje; also see Sheltoe.
- Sheltoje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Neu-Vitebsk; also see Sheltoe; Sheltoje.
- Shelz**, (also Sielec, also Selets), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche. Also see Schelz; Selets; Sielec.
- Shemereck**, Mariupol'. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Population: 132 in 1905. Ceased to exist around 1900. Also see Schemereck.
- Shemiott**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parishes: Elsaß and Yereme(y)evka (around 1910) and Severinovka (as of 1914). Also see Schemiott.
- Shepel-Ludvishin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludvishin-Shepel; also see Ludwischin-Shepel; Schepel-Ludwischin.
- Shepilovka**, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk. Approximately 50 km northeast of Semipalatinsk. #G 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Also see Schepilowka.
- Shepsa-Khutor**, Odessa, see Neu-Hoffnungstal; also see Chutor, Schepsa-; Khutor, Shepsa-; Schepsa-Chutor.
- Sheptukhovka**, Don, see Johannisfeld II; also see Scheptuchowka.
- Sherakovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 64 in 1904. Also see Scherakowka.
- Sherebec, Verkhny**, Zaporizhzhya, see Verkhny Sherebec; also see Sherebec, Werchnij; Werchnij Sherebec.
- Sherebec, Werchnij**, Zaporizhzhya, see Werchnij Sherebec; also see Sherebec, Verkhny; Verkhny Sherebec.

- Sherebkovka**, Odessa, see Sherebkovo; also see Scherebkowka.
- Sherebkovo**, Odessa. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Population: 65 in 1904. Also see Scherebkowo; Zherebkovo
- Sherebkovo**, (also Sherebkovka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Evangelical. Population: 5 in 1904; 38 in 1926. Also see Scherebkowo; Sherebkovka
- Sheremetevka**, Caucasus, see Sheremetyevka; also see Scheremetjewka.
- Sheremetyevka**, Caucasus, see Rosenfeld; also see Scheremetjewka; Sheremetevka.
- Sheremoshna**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zviahel. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including Beresovka and Sadki: 775 in 1905. Also see Scheremoschna; Sheremozhna.
- Sheremozhna**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sheremoshna; also see Scheremoschna.
- Shereshovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Northeast of Novograd. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 241 in 1904. Also see Schereschowka.
- Shermomet**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Sharomet; also see Schermomet.
- Shernovata**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Horst; also see Shernowata.
- Shernowata**, Zaporizhzhya, see Shernovata.
- Shershen**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Klesov; also see Scherschen.
- Shestakovo**, Kharkiv, see Shostakovka; also see Schestakowo.
- Shestakovo Vorontsovka**, (also Pavlovsk), Voronezh. Evangelical; parish: Voronezh. Possibly a German village. Also see Pavlovsk; Schestakowo Woronzowka; Vorontsovka, Shestakovo; Woronzowka, Schestakovo.
- Shestyanka**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Population: approximately 75 in 1904. Also see Schestjanka.
- Shevchenko**, Odessa, see Neufeld; also see Schewtschenko.
- Sheykh-Eli?, Dzhaga-**, Crimea, see Dzhaga-Sheykh-Eli?; also see Dshaga-Scheich-Eli?; Eli?, Dshaga-Scheich-Eli?, Dzhaga-Sheykh-; Scheich-Eli?, Dshaga-
- Sheykh-Eli, Dzhaga-**, Crimea, see Dzhaga-Sheykh-Eli; also see Dshaga-Scheich-Eli; Eli, Dshaga-Scheich-Eli, Dzhaga-Sheykh-; Scheich-Eli, Dshaga-
- Shiban**, Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. Approximately 35 km north of Simferopol' at the railroad line. #D 4. Founded in 1883. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 20 in 1918; 67 in 1926. Also see Schiban.
- Shiban**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya, Saky. Approximately 10 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Founded in 1888. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Former Tartar village bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 68 in 1905; approximately 90 in 1911; 90 in 1914; 90 in 1918; 47 in 1919; 81 in 1926. Also see Schiban.
- Shibbelivka**, Don, see Olgenfeld; also see Schibbeliwka.
- Shichinek**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shchitnik; also see Shitschinek.
- Shidlovo**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Grishino, Krivoroshka. #A 7. Founded on its own land in 1890. Evangelical; parishes: Ludwigstal and Shidlovo. In 1905, 2,111 Germans were part of the Shidlovo parish founded in 1899; adjunct of Ludwigstal. Acreage: 3,138 dessi. Population: 372 in 1904; 340 in 1911; 340 in 1914; 340 in 1918; 362 in 1919; 277 in 1941. Also see Schidlowo.
- Shikhabalovo**, Bashkortostan, see Shishabalovo; also see Schichabalowo.
- Shikov**, (also Shykov, also Zikov), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. North of Novograd. #B 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 145 or 149 in 1904. Also see Shikow; Shykov; Zikov.
- Shikow**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shikov.
- Shilipka**, Odessa, see Shelokhovka-Khutor; also see Schilipka.
- Shimanovka**, Odessa, see Freiland; also see Schimanowka.
- Shimanovka**, (also Siemienovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica. Also see Schimanowka; Siemienovka.
- Shimetov**, Odessa, see Shimyotov; also see Schimjotow.
- Shimyotov**, Odessa, Kuchurgan. Evangelical. Also see Schimjotow; Shimetov.
- Shingak**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 43 in 1926. Also see Schingak.
- Shiniakov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Siniakov; also see Schiniakow.
- Shiniakovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Siniakovka; also see Schiniakowka.
- Shiniovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ziniovka; also see Schiniowka.
- Shinutka**, (also Zinovka), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varkoviche. Northwest of Varkoviche. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Kurdiban: 25 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Schinutka; Zinovka.
- Shipovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Rosenort; also see Schipowka.
- Shiraevo**, Odessa, see Shirayev; also see Schirajewo.
- Shirak-Khutor**, (also Solntsevo), Don, Donets'k, Staro-Beshovo. Southeast of Donets'k. #C 6. Evangelical. Population: 75 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Schirak-; Khutor, Shirak-; Schirak-Chutor; Solntsevo.
- Shirayev**, 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; Shiraevo.

- Shirin-Deutsch, Alt-**, Crimea, see Alt-Shirin-Deutsch; also see Alt-Schirin-Deutsch; Deutsch, Alt-Schirin-; Deutsch, Alt-Shirin-; Schirin-Deutsch, Alt-.
- Shirin-Deutsch, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Shirin-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Neu-Schirin-; Deutsch, Neu-Shirin-; Neu-Schirin-Deutsch; Schirin-Deutsch, Neu-.
- Shirokaya-Balka**, Mykolayiv, see Nikolaital; also see Balka, Schirokaja-; Balka, Shirokaya-; Schirokaja-Balka.
- Shiroke Mesta**, Petersburg, see Shirokye Mesta; also see Mesta, Schirokije; Mesta, Shiroke; Mesta, Shirokye; Schirokije Mesta.
- Shirokye Mesta**, Petersburg, see Shirokoye; also see Mesta, Schirokije; Mesta, Shiroke; Mesta, Shirokye; Schirokije Mesta; Shiroke Mesta.
- Shirokoe**, Petersburg, see Shirokoye; also see Schirokoje.
- Shirokoe**, Saratov, see Shirokoye; also see Schirokoje.
- Shirokoe**, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Shirokoye; also see Schirokoje.
- Shirokoe**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Shirokoye; also see Schirokoje.
- Shirokolanivka**, Odessa, see Landau; also see Schirokolaniwka.
- Shirokoye**, Saratov, see Neu-Schaffhausen; also see Schirokoje; Shirokoe.
- Shirokoye**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Schirokoje; Shirokoe.
- Shirokoye**, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Neuendorf; also see Schirokoje; Shirokoe.
- Shirokoye**, (also Shirokye Mesta), Petersburg, possibly Petersburg, possibly Leninskaya. #E 2. Founded in 1895 by families from Kovalevo. Evangelical. Population: 20 in 1926. Also see Schirokoje; Shirokoe; Shirokye Mesta.
- Shiroky-Khutor?**, Odessa, see Straßenfeld; also see Chutor?, Schirokij-; Khutor?, Shiroky-; Schirokij-Chutor?.
- Shirovka**, Don, see Mariental; also see Schirowka.
- Shitomir, Novo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Novo-Shitomir; also see Novo-Zhytomyr; Zhytomyr, Novo-.
- Shishabalovo**, (also Shikhabalovo), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Tok-Churansk (Davlekanovo.) Possibly founded in 1894. Population: 63 in 1926. Also see Schischabalowo; Shikhabalovo.
- Shishkovsky**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evsk, Aleshinsk. Approximately 20 km west of Kustanay. #C 2. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 159 in 1926. Also see Schischkowskij.
- Shishmana**, Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Schischmana.
- Shishman, Kudahul**, Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Kudahul Schischman; Schischman, Kudahul.
- Shishmann**, Zaporizhzhya, Gornosta(y)evka. Population: 117 in 1919. Also see Schischmann.
- Shishtotovsk**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: possibly 415 in 1926. Also see Schishtotowsk; Shishtovsk?.
- Shishtovsk?**, Odessa, see Shishtotovsk.
- Shismy, Novo-**, Volga Republic, see Novo-Shismy; also see Nowo-Schismi; Schismi, Nowo-.
- Shitomir**, Omsk, see Zhytomyr.
- Shitschinek**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shichinek.
- Shklin**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov. #D 3. Also see Schklin.
- Shkolnoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Shkolnoye; also see Schkolnoje.
- Shkolnoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Rosental; also see Schkolnoje; Shkolnoe.
- Shkurat**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Povorsk; also see Schkurat.
- Shlakhecky**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya; also see Schlachecki.
- Shlakh, Zabarsky-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zabarsky-Shlakh; also see Schlach-Zabarskij; Zabarskij, Schlach-.
- Shlemitovka**, Caucasus, Stavropol', Vinodelensky. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol'. Also see Schlemitowka.
- Shlyakh-Zabarsky**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zabarsky-Shlyakh; also see Sabarski-Schljach; Schljach-Sabarski.
- Shlyakhy, Zabarsky-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zabarsky-Shlyakhy; also see Sabarski-Schljachi; Schljachi, Sabarski-.
- Shmeitino**, Bashkortostan, see Shmotino-Khutor; also see Schmeitino.
- Shmerino**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Rosengart; also see Schmerino.
- Shmidovka**, Mykolayiv, Buchholzevo. #G 6. Also see Schmidowka.
- Shmirino**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Rosengart.
- Shmotino-Khutor**, (also Shmeitino), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical and Mennonite. With Yurmakey- and Bolish-Yukalka-Khutors: school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 138 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Schmotino-; Khutor, Shmotino-; Shmeitino; Schmotino-Chutor.
- Shnitka**, Volga Republic, also see Schnitka.
- Shnurov-Les**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. Approximately 20 km southeast of Radomyshl'. #F 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 102 in 1904. Also see Les, Shnurov-; Les, Schnurov-; Schnurov-Les.
- Shokhta-Er**, Crimea, see Schobach-Ely; also see Er, Schochta-; Er, Shokhta-; Schochta-Er.
- Sholobok**, (also Shelobak, also Shelobock), Don, Taganrog, Goloda(y)evsk, Dyakovo, Kuybyshev. #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; Shelobock.
- Sholtenka**, Slavgorod, see Schönfeld; also see Scholtenka.
- Sholtoy, Alt-**, Bessarabia, see Alt-Sholtoy; also see Alt-Scholtoi; Scholtoi, Alt-.

- Sholtoy, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Sholtoy; also see Neu-Scholtoi; 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 Bilovizh colonists. Also see Schonuk; Shunuk.
- Shostakovka**, (also Shestakovo), Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum (Samoylovka.) #A 3. Founded approximately in 1888 by people from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Also see Schostakowka; Shestakovo.
- Shotsevka**, Odessa, Grossulovo. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Also see Schozewka; Shozevka.
- Shottlanka**, Caucasus, see Karras; also see Schottlanka.
- Shozevka**, Odessa, see Shotsevka; also see Schozewka.
- Shozniky**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Rafalovka; also see Schozniki.
- Shpakov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shpanov; also see Schpakow.
- Shpakov**, (also Shpanov), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diadkivichy. Also see Schpakow; Shpanov.
- Shpanov**, (also Shpakov), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Northwest of Rozhyshe. #D 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Schpanow; Shpakov.
- Shpanov**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Shpakov; also see Schpanow.
- 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, Shchurin; also see Schpilka.
- Shturnilovka**, Caucasus, Vinodelno(y)e. #G 2. Population: 210 in 1926. Also see Shturnilowka.
- Shubar-Kudak**, Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk. Approximately 130 km southwest of Aktyubinsk. #B 2. Founded by Volga Germans in 1912. Evangelical. Also see Kudak, Schubar-; Kudak, Shubar-; Schubar-Kudak.
- Shubar-Kul**, Kazakhstan, see Tikhonovka; also see Kul, Schubar-; Kul, Shubar-; Schubar-Kul.
- Shukhovsky**, Volga Republic, see Schuck; also see Schuchowskij.
- Shukubalsk**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Denisovka. Approximately 70 km south of Kustanay. #B 2. Founded in 1913. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 150 in 1926. Also see Schukubalsk.
- Shumanovka**, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Shumanovka. Approximately 70 km south of Blagoveshchensk 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.
- Shumanovka**, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (GNR Halbstadt), Orlov. #K 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1911. Mennonite; parish: Shumanovka. Parish for Alexanderkrone, Blumenort, Ebenfeld, Gnadenheim, Halbstadt, and Kleefeld. Kolkhoz named 22. *Parteitag* (22nd party convention.) Butter artel, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, machinery kolkhoz, house for adult literacy, reading room, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 342 in 1926; 341 people and 54 farms possibly in 1928; 1,148 people and 332 farms in 1980; 1,153 people and 368 farms in 1987. Also see Schumanowka.
- Shumelka?**, Volga Republic, see Shumeyka; also see Schumelka?.
- Shumeyka**, (possibly also Shumelka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) Here was a large furniture factory. Also see Schumeyka; Shumelka?.
- Shunuk**, Crimea, see Shonuk; also see Schunuk.
- Shuravez**, (also Zuraviec), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. West of Kisielin. #C 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 159 in 1904. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Schurawez; Zurawiec.
- Shuravlevka**, Luhans'k, Ivanovka; also see Shurawlewka.
- Shuravlevka**, Omsk, see Shuravlyevka; also see Shurawljewka.
- Shuravlevo**, 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; Shurawljewka.
- Shurawlewo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Shuravlevo.
- Shurawlewka**, Luhans'k, see Shuravlevka.
- Shurawline**, Volga Republic, see Shuravline.
- Shurawljewka**, Luhans'k, see Shuravlyevka; also see Shuravlevka.
- Shurcin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shchurin; also see Schurcin.
- Shurka**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Norka; also see Schurka.
- Shurkulkulsky**, 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 Schukurkulsij.
- Shurshin-Khutor**, Don, see Regier-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schurschin-; Khutor, Shurshin-; Schurschin-Chutor.
- Shutak-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Population: 60 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Schutak-; Khutor, Shutak-; Schutak-Chutor.
- Shutova**, Odessa, Großliebental; also see Schutowa.
- Shuvalovo**, Petersburg, Petersburg-Pargolovskaya. Population: 550 in 1926. Also see Schuwalowo.

- 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Sierniawa.
- Sierniawa**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sierniawa.
- Sigmundtovka**, (also Zygmuntovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. South of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Sigmuntowka.
- Sigmuntowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sigmundtovka.
- Sijance**, Volhynia-Poland, see Syance.
- Silanovica**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Boremel. South of Kniahinin. #E 2. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Silanowica.
- Silanowica**, Volhynia-Poland, see Silanovica.
- Silarovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Southeast of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Silarowka.
- Silarowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Silarovka.
- Silberfeld**, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Uzman. Approximately 100 km southeast of Blagoveshchensk on the Chinese border. Founded in 1927. Mennonite.
- Silberfeld**, (also Serebropolye), Omsk, Odessa (GNR Azovo). #D 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Mennonite and Evangelical. Agricultural artel, red corner (as of 1926). Population: 147 in 1920; 166 in 1926. Also see Serebropolye.
- Silberfeld**, (also No. 86, possibly also Kirgisky, also Serebropol), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny, 70-80'er Dörfer). Thirty-five kilometers southeast of Slavgorod. #I 4. Founded in 1912 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: Khorosho(ye), also Mennonite Brethren; parish: Saratov. Seed kolkhoz, cattle kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1937/1938 all German men were arrested here. Population: 164 in 1926; possibly 141 in 1928. Also see Kirgisky?; No. 86; Serebropol.
- Silberfeld**, (also Serebropolye, also Verkhny Sherebec), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof.) Founded in 1841 or 1843. Mennonite; parish: Schönfeld. Acreage: 2,350 dessi. 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 Silowka.
- Silowka**, Odessa, see Silovka.
- Simche Catun**, Bessarabia, see Simkhe Catun; also see Catun, Simche; Catun, Simkhe.
- Simferopol'**, Crimea, Tabuldy. Founded by 20 families in 1805 or 1809. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz, and Catholic. Possibly a Russian village.
- Siminop**, Omsk, see Warenburg.
- Siminovka**, Odessa, see Neu-Berezina; also see Siminowka.
- Siminovka, Malaya**, Odessa, see Malaya Siminovka; also see Malaja Siminowka; Siminowka, Malaja.
- Siminowka**, Odessa, see Siminovka.
- Siminovka, Malaja**, Odessa, see Malaja Siminowka; also see Malaya Siminovka; Siminovka, Malaya.
- Simkhe Catun**, Bessarabia, see Eigengut; also see Catun, Simche; Catun, Simkhe; Simche Catun.
- Simoni**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Simony.
- Simonsfeld**, (also Novo-Semyonovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, Apostolovo, N. Voronotsovka. #B 7. Founded in 1862/1863. Catholic; parish: Neu-Mannheim. Everyday language: High German. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,400 dessi. Population: 426 in 1914; 426 in 1918; 436 in 1919; 618 possibly in 1940; 51 families of 620 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Novo-Semyonovka.
- Simony**, (also Serbanovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. Southeast of Emilchin. #C 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 50 in 1904. Also see Serbanovka; Simoni.
- Simson**, Petersburg, see Samson.
- Sinak**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Blaubad.
- Sine Osernoe**, Slavgorod, see Sinye Osernoye; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoje, Sinje; Osernoye, Sinye; Sinje Osernoje.
- 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**, Bessarabia, Chisinau, Bender. Founded in 1902. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Acreage: 300 ha. Population: 60 in 1939. Also see Chutor, Singer-; Khutor, Singer-; Singer-Chutor; Gut 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; Siniakow.
- Siniakovka**, (also Shiniakovka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezhno. #J 5. Also see Shiniakovka; Siniakowka.
- Siniakow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Siniakov.
- Siniakowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Siniakovka.
- Sinimoch**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sinimokh.
- Sinimokh**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr-Pulin. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 124 in 1904. Also see Sinimoch.
- Siniow**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Siniow.
- Siniow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Siniow.
- Sinjak**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sinyak.
- Sinjawka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sinyavka.
- Sinje Osernoje**, Slavgorod, see Sinye Osernoye; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoje, Sinje; Osernoye, Sinye; Sine Osernoe.

Sinyak, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Blaubad; also see Sinjak.

Sinyavka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 100 in 1904. Also see Sinjawka.

Sinye Osernoye, Slavgorod, see Schönsee; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoje, Sinje; Osernoye, Sinye; Sine Osernoe; Sinje Osernoje.

Sipaj, Orenburg, see Sipay.

Sipay, Orenburg, see Kantserovka; also see Sipaj.

Sirka, Chervona-, Don, see Chervona-Sirka; also see Sirka, Tschervona-; Tschervona-Sirka.

Sirka, Tschervona-, Don, see Tschervona-Sirka; also see Chervona-Sirka; Sirka, Chervona-.

Sirotskoe, Odessa, see Sirotskoye; also see Sirotskoje.

Sirotskoje, Odessa, see Sirotskoye; also see Sirotskoe.

Sirotskoye, Odessa, see Selinger-Khutor; also see Sirotskoe; Sirotskoje.

Sirt-Karakchura, Crimea, see Syrt-Karakchura; also see Karakchura, Sirt-; Karaktschura, Sirt-; Sirt-Karaktschura.

Sirt-Karaktschura, Crimea, see Sirt-Karakchura; also see Karakchura, Sirt-; Karaktschura, Sirt-.

Sitarovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. #E 5. Also see Sitarowka.

Sitarowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sitarovka.

Siver, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Fürstendorf; also see Siwer.

Sivushka, (also Birkle, also Donner, also Hahn), Orenburg, Orenburg. South of Orenburg. #F 5. Founded between 1890 and approximately 1895 by affluent farmers probably from Bessarabia and/or the Odessa district. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population: 58 in 1926. Also see Birkle; Donner; Hahn; Siwuschka.

Siwer, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Siver.

Siwuschka, Orenburg, see Sivushka.

Sjepucha, Odessa, see Syepukha; also see Sepukha.

Skabielka, Volhynia-Poland, see Skobelka.

Skalistyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Skalistyy.

Skalistyy, Zaporizhzhya, see Felsental; also see Skalistyj.

Skarlinka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement.

Skarupka-Chutor, Odessa, see Skarupta-Khutor; also see Chutor, Skarupka-; Khutor, Skarupka-.

Skarupka-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: Rastatt. Also see Chutor, Skarupka-; Khutor, Skarupka-; Skarupka-Chutor.

Skatovka, Volga Republic, see Straub; also see Skatowka.

Skatovka, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Skatovka; also see Neu-Skatowka; Skatowka, Neu-.

Skatovka?, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Skatovka?; also see Nowo-Skatowka?; Skatowka?, Nowo-.

Skatovka, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Skatovka; also see Nowo-Skatowka; Skatowka, Nowo-.

Skatowka, Volga Republic, see Skatovka.

Skatowka, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Skatowka; also see Neu-Skatovka; Skatovka, Neu-.

Skatowka?, Novo-, Omsk, see Nowo-Skatowka?; also see Novo-Skatovka?; Skatovka?, Nowo-.

Skatowka, Novo-, Omsk, see Nowo-Skatowka; also see Novo-Skatovka; Skatovka, Nowo-.

Skerlinskoe, Tobolsk, see Skerlinskoye; also see Skerlinskoje.

Skerlinskoje, Tobolsk, see Skerlinskoye; also see Skerlinskoe.

Skerlinskoye, 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. Also see Skerlinskoe; Skerlinskoje.

Skinos, Bessarabia, see Leipzig.

Skjarowskij?, Slavgorod, see Sklyarovsky?.

Sklyarovsky?, Slavgorod, see Alexandrovka; also see Skjarowskij?.

Skobelka, (also Skabielka), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka. #C 3. Also see Skabielka.

Skolobov, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 100 in 1904. Also see Skolobow.

Skolobow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Skolobov.

Skorovka, Neu-, Omsk, see Neu-Skorovka; also see Neu-Skorowka; Skorowka, Neu-.

Skorowka, Neu-, Omsk, see Neu-Skorowka; also see Neu-Skorovka; Skorovka, Neu-.

Skripalevo, Volga Republic, see Josefstal; also see Skripalewo.

Skripalewo, Volga Republic, see Skripalevo.

Skurche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov; also see Skurtsche.

Skvortsovo, 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 Skworzowo.

Skworzowo, Kazakhstan, see Skvortsovo.

Slabotka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Slobodka Knyasheskaya.

Sladkaja Balka, Zaporizhzhya, see Balka, Sladkaja; also see Balka, Sladkaya; Sladkaya Balka.

Sladkaya Balka, Zaporizhzhya, see Petershagen; also see Balka, Sladkaja; Balka, Sladkaya; Sladkaja Balka.

Sladkovodnaya, Dnipropetrovs'k, Zaporizhzhya. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farm holders also lived. Acreage: 2,310 dessi. and eight houses in 1858. Population: 562 in 1859. Also see Sladkowodnaja.

Sladkowodnaja, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Sladkovodnaya.

Slarni, Volhynia-Poland, see Slarny.

Slarny, (also Svaryny), Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka. Also see Slarni; Svaryny.

Slatopol, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs'k, Turgén(y)evka, see Novo-Slatopol; also see Nowo-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-.
- Slatorunnoe**, Kazakhstan, see Slatorunnoye; also see Slatorunnoje.
- Slatorunnoje**, Kazakhstan, see Slatorunnoye; also see Slatorunnoe.
- Slatorunnoye**, Kazakhstan, Kokchetav. Founded approximately in 1900. Also see Slatorunnoe; Slatorunnoje.
- Slavatyche**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Slawatytsche.
- Slavgorod**, Slavgorod. Mennonite. Also see Slawgorod.
- Slawatytsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Slavatyche.
- Slawgorod**, Slavgorod, see Slavgorod.
- Slepucha**, Odessa, see Slepukha.
- Slepucha-Chutor**, Odessa, see Slepukha-Khutor; also see Chutor, Slepucha-; Khutor, Slepukha-.
- Slepukha**, Odessa, Petrovka. Founded in 1897. Catholic. Acreage: 1,100 dessi. Population: 97 in 1914; 217 in 1926. Also see Slepucha.
- Slepukha-Khutor**, Odessa, see Wassertal; also see Chutor, Slepucha-; Khutor, Slepukha-; Slepucha-Chutor.
- Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya**, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolajevskaja Sloboda; Nikolayevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolajevskaja; Sloboda, Nikolayevskaya.
- Sloboda, Nikolajevskaja**, Volga Republic, see Nikolajevskaja Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Nikolayevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolayevskaya.
- Sloboda, Nikolayevskaya**, Volga Republic, see Nikolayevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Nikolajevskaja Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolajevskaja; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.
- Slobodarka**, (also Svobodarka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. North of Rozhyshe. #D 6. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. Public school (as of 1938). At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: including Sabara: 70 families with 65 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Svobodarka.
- Slobodka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexeyevka.
- Slobodka Knjasheskaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Slobodka Knyasheskaya; also see Knjasheskaja, Slobodka; Knyasheskaya, Slobodka.
- Slobodka Knyasheskaya**, (also Slabotka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 107 in 1904. Also see Knjasheskaja, Slobodka; Knyasheskaya, Slobodka; Slabotka; Slobodka Knjasheskaja.
- Slobodka, Novo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Slobodka; also see Novo-Slobodka; Slobodka, Novo-.
- Slobodka, Novo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Slobodka; also see Novo-Slobodka; Slobodka, Novo-.
- Slobodka Serbovskaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. South of Emilchin. #C 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 95 in 1904. Also see Serbovskaja Slobodka; Serbovskaya, Slobodka; Slobodka Serbovskaja.
- Slobodka Serbovskaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Slobodka Serbovskaya; also see Serbovskaja Slobodka; Serbovskaya, Slobodka.
- Slobodske, Golondyrin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Golondyrin Slobodske; also see Golondyrin Slobodskije; Golondyrin Slobodskye; Slobodskije, Golondyrin; Slobodskye, Golondyrin.
- Slobodskie Gollendry**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Karlswalde; also see Gollendry, Slobodskie.
- Slobodskije, Golondyrin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Golondyrin Slobodskije; also see Golondyrin Slobodske; Golondyrin Slobodskye; Slobodske, Golondyrin; Slobodskye, Golondyrin.
- Slobodskye, Golondyrin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Golondyrin Slobodskye; also see Golondyrin Slobodske; Golondyrin Slobodskije; Slobodske, Golondyrin; Slobodskije, Golondyrin.
- Sluchanoe**, Slavgorod, see Sluchanoye; also see Slutschanoje.
- Sluchanoye**, (also Glyadensky No. 4), Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. Approximately 100 km east of Slavgorod. #M 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1908/1909. Mennonite; parish: Glyaden. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 225 in 1926. Also see Glyadensky No. 4; Sluchanoe; Slutschanoje.
- Slup**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Kisoryche. No other information available.
- Slutschanoje**, Slavgorod, see Sluchanoye; also see Sluchanoe.
- Smailovka**, 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: 315 in 1926. Also see Smailowka.
- Smailowka**, Kazakhstan, see Smailovka.
- Smajl-Abaj**, Crimea, see Smayl-Abay; also see Abaj-Smajl; Abay-Smayl.
- Smayl-Abay**, Crimea, see Ismail-Abay; also see Abaj-Smajl; Abay-Smayl; Smajl-Abaj.
- Smijewka**, Mykolayiv, see Zmiyevka.
- Smirnov**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Northeast of Gmelinka. #F 7. Population: 158 in 1926. Also see Smirnow.
- Smirnovsky**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Tok-Churansk (Davlekanovo.) Possibly founded in 1894. Population: 94 in 1926. Also see Smirnowski.
- Smirnow**, Volga Republic, see Smirnov.
- Smirnowski**, Volga Republic, see Smirnovsky

Smogliov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Smogliow.

Smogliow, Volhynia-Poland, see Smogliov.

Smolärnä, (also Smolerne), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 35 in 1904. Also see Smolerne.

Smolärnä, (also Smolerne), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Tar production. Population: 60 in 1904.

Smolarnia, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. No other information available.

Smolarnia, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. No other information available.

Smolarnia, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Vladimir. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans in this village.

Smolarnia, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica. No other information available.

Smolarnia, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Smolarnia, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Smolarnia.

Smolary, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Smolennoe, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Smolennoye; also see Smolennoje.

Smolennoje, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Smolennoye; also see Smolennoe.

Smolennoye, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Ebental; also see Smolennoe; Smolennoje.

Smolerne, Volhynia-Poland, see Smolärnä.

Smoligov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. No other information available.

Smolijow, Volhynia-Poland, see Smolyov.

Smolino, Chelyabinsk, Troitsk. Evangelical.

Smoljanaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Smolyanaya.

Smoljanowka, Omsk, see Smolyanovka.

Smoljanowski, Tobolsk, see Smolyanovsky.

Smoljnaja Kolonie, Petersburg, see Smolynaya Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Smoljnaja; Kolonie, Smolynaya.

Smolnaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Smolnaya.

Smolnaya, Zaporizhzhya, see Schöneberg; also see Smolnaja.

Smolny, (also Smolynaya Kolonie), Petersburg. #E 2. Evangelical. Population: 207 in 1926. Also see Smolynaya Kolonie

Smolyanaya, Zaporizhzhya, see Schöneberg; also see Smoljanaja.

Smolyanovka, Omsk, Lubinsk. Approximately 50 km northwest of Omsk. #D 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1897. Mennonite Brethren; parish: Chuna(y)evka. Seed-Kolkhoz, cattle kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 165 or 399 in 1926. Also see Smoljanowka.

Smolyanovsky, Tobolsk, Bolshe-Mogilsk. Founded approximately in 1909. Also see Smoljanowski.

Smolynaya Kolonie, Petersburg, see Smolny; also see Kolonie, Smoljnaja; Kolonie, Smolynaya; Smoljnaja Kolonie.

Smolyov, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne; also see Smolijow.

Smudovo, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Gerhardstal; also see Smudowo.

Smudowo, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Smudovo.

Smyga, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Sudobiche. No other information available.

Snamenski-Kolonie, Petersburg, see Znamensky-Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Snamenski-; Kolonie, Znamensky-.

Sobach-Eli, Crimea, see Sobakh-Ely; also see Eli, Sobach-; Ely, Sobakh-.

Sobakh-Ely, Crimea, Tabuldy. Approximately 40 km northeast of Simferopol'. #E 4. Founded in 1886. Evangelical. 1.000 dessi. Population: 73 in 1911; 73 in 1918. Also see Eli, Sobach-; Ely, Sobakh-; Sobach-Eli.

Soborovka, Kazakhstan, see Sabarovka; also see Soborowka.

Soborowka, Kazakhstan, see Soborovka.

Sochta-Er, Crimea, see Sokhta-Er; also see Er, Sochta-; Er, Sokhta-.

Sodorov-Ivan., Don, Don district; also see Ivan., Sodorov-; Iwan., Sodorow-; Sodorow-Iwan.

Sodorow-Iwan., Don, see Sodorov-Ivan.; also see Ivan., Sodorov-; Iwan., Sodorow-.

Sofianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Wielick; also see Sofianowka.

Sofianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek; also see Sofianowka.

Sofianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Luts'k. Southwest of Luts'k. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Sofianowka.

Sofianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Sofianovka.

Sofianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek, see Sofianovka.

Sofianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Luts'k, see Sofianovka.

Sofiendorf, (also Zofia, also Zsofiavalva), 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; Zsofiavalva.

Sofienfeld, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Evangelical; parish: Zaporizhzhya. Population: 250 in 1905.

Sofiental, (also Carpenko), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1862/1863 by families from the Großliebental district. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 2,400 ha. Population: 257 in 1904; 356 in 1939. Also see Carpenko.

Sofiental, (also Sofievka), Don, Donets'k, Shotovo. Founded in 1812. Catholic; parish: Yenakiyeve.

- Acreage: 2,000 dessi. in 1911. Population: 185 in 1912. Also see Sofievka.
- Sofiental**, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum. No other information available.
- Sofiental**, (also Novosamarka), Odessa, Glückstal, Stavrova. Founded on leased land in 1874. Evangelical; parish: Bergdorf. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 230 in 1904; 213 in 1914. Also see Novosamarka.
- Sofiental**, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans'k. Evangelical. Population: 230 in 1904; 213 in 1911; 140 in 1919.
- Sofievka**, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1892. Evangelical; parish: Albota. Acreage: 3,175 ha. Population: 866 in 1939. Also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, Don, see Sofiental; also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, Kazakhstan, see Friedensfeld; also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, Luhans'k, Ivanovka; also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, possibly Mykolayiv. Catholic; parish: Schönfeld. Also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Reinfeld; also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, Mykolayiv, Tiege, see Neufeld; also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, Orenburg. Approximately 160 km north of Orenburg. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Isolated village. Also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, Slavgorod, see Friedensfeld; also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, (also Vysocka, also Vyssoki), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Northwest of Kiesel. #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 Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'; also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Kovel'. German private school opened in 1938. Population: 30 families with 40 students in 1938. Also see Sofiewka.
- 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 Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov. #D 4. Also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka; also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, (also Zofyovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne. Northwest of Sil'ne. Mennonite. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Vysots'k (also Wysock). Also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. South of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, (also Zofyovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Horokhiv. Northeast of Horokhiv. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Parish church. German private school under construction (as of 1938.) 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 401 in 1904; 60 families with 50 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Sofiewka; Zofyovka.
- Sofievka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin, see Neu-Sofievka; also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. North of Emilchin. #C 3. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: possibly 100 in 1904. Also see Sofiewka.
- Sofievka I**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba; also see Sofiewka I.
- Sofievka II**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba; also see Sofiewka II.
- Sofievka-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 4 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Sofiewka-; Khutor, Sofievka-; Sofiewka-Chutor.
- Sofievka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Sofievka; also see Neu-Sofiewka; Sofiewka, Neu-.
- Sofievka, Novo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Novo-Sofievka; also see Nowo-Sofiewka; Sofiewka, Nowo-.
- Sofievka, Volnicha-**, Volhynia, see Volnicha-Sofievka.
- Sofievo**, (also Kolonka), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Aleshevo (Yasykovo). Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Population: 32 in 1926. Also see Kolonka.
- Sofiewka**, Bessarabia, see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka**, Don, see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka**, Kazakhstan, see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka**, Luhans'k, see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka**, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka**, Mykolayiv, Tiege, see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka**, Orenburg, see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka**, Slavgorod, see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov, see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka, see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne, see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche, see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba, see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sofievka.
- Sofiewka-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Sofievka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sofiewka-; Khutor, Sofievka-.

- Sofiewka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Sofiewka; also see Neu-Sofievka; Sofievka, Neu-.
- Sofiewka, Nowo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Nowo-Sofiewka; also see Novo-Sofievka; Sofievka, Novo-.
- Sofin**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 20 in 1904.
- Sofranovka, Neu-**, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Sofranovka; also see Neu-Sofranowka; Sofranowka, Neu-.
- Sofranowka, Neu-**, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Sofranowka; also see Neu-Sofranovka; Sofranovka, Neu-.
- Soglase**, Omsk, see Soglasye; also see Soglasije.
- Soglasije**, Omsk, see Soglasye; also see Soglase.
- Soglasye**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 59 in 1926. Also see Soglase; Soglasije.
- Sokhta-Er**, Crimea, Bulgansk. Founded in 1897. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,860 dessi. Population: approximately 127 in 1911; 127 in 1918. Also see Er, Sochta-; Er, Sokhta-; Sochta-Er.
- Sokologorovka**, Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, Akan Burlakskaya. #A 4. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 217 in 1926. Also see Sokologorowka.
- Sokologorowka**, Kazakhstan, see Sokologorovka.
- Sokolov**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 244 in 1904. Also see Sokolow.
- Sokolovo**, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin, Gulgevich. #E 2. Evangelical. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 420 in 1926. Also see Sokolowo.
- Sokolowo**, Odessa, see Keller-Khutor; also see Sokolowo.
- Sokolow**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sokolov.
- Sokolowo**, Caucasus, see Sokolovo.
- Sokolowo**, Odessa, see Sokolovo.
- Sokul**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. #E 6. No other information available.
- Sokul, Helenovka-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Helenovka-Sokul; also see Helenowka-Sokul; Sokul, Helenowka-.
- Sokul, Helenowka-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Helenowka-Sokul; also see Helenovka-Sokul; Sokul, Helenovka-.
- Sokulischtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sokulishche.
- Sokulishche**, (also Sokulitz), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Datin. Also see Sokulischtsche; Sokulitz.
- Sokulitz**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sokulishche.
- Solenaja, Nowo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Nowo-Solenaja; also see Novo-Solenaya; Solenaya, Novo-.
- Solenaya, Novo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Solenaya; also see Nowo-Solenaja; Solenaja, Nowo-.
- Solicha, Ust-**, Volga Republic, see Ust-Solicha; also see Solikha, Ust-; Ust-Solikha.
- Solikha, Ust-**, Volga Republic, see Ust-Solikha; also see Solicha, Ust-; Ust-Solicha.
- Soljanka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Solyanka.
- Soljanka-zu-Basel**, Volga Republic, see Solyanka-zu-Basel.
- Soljanka-zu-Zürich**, Volga Republic, see Solyanka-zu-Zürich.
- Soljonaja, Nowo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Nowo-Soljonaja; also see Novo-Selenaya; Novo-Solyonaya; Nowo-Selenaja; Selenaja, Nowo-; Selenaya, Novo-; Solyonaya, Novo-.
- Soltsevka**, Omsk. Mennonite Brethren; parish: Chuna(y)evka. Resettlers were mainly from the Yekaterinoslav and Tauria gouvernements and some from the Orenburg and Ufa gouvernements. Also see Solnzewka.
- Soltsevo**, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', see Felsenbach; also see Solnzewo.
- Soltsevo**, Don, Donets'k, Staro-Beshovo, see Shirak-Khutor; also see Solnzewo.
- Soltsevo**, Don, Taganrog, see Felsental; see Solnzewo.
- Soltsevo**, Kazakhstan, see Beck-Khutor; also see Solnzewo.
- Soltsevo, Neu-**, Don, see Neu-Soltsevo; also see Neu-Solnzewo; Solnzewo, Neu-.
- Solnzewka**, Omsk, see Soltsevka.
- Solnzewo**, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', see Soltsevo.
- Solnzewo**, Don, Donets'k, Staro-Beshovo, see Soltsevo.
- Solnzewo**, Don, Taganrog, see Soltsevo.
- Solnzewo**, Kazakhstan, see Soltsevo.
- Solnzewo, Neu-**, Don, see Neu-Solnzewo; also see Neu-Soltsevo; Soltsevo, Neu-.
- Solochevsk**, Odessa, see Otrada; also see Solotschewsk.
- Solodarev**, Caucasus, see Solodaryov; also see Solodarjow.
- Solodarjow**, Caucasus, see Solodaryov; also see Solodarev.
- Solodaryov**, Caucasus, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.
- Solodkaja Balka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Solodkaya Balka; also see Balka, Solodkaja; Balka, Solodkaya.
- Solodkaya Balka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Petershagen; also see Balka, Solodkaja; Balka, Solodkaya; Solodkaja Balka.
- Solodyri**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Solodyry.
- Solodyry**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 371 in 1904. Also see Solodyri.
- Solomenka**, Petersburg, see Salominka.
- Solomiac**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berejno. #J 5. No other information available.
- Solomiak**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil'. Northeast of Kostopil'. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans.
- Solomiak**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol'. #K 5. No other information available.
- Solomka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Friedrichsdorf.
- Solotaja Niwa**, Omsk, see Solotaya Niva; also see Niva, Solotaya; Niwa, Solotaja.
- Solotarev**, Caucasus, see Solotaryev; also see Solotarjew.
- Solotarevka?**, Caucasus, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Solotarewka?.
- Solotarewka?**, Caucasus, see Solotarevka?.
- Solotarjew**, Caucasus, see Solotaryev; also see Solotarev.
- Solotaryev**, (also Solodaryov, also Zolotaryevka), Caucasus, Prohladnyy. #J 4. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 360 in

1926. Also see Solodaryov; Solotarev; Solotarjew; Zolotaryevka.
- Solotaya Niva**, Omsk. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Possibly a German village. Also see Niva, Solotaya. Also see Niva, Solotaya; Niwa, 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 Beaugregard by people who were mainly from Switzerland. Catholic. Deanery: Katharinenstadt. In 1870 construction of the first Volga German tobacco factory. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 186 in 1772; 1,477 in 1859; 1,635 in 1857; 2,753 in 1897; 3,500 possibly in 1905; 4,025 in 1912; 2,762 or 2,962 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Solotoye; Wittmann.
- Solotjuk**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Solotyuk.
- Solotoe**, Volga Republic, see Solotoye; also see Solotoje.
- Solotoje**, Volga Republic, see Solotoye; also see Solotoe.
- Solotoye**, Volga Republic, see Solothurn; also see Solotoe; Solotoje.
- Solotschewsk**, Odessa, see Solochevsk.
- Solotuchina**, Omsk, see Solotukhina.
- Solotuchinski**, Tobolsk, see Solotukhinsky.
- Solotukhina**, Omsk, Krestinsk. #F 2. Evangelical. Population: 282 in 1926. Also see Solotuchina.
- Solotukhinsky**, Tobolsk, Andre(y)evsk. Founded in 1908. Also see Solotuchinski.
- Solotvin**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Holoby; also see Solotwin.
- Solotwin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Solotvin.
- Solotyuk**, (also Salotuik, also Zolotyuk), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Southeast of Zwiabel. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 224 in 1904. Also see Salotuik; Solotjuk; Zolotyuk.
- Soloviche**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk; also see Solowitsche.
- Solovin**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. Northwest of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
- Solowitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Soloviche.
- Soltysy**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. No other information available.
- Solyanka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Waldheim; also see Soljanka.
- Solyanka-zu-Basel**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt; also see Basel, Soljanka-zu; Basel, Solyanka-zu; Soljanka-zu-Basel; Zu-Basel, Soljanka-; Zu-Basel, Solyanka-.
- Solyanka-zu-Zürich**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt; also see Zürich, Soljanka-zu-; Zürich, Solyanka-zu-; Soljanka-zu-Zürich; Zu-Zürich, Soljanka-; Zu-Zürich, Solyanka-.
- Solyonaya, Novo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Solyonaya; also see Nowo-Soljonaja; Soljonaja, Nowo-.
- Somataevo**, Kazakhstan, see Somatayevo; also see Somatajewe.
- Somatajewe**, Kazakhstan, see Somatayevo; also see Somataevo.
- Somatayevo**, Kazakhstan, see Wessel-Khutor; also see Somataevo; Somatajewe.
- Sonnbrunn**, Zaporizhzhya. No other information available.
- Sonnenberg**, (also Sonnenburg, also Telman, also Thalmann), Odessa, Berezan. Founded approximately in 1880. Catholic; parish: Landau. Also see Sonnenburg; Telman; Thalmann.
- Sonnenburg**, Odessa, see Sonnenberg.
- Sonnental**, (also Nikolayevka), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. Founded in 1899. Evangelical. It was named Nikolayevka as of 1924. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,429 dessi. Population: 675 in 1918; 940 in 1926; 929 approximately in 1926. Also see Nikolayevka.
- Sontsov**, (also Khlyebodarovka), Mariupol'. Jewish and Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Jewish colony. Population: 81 Lutherans in 1904. Also Khlyebodarovka; Sonzow.
- Sonzow**, Mariupol', see Sontsov.
- Sopka, Golaja**, Chelyabinsk, see Golaja Sopka; also see Golaya Zopka; Zopka, Golaya.
- Sorino, Station-**, Volga Republic, see Station-Sorino.
- Sorinovka**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo; also see Sorinowka.
- Sorinowka**, Bashkortostan, see Sorinovka.
- Sorkino**, Volga Republic, see Zürich.
- Sorochin**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 82 in 1904. Also see Sorotschin.
- Sorochin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: with Ludvikovka: 181 in 1904. Sorotschin.
- Sorochina**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Eigental; also see Sorotschina.
- Sorochino**, Dnipropetrovs'k. Catholic; parish: Yamburg.
- Sorochino**, Zaporizhzhya, see Eigental; also see Sorotschino.
- Soroka**, Bessarabia, Soroka. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Romanian village with a German population.
- Sorotschin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sorochin.
- Sorotschina**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Sorochina.
- Sorotschino**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Sorochino.
- Sorotschino**, Zaporizhzhya, see Sorochino.
- Soshin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zosin.
- Sosikulak**, Zaporizhzhya, see Großweide.
- Sosnoviec**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Community of forest laborers. Population: 57 families in 1905. Also see Sosnowiec.
- Sosnovka**, (also Bledau), Kaliningrad district, also see Bledau; Sosnowka.
- Sosnovka?**, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha, see Friedental; also see Sosnowka?.

Sosnovka, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha. #G 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Population: 332 in 1926.

Sosnovka, Mykolayiv, Poltavka. Catholic; parish: Mykolayiv.

Sosnovka, Omsk, see Schilling; also see Sosnowka.

Sosnovka, Volga Republic, see Schilling; also see Sosnowka.

Sosnovka, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Sosnovka; also see Neu-Sosnowka; Sosnowka, Neu-.

Sosnowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Sosnowiec.

Sosnowka, Kaliningrad district, see Sosnovka.

Sosnowka, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha, see Sosnovka.

Sosnowka, Mykolayiv, see Sosnovka.

Sosnowka, Omsk, see Sosnovka.

Sosnowka, Volga Republic, see Sosnovka.

Sosnowka, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Sosnowka; also see Neu-Sosnovka; Sosnovka, Neu-.

Sovetnoe?, Don, see Sovietnoye?; also see Sowjetnoje?.

Sovetskoe, Volga Republic, see Sovyetskoye; also see Sowjetskoje.

Sovetsky, Volga Republic, see Sovyetsky; also see Sowjetsky.

Sovkhoz, Lamzaky, Odessa, see Lamzaky Sovkhoz; also see Lamzaki Sowchoz; Sowchoz, Lamzaki.

Sovkhoz, Lomsaky, Odessa, see Lomsaky Sovkhoz; also see Lomsaki Sowchoz; Sowchoz, Lomsaki.

Sovkhoz No. 4, Kazakhstan, see Miltiady; also see Sowchos Nr. 4.

Sovkhoz No. 13, Omsk, Isil' Kul' . Population: 17 in 1926. Also see Sowchos Nr. 13.

Sovkhoz No. 23, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 11 in 1926. Also see Sowchos Nr. 23.

Sovkhoz No. 593, Volga Republic, see Huckertal; also see Sowchos Nr. 593.

Sovorvo, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Soworwo.

Sovychovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Vladimir. Evangelical. Parish church. All the information refers to Sovychovka to the west. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Sowjtschowka.

Sovietnoye?, Don, see Savetnoye; also see Sovetnoe?; Sowjetnoje?.

Sovyetskoye, Volga Republic, see Mariental; also see Sovetskoe; Sowjetskoje.

Sovyetsky, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental; also see Sovetsky; Sowjetsky.

Sowchos Nr. 4, Kazakhstan, see Sovkhoz No. 4.

Sowchos Nr. 13, Omsk, see Sovkhoz No. 13.

Sowchos Nr. 23, Omsk, see Sovkhoz No. 23.

Sowchos Nr. 593, Volga Republic, see Sovkhoz No. 593.

Sowchoz, Lamzaki, Odessa, see Lamzaki Sowchoz; also see Lamzaky Sovkhoz; Sovkhoz, Lamzaky.

Sowchoz, Lomsaki, Odessa, see Lomsaki Sowchoz; also see Lomsaky Sovkhoz; Sovkhoz, Lomsaky.

Sowjtschowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sovychovka.

Sowjetnoje?, Don, see Sovietnoye?; also see Sovetnoe?.

Sowjetskoje, Volga Republic, see Sovyetskoye; also see Sovetskoe.

Sowjetsky, Volga Republic, see Sovyetsky; also see Sovetsky.

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 Sovorvo.

Sparrau, (also Klinovoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld). Founded in 1828 by 28 families mainly from Elbing, West Prussia, and in 1830 by 8 families from the older Molochna colonies. Mennonite-Brethren; parish: Margenau. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,685 dessi. and 60 houses in 1859, or 3,002 dessi., or 40 farms on 2,600 dessi. Population: 559 people or 61 families on 40 farms in 1855; 559 in 1856; 34 families without land as of 1857; 555 in 1858; 555 in 1859; 613 in 1860; 624 in 1864; 797 in 1905; 775 in 1911; 821 in 1914; 819 in 1915; 821 in 1918; 844 in 1919; 563 in 1926. Also see Klinovoye.

Spaschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Spashchizna.

Spashchizna, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Spaschtschizna.

Spat, Crimea, Simferopol', Spat, Kambar. Approximately 20 km north of Simferopol' near the Sarabus train station. #D 4. Founded in 1881/1882 by 38 families from Molochna. Mennonite and Mennonite-Brethren. Largest Crimean Mennonite colony. Birthplace of writer Johann Warkentin (1920-?). Abraham and Jakob Kroeker published calenders here since 1897 and the first Mennonite weekly newspaper *Friedensstimme* in 1903. Agricultural machinery factory (Unruh). Largest six-story-high mill on the Crimea (Langemann). A junior high school was founded in 1906. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, schools: one with grades one to four, and one with grades five to nine, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926). Acreage: 3,826 dessi. Population: approximately 333 in 1911; 350 in 1914; 350 in 1918; 340 in 1919; 685 in 1926.

Spat, Novyy-, Crimea, see Novyy-Spat; also see Nowyj-Spat; Spat, Nowyj-.

Spat, Nowyj-, Crimea, see Nowyj-Spat; also see Novyy-Spat; Spat, Novyy-.

Spat, Sarova-, Crimea, see Sarova-Spat; also see Sarowa-Spat; Spat, Sarowa-.

Spat, Sarowa-, Crimea, see Sarowa-Spat; also see Spat, Sarova-; Spat, Sarowa-.

Spat, Sary-, Crimea, see Sary-Spat.

Spatzen-Chutor, Caucasus, see Spatzen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Spatzen-; Khutor, Spatzen-.

Spatzen-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Spatzen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Spatzen-; Khutor, Spatzen-.

