
1798 Census
of the German Colonies
along the Volga

Economy, Population, and Agriculture

Volume 1

Brent Alan Mai



*Volga region livestock market.
(Photo courtesy of AHSGR photograph collection.)*

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Volume I

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American Historical Society of Germans from Russia

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Dedication

To my wife – for her patience.

To my children – for their understanding of the Volga Germans.

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Contents by Individual Colony

	Economy	Population	Movement	Agriculture
Anton	56	246	1063	1170
Balzer	57	255	1065	1200
Bangert	58	271	1066	1180
Basel	60	275	1067	1192
Bauer	63	281	1068	1188
Beauregard	64	290	1069	1186
Beideck	66	296	1070	1174
Bettinger	68	308	1071	1194
Biberstein	70	314	1072	1172
Boisroux	72	321	1072	1196
Brabander	75	328	1075	1182
Degott	76	337	1076	1210
Dehler	78	338	1076	1216
Dietel	79	344	1077	1222
Dinkel	81	355	1078	1218
Dobrinka	82	361	1079	1204
Dönhof	84	372	1079	1210
Dreisnitz	85	390	1081	1220
Enders	87	395	1082	1228
Ernestinendorf	88	399	1082	1230
Fischer	91	401	1084	1238
Frank	92	406	1085	1230
Franzosen	93	424	1086	1240
Galka	95	429	1086	1248
Göbel	97	437	1087	1242
Graf	99	446	1088	1246
Grimm	100	452	1089	1252
Herzog	102	477	1091	1274
Hildmann	104	481	1092	1262
Hockerberg	105	487	1092	1260
Holstein	108	489	1094	1272
Hölzel	110	496	1095	1284
Huck	111	501	1096	1264
Hummel	112	516	1097	1270
Husaren	115	519	1098	1270
Hussenbach	117	523	1099	1276
Jost	119	542	1100	1286
Kamenka	120	548	1100	1308
Kaneau	121	561	1102	1314
Katharinenstadt	124	566	1103	1288
Kautz	126	584	1105	1330
Kind	128	589	1106	1296
Köhler	131	593	1108	1304
Kolb	133	605	1109	1316
Kraft	134	613	1109	1298
Krasnoyar	136	622	1110	1320
Kratzke	138	636	1111	1318
Kukkus	140	641	1112	1302
Kutter	141	647	1113	1326
Laub	143	660	1114	1332
Lauwe	144	668	1115	1342

	Economy	Population	Movement	Agriculture
Leichtling	146	673	1115	1336
Louis	147	679	1116	1338
Luzern	149	686	1117	1344
Mariental	152	692	1118	1360
Meinhard	154	703	1119	1348
Merkel	157	707	1121	1354
Messer	159	712	1121	1356
Moor	160	725	1123	1350
Müller	162	736	1124	1346
Nab	163	741	1125	1364
Neu-Kolonie	166	746	1126	1366
Nieder-Monjou	168	751	1127	1368
Norka	169	759	1128	1372
Ober-Monjou	171	793	1132	1384
Orlovskaya	173	803	1135	1388
Paulskaya	176	811	1138	1398
Pfeifer	178	820	1139	1394
Philippsfeld	179	832	1140	1402
Pobochnaya	182	835	1142	1392
Preuss	184	841	1142	1404
Reinhard	185	850	1144	1408
Reinwald	187	854	1144	1416
Rohleder	188	862	1145	1410
Rosenheim	190	867	1146	1412
Rothammel	192	874	1147	1414
Schäfer	194	878	1148	1426
Schaffhausen	195	883	1149	1434
Schilling	198	889	1149	1428
Schönchen	199	903	1150	1442
Schuck	203	909	1152	1454
Schulz	205	914	1153	1460
Schwab	206	917	1153	1420
Schwed	208	923	1154	1458
Seelmann	209	927	1155	1438
Semenovka	211	933	1155	1424
Sewald	213	941	1156	1422
Shcherbakovka	214	946	1157	1454
Stahl am Karaman	216	955	1158	1436
Stahl am Tarlyk	217	960	1158	1450
Stephan	219	967	1159	1444
Straub	220	973	1160	1446
Susannental	222	980	1160	1450
Urbach	225	982	1161	1460
Volmer	227	987	1162	1462
Walter	228	994	1163	1474
Warenburg	230	1010	1164	1468
Wittmann	232	1025	1165	1464
Yagodnaya Polyana	235	1032	1166	1480
Zug	237	1049	1166	1486
Zürich	240	1054	1168	1488

Foreward

By 1798, 106 colonies had been established along the Volga River near Saratov to be inhabited by "foreigners". These foreigners, called colonists, were primarily ethnic Germans recruited from central Europe. One colony (Bern) was dissolved shortly after its founding. Four of the colonies (Cäsarsfeld, Chasselois, Keller, and Leitsinger) were so damaged by Kirghiz raids that they were eventually abandoned.

The remaining 101 colonies are included in the 1798 Census. This census begins with an economic description of each colony and enumerates over 38,800 individuals. The enumeration of the population includes a table tracing the movement of colonists among the colonies. The census also tabulates each household's livestock and fowl along with the quantities of crops sown the previous spring and harvested the previous fall.

The *1798 Census of the German Colonies along the Volga* is a translation from the original handwritten Russian manuscripts into English, with an attempt to preserve the native language of the given and surname of each individual. This was not an easy task due to the entanglements of three primary languages (Russian, German, and English) and two alphabets (Cyrillic and Latin), all of which have evolved considerably since the census was taken in 1798. There are also many inconsistencies and discrepancies within the census itself. When possible, these have been rectified through consultation with other documents.

The original manuscripts from which this translation was made are housed in the Russian Archives in St. Petersburg, Russia. Copies of these manuscripts were purchased by the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia (AHSGR). They were translated, edited, and published by AHSGR in 1995 and 1996 as individual colony monographs.

The original translation of these manuscripts was done by Mr. Bachtiar Kholmatov, Mr. Wilhelm Klein, Dr. Robert Meininger, Mr. Richard Rye, Mr. David Scheid, Mrs. Elvira Tatara, and Mr. Alexander Wohn. Original editing of the translations was done by Dr. Timothy J. Kloberdanz, Mrs. Jo Ann Kuhr, Mr. Rick Rye, and myself. I am deeply indebted to these individuals for their diligent efforts.

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Introduction

History of the Russian Census

Tsar Peter the Great (1689-1725) commissioned the first Russian census in approximately 1702. That census was limited in its purpose and in the geographic area it covered. Over the next 200 years, periodic censuses were conducted in a similar manner. The first "General Census" of the Russian Empire was begun in 1894 but by 1897 was still not complete and was never to be officially completed. Each census conducted between 1702 and 1897 was a revision of the one taken in 1702. Hence, the term