- Spatzen-Khutor**, Caucasus. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Spatzen-; Khutor, Spatzen-; Spatzen-Chutor.
- Spatzen-Khutor**, Volga Republic, see Marienfeld; also see Chutor, Spatzen-; Khutor, Spatzen-; Spatzen-Chutor.
- Spatzij**, Volga Republic, see Spatzij.
- Spatzy**, Volga Republic, see Marienfeld; also see Spatzij.
- Speer**, Odessa, see Speyer.
- Speier**, Odessa, see Speyer.
- Sperling-Chutor**, Omsk, see Sperling-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sperling-; Khutor, Sperling-.
- Sperling-Khutor**, Omsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. #C 1. Possibly founded in 1902 by Volga Germans. Mennonite and Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Sperling-; Khutor, Sperling-; Sperling-Chutor.
- Speyer**, (also Peschany Brod, also Shparova, also Speer, also Speier, also Yasnopolye), Odessa, Berezan. Founded in 1809 by families from Rhineland-Palatinate (62), Alsace (25), Baden (11 or 13), Hesse (1), Prussia (1). According to another source: from the city of Weißenburg, Alsace (55 families); the city of Speyer, Bavarian Palatinate (19 families); Pirmasens, Palatinate (2). Catholic; parish: Speyer. Marianovka-Khutor and Stadnaya Balka were part of this parish since 1857. Church construction in 1812, 1824 and 1863-1864. In the early 1940s the SS executed many Jews here. Allegedly, there was a Jewish retirement home here whose residents were also murdered. Acreage: 7,898 dessi. and 190 houses in 1859, or 7,896 dessi. Population: 448 in 1811; 446 people or 89 families in 1818; 641 in 1825; 1,514 in 1858; 2,056 in 1905; 2,273 in 1911; 1,895 in 1914; 2,368 in 1919; 2,415 in 1926; 2,533 in 1943. Mother colony. Also see Peschany Brod; Shparova; Speer; Speier; Yasnopolye.
- Speyer, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Speyer.
- Spingler**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. South of Mariental. No other information available.
- Splavnuksa**, Volga Republic, see Huck; also see Splavnuksa.
- Splavnuksa**, Volga Republic, see Splavnuksa.
- Sprengel**, Caucasus, see Neu-Hoffnung.
- Springer-Chutor**, Crimea, see Springer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Springer-; Khutor, Springer-.
- Springer-Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Springer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Springer-; Khutor, Springer-.
- Springer-Khutor**, Crimea, Karasubazar. Population: 40 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Springer-; Khutor, Springer-; Springer-Chutor.
- Springer-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo. #F 5. Founded in 1924. Evangelical. Since 1921, this khutor was part of the village soviet Ettingerfeld. Population: approximately 80 in 1921. Also see Chutor, Springer-; Khutor, Springer-; Springer-Chutor.
- Springfeld**, (also Der Neue Weg), Kirovograd, Ustinovka. #H 1. Evangelical and Catholic. In the fall of 1942, a possible move to Bobrinets. Acreage: 999 dessi. Population: 75 in 1918; 75 in 1919; 222 from 1941 until 1943. Also see Der Neue Weg.
- Srednaya-Ragata**, (also 22nd Kolonie, also Srednyaya Rogatka, also Zweiundzwanziger Kolonie), Petersburg, Petersburg-Uritskaya. #D 2. Founded in 1765 by families from Izvar and some from Hesse-Darmstadt. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 527 in 1848; 423 in 1857; 560 in 1904; 1,476 in 1926. Also see 22nd Kolonie; Ragata, Srednaya-; Srednyaya Rogatka; Zweiundzwanziger Kolonie.
- Srednaja-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie bei**, Petersburg, see Kleine Kolonie bei Srednaja-Ragata; also see Kleine Kolonie bei Srednaya-Ragata; Kleine Kolonie near Srednaya-Ragata; Srednaya-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie bei; Srednaya-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie near.
- Srednaya-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie near**, Petersburg, see Kleine Kolonie near Srednaya-Ragata; also see Kleine Kolonie bei Srednaja-Ragata; Kleine Kolonie bei Srednaya-Ragata; Srednaja-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie bei; Srednaya-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie bei.
- Srednjaja Rogatka**, Petersburg, see Srednyaya Rogatka; also see Rogatka, Srednjaja; Rogatka, Srednyaya.
- Srednyaya Rogatka**, Petersburg, see Srednaya Rogata; also see Rogatka, Srednjaja; Rogatka, Srednyaya; Srednjaja Rogatka.
- Sruschki**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Srushky.
- Srushky**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr-Pulin; also see Sruschki.
- Stable**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Lyubytiv. No other information available.
- Stadnaja-Balka**, Odessa, see Stadnaya-Balka; also see Balka, Stadnaja-; Balka, Stadnaya-.
- Stadnaja-Bulka**, Odessa, see Stadnaya-Bulka; also see Bulka, Stadnaja-; Bulka, Stadnaya-.
- Stadnaya-Balka**, (also Stadnaya-Bulka), Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: possibly Speyer. Also see Balka, Stadnaja-; Balka, Stadnaya-; Stadnaja-Balka; Stadnaya-Bulka.
- Stadnaya-Bulka**, Odessa, see Stadnaya-Balka; also see Bulka, Stadnaja-; Bulka, Stadnaya-; Stadnaja-Bulka.
- Stahl**, (also Svonarev-Kut, also Svorna(y)ev-Kut), Omsk, Sosnovka (GNR Azovo.) Approximately 30 km south of Omsk. #D 2. Founded in 1897 by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, butter artel, school with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 809 in 1926. Also see Svonarev-Kut; Svorna(y)ev-Kut.
- Stahl**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. #E 4. Evangelical. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt.

- Stahl am Karaman**, (also Svonarev-Kut), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), 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 fanatical Baptist preacher Borgdorf, who brought enthusiasm into the religious life of the Volga colonies around 1870." (G. Pingoud). Birthplace (or the other Stahl) of writers David Jost (1920-?) and Heinrich 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.
- Stalindorf**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Friesendorf.
- Stalintor**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. No other information available.
- Standt**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. No other information available.
- Stanhopka**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1899 or possibly as early as 1869, but less likely. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. Acreage: 169 ha. Population: 73 in 1939.
- Stanilevich-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, Kovel', Lyubytyv. South of Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. Parish church. German private school (as of 1935.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 families with 97 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Stanislawka.
- Stanislavka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Diadkivichy. Southwest of Diadkivichy. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Stanislawka.
- Stanislavka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, see Stanislavovka; also see Stanislawka.
- Stanislavov**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles'k; also see Stanislawow.
- Stanislavovka**, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Stanislawowka.
- Stanislavovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov. Southwest of Nowy Dwor. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Stanislawowka.
- Stanislavovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka; also see Stanislawowka.
- Stanislavovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Northeast of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. Parish church. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Stanislawowka.
- Stanislavovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Southwest of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. Parish church. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Stanislawowka.
- Stanislavovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. #E 5. Also see Stanislawowka.
- Stanislavovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec. #E 6. Also see Stanislawowka.
- Stanislavovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diadkivichy. #G 3. Also see Stanislawowka.
- Stanislavovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya (also Alexandria.) Also see Stanislawowka.
- Stanislavovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #B 6. Also see Stanislawowka.
- Stanislavovka**, (also Stanislavka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, Plushno(y)e. A few kilometers south of Ostroh. #A 6. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Mikhailovka: 36 farm holders in 1905. Also see Stanislavka; Stanislawowka.
- Stanislavovka**, (also Stanislavka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. West of Zhytomyr. #D 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including Waldheim: 490 in 1905. Also see Stanislavka; Stanislawowka.
- Stanislavovka-Bresalup**, (also Bresalup-Stanislavovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k or Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. German private school (as of 1935.) Population: 69 families with 80 students in 1938. Also see Bresalup-Stanislavovka; Bresalup-Stanislawowka; Stanislawowka-Bresalup.
- Stanislavovka, Lipa-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lipa-Stanislavovka; also see Lipa-Stanislawowka; Stanislawowka, Lipa-.
- Stanislavovka-Lippe**, (also Lippe-Stanislavovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 42 in 1904. Also see Lippe-Stanislavovka; Lippe, Stanislawowka; Stanislawowka, Lippe-.

- Stanislovka-Zamosty**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zamosty-Stanislovka; also see Samosty-Stanislowka; Stanislowka, Zamosty-.
- Stanislawka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Stanislavka.
- Stanislawka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Stanislavka.
- Stanislawka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, see Stanislavka.
- Stanislawow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Stanislavov.
- Stanislawowka**, Crimea, see Stanislavovka.
- Stanislawowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Stanislavovka.
- Stanislawowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka, see Stanislavovka.
- Stanislawowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe, see Stanislavovka.
- Stanislawowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin, see Stanislavovka.
- Stanislawowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostiniec, see Stanislavovka.
- Stanislawowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diadkivichy, see Stanislavovka.
- Stanislawowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya, see Stanislavovka.
- Stanislawowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Stanislavovka.
- Stanislawowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, see Stanislavovka.
- Stanislawowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Stanislavovka.
- Stanislawowka-Bresalup**, Volhynia-Poland, see Stanislavovka-Bresalup; also see Bresalup-Stanislawowka; Bresalup-Stanislawowka.
- Stanislawowka, Lipa-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lipa-Stanislawowka; also see Lipa-Stanislawowka; Stanislavovka, Lipa-.
- Stanislawowka, Lippe-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Lippe-Stanislawowka; also see Lippe-Stanislawowka; Stanislavovka-Lippe.
- Stanislowka-Samosty**, Volhynia-Poland, see Stanislovka-Zamosty; also see Samosty-Stanislowka; Zamosty-Stanislovka.
- Staraja-Aleksandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexandrovka, Staraja-; Alexandrovka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrowka; Staraja-Alexandrovka.
- Staraja-Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexandrovka, Staraja-; Alexandrovka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrowka; Staraja-Alexandrovka.
- Staraja Basyrjamka**, Bessarabia, see Staraja Basyryamka; also see Basyrjamka, Staraja; Basyryamka, Staraja;
- Staraja Buda**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja Buda; also see Buda, Staraja; Buda, Staraja.
- Staraja-Ekonomija**, Zaporizhzhya, see Staraja-Ekonomija; also see Ekonomija, Staraja-; Ekonomija, Staraja-.
- Staraja Golokobowka**, Volga Republic, see Golokobowka Staraja; also see Golokobovka Staraja; Staraja Golokobowka.
- Staraja Huta**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja Huta; also see Huta, Staraja; Huta, Staraja.
- Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei**, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; also see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; Kolonie near Staraja Russa; Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei; Staraja Russa, Kolonie near.
- Staraja-Aleksandrovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Staraja-; Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexandrovka, Staraja-; Alexandrovka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrovka; Staraja-Alexandrovka.
- Staraja-Alexandrovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Krausendorf; also see Aleksandrovka, Staraja-; Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexandrovka, Staraja-; Alexandrovka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrovka; Staraja-Alexandrovka.
- Staraja Basyryamka**, Bessarabia, see Schulzenheim-Khutor; also see Basyryamka, Staraja; Basyryamka, Staraja; Staraja Basyryamka.
- Staraja Buda**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Heimtal; also see Buda, Staraja; Buda Staraja; Staraja Buda.
- Staraja-Ekonomija**, Zaporizhzhya, see Elisabethfeld; also see Ekonomija, Staraja-; Ekonomija, Staraja-; Staraja-Ekonomija.
- Staraja Golokobovka**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Golokobovka, Staraja; Golokobowka, Staraja; Staraja Golokobowka.
- Staraja Huta**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. #C 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 500 in 1904. Also see Huta, Staraja; Huta, Staraja; Staraja Huta.
- Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei**, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; also see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; Kolonie near Staraja Russa; Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei; Staraja Russa, Kolonie near.
- Staraja Russa, Kolonie near**, Novgorod, see Kolonie near Staraja Russa; also see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei; Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei.
- Staritsa**, Volga Republic, see Reinwald; also see Stariza.
- Staritsa, Neu-**, Orenburg, see Neu-Staritsa; also see Neu-Stariza; Stariza, Neu-.
- Staritzkoe**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Brusilov, see Staritzkoye; also see Staritzkoje.
- Staritzkoe**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyiv, see Staritzkoye; also see Staritzkoje.
- Staritzkoje**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Brusilov, see Staritzkoye; also see Staritzkoe.
- Staritzkoje**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyiv, see Staritzkoye; also see Staritzkoe.
- Staritzkoye**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Brusilov, see Wilhelmswalde; also see Staritzkoe; Staritzkoje.

Staritzkoye, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyiv, Bishovsk. Schools: one with grades one to four and one with grades five to nine (as of 1926.) Population: 347 in 1926.

Stariza, Volga Republic, see Staritsa.

Stariza, Neu-, Orenburg, see Neu-Stariza; also see Neu-Staritsa; Staritsa, Neu-.

Staritserfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyar. West of Mariental. No other information available.

Staro-Borodatyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Staro-Borodatyy; also see Borodatyj, Staro-; Borodatyy, Staro-.

Staro-Borodatyy, Zaporizhzhya, see Huttertal; also see Borodatyj, Staro-; Borodatyy, Staro-; Staro-Borodatyj.

Staro-Savodskoe, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Staro-Savodskoye; also see Staro-Sawodskoje; Savodskoe, Staro-; Savodskoye, Staro-; Sawodskoje, Staro-.

Staro-Savodskoye, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Steinau; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Savodskoye, Staro-; Sawodskoje, Staro-; Staro-Savodskoe; Staro-Sawodskoje.

Staro-Scharapowo, Omsk, see Staro-Sharapovo; also see Scharapowo, Staro-; Sharapovo, 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 Alt-Stav; also see Starostaw.

Starostaw, Volhynia-Poland, see Starostav.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoye; also see Staro-Swedskoje; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoye, Staro-; Swedskoje, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoye, Mykolayiv, see Alt-Schwedendorf; also see Staro-Svedskoe; Staro-Swedskoje; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoye, Staro-; Swedskoje, Staro-.

Staro-Swedskoje, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoye; also see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoye, Staro-; Swedskoje, Staro-.

Starye-Lesy, Crimea, see Staryye-Lesy; also see Lesy, Staryje-; Lesy, Starye-; Lesy, Staryye-; Staryje-Lesy.

Starye-Serby, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staryye-Serby; also see Serby, Staryje-; Serby, Starye-; Serby, Staryye-; Staryje-Serby.

Staryje-Lesy, Crimea, see Staryye-Lesy; also see Lesy, Staryje-; Lesy, Starye-; Lesy, Staryye-; Starye-Lesy.

Staryje-Serby, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staryye-Serby; also see Serby, Staryje-; Serby, Starye-; Serby, Staryye-; Starye-Serby.

Staryj Numer, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Staryy Numer; also see Numer, Staryj; Numer, Staryy.

Stary Krim, Crimea, Feodosiya. #F 4. Founded in 1802 or 1805. Evangelical. Bulgarian or Tatar village. A viniculture colony was established on its outskirts. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. and 89 houses in 1859. Population: 627 in 1858; possibly 35 Germans in 1926. Also see Krim, Stary.

Staryy Numer, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Kaisertal; also see Numer, Staryj; Numer, Staryy; Staryj Numer.

Staryye-Lesy, Crimea, see Alt-Lesy; also see Lesy, Staryje-; Lesy, Starye-; Lesy, Staryye-; Starye-Lesy; Staryje-Lesy.

Staryye-Serby, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Serby; also see Serby, Staryje-; Serby, Starye-; Serby, Staryye-; Starye-Serby; Staryje-Serby.

Stasin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Station-Adudurova, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Adudurova, Station-; Adudurowa, Station-; Station-Adudurowa.

Station-Adudurowa, Volga Republic, see Station-Adudurova; also see Adudurova, Station-; Adudurowa, Station-.

Station, Arkadak-, Saratov, see Arkadak-Station.

Station-Avillovs, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Avillovs, Station-; Awillows, Station-; Station-Awillows.

Station-Awillows, Volga Republic, see Station-Avillovs; also see Avillovs, Station-; Awillows, Station-.

Station-Eruslan, Volga Republic, see Station-Yeruslan; also see Eruslan, Station-; Jeruslan, Station-; Station-Jeruslan; Yeruslan, Station-.

Station-Jeruslan, Volga Republic, see Station-Yeruslan; also see Eruslan, Station-; Jeruslan, Station-; Station-Eruslan; Yeruslan, Station-.

Station-Kologrivovka, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Kologrivovka, Station-; Kologriwowka, Station-; Station-Kologriwowka.

Station-Kologriwowka, Volga Republic, see Station-Kologrivovka; also see Kologrivovka, Station-; Kologriwowka, Station-.

Station-Lepeschimsk, Volga Republic, see Station-Lepeshimsk; also see Lepeschimsk, Station-; Lepeshimsk, Station-.

Station-Lepeshimsk, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Lepeschimsk, Station-; Lepeshimsk, Station-; Station-Lepeschimsk.

Station-Piterka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Piterka, Station-.

Station-Sorino, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Sorino, Station-.

Station-Timofe'evka, Volga Republic, see Station-Timofeyevka; also see Station-Timofejewka; Timofe'evka, Station-; Timofejewka, Station-; Timofeyevka, Station-.

Station-Timofejewka, Volga Republic, see Station-Timofeyevka; also see Station-Timofe'evka;

Station-Timofeyevka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Station-Timofe'evka; Station-Timofejewka; Timofe'evka, Station-; Timofejewka, Station-; Timofeyevka, Station-.

Station-Topovka, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Station-Topowka; Topovka, Station-; Topowka-Station.

Station-Topowka, Volga Republic, see Station-Topovka; also see Topovka, Station-; Topowka-Station.

- Station-Urbach**, (also Neu-Urbach), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Southeast of Mariental. At the train station. #E 3. Founded in 1859 or possibly in 1860. Catholic and Evangelical; parish: Presental. 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-; Jeruslan, Station-; Station-Eruslan; Station-Jeruslan; Yeruslan, Station-.
- Staurovo**, Mykolayiv, see Petrovka; also see Staurowo.
- Staurowo**, Mykolayiv, see Staurovo.
- Stav, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Stav; also see Alt-Staw; Staw, Alt-.
- Stavek**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne; also see Stawek.
- Stavek**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka; also see Stawek.
- Stavek**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy; also see Stawek.
- Stavek**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Shchurin. East of Shchurin. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 10 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Stawek.
- Stavek, Pansky-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pansky-Stavek; also see Panski-Stawek; Stawek, Panski-.
- Stavishche**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ushomir. Southwest of Korosten. #E 3. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 105 in 1904.
- Stavky?**, Odessa, see Waterloo; also see Stawkij?.
- Stavky**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Schurzyn; also see Stawki.
- Stav, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Neu-Staw; Staw, Neu-.
- Stavok-Pansky**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pansky-Stavek; also see Panski-Stawok; Stawok-Panski.
- Stavrov**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Yaroslaviche; also see Stawrow.
- Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Stavrovskoe; also see Deutsch-Stavrovskoye; Deutsch-Stawrowskoje; Stavrovskoye, Deutsch-; Stawrowskoje, Deutsch-.
- Stavrovskoye, Deutsch-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Stavrovskoye; also see Deutsch-Stavrovskoe; Deutsch-Stawrowskoje; Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stawrowskoje, Deutsch-.
- Staw, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Staw; also see Alt-Staw; Stav, Alt-.
- Stawek**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Stavek.
- Stawek**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka, see Stavek.
- Stawek**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy, see Stavek.
- Stawek**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Stavek.
- Stawek, Panski-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Panski-Stawek; also see Pansky-Stavek; Stavek, Pansky-.
- Stawki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Stavky.
- Stawkij?**, Odessa, see Stavky?.
- Staw, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Staw; also see Neu-Staw; Stav, Neu-.
- Stawok-Pansky**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stavok-Pansky; also see Panski, Stawok-; Pansky, Stavok-.
- Stawrow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Stavrov.
- Stawrowskoje, Deutsch-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Stawrowskoje; also see Deutsch-Stavrovskoe; Deutsch-Stawrowskoje; Stavrovskoye; Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stavrovskoye, Deutsch-.
- Stebniza**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. North of Zhytomyr. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 57 in 1904.
- Stefanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Buhrin; also see Stefanowka.
- Stefanovka**, (also Stepanovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 30 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Stefanowka; Stepanovka.
- Stefanowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Stefanovka.
- Stefanowka**, 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, Neply(y) evo, Chertomlik. #C 7. Founded in 1870 by people from the Khortitza district. Mennonite. Language in schools: German until 1937. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Birthplace of writer David Löwen (1888-1974.) Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Population: 230 in 1911; 230 in 1914; 230 in 1918; 100 in 1919; 217 approximately in 1940; 30 families of 233 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 2; Staro-Savodskoye.
- Steinbach**, (also Kamenka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', or Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. #C 6. Founded in 1883. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,963 dessi. Population: 107 in 1904; 66 in 1918; 66 or 160 in 1919; 163 in 1926. Also see Kamenka.
- Steinbach**, (also Klöpfer-Khutor, also Neuland), Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', Ostheim. Approximately 25 km northeast of Mariupol'. #C 9. Founded by Berdyans'k Swabians in 1874 or 1889. Separatist; parishes: Ostheim and Grüntal; possibly other denominations. Acreage: 1,400 dessi. or possibly 1,800 dessi. in 1911. Population: 30 in 1918. Also see Klöpfer-Khutor; Neuland.

Steinbach, (also Atamanovka), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Fedorovka. Approximately 30 km northwest of Taganrog. #B 5. Founded in 1881. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) In 1880 land was bought from the Grunau volost administration, near the Russian village of Yeffremovka. Acreage: 900 dessi. or 4,000 dessi.. Population: 224 in 1904; 288 in 1926. Also see Atamanovka.

Steinbach, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1812. Mennonite. Large outbuildings established by Klaas Wiens, first senior mayor (*Oberschulze*) of the Molochna settlement. In 1818 Czar Alexander I visited this village and was very impressed by the trees planted in the barren steppe; this became the reason for establishing the *Landwirtschaftliche Verein* (Agricultural Society) in the Molochna. Wiens was to have received the land for developing the first forest plantation in the area as a gift from the Czar. On 22 October 1825, he again visited Steinbach and ordered every farm holder to plant half a dessiatine of American acacias. Klaas Wiens' nephew, Peter Schmidt, founded a school for continuing education here. His son, also named Peter Schmidt, was a great supporter of public welfare institutions. Acreage: 370 dessi. and 11 houses in 1858. Population: 53 in 1864; 67 in 1918; 67 in 1919; 45 in 1926.

Steinbach, (also Kamenka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. #F 5. Founded in 1857. Parish: Friedenfeld. Acreage: 2,021 dessi. Population: 323 in 1918. Also see Kamenka.

Steinbalgen-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Steinbalgen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Steinbalgen-; Khutor, Steinbalgen-.

Steinbalgen-Khutor, Mykolayiv; also see Chutor, Steinbalgen-; Khutor, Steinbalgen-; Steinbalgen-Chutor.

Steinberg, (also Kamenka, also Kiriakovka), Mykolayiv, Petrovka. A few kilometers west of Mykolayiv. #F 5. 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 Kamenka; Kiriakovka.

Steinberg, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.

Steinberg, (also Kamenaya Gora, also Kamennaya Gorka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. North of Zwiabel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 89 in 1904. Also see Kamenaya Gora; Kamennaya Gorka.

Steinbruch, (possibly also Hecht-Khutor, also Valyanovka, also Volyanova), Luhans'k, Rovenky. A few kilometers east of Rovenky. #E 3. Evangelical. Also see Hecht-Khutor?; Valyanovka; Volyanova.

Stein-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Stein-Khutor; also see Chutor, Stein-; Khutor, Stein-.

Steinfeld, (also Kodishy), Caucasus, Georgia, T'bilisi, Asureti (Assuret), Elisabethtal. #J 6. Founded in 1922. Evangelical. Population: 95 in 1914; 95 in 1926. Also see Kodishy.

Steinfeld, (also Kamenopolye, also Schlachting), Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyi Rih, Vesselo-Terno. #B 5. Founded in 1874. Mennonite. Everyday languages: West Prussian low German, High German. Language in schools: German until 1918. Agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four in 1926. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,082 dessi. Population: 422 in 1911; 350 in 1914; 350 in 1918; 519 in 1919; 531 in 1926; 329 approximately in 1940; 950 between 1941 and 1943; 48 families of 315 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Kamenopolye; Schlachting.

Steinfeld, (also Olgino), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Tas-Kuduk. Approximately 25 km north of Pavlodar. #J 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1906. Mennonite. Possibly Kolkhoz named Fedorovka. Also see Olgino.

Steinfeld, Kirovograd, Bratsko(y)e. #F 2. Catholic. Population: 264 between 1941 and 1943.

Steinfeld, (also No. 14, also Kamenka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also Orlov). #J 3. Founded in 1879. Mennonite; parishes: Altonau and Orlov. Everyday languages: High German, Danzig Low German. Language in schools: German until 1938. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) No people were murdered by Makhno's gang in 1919. Starved: no people in 1921/1922, and 7 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: five incl. four men. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through 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 Kaminsky), Odessa, Beresovka. Catholic. Also see Kaminsky.

Steinfeld, (also Kamenistoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld). Founded in 1857. Mennonite; parish: Alexanderkron. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,021 dessi. Population: 192 in 1860; 218 in 1864; 354 in 1911; 323 in 1914; 327 in 1919; 305 in 1926. Also see Kamenistoye.

Steingut, Mykolayiv, Poltavka, Balacko(y)e. #G 4. Founded by Berezan colonists in 1860. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,664 dessi. Population: 100 in 1914; 100 in 1918; 100 in 1919.

Steinhauer, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. South of Mariental. No other information available.

Stein-Khutor, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum. #A 2. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Stein-; Khutor, Stein-; Stein-Chutor.

Steinreich, Don, Rostov. Evangelical.

- Steinwald**, Kherson. It existed as early as 1900 or earlier and possibly today.
- Stengel**, (also Stengle), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt; also see Stengle.
- Stengle**, Volga Republic, see Stengel.
- Stenglegraben**, Volga Republic, Marxstadt-Unterwalden. No other information available.
- Stenzaryce**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladomierz, Stenzaryce. No other information available.
- Stepanovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Grünfeld; also see Stepanowka.
- Stepanovka**, Don, Rostov, see Klein-Katharinental; also see Stepanowka.
- Stepanovka**, Don, Taganrog, see Klein-Yekaterinovka; also see Stepanowka.
- Stepanovka**, Mariupol', see Grünfeld; also see Stepanowka.
- Stepanovka**, Mykolayiv, Kochube(y)evka. Population: 400 in 1919. Also see Stepanowka.
- Stepanovka**, Odessa, see Sturpelz; also see Stepanowka.
- 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 Stepanowka.
- Stepanovka**, Volga Republic, see Gattung; also see Stepanowka.
- Stepanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Zdolbuniv. Southeast of Zdolbuniv. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Stepanowka.
- Stepanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Stefanovka; also see Stepanowka.
- Stepanowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Stepanovka.
- Stepanowka**, Don, Rostov, see Stepanovka.
- Stepanowka**, Don, Taganrog, see Stepanovka.
- Stepanowka**, Mariupol', see Stepanovka.
- Stepanowka**, Mykolayiv, see Stepanovka.
- Stepanowka**, Odessa, see Stepanovka.
- Stepanowka**, Orenburg, see Stepanovka.
- Stepanowka**, Volga Republic, see Stepanovka.
- Stepanowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Stepanovka.
- Stepanowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Stepanovka.
- Stephan**, (also Vodyanoy-Buyerak), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #C 6. 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.
- Stepnaja**, Volga Republic, see Stepnaya.
- Stepna, Novo-**, Kharkiv, see Novo-Stepna; also see Nowo-Stepna; Stepna, Nowo-.
- Stepna, Nowo-**, Kharkiv, see Nowo-Stepna; also see Novo-Stepna; Stepna, Novo-.
- Stepnaya**, Volga Republic, see Stahl am Tarlyk; also see Stepnaja.
- Stepnoe**, Chelyabinsk, see Stepnoye; also see Stepnoje.
- Stepnoe**, Don, see Stepnoye; also see Stepnoje.
- Stepnoe**, Kazakhstan, see Stepnoye; also see Stepnoje.
- Stepnoe**, Slavgorod, see Stepnoye; also see Stepnoje.
- Stepnoe**, Volga Republic, see Stepnoye; also see Stepnoje.
- Stepnoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Stepnoye; also see Stepnoje.
- Stepnoe, Novo-**, Kharkiv, see Novo-Stepnoe; also see Novo-Stepnoye; Nowo-Stepnoje; Stepnoye, Novo-; Stepnoje, Nowo-.
- Stepnoj**, Kazakhstan, Dzhambul, see Stepnoy.
- Stepnoj**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, see Stepnoy.
- Stepnoje**, Chelyabinsk, see Stepnoye; also see Stepnoe.
- Stepnoje**, Don, see Stepnoye; also see Stepnoe.
- Stepnoje**, Kazakhstan, see Stepnoye; also see Stepnoe.
- Stepnoje**, Slavgorod, see Stepnoye; also see Stepnoe.
- Stepnoje**, Volga Republic, see Stepnoye; also see Stepnoe.
- Stepnoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Stepnoye; also see Stepnoe.
- Stepnoje, Nowo-**, Kharkiv, see Nowo-Stepnoje; also see Novo-Stepnoe; Novo-Stepnoye; Stepnoe, Novo-; Stepnoye, Novo-.
- Stepnoy**, Kazakhstan, Dzhambul or Uzbekistan, Tashkent. Approximately 50 km north of Tashkent. #D 4. Founded in 1892 by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Also see Stepnoj.
- Stepnoy**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evsk, Denisovka. Approximately 70 km south of Kustanay. #C 2. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 353 in 1926. Also see Stepnoj.
- Stepnoye**, Chelyabinsk. Approximately 150 km east of Chelyabinsk. Founded by Evangelical Black Sea Germans. Also see Stepnoe; Stepnoje.
- Stepnoye**, Don, see Dreilings-Khutor; also see Stepnoe; Stepnoje.
- Stepnoye**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Taranovsk. Founded in 1905. Catholic. Also see Stepnoe; Stepnoje.
- Stepnoye**, Slavgorod, see Wiesenfeld; also see Stepnoe; Stepnoje.
- Stepnoye**, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Brabander; also see Stepnoe; Stepnoje.
- Stepnoye**, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Stahl am Tarlyk; also see Stepnoe; Stepnoje.
- Stepnoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Kleefeld; also see Stepnoe; Stepnoje.
- Stepnoye, Novo-**, Kharkiv, see Novo-Stepnoye; also see Novo-Stepnoe; Nowo-Stepnoje; Stepnoe, Novo-; Stepnoje, Nowo-.
- Stepovoe**, Odessa, see Stepovoye; also see Stepowoje.
- Stepovoye**, Odessa, see Sulz; also see Stepovoe; Stepowoje.

- 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.
- Sterndorf**, (also Roter Stern, also Svesda), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Friesendorf. #C 6. Founded in 1924/1925. Jewish and Evangelical. Everyday language: Low German. Languages in schools: German and Russian in all other subject matters. In 1942, Germans were allegedly billeted in homes of murdered Jews. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 500 dessi. Population: 226 between 1941 and 1943; 24 families of 1954 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Roter Stern; Svesda.
- Stern, Roter**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Roter Stern.
- Stesselovka**, Kazakhstan, see Lineyevka; also see Stesselowka.
- 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 Stokhod.
- Stokhod**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Holoby; also see Stochod.
- Stolpeckoe**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stolpeckoye; also see Stolpeckoje.
- Stolpeckoje**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stolpeckoye; also see Stolpeckoe.
- Stolpeckoye**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stolpetskaya; also see Stolpeckoe; Stolpeckoje.
- Stolpetskaya**, (also Stolpeckoye), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. Northeast of Emilchin. #D 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 160 in 1904. Also see Stolpeckoye; Stolpezkaja.
- Stolpezkaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stolpetskaya.
- Stolpin**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Miedzyrzecz. No other information available.
- Stolpno**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyiv, Radomyshl'. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 92 in 1904. Ceased to exist after 1914.
- 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], Wuerttemberg, 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, 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 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; 2,697 possibly in 1905; 2,518 in 1912; 2,800 in 1926. Also see Straßburg an der Yama?; Straßburg on the Torgun River.
- Straßburg an der Jama?**, Volga Republic, see Straßburg an der Yama?; also see Straßburg on the Yama River?.
- Straßburg an der Yama?**, Volga Republic, see Straßburg am Torgun; also see Straßburg an der Jama?; Straßburg on the Yama River?.
- Straßburg-Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Straßburg-Khutor; also see Chutor, Straßburg-; Khutor, Straßburg-.
- Straßburg on the Torgun River**, Volga Republic, see Straßburg am Torgun.
- Straßburg on the Yama River?**, Volga Republic, see Straßburg an der Yama?; also see Straßburg an der Jama?.
- Straßburg I**, (also Alkalia), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1920 or 1922. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 352 ha. Population: 28 in 1904; 373 in 1939. Also see Alkalia.

Straßburg II, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded on leased land in 1878 or 1885. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 312 ha. Population: 79 in 1904; 238 in 1939.

Straßburg-Khutor, Dnipropetrovs'k. #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-.

Straßendorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Northeast of Krasny Kut. #F 4. Founded in 1855. Evangelical-Reformed: parish: Hoffental. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 522 Evangelical-Reformed of 623 residents in 1905; 692 possibly in 1905; 795 in 1912; 556 in 1926.

Straßenfeld, (also Ekmantz, also Germantsy, possibly also Shiroky-Khutor), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Also see Ekmantz; Germantsy; Getmantzi; Shiroky-Khutor?.

Straßenheim, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Northeast of Seelmann. #D 5. No other information available.

Strassburg, Odessa, see Straßburg.

Strassburg, Samara, see Straßburg.

Strassburg, Volga Republic see Straßburg.

Strassburg, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Strassburg; also see Neu-Straßburg; Straßburg, Neu-.

Strasserfeld 1, (also Saburovka 1), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 332 in 1926. Also see Saburovka 1.

Strasserfeld 2, (also Saburovka 2), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. Population: 120 in 1926. Also see Saburovka 2.

Strasserfeld 3, (also Saburovka 3), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. Population: 50 in 1926. Also see Saburovka 3.

Strasserfeld 4, (also Saburovka 4), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. Population: 75 in 1926. Also see Saburovka 4.

Straub, (also Skatovka, possibly also Wiesental), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. #D 5. Founded on 12 May 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Evangelical; parish: Warenburg. Agricultural artel, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 209 in 1772; 1,171 in 1857; 2,050 in 1897; 2,467 in 1904; 2,944 possibly in 1905; 3,735 in 1912; 2,005 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Skatovka; Wiesental.

Straub, Neu-, Omsk, see Neu-Straub.

Straub, Neu-, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Neu-Straub.

Straub, Neu-, Volga Republic, Saratov, see Neu-Straub.

Strauchdorf, (also Yevgenyevka), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, Terek. #I 4. Mennonite; parish: Vladikavkas, and also Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas.

The village was resettled after 1920. Population: 250 in 1905; 250 in 1918. Also see Yevgenyevka.

Strauß, Odessa, see Köhler-Strauß-Fix; also see Strauss.

Strauß-Fix, Köhler-, Odessa, see Köhler-Strauß-Fix; also see Fix, Köhler-Strauß-; Fix, Köhler-Strauss-; Köhler-Strauss-Fix; Strauss-Fix, Köhler-.

Strauss, Odessa, see Strauß.

Strauss-Fix, Köhler-, Odessa, see Köhler-Strauss-Fix; also see Fix, Köhler-Strauß-; Fix, Köhler-Strauss-; Köhler-Strauß-Fix; Strauß-Fix, Köhler-.

Streckerau, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Northeast of Seelmann. #D 5. Founded in 1863 by people from these mother colonies: Dehler, Göbel, Hildmann, Husaren, Josefstal, Kamenka, Leichtling, Marienfeld, Neu-Kolonie, Pfeiffer, Rohleder, Rothammel, Schuck, Seewald, Semenovka, and Vollmer. Catholic; parish: Streckerau and including Marienberg until 1903. Deanery: Seelmann. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 1,447 or 1,969 in 1897; 2,392 in 1912; 1,132 in 1926.

Streit, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer or Frank. No other information available.

Strelna, (also Neudorf, also Neuhausen, also Nyemetskaya Kolonya), Petersburg, Troitsk, Strelna. #D 2. Founded in 1811/1812 by 28 families from Isvar. Consisted of two villages: Neudorf and Neuhausen. Evangelical; parish: Strelna. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1904, 1,070 Germans and 60 Estonians were part of the Strelna parish founded in 1812. Its Germans were not deported in 1941, but were met here by the *Wehrmacht* in 1942. Population: 323 in 1848; 405 in 1857; 629 in 1904; 640 in 1910; 581 in 1926; 576 Germans in 1942. Mother colony. Also see Neudorf; Neuhausen; Nyemetskaya Kolonya.

Strembeni, Bessarabia, see Strembeny.

Strembeny, (also Strymbeny), Bessarabia, Chisinau. Founded on leased land in 1881. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Acreage: 535 ha. Population: 245 in 1904; 498 in 1939. Also see Strembeni; Strymbeny.

Strembi, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Strembi; also see Neu-Stremby; Stremby, Neu-.

Stremby, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Stremby; also see Neu-Strembi; Strembi, Neu-.

Strepetovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Alt-Nassau; also see Strepetowka.

Strepetowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Strepetovka.

Stieran, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite). Catholic. Population: 1,969 possibly in 1905.

Stretigraben, Volga Republic. No other information available. **Stribisch**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stribish.

Stribish, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 285 in 1904. Also see Stribisch.

Stricker, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Shcherbakovka.

Strimba, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Strimba.

- Stroene, Novo-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Stroene; also see Novo-Stroyenye; Nowo-Strojenje; Strojenje, Nowo-; Stroyenye, Novo-.
- Stroevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stroyevka; also see Strojewka.
- Strojenje, Nowo-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nowo-Strojenje; also see Novo-Stroene; Novo-Stroyenye; Stroene, Novo-; Stroyenye, Novo-.
- Strojewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stroyevka; also see Stroevka.
- Stromovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy; also see Stromowka.
- Stromowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Stromovka.
- Stroyenye, Novo-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Stroyenye; also see Novo-Stroene; Nowo-Strojenje; Stroene, Novo-; Strojenje, Nowo-.
- Stroyevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. Approximately 20 km east of Radomyshl'. #G 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 165 in 1904. Also see Stroevka; Strojewka.
- Strymbeny**, Bessarabia, see Strembeny.
- Strymby, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Strymby.
- Stsiderfalva**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Hrabova; also see Sziderfalwa.
- Stsolyva**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Schwalbach; also see Szolywa.
- Stsustskoufalu**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Neudorf.
- Stsustskovufalu**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Erwinsdorf; also see Stsustskowufalu.
- Stuckert**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. North or south of Gmelinka. Population: 125 in 1926.
- Studenovsky**, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evsk. Population: 556 or 1,638 or all were German in 1925. Numbers apply to the village soviet Studenovsky possibly consisting of several villages. Also see Studenowski.
- Studenowski**, Slavgorod, see Studenovsky.
- Studeny Klyuch**, Samara, see Studyony Klyuch; also see Kljutsch, Studjony; Klyuch, Studeny; Klyuch, Studyony; Studjony Kljutsch.
- Studjony Kljutsch**, Samara, see Studyony Klyuch; also see Kljutsch, Studjony; Klyuch, Studeny; Klyuch, Studyony; Studeny Klyuch.
- Studyony Klyuch**, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 401 in 1926. Also see Kljutsch, Studjony; Klyuch, Studeny; Klyuch, Studyony; Studeny Klyuch; Studjony Kljutsch.
- Stumpf-Chutor**, Omsk, see Stumpf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Stumpf-; Khutor, Stumpf-.
- Stumpf-Khutor**, Omsk. A few kilometers south of Omsk. #E 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Also see Chutor, Stumpf-; Khutor, Stumpf-; Stumpf-Chutor.
- 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-Glückstal; 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 Subrawline.
- Subrawline**, Volga Republic, see Subravline.
- Suchaja-Balka**, Kazakhstan, see Sukhaya-Balka; also see Balka, Suchaja-; Balka, Sukhaya-.
- Suchanow**, Caucasus, see Sukhanov.
- Suchanowo**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Sukhanovo.
- Suchezkoje**, Don, see Sukhetskoye; also see Sukhetskoe.
- Suchoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Sukhoye; also see Sukhoe.
- Suchwola**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov, see Sukhovola.
- Suchwola**, 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 viticulture; their top quality wines, *Sudakski(y)e vina*, became internationally famous and even were delivered to the czar's court. The Stahl family, one of the wealthiest viticulture 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, Nowyj-**, Mykolayiv, see Nowyj-Sudaki; also see Novyy-Sudaky; Sudaky, Novyy-.

- Sudaky**, Mykolayiv, Berislav. #J 6. Possibly Evangelical-Reformed. Possibly a daughter colony of Schabo-Kolonie. Also see Sudaki.
- Sudaky, Novyy-**, Mykolayiv, see Novyy-Sudaky; also see Nowyj-Sudaki; Sudaki, Nowyj-.
- Sudicha**, Kharkiv, see Sudikha.
- Sudikha**, (also No. 3), Kharkiv, Poltava, Krasnograd, Konstantinograd. #F 1. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Poltava. School with grades (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 300 in 1898; 378 in 1905; 285 in 1911; 300 in 1918. Also see No. 3; Sudicha.
- Sudilkow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sudylikiv.
- Sudobiche**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Sudobiche; also see Sudobitsche.
- Sudobitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sudobiche.
- Sudolavky**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Sudolawki.
- Sudolawki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sudolavky.
- Sudylikiv**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Sudylikiv. Near Shepetovka. #B 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 330 in 1904. Also see Sudilkow.
- Suelki, Nowo-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowo-Suelki; also see Novo-Suelky; Suelky, Novo-.
- Suelky, Novo-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Suelky; also see Nowo-Suelki; Suelki, Nowo-.
- Suetino**, Volga Republic, see Suyetino; also see Suetino.
- Su, Gassan-**, Caucasus, see Gassan-Su.
- Suetin-Miuss-Khutor**, Volga Republic, see Suyetin-Miuss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Khutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Khutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor, Suetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suetin-; Suetin-Miuss-Chutor.
- Sujetin-Miuss-Chutor**, Volga Republic, see Suyetin-Miuss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Khutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Khutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor, Suetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suetin-; Suetin-Miuss-Khutor.
- Sujetino**, Volga Republic, see Suyetino; also see Suetino.
- Sukhanov**, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. Acreage: 293 dessi.. Population: 131 in 1926. Also see Suchanow.
- Sukhanovo**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Felsengut; also see Suchanowo.
- Sukhaya-Balka**, Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Proletarskaya. #G 3. Southwest of Ust-Kamenogorsk. Population: 280 in 1926. Also see Balka, Suchaja-; Balka, Sukhaya-; Suchaja-Balka.
- Sukhetskoe**, Don, see Sukhetskoye; also see Suhezkoje.
- Sukhetskoye**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Dobropol(y)e, Alexe(y)evka. #B 4. Founded on its own land in 1889. Evangelical; parishes: Ludwigstal and Shidlovo. Acreage: 1,050 dessi. Population: 70 in 1904; 138 in 1914; 138 in 1918; 88 in 1919. Also see Suhezkoje; Sukhetskoe.
- Sukhoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Sukhoye; also see Suchoje.
- Sukhovola**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov; also see Suchwola.
- Sukhovola**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka; also see Suchwola.
- Sukhoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Hochheim; also see Suchoje.
- Sukhy Rog**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, 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?.
- Sulianovsky**, Caucasus, Posyolok, (Pyatigorsk.) Acreage: 1,080 dessi. Population: 400 in 1918. Also see Sulianowskij.
- Sulianowskij**, Caucasus, see Sulianovsky.
- Sulshinovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. West of Zhytomyr. #D 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 350 in 1905. Also see Sulshinowka.
- Sulshinowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sulshinovka.
- Sultan-Bochala-Khutor**, Crimea, see Bochala; also see Bochala-Khutor, Sultan-; Botschala-Chutor, Sultan-; Chutor, Sultan-Botschala-; Khutor, Sultan-Bochala-; Sultan-Botschala-Chutor.
- Sultan-Botschala-Chutor**, Crimea, see Sultan-Bochala-Khutor; also see Bochala-Khutor, Sultan-; Botschala-Chutor, Sultan-; Chutor, Sultan-Botschala-; Khutor, Sultan-Bochala.
- Sultanovsky-Posselok**, (also Posselok-Sultanovsky), 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 Sultanovsky-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; 1980 in 1911; 1,821 in 1914; 2,150 in 1919; 2,476 in 1926; 2,000 in 1941; 1,922 in 1943. Mother colony. Also see Malashevskoye; Stepovoye.
- Sumke**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Troitsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population: 60 in 1926.
- Suran-Barin**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Pavlovka. Population: 42 in 1926. Also see Barin, Suran-.

- Surikovskiy**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evka, Aleshinsk. Approximately 20 km west of Kustanay. #C 2. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 223 in 1926. Also see Surikowskij.
- Surikowskij**, Kazakhstan, see Surikovskiy.
- Surovo-Khutor**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 130 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Surovo-; Khutor, Surovo-; Surowo-Chutor.
- Surowo-Chutor**, Bashkortostan, see Surovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Surovo-; Khutor, Surovo-.
- Susannendorf**, (also Milliardovka, also Susanovka), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Catholic. Also see Milliardovka; Susanovka.
- Susannental**, Volga Republic, see Winkelman.
- Susannovka-Khutor**, Caucasus, Arkhangelsk (Archangelsk.) Population: 81 in 1926. Also see Khutor, Susannovka-.
- Susanovka**, Odessa, see Susannendorf; also see Susanowka.
- Susanowka**, Odessa, see Susanovka.
- Suschtschanskaja, Andrejewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andrejewka Suschtschanskaja; also see Andre'evka Sushchanskaya; Andreyevka Sushchanskaya; Sushchanskaya, Andre'evka; Sushchanskaya, Andreyevka.
- Suschybaba**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sushybab.
- Sushchanskaya, Andre'evka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andre'evka Sushchanskaya; also see Andrejewka Suschtschanskaja; Andreyevka Sushchanskaya; Suschtschanskaja, Andrejewka; Sushchanskaya, Andreyevka.
- Sushchanskaya, Andreyevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka Sushchanskaya; also see Andre'evka Sushchanskaya; Andrejewka Suschtschanskaja; Suschtschanskaja, Andrejewka; Sushchanskaya, Andre'evka.
- Sushybab**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov; also see Suschybaba.
- Susk**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostienec. No other information available.
- Susk**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan. No other information available.
- Suskovo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Neudorf; also see Suskowo.
- Suskowo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Suskovo.
- Susly**, Volga Republic, see Herzog.
- Susly**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz (as of 1926). Cooperative with Kano.
- Sus, Marianca de**, Bessarabia, see Marianca de Sus; also see De Sus, Marianca.
- Suvorov**, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderfeld; also see Suworow.
- Suworova**, Zaporizhzhya, see Schardau; also see Suworowa.
- Suvorovka**, Caucasus, Minvodsky (Suvorovka.) #H 3. Founded in 1894 by 80 families from Zagradoevka. Mennonite. Two villages with a total of 1,000 people and 10,000 dessi. One of these villages was Suvorovka; the name of the other village is not known. Also see Suworowka.
- Suvorovka**, Mykolayiv, see Eigenfeld; also see Suworowka.
- Suvorovka**, (also No. 13), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka). Founded in 1900/1901 by people from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 204 in 1926. Also see No. 13; Suworowka.
- Suvorovka**, (also Bessagach), Slavgorod, Slavgorod, Burla, Grishkovka. Approximately 40 km northwest of Slavgorod. #K 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1911/1912. Mennonite; parish: Markovka (1909-1932.) Seed kolkhoz, cattle kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 219 in 1926. Also see Bessagach; Suworowka.
- Suvorovo**, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderfeld; also see Suworowo.
- Suvorovo**, Odessa, see Alexanderfeld; also see Suworowo.
- Suworow**, Mykolayiv, see Suvorov.
- Suworowa**, Zaporizhzhya, see Suvorova.
- Suworowka**, Caucasus, see Suvorovka.
- Suworowka**, Mykolayiv, see Suvorovka.
- Suworowka**, Orenburg, see Suvorovka.
- Suworowka**, Slavgorod, see Suvorovka.
- Suworowo**, Mykolayiv, see Suvorovo.
- Suworowo**, Odessa, see Suvorovo.
- Suyetin-Miuss-Khutor**, (also Miuss-Khutor), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Fedorovka. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Population: approximately 300 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Khutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Khutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor, Suetin-; Miuss-Khutor; Miuss-Khutor, Suetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suetin-; Suetin-Miuss-Chutor; Suetin-Miuss-Khutor.
- Suyetino**, Volga Republic, see Morgentau; also see Suetino; Suetino.
- Svalyava**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Schwalbach; also see Swaljava.
- Svariny**, Volhynia-Poland, see Svarynye.; also see Swarini.
- Svaryny**, Volhynia-Poland, see Slarny; also see Swaryni.
- Svarynye**, (also Svariny), Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka; also see Svariny; Svaryne; Swarynie.
- Svedskoe, Staro-**, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; also see Staro-Svedskoye; Staro-Swedskoje; Svedskoye, Staro-; Swedskoje, Staro-.
- Svedskoye, Staro-**, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoye; also see Staro-Svedskoe; Staro-Swedskoje; Svedskoe, Staro-; Swedskoje, Staro-.
- Svenigorodka-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: Rastatt. Also see Chutor, Swenigorodka-; Khutor, Svenigorodka-; Swenigorodka-Khutor.
- Svetlodolinskoe**, Bessarabia, see Svetlodolinskoye; also see Swetlodolinskoje.

- Svetlodolinskoye**, Bessarabia, see Lichtental; also see Svetlodolinskoe; Svetlodolinskoje.
- Svetlovka**, Mykolayiv, see Blumenort; see also Swetlowka.
- Svetlovka, Novo-**, Odessa, see Novo-Svetlovka; also see Nowo-Swetlowka; Swetlowka, Nowo-.
- Svetnaya**, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedenstal; also see Swetnaja.
- Svetopole**, Slavgorod, see Svetopolye; also see Swetopolje.
- Svetopolye**, Slavgorod, see Blumenfeld; also see Svetopole; Swetopolje.
- Sviacie**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya; also see Swiacie.
- Sviatechno**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles'k; also see Swiatetschno.
- Svichevka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 303 in 1904. Also see Switschewka.
- Svichev, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Svichev; also see Neu-Switschew; Switschew, Neu-.
- Svietocin**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Swietocin.
- Svinarchin**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov; also see Swinartschin.
- Svinetz?**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sviniukhy; also see Swinetz?.
- Sviniukhy**, (possibly also Svinetz), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviniukhy. #C 4. Also see Svinetz?; Swiniuchy.
- Svishchov**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Yaroslaviche; also see Swischtschow.
- Svishchov**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin; also see Swischtschow.
- Svistunovo**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Neu-Kronental; also see Swistunowo.
- Svistunovo**, Slavgorod. Mennonite.
- Svitke**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. Northeast of Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 11 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Switke.
- 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 Swizovka.
- Svobodarka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Slobodarka; also see Swobodarka.
- Svonarevka**, Volga Republic, see Schwed; also see Swonarewka.
- Svonarev-Kut**, Omsk, see Stahl; also see Kut, Svonarev-; Kut, Swonarew-; Swonarew-Kut.
- Svonarev-Kut**, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) Approximately 30 km south of Slavgorod. #K 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1909. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) In 1930 only ruins of houses remained. In 1937/1938 all men here were arrested with the exception of old men and minors. Population: 234 in 1926. Between 30 May and 2 June 1938 at least 300 Germans. Also see Kut, Svonarev-; Kut, Swonarew-; Swonarew-Kut.
- Svonarev-Kut**, Volga Republic, see Stahl am Karamann; also see Kut, Svonarev-; Kut, Swonarew-; Swonarew-Kut.
- Svornaev-Kut**, Omsk, see Svornayev-Kut; also see Kut, Svornaev-; Kut, Svornayev-; Kut, Swornajew-; Swornajew-Kut.
- Svornayev-Kut**, Omsk, see Stahl; also see Kut, Svornaev-; Kut, Svornayev-; Kut, Swornajew-; Swornajew-Kut.
- Svoz**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsii; also see Swoz.
- Svoychovka?, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Svoychovka?; also see Alt-Swojtschowka?; Swojtschowka?, Alt-.
- Svoychovka?, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Svoychovka?; also see Neu-Swojtschowka?; Swojtschowka?, Neu-.
- Svyato-Troickoe**, Mariupol', see Svyato-Troickoye; also see Swjato-Troickoje; Troickoje, Swjato-; Troickoe, Svyato-; Troickoye, Svyato-.
- Svyato-Troickoye**, Mariupol', see Eichwald; also see Svyato-Troickoe; Swjato-Troickoje; Troickoje, Swjato-; Troickoe, Svyato-; Troickoye, Svyato-.
- Swaljava**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Svalyava.
- Swarini**, Volhynia-Poland, see Svariny.
- Swarynie**, Volhynia-Poland, see Svaryny.
- Swaryni**, Volhynia-Poland, see Svaryny.
- Swedskoje, Staro-**, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Swedskoje; also see Staro-Svedskoe; Staro-Svedskoye; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoye, Staro-.
- Swenigorodka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Svenigorodka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Swenigorodka-; Khutor, Svenigorodka-.
- Swersda**, Volga Republic, see Zwersda.
- Swesda**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Zvesda.
- Swesda**, Volga Republic, see Zvesda.
- Swesda, Nagornaja**, Volga Republic, see Nagornaja Swesda; also see Nagornaya Zvesda; Zvesda, Nagornaya.
- Swetlodolinskoje**, Bessarabia, see Svetlodolinskoye; also see Svetlodolinskoe.
- Swetlowka**, Mykolayiv, see Svetlovka.
- Swetlowka, Nowo-**, Odessa, see Nowo-Swetlowka; also see Novo-Svetlovka; Svetlovka, Novo-.
- Swetnaja**, Zaporizhzhya, see Svetnaya.
- Swetopolje**, Slavgorod, see Svetopolye; also see Svetopole.
- Swiacie**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sviacie.
- Swiatetschno**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sviatechno.
- Swietocin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Svietocin.
- Swinartschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Svinarchin.
- Swinetz?**, Volhynia-Poland, see Svinetz?.
- Swiniuchy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sviniukhy.
- Swischtschow**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin, see Svishchov.
- Swischtschow**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Yaroslaviche, see Svishchov.

Switke, Volhynia-Poland, see Svitke.
Swistunowo, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Svistunovo.
Switschewka, Volhynia-Poland, see Svichevka.
Switschew, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Switschew;
 also see Neu-Svichev; Svichev, Neu-.
Swizovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Svizovka.
Swjato-Troickoje, Mariupol', see Svyato-Troickoye; also
 see Svyato-Troickoe; Troickoe, Svyato-; Troickoje,
 Swjato-; Troickoye, Svyato-.
Swobodarka, Volhynia-Poland, see Svobodarka.
Swojtschowka?, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-
 Swojtschowka?; also see Alt-Svoychovka?;
 Svoychovka?, Alt-.
Swojtschowka?, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-
 Swojtschowka?; also see Neu-Svoychovka?;
 Svoychovka?, Neu-.
Swonarewka, Volga Republic, see Svonarevka.
Swonarew-Kut, Omsk, see Svonarev-Kut; also see Kut,
 Svonarev-; Kut, Swonarew-.
Swonarew-Kut, Slavgorod, see Svonarev-Kut; also see
 Kut, Svonarev-; Kut, Swonarew-.
Swonarew-Kut, Volga Republic, see Svonarev-Kut; also
 see Kut, Svonarev-; Kut, Swonarew-.
Swornajew-Kut, Omsk, see Svornayev-Kut; also see
 Kut, Svornaev-; Kut, Svornayev-; Kut, Swornajew-;
 Svornaev-Kut.
Swoz, Volga Republic, see Svoz.
Syance, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Syance; also see
 Sijance.
Sychikha, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk; also see
 Sytschicha.
Syepukha, Odessa, see Wassertal; also see Sepukha;
 Sjepucha.
Syngory, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mainfeld.
Sypaj, Orenburg, see Sypay.
Sypay, Orenburg, see Kantserovka; also see Sypaj.
Syrtaj-Kasborju, Crimea, see Syrtay-Kasboryu; also see
 Kasborju, Syrtaj-; Kasboryu, Syrtay-.
Syrtay-Kasboryu, (also Syrt Kaspir), Crimea,
 Yevpatoriya, Agay. Population: 67 in 1926. Also see
 Kasborju, Syrtaj-; Kasboryu, Syrtay-; Syrtaj-Kasborju.
Syrt-Karakchora, (also Sirt-Karakchura), Crimea,
 Alexandrovka. Estonian village founded on its
 own land in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal.
 Acreage: 1,308 dessi. Population: 153 in 1905;
 approximately 106 in 1911; 79 in 1914; 111 in 1919.
 Also see Karakchora, Syrt-; Karaktschora, Syrt-; Sirt-
 Karakchura; Syrt-Karaktschora.
Syrt-Karaktschora, Crimea, see Syrt-Karakchora; also
 see Karakchora, Syrt-; Karaktschora, Syrt-.
Syrt Kaspir, Crimea, see Syrtay-Kasboryu; also see
 Kaspir, Syrt.
Syrtke-Adshi-Achmat, Crimea, see Syrtke-Adzhy-
 Akhmat; also see Adshi-Achmat, Syrtke-; Adzhy-
 Akhmat, Syrtke-; Achmat, Syrtke-Adshi-; Akhmat,
 Syrtke-Adzhy.

Syrtke-Adzhy-Akhmat, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay.
 Population: 97 in 1926. Also see Adshi-Achmat,
 Syrtke-; Adzhy-Akhmat, Syrtke-; Achmat, Syrtke-
 Adshi-; Akhmat, Syrtke-Adzhy; Syrtke-Adshi-Achmat.
Sytnik, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki. No other
 information available.
Sytschicha, Volhynia-Poland, see Sychikha.
Sziderfalva, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Hrabova; also see
 Sziderfalwa.
Sziderfalwa, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sziderfalva.
Szolyva, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Schwalbach; also see
 Szolywa.
Szolywa, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Szolyva.
Szuzkoufalu, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Neudorf.
Szuzkovufalu, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Erwinsdorf; also
 see Szuzkowufalu.
Szuzkowufalu, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Szuzkovufalu.

T

Tabolino, (also Tobolino), Kazakhstan, Chimkent,
 Telmansky. Founded in 1908 by Volga Germans
 and possibly by some other ethnic groups. Possibly
 Evangelical and Seventh Day Adventist. Also see
 Tobolino.
Tabor-Kirej, Crimea, see Tabor-Kirey; also see Kirej-
 Tabor; Kirey-Tabor.
Tabor-Kirey, (also Kirey-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-; Tabor-Kirej.
Tabuldy, Crimea, Simferopol', Suya. Between Dzhankoy
 and Simferopol'. #D 3. Founded in 1882. Evangelical;
 parish: Neusatz. Cooperative and/or cooperative store,
 agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with
 grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of
 1926.) Acreage: 2,754 dessi. Population: 79 in 1905;
 455 in 1911; 227 in 1914; 227 in 1918; 131 in 1919;
 196 in 1926.
Tachinadoco, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Takhinadoco.
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-Busaw; Busav, Ak-Tachy-; Busaw, Ak-
 Tatschi-; Tatschi-Busaw, Ak-.
Tachy-Kabany, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Tachy-Kabany; also
 see Ak-Taschi-Kabanj; Kabanj, Ak-Taschi-; Kabany,
 Ak-Tachy-; Tatschi-Kabanj, Ak-.
Tachy, Kuchuk-Ak-, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Ak-Tachy;
 also see Ak-Tachy, Kuchuk-; Ak-Tatschi, Kutschuk-;
 Kutschuk-Ak-Tatschi; Tatschi, Kutschuk-Ak-.
Tagachin, (also Tahachin), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel',
 Turzysk. South of Kovel'. #B 6. Evangelical; parish:
 Rozhyshche. At most 25 German farms in 1927.

- Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Tagatschin; Tahachin.
- Taganaschmin**, Crimea, see Taganashmin.
- Taganasch, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Taganasch; also see Neu-Taganash; Taganash, Neu-.
- Taganash, Kuchuk-Byuk-**, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Byuk-Taganash; also see Bijuk-Taganash, Kutschuk; Byuk-Taganash, Kuchuk-; Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganash; Taganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-.
- Taganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-**, Crimea, see Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganash; also see Bijuk-Taganash, Kutschuk; Byuk-Taganash, Kuchuk-; Kuchuk-Byuk-Taganash; Taganash, Kuchuk-Byuk-.
- Taganashmin**, Crimea, see Neu-Taganash; also see Taganaschmin.
- Taganash, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Taganash; also see Neu-Taganasch; Taganasch, Neu-.
- Tagatschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Tagachin.
- Tahachin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Tagachin; also see Tahatschin.
- Tahatschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Tahachin.
- Taikury**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Zdolbica. East of Zdolbuniv. #I 3. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans.
- Taimas-Deutsch**, Crimea, Simferopol', Feodosiya, Seitler. Between Dzhankoy and Feodosiya. #E 3. Founded in 1897. Evangelical; parish: Zürichthal. Acreage: 1,002 dessi. or 1,092 dessi. Population: 15 in 1904; 72 in 1911; 72 in 1914; 73 in 1918; 120 in 1919; 52 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Taimas-.
- Taincha**, Omsk, Odessa. #D 2. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Population: 227 in 1926. Also see Taintscha.
- Taintscha**, Omsk, see Taincha.
- Tajkur, Porozow-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Porozow-Tajkur; also see Porozov-Taykur; Taykur-Porozov.
- Takhinadoco**, (also Beregszentmiklos, also Cinadovo), Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava. Unitarian. Acreage: 401 farms on 3,417 ha. Population: 309 Germans of 1,474 residents in 1910; 17 Germans of 1,643 residents in 1920; 54 Germans of 2,562 residents in 1930. Also see Beregszentmiklos; Cinadovo; Tachinadoco.
- Talakovka**, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #C 9. Founded in 1908. Evangelical. Acreage: 200 dessi. Population: 50 in 1918. Also see Talakowka.
- Talakowka**, Don, see Talakovka.
- Tal, Bauer-**, Slavgorod, see Bauer-Tal.
- Taldekutuk**, Kazakhstan, see Konstantinovka.
- Tali-Iljak**, Crimea, see Taly-Ilyak; also see Iljak, Tali-; Ilyak, Taly-.
- Talma**, (also No. 3), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. Founded in 1900/1901. Mennonite-Brethren. In a closed German settlement area. In 1913, only half of the 26 farms were operated because of adverse conditions. Acreage: 1,040 dessi. Population: 130 in 1918. Also see No. 3.
- Tal, Marabta-**, Caucasus, see Marabta-Tal.
- Talovka**, Volga Republic, see Beideck; also see Talowka.
- Talovsky**, Tomsk, Zmeinogorsk, Spassk. Founded approximately in 1900. Germans and Estonians lived together here; they had leased land from cabinets. Also see Talowski.
- Talowka**, Volga Republic, see Talovka.
- Talowski**, Volga Republic, see Talovsky.
- Tal, Rotes**, Caucasus, see Rotes Tal.
- Taly-Ilyak**, Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. Approximately 50 km north of Simferopol'. #C 3. Founded in 1872. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Land was bought from Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,662 dessi. or 1,868 dessi. Population: 9 in 1864; 87 in 1904; approximately 75 in 1911; 53 in 1914; 75 in 1918; 123 in 1919; 120 in 1926. Former Tartar village. Also see Iljak, Tali-; Ilyak, Taly-; Tali-Iljak.
- Tal-zu-Basel**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. The other village named Tal-zu-Basel is located approximately one kilometer southwest. Also see Basel, Tal-zu-; Zu-Basel, Tal-.
- Tal zu Zürich**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. The other village of Tal zu Zürich is located approximately one kilometer to the northeast. Also see Zürich, Tal zu; Zu Zürich, Tal.
- Tama, Abakli-**, Crimea, see Abakli-Tama.
- Tambovka**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Tambowka.
- Tambowka**, Volga Republic, see Tambovka.
- Tamur**, (also Vaedeny), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. Romanian village with German residents. Also see Vaedeny.
- Tamurka**, (also Amara), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1860 or 1895. Evangelical; parish: Klöstiz. Acreage: 942 ha. Population: 88 in 1939. Also see Amara.
- Taracköz**, 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; Taranowka; Taravovka.
- Taranowka**, Caucasus, see Taranovka.
- Taraschowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Tarashovka.
- Taraschowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Tarashovka.
- Tarashovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Sedlyshche; also see Taraschowka.
- Tarashovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Taraschowka.
- Tarasicha**, Novgorod, see Tarasikha.
- Tarasikha**, Novgorod, see Tarassikha; also see Tarasicha.
- Tarasovo**, Odessa, see Hoffnungsfeld; also see Tarasowo.
- Tarasowo**, Odessa, see Tarasovo.
- Tarassicha**, Novgorod, see Tarassikha.

- Tarassikha**, (also Tarasikha), Novgorod. #F 4. Founded in 1925 by families from Nikolai Colony. Evangelical. Population: 126 in 1926. Also see Tarasikha; Tarassicha.
- Taravovka**, Caucasus, see Taranovka; also see Tarawowka.
- Tarawowka**, Caucasus, see Taravovka.
- Taray**, Volhynia-Poland, see Taraz; also see Taraj.
- Taraz**, (also Taray, also Toraz), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki; also see Taray; Toraz.
- Tarchanlar**, Crimea, see Tarkhanlar.
- Tarchanlar, Seitler-**, Crimea, see Seitler-Tarchanlar; also see Seitler-Tarkhanlar; Tarkhanlar, Seitler-.
- Tarchan, Urtschkin-**, Crimea, see Urtschkin, Tarchan-; also see Tarkhan, Urchkin-; Urchkin-Tarkhan.
- Tarchan, Utsch-Kuju-**, Crimea, see Utsch-Kuju-Tarchan; also see Kuju-Tarchan, Utsch-; Kuyu-Tarkhan, Uch-; Tarkhan, Uch-Kuyu-; Uch-Kuyu-Tarkhan.
- Tarc, Saba**, Bessarabia, see Saba Tarc.
- Tarkhanlar**, Crimea, see Hoffnungsfeld; also see Tarchanlar.
- Tarkhanlar, Seitler-**, Crimea, see Seitler-Tarkhanlar; also see Seitler-Tarchanlar; Tarchanlar, Seitler-.
- Tarkhan, Uch-Kuyu-**, Crimea, see Uch-Kuyu-Tarkhan; also see Kuju-Tarchan, Utsch-; Kuyu-Tarkhan, Uch-; Tarchan, Utsch-Kuju-; Utsch-Kuju-Tarchan.
- Tarkhan, Urchkin-**, Crimea, see Urchkin-Tarkhan; also see Tarchan, Urtschkin-; Urtschkin, Tarchan-.
- Tarlyk**, Omsk, Lubinsk. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 415 in 1926.
- Tarlyk**, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Laub.
- Tarlyk**, Volga Republic, Seelmann, see Friedental.
- Tarlyk, Neu-**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Tarlyk.
- Tarlykovka**, Volga Republic, see Dinkel; also see Tarlykowka.
- Tarlykowka**, Volga Republic, see Tarlykovka.
- Tarlyksfeld**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. No other information available.
- Tarlyski**, Tobolsk, see Tarlysky.
- Tarlysky**, Tobolsk, Bekichevsk. Possibly founded in 1908. Also see Tarlyski.
- Tarnavka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Horokhiv. North of Horokhiv. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Tarnawka.
- Tarnawka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Tarnavka.
- Tarnovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov; also see Tarnowka.
- Tarnovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 115 in 1904. Also see Tarnowka.
- Tarnovola**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. Northeast of Rozhyshche. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Tarnowola.
- Tarnowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Tarnovka.
- Tarnowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Tarnovka.
- Tarnowola**, Volhynia-Poland, see Tarnovola.
- Tarutino**, (also Anshakrak), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1814 by 136 families from: France (9), Bohemia (4), Saxony (2), Hungary (1), Mecklenburg, Prussia, Prussian Pomerania, and Wuerttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Tarutino. In 1831, 81 people died of cholera. Acreage: 8,164 dessi. and 229 houses in 1859, or 8,402 ha. . Population: 1,644 in 1858; 2,866 in 1904; 5,257 in 1905; 3,746 in 1939. Also see Anshakrak.
- Tarutino, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Tarutino.
- Tasanai-Chutor**, Crimea, see Tasanay-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tasanai-; Khutor, Tasanay-.
- Tasanay-Khutor**, Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Also see Chutor, Tasanai-; Khutor, Tasanay-; Tasanai-Chutor.
- Tasch, Ak-**, Crimea, see Ak-Tasch; also see Ak-Tash; Tash, Ak-.
- Taschly-Konrat, Kendshe-**, Crimea, see Kendshe-Taschly-Konrat; also see Kendzhe-Taschly-Konrat; Konrat, Kendshe-Taschly-; Konrat, Kendzhe-Tashly-; Tashly-Konrat, Kendzhe-.
- Taschlyk, Kara-**, Omsk, see Kara-Taschlyk; also see Kara-Tashlyk; Tashlyk, Kara-.
- Taschtschenak**, Zaporizhzhya, see Tashchenak.
- Tash, Ak-**, Crimea, see Ak-Tash; also see Ak-Tasch; Tasch, Ak-.
- Tashchenak**, Zaporizhzhya, see Johannesruh; also see Taschtschenak.
- Tasch-Kasan-Konrat**, Crimea, see Tash-Kazan-Konrat; also see Kasan-Konrat, Tasch-; Kazan-Konrat, Tash-; Konrat, Tasch-Kasan-; Konrat, Tash-Kazan-.
- Tash-Kazan-Konrat**, Crimea, see Tash-Kazgan-Konrat; also see Kasan-Konrat, Tasch-; Kazan-Konrat, Tash-; Konrat, Tasch-Kasan-; Konrat, Tash-Kazan-; Tasch-Kasan-Konrat.
- Tash-Kazgan-Konrat**, ("also..." deleted; comes out to be the same; Tasch-Kazan-Konrat), Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. Population: 42 in 1926. Also see Kazgan-Konrat, Tash-; Konrat, Tash-Kazgan-; Tash-Kazan-Konrat.
- Tashly-Kipchak**, Crimea; also see Kipchak, Tashly-; Kiptschak, Tashly-; Tashly-Kiptschak.
- Tashly-Kiptschak**, Crimea, see Tashly-Kipchak; also see Kipchak, Tashly-; Kiptschak, Tashly-.
- Tashlyk, Kara-**, Omsk, see Kara-Tashlyk; also see Kara-Taschlyk; Taschlyk, Kara-.
- Tashly-Konrat**, Crimea, see Borangar; also see Konrat, Tashly-.
- Tashly-Konrat, Kendzhe-**, Crimea, see Kendzhe-Tashly-Konrat; also see Kendshe-Taschly-Konrat; Konrat, Kendshe-Taschly-; Konrat, Kendzhe-Tashly-; Taschly-Konrat, Kendshe-.
- Tata-Jurt**, Caucasus, see Tata-Yurt; also see Jurt, Tata-; Yurt, Tata-.
- Tatarbunar**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1845. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. Small market town. Acreage: 12 ha. Population: 37 in 1905; 45 in 1939.

- Tatarchek**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. West of Zhytomyr. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 280 in 1905. Also see Tatartschek.
- Tatarinka**, Tambov. Evangelical; parishes: Tambov and Ryazan'. Small market town. Population: 14 in 1905.
- Tatarka**, Mykolayiv, see Kalinindorf.
- Tatartschek**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Tatararchek.
- Tata-Yurt**, Caucasus, see Tatayurt; also see Jurt, Tata-; Tata-Jurt; Yurt, Tata-.
- Tatayurt**, Caucasus, see Eigenheim; also see Jurt, Tata-; Tata-Jurt; Tata-Yurt; Yurt, Tata-.
- Tatjanino**, Zaporizhzhya, see Tatyano.
- Tatjanowka**, Caucasus, see Tatyano.
- Tatjanowka**, Slavgorod, see Tatyano.
- 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-Kabany; Kabanj, Ak-Tatschi-; Kabany, Ak-Tachy-; Tachy-Kabany, Ak-.
- Tatschi, Kutschuk-Ak-**, Crimea, see Kutschuk-Ak-Tatschi; also see Ak-Tachy, Kuchuk-; Ak-Tatschi, Kutschuk-; Kuchuk-Ak-Tachy; Tachy, Kuchuk-Ak-.
- Tatyanino**, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenstein; also see Tatjanino.
- Tatyanovka**, Caucasus, see Rohrbach; also see Tatjanowka.
- Tatyanovka**, (also No. 3), Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. Seventy kilometers east of Slavgorod. On the south shore of Lake Kulunda. #M 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1911/1912. Mennonite; parish: Sayachy. Population: 265 in 1926. Also see No. 3; Tatjanowka.
- Tauk**, (also Henne), Crimea, Simferopol'. Approximately 60 km north of Simferopol'. #D 3. Founded in 1894. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. Land was bought from Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 900 dessi. Population: 60 in 1918. Former Tartar village. Also see Henne.
- Tau, Kjama-**, Bashkortostan, see Kjama-Tau; also see Kyama-Tau; Tau, Kyama-.
- Tau, Kyama-**, Bashkortostan, see Kyama-Tau; also see Kjama-Tau; Tau, Kjama-.
- Taurida**, (also Kolonka, also Tavrida), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malychevsk, Voloshinsk. Approximately 25 km west of Millerovo. #F 2. Founded between 1893 and 1894 by families from Alt-Nassau, Andreburg, Rosental, Molochna and other places. They had originally arrived from Poland in 1804 in the places referred to above and then founded Taurida. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Former sheep pasture of the estate owner Tarassov. Acreage: approximately 3,000 dessi. Population: 291 in 1904; 291 people and 44 farms in 1918; 347 in 1926; approximately 320 or 386 people and 75 farms in 1941. Also see Kolonka; Tavrida.
- Taus**, Caucasus, see Traubenfeld.
- Taut**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) West of Pallasovka. Possibly outside the Volga Republic.
- Tau, Urtau-**, Bashkortostan, see Urtau-Tau.
- Taveshnaya**, (also No. 1), Kharkiv, Poltava, Krasnograd, Shandrovka. #F 2. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Poltava. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,460 dessi. Population: 460 in 1898; 588 in 1905; 477 in 1911; 460 in 1918. Also see No. 1; Taweshnaja.
- Tavmay**, Crimea, Simferopol', Karazan. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 117 in 1926. Also see Tawmaj.
- Tavrida**, Don, see Taurida; also see Tawrida.
- Taweshnaja**, Kharkiv, see Taweshnaya.
- Tawmaj**, Crimea, see Tavmay.
- Tawrida**, Don, see Tavrida.
- Taykur-Porozov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Porozov-Taykur; also see Porozow-Tajkur; Tajkur, Porozow-.
- Tbilisi, Neu-**, Caucasus, see Neu-Tbilisi; also see Neu-Tiflis; Neu-T'bilissi; T'bilissi, Neu-; Tiflis, Neu-.
- T'bilisi, Neu-**, Caucasus, see Neu-T'bilisi.
- 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-Toy; Toy-Tebe.
- Tebe, Toy-**, Crimea, see Toy-Tebe; also see Tebe, Toj-; Toj-Tebe.
- Tecsö**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Deutschendorf.
- Tegesch**, Crimea, see Tegesh.
- Tegesh**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 15 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Founded in 1888. Evangelical; parishes: Neusatz and Dzhelal. Acreage: 700 dessi.. Population: 28 in 1905; 28 in 1918. Also see Tegesch.
- Teklowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka. #C 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 191 in 1904. Also see Teklowka.
- Teklowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Teklowka.
- Telausa**, Volga Republic, see Fischer.
- Telausa**, Volga Republic, see Fischer.
- Telehulo**, Odessa. No other information available.
- Telenchy-Dzhurt**, Crimea, Simferopol', Tabuldy. Between Dzhankoy and Simferopol'. #D 3. Founded in 1870. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,312 dessi. Population: 75 in 1911; 75 in 1914; 75 in 1918. Also see Dshurt, Telentschi-; Dzhurt, Telenchy-; Telentschi-Dshurt.
- Telenchy, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Telenchy; also see Neu-Telentschi; Telentschi, Neu-.
- Telentschi-Dshurt**, Crimea, see Telenchy-Dzhurt; also see Dshurt, Telentschi-; Dzhurt, Telenchi-.
- Telentschi, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Telentschi; also see Neu-Telenchy; Telenchy, Neu-.
- Telesch**, Crimea, see Telesh.

Telesh, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Population: 15 in 1926. Also see Telesch.

Teljausa, Volga Republic, see Telyausa.

Teller, Volga Republic, see Dehler.

Telman, Caucasus, see Thälmann.

Telman, Caucasus, Armavir, possibly Krapotkin. No other information available.

Telman, Odessa, see Sonnenberg.

Telmanovo, Don, see Ostheim; also see Telmanowo.

Telmanovo, (also Didlacken), Kaliningrad district; also see Didlacken; Telmanowo.

Telmanowo, Don, see Telmanovo.

Telmanowo, Kaliningrad district, see Telmanovo.

Telman, Ussile-, Caucasus, see Ussile-Telman; also see Telman, Ussilje-; Telman, Ussilye-; Ussilje-Telman; Ussilye-Telman.

Telman, Ussilje-, Caucasus, see Ussilje-Telman; also see Telman, Ussile-; Telman, Ussilye-; Ussile-Telman; Ussilye-Telman.

Telman, Ussilye-, Caucasus, see Ussilye-Telman; also see Telman, Ussile-; Telman, Ussilje-; Ussile-Telman; Ussilje-Telman.

Telyausa, Volga Republic, see Fischer; also see Teljausa.

Temesch, Crimea, Saky, see Temesh.

Temesch, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Temesh.

Temesch-Ely, Crimea, see Temesh-Ely; also see Ely, Temesh-; Ely, Temesch-.

Temesh, Crimea, Saky. Founded in 1802. Also see Temesch.

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 273 in 1911; 362 in 1914; 362 in 1918; 390 in 1919; 486 in 1926. Former Tartar village. Also see Temesch.

Temesh-Ely, Crimea, see Heilbrunn; also see Ely, Temesh-; Ely, Temesch-; Temesch-Ely.

Temir-Bulat, Crimea, see Philippstal; also see Bulat, Temir-.

Temir-Kul, Kazakhstan, see Nikitovka; also see Kul, Temir-.

Tempelhof, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk (Tempelhof.) A few kilometers north of Pyatigorsk. #G 3. Founded in 1866 or 1870. Mennonite-Friends of Jerusalem, and also Evangelical; parish: Pyatigorsk. Connected to Marienbrunn by a bridge across the Kuma River. Settlement complex on estate land. It was one of the first German settlements which successfully worked in viniculture on a large scale. Its founders, the Friends of Jerusalem, had left their mother colony Gnadenfeld, Halbstadt, in 1866 because of religious disputes. Approximately in 1895, there was a private German junior high school (*Progymnasium*) which was later abandoned because of disputes with the school

board. In 1895, some residents left Tempelhof to found Olgino farther east. Population: 400 in 1905; 400 in 1918; with Orbelyunovka: 700 people or 150 families and 10,000 dessi.

Tempelhof, (also Olgino), Caucasus, Stepnoye. #J 3. Founded in 1895 or in 1897. Mennonite; parish: Stavropol'. Soviet seat, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, machinery kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: including a neighboring village: 1,000 people on 4,500 dessi. (year unknown); 379 in 1918; 383 in 1926. Daughter colony of Tempelhof and Orbelyunovka with 30 families. Also see Olgino.

Tensu, Crimea, Dzhankoy. Approximately 10 km north of Dzhankoy. #D 1. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 2,000 dessi.

Tepkino, (also Tyopkino), Caucasus, Arkhangels'k (also Archangelsk.) #J 3. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 160 in 1926. Also see Tyopkino.

Teplino, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. School with grades one to four, farmers' retirement home (*Bauernheim*) (as of 1926). Population: 46 in 1926.

Teplitz, (also No. 12, also Töplitz), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1817/1818 by 98 families from these Wuerttemberg cities: Reutlingen (25), Nagold (22), Schorndorf (20), Tübingen (19), Kirchheim-Teck (12). There also were some families from Alsace, Bavaria, Hungary, and Prussia. The founders originally intended to go to Transcaucasia, but left their religious leaders because of disapproval. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Acreage: 6,904 dessi. and 127 houses in 1859, or 6,395 ha. Population: 1,073 in 1858; 1,943 in 1904; 1,850 in 1905; 2,498 in 1939. Also see No. 12; Töplitz.

Teplitz, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Teplitz.

Terek, Islam-, Crimea, see Islam-Terek.

Terekly-Scheich-Eli, Crimea, see Terekly-Scheich-Ely; also see Eli, Terekly-Scheich-; Ely, 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. Also see Eli, Terekly-Scheich-; Ely, Terekly-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Terekly-; Scheich-Ely, Terekly-; Terekly-Scheich-Eli.

Terek, Neu-, Caucasus, see Neu-Terek.

Terekschi, Slavgorod, see Terekshy.

Terekshy, Slavgorod, see London; also see Terekschi.

Teremno, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. #E 4. No other information available.

Terentiov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Hoshcha; also see Terentiow.

Terentiow, Volhynia-Poland, see Terentiov.

Terepol, Volhynia-Poland, possibly Rivne, Oleksandriya. No other information available.

Tereschowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Tereshicoviec.

Tereschkowce, Volhynia-Poland, see Tereshkovce.

Tereshicoviec, Volhynia-Poland, see Tereshkovce; also see Tereschicowiec.

- 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.
- Terespól**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.
- Teresva**, (also Taracköz), Carpatho-Ukraine, Tyachevo. Unitarian. Acreage: 526 farms on 1,406 ha. Population: 1,614 in 1910; 5 Germans of 1,814 residents in 1920; 50 Germans of 2,712 residents in 1930. Also see Taracköz; Tereswa.
- Tereswa**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Teresva.
- Terkle-Kitai**, Crimea, see Terkle-Kitay; also see Kitai, Terkle-; Kitay, Terkle-.
- Terkle-Kitay**, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Kitai, Terkle-; Kitay, Terkle-; Terkle-Kitai.
- Terlikov**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Fedorovka. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Population: approximately 300 in 1904.
- Termenchik**, Crimea, Simferopol', Tabuldy. Approximately 15 km north of Simferopol'. #D 4. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz, and also Mennonite. Acreage: 1,090 dessi. Population: 97 in 1911; 97 in 1914; 97 in 1918. Also see Termentschik.
- Termentschik**, Crimea, see Termenchik.
- Ternki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ternky.
- Ternky**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov. Also see Ternki.
- Ternova**, Luhans'k, see Liebental; also see Ternowa.
- Ternovatoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Ternovatoye; also see Ternowatoje.
- Ternovatoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Horst; also see Ternovatoe; Ternowatoje.
- Ternovka**, Don, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Ternowka.
- Ternovsky**, Don, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Ternowki.
- Ternowa**, Luhans'k, see Ternova.
- Ternowatoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Ternovatoye; also see Ternovatoe.
- Ternowka**, Don, see Ternovka.
- Ternowki**, Don, see Ternovsky.
- Terny**, Zaporizhzhya, see Durlach.
- Tersanka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedenfeld.
- Tesekly-Ischuni**, Crimea, see Tesekly-Ishuny; also see Ischuny, Tesekly-; Ishuny, Tesekly-.
- Tesekly-Ishuny**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Aibar. Mennonite; parish: Karazan. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 83 in 1926. Also see Ischuny, Tesekly-; Ishuny, Tesekly-; Tesekly-Ischuni.
- Tessmann**, Omsk, see Tessmann.
- Tesov**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Siyance; also see Tesow.
- Tesow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Tesov.
- Teßmann**, Omsk, see Tessmann.
- Tessmann**, (also Tesmann), Omsk, Lubinsk. Founded in 1900. Mennonite. Population: 56 in 1926. Also see Tesmann.
- Tessmann**, (also Teßmann), Omsk, Lubinsk. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 37 in 1926. Also see Teßmann.
- Teutschau**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Deutschendorf.
- Thälmann**, (also Telman), Caucasus, Krapotkin. #E 2. Also see Telman.
- Thälmann**, Don, see Ostheim.
- Thälmann**, Kazakhstan, see Dönhof.
- Thalmann**, Odessa, see Sonnenberg.
- Thälmannsdorf**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Ettingerfeld.
- Thelausa**, Volga Republic, see Fischer.
- Theodorovka**, (also Fyodorovka), Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Klesov; also see Fyodorovka; Theodorowka.
- Theodorowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Theodorovka.
- Thiessen**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite.
- Thiessen-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Thiessen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Thiessen-; Khutor, Thiessen-.
- Thiessen-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Thiessen-; Khutor, Thiessen-; Thiessen-Chutor.
- Tichij-Kut**, Odessa, see Tikhy-Kut; also see Kut, Tichij-; Kut, Tikhy-; Stiller Ort.
- Tichin-Chutor**, Odessa, see Tikhin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tichin-; Khutor, Tikhin-, Stiller Ort.
- Tichonowka**, Kazahstan, see Tikhonovka.
- Tiefenbach**, (also Bognatovka, also Chibovka), Odessa, Kuchurgan district. Founded in 1920. Catholic. Also see Bognatovka; Chibovka.
- Tiefenbrunn**, (also Glubokaya), Dnipropetrovs'k, Josefstal. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Population: 80 in 1905; 105 in 1919. Also see Glubokaya.
- Tiefenbrunn**, (also Alexandrovka, also Maserovo), Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', Volnovakha. Approximately 40 km north of Mariupol'. #C 8. Founded by Berdyans'k Swabians in 1906. Separatist; parish: Ostheim, also Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 121 in 1905; 120 in 1918; 176 in 1941. Also see Alexandrovka; Maserovo.
- Tiefenbrunn**, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum. #A 2. No other information available.

Tiefenbrunn, (also Kolodeznoye), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna), Vassil(y)evka. Founded possibly as early as 1814, but more likely 1820. Twenty-nine founding families, mainly Badenens from the Durlach area and some from existing colonies. Evangelical; parish: Prischib, also Mennonite. Trade: one brickyard. Men were deported between 22 September 1941 and 25 September 1941. Acreage: 1,949 dessi. and 36 houses in 1859, or 1,969 dessi. or 1,200 dessi. and 39 farms and 8 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 335 people or 57 families on 29 farms and three vacant lots in 1848; 451 in 1858; 451 in 1859; 517 in 1864; 373 in 1905; 357 in 1911; 380 in 1914; 359 in 1915; 380 in 1918; 500 in 1919. Also see Kolodeznoye.

Tieferlandsgraben, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. South of Mariental. No other information available.

Tiefeland, Odessa, Shira(y)evo (Hoffnungstal.) On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. No other information available.

Tiege, (also No. 8, also Kochubeyevka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also Orlow.) #J 4. Founded in 1873. Mennonite-Brethren; parishes: Tiege and Orlov. Language in schools: German until 1938. Brethren community center, junior high school (*Zentralschule*.) Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz with Altonau, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1919, 17 or 18 people were murdered by Makhno's gang. Starved: no people in 1921/1922, and 18 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 42 men. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,831 dessi. or 1,944 ha. in 1918, or 946 ha in the cooperative, or 98 farms. Population: 466 in 1905; 199 in 1911; 339 in 1914; 339 in 1918; 350 in 1919; 435 in 1926; 526 in 1941; 446 in 1942. Ninety-six families, or seventy-seven percent, without head of household as of 1942. Also see No. 8; Kochubeyevka.

Tiege, (also Uglovoye No. 2), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt), Orlov. #I 3. Founded in 1908/1909. Mennonite; parish: Reinfeld (1909-1932.) Kolkhoz named Thälmann. Population: 132 in 1926; 284 people on 52 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Uglovoye No. 2.

Tiege, (also Berestechko), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1805 by 21 families from the Elbingen and Marienburg districts. Mennonite; parish: Orlov. In 1880 or 1885, a school for the deaf and mute was founded. School with grades one to four, school for the deaf and mute (as of 1926.) Cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. Acreage: 1,483 dessi. and 42 houses in 1859, or 1,587 dessi., or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and 13 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 240 people or 34 families on 20 farms in 1855; 240 in 1856; 260 in 1858; 260 in 1859; 262 in

1860; 293 in 1864; 449 in 1905; 593 in 1914; 598 in 1915; 593 in 1918; 569 in 1919; 350 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Berestechko.

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 Yasinovka), Mariupol', Grunau. Founded in 1824 by 27 families largely from the Tiegenhof district, West Prussia. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 1,839 dessi. or 29 farms on 1,740 dessi. and possibly 3 families without land (as of 1857); 1,740 dessi. and 41 houses in 1859 or 1,809 dessi. Population: 398 in 1858; 398 or 405 in 1859; 447 or 466 in 1905; 530 in 1910; 535 in 1911; 543 in 1914; 543 in 1918; 595 in 1919; 484 in 1922. Also see No. 2; Yasinovka.

Tiegenhof, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof.) Founded between 1855 and approximately 1875 by families from Khortitza and Molochna. Mennonite.

Tiegenort, (also No. 16, also Antonovka), Mariupol', Ludwigstal. Founded in 1823 26 families from the Danzig district (22 families) and the Elbing district. Catholic; parish: Eichwald. Acreage: 1,680 dessi. and 42 houses in 1859, or 1,785 dessi. Population: 439 in 1858; 278 or 439 in 1859; 504 in 1905; 504 in 1910; 607 in 1911; 607 in 1914; 607 in 1918; 608 in 1919. Also see No. 16; Antonovka.

Tiegenweide, (also Kulshanka, also Tiegerweide), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in the spring of 1822 by 24 families: 14 primarily from Danzig and Marienburg, West Prussia, and 10 from the older Molochna colonies. Mennonite; parish: Margenau. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) By 1848, 22 independent farmers (*Freiwirte*), who were skilled craftsmen and day laborers, had arrived. There were 52 houses. Acreage: 1,698 dessi. and 56 houses in 1859, or 1,934 dessi., or 24 farms on 1,560 dessi. and 11 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 286 people or 35 families on 24 farms in 1855; 289 in 1856; 337 in 1858; 337 in 1859; 340 in 1860; 379 in 1864; 485 in 1905; 466 in 1914; 610 in 1915; 466 in 1918; 291 in 1919; 381 in 1926. Also see Kulshanka; Tiegerweide.

Tiegerweide, (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.

Tiegerweide, Zaporizhzhya, see Tiegenweide.

Tiergart, (also No. 17, also Adamovka, also Tiergarten), Mariupol', Ludwigstal. Founded in 1823 by 20 families, all from the Marienburg district. Catholic; parish: Eichwald. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. and 28 houses in 1859, or 1,208 dessi. Population: 278 in 1858; 278 in 1859; 313 in 1905; 313 in 1910; 344 in 1911; 344 in 1914; 320 in 1918; 320 in 1919. Also see No. 17; Adamovka; Tiergarten.

Tiergarten, Mariupol', see Tiergart.

Tiessen-Chutor?, Don, see Tiessen-Khutor?; also see Chutor, Tiessen?; Khutor, Tiessen?.

Tiessen-Khutor?, Don, see Friedrichstal; also see Chutor, Tiessen?; Khutor, Tiessen?; Tiessen-Chutor?.

Tietzen-Chutor?, Don, see Tietzen-Khutor?; also see Chutor, Tietzen?; Khutor, Tietzen?.

Tietzen-Khutor?, Don, see Friedrichstal; also see Chutor, Tietzen?; Khutor, Tietzen?; Tietzen-Chutor?.

Tiflis, Neu-, Caucasus, see Neu-Tiflis; also see Neu-Tblisi; Neu-T'bilissi; Tblisi, Neu-; T'bilissi, Neu-.

Tigenweide, Omsk, see Tiegerweide.

Tikhin-Khutor, Odessa, see Stiller Ort; also see Chutor, Tichij-; Khutor, Tikhin-; Tichin-Chutor.

Tikhonovka, (also Shubar-Kul), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Novo-Ivanovsk. On Lake Zhglanly. #F 4. Founded by Volga Germans in 1912. Evangelical. Population: 209 in 1926. Also see Shubar-Kul; Tichonowka.

Tikhy-Kut, Odessa, see Stiller Ort; also see Kut, Tichij-; Kut, Tikhy-; Tichij-Kut.

Tiligulo-Beresanka, Mykolayiv, see Tiligulo-Berezanka; also see Beresanka, Tiligulo-; Berezanka, Tiligulo-.

Tiligulo-Berezanka, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderfeld; also see Beresanka, Tiligulo-; Berezanka, Tiligulo-; Tiligulo-Beresanka.

Timaschewka, Crimea, see Timashevka.

Timashevka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 44 in 1926. Also see Timaschewka.

Timinskij, Kazakhstan, see Timinsky.

Timinsky, (also Tominsky), Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y) evsk, Satobol(y)e. Approximately 70 km south of Kustanay. #C 2. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 305 in 1926. Also see Timinskij; Tominsky.

Timir, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite.

Timir-Bulat, Crimea, see Philippstal; also see Bulat, Timir-.

Timofe'evka, Odessa, see Timofeyevka; also see Timofejewka.

Timofe'evka, Orenburg, see Timofeyevka; also see Timofejewka.

Timofe'evka, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Timofe'evka; also see Station-Timofejewka; Station-Timofeyevka; Timofejewka, Station-; Timofeyevka, Station-.

Timofejewka, Odessa, see Timofeyevka; also see Timofe'evka.

Timofejewka, Orenburg, see Timofeyevka; also see Timofe'evka.

Timofejewka, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Timofejewka; 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; Timofejewka.

Timofeyevka, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Mennonite. Also see Timofe'evka; Timofejewka.

Timofeyevka, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Timofeyevka; also see Station-Timofe'evka; Station-Timofejewka; Timofe'evka, Station-; Timofejewka, Station-.

Timusch, Odessa, see Timush.

Timush, Odessa, see Kronstal-Khutor; also see Timusch.

Tirk, Caucasus, see Neu-Terek.

Tischanka-zu-Zürich, Volga Republic, see Tishanka-zu-Zürich; also see Zu-Zürich, Tischanka-; Zu-Zürich, Tishanka-; Zürich, Tischanka-zu-; Zürich, Tishanka-zu-.

Tischkowskij, Omsk, see Tishkovsky.

Tischschenskaja-Isobilnaja, Caucasus, see Tishchenskaya-Isobilnaya; also see Isobilnaja-Tischschenskaja; Isobilnaya-Tishchenskaya.

Tishanka-zu-Zürich, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt; also see Tischanka-zu-Zürich; Zu-Zürich, Tischanka-; Zu-Zürich, Tishanka-; Zürich, Tischanka-zu-; Zürich, Tishanka-zu-.

Tishchenskaya-Isobilnaya, Caucasus, see Isobilnaya; also see Isobilnaja-Tischschenskaja; Isobilnaya-Tishchenskaya; Tischschenskaja-Isobilnaja.

Tishkovsky, Omsk, Lubinsk, Solntsevsky. Baptist. Farm with prayer house existed until 1937. Also see Tischkowskij.

Tissen-Chutor?, Don, see Tissen-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Tissen-; Khutor?, Tissen-.

Tissen-Khutor?, Don, see Friedrichstal; also see Chutor?, Tissen-; Khutor?, Tissen-; Tissen-Chutor?.

Tizen-Chutor?, Don, see Tizen-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Tizen-; Khutor?, Tizen-.

Tizen-Khutor?, Don, see Friedrichstal; also see Chutor?, Tizen-; Khutor?, Tizen-; Tizen-Chutor?.

Tjatra, Odessa, see Tyatra.

Tjatransk, Odessa, see Tyatransk.

Tjatschewo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Tyachevo.

Tjopkino, Caucasus, see Tyopkino; also see Tepkino.

Tjulenj, Bashkortostan, see Tyuleny.

Tjumen-Deutsch, Crimea, see Tyumen-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Tjumen-; Deutsch, Tyumen-.

Tkhirik, Soviet Union. Estate bought from Friedrich Fein, where presumably sheep, cattle or horses were bred. Also see Tchirik.

Tobalovka, (also Sergejevka), Crimea, Simferopol', Spat. Population: 54 in 1919; 56 in 1926. Also see Sergejevka; Tobalowka.

Tobalowka, Crimea, see Tobalovka.

Tobe, Dshau-, Crimea, see Dshau-Tobe; also see Dzhau-Tobe; Tobe, Dzhau-.

- Tobe, Dzshau-**, Crimea, see Dzshau-Tobe; also see Dshau-Tobe; Tobe, Dshau-.
- Tobel, Kara-**, Crimea, see Kara-Tobel.
- Tobe, Ogus-**, Crimea, see Ogus-Tobe.
- Tobolino**, Kazakhstan, see Tabolino.
- Toews-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Toews-Khutor; also see Chutor, Toews-; Khutor, Toews-.
- Toews-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Petrovka. Approximately 50 km southwest of Melitopol'. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Toews-; Khutor, Toews-; Toews-Chutor.
- Toews-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Petrovka. Approximately 70 km southwest of Melitopol'. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Toews-; Khutor, 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-.
- Tohaily**, Crimea, see Braun.
- Toj-Tebe**, Crimea, see Toy-Tebe; also see Tebe, Toj-; Tebe, Toy-.
- Tokarov**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec; also see Tokarow.
- Tokarov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Tokarow.
- Toksaba**, (also Doksaba), Crimea, Yevpatoriya. #C 3. Evangelical and possibly Mennonite. Population: 80 in 1918. Also see Doksaba.
- Toksoba, Kuchuk-**, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Toksoba; also see Kutschuk-Toksoba; Toksoba, Kutschuk.
- Toksoba, Kutschuk-**, Crimea, see Kutschuk-Toksoba; also see Kuchuk-Toksoba; Toksoba, Kuchuk-.
- Toku**, Samara, see Khutor na Toku.
- Tokulchak**, Crimea, see Johannesruh; also see Tokultschak.
- Tokultschak**, Crimea, see Tokulchak.
- Tokus, Chan-**, Crimea, see Chan-Tokus; also see Khan-Tokus; Tokus, Khan-.
- Tokuschi**, Omsk, see Tokushy.
- Tokushy**, Omsk. Mennonite. Also see Tokuschi.
- Tokus, Khan-**, Crimea, see Khan-Tokus; also see Chan-Tokus; Tokus, Chan-.
- Toldvo Kuduk**, Kazakhstan, see Konstantinovka; also see Kuduk, Toldvo; Kuduk, Toldwo; Toldwo Kuduk.
- Toldwo Kuduk**, Kazakhstan, see Toldvo Kuduk; also see Kuduk, Toldvo; Kuduk, Toldwo.
- Tolkach**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Miedzyrzetsch; also see Tolkatsch.
- Tolkatsch**, Volhynia-Poland, see Tolkach.
- Tolova-Tuslov**, Luhans'k, see Klein-Werder; also see Tolowa-Tusloff; Tusloff, Tolowa-; Tuslov, Tolova-.
- Toloviche**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Sarny. Northwest of Sarny. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Toloviche, Volodymyrets' (also Vladimirets, also Wladimirez) and Zirvishch: 70 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Tolowitsche.
- Tolowa-Tusloff**, Luhans'k, see Tolova-Tuslov; also see Tusloff, Tolowa-; Tuslov, Tolova-.
- Tolowitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Toloviche.
- Tomachow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Tomakhov.
- Tomak-Chutor**, Crimea, see Tomak-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tomak-; Khutor, Tomak-.
- Tomakhov**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (Rovno, also Rowno), Buhryn; also see Tomachow.
- Tomak-Khutor**, 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 Bratschki-Tomara; Tomara, Bratschki-.
- Tomara, Bratschki-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bratschki-Tomara; also see Brachky-Tomara; Tomara, Brachky-.
- Tomar-Neudorf**, Volhynia-Ukraine, also see Neudorf-Tomar.
- Tomaschew**, Volhynia-Poland, see Tomashev.
- Tomaschow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Tomashov.
- Tomaschowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Tomashovka.
- Tomaschowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Tomashovka.
- Tomashev**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Ostroh or Kremenets or Rivne or Luts'k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 28 in 1905. Also see Tomaschew.
- Tomashov**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. Northeast of Derazhne. #H 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Tomaschow.
- Tomashovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno; also see Tomaschowka.
- Tomashovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. Southeast of Poddebcy. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Tomaschowka.
- Tomboi, Kischkine-**, Omsk, see Kischkine-Tomboi; also see Kishkine-Tomboy; Tomboy, Kishkine-.
- Tomboy, Kishkine-**, Omsk, see Kishkine-Tomboy; also see Kischkine-Tomboi; Tomboi, Kischkine-.
- Tominskij**, Kazakhstan, see Tominsky.
- Tominsky**, Kazakhstan, see Timinsky; also see Tominskij.
- Tongonogov**, Kazakhstan, see Alexandrovka; also see Tongonogow.
- Tongonogow**, Kazakhstan, see Tongonogov.

- Tonkonogovo**, Kazakhstan, see Alexandrovka; also see Tonkonogowo.
- Tonkonogowo**, Kazakhstan, see Tonkonogovo.
- Tonkoschurovka**, Volga Republic, see Tonkoshurovka.
- Tonkoshurovka**, Volga Republic, see Mariental; also see Tonkoschurovka.
- Tonkuschurovka**, Kazakhstan, see Tonkushurovka.
- Tonkushurovka**, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Leninsk. #A 2. Population: 485 in 1926. Also see Tonkuschurovka.
- Topalovka**, (also Topolovka), Crimea, Simferopol', Spat. One kilometer west of Spat. Mennonite. This village possibly consisted only of the farm of Philipp Warkentin's family from Karazan. Also see Topalovka; Topolovka.
- Topalovka**, Crimea, see Topalovka.
- Topcha**, (also Topza), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Miedzyrzetsch. East of Tuchyn. #K 4. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Parish church. A German private school opened in 1938. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 302 in 1904; 96 families with 80 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Toptscha; Topza.
- Topik**, (also Toppik), Odessa, Krasny Okny, Valegozlovo, or Kondratovka, Mardarovka. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Bergdorf. Population: 50 in 1904; 105 in 1911. Also see Toppik.
- Topik**, Odessa, Mardarovka
- Töplitz**, Bessarabia, see Teplitz.
- Topolno**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. No other information available.
- Topolovka**, Crimea, see Topalovka; also see Topolowka.
- Topolovo**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Maykov; also see Topolowo.
- Topolowka**, Crimea, see Topolovka.
- Topolowo**, Volhynia-Poland, see Topolovo.
- Toporischtsche**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Toporishche.
- Toporishche**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. North of Zhytomyr. #E 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 230 in 1905. Also see Toporischtsche.
- Topovka, Station-**, Volga Republic, see Station-Topovka; also see Station-Topovka; Topovka, Station-.
- Topovka, Station-**, Volga Republic, see Station-Topovka; also see Station-Topovka; Topovka, Station-.
- Toppik**, Odessa, see Topik.
- Toptin**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka. No other information available.
- Toptscha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Topcha.
- Topza**, Volhynia-Poland, see Topcha.
- Toraz**, Volhynia-Poland, see Taraz.
- Torchyn-Neudorf**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neudorf-Torchyn; also see Neudorf, Tortschin-; Tortschin-Neudorf.
- Torchyn-Yanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yanovka-Torchyn; also see Janowka-Tortschin; Tortschin-Janowka.
- Torgovaya**, Caucasus, Stavropol'. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol'. Railroad station with Germans and Estonians. Population: 68 in 1904. Also see Torgowaja.
- Torgoviza**, Volhynia-Poland, see Turkoviche; also see Torgowiza.
- Torgowaja**, Caucasus, see Torgovaya.
- Torgowiza**, Volhynia-Poland, see Torgoviza.
- Torgun**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. East of Gmelinka. #F 7. Population: 168 in 1926.
- Tor Kolonie**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; also see Kolonie, Tor.
- Torosova**, Odessa, see Hoffnungsfeld; also see Torosowa.
- Torosowa**, Odessa, see Torosova.
- Torossovo**, Odessa, see Hoffnungsfeld; also see Torossowo.
- Torossowo**, Odessa, see Torossovo.
- Tortschin-Janowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Torchyn-Yanovka; also see Janowka-Tortschin; Yanovka-Torchyn.
- Tortschin, Neudorf-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neudorf-Tortschin; also see Neudorf-Torchyn; Torchyn, Neudorf-.
- Totanai**, Crimea, see Totanay.
- Totanai, Dshollu-**, Crimea, see Dshollu-Totanai; also see Dzhollu-Totanay; Totanay, Dzhollu-.
- Totanay, Dzhollu-**, Crimea, see Dzhollu-Totanay; also see Dshollu-Totanai; Totanai, 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 Towin.
- Tovmaj**, 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 Towmaj.
- Tovus**, Caucasus, see Traubenfeld; also see Towus.
- Towin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Tovin.
- Towmaj**, Crimea, see Tovmaj.
- Towus**, Caucasus, see Tovus.
- Töws**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite.
- Toy-Tebe**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy, Bohemka. #D 1. Founded by Berdyans'k Swabians in 1893. Separatist and Evangelical; parish: Mamut. Acreage: 1,700 dessi. Population: approximately 97 in 1911; 97 in 1914; 97 in 1918; 170 in 1919; 122 in 1926. Also see Tebe, Toj-; Tebe, Toy-; Toj-Tebe.
- Trandafirilor, Valea.**, Bessarabia, see Valea. Trandafirilor.
- Tränk**, Volga Republic, see Tränkreich-zu-Bettinger.
- Tränk**, Volga Republic, see Tränkreich-zu-Schönchen.

- Tränketeich-zu-Bettinger**, (also Tränk), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. The other village of Tränketeich is located a few kilometers southwest. For population figures see Bettinger. Also see Tränk.
- Tränketeich-zu-Schönchen**, (also Tränk), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. The other village of Tränketeich is located a few kilometers northeast. Also see Tränk.
- Traubenberg**, (also Alavar, also Allavar, also Halavar), Caucasus, Georgia, Luxemburg, Borchalo-Garvan, Traubenberg. Near Arakhlo. #J 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 kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: approximately 220 people and 60 farms in 1913; 420 in 1914; 420 or 421 in 1926. T'bilisi daughter colony (Swabians). Also see Alavar; Allavar; Halavar.
- 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 kolkhoz named Konkordia. Child care center, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 440 dessi. Population: 123 people and 25 farms in 1913; 123 in 1914; 123 in 1926. Daughter colony of Elisabeththal and Alexanderdorf. Also see Taus; Tovus.
- Trautmann**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical.
- Trautmann-Chutor**, Odessa, see Trautmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Trautmann-; Khutor, Trautmann-.
- Trautmann-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Trautmann-; Khutor, Trautmann-; Trautmann-; Trautmann-Chutor.
- Trech-Ablam**, Crimea, see Trekh-Ablam; also see Ablam-Trech; Ablam-Trekh.
- Trechgrady**, Odessa, see Trekhgrady.
- Trechoserka**, Orenburg, see Trekhoserka.
- Trehrad**, Odessa, see Trekhrad.
- Trekh-Ablam**, (also Ablam-Trekh), Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Population: 88 in 1904. Also see Ablam-Trech; Ablam-Trekh; Trech-Ablam.
- Trekhgrady**, Odessa, see Friedenstal; also see Trechgrady.
- Trekhoserka**, ("also..." deleted but used as x-ref; pronunciation), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka). Mennonite. Also see Trechoserka; Tryekhoserka.
- Trehrad**, Odessa, see Friedenstal; also see Trehrad.
- Trichaty**, Odessa, see Trikhaty.
- Trigradi**, Odessa, see Friedenstal.
- Trigubiza**, (also Tryhubicy), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil'. Northwest of Kostopil'. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Population: 98 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Tryhubicy.
- Trikhaty**, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Trichaty.
- Trippelsdorf**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. East of Gmelinka. #F 7. Soviet seat in 1926. Population: 327 in 1926; including Dienerheim: 357.
- Tristak**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 61 in 1904.
- Tristen**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. #C 6. No other information available.
- Trjehoserka**, Orenburg, see Tryekhoserka; also see Trechoserka; Trekhoserka.
- Troickoe, Svyato-**, Mariupol', see Svyato-Troickoe; also see Svyato-Troickoye; Swjato-Troickoje; Troickoje, Swjato-; Troickoye, Svyato-.
- Troickoje, Swjato-**, Mariupol', see Swjato-Troickoje; also see Svyato-Troickoe; Svyato-Troickoye; Troickoe, Svyato-; Troickoye, Svyato-.
- Troickoye, Svyato-**, Mariupol', see Svyato-Troickoye; also see Svyato-Troickoe; Swjato-Troickoje; Troickoe, Svyato-; Troickoje, Swjato-.
- Troitskoe**, Omsk, see Troitskoye; also see Troitzkoje.
- Troitskoye**, Omsk, Sosnovka. A few kilometers south of Omsk. #E 2. Possibly founded in 1902. Soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 85 in 1926. Also see Troitskoe; Troitzkoje.
- Troitzkoje**, Omsk, see Troitskoye; also see Troitskoe.
- Trojanka**, Mykolayiv, see Troyanka.
- Troscianka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. Southwest of Rozhyshche. #D 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at most 20 percent Germans.
- Troscianka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Northwest of Vladimir. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at most 20 percent Germans.
- Trosowka**, Omsk, see Trozovka.
- Trozovka**, Omsk, see Trossovka.
- Trossovka**, (also Trozovka, possibly also Trussovka), Omsk, Borodinsk. Possibly founded approximately in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 181 in 1926. Also see Trozovka; Trussovka?.
- Trossovka?**, Omsk, see Trussovka.
- Trostenez, Josefine-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Josefine-Trostenez.
- Trostjanetz, Schloß**, Kharkiv, see Schloß Trostjanetz; also see Schloß Trostjanetz; Schloss Trostjanetz; Schloss Trostyanetz; Trostjanetz, Schloss; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloss.
- Trostjanetz, Schloss**, Kharkiv, see Schloss Trostjanetz; also see Schloß Trostjanetz; Schloß Trostjanetz; Schloss Trostyanetz; Trostjanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloss.
- Trost-Chutor**, Odessa, Ber(y)esovsk, see Trost-Khutor; also see Chutor, Trost-; Khutor, Trost-.
- Trost-Chutor**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko see Trost-Khutor; also see Chutor, Trost-; Khutor, Trost-.
- Trosteniec**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. #D 6. No other information available.
- Trosteniec**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. Northeast of Oleksandriya. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

- Trostieniec-Jozefiny**, Volhynia-Poland, see Josefine-Trostenez; also see Jozefiny, Trostieniec-.
- Trost-Khutor**, Odessa, Ber(y)esovsk. Population: 51 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Trost-; Khutor, Trost-; Trost-Chutor.
- Trost-Khutor**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Directly on the railroad line to Marinovo. Also see Chutor, Trost-; Khutor, Trost-; Trost-Chutor.
- Trost-Khutor**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical. Near the Marinovo train station. Also see Chutor, Trost-; Khutor, Trost-; Trost-Chutor.
- Trostyanetz, Schloß**, Kharkiv, see Schloß Trostyanetz; also see Schloß Trostjanetz; Schloss Trostjanetz; Schloss Trostyanetz; Trostjanetz, Schloß; Trostjanetz, Schloss; Trostyanetz, Schloss.
- Trostyanetz, Schloss**, Kharkiv, see Schloss Trostyanetz; also see Schloß Trostjanetz; Schloß Trostyanetz; Schloss Trostjanetz; Trostjanetz, Schloß; Trostjanetz, Schloss; Trostyanetz, Schloss.
- Trott**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. East of Gmelinka. Population: 196 in 1926.
- Trotzkoe**, Volga Republic, see Trotskoye; also see Trotskoje.
- Trotskoje**, Volga Republic, see Trotskoye; also see Trotskoe.
- Trotskoye**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Trotskoe; Trotskoje.
- Troyanka**, Mykolayiv, Poltavka. Catholic; parish: Mykolayiv. Also see Trojanka.
- Trubachovka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Trubatschowka.
- Trubatschowka**, Odessa, see Trubachovka.
- Trubetskoe**, Omsk, see Trubetskoye; also see Trubezkoje.
- Trubetskoe, Knyase-**, Omsk, see Knyase-Trubetskoe; also see Knjase-Trubezkoje; Knyase-Trubetskoye; Trubetskoye, Knyase-; Trubezkoje, Knjase-.
- Trubetskoye**, Omsk, Sosnovka (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 Trubetskoe; Trubezkoje.
- Trubetskoye, Knyase-**, Omsk, see Knyase-Trubetskoye; also see Knjase-Trubezkoje; Knyase-Trubetskoe; Trubetskoe, Knyase-; Trubezkoje, Knjase-.
- Trubezkoje**, Omsk, see Trubetskoye; also see Trubetskoe.
- Trubezkoje, Knjase-**, Omsk, see Knjase-Trubezkoje; also see Knyase-Trubetskoe; Knyase-Trubetskoye; Trubetskoe, Knyase-; Trubetskoye, Knyase-.
- Trubica**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. #H 5. No other information available.
- Trudoljubowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Trudolyubovka.
- Trudolyubovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Zaporizhzhya. 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 Trudoljubowka.
- Trudovoe**, Saratov, see Trudovoye; also see Trudowoje.
- Trudovoye**, Saratov, see Lidjevka; also see Trudovoe; Trudowoje.
- Trudowoje**, Saratov, see Trudovoye; also see Trudovoe.
- Trudy**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stepan. No other information available.
- Trupcha**, Bessarabia, see Gaeckle-Khutor; also see Truptscha.
- Trussovka?**, Omsk, see Trossovka.
- Trussovka** (possibly also Trossovka), Omsk, Borodinsk. #E 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1902. Mennonite. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926). Joint seed and cattle cooperative Trussovka. Population: 83 in 1926. Also see Trossovka?; Trussowka.
- Trussowka**, Omsk, see Trussovka.
- Tryekhoserka**, Orenburg, see Trekhoserka; also see Trechoserka; Trjechosjerka.
- Tryhubicy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Trigubiza.
- Trylisica**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. Northwest of Rozhyshe. Near Miroslavka. #D 6. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
- Trzystok**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. West of Kisielin. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans.
- Tsakhansky, Gut**, Odessa, see Gut Tsakhansky; also see Gut Zachanski; Gut Zakhansky; Zachanski, Gut; Zakhansky, Gut.
- Tsaratsika**, Bessarabia, see Fundu-Saratsika; also see Zarazika.
- Tsaregol**, Mykolayiv, see Zaregol.
- Tsarekvich**, Crimea, see Zarekvich; also see Zarekwitsch.
- Tsarevich**, Crimea, see Zarevich; also see Zarewitsch.
- Tsarievka-Khutor**, Mykolayiv, see Zarievka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zariwka-; Khutor, Tsarievka-; Khutor, Zarievka-; Zariwka-Chutor.
- Tsarskoe**, Mariupol', see Zarskoe; also see Tsarskoye; Zarskoye.
- Tsarskoye**, Mariupol', see Zarskoye; also see Tsarskoe; Zarskoye.
- Tschabanika Buruntscha**, Crimea, see Chabanika Buruncha; also see Buruncha, Chabanika; Buruntscha, Tschabanika.
- Tschabanka**, Odessa, see Chabanka.
- Tschabanowka**, Bessarabia, see Chabanovka.
- Tschabanowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Chabanovka.
- Tschaga**, Bessarabia, see Chaga.
- Tschaily**, Crimea, see Chaily.
- Tschajatschi**, Slavgorod, see Chayachy.
- Tschajkino**, Zaporizhzhya, see Chaykino.
- Tschakrejewka**, Omsk, see Chakreyevka; also see Chakre'evka.
- Tschambuldi**, Crimea, see Chambuldy.
- Tschangrau, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Tschangrau; also see Changrau, Neu-; Neu-Changrau.

Tschantalaj, Crimea, see Chantalay.
Tschapajew, Caucasus, Dagestan, Babayurt, see Chapayev; also see Chapaev.
Tschapajew?, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Chapayev?; also see Chapaev?.
Tschapli, Mykolajiv, see Chapli.
Tscharukow, Volhynia-Poland, see Charukov.
Tschatach, Caucasus, see Chatakh.
Tschatorysk, Volhynia-Poland, see Chatorysk.
Tschatte, Crimea, see Chatte.
Tschayachy, Slavgorod, see Chayakhy.
Tschduwy, Volhynia-Poland, see Chduvy.
Tschebanka, Odessa, see Chebanka.
Tschebendowsk, Kazakhstan, see Chebendovsk.
Tschebertesch, Crimea, see Chebertesh.
Tschebotajewka, Kherson or Kyiv, see Chebotayevka; also see Chebotaevka.
Tschebudak, Asch-, Orenburg, see Asch-Tschebudak; also see Ash-Chebudak; Chebudak, Ash-.
Tschebundy, Kazakhstan, see Chebundy.
Tschechen, Zaporizhzhya, see Chekhen.
Tschechink, Volhynia-Poland, see Chechink.
Tschechograd, Zaporizhzhya, see Chekhograd.
Tschecholda-Nemezki, Crimea, see Chekholda-Nemetsky; also see Nemetsky, Chekholda-; Nemezki, Tschecholda-.
Tschechowschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Chekhovshchizna.
Tschegoltaj, Crimea, see Chegoltaj.
Tschelebi-Eli, Crimea, see Cheleby-Ely; also see Eli, Tschelebi; Ely, Cheleby-.
Tscheli, Crimea, see Chely.
Tschel-Ketsche-Ely, Crimea, see Chel-Keche-Ely; also see Ely, Chel-Keche-; Ely, Tschel-Ketsche-; Keche-Ely, Chel-; Ketsche-Ely, Tschel-.
Tschelle, Crimea, see Chelle.
Tschemerinsk, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Chemerinsk.
Tschemerlejewka, Mykolajiv, see Chemerleyevka; also see Chemerle'evka.
Tschemtschelly, Bessarabia, see Chemchelly.
Tschenki, Crimea, see Chenky.
Tschenkur-Hait, Omsk, see Chenkur-Hait; also see Hait, Chenkur-; Hait, Tschenkur-.
Tschenkurheit, Omsk, see Chenkurheit.
Tschenoschka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Chenoshka.
Tschentalaj, Crimea, see Chentalay.
Tscherbakowka, Volga Republic, see Cherbakovka.
Tscherbanka, Odessa, see Cherbanka.
Tscherebajewo, Volga Republic, also see Cherebaevo; see Cherebayevo.
Tscherec, Volhynia-Poland, see Cherec.
Tscheremcha, Volhynia-Poland, see Cheremcha.
Tscheremoschnja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Cheremoszhnya.
Tscheremoschnja-Chutor, Volhynia, see Cheremoszhnya-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tschemoschnja-; Khutor, Cheremoszhnya-.
Tscherepasnik, Volhynia-Poland, see Cherepasnik.
Tscherkess, Crimea, see Cherkess aka Novocherkask.
Tscherniawa, Volhynia-Poland, see Cherniava.
Tscherniawka, Volhynia-Poland, see Cherniavka.
Tschernik, Volhynia-Poland, see Chernik.
Tschernilo, Volhynia-Poland, see Chernilo.
Tschernjachow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Chernyahiv.
Tschernjajewka, Slavgorod, see Chernyayevka; also see Chernyaevka.
Tschernjewka, Slavgorod, see Chernyevka; also see Chernevka.
Tschernoborka, Odessa, see Chernoborka.
Tschernoglasowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Chernoglasovka.
Tschernoglasowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Chernoglasovka.
Tschernogorka, Odessa, see Chernogorka.
Tschernojarskoje, Kazakhstan, see Chernoyarskoye; also see Chernoyarskoe.
Tschernjawski, Slavgorod, see Chernyavsky.
Tschernjowka, Slavgorod, see Chernyovka; also see Chernevka.
Tschernomorje, Soviet Union, see Chernomorje; also see Chernomore.
Tscherno-Osernoje, Orenburg, see Chern-Osernoye; also see Chern-Osernoe; Osernoje, Tscherno-; Osernoe, Chern-; Osernoye, Chern-.
Tschernosubow, Omsk, see Chernosubov.
Tschernow, Slavgorod, see Chernov.
Tschernowka, Kazakhstan, see Chernovka.
Tschernowka, Slavgorod, see Chernovka.
Tschernyleß, Volhynia-Poland, see Chernyleß; also see Chernyless.
Tschernyz, Volhynia-Poland, see Chernyz.
Tschertesh, Slavgorod, see Chertesh.
Tschertjotskij, Slavgorod, see Chertyotsky; also see Chertetsky.
Tschertschice, Volhynia-Poland, see Cherchice.
Tscherwona-Sirka, Don, see Chervona-Sirka; also see Sirka, Chervona-; Sirka, Tscherwona-.
Tscherwonoarmisk, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Chervonoarmys'k.
Tscheshin, Volhynia-Poland, see Cheshin.
Tscheslawin, Volhynia-Poland, see Cheslavin.
Tscheterechrjadnyj Numer, Zaporizhzhya, see Cheterekhryadnyy Numer; also see Numer, Cheterekhryadnyy; Numer, Tscheterechrjadnyj.
Tschetsche, Crimea, see Cheche.
Tschibeny, Volhynia-Poland, see Chibeny.
Tschibowka, Odessa, see Chibovka.
Tschi-Kamak, Crimea, see Chi-Kamak; also see Kamak, Chi-; Kamak, Tschi-.
Tschile, Crimea, see Chile.
Tschiligider, Bessarabia, see Chiligider.
Tschilik, Kuduk-, Omsk, see Kuduk-Tschilik; also see Chilik, Kuduk-; Kuduk-Chilik.
Tschimischlia, Bessarabia, see Chimishlia.
Tschinarli, Caucasus, see Chinarly.
Tschinke, Crimea, see Chinke.
Tschinki, Crimea, see Chinky.

- Tschinnoje, Nowo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Nowo-Tschinnoje; also see Chinnoe, Novo-; Chinnoye, Novo-; Novo-Chinnoe; Novo-Chinnoye;
- Tschirik**, Crimea, see Chirik.
- Tschischewo**, Odessa, 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 Chistopoly.
- Tschistopolj-Chutor**, Saratov, see Chistopoly-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tschistopolj-; Khutor, Chistopoly-.
- Tschistopolje**, Kaliningrad district, see Chistopolje; also see Chistopole.
- Tschistopolje**, Kazakhstan, see Chistopolje; also see Chistopole.
- Tschistopolje**, Omsk, see Chistopolje; also see Chistopole.
- Tschistopolje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Chistopolje; also see Chistopole.
- Tschistopolje**, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Chistopolje; also see Chistopole.
- Tschkalowo**, Volga Republic, see Chkalovo.
- Tschokmak**, Crimea, see Chokmak.
- Tschokmak, Pascha-**, Crimea, see Pascha-Tschokmak; also see Chokmak, Pasha-; Pasha-Chokmak.
- Tschokmak, Sary-Pascha-**, Crimea, see Sary-Pascha-Tschokmak; also see Chokmak, Sary-Pasha-; Pascha-Tschokmak, Sary-; Pasha-Chokmak, Sary-; Sary-Pasha-Chokmak.
- Tschokrak**, Crimea, see Chokrak.
- Tschokrak**, Zaporizhzhya, see Chokrak.
- Tschokrakly-Scheich-Ely**, Crimea, see Chokrakly-Scheich-Ely; also see Ely, Chokrakly-Scheich-; Ely, Tschokrakly-Scheich-; Scheich-Ely, Chokrakly-; Scheich-Ely, Tschokrakly-.
- Tschokrak, Ulu-**, Crimea, see Ulu-Tschokrak; also see Chokrak, Ulu-; Ulu-Chokrak.
- Tschokul**, Crimea, see Chokul.
- Tscholbaschi**, Crimea, see Cholbasy.
- Tschombai**, Crimea, see Chombay.
- Tschondalaj**, Crimea, see Chondalay.
- Tschongron**, Crimea, see Chongron.
- Tschongrow**, Crimea, see Chongrov.
- Tschora, Ak-**, Crimea, see Ak-Tschora; also see Ak-Chora; Chora, Ak-.
- Tschornaja Losa**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Chornaja Losa; also see Losa, Chornaja; Losa, Tschornaja.
- Tschornaja Losa**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Chornaja Losa; also see Losa, Chornaja; Losa, Tschornaja.
- Tschornaja Losa**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Chornaja Losa; also see Losa, Chornaja; Losa, Tschornaja.
- Tschornaja Losa Kolonie**, Volhynia-Poland, see Chornaja Losa Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Chornaja Losa; Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa; Losa Kolonie, Chornaja; Losa Kolonie, Tschornaja.
- Tschornaja Padina**, Volga Republic, see Chornaja Padina; also see Padina, Chornaja; Padina, Tschornaja.
- Tschornyj-Kosch**, Crimea, see Chornyj-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 Tschudowo; also see Chudovo, Kolonie bei; Chudovo, Kolonie near; Kolonie bei Chudovo; Kolonie near Chudovo.
- Tschudowskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Chudovskoye; also see Chudovskoe.
- Tschugrejewa**, Omsk, see Chugreyevka; also see Chugre'evka.
- Tschukartscha**, Crimea, see Chukarcha.
- Tschukrejewa**, Omsk, Borodinsk, see Chukreyevka; also see Chukre'evka.
- Tschukrejewa**, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Chukreyevka; also see Chukre'evka.
- Tschukull**, Crimea, see Chukull.
- Tschumak**, Volga Republic, see Chumak.
- Tschumakowo**, Kazakhstan, see Chumakovo.
- Tschunajewa**, Omsk, Borodinsk, see Chunayevka; also see Chunaevka.
- Tschunajewa**, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Chunayevka; also see Chunaevka.
- Tschunajewo**, Omsk, see Chunayevka; also see Chunaevo.
- Tschunate, Kisli-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kisli-Tschunate; also see Chunate, Kisly-; Kisly-Chunate.
- Tschurilek-Chutor**, Crimea, see Churilek-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tschurilek-; Khutor, Churilek-.
- Tschurmusey**, Kazakhstan, see Churmusey.
- Tschurumsai**, Kazakhstan, see Churumsay.
- Tschuschowo**, Odessa, see Chushovo.
- Tschutscha**, Crimea, see Chucha.
- Tschutscha, Elgery**, Crimea, see Elgery Tschutscha; also see Chucha, Elgery; Elgery Chucha.
- Tschutscha, Kutschuk**, Crimea, see Kutschuk Tschutscha; also see Chucha, Kuchuk; Kuchuk Chucha.
- Tschutschino**, Omsk, see Chuchino.
- Tseprink-Khutor**, Caucasus, see Zeprink-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zeprink-; Khutor, Tseprink-; Khutor, Zeprink-; Zeprink-Khutor.
- Tsillekova**, Odessa, see Zillekova; also see Zillekova.
- Tsillekovka**, Odessa, see Zillekovka; also see Zillekova.
- 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.
- Tudorow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Tudorov.
- Tugunchi-Chutor**, Crimea, see Tugunhy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tugunchi-; Khutor, Tugunhy-.
- Tugunhy-Khutor**, Crimea, see Tugunhy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tugunchi-; Khutor, Tugunhy-; Tugunchi-Chutor.

- Tukulchak**, Crimea, see Tukulkhak.
- Tukulkhak**, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Tukulchak.
- Tulat**, Crimea, Simferopol', Spat. Population: 63 in 1926.
- Tulichov**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk; also see Tulitschow.
- Tulitschow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Tulichov.
- Tulka, Novo-**, Volga Republic, see Novo-Tulka; also see Nowo-Tulka; Tulka, Nowo-.
- Tulka, Nowo-**, Volga Republic, see Nowo-Tulka; also see Novo-Tulka; Tulka, Novo-.
- Tulpenfeld**, Caucasus, Stepnoye. #K 3. No other information available.
- Tulpenfeld-Chutor**, Mariupol', see Tulpenfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tupenfeld-; Khutor, Tupenfeld-.
- Tulpenfeld-Khutor**, (also Roshdestvensky), Mariupol', Grunau. Founded in 1840. Evangelical. Acreage: 2,488 dessi.. Population: 24 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Tupenfeld-; Khutor, Tupenfeld-; Roshdestvensky; Tulpenfeld-Chutor.
- Tulumbaj**, Omsk, see Tulumbay.
- Tulumbay**, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have several German residents. Also see Tulumbaj.
- Tuman**, (also Zuman), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki; also see Zuman.
- Tuman, Abas-**, Caucasus, see Abas-Tuman.
- Tuman, Abus-**, Caucasus, see Abus-Tuman.
- Tumani-Chutor, Abas-**, Caucasus, see Abas-Tumani-Chutor; also see Abas-Tumani-Khutor; Chutor, Abas-Tumani-; Khutor, Abas-Tumani-; Tumani-Khutor, Abas-.
- Tumani-Khutor, Abas-**, Caucasus, see Abas-Tumani-Khutor; also see Abas-Tumani-Chutor; Chutor, Abas-Tumani-; Khutor, Abas-Tumani-; Tumani-Chutor, Abas-.
- Tumin**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #B 5. No other information available.
- Tumin**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
- Tumin**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 67 in 1904.
- Tunear-Chutor**, Crimea, see Tunear-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tunear-; Khutor, Tunear-.
- Tunear-Khutor**, Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Also see Chutor, Tunear-; Khutor, Tunear-; Tunear-Chutor.
- Tungunchy-Khutor**, (also Tugunkhy-Khutor), Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Also see Chutor, Tungunchi-; Khutor, Tungunchy-; Tugunkhy-Khutor; Tungunchi-Chutor.
- Tunsu-Chutor**, Crimea, see Tunsu-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tunsu-; Khutor, Tunsu-.
- Tunsu-Khutor**, Crimea, Hochheim; also see Chutor, Tunsu-; Khutor, Tunsu-; Tunsu-Chutor.
- Tupaly**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Stare Kozary. No other information available.
- Tur**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Zablocie. No other information available.
- Tur**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Rafalovka. No other information available.
- Turasch**, Crimea, see Turash.
- Turash**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Agay. Approximately 40 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 2. Catholic; parish: Simferopol'. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 140 in 1926. Also see Turasch.
- Turhaj**, Kazakhstan, see Turhay.
- Turhay**, Kazakhstan, see Nadeshdensky; also see Turhaj.
- Turja**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Turya.
- Turja**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Turya.
- Turki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Turkey.
- 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.
- Turopolin**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.
- Turoverovka**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 20 km southeast of Millerovo. #G 2. Founded on leased land in 1902. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. Population: 72 in 1904; 72 in 1918. Also see Turowerowka.
- Turowiche**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Stare Koshary; also see Turowitsche.
- Turowerowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Turoverovka.
- Turowitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Turowiche.
- Turschunaj**, Caucasus, see Turshunaj.
- Turshunaj**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Babayurt. #I 4. It was founded after 1920, and inhabited by Russians and Kumyks. German steam mill. Population: 350 in 1926; 80 families approximately in 1941. Also see Turschunaj.
- Tursumbai**, Kazakhstan, see Tursumbay.
- Tursumbay**, Kazakhstan, see Radarovskoye; also see Tursumbai.
- Turya**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba; also see Turja.
- Turya**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Turja.
- Turzysk**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk. No other information available.
- Tusla**, Bessarabia, see Tuzla.
- Tusla**, Odessa, see Tuzla.
- Tusla-Scheich-Eli**, Crimea, see Tuzla-Sheykh-Eli; also see Eli, Tusla-Scheich-; Eli, Tuzla-Sheykh-; Scheich-Eli, Tusla-; Sheykh-Eli, Tuzla-.
- Tusloff, Tolowa-**, Luhans'k, see Tolowa-Tusloff; also see Tolova-Tuslov; Tuslov, Tolova-.
- Tuslov, Tolova-**, Luhans'k, see Tolova-Tuslov; also see Tolowa-Tusloff; Tusloff, Tolowa-.
- Tutor?**, Volhynia-Poland, see Futor.
- Tutoviche**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka. #I 8. Also see Tutowitsche.
- Tutowitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Tutoviche.
- Tutschkino**, Omsk, see Tuchkino.

Tuzla, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Posttal. 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, Tuzla-; Tusla-Scheich-Eli.

Tverdyn, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Twerdyn.

Tvorymer, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec. No other information available.

Twerdyn, Volhynia-Poland, see Tverdyn.

Tyachevo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Deutschendorf; also see Tjatschewo.

Tyatra, Odessa, see Klein-Glückstal; also see Tjatra.

Tyatransk, Odessa, Grossulovo. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Also see Tjatransk.

Tychotin, Volhynia-Poland, see Tykhotin.

Tykhotin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. East of Shchurin. #D 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Tychotin.

Tyopkino, Caucasus, see Tepkino; also see Tjopkino.

Tyuleniy, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. Population: 31 in 1926. Also see Tjulenij.

Tyumen-Deutsch, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Saky. Approximately 10 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. #C 3. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Acreage: 800 dessi. Population: 15 in 1918; 30 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Tjumen-; Deutsch, Tyumen-; Tjumen-Deutsch.

U

Uchastok No. 2?, Slavgorod, see Alexandrovka; also see Utschastok No. 2?

Uchastok No. 4, Slavgorod, see Chernyovka; also see Utschastok No. 4.

Uchastok 37, Omsk, Moskalenky. Population: 125 in 1926. Also see Utschastok 37.

Uchastok 866, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 3 in 1926. Also see Utschastok 866.

Uchastok, Piktinsky, Siberia, see Piktinsky Uchastok; also see Pichtinskij Utschastok; Utschastok, 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, Ucheveli-; Orka, Uchevely-; Ushvely-Orga; Utscheweli-Orka.

Uch-Kuyu, Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky. Population: 116 in 1926. Also see Kuju, Utsch-; Kuyu, Uch-; Utsch-Kuju.

Uch-Kuyu-Tarkhan, Crimea, see Hoffnungsfeld; also see Kuju-Tarchan, Utsch-; Kuyu-Tarkhan, Uch-; Tarchan, Utsch-Kuju-; Tarkhan, Uch-Kuyu-; Utsch-Kuju-Tarchan.

Uch. Muskatul, Kazakhstan, see Ebental; also see Muskatul, Uch.; Muskatul, Utsch.; Utsch. Muskatul.

Uchowieck, Volhynia-Poland, see Ukhovieck.

Uchuk, Crimea, see Urchuk; also see Utschuk

Udacha-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Population: 23 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Udatscha-; Khutor, Udacha-; Udatscha-Chutor.

Udalnaja, Slavgorod, see Udalnaya.

Udalnaya, Slavgorod, see Udalnoye; also see Udalnaja.

Udalnoe, Slavgorod, see Udalnoye; also see Udalnoje.

Udalnoje, Slavgorod, see Udalnoye; also see Udalnoe.

Udalnoye, (also Udalnaya), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) Approximately 50 km east of Slavgorod. #I 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1908. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Population: 341 in 1926; 187 Germans of 195 on 48 farms in 1980; 222 Germans of 231 on 62 farms in 1987. Also see Udalnoe; Udalnoje.

Udatscha-Chutor, Odessa, see Udacha-Khutor; also see Chutor, Udatscha-; Khutor, Udacha-.

Udelenskaja, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Udelenskaya.

Udelenskaja?, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Udelenskaya?.

Udelenskaya, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Kronsfield; also see Udelenskaja.

Udelenskaya?, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Kronsfield.

Udeljnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Udelynoye; also see Udelynoe.

Udelynoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Udelynoye; also see Udeljnoje.

Udelynoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Kronsfield; also see Udeljnoje; Udelynoe.

Udrak, Bashkortostan, see Birkenfeld.

Ugle Oserny, Slavgorod, see Uglye Oserny; also see Oserny, Ugle; Oserny, Uglje; Oserny, Uglye; Uglje Oserny.

Uglje Oserny, Slavgorod, see Uglye Oserny; also see Oserny, Ugle; Oserny, Uglje; Oserny, Uglye; Ugle Oserny.

Uglovoe No. 1?, Slavgorod, see Uglovoye No. 1?; also see Uglovoje No. 1?.

Uglovoe No. 2, Slavgorod, see Uglovoye No. 2; also see Uglovoje No. 2.

Uglovoje No. 1?, Slavgorod, see Uglovoye No. 1?; also see Uglovoe No. 1?.

Uglovoje No. 2, Slavgorod, see Uglovoye No. 2; also see Uglovoe No. 2.

Uglovoe No. 1?, Slavgorod, see Gnadenfeld; also see Uglovoe No. 1?; Uglovoje No. 1?.

Uglovoe No. 2, Slavgorod, see Tiege; also see Uglovoe No. 2; Uglovoje Nr. 2.

Ugly, Volhynia-Poland, see Uhly.

- Ugley Oserny**, Slavgorod, Slatopol; also see Oserny, Ugle; Oserny, Ugley; Oserny, Uglje; Ugle Oserny; Uglje Oserny.
- Uhly**, (also Ugly), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stepan. Southwest of Stepan. #I 7. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parishes: Kostopil' and Rivne. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 in 1905; 17 students in 1938. Twenty to 50 percent Germans. Also see Ugly.
- Uhly**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Holoby. No other information available.
- Uhov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Brany; also see Uhow.
- Uhow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Uhov.
- Uhrynov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov. #D 3. Also see Uhrynow.
- Uhrynow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Uhrynov.
- Ujtewisfalwa**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Uytevisfalva.
- Ukhovieck**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Lyubytiv; also see Uchowieck.
- Ukrainka, Novo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Ukrainka; also see Nowo-Ukrainka; Ukrainka, Nowo-.
- Ukrainka, Nowo-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Nowo-Ukrainka; also see Novo-Ukrainka; Ukrainka, Novo-.
- Ukrakovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Altonau; also see Ukrakowka.
- Ukrakowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Ukrakovka.
- Ulan-Eli**, Crimea, see Ulan-Ely; also see Eli, Ulan-; Ely, Ulan-.
- Ulan-Ely**, (also Ultan-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; Ultan-Ely.
- Ulaniki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ulaniky.
- Ulaniky**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek; also see Ulaniki.
- Ulanovka**, (also Uvanovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Ulanowka; Uvanovka.
- Ulanowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ulanovka.
- Ulaschanowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ulashanovka.
- Ulaschanowka, Bolarka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolarka Ulaschanowka; also see Bolarka Ulashanovka; Ulashanovka, Bolarka.
- Ulashanovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lashanovka; also see Ulaschanowka.
- Ulashanovka, Bolarka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolarka Ulashanovka; also see Bolarka Ulaschanowka; Ulaschanowka, Bolarka.
- Ulendikul**, Omsk, Isil' Kul'. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 17 in 1926.
- Uljano-Romanowski**, Kazakhstan, see Ulyano-Romanovsky; also see Romanovsky, Ulyano-; Romanowski, Uljano-.
- Uljanow**, Volga Republic, see Ulyanov.
- Uljanowka**, Mykolayiv, see Ulyanovka.
- Uljanowka**, Odessa, see Ulyanovka.
- Uljanowka**, Odessa, Berezan district, see Ulyanovka.
- Uljanowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Markhlevsk, see Ulyanovka.
- Uljanowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Ulyanovka.
- Uljanowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl', see Ulyanovka.
- Uljanowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Ulyanovka.
- Ulrich**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 58 in 1926.
- Ulrichstal**, (also Bugayevka, also Buhayovka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, Yevgenievka (also Evgeni(y) evka.) On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Founded on its own land in 1857 or possibly in 1886 by families mainly from 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 Ulan-Ely; also see Eli, Ultan-; Ely, Ultan-; Ultan-Eli.
- Ulu-Chokrak**, Crimea, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Chokrak, Ulu-; Tschokrak, Ulu-; Ulu-Tschokrak.
- Ulu-Tschokrak**, Crimea, see Ulu-Chokrak; also see Chokrak, Ulu-; Tschokrak, Ulu-.
- Ulyano-Romanovsky**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Romanovsky, Ulyano-; Romanowski, Uljano-; Uljano-Romanowski.
- Ulyanov**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G 4. Also see Uljanow.
- Ulyanovka**, Mykolayiv, see Setsonovka; also see Uljanowka.
- Ulyanovka**, (also Sesonovka), Odessa. Catholic. Also see Sesonovka; Uljanowka.
- Ulyanovka**, Odessa, Berezan. Catholic. Also see Uljanowka.
- Ulyanovka**, Zaporizhzhya, Pology. Northwest of the Grunau district. Acreage: 80 dessi.. Population: 80 in 1926. Also see Uljanowka.
- Ulyanovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Markhlevsk. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 240 in 1904. Also see Uljanowka.
- Ulyanovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 190 in 1904. Also see Uljanowka.
- Ulyanovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. Approximately 20 km east of Radomyshl'. #G 5. Also see Uljanowka.
- Umance**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviniukhy. No other information available.
- Umet**, Volga Republic.
- Umet, Ilov-**, Volga, see Ilov-Umet; also see Ilov-Umet; Umet, Ilov-.
- Umet, Ilovlinsky-**, Volga Republic, see Ilovlinsky-Umet; Ilowlinski-Umet; Umet, Ilowlinski.
- Umet, Ilov-**, Volga Republic, see Ilov-Umet; also see Ilov-Umet; Umet, Ilov-.
- Umet, Ilowlinski**, Volga Republic, see Ilowlinski-Umet; also see Ilovlinsky-Umet; Umet, Ilovlinsky-.
- Ungut**, Crimea, Feodosiya. Approximately 40 km northwest of Feodosiya. #F 3. No other information available.

- 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-.
- Ungwar**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Uzhhorod.
- Unter-Albota**, (also Albota de Yos), Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1919. Evangelical; parish: Albota. Acreage: 220 ha. Population: 181 in 1939. Also see Albota, Unter-; Albota de Yos.
- 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-Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka, Unter-; Grigorjewka, Unter-; Grigoryevka, Unter-; Unter-Grigorjewka.
- Unter-Grigorjewka**, Bashkortostan, see Unter-Grigoryevka; also see Grigorjewka, Unter-; Grigorevka, Unter-; Grigoryevka, Unter-; Unter-Grigorevka.
- Unter-Grigoryevka**, Bashkortostan, Birsik, Kasanchin. Population: 134 in 1926. Also see Grigorjewka, Unter-; Grigoryevka, 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: 116 farms on 428 ha. Population: 204 Germans of 493 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.
- Uralsk**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Niederkaraman. Evangelical. Possibly a German village. Population: 130 possibly in 1905; 130 in 1926.
- 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.
- Urans**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Village council in Schaffhausen.
- Urbach**, (also Lipov-Kut), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyar. 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.
- Urchkin-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.
- Urtskoe**, Mariupol', see Urtskoye; also see Uritzkoje.
- Urtskoye**, Mariupol', see Eichwald; also see Urtskoe; Uritzkoje.
- Uritzkoje**, Mariupol', see Urtskoye; also see Urtskoe.
- Urtau-Tau**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Mennonite. Also see Tau, Urtau-.
- Urtschkin-Tarchan**, Crimea, see Urchkin-Tarkhan; also see Tarchan, Urtschkin-; Tarkhan, Urchkin-.
- Urtschuk**, Crimea, see Urchuk.
- Urvikhvost**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k; also see Urwichwost.
- Urwichwost**, Volhynia-Poland, see Urvikhvost.
- Urzednicha**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Luts'k; also see Urzednitscha.
- Urzednitscha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Urzednicha.
- Urzulin**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.
- Usachevsky**, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 6 in 1926. Also see Usatschewski.
- Usachinskaya**, (also Ussashinskaya Huta), Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. Northeast of Zwiahel. #G 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 190 in 1904. Also see Usatschinskaja; Ussashinskaya Huta.

- Usatschewski**, Omsk, see Usachevsky.
- Usatschinskaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Usachinskaya.
- Usbek-Deutsch**, Crimea, see Uzbek-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Usbek-; Deutsch, Uzbek-.
- Usbek-Nemezki**, Crimea, see Uzbek-Nemetsky; also see Nemetsky, Uzbek-; Nemezki, Uzbek-.
- Uschitschno**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ushichno.
- Uschowa**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ushova.
- Uschtschow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ushchov.
- Ushweli-Orga**, Crimea, see Ushvely-Orga; also see Orga, Ushweli-; Orga, Ushvely-.
- Ushytz**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ushytz.
- Usdich?**, Volhynia-Poland, see Josefine; also see Usditsch?.
- Usditsch?**, Volhynia-Poland, see Usdich?.
- Usensk, Malo-**, Volga Republic, see Malo-Usensk; also see Malo-Uzensk; Uzensk, Malo-.
- Usensk, Nowo-**, Kazakhstan, see Nowo-Usensk; also see Novo-Uzensk; Uzensk, Novo-.
- Usensk, Nowo-**, Volga Republic, see Nowo-Usensk; also see Novo-Uzensk; Uzensk, Novo-.
- Usenskoje, Nowo-**, Kazakhstan, see Nowo-Usenskoje; also see Novo-Uzenskoe; Novo-Uzenskoye; Uzenskoe, Novo-; Uzenskoye, Novo-.
- Ushchov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Oshchov; also see Uschtschow.
- Ushichno**, (also Ussichno), Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 13 in 1904. Ceased to exist after 1914. Also see Uschitschno; Ussichno.
- Ushova**, Volhynia-Poland, see Uzova; also see Uschowa.
- Ushvely-Orga**, Crimea, see Uchevely-Orka; also see Orga, Ushweli-; Orga, Ushvely-; Ushweli-Orga.
- Ushytz**, Volhynia-Poland, see Usiche; also see Uschytz.
- Usiche**, (also Ushytz), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. #D 4. Also see Usitsche; Ushytz.
- Usicka Dabrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Dabrowa, Usicka; Dabrowa, Usicka; Usicka Dabrowa.
- Usicka Dabrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, see Usicka Dabrowa; also see Dabrowa, Usicka; Dabrowa, Usicka.
- Usike Budky**, Volhynia-Poland, see Usiky Zapust; also see Budki, Usikie; Budky, Usike; Budky, Usiky; Usikie Budki.
- Usike Zapust**, Volhynia-Poland, see Usiky Zapust; also see Usikie Zapust; Zapust, Usikie; Zapust, Usike; Zapust, Usiky.
- Usikie Budki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Usiky Budky; also see Budki, Usikie; Budky, Usike; Budky, Usiky; Usike Budky.
- Usikie Zapust**, Volhynia-Poland, see Usiky Zapust; also see Usike Zapust; Zapust, Usikie; Zapust, Usike; Zapust, Usiky.
- Usiky Budky**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Budki, Usikie; Budky, Usike; Budky, Usiky; Usike Budky; Usikie Budki.
- Usiky Zapust**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Usikie Zapust; Usike Zapust; Zapust, Usikie; Zapust, Usike; Zapust, Usiky.
- Usilye**, (also Ussilye-Telman), Caucasus, Vorontsovo. Between Vorontsovo and Sablya. #H 3. Also see Usilie; Ussilye-Telman.
- Usitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Usiche.
- Uslovoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Uslovoye; also see Uslowoje.
- Uslovoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Rückenau; also see Uslovoe; Uslowoje.
- Uslowoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Uslovoye; also see Uslovoe.
- Usmore**, Volga Republic, see Usmorye; also see Usmorje.
- Usmorje**, Volga Republic, see Usmorye; also see Usmore.
- Usmorye**, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Usmore; Usmorje.
- Uspenka**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Andagulovo (Yasykovo.) Population: 129 in 1926. Also see Uzpenka.
- Uspenka**, Soviet Union. Estate bought from Friedrich Fein, where probably sheep, cattle or horses were bred. Also see Uzpenka.
- Usrui-Chutor**, Chernihiv, see Uzruy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Usrui-; Khutor, Uzruy-.
- Ussaschinskaja Huta**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ussashinskaya Huta; also see Huta, Ussaschinskaja; Huta, Ussashinskaya.
- Ussashinskaya Huta**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Usachinskaya; also see Huta, Ussaschinskaja; Huta, Ussashinskaya; Ussaschinskaja Huta.
- Ussichno**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ushichno; also see Ussitschno.
- Ussile-Telman**, Caucasus, see Ussilye-Telman; also see Telman, Ussile-; Telman, Ussilje-; Telman, Ussilye-; Ussilije-Telman.
- Ussilije-Telman**, Caucasus, see Ussilye-Telman; also see Telman, Ussile-; Telman, Ussilje-; Telman, Ussilye-; Ussile-Telman.
- Ussilye-Telman**, Caucasus, see Usilye; also see Telman, Ussile-; Telman, Ussilye-; Ussile-Telman.
- Ussitschno**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ussichno.
- Ust-Chorna**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Königsfeld; also see Ust-Tschorna.
- Ust-Grjasnucha**, Volga Republic, see Ust-Gryasnukha; also see Grjasnucha, Ust-; Gryasnukha, Ust-.
- Ust-Gryasnukha**, Volga Republic, see Göbel; also see Grjasnucha, Ust-; Gryasnukha, Ust-; Ust-Grjasnucha.
- Ustinovo-Khutor**, Caucasus, Krasnodar. Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar-Novorossiysk. Population: 250 possibly in 1905; 250 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Ustinowo-; Khutor, Ustinovo-; Ustinowo-Chutor.
- Ustinowo-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Ustinovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ustinowo-; Khutor, Ustinovo-.
- Ust-Karaman**, Volga Republic, see Enders; also see Karaman, Ust-.
- Ust-Kulalinka**, Volga Republic, see Galka; also see Kulalinka, Ust-.
- Ust-Solicha**, Volga Republic, see Ust-Solikha; also see Solicha, Ust-; Solikha, Ust-.

Ust-Solikha, Volga Republic, see Messer; also see Solicha, Ust-; Solikha, Ust-; Ust-Solikha.

Ust-Tschorna, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Ust-Chorna.

Usum-Sakal, Crimea, see Karlsruhe; also see Sakal, Usum-

Usun-Sakal-Dzhankoy, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy. Population: 89 in 1919; 128 in 1926. Also see Dzhankoy, Usun-Sakal-; Sakal-Dzhankoy, Usun-

Utkino Zavod, (also Besborodkino), Petersburg, Petersburg-Oktyabrskaya. Southeast of Petersburg. #E 2. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Population: 35 in 1904; 101 people and 14 farms in 1926. Also see Besborodkino; Zavod, Utkino.

Utljuk, Zaporizhzhya, see Utljuk.

Utljuk, Zaporizhzhya, see Kaisertal; also see Utljuk.

Utrennjaja Dolina, Caucasus, see Utrennyaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Utrennjaja; Dolina, Utrennaya.

Utrennyaya Dolina, Caucasus, see Morgental; also see Dolina, Utrennjaja; Dolina, Utrennaya; Utrennjaja Dolina.

Utro, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. Population: 38 in 1926.

Utschastok No. 2?, Slavgorod, see Uchastok No. 2?.

Utschastok No. 4, Slavgorod, see Uchastok No. 4.

Utschastok 37, Omsk, see Uchastok No. 37.

Utschastok 866, Omsk, see Uchastok 866.

Utschastok, Pichtinskij, Siberia, see Uchastok Pichtinsky; also see Pichtinskij Utschastok; Pichtinsky Uchastok.

Utscheweli-Orka, Crimea, see Uchevely-Orka; also see Orka, Uchevely-; Orka, Utscheweli-

Utsch-Kuju, Crimea, see Uch-Kuyu; also see Kuju, Utsch-; Kuyu, Uch-

Utsch-Kuju-Tarchan, Crimea, see Uch-Kuyu-Tarchan; also see Kuju-Tarchan, Utsch-; Kuyu-Tarchan, Uch-; Tarchan, Utsch-Kuju-; Tarchan, Uch-Kuyu-

Utsch. Muskatul, Kazakhstan, see Muskatul, Utsch.; also see Muskatul, Uch.; Uch. Muskatul.

Utschuk, Crimea, see Uchuk.

Uvanovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ulanovka; also see Uwanowka.

Uvarovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. Northeast of Emilchin. #C 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 500 in 1904. Also see Uwarowka.

Uwanowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Uvanovka.

Uwarowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Uvarovka.

Uytevisfalva, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Dorndorf; also see Ujtewisfalwa.

Uzanie, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka. No other information available.

Uzbek-Deutsch, (also Uzbek-Nemetsky), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Dzhelal. Approximately 40 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. #C 3. Founded in 1895. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. House for adult literacy (as of 1926.) Acreage: 700 dessi. Population: 27 in 1905; 30 in 1918; 30 in 1919; 62 in 1926. See Deutsch, Usbek-; Deutsch, Uzbek; Usbek-Nemetsky; Usbek-Deutsch.

Uzbek-Nemetsky, Crimea, see Uzbek-Deutsch; also see Nemetsky, Uzbek-; Nemezki, Usbek-; Usbek-Nemezki.

Uzensk, Malo-, Volga Republic, see Malo-Uzensk; also see Malo-Usensk; Usensk, Malo-

Uzensk, Novo-, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Uzensk; also see Nowo-Usensk; Usensk, Nowo-

Uzensk, Novo-, Volga Republic, see Novo-Uzensk; also see Nowo-Usensk; Usensk, Nowo-

Uzenskoe, Novo-, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Uzenskoe; also see Novo-Uzenskoye; Nowo-Usenskoje; Usenskoje, Nowo-; Uzenskoye, Novo-

Uzenskoye, Novo-, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Uzenskoye; also see Novo-Uzenskoe; Nowo-Usenskoje; Usenskoje, Nowo-; Uzenskoe, Novo-

Uzhhorod, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Uzhgorod.

Uzhhorod, (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; Uzhorod.

Uzickie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. Southeast of Torchyn. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at most 20 percent Germans.

Uziniec, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. No other information available.

Uzova, (also Ushova), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. West of Rozhyshche. #D 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Ushova; Uzowa.

Uzowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Uzova.

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 Shchaslivo(y)e. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Vaatz-; Khutor, Vaatz-; Vaatz-Chutor.

Vaatz-Khutor, Odessa, northern Berezan district. North of the towns of Vradi(y)evka and Konstantinovka. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Vaatz-; Khutor, Vaatz-; Vaatz-Chutor.

- Vaclavin**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv; also see Waclawin.
- Vadudich**, (also Ozdyutyche), Volhynia-Poland; also see Ozdyutyche; Waduditsch.
- Vaedeni**, Bessarabia, see Vaedeny.
- Vaedeny**, Bessarabia, see Tamur; also see Vaedeni.
- Vakarsky-Khutor**, Odessa, Glückstal. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Kassel. Population: 28 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Wakarski-; Khutor, Vakarsky-; Wakarski-Chutor.
- Vakhovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. Northeast of Rozhyshche. #E 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Wachowka.
- Vakhoy, Station-**, Volga Republic, see Station-Vakhoy; also see Station-Wachoi; Wachoi, Station-.
- Valea Norocului**, Bessarabia, see Valea Norocului; also see Norocului, Valea; Norocului, Valea.
- Valea Norocului**, Bessarabia, see Glückstal; also see Norocului, Valea; Norocului, Valea; Valea Norocului.
- Valea Nucilor**, Bessarabia, see Nußtal; also see Nucilor, Valea.
- Valea. Trandafirilor**, Bessarabia, see Rosental; also see Trandafirilor, Valea.
- Valek**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Zablocie; also see Walek.
- 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 Valentinowka.
- Valentinov, Klein-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Valentinov; also see Klein-Valentinow; Valentinow, Klein-.
- Valentinow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Valentinov.
- Valentinowka**, Kazakhstan, see Valentinovka.
- Valentinow, Klein-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Valentinov; also see Klein-Valentinov; Valentinov, Klein-.
- Valerianovka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Valerianovka; also see Alt-Valerianowka; Valerianowka, Alt-.
- Valerianowka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Valerianowka; also see Alt-Valerianovka; Valerianovka, Alt-.
- Valevica**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. North of Tuchyn. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Walewica.
- Valova**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka; also see Walowa.
- Valuevka**, Volga Republic, see Valuyevka; also see Walujewka.
- Valuyevka**, 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.
- Valyanovka**, Luhans'k, see Steinbruch; also see Waljanowka.
- Vamskaya Posta**, Odessa, see Post; also see Posta, Vamskaya; Posta, Wamskaja; Wamskaja Posta.
- Vamske**, Odessa, see Post; also see Wamske.
- Vamsky Post**, Odessa, see Post; also see Post, Vamsky; Post, Wamskij; Wamskij Post.
- Vanda-Vola**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. #B 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Parish church. German private school (as of 1938.) 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 162 in 1904; 80 families with 64 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Vola, Vanda-; Wanda-Wola; Wola, Wanda-.
- Vandopol**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Wandopol.
- Vannovskoe**, Caucasus, see Vannovskoye; also see Wannowskoje.
- Vannovskoye**, Caucasus, see Eigenfeld; also see Vannovskoe; Wannowskoje.
- Vanoskoe**, Caucasus, see Vanoskoye; also see Wanoskoje.
- Vanoskoye**, Caucasus, see Eigenfeld; also see Vanoskoe; Wanoskoje.
- Vardane-Khutor**, Caucasus, Krasnodar, Sochi. Approximately 10 km north of Sochi. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar-Novorossiysk. Population: 100 approximately in 1905. Also see Chutor, Wardane-; Khutor, Vardane-; Wardane-Chutor.
- Varkoviche**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varkoviche; also see Warkowitsche.
- Varkulcsa**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Klucharky; also see Warkulcsa.
- Varovsk**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyiv, Rosvashevsk; also see Warovsk.
- Varovsk**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Rosvashevsk. Approximately 60 km southwest of Chernobyl. #F 3. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Separate village. Population: 286 in 1904. Also see Warovsk.
- 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 Ambony-Khutor), Dnipropetrovs'k, Drushkovka. Also see Ambony-Khutor; Warwarowka.
- Varvarovka**, Don, Donets'k, Barvenkovo, see Barbarafeld; also see Warwarowka.
- Varvarovka**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova. Population: 90 in 1926. Also see Warwarowka.
- Varvarovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. South of Emilchin. #C 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 350 in 1904. Also see Warwarowka.
- Varvarovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Franzfeld; also see Warwarowka.

- Vasam, Raith-**, Volga Republic, see Raith-Vasam; also see Raith-Wasam; Wasam, Raith-.
- Vasan**, Volga Republic, see Raith; also see Wasan.
- Vashkovica**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Sudobiche; also see Waschkowica.
- Vasilovka**, (also Vessalovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; also see Vessalovka; Wasilowka.
- Vasoviche**, (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**, Odessa, Yanovka, see Vassilyevka; also see Wassiljewka.
- Vassilevka**, Omsk, see Vassilyevka; also see Wassiljewka.
- Vassilevka**, Volga Republic, see Vassilyevka; also see Wassiljewka.
- Vassilevka**, Voronezh, see Vassilyevka; also see Wassiljewka.
- Vassilevka, Novo-**, Mariupol', see Novo-Vassilevka; also see Novo-Vassilyevka; Nowo-Wassiljewka; Vassilyevka, Novo-; Wassiljewka, Nowo-.
- Vassilovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. East of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Wasilowka.
- Vassilyevka**, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Vassilevka; Wassiljewka.
- Vassilyevka**, (also No. 7, also Egeisat), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Novo-Ivanovsk. On Lake Zhglanly. #F 4. Founded by Volga Germans in 1912. Evangelical. Population: 150 in 1926. Also see No. 7; Egeisat; Vassilevka; Wassiljewka.
- Vassilyevka**, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum (Naumenko.) #B 2. Founded in 1890 by Khortitza residents on privately purchased land. Mennonite-Brethren. Accession of Einlage. Acreage: 4,000 dessi. Population: 310 in 1914. Also see Vassilevka; Wassiljewka.
- Vassilyevka**, (also Kacapka), Mykolayiv. Population: 6 in 1919. Also see Kacapka; Vassilevka; Wassiljewka.
- Vassilyevka**, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, see Wilhelmstal; also see Vassilevka; Wassiljewka.
- Vassilyevka**, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Catholic; parish: Severinovka. Also see Vassilevka; Wassiljewka.
- Vassilyevka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan. Catholic; parish: Severinovka. see Vassilevka; Wassiljewka.
- Vassilyevka**, Odessa, Yanovka, see Andreasdorf; also see Vassilevka; Wassiljewka.
- Vassilyevka**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 79 in 1926. see Vassilevka; Wassiljewka.
- Vassilyevka**, Volga Republic, see Basel; also see Vassilevka; Wassiljewka.
- Vassilyevka**, (also Sadovoye), 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 Vassilchikov for 1,350,000 Rbls. In the spring, settlement with 43 families or approximately 280 individuals. In 1912 insolvency; sale with heavy losses. In 1913, they moved to various other areas. Also see Sadovoye; Vassilevka; Wassiljewka.
- Vassilyevka, Novo-**, Mariupol', see Novo-Vassilyevka; also see Novo-Vassilevka; Nowo-Wassiljewka; Vassilevka, Novo-; Wassiljewka, Nowo-.
- Vatin**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Watin.
- Vatslawpol**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: including Viderno: 182 in 1904. Also see Wazlawpol.
- Vdlova**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southwest of Kisielin. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Wdlova.
- Vechi, Onesti-**, Bessarabia, see Onesti-Vechi; also see Onesty-Vekhy; Vekhy, Onesty-.
- Vedenskoe?**, Kazakhstan, see Vedenskoye?; also see Vevedenskoe?; Vevedenskoye?; Vvedenskoe; Vvedenskoye; Wedenskoje?; Wewedenskoje?; Wwdenskoje.
- Vedenskoye?**, Kazakhstan, see Vvedenskoye; also see Vedenskoe?; Vevedenskoe?; Vevedenskoye?; Vvedenskoe; Wedenskoje?; Wewedenskoje?; Wwdenskoje.
- Vedernoe**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vedernoye; also see Wedernoje.
- Vedernoye**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Viderno; also see Vedernoe; Wedernoje.
- Vedino**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd. Mennonite. Also see Wedino.
- Veiten**, Petersburg, possibly Petersburg-Toksovo. #D 1. Evangelical. Population: 28 in 1926.
- Vekhy, Onesty-**, Bessarabia, see Onesty-Vekhy; also see Onesti-Vechi; Vechi, Onesti-.
- Velidarovka**, Mykolayiv, see Felsenburg; also see Welidarowka.
- Velikodarovka**, Mykolayiv, see Felsenburg; also see Welikodarowka.

- Veliko-Dolinskoe**, Odessa, see Veliko-Dolinskoye; also see Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoje, Veliko-; Dolinskoye, Veliko-; Veliko-Dolinskoje.
- Veliko-Dolinskoje**, Odessa, see Veliko-Dolinskoye; also see Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoje, Veliko-; Dolinskoye, Veliko-; Veliko-Dolinskoe.
- Veliko-Dolinskoye**, Odessa, see Großliebental; also see Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoje, Veliko-; Dolinskoye, Veliko-; Veliko-Dolinskoe; Veliko-Dolinskoje.
- Velikoknyasheskoe**, Caucasus, see Velikoknyasheskoye; also see Welikoknjascheskoje.
- Velikoknyasheskoye**, Caucasus, see Wohldemfürst; also see Velikoknyasheskoe; Welikoknjascheskoje
- Velikoknyashkoe**, Caucasus, see Velikoknyashkoye; also see Welikoknjashkoje.
- Velikoknyashkoye**, Caucasus, see Wohldemfürst; also see Velikoknyashkoe; Welikoknjaschkoje.
- Velikoe Pole**, Volhynia-Poland, see Velikoye Pole; also see Pole, Welikoje; Pole, Velikoe; Pole, Velikoye; Welikoje Pole.
- Velikoye Pole**, (also Vielkopole), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil'. Northeast of Kostopil'. Evangelical; parishes: Kostopil' and Tuchyn. Parish church. German private school opened in 1938. At least 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 420 in 1904; 146 families with 92 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Pole, Velikoe; Pole, Velikoye; Pole, Welikoje; Velikoe Pole; Vielkopole; Welikoje Pole.
- Vely-Fontan**, Odessa, see Groß-Fontal; also see Fontan, Vely-; Fontan, Weli-; Weli-Fontan.
- Vely-Mikhailovka**, Mykolayiv, see Peterstal; also see Michailowka, Weli-; Miklhailovka, Vely-; Weli-Michailowka.
- Vely-Mikhailovka**, Odessa, see Irenenfeld; also see Michailowka, Weli-; Miklhailovka, Vely-; Weli-Michailowka.
- Velitzky**, Volhynia-Poland, possibly Kovel'; also see Welitzki.
- Velnianka**, (also Rozhyshche-Velnianka, also Volnianka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. East of Rozhyshche. Possibly founded in 1831 by Germans from Poland who fled from the riots and developed a successful textile industry here. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Possibly the section of Rozhyshche where the parish for Lutherans and Baptists was located. German private school (as of 1935); it became a school with two classes. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Welnianka.
- Velnianka, Rozhyshche-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rozhyshche-Velnianka; also see Roshischtsche-Welnianka; Welnianka, Roshischtsche-.
- Velniche**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin; also see Welnitsche.
- Veneges**, Don, see Nikolaifeld; also see Weneges.
- Verba**, Odessa, see Baden-Khutor; also see Werba.
- Verba**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 6. Also see Werba.
- Verba, Kamennaya**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kamennaya Verba; also see Kamennaja Werba; Werba, Kamennaja.
- Verba Kamienna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kamennaya Verba; also see Kamienna, Verba; Kamienna, Werba; Werba Kamienna.
- Verba Kamienna**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. #F 1. Also see Kamienna, Verba.
- Verbichno**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Northeast of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
- Verblyudogorsk**, Caucasus; also see Werbljudogorsk.
- Verboryus**, Crimea, see Neu-Zürichtal; also see Werborjus.
- Verbovka**, Caucasus; also see Werbowka.
- Verbovka**, (also No.5, also No. 15), Don, Donets'k, Illovaik. A few kilometers east of Donets'k. #D 6. Evangelical. Also see No. 5; No. 15; Werbowka.
- Verbovka**, Don, Rostov, see Weidental; also see Werbowka.
- Verbovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. A few kilometers east of Radomyshl'. #F 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 278 in 1904. 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) evka. Population: 116 in 1919; 123 in 1926. Also see Kryukovo; Werbowo.
- Verbovo, Neu-**, Don, see Neu-Verbovo; also see Neu-Werbowo; Werbowo, Neu-.
- Verbovskoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Verbovskoye; also see Werbovskoje.
- Verbovskoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenheim; also see Verbovskoe; Werbovskoje.
- Verebruss**, Crimea, see Neu-Zürichtal; also see Werebruss.
- Verechovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Perilyanka; also see Weretschowka.
- Vereshnevatoe**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Vereshnevatoye; also see Wereshnevatoje.
- Vereshnevatoye**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Georgstal; also see Vereshnevatoe; Wereshnevatoje.
- Vereshovka**, (also Perelysianka, also Perlisianka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. #H 5. Also see Perelysianka; Perlisianka; Wereschowka.
- Verezovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 24 in 1904. Also see Weresowka.
- Vergun**, Caucasus, see Grünfeld; also see Wergun.
- Verkh. Mikhailovka**, Mykolayiv, see Marienheim; also see Michailowka, Werch.; Mikhailovka, Verkh.; Werch. Michailowka.
- Verkhnaya-Dobrinka**, Volga Republic, see Dreispitz; also see Dobrinka, Werchnaja-; Dobrinka, Verkhnaya-; Werchnaja-Dobrinka.

- Verkhnyaya-Gryasnukha**, Volga Republic, see Kraft; also see Grjasnucha, Werchnaja-; Gryasnukha, Verkhnyaya-; Werchnaja-Grjasnucha.
- Verkhnyaya Korbush**, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 134 in 1926. Also see Korbusch, Werchnaja; Korbush, Verkhnyaya; Werchnaja Korbush.
- Verkhnyaya-Kulalinka**, Volga Republic, see Holstein; also see Kulalinka, Verkhnyaya-; Kulalinka, Werchnaja-; Werchnaja-Kulalinka.
- Verkhnyaya-Lindau**, (also Lindau), Caucasus, Abkhazia (Sukhum.) Evangelical; parish: Batum-Kutais. Perhaps an Estonian colony. Population: 135 in 1905. Also see Lindau; Lindau, Verkhnyaya-; Lindau, Werchnaja-; Werchnaja-Lindau.
- Verkhny Sherebec**, Zaporizhzhya, see Silberfeld; also see Sherebec, Verkhny; Sherebec, Werchnij; Wechnij Sherebec.
- Verkhove**, Volga Republic, see Verkhovye; also see Werchowje.
- Verkhovka**, Volga Republic, see Seewald; also see Werchowka.
- Verkhovye**, Volga Republic, see Seewald; also see Verkhove; Werchowje.
- Verkhy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Vierkhy; also see Werchy.
- Vernoe**, Odessa, see Vernoye; also see Wernoje.
- Vernoye**, Odessa, see Worms; also see Vernoe; Wernoje.
- Verovka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan) (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Werowka.
- Verovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. Northeast of Novograd. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 349 in 1904. Also see Werowka.
- Vershinka**, Volga Republic, see Kautz; also see Werschinka.
- Vershinovka**, Don, see Hohenfeld; also see Werschinowka.
- Vershnitsa**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 233 in 1904. Also see Werschniza.
- Vertapa**, (also Vertepty), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. North of Poddebcy. #F 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Vertepty; Wertapa.
- Vertepy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vertapa; also see Wertepy.
- Veselaya Dolina**, Bessarabia, see Klöstitz; also see Dolina, Veselaya; Dolina, Weselaja; Weselaja Dolina.
- Veseloe**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Veseloye; also see Weseloje.
- Veseloe**, Odessa, see Veseloye; also see Weseloje.
- Veseloe-Khutor**, Mykolayiv, see Veseloye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weseloje-; Khutor, Veseloe-; Khutor, Veseloye-; Weseloje-Chutor.
- Veselojarsk**, Slavgorod, Rubkovsk; also see Weselojarsk.
- Veseloje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Eigenfeld; also see Veseloe; Weseloje.
- Veseloje**, Odessa, see Vessyoloye-Khutor; also see Veseloe; Weseloje.
- Veseloje-Khutor**, Mykolayiv. Population: 13 in 1919. Also see Chutor, Weseloje-; Khutor, Veseloe-; Khutor, Veseloye-; Veseloe-Khutor; Weseloje-Chutor.
- Veselyy Kut**, Bessarabia, see Paris; also see Kut, Veselyy; Kut, Weselyj; Weselyj Kut.
- Veselyy-Gay**, Zaporizhzhya, see Grüntal; also see Gaj, Weselyj-; Gay, Veselyy-; Weselyj-Gaj.
- Veshnyaky**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Arcis; also see Weshnjaky.
- Veslovka**, Volga Republic, see Unterdorf; also see Weslovka.
- Vesolyj-Kut**, Odessa, see Michelstal; also see Kut, Vesolyj-; Kut, Wesolyj-; Wesolyj-Kut.
- Vesovlodovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vsievobodovka; also see Wesowlodovka.
- Vessalovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vasilovka; also see Wessalovka.
- Vesselaja**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1846. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farm holders also lived. Acreage: 1,950 dessi. and 44 houses in 1858. Population: 424 in 1859. Also see Wesselaja.
- Vesseloe**, possibly Ukraine, see Vesseloye; also see Wesseloeje.
- Vesseloe-Khutor**, Odessa, see Vesseloye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wessjoloje-; Khutor, Vesseloe-; Khutor, Vesseloye-; Khutor, Vessyoloe-; Khutor, Vessyoloye-; Vessyoloe-Khutor; Vessyoloye-Khutor; Wessjoloje-Chutor.
- Vesseloye**, possibly Ukraine. Estate bought from Friedrich Fein where presumably sheep, cattle or horses were bred. Also see Vesseloe; Wesseloeje.
- Vesseloye-Khutor**, Odessa, see Vessyoloye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wessjoloje-; Khutor, Vesseloe-; Khutor, Vesseloye-; Khutor, Vessyoloe-; Khutor, Vessyoloye-; Vesseloe-Khutor; Vessyoloe-Khutor; Wessjoloje-Chutor.
- Vesselyy Kut**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Engel-Khutor; also see Kut, Vesselyy; Kut, Wesselyj; Wesselyj Kut.
- Vesselyy-Kut**, Odessa, see Michelstal; also see Kut, Vesselyy; Kut, Wesselyj-; Wesselyj-Kut.
- Vessiolyy Oselok**, Petersburg, see Fröhliche Kolonie; also see Oselok, Vessiolyy; Oselok, Wessiolyy; Wessiolyy Oselok.
- Vessyoloe-Khutor**, Odessa, see Vessyoloye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wessjoloje-; Khutor, Vesseloe-; Khutor, Vesseloye-; Khutor, Vessyoloe-; Khutor, Vessyoloye-; Vesseloe-Khutor; Vesseloye-Khutor; Wessjoloje-Chutor.
- Vessyoloye-Khutor**, (also Veseloye), Odessa, Odessa. Evangelical; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Population: 105 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Wessjoloje-; Khutor, Vesseloe-; Khutor, Vesseloye-; Khutor, Vessyoloe-; Khutor, Vessyoloye-; Veseloye; Vesseloe-Khutor; Vesseloye-Khutor; Vessyoloe-Khutor; Wessjoloje-Chutor.

- Vetter-Chutor**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, see Vetter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Vetter-; Khutor, Vetter-.
- Vetter-Chutor**, Don, Donets'k, Dzerzhinsk, see Vetter-Khutor; 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-.
- Vetyolka, Fl. Gr.**, Volga Republic, see Fl. Gr. Vetyolka; 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.
- Veziarka**, Kherson; also see Weziarka.
- Vichiny**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Witschiny.
- Viderno**, (also Vedernoye), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: including Vatslavpol: 182 in 1904. Also see Vedernoye; Widerno.
- 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.
- Vielkopole**, Volhynia-Poland, see Velikoye Pole; also see Wiekopole.
- Vierkhy, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Vierkhy; also see Neu-Wierchy; Wierchy, Neu-.
- Vierov**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica; also see Wierow.
- Vierzbichno I**, (also Vierzoichno I), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk. #B 6. Also see Viertsoichno I; Wierzbitschno.
- Vierzbichno II**, (also Vierzoichno II), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk. #B 6. Also see Vierzoichno II; Wierzbitschno.
- Vierzkhov**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Khorov; also see Wierzchow.
- Vierzkhovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy; also see Wierzowka.
- Vierzkhly, Nove-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nove-Vierzkhly; also see Nowe-Wierzchy; Wierzchy, Nowe-.
- Vierzoichno**, Volhynia-Poland; also see Wierzoitschno.
- Vierzoichno I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierzbichno I; also see Wierzoitschno I.
- Vierzoichno II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierzbichno II; also see Wierzoitschno II.
- Vies, Buchin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vies Buchin; also see Butschin Wies; Wies, Butschin.
- Vikentevka**, Kazakhstan, see Vikentyevka; also see Wikentjewka.
- Vikentovo**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Wiesendorf; also see Wikentowo.
- 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, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels); also see Wikowa.
- Vikova, Betsilova-**, Odessa, see Betsilova-Vikova; also see Bezirowa-Wikowa; Wikowa, Bezirowa-.
- Viktorfeld**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malychevsk, Voloshinsky. A few kilometers northwest of Millerovo. #F 2. Founded in 1878. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,840 dessi. Population: 351 in 1904; 351 in 1918; possibly 250 or 522 in 1926; 753 in 1941.
- Viktorfeld**, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk. Approximately 50 km south of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical.
- Viktorfeld**, (also No. 1, also Viktorovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Salivno(y)e. Founded in 1895. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 1,950 dessi. Population: 296 in 1904; 185 in 1914; 185 in 1918; 300 in 1919; 394 in 1926. Also see No. 1; Viktorovka.
- Viktorinka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, Pulin. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 104 in 1904.
- Viktorovka**, (also No. 4), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded by Molochna families in 1905/1906. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,200 dessi.. Population: 123 in 1926. Also see No. 4; Viktorowka.
- Viktorovka**, Mykolayiv, Buchholzevo. #H 6. Also see Viktorowka.
- Viktorovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov; also see Viktorowka.
- Viktorovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov. #D 6. Also see Viktorowka.
- Viktorovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Nowy Dwor. Southeast of Nowy Dwor. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Viktorowka.
- Viktorovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Khotiachiov. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 70 in 1904. Also see Viktorowka.
- Viktorovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Viktorfeld; also see Viktorowka.
- Viktorovka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Viktorovka; also see Alt-Viktorowka; Viktorowka, Alt-.
- Viktorovka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Viktorovka; also see Neu-Viktorowka; Viktorowka, Neu-.
- Viktorowka**, Bashkortostan, see Viktorovka.
- Viktorowka**, Mykolayiv, see Viktorovka.
- Viktorowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Viktorovka.

- Viktorowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Viktorovka.
- Viktorowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Viktorovka.
- Viktorowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Viktorovka.
- Viktorowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Viktorovka.
- Viktorowka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Viktorowka; also see Alt-Viktorovka; Viktorovka, Alt-.
- Viktorowka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Viktorowka; also see Neu-Viktorovka; Viktorovka, Neu-.
- Vilkoshow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Volkoshow; also see Wilkoschow.
- Vincentov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Northeast of Kisielin. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Torchyn. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 63 families with 66 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Vincentow.
- Vincentovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec. East of Rozhyshche. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Parish church. German private school (as of 1935.) At least 50 German farms in 1927. Population: including Klimentovka: 105 families with 79 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Vincentowka.
- 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 Winogradnoje.
- Vinogradnoye**, Odessa, see Worms; also see Vinogradnoe; Winogradnoje.
- Vinz. Dauenhauer**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Dauenhauer, Vinz.
- Vishenka**, (also Vishenki, also Vishinka), 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 approximately by 70 New Hutterites from Carinthia and approximately by 70 Old Order Hutterites. Hutterite. *Bruderhof*; joint household keeping. Everyday language: Carinthian-Tyrolean dialect. Hutterite men wear the same plain clothes, the same haircut and beards, and women dark floral dresses; no luxury or entertainment is allowed. In 1782 arrival of 15 Elbing Mennonites (Decker, Entz, Knels, and others). Other Hutterites arrived from Slovakia and Transylvania. In 1801/1802 villagers moved to the 12-km distant Radichev because of trouble with the count's sons. Also see Vishenki; Vishinka; Wischenka.
- Vishenki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vishenky; also see Wischenki.
- Vishenky**, Chernihiv, see Vishenka; also see Wischenky.
- Vishenky**, (also Vishinek), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. #E 6. Also see Vishinek; Vishenki; Wischenki.
- Visherka**, Novgorod, Malaya Vishera. #H 4. Founded by families from Nikolai Kolonie in 1925. Evangelical. Population: 176 in 1926. Also see Wischerka.
- Vishievska**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi; also see Wischiewska.
- Vishina**, Kherson, Malo(y)esht. Founded in 1896. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 240 in 1914. Also see Wischina.
- Vishina**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station.
- Vishinek**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vishenky; also see Wischinek.
- Vishinka**, Chernihiv, see Vishenka; also see Wischinka.
- Vishnevataya**, Don, see Neu-Kirschwald; also see Wischnewataja.
- Vishnevataya**, Mariupol', see Kirschwald; also see Wischnewataja.
- Vishnevskoe**, Tobolsk, see Vishnevskoye; also see Wischnewskoje.
- Vishnevskoye**, Tobolsk, Tara. In the swampy forests of Tara. Founded in 1898 by Volhynian Germans who were landless farmers from the Novograd-Volhynsk or Zhytomyr districts. Also see Vishnevskoe; Wischnewskoje.
- Vishnevy**, Kazakhstan, see Saratovka; also see Wischnewij.
- Vishniow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi; also see Wischniow.
- Vishniow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. North of Poddebcy. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at most 20 percent Germans. Also see Wischniow.
- Vishniowka**, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1906. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. Acreage: 2,676 ha. Population: 881 in 1939. Also see Wischniowka.
- Vishnyakovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Possibly a German village. Population: 142 in 1904. Also see Wischnjakowka.
- Vsievolodovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vsievolodovka; also see Wisiewolodowka.
- Visk**, (also Viskovo), possibly Carpatho-Ukraine. Possibly founded in 1300. One of the first German villages in the Carpathian Mountains. Over time, this and other villages became Hungarian villages; only German family names remained as well as the color of the local dialect. Also see Viskovo?; Wisk.
- Viskovo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Visk; also see Wiskowo.
- Visniowiec**, Volhynia-Poland, Krzemieniec, Visniowiec; also see Wisniowiec.
- Visokoye Polye**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Hochfeld; also see Pole, Visokoe; Polje, Wisokoje; Polye, Visokoye; Visokoe Pole; Wisokoje Polje.
- Vitashevskoe**, Odessa, see Vitashevskoye; also see Witaschewskoje.

- Vitashevskoye**, Odessa, see Neu-hof-Khutor; also see Vitashevskoe; Witaschewskoje.
- 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 Wladimir.
- Vladimirez**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, possibly Sarny. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: with Lipno, Toloviche and Zirvishch: 70 in 1905.
- Vladimirovka**, Bessarabia, see Hoffmann-Khutor; also see Wladimirovka.
- Vladimirovka**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. #I 4. Also see Wladimirovka.
- Vladimirovka**, (also No. 6), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Novo-Ivanovsk. On Lake Zhglanly. #F 4. Founded by Volga Germans in 1912. Evangelical. Population: 150 in 1926. Also see No. 6; Wladimirovka.
- Vladimirovka**, Kyrgyzstan, see Gnadenfeld; also see Wladimirovka.
- Vladimirovka**, Luhans'k, Ivanovka; also see Wladimirovka.
- Vladimirovka**, Odessa, Berezan, see Wiesental; also see Wladimirovka.
- Vladimirovka**, Odessa, Großliebental, see Neuburg; also see Wladimirovka.
- 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 Khortitza land commission. Population: 207 in 1926. Also see No. 1; Rabochy; Wladimirovka.
- Vladimirovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vladimir-Volynskovka; Wladimirovka.
- Vladimirovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. Southeast of Emilchin. #C 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 75 in 1904. Also see Wladimirovka.
- Vladimirovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 45 in 1904. Ceased to exist after 1914. Also see Wladimirovka.
- Vladimirovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Kronsweide; also see Wladimirovka.
- Vladimir-Volynskovka**, (also Vladimirovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. Southwest of Shchurin. #C 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Volynskovka, Vladimir-; Vladimirovka; Wladimir-Wolynskowka; Wolynskowka, Wladimir-.
- Wladin**, Caucasus, Vladikavkas. Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. Population: 100 in 1905. Also see Wladin.
- Wladin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Southeast of Zwiahel. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 462 in 1904. Also see Wladin.
- Wladislavovka**, 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 Wladislawowka.
- Wladislavovka II**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. Northeast of Mlyniv. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: including Yulianovka: 328 in 1905; 48 families with 51 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Wladislawowka II.
- Wlasovo**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Karsharskoy, Taganrog. Approximately 40 km southwest of Millerovo. #F 2. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. Population: 154 in 1926. Also see Wlasowo.
- Wlassovka**, Tomsk, Lokoty; also see Wlassowka.
- Voche**, (also Vovche), Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: Sulz. Also see Vovche; Wotsche.
- Vochin**, (also Vodzinek), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 70 in 1904. Twenty to 50 percent Germans. Also see Vodzinek; Wotschin.
- Vodina-Khutor**, Mykolayiv. Evangelical. Population: 26 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Wodina-; Khutor, Vodina-; Wodina-Chutor.
- Vodino**, (also Vodyanaya), Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, Bulagovka. #F 3. Founded in 1892. Mennonite. Acreage: 600 dessi. Population: 123 in 1914; 123 in 1918. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Vodyanaya; Wodino.
- 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, Mezhrichi (also Miedzyrzetsch); also see Wodnik.
- Vodyanaya**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Katharinenhof; also see Wodjanaja.
- Vodyanaya**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, see Gnadental; also see Wodjanaja.
- Vodyanaya**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, see Vodino; also see Wodjanaja.
- Vodyanaya**, Don, Rostov, Bolshoy-Krepinsk. Population: 49 in 1926. Also see Wodjanaja.
- Vodyanaya**, Don, Taganrog, Sovietinskoye; also see Wodjanaja.
- Vodyanaya**, Kharkiv, see Rempelfeld; also see Wodjanaja.
- Vodyanaya**, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönhorst; also see Wodjanaja.

- Vodyanka, Nizhnaya-**, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Vodyanka; also see Nishnaja-Wodjanka; Wodjanka, Nishnaja-.
- Vodyannoe**, Omsk, see Vodyannoje; also see Wodjanoje.
- Vodyannoje**, Omsk, see Wasserreich; also see Vodyannoje; Wodjannoje.
- Vodyanoy-Buerak**, Volga Republic, see Vodyanoy-Buyerak; also see Buerak, Vodyanoy-; Bujerak, Wodjanoi-; Buyerak, Vodyanoy-; Wodjanoi-Bujerak.
- Vodyanoy-Buyerak**, Volga Republic, see Stephan; also see Buerak, Vodyanoy-; Bujerak, Wodjanoi-; Buyerak, Vodyanoy-; Vodyanoy-Buerak; Wodjanoi-Bujerak.
- Vodyanoje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Vodino I; also see Vodyanoje; Wodjanoje.
- Vodyanoje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Vodino II; also see Vodyanoje; Wodjanoje.
- Vodyynov**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 164 in 1904. Also see Wodjinow.
- 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.
- Vola, Maria-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Maria-Vola; also see Maria-Wola; Wola, Maria-.
- Volanshchizna**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov; also see Wolanschtschizna.
- Volanshchizna**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Macieyov; also see Wolanschtschizna.
- Vola Rykanska**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka; also see Wola Rykanska; Rykanska, Vola; Rykanska, Wola.
- Vola, Vanda-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vanda-Vola; also see Wanda-Wola; Wola, Wanda-.
- Volbcz**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Volovec; also see Wolbcz.
- Volchak**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Woltschak.
- Volchanovo**, Odessa, see Klein-Glückstal; also see Woltschanowo.
- Volcheck**, (also Volkhisk), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Holoby; also see Volkhisk; Woltschek.
- Volchisk**, Volhynia-Poland, see Volkhisk.
- Volchy**, Mykolayiv. A few kilometers southwest of Mykolayiv. #F 6. Catholic. Also see Woltschij.
- Volchy**, Odessa, see Klein-Glückstal; also see Woltschij.
- Volchy**, Odessa, Berezan; also see Woltschij.
- Volchy Rakit**, Slavgorod, Novo-Alexe(y)evka (GNR Halbstadt.) Approximately 50 km north of Slavgorod. #K 3. Founded in 1907. Evangelical. Kolkhoz named Kirov. Population: 263 in 1926; 310 and 53 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Rakit, Volchy; Rakit, Woltschi; Woltschi Rakit.
- Volhynin**, (also Volynskoye), Kazakhstan, Qaraghandy, Promyshlennaya. Between Qaraghandy and Atbasar. #E 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Population: 104 in 1926. Also see Volynskoye; Wolhynin.
- Volica**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno; also see Wolica.
- Volica**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestekhko; also see Wolica.
- Volica**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck; also see Wolica.
- Volinovka**, Slavgorod. Mennonite. Also see Wolinowka.
- Volka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Marcelindorf; also see Wolka.
- Volka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel'. South of Kovel'. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Wolka.
- 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 Volksov), Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Wolkow-; Khutor, Volkov-; Volksov; Wolkow-Chutor.
- Volkovnia**, Volhynia-Poland, see Evelinov; also see Wolkownia.
- Volkovo**, Odessa, Großliebental, 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-Sarotovka. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarotovka. Population: with Kamenka: 240 approximately in 1905. Also see Wolkowo.
- Volkovo**, Volga Republic, see Schaffhausen; also see Wolkovo.
- Volkovo-Khutor**, Odessa, see Seefeld; also see Chutor, Wolkowo-; Khutor, Volkovo-; Wolkowo-Chutor.
- Volkovyje**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. South of Kniahinin. #E 2. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Wolkowyje.
- Volksov**, Odessa, see Volkov-Khutor; also see Wolksov.
- Volky**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Lyubytiv; also see Wolki.
- Volla**, Volhynia-Poland, possibly Luts'k. Mennonite. Founded on nobleman Ignat Bichkovsky's estates by families who were from Count Olizarov's estates, Luts'k district, near Ravalovka. They later founded Waldheim, Molochna; see Waldheim; Wolla.

- Vollmer**, (also Kopenka, also Kopyonka, also Kozenka, also Lugovoy, also Volmar), Volga Republic (Bergeite), Kamenka. #B 6. Founded on 18 July 1764 or in 1766 as private colony Director de Boffe. Catholic. Deanery: Kamenka. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 158 in 1766; 273 in 1788; 1,170 in 1857; 1,555 in 1897; 1,452 possibly in 1905; 1,715 or 1,777 in 1912; 1,496 or possibly 2759 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Kopenka; Kopyonka; Kozenka; Lugovoy; Volmar.
- Volmar**, Volga Republic, see Vollmer.
- Volnianka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Velnianka; also see Wolnianka.
- Volnianka, Klein-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Volnianka; also see Klein-Wolnianka; Wolnianka, Klein.
- Volnicha Zofevka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Volnicha Zofyovka; also see Wolnitscha Zofjowka; Zowjowka, Wolnitscha; Zofevka, Volnicha; Zofyovka, Volnicha.
- Volnicha Zofyovka**, (also Volnicha-Sofievka), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. Northwest of Mlyniv. Founding families from Swabia. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Volnicha-Sofievka; Volnicha Zofevka; Wolnitscha Zofjowka; Zowjowka, Wolnitscha; Zofevka, Volnicha; Zofyovka, Volnicha.
- Volodevka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Volodyevka; also see Wolodjewka.
- Volodkovshchizna**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; also see Wolodkowschtschizna.
- Volodyevka**, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Trubetzko(y)e.) Possibly founded in 1904 on land leased from Falz-Fein. With Novo-Nikola(y)evka, there were 80 founding families primarily from the Kronau district. Mennonite. Also see Volodevka; Wolodjewka.
- Volontirovka**, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Andre(y)evka. Romanian village with German residents. Also see Wolontirovka.
- Voloshinsky**, Don, see Schotten-Khutor; also see Woloschinski.
- Volosovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov. East of Nowy Dwor. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 30 in 1904. At the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Wolosowka.
- Volosovka, Ostrov-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrov-Volosovka; also see Ostrow-Wolosowka; Wolosowka, Ostrow-.
- Volosovka-Ruda**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ruda-Volosovka; also see Ruda-Wolosowka; Wolosowka-Ruda.
- Volovec**, (also Volbcz), Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava. Orthodox and Catholic. Acreage: 315 farms on 15,066 ha. Population: 244 Germans of 1,538 residents in 1910; 16 Germans of 1,641 residents in 1920; 18 Germans of 2,050 residents in 1930. Also see Volbcz; Wolowec.
- Vol., Rokitno**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rokitno Vol.; also see Rokitno Wol.; Wol., Rokitno.
- Volskoe**, Volga Republic, see Volskoye; also see Wolskoje.
- Volskoye**, Volga Republic, see Kukkus; also see Volskoe; Wolskoje.
- Volvakhovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiabel. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including Dobry-Kut and Makharovka: 370 in 1905. Also see Wolwachowka.
- Volyanova**, Luhans'k, see Steinbruch; also see Woljanowa.
- Volychy**, Odessa, see Klein-Glückstal; also see Woljtschi.
- Volyinka**, Bashkortostan, Sterlitamak, Kalkash. Population: 115 in 1926. Also see Wolynka.
- Volynskie, Machky**, Volhynia-Poland, see Volynskiye, Machky; also see Machky Volynskie; Machky Volynskiye; Matschki Wolynskie; Wolynskie, Matschki.
- Volynskiye, Machky**, Volhynia-Poland, see Machky Volynskiye; also see Machky Volynskie; Matschki Wolynskie; Volynskie, Machky; Wolynskie, Matschki.
- Volynskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Volynskoye; also see Wolynskoje.
- Volynskovka, Vladimir-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vladimir-Volynskovka; also see Wladimir-Wolynskowka; Wolynskowka, Wladimir.
- Volynskoye**, Kazakhstan, see Volhynin; also see Volynskoe; Wolynskoje.
- Volyntsevo**, Mariupol'. Catholic; parish: Yenakiyeve. Previous parish: Mariupol'. Possibly a German village. Also see Wolynzewo.
- Volyskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Volyskoye; also see Woljskoje.
- Volyskoye**, Kazakhstan, Qaraghandy, Promyshlennaya. Approximately 50 km west of Qaraghandy. #K 3. Founded by Volga Germans in 1909. Evangelical. Population: 263 or 313 in 1926. Also see Volyskoe; Woljskoje.
- Volz-Chutor**, Kazakhstan, see Volz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Volz-; Khutor, Volz-.
- Volz-Khutor**, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Bula(y)evo. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic. Also see Chutor, Volz-; Khutor, Volz-; Volz-Chutor.
- Vooth**, Omsk, Isil' Kul'. Population: 19 in 1926.
- Vorchin, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Vorchin; also see Alt-Wortschin; Wortschin, Alt-.
- Vorchin, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Vorchin; also see Neu-Wortschin; Wortschin, Neu-.
- Vornoy**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Mariental; also see Wornoj.
- Vorobevka**, Odessa, see Vorobyevka; also see Worobjewka.
- Vorobyevka**, Odessa, see Neu-Berlin; also see Vorobevka; Worobjewka.
- Voronchin**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Worontschin.
- Voronino**, Kherson or Kyiv. Evangelical; parish: Elisabethgrad. Population: including surrounding area: 300 in 1904. Also see Woronino.
- Voronoj, Deutsch-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Voronoj; also see Deutsch-Voronoy; Voronoy, Deutsch-.
- Voronov**, Bashkortostan, Belebey; also see Woronow.

- Voronov**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. East of Tuchyn. #J 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 Woronzowka.
- Vorontsovka, Shestakovo**, Voronezh, see Shestakovo Vorontsovka; also see Schestakowo Woronzowka; Woronzowka, Schestakowo.
- Vorony Ostrov**, Novgorod. #G 4. Founded in 1925 by families from Nikolai Kolonie. Evangelical. Population: 47 in 1926. Also see Ostrov, Vorony; Ostrow Woronij; Woronij Ostrow.
- Voroshilov**, Odessa, see Neu-Rohrbach; also see Woroschilow.
- Vorotniow**, 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.
- Voynica**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin; also see Wojnica.
- Voynica**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Wojnica.
- Voyutin**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Wojutin.
- Voznesenka**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Wosnesenka.
- Voznesens'k?**, Odessa, see Neu-Amerika; also see Wosnessensk?.
- Voznesens'k**, Odessa, Berezan district. Possibly a German village. Also see Wosnessensk.
- Voznianka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; also see Woznianka.
- Vozrozhdene**, Volga Republic, see Vozrozhdenye; also see Wosroshdenje.
- Vozrozhdenye**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southeast of Krasny Kut. #F 5. Evangelical. Also see Vozrozhdene; Wosroshdenje.
- Vreby**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica; also see Wreby.
- Vsevolodovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vsievodovka; also see Wsewolodowka.
- Vsievodovka**, (also Vesovlodovka, also Visievodovka, also Vsevolodovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. West of Luts'k. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 229 in 1904; 22 families with 20 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Vesovlodovka; Visievodovka; Vsevolodovka; Wsewolodowka.
- Vulka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß; also see Wulka.
- Vulka Selenitskaya**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. Between Zwiahel and Korosten. #D 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 203 in 1904. Also see Selenitskaya, Vulka; Selenizkaja, Wulka; Wulka Selenizkaja.
- Vurgun**, Caucasus, see Grünfeld.
- Vvedenskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Vvedenskoye; also see Wwedenskoje.
- Vvedenskoye**, Kazakhstan, Kokchetav. Founded approximately in 1900. Also see Vedenskoe?; Vedenskoye?; Vevedenskoe?; Vevedenskoye?; Vvedenskoe; Wedenskoje; Wewedenskoje; Wwedenskoje.
- Vyanka**, Don, see Vyanky; also see Wijanka.
- 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; Wyany Hrabownice.
- Vyany Koropec**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Ober-Schönborn; also see Koropec, Vyany; Koropec, Wyany; Wyany Koropec.
- Vyasemskoe**, Saratov, see Vyasemskoye; also see Wjasemskoje.
- Vyasemskoye**, (also No. 5, also Oktyabrs'koye), Saratov, Balashovo (Arkadak.) On the right bank of the Arkadak River. Founded between 1910 and 1913. Mennonite. Land was bought from the Khortitza land commission. Population: 142 in 1926. Also see No. 5; Oktyabrs'koye; Vyasemskoe; Wjasemskoje.
- Vyazovets**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiahel. #D 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 127 in 1904. Also see Wjasowez.
- Vyazovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Münsterberg; also see Wjazowka.
- Vydumka**, Mykolayiv, Belo-Zerkovy; also see Wydumka.
- Vydumka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Wydumka.
- Vydumka**, (also Vidumka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiahel. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 207 in 1904. Also see Vidumka; Wydumka.

Vygodanka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy; also see Wygodanka.

Vygoda, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Yaroslavichy. Southeast of Yaroslavichy. #E 3. Founded on its own land by Swabian families. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: Yulin-Malevannaya: 52 in 1905. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Wygoda.

Vygoda, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Southeast of Zviahel. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 174 in 1904. Also see Wygoda.

Vygoda-Deutsch, Odessa, see Friedenheim; also see Deutsch, Vygoda-; Deutsch, Wygoda-; Wygoda-Deutsch.

Vygranka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzbowica; also see Wygranka.

Vyruby, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 292 in 1904. Also see Wyruby.

Vyrvpaevka?, Volga Republic, see Vyrvpaeyevka?; also see Wyrvpaejewka?.

Vyrvpaeyevka?, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Vyrvpaevka?; Wyrvpaejewka?.

Vyshina, Odessa, see Hermannstal; also see Wyschina.

Vyshina, Mykolayiv, see Mariental; also see Wyschina.

Vyshkov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi; also see Wyschkow.

Vyshkovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. North of Zviahel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 123 in 1904. Also see Wyschkowka.

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 Wysokaja.

Vysoke Grivy, Slavgorod, see Vysokye Grivy; also see Grivy, Vysoke; Grivy, Vysokye; Griwy Wysokije; Wysokije Griwy.

Vysokoe, Slavgorod, see Vysokoye; also see Wysokoje.

Vysokoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Vysokoye; also see Wysokoje.

Vysokoe Pole, Don, see Vysokoye Pole; also see Pole, Vysokoe; Pole, Vysokoye; Pole, Wysokoje; Wysokoje Pole.

Vysokopole, Mykolayiv, see Vysokopolye; also see Wysokopolje.

Vysokopolye, Mykolayiv, see Kronau; also see Vysokopole; Wysokopolje.

Vysokoye, Slavgorod, see Vysokoye; also see Wysokoje; Wysokoje.

Vysokoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Hochstädt; also see Vysokoe; Wysokoje.

Vysokoye Pole, Don, see Hubenfeld; also see Pole, Vysokoe; Pole, Vysokoye; Pole, Wysokoje; Vysokoe Pole; Wysokoje Pole.

Vysoky, Slavgorod, see Vysokoye; also see Wysoky.

Vysokye Grivy, Slavgorod, see Hochstädt; also see Grivy, Vysoke; Grivy, Vysokye; Griwy Wysokije; Vysoke Grivy; Wysokije Griwy.

Vyssokaya Griva, Slavgorod, see Hochstädt; also see Griva, Vysokaya; Griwa, Wyssokaja; Wyssokaja Griwa.

Vyssokopole, Caucasus, see Vysokopolye; also see Wysokopolje.

Vysokopolye, Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinnomyski. Approximately 50 km southwest of Stavropol' on the Kuban' [River. #F 3. Population: 127 in 1926. Also see Vysokopole;

Vysoky, (also Vysokoye, also Vysoky), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny). #J 3. Founded by Volga Germans in 1909. Evangelical. Population: 336 in 1926. Ceased to exist. Also see Vysokoye; Vysoky.

Vysokoy, Volhynia-Poland, see Sofievka; also see Wyssoki.

Yunishche, (also Yunishche), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 264 in 1904. Also see Wjunischtsche; Yunishche.

Vyzevskie?, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Datin; also see Wyzewskie?.

Vyzovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Macieyov; also see Wyzowka.

Vyzynka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Wyzynka.

W

Waal, Bashkortostan, see Wall-Khutor.

Wachoi, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Wachoi; also see Station-Vakhoy; Vakhoy, Station-.

Wachowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vakhovka.

Wacht, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. No other information available.

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

Wächter-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans'k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdyans'k. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Wächter-; Khutor, Wächter-; Wächter-Chutor.

Waclawin, Volhynia-Poland, see Vaclavin.

Waduditsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Vadudich.

Waga, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Bereznno. 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-.

- Wagnerfeld**, (also Wagneropol), Mariupol'. #C 8. Founded in 1890. Catholic; parish: Grüntal. Acreage: 550 dessi. Population: 15 in 1912; 50 in 1918. Planer daughter colony. Also see Wagneropol.
- Wagner-Khutor**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y) elovka, Yasykovo. Founded by Molochna 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 Molochna residents. Mennonite. Village with farm holdings only half their size; each farm had 30 dessi. Large machinery factory of Julius Legin which manufactured 1,000 mowers, 600 plows a year (approximately in 1914.) Acreage: 1,216 or 1,260 dessi. Population: 321 in 1911; 321 in 1914; 321 in 1918; 251 in 1941. Also see Lesovka; Lessovka; Lessovo; Liesovka.
- Waldheim**, (also No. 8, also Alexeyevka), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded by Molochna families in 1905/1906. Evangelical and Catholic. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,100 dessi. Population: 250 or 398 and 50 farms in 1926. Also see No. 8; Alexeyevka.
- Waldheim**, (also Ormarschen), Caucasus, Georgia, T'bilisi, Borchalo, Bashkichety. Near Zalka-Ormashin. #J 6. Founded in 1906 or 1911. Evangelical. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Prior to 1906, a Dukhobor village whose residents emigrated to America. Population: 310 in 1914; 310 in 1926. Daughter colony of nearby Alexanderhilf. Also see Ormarschen.
- Waldheim**, Caucasus, Stepnoye. Approximately 100 km west of Grozny. No other information available.
- Waldheim**, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. A few kilometers northeast of Mariupol'. #C 9. Founded in 1929. Evangelical.
- Waldheim**, Omsk, Isil' Kul'. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. #C 1. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite.
- Waldheim**, (also Solyanka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Yarus'. 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**, (also Lesnaya), Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. West of Zhytomyr. #D 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Stanislavka: 490 in 1905. Also see Lesnaya.
- Waldheim**, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans'k. Evangelical and Catholic; parish: Berdyans'k.
- Waldheim**, (also Lesnoye, also Polsha, also Rotfront), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) 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 Lesnoye; Polsha; Rotfront.
- Waldkolonie Dubrova**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 270 in 1904. Also see Dubrowa, Waldkolonie; Waldkolonie Dubrova; Waldkolonie Dubrowa.
- Waldkolonie Dubrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, see Waldkolonie Dubrova; also see Dubrova, Waldkolonie; Dubrowa, Waldkolonie.
- Waldorf**, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Walldorf.
- Waldorf**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Walldorf.
- Walek**, Volhynia-Poland, see Valek.
- Walewica**, Volhynia-Poland, see Valewica.
- Waljanowka**, Luhans'k, see Valyanovka.
- Wall-Chutor**, Bashkortostan, Abra(y)evo, see Wall-Khutor; 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.

- Waldorf**, (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)evo (Yasykovo.) Founded by Molochna families possibly as early as 1894, but more likely in 1905 or possibly in 1906. Mennonite and possibly Evangelical. Population: including Neufeld- and Peters-Khutor: 45 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Wall-; Khutor, Wall-; Waal; Wahl-Khutor; Wall-Chutor.
- Wall-Khutor**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Also see Chutor, Wall-; Khutor, Wall-; Wall-Chutor.
- 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, Yasykovo (Nikolaifeld.) Founders were probably all from Danzig. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Wallmann-; Khutor, Wallmann-; Wallmann-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**, Caucasus, Donskoy, Yeysk. On the east shore of the Sea of Azov. #C 1. Possibly Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Walter-; Khutor, Walter-; Walter-Chutor.
- 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.
- Walujewka**, Volga Republic, see Valuyevka; also see Valuevka.
- Wamskaja Posta**, Odessa, see Vamskaya Posta; also see Posta, Vamskaya; 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 Vanoskoye; also see Vanoskoe.
- Wansowitz?**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vasoviche.
- Wawarowka**, Don, see Varvarovka.
- Wawarowka**, Don, Donets'k, see Varvarovka.
- Wawarowka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Varvarovka.
- Wawarowka**, Rostov, see Varvarovka.
- Wawarowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Varvarovka.
- Wardane-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Vardane-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wardane-; Khutor, Vardane-.
- Warenburg**, (also Privalnoye, also Siminop), Omsk, Sosnovka (GNR 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 Privalnoye), 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-Chutor.

Warenburg, Neu-, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Neu-Warenburg.

Warenburg, Neu-, Volga Republic, Seelmann, see Neu-Warenburg.

Warkentin, Omsk. Fifty kilometers west of Omsk. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite.

Warkowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Varkoviche.

Warkulcsa, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Varkulcsa.

Warowsk, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kiev, see Varovsk.

Warowsk, Volhynia-Ukraine, Rosvashevsk, see Varovsk.

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, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Varvarovka.

Warwarowka, Don, Donets'k, see Varvarovka.

Warwarowka, Don, Rostov, see Varvarovka.

Warwarowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Varvarovka.

Warwarowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Varvarovka.

Wasam, Raith-, Volga Republic, see Raith-Wasam; also see Raith-Vasam; Vasam, Raith-.

Wasan, Volga Republic, see Vasan.

Waschkowica, Volhynia-Poland, see Vashkovica.

Wasilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vasilovka.

Wasowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Vasoviche.

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 Krasnopolye, 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; 100 in 1918; 110 in 1919. Also see No. 18; Krasnopolye; Rote Kolonie.

Wasserreich, (also Vodyannoje), Omsk, Isil' Kul'. #C 1. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Population: 88 in 1926. Also see Vodyannoje.

Wasserreich, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)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, Großliebental, 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, Nowo-, Mariupol', see Nowo-Wassiljewka; also see Novo-Vassilevka; Novo-Vassilyevka; 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 Guldendorf. 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 Vedenskoe?; Vevedenskoe?; Vevedenskoye?; Vvedenskoe; Vvedenskoye; Wewedenskoje?; Wwedenskoje.

Wedernoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vedernoje; also see Vederno.

Wedino, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Vedino.

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.

Weidental, (also Verbovka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 30 km north of Millerovo. #G 1. Founded in 1912. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Acreage: 542 dessi.. Population: 542 in 1914; 280 in 1918. Also see Verbovka.

Weidmann, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.

Weigand, Volga Republic, see Norka.

Weigel-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Weigel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weigel-; Khutor, Weigel-.

Weigel-Khutor, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Andre(y)evka. Also see Chutor, Weigel-; Khutor, Weigel-; Weigel-Chutor.

Weiler, Netusche, Bessarabia, see Netusche Weiler; also see Netushe Weiler; Weiler, Netushe.

Weiler, Netushe, Bessarabia, see Netushe Weiler; also see Netusche Weiler; Weiler, Netusche.

Weiler, Saratsika-, Bessarabia, see Saratsika-Weiler; also see Sarazika-Weiler; Weiler, Sarazika-.

Weiler, Sarazika-, Bessarabia, see Sarazika-Weiler; also see Saratsika-Weiler; Weiler, Saratsika-.

Weimann, Crimea, see Ak-Mechety.

Weimar, Alt-, Volga Republic, see Alt-Weimar.

Weimar, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Weimar.

Weinau, (also Arbuzovka), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna.) Founded in 1804/1805 by 37 families from Prussia-Poland who had moved here from the Stuttgart area in 1802. Evangelical; parish: Prischib. The land belonged to the estate owner Dubinsky until the village was founded. In 1810, 12 families arrived from Karlsruhe, Baden. In 1815, 15 families moved to Wasserau and in 1840, 3 farm holders to Kronsfield. Trade: agricultural machinery factory G. and Chr. Zähler, [*checked with M; this was the name of the factory*] one brickyard, and one carpenter shop. Acreage: 2,380 dessi. and 50 houses in 1859, or 2,117 dessi., or 2,160 dessi. and 36 farms in 1857. Population: 131 in 1804; 373 people or 36 families on 33 farms and 9 vacant lots in 1848; 511 in 1858; 511 in 1859; 550 in 1864; 315 in 1905; 486 in 1911; 495 in 1914; 495 in 1918; 497 in 1915; 405 in 1919. Also see Arbuzovka.

Weinbänder-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Weinbänder-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weinbänder-; Khutor, Weinbänder-.

Weinbänder-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk. A few kilometers southeast of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Weinbänder-; Khutor, Weinbänder-; Weinbänder-Chutor.

Weinberg, (also Lapina, also Latsino), Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. Approximately 10 km east of Mariupol'. #C 9. Founded by Berdyans'k Swabians in 1881.

- Separatist; parish: Ostheim. Acreage: 700 dessi..
Population: 57 in 1918; 57 in 1919. Also see Lapina;
Latsino.
- Weingarten**, See Stiller-Ort.
- Weingut**, Bessarabia, see Roemmich-Khutor.
- Weiß-Chutor**, Odessa, see Weiß-Khutor; also see Chutor,
Weiß-; Chutor, Weiss-; Khutor, Weiss-; Khutor, Weiß-;
Weiss-Chutor; Weiss-Khutor.
- Weißer Bart**, Crimea, see Ak-Sakal-Khutor; also see Bart,
Weißer; Bart, Weisser; Weisser Bart.
- Weißer Hund**, Crimea, see Ak-Kobeck; also see Hund,
Weißer; Hund, Weisser; Weisser Hund.
- Weiß-Khutor**, Odessa, see Weiss-Khutor; also see Chutor,
Weiß-; Chutor, Weiss-; Khutor, Weiss-; Khutor, Weiß-;
Weiß-Chutor; Weiss-Chutor; Weiss-Khutor.
- Weiss-Chutor**, Odessa, see Weiss-Khutor; also see Chutor,
Weiß-; Chutor, Weiss-; Khutor, Weiss-; Khutor, Weiß-;
Weiß-Chutor; Weiß-Khutor.
- Weisser Bart**, Crimea, see Weißer Bart; also see Bart,
Weißer; Bart, Weisser.
- Weisser Hund**, Crimea, see Weißer Hund; also see Hund,
Weißer; Hund, Weisser.
- Weiss-Khutor**, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical. Also
see Chutor, Weiß-; Chutor, Weiss-; Khutor, Weiss-;
Khutor, Weiß-; Weiß-Chutor; Weiß-Khutor; Weiss-
Chutor.
- Weizendorf**, (also Groß-Werder, also Yekaterinovka),
Don, Taganrog, Radionovo. North of Taganrog. #E 4.
Founded by Groß-Werder residents in 1890. Catholic.
Acreage: 1,050 dessi.. Population: 320 in 1918; 340 in
1941. Also see Groß-Werder; Yekaterinovka.
- Weizenfeld**, Caucasus, Stepnoye, Kanovsky. #J 3.
Evangelical. Population: 280 in 1926.
- Weizenfeld**, (also Nakhoy), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite),
Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöh. #E 4. Founded
in 1846 or 1849. Evangelical; parish: Weizenfeld. Five
communities with 8,457 baptized members were part
of the Weizenfeld parish founded in 1862 (as of 1905).
Cooperative and/or cooperative store, two agricultural
artels, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with
grades one to four, orphanage, soviet seat (as of 1926.)
Population: 477 in 1857; 918 in 1897; 1,257 in 1905;
1,313 possibly in 1905; 1,506 in 1912; 948 in 1926.
Also see Nakhoy.
- Welidarowka**, Mykolayiv, see Velidarovka.
- Weli-Fontan**, Odessa, see Vely-Fontan; also see Fontan,
Vely-; Fontan, Weli-.
- Welikodarowka**, Mykolayiv, see Velikodarovka.
- Welikoje Pole**, Volhynia-Poland, see Velikoye Pole; also
see Pole, Velikoe; Pole, Velikoye; Pole, Welikoje;
Velikoe Pole.
- Welikoknjaschkoje**, Caucasus, see Veliokoknyashkoye;
also see Velikoknyashkoe. [*checked with M; hre with
sch*]
- Welikoknjasheskoje**, Caucasus, see Veliokoknyasheskoye;
also see Velikoknyasheskoe. [*checked with M; here
with sh*]
- Weli-Michailowka**, Odessa, see Vely-Mikhailovka; also
see Michailowka, Weli-; Mikhailovka, Vely-.
- Welitzki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Velitzky.
- Welnianka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Velnianka.
- Welnianka, Roshichtsche-**, Volhynia-Poland, see
Roshichtsche-Welnianka; also see Rozhyshe-
Velnianka; Velnianka, Rozhyshe-.
- Welnitsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Velniche.
- Welter-Chutor**, Odessa, see Welter-Khutor; 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, Kamienna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kamienna
Werba; also see Kamienna Verba; Verba, Kamienna.
- Werben**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Boremel. South of
Boremel. #E 2. Founded on leased land. Evangelical;
parish: Rivne. Parish church. Public school (as of
1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population:
30 in 1905; 28 families with 24 students in 1938. More
than 80 percent Germans.
- Werbitschno**, Volhynia-Poland, see Verbichno.
- Werbljudogorsk**, Caucusus, see Verblyudogorsk.
- Werbojus**, Crimea, see Verboryus.
- Werbowka**, Caucasus, see Verbovka.
- Werbowka**, Don, Donets'k, see Verbovka.
- Werbowka**, Don, Rostov, see Verbovka.
- Werbowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Verbovka.
- Werbowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Verbovka.
- Werbowo**, Don, see Verbovo.
- Werbowo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Verbovo.
- Werbowo, Neu-**, Don, see Neu-Werbowo; also see Neu-
Verbovo; Verbovo, Neu-.
- Werbowskoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Verbovskoye; also see
Verbovskoe.
- Werch. Michailowka**, Mykolayiv, see Verkh. Mikhailovka;
also see Michailowka, Werch.; Mikhailovka, Verkh. .
- Werchnaja-Dobrinka**, Volga Republic, see Verkhnaya-
Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Verkhnaya-; Dobrinka,
Werchnaja-.
- Werchnaja-Grjasnucha**, Volga Republic, see Verkhnaya-
Gryasnukha; also see Grjasnucha, Werchnaja-;
Gryasnukha, Verkhnaya-.
- Werchnaja Korbusch**, Omsk, see Verkhnaya Korbusch;
also see Korbusch, Werchnaja; Korbusch, 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 Verkhny Sherebec;
also see Sherebec, Verkhny; Sherebec, Werchnij.
- Werchowka**, Volga Republic, see Verkhovka.

- Werchowje**, Volga Republic, see Verkhovye; also see Verkhove.
- Werchy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Verkhy.
- Werder, Groß-**, Chernihiv, see Groß-Werder; also see Gross-Werder; Werder, Gross-.
- Werder, Groß-**, Don, see Groß-Werder; also see Gross-Werder; Werder, Gross-.
- Werder, Groß-**, Don, Rostov, see Groß-Werder; also see Gross-Werder; Werder, Gross-.
- Werder, Groß-**, Don, Taganrog, see Groß-Werder; also see Gross-Werder; Werder, Gross-.
- Werder, Groß-**, Mariupol', see Groß-Werder; also see Gross-Werder; Werder, Gross-.
- Werder, Gross-**, Chernihiv, see Gross-Werder; also see Groß-Werder; Gross-Werder.
- Werder, Gross-**, Don, see Gross-Werder; also see Groß-Werder; Gross-Werder.
- Werder, Gross-**, Don, Rostov, see Gross-Werder; also see Groß-Werder; Gross-Werder.
- Werder, Gross-**, Don, Taganrog, see Gross-Werder; also see Groß-Werder; Gross-Werder.
- Werder, Gross-**, Mariupol', see Gross-Werder; also see Groß-Werder; Gross-Werder.
- Werder, Klein-**, Chernihiv, see Klein-Werder.
- Werder, Klein-**, Don, see Klein-Werder.
- Werder, Klein-**, Luhans'k, see Klein-Werder.
- Werder, Klein-**, Mariupol', see Klein-Werder.
- Werder, Maly-**, Chernihiv, see Maly-Werder.
- Werebruss**, Crimea, see Verebruss.
- Werendorf**, (also Alexandrovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. East of Zwiabel. #C 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 129 in 1904. Also see Alexandrovka.
- Wereschowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vereshovka.
- Wereshnevatoje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Vereshnevatoje; also see Vereshnevatoe.
- Weresowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Verezovka.
- Weretschowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Verechovka.
- Wergun**, Caucasus, see Vergun.
- Werner**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. Population: 27 in 1926.
- Werner-Chutor**, Don, see Werner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Werner-; Khutor, Werner-.
- Werner-Khutor**, Don, Donets'k, Yanisol. #A 6. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Werner-; Khutor, Werner-; Werner-Chutor.
- Wernersdorf**, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1824 by 20 families from: the Khortitza colonies (11), Elbing, Marienburg and Tiegenhof, West Prussia (7), and from the older Molochna colonies (2). Mennonite; parish: Schönsee. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,095 dessi. and 64 houses in 1859, or 2,410 dessi., or 30 farms on 1,950 dessi. and two families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 469 people or 51 families on 30 farms in 1855; 469 in 1856; 497 in 1858; 497 in 1859; 532 in 1860; 582 in 1864; 483 in 1905; 474 in 1914; 500 in 1915; 474 in 1918; 531 in 1926.
- Wernoje**, Odessa, see Vernoye; also see Vernoe.
- Werowka**, Odessa, see Verovka.
- Werowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Verovka.
- Werschinka**, Volga Republic, see Vershinka.
- Werschinowka**, Don, see Vershinovka.
- Werschniza**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vershnitsa.
- Wertapa**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vertapa.
- Wertepy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vertepy.
- Weselaja Dolina**, Bessarabia, see Veselaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Veselaya; Dolina, Weselaja.
- Weselojarsk**, Slavgorod, see Veseloyarsk.
- Weseloje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Veseloye; also see Veseloe.
- Weseloje**, Odessa, see Veseloye; also see Veseloe.
- Weseloje-Chutor**, Mykolayiv, see Veseloye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weseloje-; Khutor, Veseloe-; Khutor, Veseloye-; Veseloe-Khutor.
- Weselyj-Gaj**, Zaporizhzhya, see Veselyy-Gay; also see Gaj, Weselyj-; Gay, Veselyy-.
- Weselyj Kut**, Bessarabia, see Veselyy Kut; also see Kut, Veselyj; Kut, Weselyj.
- 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 Belyya Vezhy; Vezhy, Belyya.
- Weshi, Belyja**, Chernihiv, see Belyja Weshi; also see Belyya Vezhy; Vezhy, Belyya.
- Weshnjaky**, Bessarabia, see Veshnyaky.
- Wesolyj-Kut**, Odessa, see Vesolyy-Kut; also see Kut, Vesolyy-; Kut, Wesolyj-. Weselyj-Kut/Grussu-Lovo.
- Wesowlodowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vesovlodovka.
- Wessalowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vessalovka.
- Wesselaja**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Vesselaya.
- Wessel-Chutor**, Kazakhstan, see Wessel-Khutor; 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.
- Wesseloje**, possibly Ukraine, see Vesseloye; also see Vesseloe.
- Weselyj Kut**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Vesselyy Kut; also see Kut, Vesselyy; Kut, Wesselyj.
- Wesselyj-Kut**, Odessa, see Vesselyy-Kut; also see Kut, Vesselyy-; Kut, Wesselyj-.
- Wessiolj Oselok**, Petersburg, see Vessiolyy Oselok; also see Oselok, Vessiolyy; Oselok, Wessioljy.
- Wessjoloje-Chutor**, Odessa, see Vessyoloye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wessjoloje-; Khutor, Vesseloe-; Khutor, Vesseloye-; Khutor, Vessyoloe-; Khutor, Vessyoloye-; Vesseloe-Khutor; Vesseloye-Khutor; Vessyoloe-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 Vevedenskoje?; also see Vedenskoe?; Vedenskoje?; Vevedenskoe?; Vvedenskoe; Vvedenskoje; Wedenskoje?; Wwedenskoje.
- Weynothen, Alt**, Kaliningrad district, see Alt-Weynothen.
- Wezirka**, Kherson, see Vezirka.
- Wickerau**, (also No. 8, also Kuznetsovka, also Wiekerau), Mariupol', Grunau. It is located on the Steinritsche, which has its source on a rocky hill, and can be seen from a great distance. Founded between 1824 and 1825 by 36 families: 26 farm holders and 10 residents from the Elbing district. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 1,560 dessi. and 40 houses in 1859, or 1,513 dessi., or 26 farms on 1,560 dessi. and 10 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 414 in 1858; 361 or 414 in 1859; 312 or 333 in 1905; 400 in 1910; 408 in 1911; 412 in 1914; 412 in 1918; 388 in 1919. Also see No. 8; Kuzetsovka; Wiekerau.
- Wickerau, Neu-**, Don, see Neu-Wickerau.
- Widerno**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Viderno.
- Widumka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vidumka.
- Wiebe**, Crimea, Simferopol', Suya (Tabuldy.) Population: 54 in 1926.
- Wiebe-Chutor, J.**, Zaporizhzhya, see J. Wiebe-Chutor; also see Chutor, J. Wiebe-; J. Wiebe-Khutor; Khutor, J. Wiebe-; Wiebe-Khutor, J.
- Wiebe-Khutor, J.**, Zaporizhzhya, see J. Wiebe-Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Wiebe-; J. Wiebe-Chutor; Khutor, J. Wiebe-; Wiebe-Chutor, J.
- Wiekerau**, Mariupol', see Wickerau.
- Wielick**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Wielick. No other information available.
- Wielka Horodnica**, Volhynia-Poland, possibly Dubno, Yaroslaviche; also see Horodnica, Wielka.
- Wielka, Omelana**, Volhynia-Poland, see Omelana Wielka; also see Omelana Vielka; Vielka, Omelana.
- Wielkopole**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Velikoye Pole.
- Wielkopole**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Vielkopole.
- Wiens**, Omsk, Lubinsk. Mennonite. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 24 in 1926.
- Wiens**, Zaporizhzhya, see Hochfeld.
- Wierchy, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Wierchy; also see Neu-Vierkhy; Vierkhy, Neu-.
- Wierow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierow.
- Wierbitschno I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierbitschno I.
- Wierbitschno II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierbitschno II.
- Wierzchow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierzkhov.
- Wierzchowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierzkhovka.
- Wierzchy, Nowe-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowe-Wierzchy; also see Nove-Vierzkhy; Vierzkhy, Nove-.
- Wierzoitschno**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierzoichno.
- Wierzoitschno I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierzoichno I.
- Wierzoitschno II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierzoichno II.
- Wies, Butschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Butschin Wies; also see Buchin Vies; Vies, Buchin.
- Wiesendorf**, Caucasus, see Wiesental.
- Wiesendorf**, (also Laka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Laka.
- Wiesendorf**, (also Vikentovo), Volhynia-Ukraine, Markhlevsk. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Vikentovo.
- Wiesefeld**, (also Korneyevka, also Kroneyevka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Magdalinovsk, Bulogovskaya. Approximately 40 km north of Dnipropetrovs'k. #D 2. Founded in 1880. Mennonite. This Mennonite village of Wiesefeld 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; Kroneyevka.
- Wiesefeld**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd. #F 4. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918.
- Wiesefeld**, Omsk, Isil' Kul'. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. #C 1. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite.
- Wiesefeld**, (also Stepnoye), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (GNR Halbstadt.) #K 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1909. Mennonite; parish: Markovka (1909-1932.) Kolkhoz named Lenin. Wiesefeld or Verkhnyaya Poltavka, Amur district, is the birthplace of writer Peter Klassen (1906-?). Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 231 in 1926; 233 in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Stepnoye.
- Wiesefeld**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Southeast of Erlenbach. No other information available.
- Wiesengrund**, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, Goryachevodsk. #H 3. Population: 78 in 1926.
- Wiesengrund**, (also Lubino, also Neu-Neusatz, also Neusatz-Khutor), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, Neusatz. #E 6. Founded in 1872. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 860 dessi. Population: 68 in 1911; 77 in 1914; 78 in 1918; 78 in 1919; 116 in 1926; 182 from 1941 until 1943. Also see Lubino; Neu-Neusatz; Neusatz-Khutor.
- Wiesenheim**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite). Ceased to exist after a few years.
- Wiesenheim, Neu-**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Wiesenheim.
- Wiesenmüller?**, Volga Republic, see Merkel.

- Wiesenmüller**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann or Staraya Poltavka. #D 6. Southeast of Seelmann. Founded in 1860 by families from 13 different mother colonies. Evangelical; parish: Gnadentau. 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?; Vladimirovka.
- Wiesental**, (also Brilovka, also Brinivka, also Brinnovka), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels), Kurtovsk. Founded in 1887. Catholic; parish: Elsaß. Acreage: 828 dessi. Population: 80 in 1904; 134 in 1911; 134 in 1914; 114 in 1919. Also see Brilovka; Brinivka; Brinnovka.
- Wiesental?**, Volga Republic, see Straub.
- Wiesental**, Volga Republic (Bergseite.) Founded in 1852. Ceased to exist after a few years.
- Wiesental**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. Mennonite.
- Wiesental**, (also Lugovaya), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Southeast of Zviahel. #C 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 226 in 1904. Also see Lugovaya.
- Wiesental**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ushomir. Southwest of Korosten. #D 3. Evangelical.
- Wijanka**, Don, see Vyanka.
- Wikentjewka**, Kazakhstan, see Vikentyevka; also see Vikentevka.
- Wikentowo**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vikentovo.
- 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 Wilhelmowka.
- Wilhelmovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Horokhiv. Northeast of Horokhiv. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 95 in 1904. At most 20 percent Germans. Also see Wilhelmowka.
- Wilhelmowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Wilhelmovka.
- Wilhelmowka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Wilhelmovka.
- Wilhelmsaue**, (also Desiner-Khutor, also Desinerova), Odessa, Glückstal. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Bergdorf. Population: 50 in 1904. Also see Desiner-Khutor; Desinerova.
- Wilhelmsfeld**, (also Krasny-Khutor), Odessa, Hoffnungstal (Dolins'ke), Valegoletsulevo. Founded in 1898. Evangelical. Acreage: 740 dessi. Population: 50 in 1911; 50 in 1914. Also see Krasny-Khutor.
- Wilhelmshöhe**, Caucasus, Stavropol'. Approximately 150 km east of Stavropol'. Founded in 1880.
- 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, Tiligulo-Berezan, Alexanderfeld. #E 6. Founded as early as 1870, but more likely in 1880. Founding families from Großliebental, Neuburg, and other Evangelical villages. Evangelical and Catholic; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) General Vassily's estate was bought with monies from the Großliebental orphanage fund. Local Greeks lived here temporarily. In 1885 the land was divided among its 80 families. Between 1908 and 1912, two thirds of its residents emigrated. Arrivals from Großliebental, Josefstal, Mariental, Peterstal, and other places resulted in half of its residents now being Catholic. From 1917 until 1929, the village was spared terror, war and famine casualties. Acreage: 2,090 dessi. Population: 293 or 484 in 1905; approximately 590 in 1908; 485 in 1911; 515 in 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?; Vosloko.
- 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 Wilkoshov.
- Wilms-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Wilms-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wilms-; Khutor, Wilms-.
- Wilms-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Catholic. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Wilms-; Khutor, Wilms-; Wilms-Chutor.

- Windhag**, (also Kievo-Alexandrovka), Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1922. Catholic. Also see Kievo-Alexandrovka.
- Winkelmann**, (also Susannental), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded on 3 August 1767, or in 1769 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Náb, and also Catholic. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, agricultural artel, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 98 in 1767; 98 in 1772; 1,764 in 1905; 1,865 possibly in 1905; 1,915 in 1912; including Ochsenberg: 1,036 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Susannental.
- Wino**, Omsk, see Vino.
- Winogradnoje**, Odessa, see Vinogradnoye; also see Vinogradnoe.
- Wischenka**, Chernihiv, see Vishenka.
- Wischenki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vishenky; also see Vishenki.
- Wischenky**, Chernihiv, see Vishenky.
- Wischerka**, Novgorod, see Visherka.
- Wischiewska**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vishievska.
- Wischina**, Kherson, see Vishina.
- Wischina**, Odessa, see Vishina.
- Wischinek**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vishinek.
- Wischinka**, Chernihiv, see Vishinka.
- Wischnewataja**, Don, see Vishnevataya.
- Wischnewataja**, Mariupol', see Vishnevataya.
- Wischnewij**, Kazakhstan, see Vishnevij.
- Wischnewskoje**, Tobolsk, see Vishnevskoye; also see Vishnevskoe.
- Wischniow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi, see Vishniow.
- Wischniow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy, see Vishniow.
- Wischniowka**, Bessarabia, see Vishniowka.
- Wischnjakowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vishnyakowka.
- Wisiewolodowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Visievolodowka.
- Wisk**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Visk.
- Wiskowo?**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Viskovo?.
- Wisniowiec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Visniowiec.
- Wisokoje Polje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Visokoye Polye; also see Pole, Visokoe; Polje, Wisokoje; Polye, Visokoye; Visokoe Pole.
- Witaschewskoje**, Odessa, see Vitashevskoye; also see Vitashevskoe.
- Witschiny**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vichiny.
- Wittenberg**, (also Malo-Yaroslawetz I, also Malu Mare), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1814/1815 by 138 families. Between 1800 and 1803 they moved primarily from the Black Forest, Wuerttemberg, to the Duchy of Warsaw, Poland; 80 families moved from here to Wittenberg in 1815 and 58 families in 1816. Evangelical; parishes: Tarutino in 1904 and Alt-Posttal in 1939. Acreage: 4,137 dessi. and 123 houses in 1859, or 4,400 ha. Population: 1,074 in 1858; 1,419 in 1904; 1,451 in 1905; 1,451 in 1939. Also see Malo-Yaroslawetz I; also Malu Mare.
- Wittmann**, Volga Republic, see Solothurn.
- Wjanki**, Don, see Vyanky.
- Wjasemskoje**, Saratov, see Vyasemskoye; also see Vyasemskoe.
- Wjasowez**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vyasovets.
- Wjazowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Vyatsovka; also see Vyazovka.
- Wjunischtsche**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vyunishche.
- Wladimir**, Samara, see Vladimir.
- Wladimirez**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vladimirez.
- Wladimirowka**, Bessarabia, see Vladimirovka.
- Wladimirowka**, Caucasus, see Vladimirovka.
- Wladimirowka**, Kazakhstan, see Vladimirovka.
- Wladimirowka**, Kyrgyzstan, see Vladimirovka.
- Wladimirowka**, Luhans'k, see Vladimirovka.
- Wladimirowka**, Odessa, Berezan, see Vladimirovka.
- Wladimirowka**, Odessa, Großliebental, see Vladimirovka.
- Wladimirowka**, Saratov, see Vladimirovka.
- Wladimirowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vladimirovka.
- Wladimirowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Vladimirovka.
- Wladimirowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Vladimirovka.
- Wladimirowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Vladimirovka.
- Wladimir-Wolynskowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vladimir-Volynskovka; also see Volynskovka, Vladimir-; Wolynskowka, Wladimir-.
- Wladin**, Caucasus, see Vladin.
- Wladin**, Volynia-Ukraine, see Vladin.
- Wodino**, Kharkiv, see Vodino.
- Wladislawowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vladislavovka.
- Wladislawowka II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vladislavovka II.
- Wlasowo**, Don, see Vlasovo.
- Wlassowka**, Tomsk, see Vlassovka.
- Wodina-Chutor**, Mykolayiv, see Vodina-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wodina-; Khutor, Vodina-.
- Wodino**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Vodino.
- Wodino**, Kharkiv, see Vodino.
- Wodino I**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Vodino I.
- Wodino II**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Vodino II.
- Wodjanaja**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Vodyanaya.
- Wodjanaja**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Krivyy Rih, see Vodyanaya.
- Wodjanaja**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, see Vodyanaya.
- Wodjanaja**, Don, Rostov, see Vodyanaya.
- Wodjanaja**, Don, Taganrog, see Vodyanaya.
- Wodjanaja**, Kharkiv, see Vodyanaya.
- Wodjanaja**, Zaporizhzhya, see Vodyanaya.
- Wodjanka**, Nishnaja-, Volga Republic, see Nishnaja-Wodjanka; also see Nizhnaya-Vodyanka; Vodyanka, Nizhnaya-.
- Wodjanoi-Bujerak**, Volga Republic, see Vodyanoy-Buyerak; also see Buerak, Vodyanoy-; Bujerak, Wodjanoi-; Buyerak, Vodyanoy-; Vodyanoy-Buerak.
- Wodjannoje**, Omsk, see Vodyannoje; also see Vodyanno.

Wodjanoje, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Vodyanoye; also see Vodyanoe.

Wodjinow, Volhynia-Poland, see Vodyynov.

Wodnik, Volhynia-Poland, see Vodnik.

Wodzinek, Volhynia-Poland, see Vodzinek.

Woge-Chutor, Odessa, see Woge-Khutor; also see Chutor, Woge-; Khutor, Woge-.

Woge-Khutor, Odessa, see Seefeld; also see Chutor, Woge-; Khutor, Woge-; Woge-Chutor.

Wohldemfürst, (also Velikoknyasheskoye, also Velikoknyashkoye), Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinnomyssky. Approximately 50 km south of Stavropol'. #F 3. Founded in 1862 or 1864 by Molochna residents. Mennonite Brethren. The Oberdorf was located higher than Alexanderfeld. Numerous tree nurseries. Residents supplied the surrounding area with various fruit tree seedlings. Acreage: 2,270 dessi. Population: approximately 2,000 in 1911; 509 in 1918; 2,277 in 1926. Also see Velikoknyasheskoye; Velikoknyashkoye.

Wohldemfürst, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk (Tempelhof.) Mennonite.

Woinitschi, Odessa, see Voinichy.

Woinskaja Potscha, Odessa, see Voinskaya Pocha; also see Pocha, Voinskaya; Potscha, Woinskaja.

Wojnica, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Voynica.

Wojnica, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Voynica.

Wojutin, Volhynia-Poland, see Voyutin.

Wola, Maria-, Volhynia-Poland, see Maria-Wola; also see Maria-Vola; Vola, Maria-.

Wolanschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Volanshchizna.

Wolanschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Volanshchizna.

Wola Rykanska, Volhynia-Poland, see Vola Rykanska; also see Rykanska, Vola; Rykanska, Wola.

Wola, Wanda-, Volhynia-Poland, see Wanda-Wola; also see Vanda-Vola; Vola, Wanda-.

Wolbcz, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Volbcz.

Wolf-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Wolf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wolf-; Khutor, Wolf-.

Wolf-Chutor, Omsk, see Wolf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wolf-; Khutor, Wolf-.

Wolf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite). West of Pallassovka. Possibly outside the Volga Republic.

Wolf-Khutor, Kazakhstan, see Fuhrmann; also see Chutor, Wolf-; Khutor, Wolf-; Wolf-Chutor.

Wolf-Khutor, Omsk, see Fuhrmann; also see Chutor, Wolf-; Khutor, Wolf-; Wolf-Chutor.

Wolhynin, Kazakhstan, see Volhynin.

Volica, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Volica.

Volica, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Volica.

Volica, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Volica.

Wolinowka, Slavgorod, see Volinovka.

Woljanowa, Luhans'k, see Volyanova.

Woljskoje, Kazakhstan, see Volyskoye; also see Volyskoe.

Woljtschi, Odessa, see Volychy.

Volka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil, see Volka.

Volka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Volka.

Volki, Volhynia-Poland, see Volky.

Wolkoff, Odessa, see Volkov.

Wolkoschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Volkoshov.

Wolkow-Chutor, Odessa, see Volkov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wolkow-; Khutor, Volkov-.

Wolkownia, Volhynia-Poland, see Volkovnia.

Wolkowo, Odessa, Großliebental, see Volkovo.

Wolkowo, Odessa, Hoffnungstal, see Volkovo.

Wolkowo, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Volkovo.

Wolkowo, Petersburg, see Volkovo.

Wolkowo, Volga Republic, see Volkovo.

Wolkowo-Chutor, Odessa, see Volkovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wolkowo-; Khutor, Volkovo-.

Wolkowyje, Volhynia-Poland, see Volkovyje.

Wolksow, Odessa, see Volksov.

Wolla, Volhynia-Poland, see Volla.

Wolnianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Volnianka.

Wolnianka, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Volnianka; also see Klein-Volnianka; Volnianka, Klein-.

Wolnitscha-Sofiewka, Volhynia-Poland, see Volnicha-Sofievka; also see Sofievka, Volnicha-; Sofiewka, Wolnitscha-.

Wolnitscha Zofjowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Volnicha Zofyovka; also see Volnicha Zofevka; Zovevka, Volnicha; Zofjowka, Wolnitscha; Zofyovka, Volnicha.

Wolodjewka, Volhynia-Poland, see Volodyevka; also see Volodevka.

Wolodkowschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Volodkovshchizna.

Wolontirovka, Bessarabia, see Volontirovka.

Woloschinski, Don, see Voloshinsky.

Wolosowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Volosovka.

Wolosowka, Ostrow-, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrow-Wolosowka; also see Ostrov-Volosovka; Volosovka, Ostrov-.

Wolosowka-Ruda, Volhynia-Poland, see Volosovka-Ruda; also see Ruda-Volosovka-; Ruda-Wolosowka.

Wolowec, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Volovec.

Wol., Rokitno, Volhynia-Poland, see Rokitno Wol.; also see Rokitno Vol.; Vol. Rokitno.

Wolskoje, Volga Republic, see Volskoye; also see Volskoe.

Woltschanowo, Odessa, see Volchanovo.

Woltschak, Volhynia-Poland, see Volchak.

Woltschek, Volhynia-Poland, see Volchek.

Woltschi Rakit, Slavgorod, see Volchy Rakit; also see Rakit, Volchy; Rakit, Woltschi.

Woltschij, Mykolayiv, see Volchy.

Woltschij, Odessa, Berezan, see Volchy.

Wolwachowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Volvakhovka.

Wolynka, Bashkortostan, see Volynka.

Wolynskie, Matschki, Volhynia-Poland, see Matschki Wolynskie; also see Machky, Volynskie; Machky, Volynskiye; Volynskie, Machky; Volynskiye, Machky.

- Wolynskowka, Wladimir-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Wladimir-Wolynskowka; also see Wladimir-Volynskovka; Volynskovka, Vladimir-.
- Wolynskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Volynskoye; also see Volynskoe.
- Wolynzewo**, Mariupol', see Volyntsevo.
- Worms**, (also Vernoye, also Vinogradnoye), Odessa, Berezan district, Rohrbach. Founded in 1809. Seventy founding families from: Alsace (36+2), Baden (14+1), Wuerttemberg (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; 1,685 in 1911; 2,180 in 1914; 1,689 in 1919. Also see Vernoye; Vinogradnoye.
- Worms, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Worms.
- Wornoj**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Vornoy.
- Worobjewka**, Odessa, see Vorobyevka; also see Vorobevka.
- Woronij Ostrow**, Novgorod, see Vorony Ostrov; also see Ostrov, Vorony; Ostrow, Woronij.
- Woronino**, Kherson or Kiev, see Voronino.
- Woronow**, Bashkortostan, see Voronov.
- Woronow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Voronov.
- Woronowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Voronovka.
- Worontschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Voronchin.
- Woronzowka**, Caucasus, see Vorontsovka.
- Woronzowka, Schestakowo**, Voronezh, see Schestakowo Woronzowka; also see Shestakovo Vorontsovka; Vorontsovka, Shestakovo.
- 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-.
- Woschod**, Samara, see Voshod.
- Woskresenskij**, Kazakhstan, see Voskresenky.
- Wosloko**, Odessa, see Vosloko.
- Wosnesenka**, Volga Republic, see Voznesenka.
- Wosnessensk**, Odessa, Berezan district, see Voznesens'k.
- Wosroshdenje**, Volga Republic, see Vozrozhdenye; also see Vozrozhdene.
- Wotsche**, Odessa, see Voche.
- Wotschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vochin.
- Wowtsche**, Odessa, see Vovche.
- Woznianka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Voznianka.
- Wreby**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vreby.
- Wsewolodowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vsevolodovka.
- Wsiewolodowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vsiewolodovka.
- Wuerttemberg, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Wuerttemberg; also see Neu-Württemberg; Württemberg, Neu-.
- Wulka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vulka.
- Wulka Selenizkaja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vulka Selenitskaya; also see Selenitskaya, Vulka; Selenizkaja Wulka.
- Wurster-Chutor**, Odessa, see Wurster-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wurster-; Khutor, Wurster-.
- Wurster-Khutor**, Odessa, Großliebental. On the Lustdorf border. It was bought by Karl Wurster, a gardener, prior to 1848. Also see Chutor, Wurster-; Khutor, Wurster-; Wurster-Chutor.
- Württemberg, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Württemberg; also see Neu-Wuerttemberg; Wuerttemberg, Neu-.
- Wüst-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Wüst-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wüst-; Khutor, Wüst-.
- Wüst-Khutor**, Caucasus. #J 4. Destroyed in 1915. Population: 111 possibly in 1918. Also see Chutor, Wüst-; Khutor, Wüst-; Wüst-Chutor.
- Wwedenskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Vvedenskoye; also see Vedenskoe?; Vedenskoye?; Vevedenskoe?; Vevedenskoye?; Vvedenskoe; Wewedenskoje?; Wedenskoje?.
- Wyany Hrabownice**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Vyany Hrabovnice; also see Hrabovnice, Vyany; Hrabownice, Wyany.
- Wyany Koropec**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Vyany Koropec; also see Koropec, Vyany; Koropec, Wyany.
- Wydumka**, Mykolayiv, see Vydumka.
- Wydumka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vydumka.
- Wydumka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vydumka.
- Wygadanka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vygadanka.
- Wygoda**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vygoda.
- Wygoda**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vygoda.
- Wygoda-Deutsch**, Odessa, see Vygoda-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Vygoda-; Deutsch-Wygoda.
- Wygranka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vygranka.
- Wyruby**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vyruby.
- Wyrvpaejewka?**, Volga Republic, see Vyrvpaejevka?; also see Vyrvpae'evka?.
- Wyschina**, Mykolayiv, see Vyshina.
- Wyschina**, Odessa, see Vyshina.
- Wyschkow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vyshkov.
- Wyschkowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vyshkovka.
- Wysiolek, Sadowskie**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sadowskie Wysiolek; also see Sadowskie Wysiolek; Wysiolek, Sadowskie.
- Wysock**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vysock.
- Wysocka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vysocka.
- Wysokaja**, Don, see Vysokaya.
- Wysokije Griwy**, Slavgorod, see Vysokye Grivy; also see Grivy, Vysoke; Grivy, Vysokye; Griwy Wysokije; Vysoke Grivy.
- Wysokoje**, Slavgorod, see Vysokoye; also see Vysokoe.
- Wysokoje**, Zaporizhzhya, see Vysokoye; also see Vysokoe.

Wysokoje Pole, Don, see Vysokoye Pole; also see Pole, Vysokoe; Pole, Vysokoye; Pole, Wysokoje; Vysokoe Pole.
Wysokopolje, Mykolayiv, see Vysokopolye; also see Vysokopole.
Wysoky, Slavgorod, see Vysoky.
Wysokaja Griwa, Slavgorod, see Vyssokaya Griwa; also see Griwa, Vyssokaya; Griwa, Wyssokaja.
Wysoki, Volhynia-Poland, see Vyssoky.
Wysokopolje, Caucasus, see Vyssokopolye; also see Vysokopole.
Wyzewskie?, Volhynia-Poland, see Vyzevskie?.
Wyzowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vyzovka.
Wyzynka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vyzynka.

X

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 Xenyevka; also see Ksenevka; Ksenjewka; Ksenyevka.
Xenofontovka, (also Ksenofontova), Novgorod. #G 4. Evangelical. Population: 55 in 1926. Also see Ksenofontova; Ksenofontovka; Ksenofontowka; Xenofontowka.
Xenofontowka, Novgorod, see Xenofontovka; also see Ksenofontovka; Ksenofontowka.
Xenyevka, Mariupol', see Schönfeld; also see Ksenevka; Ksenjewka; Ksenyevka; Xenevka.
Xenyevka, Odessa, see Klein-Liebental; also see Ksenevka; Ksenjewka; Ksenyevka; Xenevka.
Xenyevka, Omsk, Isil' Kul'. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 13 in 1926. Also see Ksenevka; Ksenjewka; Ksenyevka; Xenevka.
Ximinez, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Ximinez; also see Alt-Ksiminets; Ksiminets, Alt-.
Ximinez, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Ximinez; also see Neu-Ksiminez; Ksiminez, Neu-.
X. Yamky, Slavgorod. In 1930 the village was abandoned by its residents. Also see Ks. Yamki; Yamki, Ks.; Yamky, X. Jamki, X

Y

Yabak, Chelyabinsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Jabak.
Yablokovo, Zaporizhzhya, see Silbortal; also see Jablokowo.
Yablonets, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. Southeast of Emilchin. #D 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 175 in 1904. Also see Jablonez.
Yablonetzkaia, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mariendorf; also see Jablonetzkaia.

Yablonne, (also Yablonnie), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezno. #J 6. Also see Jablonne; Yablonnie.
Yablonnie, Volhynia-Poland, see Yablonne.
Yablonovka, Omsk, Borisovsk. #D 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Population: 217 in 1926. Also see Jablonowka.
Yablonovka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Evangelical. Population: 113 in 1926. Also see Jablonowka.
Yablonovka, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Lauve; also see Jablonowka.
Yablonovka Müntau, Zaporizhzhya, see Muntau; also see Jablonowka, Müntau; Müntau, Jablonowka; Müntau, Yablonovka.
Yablonya, Volga Republic, see Fink; also see Jablonja.
Yablonya, Volga Republic, see Raith; also see Jablonja.
Yablonya, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 2. Evangelical. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 260 in 1926. Also see Jablonja.
Yablonya-Khutor, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Population: approximately 120 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Jablonja; Jablonja-Chutor; Khutor, Yablonya.
Yadvigyn, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kharukov. West of Boremel. #C 5. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Jadwigyn.
Yadvigov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. #B 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 60 in 1904. Twenty to 50 percent Germans. Also see Jadwigow.
Yadvinin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 74 in 1904. Also see Jadwinin.
Yadvinina, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, see Yadvonin; also see Jadwinina.
Yadvinina, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Yadvonin; also see Jadwinina.
Yadvinovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka. Northeast of Horokhiv. #C 3. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Jadwinowka.
Yadvipol, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Jadwipol.
Yadvonin, (also Yadvinina), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Plushno(ye); also see Jadwonin; Yadvinina.
Yadvonin, (also Yadvinina), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, Plushno(ye). A few kilometers south of Ostroh. #A 5. Evangelical. Also see Jadwonin; Yadvinina.
Yadzin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. North of Tuchyn. #J 4. Evangelical. Parish church. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Jadzin.
Yagiellinow, (also Elinow), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka; also see Elinow; Jagiellinow.

- Yagodenka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yagodinka; also see Jagodenka.
- Yagodinka**, (also Yagodenka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. North of Zhytomyr. #E 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including Mosse(y) evka, 550 in 1905. Also see Jagodinka; Yagodenka.
- Yagodnaya, Neu-**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Yagodnaya; also see Jagodnaja, Neu-; Neu-Jagodnaja.
- 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 Büdingen, Hesse. Evangelical; parish: Yagodnaya Polyana, also Catholic. In 1905, 2,942 members of the Reformed faith of 15,692 baptized members were part of the Yagodnaya Polyana parish. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, community center, reading room, house for adult literacy, 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.
- Yagodne**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezno. Northeast of Kostopil'. #J 5. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Jagodne.
- Yagodno**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Lyubytiv; also see Jagodno.
- Yagodno**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Jagodno.
- Yagodnoe**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Yagodnoye; also see Jagodnoje.
- Yagodnoe**, Volga Republic, see Yagodnoye; also see Jagodnoje.
- Yagodnoye**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Ebenfeld; also see Jagodnoje; Yagodnoe.
- Yagodnoye**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, library, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 1,446 in 1926. Also see Jagodnoje; Yagodnoe.
- Yakhimovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Yoakhimovka; also see Jachimowka.
- Yakhimovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Yoakhimovka; also see Jachimowka.
- Yakhovice**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Jachowice.
- Yakobli**, ("also... deleted at M's request" also Blumental), Caucasus, Georgia, T'bilisi. Near Alexanderhilf between Mamutli and Armutli. #J 6. Founded in 1892 or 1905. Developed by colonists from Alexanderhilf and Elisabeththal. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,300 dessi. Population: 200 in 1918. Also see Blumental; Jakobli.
- Yakovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pissarovko; also see Jakowka.
- Yakovlevo**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Natalyevka; also see Jakowlewo.
- Yakovlevo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Eigenheim; also see Jakowlewo.
- Yakshibay, Alt-**, Crimea, see Alt-Yakshibay; also see Alt-Jakschibaj; Jakschibaj, Alt-.
- Yakubovka**, Crimea, Simferopol', Suya (Tabuldy.) Between Dzhankoy and Simferopol'. #D 3. Population: 21 in 1926. Also see Jakubowka.
- Yakubovka, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Yakubovka; also see Jakubowka, Alt-; Alt-Jakubowka.
- Yakubovka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Yakubovka; also see Jakubowka, Neu-; Neu-Jakubowka.
- Yalantash**, (also Yalantush, also Yaluntush), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Voinka. Founded in 1874. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 71 in 1926. Also see Jalantasch; Yalantush; Yaluntush.
- Yalantash, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Yalantash; also see Jalantasch, Neu-; Neu-Jalantasch.
- Yalantush**, Crimea, see Yalantash; also see Jalantusch.
- Yalomez**, (also Yalovica), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. North of Derazhne. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: Soshin and Anilovka: 60 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Jalomez; Yalovica.
- Yalovica**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yalomez; also see Jalowica.
- Yaluntush**, Crimea, see Yalantash; also see Jaluntusch.
- Yaly-Moynak**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. House for adult literacy (as of 1926.) Population: 32 in 1926. Also see Jaly-Mojnak; Moynak, Jaly-; 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, Porkhovo near Yamburg (Kingissepp) where they had immigrated in 1767. Catholic; parish: Yamburg. Parish for Katharinenhof, Khortitza, Marievka, Novo-Alexandrovka, Rybalsk, Serochino. Everyday language: Bavarian dialect. Language in schools: German until 1927. The only settlement in the Soviet Union with a Bavarian dialect. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stump's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,258 dessi. and 71 houses in 1859, or 1,784 dessi. Population: 440 in 1825; 926 in 1858; 1,394 in 1859; 2,028 in 1905; 1,902 in 1911; 1,595 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 Klein-Jamburg; Jamburg, Klein-.
- Yamburg, Koskelova bei**, Petersburg, see Koskelova bei Yamburg; also see Koskelova near Yamburg; Koskelova bei Jamburg; Jamburg, Koskelova bei; Yamburg, Koskelova near.
- Yamburg, Koskelova near**, Petersburg, see Koskelova near Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Koskelova bei; Koskelova bei Yamburg; Koskelova bei Jamburg; Yamburg; Koskelova bei.
- 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.
- Yaminez**, (also Yaminiec), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. Northeast of Derazhne. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Alexandrovka, Dombrovka, Mikhalovka and Pendik: 88 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Jaminez; Yaminiec.
- Yaminiec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yaminez; also see Jaminiec.
- Yamka**, Slavgorod, see Landau; also see Jamka.
- Yamky**, Slavgorod. Thirty kilometers from Slavgorod. In September 1929 abandoned by Germans in order to emigrate via Moscow; possibly forced return. Also see Jamki.
- Yamky**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. South of Torchyn. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Torchyn. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938). 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 47 families with 62 students in 1938. Germans in the village: 50 to 80 percent. Also see Jamki.
- Yamky, P.**, Slavgorod, see P. Yamky; also see Jamki, P.; P. Jamki.
- Yamky, X.**, Slavgorod, see X. Yamky; also see Jamki.
- Yamne**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 39 in 1904. Also see Jamne.
- Yamno**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Jamno.
- Yamsky**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Jamski.
- Yamy, Medvezhyy**, Volhynia-Poland, see Medvezhyy Yamy; also see Jamy, Medweshji; Medweshji Jamy.
- Yana**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Yano; also see Jana.
- Yana**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Nowy Dwor. North of Nowy Dwor. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Germans were so-called Dutch, i.e., polonized Germans from Polesia. Also see Jana.
- Yanieviche**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diadkievichy; also see Janiewitsche.
- Yanina**, Petersburg, see Yanino; also see Janina.
- Yanino**, (also Yanina), Petersburg, Petersburg, Leninskaya. #E 2. Founded in 1853 by families from Srednyaya Rogatka. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 21 in 1857; 160 in 1904; 605 or 650 in 1926. Also see Janino; Yanina.
- Yankovce**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. #G 3. Also see Jankowce.
- Yano**, (also Yana), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov; also see Jano; Yana.
- Yano-Khutor**, (also Seredinovka, also Yanov), Mariupol', Grunau-Nikolsk. Between Grunau and Mariupol'. #B 9. Founded in 1911. Evangelical; parish: Grunau, also Separatist. Acreage: 800 dessi. Population: 161 in 1912; 161 in 1918; 161 in 1922. Also see Chutor, Jano-; Jano-Chutor; Khutor, Yano-; Seredinovka; Yanov.
- Yanov**, Mariupol', see Yano-Khutor; also see Janow.
- Yanov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #C 5. Also see Janow.
- Yanov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southeast of Kisielin. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Janow.
- Yanov**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. West of Kisielin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Janow.
- Yanov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Janow.
- Yanov**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. German private school under construction (as of 1938.) Population: 222 in 1904; 40 families and 45 students in 1938. Also see Janow.
- Yanovez**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 133 in 1904. Also see Janowez.
- Yanoviec**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. South of Kisielin. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Janowiec.
- Yanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv; also see Janowka.
- Yanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestechko; also see Janowka.
- Yanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Janowka.

- Yanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel'. South of Kovel'. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Janowka.
- Yanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Lyubytyv. #B 6. Also see Janowka.
- Yanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka. #D 4. Also see Janowka.
- Yanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. North of Rozhyshe. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Janowka.
- Yanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. Southeast of Torchyn. Evangelical; parish: Torchyn. Parish church. German private school (possibly as of 1938.) Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 48 families and 66 students possibly in 1938. More than 80 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, Diadkivichy. 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**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Janowka.
- Yanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Sarny. Northwest of Sarny. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Janowka.
- Yanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Southeast of Tuchyn. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Population: 421 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Janowka.
- Yanovka I**, (also Yanyshevka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 150 in 1904. Also see Janowka I; Yanyshevka.
- Yanovka II**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, Pulin. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 159 in 1904. Also see Janowka II.
- Yanovka-Pavlovka**, (also Pavlovka-Yanovka), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Ostroh or Kremenets or Rivne, or Luts'k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 256 in 1905. Also see Janowka-Pawlowka; Pavlovka-Yanovka; Pawlowka, Janowka.
- Yanovka-Torchyn**, (also Torchyn-Yanovka), Volhynia-Poland, southern Luts'k. on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Population: 612 in 1904. Also see Janowka-Tortschin; Torchyn-Yanovka; Tortschin-Janowka.
- Yanov, Zapust-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zapust-Yanov; also see Janow, Zapust-; Zapust-Janow.
- 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 Japundshi; Maier-Roth.
- Yarakay**, Caucasus, see Marienfeld; also see Jarakai.
- Yaremisin**, (also Yarmitsin), Caucasus, Stavropol', Vinodelensky. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol'. #H 2. Population: 132 in 1926. Also see Jaremisin; Yarmitsin.
- Yarevka**, Caucasus, Krasnodar, Krimskaya. Possibly #B 2. Also see Jarewka.
- Yargara**, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1882. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. Acreage: 668 ha. Population: 240 in 1939. Also see Jargara.
- Yar, Krasny**, Kazakhstan, see Krasny Yar; also see Krasny Jar; Jar, Krasny.
- Yar, Krivoy**, Volga Republic, see Krivoy Yar; also see Jar, Kriwoj; Kriwoj 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 Galstei, Jarmy; Galstey, Yarmy; Jarmy Galstei.
- 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, Luts'k. North of Luts'k. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Jarowica.
- Yar, Selenyy**, Odessa, see Selenyy Yar; also see Jar, Selenyj; Selenyj Jar.
- Yar, Selenyy-**, Mykolayiv, see Selenyy-Yar; also see Jar, Seljenyj-; Seljenyj-Jar; Selyeny-Yar; Yar, Selyeny-.
- Yar, Selyeny-**, Mykolayiv, see Selyeny-Yar; also see Jar, Seljenyj-; Selenyy-Yar; Seljenyj-Jar; Yar, Selenyy-.

- Yashbek**, (also Yashpek), Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Population: 57 in 1905. Also see Jaschbek; Yashpek.
- Yashenovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 225 in 1904. Also see Jaschenowka.
- Yashinez**, (also Yasiniec, 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; Yasiniec; Yazinetz.
- Yashpek**, Crimea, see Yashbek; also see Jaschpek.
- Yasinovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Vladimir. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Jasienowka.
- Yasikovo**, Zaporizhzhya, see Nikolaifeld; also see Iasikovo; Jasikowo.
- Yasiniec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yashinez.
- Yasinovka**, Don, see Yassinovka; also see Jasinowka.
- Yasinovka**, Mariupol', see Tiegenhof; also see Jasinowka.
- Yasinovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yasionovka; also see Jasinowka.
- Yasinya**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Mennerwies; also see Jasinja.
- Yasionovka**, (also Yasinovka), 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; Yasinovka.
- Yasnaya-Balka**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Taganash. Population: 135 in 1926. Also see Balka, Jasnaja-; Balka, Yasnaya-; Jasnaja Balka.
- 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-; Polyana, Yasnaya-.
- Yasnoe**, Slavgorod, see Yasnoye; also see Jasnoje.
- Yasnoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Yasnoye; also see Jasnoje.
- Yasnopole**, Odessa, see Yasnopolye; also see Jasnopolje.
- Yasnopole**, Zaporizhzhya, see Yasnopolye; also see Jasnopolje.
- Yasnopolye**, Odessa, see Speyer; also see Jasnopolje; Yasnopole.
- Yasnopolye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Prangenau; also see Jasnopolje; Yasnopole.
- Yasnoye**, Slavgorod, see Schönau; also see Jasnoje; Yasnoe.
- Yasnoye**, Slavgorod, see Nikolaidorf; also see Jasnoje; Yasnoe.
- Yasnoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Tiegenhagen; also see Jasnoje; Yasnoe.
- Yassinovka**, (also Yasinovka), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Goloda(y)evsk. #C 4. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 156 in 1926; 156 in 1941. Also see Jassinowka; Yasinovka.
- Yasvinka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Grüntal; also see Jasvinka.
- Yasykovo**, (also Nikolaipol, also Nikolspol district), Zaporizhzhya, Yasykovo (Nikolaifeld.) Approximately 25 km north of Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1868/1869. Mennonite. In 1868, the Khortitza land commission bought land for the village for 240,000 Rbls. from the Russian nobleman Yasykov. The first four villages, Adelsheim, Eichenfeld, Franzfeld, and Nikolaifeld, had 147 farms of 50 dessi. each, and straight, wide streets, well maintained houses and orchards. In 1917, it was heavily raided by Makhno's gang. There were many typhus victims from 1919 until 1920. It later formed the Nikolspol district with Hochfeld and Petersdorf. Acreage: 7,351 dessi.. Population: 2,200 people or 440 families in 1930. Also see Jasikowo; Nikolaipol; Nikolspol district.
- Yavorovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Luts'k. Northwest of Luts'k. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Jaworowka.
- Yavorovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Jaworowka.
- Yavorskoe**, Zaporizhzhya, see Yavorskoye; also see Jaworskoje.
- Yavorskoye**, Zaporizhzhya, see Rosenhof; also see Jaworskoje; Yavorskoe.
- Yazinetz**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yashinez; also see Jazinetz.
- Yazviny**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Jazwiny.
- Yegorevka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Yegoryevka; also see Egorovka; Egoryevka; Jegorjewka.
- Yegoropol, Bolshoy-**, Dnipropetrovsk, see Bolshoy-Yegoropol; also see Bolschoj-Jegeropol; Bolshoy-Egoropol; Egoropol, Bolshoy-; Jegeropol, Bolschoj-.
- Yegorovka**, Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Egorovka; Jegorowka.
- Yegorovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Freudental; also see Egorovka; Jegorowka.
- Yegorovka, Deutsch-**, Don, see Deutsch-Yegorovka; also see Deutsch-Egorovka; Deutsch-Jegorowka; Egorovka, Deutsch-; Jegorowka, Deutsch-.
- Yegoryevka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Freudental; also see Egorovka; Egoryevka; Jegorjewka; Yegorevka.
- Yekaterinenfeld**, Zaporizhzhya, see Katharinenfeld; also see Ekaterinenfeld; Jekaterinenfeld.
- Yekaterinental**, (also Sabavny; also Zabavnoye), 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 Ekaterinental; Jekaterinental; 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; Yekaterinoslawskaja.
- Yekaterinovka**, Bashkortostan, Birsk, Kasanchin. Population: 36 in 1926. Also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1908. Evangelical; parish: Leipzig. Acreage: 2,320 ha. Population: 706 in 1939. Also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy. Population: 28 in 1926. Also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k. Population: 320 in 1926. Also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Yamburg; also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, 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 Stumpp'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; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Josefstal, see Katharinenfeld; also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, see Katharinenfeld; also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', see Katharinenhof; also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', see Katharinental; also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Friesendorf, see Katharinenhof; also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Shchorsk, see Katharinental; also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Don, Donets'k. A few kilometers east of Donets'k. #D 6. Evangelical. Also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut. A few kilometers west of Bachmut. Evangelical. Also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- 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: 308 in 1914; 308 in 1918; 315 in 1919; 460 in 1926. Also see No. 1; Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Don, Donets'k, Taganrog, see Katharinenhof; also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Don, Donets'k, Troitsko, Kharts. Founded in 1887. Evangelical. Acreage: 802 dessi. Population: 112 in 1914. Also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo. North of Sofievka. Founded in 1889 by Khortitza residents on privately purchased land. Mennonite. Also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Don, Taganrog. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: 110 in 1905; 163 in 1919. Also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Don, Taganrog, Radionovo, see Weizendorf; also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Kharkiv, see Katharinenfeld; also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, see Katharinenfeld; also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Luhans'k, see Alexandertal; also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Odessa, see Katharinental; also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Omsk, Moskalenky. #D 2. Founded in 1902. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 136 in 1926. Also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Slavgorod, possibly Klyuchy. Possibly #H 4. Founded in 1912. Catholic. Population: 115 in 1926. Also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- 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; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Rosenfeld; also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka**, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Population: 150 in 1919. Also see Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinowka.
- 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; Yekaterinowka.
- Yekaterinovka-Khutor**, Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Leninskaya. A few kilometers south of Leninogorsk. #G 2. Population: 76 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Yekaterinovka; Ekaterinovka-Khutor; Yekaterinowka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka-; Khutor, Yekaterinovka-.
- Yekaterinovka-Khutor**, Mykolayiv, see Rosenfeld; also see Chutor, Yekaterinovka; Ekaterinovka-Khutor; Yekaterinowka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka-; Khutor, Yekaterinovka-.
- Yekaterinovka-Khutor**, (also Rein), Mykolayiv, Neu-Freudental. Population: 40 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Yekaterinovka; Ekaterinovka-Khutor; Yekaterinowka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka-; Khutor, Yekaterinovka-; Rein.
- Yekaterinovka, Klein-**, Don, see Klein-Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka, Klein-; Yekaterinowka, Kein-; Klein-Yekaterinowka; Klein-Ekaterinovka.

- Yekaterinovka, Klein-**, Don, Taganrog, see Klein-Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka, Klein-Jekaterinowka, Kein-; Klein-Jekaterinowka; 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-Jelenow; Bereske-Yelenov; Elenov-Bereske; Jelenow-Bereske.
- Yelenovka**, (also Helenovka, also Ileanca), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1895 on leased land. Evangelical; parishes: Klöstiz (as of 1904) and Mathildendorf (as of 1939). Acreage: 394 ha. Population: 209 in 1904; 314 in 1939. Also see Elenovka; Helenovka; Ileanca; Jelenowka.
- Yelenovka**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Konstantinovka. #C 3. Founded by Berdyans'k Swabians. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. Population: 38 in 1918. Also see Elenovka; Jelenowka.
- Yelenovka**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsy. Approximately 15 km north of Millerovo. #F 1. Mennonite. Population: 72 in 1926. Also see Elenovka; Jelenowka.
- Yelenovka**, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum (Naumenko.) Founded in 1890 by Khortitza residents on privately purchased land. Mennonite Brethren. Offshoot of Einlage. Also see Elenovka.
- Yelenovka**, Odessa, Glückstal. Evangelical. Also see Elenovka; Jelenowka.
- Yelenovka**, (also Neuland), Odessa, Grigoriopol. Also see Elenovka; Jelenowka; Neuland.
- Yelenovka**, (also Alinovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 69 in 1904. Also see Alinovka; Elenovka; Jelenowka.
- 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; Jelenowka.
- Yelenovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexanderhof; also see Elenovka; Jelenowka.
- Yelenovka, Neu-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Yelenovka; also see Elenovka, Neu-; Jelenowka, Neu-; Neu-Elenovka; Neu-Jelenowka.
- 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; Elovka; 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; Grekovo-Jelisawetin; Jelisawetin, Grekovo-.
- Yelisavetin, Grekovo-**, Luhans'k, see Grekovo-Yelisavetin; also see Elisavetin, Grekovo; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Grekovo-Jelisawetin; Jelisawetin, Grekovo-.
- Yelisavetinka**, (also Akstafa), Caucasus, Azerbaijan. Near Grünfeld. Founded in 1912/1914. Evangelical. Population: 50 in 1914. Also see Akstafa; Elisavetinka; Jelisavetinka.
- Yelisavetinka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Elisabethort; also see Elisavetinka; 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; Jelisawetowka; Luxemburg.
- Yelisavetovka**, Don, Donets'k, Barvinkove. #A 2. Catholic. Also see Elisavetovka; Jelisawetowka.
- Yelisavetovka**, Mariupol', see Elisabethdorf; also see Elisavetovka; Jelisawetowka.
- Yelisavetovka**, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. #E 6. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 223 in 1926. Also see Elisavetovka; Jelisawetowka.
- Yelisavetovka**, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Elisabethstal; also see Elisavetovka; Jelisawetowka.
- Yelisavetovka**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Catholic; parish: Georgsburg. Also see Elisavetovka; Jelisawetowka.

- Yelisavetovka**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Sherebets. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 163 in 1926. Also see Elisavetovka; Jelisawetowka.
- Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-**, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetovka; Grekovo-Jelisawetowka; Jelisawetowka, Grekovo-.
- Yelisavetpol**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or railroad station. Also see Elisavetpol; Jelisawetpol.
- Yelisavetpole**, Mariupol', see Yelisavetpolye; also see Elisavetpole; Elisavetpolye; Jelisawetpolje;
- Yelisavetpole**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Elisabethpol; also see Elisavetpole; Jelisavetpole. Ok
- Yelisavetpolye**, Mariupol', see Elisabethdorf; also see Elisavetpole; Elisavetpolye; Jelisawetpolje; 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; Jepaneshnikowa; Yepashnikova.
- Yepashnikova**, 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.
- Yeremetovka**, Odessa, see Bischofsfeld; also see Eremetovka; Jeremetowka.
- 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 Ermakovsky; Jermakowski.
- Yermashly**, Caucasus, see Eigenfeld; also see Ermashly; Jermaschli.
- Yermin**, (possibly also Germin-Khutor), Mariupol', Grunau. Catholic; parish: Eichwald. Also see Ermin; Jermin; Germin-Khutor.
- Yeroshinsk**, (also Erokhin, also Yereshinsky), Caucasus, Stavropol', Vinodelensky. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol'. #G 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 596 in 1926. Also see Erokhin; Eroshinsk; Jeroschinsk; Yereshinsky.
- Yershin**, (also Yerzyn), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 100 in 1904. Also see Ershin; Jerschin; Yerzyn.
- Yershov**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental or Niederkaraman. Evangelical. Possibly a German village. Population: 105 possibly in 1905; 105 in 1912. Also see Ershov; Jerschow.
- Yerusalemka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Novo-Alexandrovka: 350 in 1905. Also see Erusalemka; Jerusalemka.
- Yerusan, Station-**, Volga Republic, see Station-Yerusan; also see Erusan, Station-; Jerusan, Station-; Station-Eruslan; Station-Jerusan.
- Yerzyce**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. South of Vladimir. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Erzyce; Jerzyce.
- Yerzyn**, Volhynia-Poland, see Yershin; also see Erzyn; Jerzyn.
- Yesionovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Esionovka; Jesionowka.
- Yesionovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Esionovka; Jesionowka.
- Yesiorko**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsy; also see Esiorko.
- Yevgenevka**, Bashkortostan, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.
- Yevgenevka**, Caucasus, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.
- Yevgenevka**, Odessa, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.
- Yevgenevka**, Volga Republic, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.
- Yevgenevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.
- Yevgenevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.
- Yevgenyevka**, Bashkortostan, Birsk, Kasanchin. Population: 78 in 1926. Also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka; Yevgenevka.
- Yevgenyevka**, Caucasus, see Strauchdorf; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka; Yevgenevka.
- Yevgenyevka**, Odessa, see Helenental; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka; Yevgenevka.
- Yevgenyevka**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Evangelical. Population: 117 in 1926. Also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka; Yevgenevka.
- Yevgenyevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Eugenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Yevgenevka.
- Yevgenyevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Evental; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Yevgenevka.
- Yevstavevo**, Slavgorod, see Yevstavjevo; also see Evstavevo; Evstavjevo; Jewstafjewo
- Yevstavjevo**, Slavgorod, Novo-Alexandrovka (GNR Halbstadt.) Population: 572 or 1,138 or all were German in 1925. Numbers apply to the village soviet Yevstavjevo. Also see Evstavevo; Evstavjevo; Jewstafjewo; Yevstavevo.
- Yeziarany**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozierany; also see Ezierany; Jeziarany.
- Yezierce**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozierce; also see Ezierce; Jezierce.

- Yezierec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozirce; also see Ezierec; Jezierec.
- Yezieryc**, (also Yeziorce), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviiniukhy. 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 Ezieryc; Jezieryc; Yeziorce.
- Yeziertzany**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov; also see Eziertzany; Jeziertzany.
- Yeziorany**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varkoviche; also see Eziorany; Jeziorany.
- Yeziorany**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka; also see Eziorany; Jeziorany.
- Yeziorce**, Volhynia-Poland; see Yezieryc; also see Eziorce; Jeziorce.
- Yeziorko**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; also see Eziorko; Jeziorko.
- Yeziorsky Maydan**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Eziorsky Maydan; Jeziorski Majdan; Majdan, Jeziorski; Maydan, Eziorsky; Maydan, Yeziorsky.
- Yoakhimovka**, (also Yakhimovka), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southwest of Kisielin. #C 4. Evangelical. Parish church. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Joachimowka; Yakhimovka.
- Yoakhimovka**, (also Yakhimovka), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk; also see Joachimowka; Yakhimovka.
- Yoakhimovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 271 in 1904. Also see Joachimowka.
- Yoannov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy; also see Joannow.
- Yogodnoe**, Omsk, see Yogodnoye; also see Jogodnoje.
- Yogodnoye**, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have at least several German residents. Also see Jogodnoje; Yogodnoe.
- York, New-**, Amur, see New-York.
- York, New-**, Don, see New-York.
- York, New-**, Mykolayiv, see New-York.
- Yos, Albota de**, Bessarabia, see Albota de Yos; also see Albota de Jos; De Jos, Albota; De Yos, Albota; Jos, Albota de.
- Yost**, Don, see Friedrichstal; also see Jost.
- Yost**, Omsk, Moskalenky. Population: 66 in 1926. Also see Jost.
- Yost**, (also Popovka, also Popovkina), Omsk, Sosnovka (GNR Azovo.) A few kilometers south of Omsk. #E 2. Founded in 1896 or as early as 1904, but less likely. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 470 or 476 in 1926. Also see Jost; Popovka; Popovkina.
- Yost**, (also Popovkina), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. #D 4. Founded in 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Evangelical; parish: Kukkus. Everyday language: Saxonian. Soviet seat, machinery kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1904, only 1,502 baptized members resided here. Population: 219 in 1772; 1,082 in 1857; 1,399 in 1897; of 2,200, 2,177 Evangelical-Lutherans and 23 Evangelical-Reformed in 1904; 2,291 possibly in 1905; 2,526 in 1912; 1,356 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Jost; Popovkina.
- Yosten-Khutor**, Don, Taganrog. Founded on leased land approximately in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. One of the first German villages in this district. Also see Chutor, Josten-; Josten-Chutor; Khutor, Yosten-.
- Yssenberg**, Volga Republic, see Isenburg; also see Jssenberg.
- Yuchin**, (also Yutrzyń), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. North of Tuchyn. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 250 in 1904. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Jutschin; Yutrzyń.
- Yudkova**, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, Tarasova. Approximately 40 km southeast of Millerovo. #G 2. Founded in 1902. Catholic. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 150 in 1926. Also see Judkova.
- Yugovka**, Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by people from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,400 dessi. Population: 175 people or 35 families in 1922; 191 in 1926. Also see Jugowka.
- Yukala**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. Also see Jukala.
- Yukalka-Khutor, Bolish-**, Bashkortostan, see Bolish-Yukalka-Khutor; also see Bolisch-Jukalka-Chutor; Chutor, Bolisch-Jukalka-; Jukalka-Chutor, Bolisch; 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-; Dzhamin, Yukhary-; Juchari-Dshamin.
- Yuliana**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. #E 5. Also see Juliana.
- Yulianov**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Macieyov; also see Julianow.
- Yulianov-Boratin**, (also Boratin-Yulianov), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. Northeast of Torchyn. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Torchyn. Parish church. Possibly a German private school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 56 families and 70 students possibly in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Boratin-Julianow; Boratin-Yulianov; Julianow, Boratin-.
- Yulianov, Aleksandrov-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrov-Yulianov; also see Alexandrov-Yulianov; Yulianov, Alexandrov-.
- Yulianov, Alexandrov-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrov-Yulianov; also see Aleksandrov-Yulianov; Yulianov, Aleksandrov-.

- Yulianov-Borotyn**, Volhynia; 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 Julianowka.
- Yulianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. East of Mlyniv. #F 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: with Vladislavovka: 328 in 1905. Twenty to 50 percent Germans. Also see Julianowka.
- Yulianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel'. Southwest of Kovel'. Evangelical. Existed in 1927. Also see Julianowka.
- Yulianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov; also see Julianowka.
- Yulianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Nowy Dwor. South of Nowy Dwor. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Julianowka.
- Yulianovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 81 in 1904. Also see Julianowka.
- Yulianovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Korostyshev. Approximately 25 km south of Radomyshl'. #F 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 202 in 1904. Also see Julianowka.
- Yulianovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zviahel. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including Yustinovka, 700 in 1905. Also see Julianowka.
- Yulianovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ushomir. South of Korosten. #E 3. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including Kholosna: 270 in 1904. Also see Julianowka.
- Yulianovka Kolpytov**, (also Kolpytov-Yulianovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Horokhiv. North of Horokhiv. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 199 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Kolpytov-Yulianovka; Kolpitow Julianowka; Julianowka Kolpitow.
- Yulin-Malevannaya**, Volhynia-Poland, see Malovana; also see Julin-Malewannaja; Malevannaya, Yulin-; Malewannaja, Julin-.
- Yulino I**, Luhans'k, Ivanovka; also see Julino I.
- Yulino II**, Luhans'k, Ivanovka; also see Julino II.
- Yungovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. West of Torchyn. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Jungowka.
- Yunishche**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vyunishche; also see Junischtsche.
- Yurevka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Yuryevka; also see Jurjewka.
- Yurevka**, Odessa, see Yuryevka; also see Jurjewka.
- Yurevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yuryevka; also see Jurjewka.
- Yurgino**, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Mukhino. Possibly founded in 1927/1928. Mennonite. Also see Jurgino.
- Yurmakej-Khutor**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. Including Bolish-Yukalka and Shmotino-khutors: school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 42 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Jurmakej-; Jurmakej-Chutor; Khutor, Yurmakej-.
- Yurt, Dzhapar-**, Crimea, see Dzhapar-Yurt; also see Dshapar-Jurt; Jurt, Dshapar-.
- Yurt, Tata-**, Caucasus, see Tata-Yurt; also see Jurt, Tata-; Tata-Jurt.
- Yurydyka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche; also see Jurydyka.
- Yuryevka**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Slavyanoserbsk. Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Manufacturing town. Population: 350 approximately in 1905. Also see Jurjewka; Yurevka.
- Yuryevka**, Odessa, see Melhaf; also see Jurjewka; Yurevka.
- Yuryevka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyiv, Radomyshl'. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 232 in 1904. Ceased to exist after 1914. Also see Jurjewka; Yurevka.
- Yusefov**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Josefovka; also see Jusefow.
- Yusefovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Josefstadt-Konan; also see Jusefowka.
- Yushanlee**, (possibly also Cornies), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1812 or in approximately 1830. Mennonite. Leased by Johann Cornies from 1812 until 1836. In 1836, he received this land as a gift from the Czar. Cornies developed it into an exemplary farm: 2,200 fruit bearing trees, 1,750 fruit bearing shrubs, 68,000 woodland trees, brickyard, numerous barns and farm buildings. In 1860, the czar awarded him 500 dess. as a gift and in recognition. On 21 August 1845, a trade fair took place here. After his death, Yushanlee passed into the hands of Cornies' son-in-law, Wilhelm Wiebe and came under new ownership in 1879. A small castle was built in the place of former buildings. Acreage: 505 dessi. and seven houses in 1859, or 3,500 dessi.
- Yushnoe**, Omsk, see Yushnoye; also see Jushnoje.
- Yushno Khorshavske-Khutor**, Slavgorod, see Yushno Khorshavskye-Khutor; also see Chorschawskije-Chutor; Chutor, Chorschawskije-Chutor; Khorshavske-Khutor, Yushno; Khorshavskye-Khutor, Yushno; Khutor, Yushno Khorshavske-; Khutor, Yushno Khorshavskye-; Yushno Khorshavskye-Khutor.
- Yushno Khorshavskye-Khutor**, Slavgorod, possibly Blagoveshchenka. Also see Chorschawskije-Chutor; Chutor, Chorschawskije-Chutor; Khorshavske-Khutor, Yushno; Khorshavskye-Khutor, Yushno; Khutor, Yushno Khorshavske-; Khutor, Yushno Khorshavskye-; Yushno Khorshavske-Khutor.
- Yushnoye**, Omsk, GNR Azovo, Village in the GNR which should have at least several German residents. Also see Jushnoje; Yushnoe.
- Yusovka**, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Manufacturing town. Population: 200 in 1904. Also see Jusowka.

Yustinovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zviahel. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including Yulianovka, 700 in 1905.

Yutryn, Volhynia-Poland, see Yuchin; also see Jutryn.

Z

Zabara, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Northeast of Kisielin. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 124 in 1904. Twenty to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Sabara.

Zabara, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne; also see Sabara.

Zabara, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe; also see Sabara.

Zabara, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshe. Northwest of Rozhyshe. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshe. Public school (as of 1938.) Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: with Slobodarka: 70 families with 65 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Sabara.

Zabara, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Sabara.

Zabara, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv; also see Sabara.

Zabara, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dostdorf; also see Sabara.

Zabara-Haty, (also Haty-Zabara), Volhynia-Poland. South of Luts'k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Population: 195 in 1904. Also see Haty-Sabara; Haty-Zabara; Sabara-Haty.

Zabara, Podi-, Zaporizhzhya, see Podi-Sabara; also see Pody-Sabara; Sabara, Pody-.

Zabara, Pody-, Zaporizhzhya, see Pody-Sabara; also see Podi-Sabara; Sabara, Podi-.

Zabarsky, Shlyakh-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shlyakh-Zabarsky; also see Sabarski-Schljach; Schljach-Sabarski.

Zabarsky-Shlyakhy, (also Shlyakh-Zabarsky), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 164 in 1904. Also see Sabarski-Schljach; Schljach-Sabarski; Shlyakh-Zabarsky; Shlyakhy-Zabarsky.

Zabavnoe, Slavgorod, see Zabavnoye; also see Zabawnoje.

Zabavnoye, Slavgorod, see Yekaterinental; also see Zabavnoe; Zabawnoje.

Zabawnoje, Slavgorod, see Zabavnoye; also see Zabavnoe.

Zablocie, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin. No other information available.

Zablocie, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. No other information available.

Zablocie, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica. No other information available.

Zablotce, (also Sablotle), 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 Sablotle.

Zabokrzyka, Volhynia-Poland, see Zubokrzyky.

Zabokrzyki Dolina, Volhynia-Poland, see Zabokrzyky Dolina; also see Dolina, Zabokrzyki; Dolina, Zabokrzyky

Zabokrzyky Dolina, Volhynia-Poland, see Balarka; also see Dolina, Zabokrzyki; Dolina, Zabokrzyky; Zabokrzyki Dolina.

Zaboral, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. No other information available.

Zaborol, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek. No other information available.

Zaborol, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka. No other information available.

Zabrozyna, Volhynia-Poland, see Zubrovchizna.

Zachanski, Gut, Odessa, see Gut Zachanski; also see Gut Tsakhansky; Gut Zakhansky; Tsakhansky, Gut; Zakhansky, Gut; Eigenfeld; Sachawskoje.

Zacishe, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne, see Zacishe.

Zacishe, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec see Zacishe.

Zacisce, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. #G 6. No other information available.

Zacishe, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne; also see Zacishe.

Zacishe, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Zacishe.

Zadabrova, (also Zadombrova), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin; also see Zadabrowa; Zadombrova.

Zadabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Zadabrova.

Zademle, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Kovel'. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 55 families with 28 students in 1938.

Zademle, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Vladimirek. Northwest of Sarny. Evangelical. Parish church. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village.

Zadombrova, Volhynia-Poland, see Zadabrova; also see Zadombrowa.

Zadombrowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Zadombrova.

Zagadka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sagatka.

Zagornoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Zagornoye; also see Sagornoje.

Zagornoe, Mykolayiv, see Zagornoye; also see Sagornoje.

Zagornoye, Mykolayiv, see Blumenfeld; also see Zagornoe; Sagornoje.

Zagornoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenfeld; also see Zagornoe; Sagornoje.

Zagradovka, Mykolaiyv, see Kronau-Orlov district; also see Sgradowka.

Zagrobelka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Zablocie. No other information available.

Zahae, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Zahaye; also see Zahaje.

Zahae, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Zahaye; also see Zahaje.

Zahaje, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see see Zahaye; also see Zahae.

Zahaje, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see see Zahaye; also see Zahae.

- Zahatka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sagadka.
- Zahaye**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov; also see Zahae; Zahaje.
- Zahaye**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov; also see Zahae; Zahaje.
- Zahorce, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Zahorce; also see Gross-Zahorce; Zahorce, Gross-.
- Zahorce, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Zahorce; also see Groß-Zahorce; Zahorce, Groß-.
- Zahorce, Klein-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Zahorce.
- Zahorovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki; also see 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-Poland, see Zelanka.
- Zalese-Kuty**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zalesye-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.
- Zalesie, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Zalesie.
- Zalesje-Kuty**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zalesye-Kuty; also see Kuty, Zalese; Kuty, Zalesje; Kuty, Zalesye-; Zalese-Kuty.
- Zalesye-Kuty**, (also Kutu-Salesie), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. North of Tuchyn. #J 5. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Parish church. German private school (as of 1938.) 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 220 in 1904; 93 families with 80 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Kutu-Salesie; Kuty, Zalese; Kuty, Zalesje; Kuty, Zalesye-; Zalese-Kuty; 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, Kostopil', Kostopil'. Evangelical. East of Derazhne. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Zalipow.
- Zalipow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zalipov.
- Zalke**, Caucasus, see Alexanderhilf.
- Zamanovka**, Odessa, see Neu-Berezina; also see Zamanowka.
- Zamanowka**, 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; Boguslawowka-Samosty; Samosty-Boguslawowka.
- Zamostyche**, (also Samostyshche), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezhno. Northeast of Kostopil'. #J 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Samostyshche; Zamostysche.
- Zamosty-Stanislovka**, (also Stanislovka-Zamosty), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Stanislovka-Zamosty; Stanislowka-Samosty; Samosty-Stanislowka.
- Zamosty-Stanislowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zamosty-Stanislovka; also see Stanislovka, Zamosty-; Stanislowka, Zamosty-.
- Zamostysche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zamostyche.
- Zaostrov**, (also Saostrov, also Zdostrov), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. Northeast of Kisielin. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Saostrov; Zaostrow; Zdostrov.
- Zaostrow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zaostrov.
- Zapust**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. No other information available.
- Zapust**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov. Southwest of Khorov. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: possibly 179 in 1904. More than 80 percent Germans.
- Zapust II**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. West of Kisielin. #C 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: possibly 179 in 1904. More than 80 percent Germans.
- Zapust, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Zapust.
- Zapust-Boratin**, (also Boratin-Zapust), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. Evangelical; parishes: Torchyn and Rozhyshe. 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.
- Zarekvich**, (also Zarevich), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, Alexandrovka. Approximately 20 km south of Dzhankoy on the railroad. #D 2. Founded in 1863. Catholic; parishes: Simferopol' and Alexandrovka, and also Evangelical. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 840 dessi. Population: approximately 226 in 1911; 133 in 1914; 226 in 1918; 179 in 1926. Also see Tsarekvich; Zarekwitsch; Zarevich.
- Zarekwitsch**, Crimea, see Zarekvich; also see Tsarekvich.
- Zarevich**, Crimea, see Zarekvich; also see Tsarevich; Zarewitsch.
- Zarevo-Alexandrovka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexandertal; also see Aleksandrovka, Zarevo-; Alexandrovka, Zarevo-; Zarevo-Aleksandrovka.
- Zarewitsch**, Crimea, see Zarevich; also see Tsarevich.

- Zarievka-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, Zariwka-; Schardt-Khutor; Khutor, Tsarievka-; Khutor, Zariwka-; Tsarievka-Khutor; Zariwka-Chutor.
- Zariwka-Chutor**, Mykolayiv, see Zariwka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zariwka-; Khutor, Zariwka-.
- Zarizino**, Zaporizhzhya, see Mariawohl.
- Zaritsino, Novo-**, Crimea, see Novo-Zaritsino; also see Nowo-Zarizino; Zarizino, Nowo-.
- Zarizino, Nowo-**, Crimea, see Nowo-Zarizino; also see Novo-Zaritsino; Zaritsino, Novo-.
- Zarki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zarky.
- Zarky**, (possibly also Khaty), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southeast of Kisielin. Possibly #C 4. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Khaty?; Zarki.
- Zarnovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec; also see Zarnowka.
- Zarnowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zarnovka.
- Zarskaja**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zarskaya; also see Tsarskaja.
- Zarskaja-Milost**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zarskaya-Milost; also see Milost, Zarskaya-; Milost, Tsarskaya; Milost-Zarskaja; Tsarskaya-Milost.
- Zarskaya**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Stavka; also see Tsarskaja; Zarskaja.
- Zarskaya-Milost**, Mykolayiv. Population: 30 in 1919. Also see Milost, Zarskaya-; Milost, Tsarskaya; Milost-Zarskaja; Tsarskaya-Milost; Zarskaja-Milost.
- Zarskoe**, Mariupol', see Zarskoye; also see Tsarskoe; Tsarskoye.
- Zarskoje**, Mariupol', see Zarskoye; also see Tsarskoe; Tsarskoye; Zarskoe.
- Zarskoye**, Mariupol', see Kaiserdorf; also see Tsarskoe; Tsarskoye; Zarskoe; Zarskoje.
- Zarudki, Kuty**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kuty Zarudki; also see Kuty Zarudky; Zarudky, Kuty.
- Zarudky, Kuty**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kuty Zarudky; also see Kuty Zarudki; Zarudki, Kuty.
- Zarzeche**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Povorsk. No other information available.
- Zarzeche, Novo-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Zarzeche; also see Nowo-Zarzetsche; Zarzetsche, Nowo-.
- Zarzetsche, Nowo-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowo-Zarzetsche; also see Novo-Zarzeche; Zarzeche, 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. Parish church. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Saturzy; Zaturcy.
- Zaturzy, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Zaturzy; also see Neu-Saturzy; Saturzy, Neu-.
- Zavetnoy**, Don, see Savetnoye; also see Zawetnoi.
- Zavodnia**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Zawodnia.
- Zavod, Utkino**, Petersburg, see Utkino Zavod; also see Sawod, Utkino; Utkino Sawod.
- Zavody, Petrovske**, Don, see Petrovske Zavody; also see Petrovskye Zavody; Petrowskije Sawody; Zavody, Petrovskye; Sawody, Petrowskije.
- Zavody, Petrovskye**, Don, see Petrovskye Zavody; also see Petrovske Zavody; Petrowskije Sawody; Zavody, Petrovske; Sawody, Petrowskije.
- Zawetnoi**, Don, see Zavetnoy.
- Zawodnia**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zawodnia.
- Zayachy**, Slavgorod, see Sayachye; also see Zajatschij.
- Zaytsevo**, Don, Donets'k, Khartsisk. A few kilometers east of Donets'k. #D 6. Evangelical. Also see Saizewo.
- Zborov**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin; also see Zborow.
- Zborow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zborov.
- Zbuz**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stydyn. No other information available.
- Zdenovo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava. Unitarian. Acreage: 129 farms on 3,192 ha. Population: 64 Germans of 710 residents in 1920; 5 Germans of 853 residents in 1930. Also see Zdenowo.
- Zdenowo**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Zdenovo.
- Zdolbica**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno. No other information available.
- Zdolbica**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Zdolbica. No other information available.
- Zdolbuniv**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Zdolbuniv. #I 2. Also see Zdolbunow.
- Zdolbunow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zdolbuniv.
- Zdorovec**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sdorovez; also see Zdorowec.
- Zdorowec**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zdorovec.
- Zdostrov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zaostrov; also see Zdostrow.
- Zdostrow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zdostrov.
- Zdzary, Groß-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Zdzary; also see Gross-Zdzary; Zdzary, Gross-.
- Zdzary, Gross-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Zdzary; Groß-Zdzary; Zdzary, Groß-.
- Zdzary, Klein-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Zdzary.
- Zdzislav**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka. #D 4. Also see Zdzislaw.
- Zdzislaw**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zdzislav.
- Zebrikovo**, Odessa, see Hoffnungstal; also see Zebrikowo.
- Zebrikovo**, Odessa, see Neu-Hoffnungstal; also see Zebrikowo.
- Zebrikovo, Malaya-**, Odessa, see Malaya-Zebrikovo; also see Malaja-Zebrikowo; Zebrikowo-Malaja.
- Zebrikowo**, Odessa, see Zebrikovo.

- 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; Nowo-Zeljonaja; Zeljonaja, Nowo-; Zelyonaya, Novo-.
- Zelenopole**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Zelenopolje; also see Zelenopolje.
- Zelenopole**, Mykolayiv, see Zelyenopolje; also see Zeljenopolje.
- Zelenopolje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Zelenopolje; also see Zelenopole.
- Zelenopolje**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Grünfeld; also see Zelenopole; Zelenopolje.
- Zelesnica**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shelesniza.
- Zelesnica**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. No other information available.
- Zelesnica**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki. No other information available.
- Zelesnica**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Miedzyrzec. #K 4. No other information available.
- Zelinov**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Khotiachov. Southwest of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Zelinow.
- Zelinow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zelinov.
- Zeljenopolje**, Mykolayiv, see Zelyenopolje; also see Zelenopole.
- Zeljonaja, Nowo-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nowo-Zeljonaja; also see Novo-Zelenaya; Novo-Zelyonaya; Zelenaya, Novo-; Zeljonaja, Nowo-.
- Zeller-Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Zeller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zeller-; Khutor, Zeller-.
- Zeller-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih. #A 6. Catholic. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Zeller-; Khutor, Zeller-; Zeller-Chutor.
- Zelyenopolje**, Mykolayiv, see Eigenheim-Khutor; also see Zelenopole; Zeljenopolje.
- Zelyonaya, Novo-**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Zelyonaya; also see Novo-Zelenaya; Nowo-Zeljonaja; Zelenaya, Novo-; Zeljonaja, Nowo-.
- Zemlya, Novaya**, Volhynia-Poland, see Novaya Zemlya; also see Nowaja Semlja; Semlja, Nowaja.
- Zengler-Chutor**, Bashkortostan, see Zengler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zengler-; Khutor, Zengler-.
- Zengler-Khutor**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Also see Chutor, Zengler-; Khutor, Zengler-; Zengler-Chutor.
- Zenseren**, Bessarabia, see Novo-Nikolayevka.
- Zentner-Chutor**, Odessa, see Zentner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zentner-; Khutor, Zentner-.
- Zentner-Khutor**, (also Kremidovo), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Founded in 1897. Catholic. Also see Chutor, Zentner-; Khutor, Zentner-; Kremidovo; Zentner-Chutor.
- Zentral**, Voronezh, Novokhopersk (Pykhovka). Founded by Khortitza 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.
- Zenzereni**, Bessarabia, see Zenzereny.
- Zenzereny**, Bessarabia, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Zenzereni.
- Zeprink-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Zeprink-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zeprink-; Khutor, Tseprink-; Khutor, Zeprink-; Tseprink-Khutor.
- Zeprink-Khutor**, Caucasus, Donskoy, Yeysk. On the east shore of the Sea of Azov. #C 1. Possibly Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Zeprink-; Khutor, Tseprink-; Khutor, Zeprink-; Tseprink-Khutor; Zeprink-Chutor.
- Zeremynschtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zeremynshche.
- Zeremynshche**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki; also see Zeremynschtsche.
- Zeshin**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 88 in 1904.
- Zeshin, Klein-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Zeshin; also see Klein-Zeschin; Zeschin, Klein-.
- Zetkin, Klara**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Klara Zetkin.
- Zetkin, Klara**, Donets'k, see Klara Zetkin.
- Zhdanov**, Mykolayiv, see Reinfeld; also see Schdanow.
- Zherebets?**, Zaporizhzhya, see Georgsburg; also see Scherebez?.
- Zheschtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zheshche.
- Zheshche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechishe; also see Zheschtsche.
- Zherebokovo**, Odessa Parish: Hoffnungstal, Also see Sherebkovo.
- Zherebkovo**, Odessa. Also Zherebkovo.
- Zhytomyr**, Omsk, Odessa. #D 2. Evangelical. Population: 11 in 1926. Also see Shitomir.
- Zhytomyr, Novo-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Novo-Zhytomyr; also see Nowo-Shitomir; Shitomir, Nowo-.
- Zibulevka**, Odessa, see Zibulyevka; also see Zibuljewka.
- Zibuljewka**, Odessa, see Zibulyevka; also see Zibulevka.
- Zibulyevka**, Odessa, see Neu-Glückstal; also see Zibulevka; Zibuljewka, aka Zebulovka or Zibulski.
- Ziebart-Chutor**, Orenburg, see Ziebart-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ziebart-; Khutor, Ziebart-.

- Ziebart-Khutor**, (also Zieharth-Khutor), Orenburg, Orenburg. South of Orenburg. #E 5. Founded between 1890 and approximately 1895 by well-to-do farmers probably from Bessarabia and/or the Odessa district. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population: 8 in 1926. See Chutor, Ziebart-; Khutor, Ziebart-; Ziebart-Chutor; Zieharth-Khutor.
- Ziehart-Chutor**, Orenburg, see Zieharth-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ziehart-; Khutor, Zieharth-.
- Zieharth-Khutor**, Orenburg, see Ziebart-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ziehart-; Khutor, Zieharth-; Ziehart-Chutor.
- Zielona**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestekhko. #D 2. No other information available.
- Zielona**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southwest 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.
- Zielonovice**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Public school (as of 1938). Population: 8 families with 14 students (as of 1938). Also see Zielonowice.
- Zielonowice**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zielonovice.
- Ziemia, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Ziemia.
- Zienkov**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Klesov; also see Zienkow.
- Zienkow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zienkov.
- Zifeld**, Volhynia-Poland, see Seefelde.
- Zifelo**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southeast of Kisielin. Evangelical. It still existed in 1927.
- Zikov**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shikov; also see Zikow.
- Zikow**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zikow.
- Zillekova**, Odessa, see Friedensfeld; also see Tsillekova; Zillekowa.
- Zillekovka**, Odessa, see Friedenfeld; also see Tsillekovka; Zillekowa.
- Zillekowa**, Odessa, see Zillekova.
- Zillekowka**, Odessa, see Zillekovka.
- Zillinka**, Odessa, see Friedenfeld; also see Tsillinka.
- Zimmermann-Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Zimmermann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zimmermann-; Khutor, Zimmermann-.
- Zimmermann-Chutor**, Odessa, see Zimmermann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zimmermann-; Khutor, Zimmermann-.
- Zimmermann-Gut**, Odessa, see Zimmermann-Khutor; also see Gut, Zimmermann-.
- Zimmermann-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovs'k. Catholic. Acreage: 600 dessi. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Zimmermann-; Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Chutor.
- Zimmermann-Khutor**, (also Zimmermann-Gut), Odessa, Berezan district. Northwest of Ochakov. Also see Chutor, Zimmermann-; Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Chutor; Zimmermann-Gut.
- Zimmertal**, (also Konstantinovka), Slavgorod, Novo-Alexe(y)evka (GNR Halbstadt). Approximately 50 km north of Slavgorod. #K 3. Founded in 1909 by Ukrainian and Volga Germans. Catholic and possibly also Evangelical. Kolkhoz named 22nd Parteitag. Country school. Population: 309 in 1926; 336 people and 66 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Konstantinovka.
- Zimno**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche. No other information available.
- Zindler**, (also Kochalk), Crimea, Yevpatoriya. #C 2. Founded in 1888. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Acreage: 1,600 dessi. Population: 80 in 1918. Also see Kochalk.
- 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 Chenky, 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.
- Zinieć**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno. No other information available.
- Ziniowka**, (also Krasna Gora, also Shiniowka), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varkoviche; also see Krasna Gora; Shiniowka; Ziniowka.
- Ziniowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Ziniowka.
- Zinovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shinutka; also see Zinowka.
- Zinowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zinovka.
- Zipserei, Rachow-**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Rachow-Zipserei; also see Rakhiv-Zipserei; Zipserei, Rachow-.
- Zipserei, Rakhiv-**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Rakhiv-Zipserei; also see Rachow-Zipserei; Zipserei, Rachow-.
- Zirvishch**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, possibly Sarny. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Lipno, Toloviche and Vladimirez: 70 in 1905. Also see Zirwischtsch.
- Zirwischtsch**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zirvishch.
- Zlochovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Boremel; also see Zlotschowka.
- Zlotschowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zlochovka.
- Zmieninieć**, 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.
- Znamenka**, (also Znamensky-Kolonie), Petersburg, Troitsk, Strelna. #C 2. Founded in 1843 by families from Neu-Saratovka. Evangelical; parish: Peterhof. Population: 20 in 1848; 55 in 1904; 62 in 1926. Also see Znamensky-Kolonie.

- 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.
- Zofjowka, Wolnitscha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Wolnitscha Zofjowka; also see Volnicha Zofevka; Volnicha Zofyovka; Zovevka, Volnicha; Zofyovka, Volnicha.
- Zofyovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sofievka.
- Zofyovka, Volnicha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Volnicha Zofyovka; also see Volnicha Zofevka; Wolnitscha Zofjowka; Zovevka, Volnicha; Zofjowka, Wolnitscha.
- 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 Zolotyuk.
- Zolotoschewsk**, Mykolayiv, see Zolotoshevsk.
- Zolotoshevsk**, Mykolayiv, see Prokhlada; also see Zolotoschewsk.
- Zolotyjow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zolotyov.
- Zolotyuk**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Solotyuk; also see Zolotjuk.
- Zolotyov**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Zolotyjow.
- Zoludzk**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Rafalovka. No other information available.
- Zopka, Golaya**, Chelyabinsk, see Golaya Zopka; also see Golaja Sopka; Sopka, Golaja.
- Zosin**, (also Soshin), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. Northeast of Derazhne. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Yalomez and Anilovka: 60 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Soshin.
- Zosin**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk. No other information available.
- Zosin**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka. No other information available.
- Zovevka, Volnicha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Volnicha Zofevka; also see Volnicha Zofyovka; Wolnitscha Zofjowka; Zofjowka, Wolnitscha; Zofyovka, Volnicha.
- Zsofiagalva**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sofiendorf; also see Zsofiagalwa.
- Zsofiagalwa**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Zsofiagalva.
- Zu-Basel, Soljanka-**, Volga Republic, see
- Zu-Basel, Solyanka-**, Volga Republic, see Solyanka-zu-Basel; also see Basel, Soljanka-zu-; Basel, Solyanka-zu-; Soljanka-zu-Basel; Zu-Basel, Soljanka-.
- Zu-Basel, Tal-**, Volga Republic, see Tal-zu-Basel; also see Basel, Tal-zu-.
- 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 Subilno.
- Zubokrzyki**, (also Zabokrzyka), Volhynia-Poland #E 2. Also see Zabokrzyka.
- Zubrovchizna**, (also Zabrozyna, also Zubrovshchizna), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. Northwest of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Zabrozyna; Zubrovshchizna; Zubrowtschizna.
- Zubrovshchizna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zubrovchizna; also see Zubrowschtschizna.
- Zubrowschtschizna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zubrovshchizna.
- Zubrowtschizna**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zubrovchizna.
- Zug**, (also Gattung, also Mariinsko(y)e), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded on 10 August 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Catholic. Deanery: Katharinenstadt. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 157 in 1767; 1,420 in 1857; 1,339 in 1859; 2,715 in 1897; 2,975 possibly in 1905; 3,603 in 1912; 2,331 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Gattung; Mariinsko(y)e.
- Zukov, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Zukov; also see Alt-Zukow; Zukow, Alt-.
- Zukowiec**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Zukowiec.
- Zukov Laz**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne; also see Laz, Zukov; Laz, Zukow; Zukow Laz.
- Zukov, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Zukov; also see Neu-Zukow; Zukow, Neu-.
- Zukow, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Zukow; also see Alt-Zukov; Zukov, Alt-.
- Zukowiec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zukowiec.
- Zukow Laz**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zukov Laz; also see Laz, Zukov; Laz, Zukow.
- Zukow, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Zukow; also see Neu-Zukow; Zukov, Neu-.
- Zukunft**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut or Pallasovka. Northeast of Gmelinka. No other information available.
- Zuman**, Volhynia-Poland, see Tuman.
- Zurawiec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shuravez; also see Zurawiec.
- Zurawiec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zurawiec.

- Zürich**, (also Eckardt, also Eckert, also Sorkino), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded in 1767 as private colony Baron Caneau de Beaugard. Evangelical-Reformed; parish: Bangert. Hospital founded in 1903. According to another source: cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 193 in 1772; 1,589 in 1857; 2,639 in 1897; 3,314 Evangelical-Reformed of 4,610 residents in 1905; 4,811 possibly in 1905; 5,254 in 1912; including Kushum, Mayanga, Tal, and Tishanka: 2,643 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Eckardt; Eckert; Sorkino.
- Zürich, Alt-**, Volga Republic, see Alt-Zürich.
- Züricher Gemeindegut I**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Zürich; also see Gemeindegut I, Züricher.
- Züricher Gemeindegut II**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Zürich; also see Gemeindegut II, Züricher.
- Zürich, Neu-**, Volga Republic, Fedorovka, see Neu-Zürich.
- Zürich, Neu-**, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Neu-Zürich.
- Zürichtal**, (also Dshaylav), Crimea, Feodosiya, Zürichtal. Approximately 30 km northwest of Feodosiya. #F 4. Founded in 1804/1805 or 1808 by 49 Swiss families from Affoltern am Albis and other villages near Zürich. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal, also Catholic. In 1810, 25 families arrived from Molochna; primarily Catholics. Travel route: Konstanz-Meersburg-Ulm-Preßburg-Rosenberg, Upper Hungary, Crimea. In 1822 a parish was founded for 33 German communities with 5,086 Germans and 50 Estonians. In 1905 a junior high school (*Zentralschule*) with a boarding school was founded. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, schools: one with grades one to four, and one school with grades five to nine, reading room (as of 1926). Acreage: 9,671 dessi. or 2,131 dessi. crown land in 1859. Population: 344 in 1825; 751 in 1858; 751 in 1859; 441 in 1864; 160 in 1904; 590 in 1905; 590 in 1910; 590 in 1911; 590 in 1914; 590 in 1918; 738 in 1926. Also see Dshaylav.
- Zürichtal**, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha). #J 5. Founded in 1923/1924 on Falz-Fein estates. Evangelical and Catholic. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village by Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 342 approximately in 1940; 327 from 1941 until 1943; 65 families of 303 residents without head of household in 1942.
- Zürichtal, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Zürichtal.
- Zürich, Tal zu**, Volga Republic, see Tal zu Zürich; also see Zu Zürich, Tal.
- Zürich, Tischanka-, zu-**, Volga Republic, see Tischanka-zu-Zürich; also see Tishanka-zu-Zürich; Zürich, Tischanka-, zu-; Zu-Zürich, Tischanka-; Zu-Zürich, Tishanka-.
- Zürich, Tishanka-, zu-**, Volga Republic, see Tishanka-zu-Zürich; also see Tischanka-zu-Zürich; Zürich, Tischanka-, zu-; Zu-Zürich, Tischanka-; Zu-Zürich, Tishanka-.
- Tischanka-, zu-; Zu-Zürich, Tischanka-; Zu-Zürich, Tishanka-.
- Zurkov-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 Nadeshda-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.
- Zutov**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Masnieviche; also see Zutow.
- Zutow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zutov.
- Zu-Zürich, Soljanka-**, Volga Republic, see Soljanka-zu-Zürich; also see Zürich, Soljanka-zu-.
- Zu Zürich, Tal**, Volga Republic, see Tal zu Zürich; also see Zürich, Tal zu.
- Zu-Zürich, Tischanka-**, Volga Republic, see Tischanka-zu-Zürich; also see Tishanka-zu-Zürich; Zürich, Tischanka-, zu-; Zürich, Tishanka-, zu-; Zu-Zürich, Tishanka-.
- Zversda**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka; also see Swersda.
- Zvesda**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Sterndorf; also see Swesda.
- Zvesda**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Erlenbach; also see Swesda.
- Zvesda, Nagornaya**, Volga Republic, see Nagornaya Zvesda; also see Nagornaja Swesda; Swesda, Nagornaja.
- Zvetnaya**, Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Zvetnaja.
- Zvetnopolje**, Omsk, see Zvetnopolje; also see Zvetnopolje.
- Zvetnopolje**, Omsk, see Blumenfeld; also see Zvetnopolje; Zvetnopolje.
- Zvetoploe**, Slavgorod, see Zvetoploye; also see Zvetoploje.
- Zvetoploye**, Slavgorod, see Blumenfeld; also see Zvetoploe; Zvetoploje.
- 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; Zvierow.
- Zvika**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stepan; also see Zwika.
- Zvilka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka; also see Zwilka.
- Zviniaze**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Skobelka; also see Zwiniaze.
- 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 Zwirkow.
- Zweifel**, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.
- Zweiundzwanziger Kolonie**, Petersburg, see Srednaya-Ragata; also see Kolonie, Zweiundzwanziger.

Zwesda, Volga Republic, see Zvesda.
Zwetjanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zvetyanka.
Zwetnaja, Orenburg, see Zvetnaya.
Zwetnopolje, Omsk, see Zvetnopolje; also see Zvetnopolje.
Zwetoploje, Omsk, see Zvetoploje; also see Zvetoploje.
Zwetsich, Volga Republic, see Zwetsikh.
Zwezig, (also Zwetsich), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Southeast of Erlenbach. Population: 70 in 1926. Also see Zwetsich.
Zwierow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zvierov.
Zwika, Volhynia-Poland, see Zvika.
Zwilska, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zvilska.
Zwiniaze, Volhynia-Poland, see Zviniaze.
Zwirkow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zvirkov.
Zybulevka, Odessa, see Zybulevka; also see Zybulevka.
Zybuljewka, Odessa, see Zybulevka; also see Zybulevka.
Zybulevka, Odessa, see Neu-Glückstal; also see Zybulevka; Zybulevka.
Zychinek, Volhynia-Poland, see Shchitnik; also see Zychinek.
Zydychin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsy; also see Zydytschin.
Zydytschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Zydytschin.
Zygmuntovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sigmuntovka.
Zygmuntov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka; also see Zygmuntow.
Zygmuntovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Krupietz; also see Zygmuntowka.
Zygmuntovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk; also see Zygmuntowka.
Zygmuntovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck; also see Zygmuntowka.
Zygmuntow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zygmuntov.
Zygmuntowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Zygmuntovka.
Zygmuntowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Zygmuntovka.
Zygmuntowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Zygmuntovka.
Zylza, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. No other information available.
Zyтин, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Zyтин; also see Gross-Zyтин; Zyтин, Gross-.
Zyтин, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Zyтин; also see Groß-Zyтин; Zyтин, Groß-.
Zyтин, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Zyтин.
Zytschinek, Volhynia-Poland, see Zychinek.

Place names with unknown initial or syllable

?elenaja, **Dubrawa**, Slavgorod, see Dubrawa ?elenaja; also see Dubrava ?elenaja; ?elenaja, Dubrava.
?elenaja, **Dubrava**, Slavgorod, see Dubrava ?elenaja; also see Dubrawa ?elenaja; ?elenaja, Dubrava.
?noyarskaya, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, North of Pavlodar.

13. Sources

Anger, Helmut: Die Deutschen in Sibirien. Reise durch die deutschen Döfer Westsibirens, Deutsche Gesellschaft zum Studium Osteuropas, Berlin/Königsberg 1930

Altrichter, Helmut: Die Sowjetunion. Von der Oktoberrevolution bis Stalins Tod – Staat und Partei (Band 1), München 1986

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Ostumsiedler (Hg.): Kalendar 1954. Heimatbuch der Ostumsiedler, Stuttgart 1954

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Katholischer Flüchtlings- und Assiedlerhilfe (hg.): Gesamtverzeichnis, Freiburg 1999

Auswärtiges Amt – Politisches Archiv (Dr. Biewer): Angaben zu den deutschen und russischen Botschaftern, Schrieben an den Verfasser vom 09.11.00

Bade, Klaus J. und Jochen Oltmer: Aussiedler: deutsche Einwanderer aus Osteuropa, IMIS-Schriften 8, Osnabrück 1999

Barth, Christoph: Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken @ www.krref.krefeld.schulen.net, 30.12.99

Beard, Robert: Chronology of Russian History @ <http://www.departments.bucknell.edu/russian/chrono3.html> (23.04.00)

Bender, Harold S. und Ernst Crous (Hg.), begonnen von Christian Heget und Christian Nefft: Mennonitisches Lexikon. Dritter Band (Mainz-Ryke), Verlag Heinrich Schneider, Karlsruhe (Baden) 1958

Benz, Wolfgang (Hg.): Die Vertreibung der Deutschen aus dem Osten. Uraschen, Ereignisse, Folgen, Frankfurt am Main 1995

Biedlingermeier, Emil: Zur Geschichte der deutschen Kolonien im Südkaukasus (Transkaukasien), in: „Volk auf dem Weg“, 01/2001

Blahusch, Friedrich: Zuwanderer und Fremde in Deutschland: Ausiedler / Spätaussiedler, Internet- Version, Fulda 1997

Blätter für deutsche und internationale Politik, Monatszeitschrift, Blätter Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, Bonn (April 1995- Februar 2001)

Boldt, Katharina: Sprache und Kultur der Rußlanddeutschen. Eine Dokumentation anhand von Presseberichten aus den Jahren 1970 bis 1990, Verlag Die Blaue Eule, Essen 1996

Bosch, Anton und Eugen Reinhardt: Rußlanddeutsche Bischöfe, Diözesan- und Ordenspriester, in: Helmut Moll(Hg.) „Zeugen für Christus“

Bosch, Anton und Josef Lingor: Entstehung, Entwicklung und Auflösung der deutschen Kolonien am Schwarzen Meer. am Beispiel von Kandel von 1808 bis 1944, Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland, Stuttgart 1990, 548 S.

Breitungsgross, Constantin: The History of the KGB @ <http://members.tripod.com/breitengross/kgb.html>, 09.01.00

Broedrich, Silvio und Richard Pohle und Dr. Keup: Deutsche Bauern in Rußland, Deutsche Landbuchhandlung, Berlin 1916

Bruhn, Peter: Gesamtverzeichnis russischer und sowjetischer Periodika und Serienwerke in Bibliotheken der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und West-Berlin, hg. von Werner Phillip, Band I (A-N), Berlin 1992

Bruhn, Peter: Gesamtverzeichnis..., Band II (O-T), Berlin 1966

Bruhn, Peter: Gesamtverzeichnis..., Band III (U-Z und Nachtrag), Berlin 1973

Brunau, Max: Die deutschen Ansiedlungen an der Wolga, Koehler, 22S., Schriften des Instituts fuer Auslandkunde und Auslandsdeutschum; Mit 12 angeb. Schriften, Leipzig 1920

Buschweller, Meir: Rußlanddeutsche im Sowjetsystem bis zum Zweiten Weltkrieg. Minderheitenpolitik, nationale Identität, Publizistik, Klartext Verlag, Essen 1995

Buschweller, Meir: Volksdeutsche in der Ukraine am Vorabend und Beginn des Zweiten Weltkriegs—ein Fall doppelter Loyalität?, Bleicher Verlag, Gerlinger 1984

Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (Hg.): Aussiedler, Nr. 222 [267], Neudruck 1991 [2000]

Caza, Shawn: History of the KGB and other soviet state security organs @ <http://members.tripod.com/~otlichnik/index2.html>, 09.01.00

Courtois, Stephane, Nicolas Werth, Jean-Louis Panne, Andrzej Paczkowski, Karel

Bartosek und Jean-Louis Margolin: Das Schwarzbuch des Kommunismus. Unterdrückung, Verbrechen, Terror, München 1999

Craig, Gordan A.: Deutsche Geschichte 1866-1945. Vom Norddeutschen Bund bis zum Ende des Dritten Reiches, München 1999

Dahlmann, Dittmar und Ralph Tuchtenhagen (Hg.): Die deutschen Mennonitenkolonien an der Wolga. Zwischen Reform und Revolution. Die Deutschen an der Wolga, 1860-1917, Klartext-Verlag, Essen 1994
Deutsche Bundesbank: diverse Quellen zum Wert des Rubels

Deutsche Jugend aus Rußland @ <http://www.philippson.de/philipp/djr/>

Deutsches Historisches Museum: [Chronik des 20. Jahrhunderts] @ <http://www.dhm.de>

dtv-Lexikon in 20 Bänden, München 1916

Dukmeyer, F.: Die Deutschen in Rußland, München 1916

Ehrt, A.: Das Mennonitentum in Rußland von seiner Einwanderung bis zur Gegenwart, Berlin/Leipzig 1932

Eisfeld, Alfred und Victor Herdt: Deportation, Sondersiedlung, Arbeitsarmee. Deutsche in der Sowjetunion 1941 bis 1956, Wissenschaft + Politik, 1996

Eisfeld, Alfred: Die Entwicklung in Russland und in der Sowjetunion, in: Informationen zur politischen Bildung, 2. Quartal 2000, Nr. 267, Bonn

Eisfeld, Alfred: Die Rußlanddeutschen, Studienbuchreihe der Stiftung Ostdeutscher Kulturrat (Band 2), Langen Müller, München 1992

ello – elektronisch links & oft (Hg.): Projekt Geschichte @ <http://www.pds-hohenschoenhausen.de/>

Faure, A.: Das Deutschtum in Südrußland und an der Wolga, München 1907

Fischer, Weltalmanach, Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, Frankfurt/ Min 1998

Fischer, Bernd (Hg.), Anja Knott und Enrico Seewald: Zwischen Wilhelmstraße und Bellevue. 500 Jahre Diplomatie in Berlin, 1999

Fleischhauer, Ingeborg und Hugo H. Jedlg (Hg.): Die Deutschen in der UdSSR in Geschichte und Gegenwart. Ein internationaler Beitrag zur deutsch-sojetischen Verständigung, Nomos-Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden 1990

Fleischhauer, Ingeborg: „Unternehmen Barbarossa“ und die Zwangsumsiedlung der Deutschen in der UdSSR, in: Vierteljahrshefte Für Zeitgeschichte, Stuttgart 1982

Fleischhauer, Ingeborg: Das Dritte Reich und die Deutschen in der Sowjetunion, Schriftenreihe der Vierteljahrshefte Für Zeitgeschichte – Nr. 46, DVA, Stuttgart 1983

Fleischhauer, Ingeborg: Die Deutschen im Zarenreich, Stuttgart 1986

Freie Flur: Deutscher Bauernkalender 1927, Deutscher Staatsverlag „Nemgositat“, Pokrowsk 1926

Geißler, Jakob: „Neuhoffnung lag in Daghestan“. in: „Volk auf dem Weg“, Stuttgart, 10/2000

Giesinger, Adam: From Catherine to Khruschev. The Story of Russia's Germans; American Historical Society of Germans From Russia (Hg), Lincoln/Nebraska 1981 (Digitalversion)

Görlitz, Walter: Geldgeber der Macht. Wie Hitler, Lenin, Mao Tse-tung, Mussolini, Stalin, Tito ihren Aufstieg zur Macht finanzierten, Düsseldorf-Wien 1976

Grävingholt, Jörn und Henning Schröder: Politischer Wandel in der UdSSR und Russland @ <http://www.biost.de/new/chronol.htm> (22.02.00)

Haberland, Jürgen: Eingliederung von Aussiedlern. Sammlung von Texten, die für die Eingliederung von Aussiedlern aus den osteuropäischen Staaten von Bedeutung sind, 5. Auflage, Leverkusen 1991

Harfst, Gisela und Arnold (Hg.): Unmenschlich – unglaublich – ungeheuerlich. Überlebende Rußlanddeutsche berichten – erzählen, 2. (erweiterte) Auflage, Delmenhorst 1994

Hege, Christian und Christian Neff (Hg.): Mennonitisches Lexikon. Zweiter Band (Friedrich-Mähren), Frankfurt am Main/Meierhof (Pfalz), Selbstverlag der Hg., 1937

Hein, Gerhard (Hg.), begonnen und fortgeführt von Christian Heget, Christian Nefft, Harold S. Bendert, und Ernst Croust: Mennonitisches Lexikon. Vierter Band (Saarburg-Zylis), Karlsruhe (Baden), Verlag Heinrich Schnieder, 1967

Historischer Forschungsverein der Deutschen aus Rußland (Hg.): Kalender 2000 und Kalender 2001, Nürnberg

Hoffman, P. : Die deutschen Kolonien in Transkaukasien, Berlin 1915

Höhne, Heinz: Der Krieg im Dunkeln. Die deutsche und russische Spionage, München 1985

Info-Dienst Deutsche Aussidler, Bonn/Berlin, Ausgaben seit 1993

Janke, Leona S.: Volhynian Place Names @ <http://pixel.cs.vt.edu/library/odessa.html>, 07.07.98

Kaliningrad/Königsberg @ <http://daugenis.mch.mii.it/PirmojiKnyga/Leidiniai/Prusviet.de.htm#Deutsch> [10.2000]

Kammer, Hilde und Elizabet Bartsch unter Mitarbeit von **Manon Eppenstein-Baukhage:** Nationalsozialismus. Begriffe aus der Zeit der Gewaltherrschaft 1933/1945, Rowohlt, Hamburg 1992

Karasek-Langer, Alfred und Kurt Lück: Die deutschen Siedlungen in Wolhynien. Geschichte, Volkskunde, Lebensfragen, Plauen i.V. 1931

Klaube, Manfred: Die deutschen Dörfer in der westsibirischen Kulunda-Steppe. Entwicklung – Strukturen – Problema, Elwert-Verlag, Schriftenreihe der Kommission für Ostedeutsche Volkskunde in der Deutschen Gessellschaft für Volkskunde, Stuttgart 1991

Koehl, Robert L.: RKFDV: German Resettlement and Population Policy, 1939-1945, Cambridge, Harvard U. Press 1957

Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland (Hg.): Heimatbücher der Jahre 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1967-68, 1982-84, 1985-89, 2000 (alle in Stuttgart)

Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland (Hg.): Volk auf dem Weg, Stuttgart: diverse Ausgaben (1998-Februar 2001)

Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland (Hg.): Volk auf dem Weg. Deutsche in Rußland und in der GUS 1763-1993, 4. überarb. Ausgabe, Stuttgart 1993

Leibbrandt, Georg (Hg.): Die deutschen Siedlungen in der Sowjetunioni – Teil 3: Ukraine mit Krim, Berlin 1941

Leibbrandt, Georg: Die deutschen Kolonien in Cherson und Bessarabien, Stuttgart 1926

Malinowsky, Josef A. (Hrsg.): Die deutschen katholischen Kolonien am Schwarzen Meer. Berichte der Gemeindeämter ueber Entstehung und Entwicklung dieser Kolonien in der ersten Haelfte des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts, 36 S., Ausland u. Heimat-Verlag-AG, Schriften des Deutschen Ausland-Instituts Stuttgart: Reihe C, Dokumente des Auslandsdeutschtums, Stuttgart, 1927

Mallinowsky, Josef Aloys: Die Planerkolonien am Asowischen Meer, Ausland und Heimat-Verlag-AG, Schriften des Deutschen Ausland-Instituts Stuttgart, Stuttgart, 1928

Martinke, Jiri: Prejmenvani v SSSR @ <http://klaudyant.psmart.cz/hodit/sss.html> [18.01.01]

Michalka, Wolfgang (Hg.): Der Zweite Weltkrieg. Analysen, Grundzüge, Forschungsbilanz. Im Auftrag des Militärgeschichtlichen Forschungsamtes, Weyarn 1997 (München, 1989)

Miller, Patrice: (Kurzübersicht wolgadt. Orte) @ <http://www.webbitt.com/volga/> [1999]

Moll, Helmut (Hg.): Zeugen Für Christus. Das deutsche Martyrologium des 20. Jahrhunderts, Paderborn 1999, Band II

Neubert, Miriam: Rußland – ein Riesenreich ohne Führung, in: Süddeutsche Zeitung vom 12.12.98

Neuss Deutschland, 20.08.91, S. 3, zitiert nach <http://www.glasnost.de/db/Osteuropa/chronik>

Peltsch, Helmut: Wir Kommen aus Königsberg, Leer/Ostriesland, 1980

Peters, Victor: Die Hutterischen Brüder 1528-1992. Die Deutschen in der Sowjetunion, Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden Baden 1987

Rademacher, Michael: Hanbuch der NSDAP-Gaue 1928-45, Vechta o.J. 2 <http://www.fortunecity.de/lindenpark/donahue/901/publik.html> [10.2000]

Rempel, Hans Deutsche Bauernleistung am Schwarzen Meer – Bevölkerung und Wirtschaft 1825, Sammlung Georg Leibbrandt (Hg.), Band 3, Leipzig 1940

Riedmiller, Josef: Machtkampf in Moskau, in: Süddeutsche Zeitung vom 19.08.99

Ruttmann, Hermann: Kirche und Religion von Aussiedlern aus den GUS-Staaten, REMID – Religionswissenschaftlicher Medien- und Informationsdienst, Marburg 1996

Sakamoto, Klyoko: Vom Einmaleins des Schreibens. Über den schwierigen Neubeginn der „rußlanddeutschen“ Literatur in Deutschland, in: Mut, Nr. 392, Asendorf, April 2000

Salzborn, Samuel: Deutsch-russisches Scharnier, in: Jungle World. Berlin 17.02.99

Sandvoß, Thomas: Vertriebene, Aussiedler, Spätaussiedler. Arbeitshandbuch für Be-hörden, Verbände und Aussiedlerbetreuer, einschließlich 1, -6. Ergänzungslieferung (1999), München 1995

Schafarow, Mamed: Die Geschichte der Deutschen in Aserbaidshchan, in : Panorama vom 14. -20.02.99 @ <http://members.aol.com/bakuchurch/Deutsche.html>

Schmid-München, E.: Die deutschen Bauern in Südrußland. Mit einer Karte der deutschen Kolonistengebiete in Südrußland, Berlin 1917

Schmidt, Alexander: Geschichte des Baltikums: von den alten Göttern bis zur Gegenwart – Erw. Neuausgabe, 3. Auflage, Piper, München 1999

Schmidt, Ekkehart: Moskau is calling, in: die tageszeitung (taz), Berlin 17.05.99

Schmidt, Hugo Karl: Die Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche in Wolhynien, Elwert, Marburg 1992

Schnurr, Joseph: Die Kirchen und das religiöse Leben der Rußlanddeutschen, Evangelischer Teil, Verlag Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland, Stuttgart 1978

Schulz, Karsten: Nationalsozialistische Nachriegskonzeptionen für die eroberten Gebiete Osteuropas vom Januar 1940 bis zum Januar 1943, Magisterarbeit 1996 an der TU Berlin @ <http://karsten.freeservers.com/deutsch/nachkriegsplanungen.html> (26.01.00)

Schülz, Philipp: Der Ruf der Zarin, N.G. Elwert Verlag, Marburg 1989

Schwab, Siegfried: Deutsche unter Deutschen. Aus- und Übersiedler in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Centaurus, Pfaffenweiler 1989

Seidel, Thomas: (Geschichte der SU) @ <http://home.t.online.de/home/seideldreffke/russland/russge5.htm> (30.12.99)

Sowjetskaja Istoritscheskaja Entsiklopedija, Band 7, Moskau, 1965 und Sowjetskij Enziklopeditscheskij Slowar, Moskau, 1981 [Parteitage], zit. nach <http://lego70.tripod.com/ussr/congress.htm> (10.11.00)

Stach, Jakob: Die deutschen Kolonien in Südrußland – kulturgeschichtliche Studien und Bilder über das erste Jahrhundert ihres Bestehens, Schadd, 216 S., Prischib 1904

Stuhr, Robert: Schulungsprotokoll [für Berater/innen in der Aussiedlerberatung], Hennef 2000

Stumpp, Karl: Das Schrifttum über das Deutschtum in Rußland (Hg.), Stuttgart 1987

Stumpp, Karl: Karten folgender Gebiete, die über die Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland zu beziehen sind: Wolgagebiet (Nr.1), Odessa (2), Belowesh (4), Saporoshje (5), Nikolajew und Kirowograd (6), Dnjepropetrowsk und westl. Charkow (7), Stalino und östl. Charkow (8), Krim (9), Nord- und Südkaukasus (10), Ukrainisch-Wolhynein (11), St. Petersburg und Nowgorod (12), Omsk, Slawgorod und Zelinograd (13), Samara, Ufa, Orenburg und Akjubinsk (14) und Nordsibirien und Mittelasien (15)

Tiedemann, Reimo: (Chronologie des „Kalten Krieges“) @ <http://www.dhm.de/%7Eeroehrig/ws9596/texte/kk/dhm/> (16.01.00)

Torke, Hans-Joachim (Hg.): Lexikon der Geschichte Rußlands. Von den Anfängen bis zur Oktober-Revolution, C.H. Beck, München 1985

Trutanow, Igor: Rußlands Stiefkinder. Ein deutsches Dorf in Kasachstan, Basis-Druck-Verlag, Berlin 1992

Uhlmann, Reinhard: Zwei Jahrhunderte rußlanddeutscher Geschichte, in: Heimatbuch 2000

urbanplus: Rußlands <http://www.urbanplus.com/staaten/russlandchr.html> (29.03.00)

Verfassungsschutzbericht 1998 @ http://www.bmi.bund.de/publikationen/vsb1998/v98_d105.htm (12.01.00)

Weltgeschichte, Bertelsmann Lexikon-Verlag, Band 1-12, Gütersloh 1996

Wendel, Marcus: [Wartheland] @ <http://www.skalman.nu/third-reich> (10.2000)

Woltner, Margarete (bearb.): Die Gemeindeberichte von 1848 der deutschen Siedlungen am Schwarzen Meer, Sammlung Georg Leibbrandt, Band 4, Hirzel, Leipzig 1941

13. Sources

Anger, Helmut: Die Deutschen in Sibirien. Reise durch die deutschen Döfer Westsibirens, Deutsche Gesellschaft zum Studium Osteuropas [The Germans in Siberia. Traveling Through the German Villages of Western Siberia, German Society for the Study of Eastern Europe], Berlin/Königsberg 1930

Altrichter, Helmut: Die Sowjetunion. Von der Oktoberrevolution bis Stalins Tod – Staat und Partei (Band 1) [The Soviet Union. From the October Revolution to Stalin's Death – State and Party (Volume 1)], München 1986

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Ostumsiedler (Hg.): Kalender 1954. Heimatbuch der Ostumsiedler [Working Group of Eastern Resettlers (Publ.) Calendar 1954. Heimatbücher for Resettlers from the East.], Stuttgart 1954

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Katholischer Flüchtlings- und Assuiedlerhilfe (hg.): Gesamtverzeichnis [Working Group for Catholic Refugee and Resettler Assistance (Publ.) Complete Index.], Freiburg 1999

Auswärtiges Amt – Politisches Archiv (Dr. Biewer): Angaben zu den deutschen und russischen Botschaftern, Schrieben an den Verfasser vom 09.11.00 [The Foreign Office Political Archive (Dr. Biewer). Data from the German and Russian Ambassadors, Correspondence to the Author, November 09, 2000]

Bade, Klaus J. und Jochen Oltmer: Aussiedler: deutsche Einwanderer aus Osteuropa [Aussiedler [Returnee Immigrants]: German Immigrants from Eastern Europe], IMIS-Schriften 8, Osnabrück 1999

Barth, Christoph: Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken [Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] @ www.krref.krefeld.schulen.net [Link no longer available] 30.12.99

Beard, Robert: Chronology of Russian History @ <http://www.departments.bucknell.edu/russian/chrono3.html> [Link no longer available] 23.04.00

Bender, Harold S. und Ernst Crous (Hg.), begonnen von Christian Heget und Christian Nefft: Mennonitisches Lexikon. Dritter Band (Mainz-Ryke), Verlag Heinrich Schneider, Karlsruhe (Baden) 1958

[Begun by Christian Hege † and Christian Neff †: Mennonite Lexicon/. Third Volume]

Benz, Wolfgang (Hg.): Die Vertreibung der Deutschen aus dem Osten. Uraschen, Ereignisse, Folgen [The Expulsion of the Germans from the East. Causes, Events, Consequences], Frankfurt am Main 1995

Biedlingermeier, Emil: Zur Geschichte der deutschen Kolonien im Südkaukasus (Transkaukasien) [On the History of the German Colonies in the South Caucasus Region (Transcaucasus)], in: „Volk auf dem Weg“, 01/2001

Blahusch, Friedrich: Zuwanderer und Fremde in Deutschland: Ausiedler / Spätaussiedler [Immigrants and Foreigners in Germany: Returnees / Late returnees], Internet- Version, Fulda 1997

Blätter für deutsche und internationale Politik [Papers or German and International Policy Monthly Periodical], Monatszeitschrift, Blätter Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, Bonn (April 1995- Februar 2001)

Boldt, Katharina: Sprache und Kultur der Rußlanddeutschen. Eine Dokumentation anhand von Presseberichten aus den Jahren 1970 bis 1990 [Language and Culture of the Germans from Russia. A Documentation from Press Reports from 1970 through 1990], Verlag Die Blaue Eule, Essen 1996

Bosch, Anton und Eugen Reinhardt: Rußlanddeutsche Bischöfe, Diözesan- und Ordenspriester, in: Helmut Moll (Hg.) „Zeugen für Christus“ [German-Russian Bishops. Diocesan and Religious Order Priests]

Bosch, Anton und Josef Lingor: Entstehung, Entwicklung und Auflösung der deutschen Kolonien am Schwarzen Meer. am Beispiel von Kandel von 1808 bis 1944 [Establishment, Development and Dissolution of the German Black Sea Colonies, Using the Example of Kandel, from 1808 to 1944], Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland, Stuttgart 1990, 548 S.

Breitungengross, Constantin: The History of the KGB @ <http://members.tripod.com/breitungengross/kgb.html> [Link no longer available] 09.01.00

Broedrich, Silvio und Richard Pohle und Dr. Keup: Deutsche Bauern in Rußland [German Farmers in Russia], Deutsche Landbuchhandlung, Berlin 1916

Bruhn, Peter: Gesamtverzeichnis russischer und sowjetischer Periodika und Serienwerke in Bibliotheken der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und West-Berlin, hg. von Werner Phillip, Band I (A-N) [Complete Index for Russian and Soviet Periodical Publications and Serial Publications in Libraries within the Federal Republic and in West Berlin. Edited by ... Volume I (A-N)], Berlin 1992

Bruhn, Peter: Gesamtverzeichnis..., Band II (O-T), Berlin 1966 [Complete Index ... Volume II (O-T)]

Bruhn, Peter: Gesamtverzeichnis..., Band III (U-Z und Nachtrag), Berlin 1973 [Complete Index ... Volume III (U-Z and Supplement)]

Brunau, Max: Die deutschen Ansiedlungen an der Wolga, Koehler, 22S, Schriften des Instituts fuer Auslandkunde und Auslandsdeutschum; Mit 12 angeb. [The German Settlements on the Volga, Koehler, 22 pp., Papers of the Institute for Foreign Information and Foreign Germandom] Schriften, Leipzig 1920

Buschweller, Meir: Rußlanddeutsche im Sowjetsystem bis zum Zweiten Weltkrieg. Minderheitenpolitik, nationale Identität, Publizistik [German-Russians in the Soviet System, up to World War II, Minority Policies, National Identity, Journalism], Klartext Verlag, Essen 1995

Buschweller, Meir: Volksdeutsche in der Ukraine am Vorabend und Beginn des Zweiten Weltkriegs—ein Fall doppelter Loyalität? [Ethnic Germans in Ukraine on the Eve and Onset of the Second World War—a Case of Double Loyalty?], Bleicher Verlag, Gerlinger 1984

Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (Hg.): Aussiedler, Nr. 222 [267], Neudruck 1991 [2000] [Federal Central Office for Political Formation (Publ.) Returnees, # 222 [267], Reprint 1991 [2000]]

Caza, Shawn: History of the KGB and other soviet state security organs @ <http://members.tripod.com/~otlichnik/index2.html>, [Link no longer available] 09.01.00

Courtois, Stephane, Nicolas Werth, Jean-Louis Panne, Andrzej Paczkowski, Karel

Bartosek und Jean-Louis Margolin: Das Schwarzbuch des Kommunismus. Unterdrückung, Verbrechen, Terror [The Black Book on Communism. Repression, Crimes, Terror], München 1999

Craig, Gordan A.: Deutsche Geschichte 1866-1945. Vom Norddeutschen Bund bis zum Ende des Dritten Reiches [German History 1866 - 1945. From the North German Bund [Federation] to the End of the Third Reich], München 1999

Dahlmann, Dittmar und Ralph Tuchtenhagen (Hg.): Die deutschen Mennonitenkolonien an der Wolga. Zwischen Reform und Revolution. Die Deutschen an der Wolga, 1860-1917 [The German Mennonite Colonies on the Volga River. Between Reform and Revolution. The Germans on the Volga, 1860 - 1917], Klartext-Verlag, Essen 1994

Deutsche Bundesbank: diverse Quellen zum Wert des Rubels [German Federal Bank: Various Sources on the Value of the Ruble]

Deutsche Jugend aus Rußland [German Youth from Russia] @ <http://www.philippson.de/philipp/djr/> [Link no longer available]

Deutsches Historisches Museum: [Chronik des 20. Jahrhunderts] [German Historical Museum [Chronicle of the 20h Century] @ <http://www.dhm.de>

dtv-Lexikon in 20 Bänden [in 20 Volumes], München 1916

Dukmeyer, F.: Die Deutschen in Rußland [The Germans in Russia], München 1916

Ehrt, A.: Das Mennonitentum in Rußland von seiner Einwanderung bis zur Gegenwart [Development in Russia from Immigration to the Present], Berlin/Leipzig 1932

Eisfeld, Alfred und Victor Herdt: Deportation, Sondersiedlung, Arbeitsarmee. Deutsche in der Sowjetunion 1941 bis 1956 [Deportation, Special Settlement, the Work Army, Germans in the Soviet Union, 1941 - 1956], Wissenschaft + Politik, 1996 [Science + Politics, 1996]

Eisfeld, Alfred: Die Entwicklung in Russland und in der Sowjetunion, in: Informationen zur politischen Bildung, 2. Quartal 2000, Nr. 267, Bonn [The Development in Russia and in the Soviet Union, from: Information on Political Formation, 2nd Quarter 2000, # 267]

Eisfeld, Alfred: Die Rußlanddeutschen, Studienbuchreihe der Stiftung Ostdeutscher Kulturrat (Band 2) [The German-Russians. A Series of Studies from the Foundation for East German Cultural Council (Volume 2)], Langen Müller, München 1992

ello – elektronisch links & offen (Hg.): Projekt Geschichte [electronically on the left, and open (Publ.): Project History] @ <http://www.pds-hohenschoenhausen.de/>

Faure, A.: Das Deutschtum in Südrußland und an der Wolga [Germandom on South Russia and on the Volga], München 1907

Fischer, Weltalmanach, Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag [Fischer Paperback Publishers], Frankfurt/ Min 1998

Fischer, Bernd (Hg.), Anja Knott und Enrico Seewald: Zwischen Wilhelmstraße und Bellevue. 500 Jahre Diplomatie in Berlin, 1999 [Anja Knott and Enrico Seewald: Between Wilhelmstraße and Bellevue. 500 Years of Diplomacy in Berlin, 1999]

Fleischhauer, Ingeborg und Hugo H. Jedlg (Hg.): Die Deutschen in der UdSSR in Geschichte und Gegenwart. Ein internationaler Beitrag zur deutsch-sojetischen Verständigung [The Germans in the USSR in History and in the Present. An International Contribution to German-Soviet Understanding], Nomos-Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden 1990

Fleischhauer, Ingeborg: „Unternehmen Barbarossa“ und die Zwangsumsiedlung der Deutschen in der UdSSR, in: Vierteljahrshefte Für Zeitgeschichte [“Operation Barbarossa” and the Forced Resettlement of Germans in the USSR, in” Quarterly for Contemporary History], Stuttgart 1982

Fleischhauer, Ingeborg: Das Dritte Reich und die Deutschen in der Sowjetunion, Schriftenreihe der Vierteljahrshefte Für Zeitgeschichte [The Third Reich and the Germans in the Soviet Union, Serial

Publications of the Quarterly for Contemporary History] – Nr. 46, DVA, Stuttgart 1983

Fleischhauer, Ingeborg: Die Deutschen im Zarenreich [The Germans in the Tsarist Empire], Stuttgart 1986

Freie Flur: Deutscher Bauernkalender 1927 [German Farmers’ Calendar 1927], Deutscher Staatsverlag „Nemgosidat”, Pokrowsk 1926

Geißler, Jakob: “Neuhoffnung lag in Daghestan”. in: „Volk auf dem Weg” [“A New Hope in Daghestan,” from: “People on the Way”], Stuttgart, 10/2000

Giesinger, Adam: From Catherine to Khruschev. The Story of Russia’s Germans; American Historical Society of Germans From Russia (Hg), Lincoln/ Nebraska 1981 (Digitalversion)

Görlitz, Walter: Geldgeber der Macht. Wie Hitler, Lenin, Mao Tse-tung, Mussolini, Stalin, Tito ihren Aufstieg zur Macht finanzierten [Financiers of Power. How Hitler, Lenin, Mao Tse-tung, Mussolini, Stalin, Tito Financed Their Rise to Power], Düsseldorf-Wien 1976

Grävingsholt, Jörn und Henning Schröder: Politischer Wandel in der UdSSR und Russland [Political Transformation in the USSR and Russia] @ <http://www.biost.de/new/chronol.htm> [Link no longer available] (22.02.00)

Haberland, Jürgen: Eingliederung von Aussiedlern. Sammlung von Texten, die für die Eingliederung von Aussiedlern aus den osteuropäischen Staaten von Bedeutung sind, 5 [Integration of Returnee Immigrants. Collection of Texts of Significance for the Integration of *Aussiedlers* [Returnee Immigrants] from East European States, 5th Edition]. Auflage, Leverkusen 1991

Harfst, Gisela und Arnold (Hg.): Unmenschlich – unglaublich – ungeheuerlich. Überlebende Rußlanddeutsche berichten – erzählen, 2 (erweiterte) Auflage [Inhuman - Unbelievable - Monstrous. Surviving German-Russians Report and retell - 2nd (Expanded) Edition], Delmenhorst 1994

Hege, Christian und Christian Neff (Hg.): Mennonitisches Lexikon. Zweiter Band [Mennonite Lexicon. Second Volume] (Friedrich-Mähren), Frankfurt am Main/Meierhof (Pfalz), Selbstverlag der Hg., 1937

Hein, Gerhard (Hg.), begonnen und fortgeführt von Christian Heget, Christian Nefft, Harold S. Bendert, und Ernst Croust: Mennonitisches Lexikon. Vierter Band [Begun and continued by Christian Hege †, Christian Neff †, Harold S. Bender † and Ernst Croust †: Mennonite Lexicon. Fourth Volume] (Saarburg-Zylis), Karlsruhe (Baden), Verlag Heinrich Schnieder, 1967

Historischer Forschungsverein der Deutschen aus Rußland (Hg.) [Historical Research Association of Germans from Russia]: Kalender 2000 und Kalender 2001, Nürnberg

Hoffman, P.: Die deutschen Kolonien in Transkaukasien [The German Colonies in the Transcaucasus], Berlin 1915

Höhne, Heinz: Der Krieg im Dunkeln. Die deutsche und russische Spionage [War in Darkness. German and Russian Espionage], München 1985

Info-Dienst Deutsche Aussidler [Info-Service for German Returnee Immigrant], Bonn/Berlin, Ausgaben seit 1993

Janke, Leona S.: Volhynian Place Names @ <http://pixel.cs.vt.edu/library/odessa.html> [Link no longer available], 07.07.98

Kaliningrad/Königsberg @ <http://daugenis.mch.mii.it/PirmojiKnyga/Leidiniai/Prusviet.de.htm#Deutsch> [Link no longer available] [10.2000]

Kammer, Hilde und Elizabet Bartsch unter Mitarbeit von **Manon Eppenstein-Baukhage:** Nationalsozialismus. Begriffe aus der Zeit der Gewaltherrschaft 1933 – 1945 [in Collaboration with Manon Eppenstein-Baukhage National Socialism. Concepts from the Period of Tyranny, 1933 – 1945], Rowohlt, Hamburg 1992

Karasek-Langer, Alfred und Kurt Lück: Die deutschen Siedlungen in Wolhynien [The German settlements in Wolhynien]. Geschichte, Volkskunde,

Lebensfragen, Plauen i.V. 1931 [History, Folklore, Questions of Life, Plauen part 1931]

Klaube, Manfred: Die deutschen Dörfer in der westsibirischen Kulunda-Steppe. Entwicklung – Strukturen – Problema, Elwert-Verlag, Schriftenreihe der Kommission für Ostedeutsche Volkskunde in der Deutschen Gessellschaft für Volkskunde [German Villages in the West-Siberian Kulunda Steppes. Development -Structures - Problems, Elwert Publishers. Series of Papers on Ethnic Lore], Stuttgart 1991

Koehl, Robert L.: RKFDV: German Resettlement and Population Policy, 1939-1945, Cambridge, Harvard U. Press 1957

Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland (Hg.): Heimatbücher der Jahre 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1967-68, 1982-84, 1985-89, 2000 (alle in Stuttgart)

Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland (Hg.): Volk auf dem Weg, Stuttgart: diverse Ausgaben (1998- February 2001)

Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland (Hg.): Volk auf dem Weg. Deutsche in Rußland und in der GUS [Germans in Russia and the CIS] 1763-1993, 4. überarb [4th edited]. Ausgabe, Stuttgart 1993

Leibbrandt, Georg (Hg.): Die deutschen Siedlungen in der Sowjetunioni – Teil 3 [The German Settlements in the Soviet Union - Part 3]: Ukraine mit Krim, Berlin 1941

Leibbrandt, Georg: Die deutschen Kolonien in Cherson und Bessarabien [The German Colonies in the Cherson and Bessarabia Regions], Stuttgart 1926

Malinowsky, Josef A. (Hrsg.): Die deutschen katholischen Kolonien am Schwarzen Meer. Berichte der Germeindeaemter ueber Entstehung und Entwicklung dieser Kolonien in der ersten Haelfte des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts, 36 S. [The German Catholic Colonies in the Black Sea Region. Reports from Community Offices on the Establishment and Development of These Colonies During the First Half of the Nineteenth Century, 36 pp.], Ausland u. Heimat-Verlag-AG, Schriften des Deutschen Ausland-Instituts Stuttgart: Reihe C, Dokumente des Auslandsdeutschums, Stuttgart, 1927

Mallinowsky, Josef Aloys: Die Planerkolonien am Asowischen Meer [The Planer Colonies on the Sea of Azov], Ausland und Heimat-Verlag-AG, Schriften des Deutschen Ausland-Instituts Stuttgart, Stuttgart, 1928

Martinke, Jiri: Prejmenvani v SSSR [Russian] @ <http://klaudyar.psomart.cz/hodit/sss.html> [18.01.01]

Michalka, Wolfgang (Hg.): Der Zweite Weltkrieg. Analysen, Grundzüge, Forschungsbilanz. Im Auftrag des Militärgeschichtlichen Forschungsamtes [The Second World War. Analyses, Characteristics, Research Status. On Behalf of the Military History Research Office], Weyarn 1997 (München, 1989)

Miller, Patrice: (Kurzübersicht wolgadt. Orte) [(Brief Overview, Volga-German Localities)] @ <http://www.webbitt.com/volga/> [1999]

Moll, Helmut (Hg.): Zeugen Für Christus. Das deutsche Martyrologium des 20 [Witnesses for Christ. German Martyrology of the 20th Century]. Jahrhunderts, Paderborn 1999, Band II

Neubert, Miriam: Rußland – ein Riesenreich ohne Führung, in [Russia - a Gigantic Empire Without Leadership, from:] Süddeutsche Zeitung vom 12.12.98

Neuss Deutschland, 20.08.91, S. 3, zitiert nach [August 20, 1991, cited in] <http://www.glasnost.de/db/Osteuropa/chronik> [Link no longer available]

Peltsch, Helmut: Wir Kommen aus Königsberg [We Come from Königsberg], Leer/ Ostriesland, 1980

Peters, Victor: Die Hutterischen Brüder 1528-1992. Die Deutschen in der Sowjetunion, Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft [The Hutterite Brethren, 1528 - 1992. Historical and Social Development of a Successful Cooperative Property Community], Baden Baden 1987

Rademacher, Michael: Handbuch der NSDAP-Gaue [Handbook of the Nazi Districts] 1928-45, Vechta o.J. 2 <http://www.fortunecity.de/lindenpark/donahue/901/publik.html> [10.2000]

Rempel, Hans Deutsche Bauernleistung am Schwarzen Meer – Bevölkerung und Wirtschaft 1825, Sammlung Georg Leibbrandt (Hg.), Band 3 [German Farmers' Achievements in the Black Sea Area - Population and Economy, 1825. Georg Leibbrandt Collection (Hg.), Volume 3], Leipzig 1940

Riedmiller, Josef: Machtkampf in Moskau, in: Süddeutsche Zeitung vom [Power Struggle in Moscow, from] 19.08.99

Ruttman, Hermann: Kirche und Religion von Aussiedlern aus den GUS-Staaten, REMID – Religionswissenschaftlicher Medien- und Informationsdienst [Church and Religion of the *Aussiedler* [Returnee Immigrants] from the CIS States, REMID - Religious-Scientific Media and Information Service], Marburg 1996

Sakamoto, Klyoko: Vom Einmaleins des Schreibens. Über den schwierigen Neubeginn der „rußlanddeutschen“ Literatur in Deutschland, in: [On the Basics of Writing - Regarding the Difficult Beginnings of “Russian-German” Literature in Germany, from:] Mut, Nr. 392, Asendorf, April 2000

Salzborn, Samuel: Deutsch-russisches Scharnier, in Jungle World. [German-Russian Link, from:] Berlin 17.02.99

Sandvoß, Thomas: Vertriebene, Aussiedler, Spätaussiedler. Arbeitshandbuch für Be-hörden, Verbände und Aussiedlerbetreuer, einschließlich 1, -6. Ergänzungs lieferung (1999), [Displaced, Returnee Immigrants, Late Aussiedler, Workbook for Officials, Associations, and Aussiedler Caretakers, incl. the First through Sixth Extensions] München 1995

Schafarow, Mamed: Die Geschichte der Deutschen in Aserbaidshan, in: Panorama vom 14 [The story of the German in Azerbaijan, in: Panorama of the 14], -20.02.99 @ <http://members.aol.com/bakuchurch/Deutsche.html> [Link no longer available]

Schmid-München, E.: Die deutschen Bauern in Südrußland. Mit einer Karte der deutschen Kolonistengebiete in Südrußland [The German Farmers in South Russia. Incl. a Map of the German Colonist Region in South Russia], Berlin 1917

Schmidt, Alexander: Geschichte des Baltikums: von den alten Göttern bis zur Gegenwart [History of the Baltics, From the Old God to the Present] – Erw. Neuausgabe, 3. Auflage, Piper, München 1999

Schmidt, Ekkehart: Moskau is calling, in: die tageszeitung [the daily newspaper] (taz), Berlin 17.05.99

Schmidt, Hugo Karl: Die Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirch in Wolhynien [The Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Volhynia], Elwert, Marburg 1992

Schnurr, Joseph: Die Kirchen und das religiöse Leben der Rußlanddeutschen, Evangelischer Teil, [Churches and Religious Life of the German-Russians, Protestant Part], Verlag Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland, Stuttgart 1978

Schulz, Karsten: Nationalsozialistische Nachriekskonzeptionen für die eroberten Gebiete [Riwwelkuchen [not translatable] in the Talas Valley. On the History of the Germans in Kirghistan] Osteuropas vom Januar 1940 bis zum Januar 1943, Magisterarbeit 1996 an der TU Berlin @ <http://karsten.freeservers.com/deutsch/nachkriegsplanungen.html> [Link no longer available] (26.01.00)

Schülz, Philipp: Der Ruf der Zarin [The Call of the Tsarina], N.G. Elwert Verlag, Marburg 1989

Schwab, Siegfried: Deutsche unter Deutschen. Aus- und Übersiedler in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland [Germans Among Germans. Returning and Immigrant German Resettlers in the Federal Republic of Germany], Centaurus, Pfaffenweiler 1989

Seidel, Thomas: (Geschichte der SU) [(History of the SU)] @ <http://home.t.online.de/home/seideldreffke/russland/russge5.htm> [Link no longer available] (30.12.99)

Sowjetskaja Istoritscheskaja Entsiklopedija, Band 7, Moskau, 1965 und Sowjetskij Enziklopeditscheskij Slowar, Moskau, 1981 [Parteitage], zit. Nach <http://lego70.tripod.com/ussr/congress.htm> [Link no longer available] (10.11.00)

Stach, Jakob: Die deutschen Kolonien in Südrußland – kulturgeschichtliche Studien und Bilder über das erste Jahrhundert ihres Bestehens [The German Colonies in South Russia - Cultural-Historical Studies and Pictures on the First Century of Their Establishment], Schadd, 216 S., Prischib 1904

Stuhr, Robert: Schulungsprotokoll [für Berater/innen in der Aussiedlerberatung] [Process of Training [for Advisers in the *Aussiedler* Offices]], Hennef 2000

Stumpp, Karl: Das Schrifttum über das Deutschtum in Rußland (Hg.) [The Written Treasury of the Germans in Russia, from:], Stuttgart 1987

Stumpp, Karl: Karten folgender Gebiete, die über die Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland zu beziehen sind: Wolgagebiet (Nr.1), Odessa (2), Belowesh (4), Saporoshje (5), Nikolajew und Kirowograd (6), Dnjepropetrowsk und westl. Charkow (7), Stalino und östl. Charkow (8), Krim (9), Nord- und Südkaukasus (10), Ukrainisch-Wolhynein (11), St. Petersburg und Nowgorod (12), Omsk, Slawgorod und Zelinograd (13), Samara, Ufa, Orenburg und Akjubinsk (14) und Nordsibirien und Mittelasien (15) [Maps for the following Regions, available via the Landsmannschaft der ... Volga Region (# 1), Odessa (2), Belovesh (3) Saporozhye (4), Nikolayev and Kirovograd (6), Dnyepropetrovsk and Western Charkov (7), Stalino and Eastern Charkov (8), Crimea (9), Northern and Southern Caucasus (10), Ukrainian Volhynia (11), St. Petersburg and Novgorod (12), Omsk, Slavgorod and Zelinograd (13), Samara, Ufa, Orenburg and Aktyubinsk (14) and Northern Siberia and Central Asia (15)]

Tiedemann, Reimo: (Chronologie des „Kalten Krieges“) [(Chronology of the “Cold War”)] @ <http://www.dhm.de/%7Eeroehrig/ws9596/texte/kk/dhm/> (16.01.00)

Torke, Hans-Joachim (Hg.): Lexikon der Geschichte Rußlands. Von den Anfängen bis zur Oktober-Revolution, [Lexicon of the History of Russia. From the beginnings to the October Revolution] C.H. Beck, München 1985

Trutanow, Igor: Rußlands Stiefkinder. Ein deutsches Dorf in Kasachstan [Russia's Step-Children. A German Village in Kazakhstan], Basis-Druck-Verlag, Berlin 1992

Uhlmann, Reinhard: Zwei Jahrhunderte rußlanddeutscher Geschichte, in: [Two Centuries of German-Russian History, from:] Heimatbuch 2000

urbanplus: Rußlands [Russia] <http://www.urbanplus.com/staaten/russlandchr.html> [Link no longer available] (29.03.00)

Verfassungsschutzbericht 1998 [Constitutional Protection Report 1998] @ http://www.bmi.bund.de/publikationen/vsb1998/v98_d105.htm [Link no longer available] (12.01.00)

Weltgeschichte [World History], Bertelsmann Lexikon-Verlag, Band 1-12, Gütersloh 1996

Wendel, Marcus: [Wartheland] [in Poland] @ <http://www.skalman.nu/third-reich> (10.2000)

Woltner, Margarete (bearb.): Die Gemeindeberichte von 1848 der deutschen Siedlungen am Schwarzen Meer, Sammlung Georg Leibbrandt, Band 4 [Community Reports of 1948 from the German Settlements near the Black Sea, Georg Leibbrandt Collection, Vol. 4], Hirzel, Leipzig 1941

Historic Photographs

Church in Borodino, Bessarabia



Cemetery in Sarata, Bessarabia in 1940





Hoffnungstal, Bessarabia



Leipzig, Bessarabia



Farm near Alt-Sapinst, Volhynia

Catholic Church in Sudak, Crimea



Parlor in peasant dwelling –
(Kamenka) – Elisabethdorf, Volhynia



Farm in Straßburg, Kutschurgan
District, near Odessa





Katharinenstadt Church in 1890 in the Volga. Katharinenstadt was known as Baronsk in Russian and Marx or Marxstadt from the Soviet era to the present.



German home in Lichtental, Bessarabia



German home and barn in Zielona, Volhynia

Church in Friedensfeld, Bessarabia

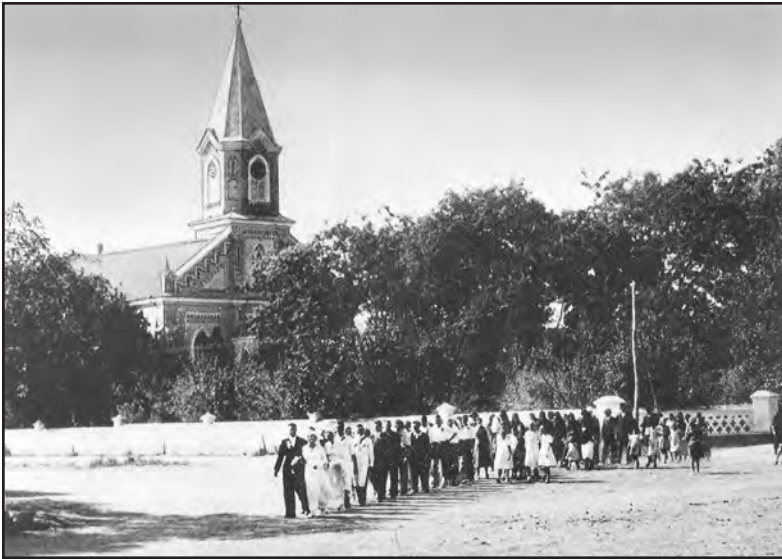


Catholic Church of the Assumption, Selz,
Kutschurgan District, near Odessa



Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church in
Karlsruhe, Beresan District, near Odessa





Wedding march in Lichtental, Bessarabia



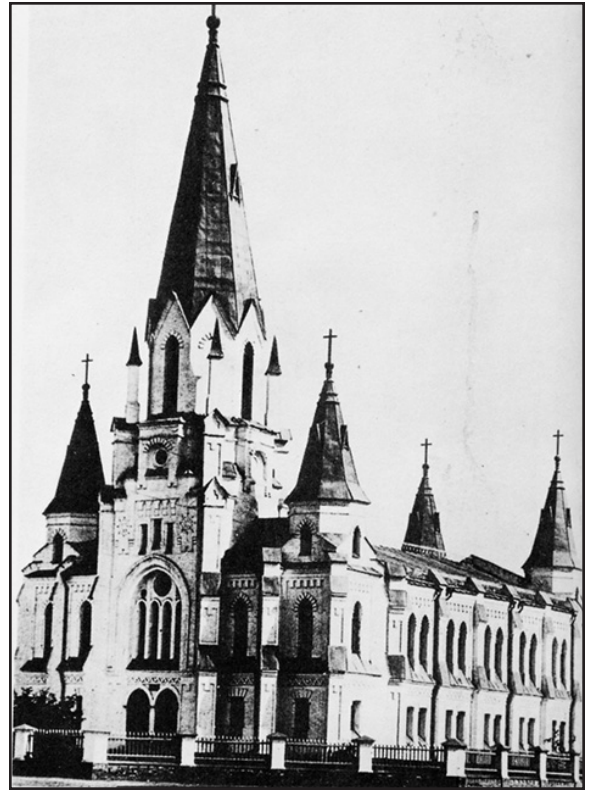
Evangelical church in Eugenfeld, Tauren



Church in Frank, Volga Region



Church in Noroka, Volga Region



Church in Dinkel, Volga Region, built in 1894



Catholic Church in Herzog, Volga Region



Youth club house in Krasna, Bessarabia



Farm in Koeppental, Volga Region



German women making bread in outdoor oven in Alexanderfeld, Ukraine



Market in Tarutino, Bessarabia

German winery in the South Caucasus in 1936



Threshing near Helendorf,
Caucasus in 1930



Landau, Beresan District, Odessa





Farm near Alexanderfeld, Molotschna,
Taurien Region, Ukraine



Market day in Balzer,
Volga Region in 1920

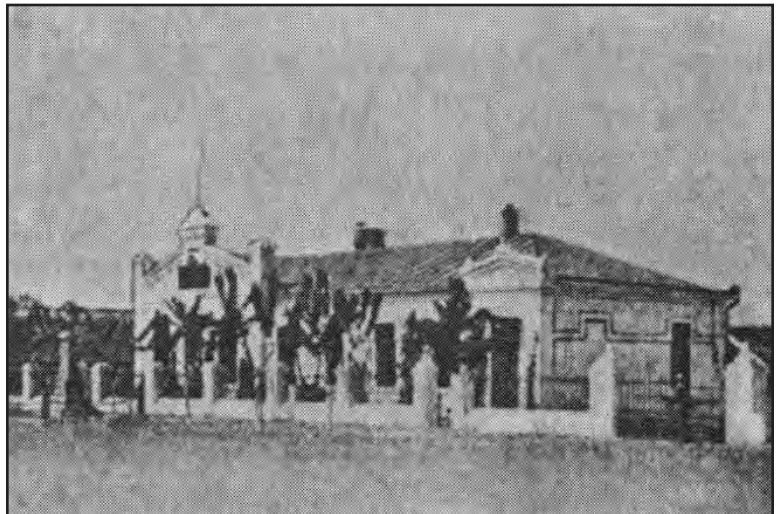


St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Odessa

Theater in Landau, Beresan District, Odessa



Nativity of Mary Catholic Church in Mannheim, Kutschurgan District, near Odessa



Village of Bergdorf, Glueckstal District, near Odessa





Village of Sarepta, Volga Region



Village of Selz, Kutschurgan District,
near Odessa



Market in a Black German Village

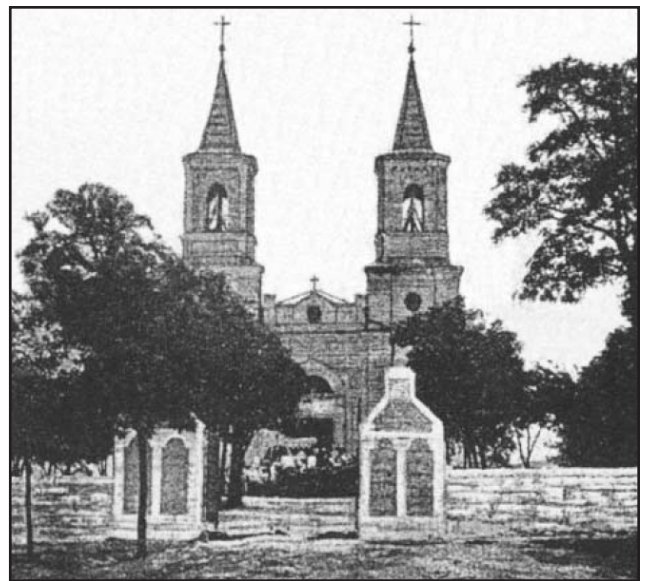
Picking grapes near
South Caucasus German Village



Threshing on German farm
near Marinkow, Volhynia



Catholic Church in Rastadt, Beresan District, Odessa, 1871





St. Gabriel's Catholic Church and school in Elsass, Kutschurgan District, near Odessa



German village of Mannheim, Kutschurgan District, Odessa, 1919



Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church, Karlsruhe, Beresan District, Odessa

Photographs courtesy of the following sources:

Bildkalender: Bessarabien: Heimat im Bild and Bild Archiv. Heimatmuseum der Deutschen aus Bessarabien: Stuttgart

Längin, Bernd G. *Die Rußlanddeutschen unter Doppeladler und Sowjetstern: Städte, Landschaften und Menschen auf alten Fotos.* Augsburg: Weltbild Verlag, 1991.

Richter-Eberl, Ute. *Geschichte und Kultur der Deutschen in Rußland/UdSSR: Auf den Spuren einer Minderheit.* Sigmaringen: Jan Thorbecke Verlag, 1989.

Stricker, Gerd. *Russland: Deutsche Geschichte im Osten Europas.* Berlin: Siedler Verlag, 2002.

Stumpp, Karl. *Die Russlanddeutschen: Zweihundert Jahre Unterwegs.* Bonn: Edition Atlantic-Forum, 1964.

Unvergessenes Bessarabien. Bessarabiendeutscher Verein e.V.: Stuttgart, 2008.

Volk auf dem Weg: Geschichte und Gegenwart der Deutschen aus Russland. Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland e.V.: Stuttgart, 2002.

Zwischen den Kulturen: Russlanddeutsche gestern und heute. Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland e.V.: Stuttgart, 2002.

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
William R. Shepherd, New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1923 and
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.

Stumpp, Karl. "Karte der deutschen Siedlungen in Neu (Süd)-Rußland."
Bearbeitet im Auftrage des Deutschen Ausland-Instituts Stuttgart von
K.Stumpp 1921 ["Map of the German colonies in New (South) Russia.
Edited in the service of the Stuttgart Institute on Germans in Foreign
Countries by K.Stumpp.], 1921.

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.

Reprinted permission of Thomas A. Stangl and Harold M. Ehrman

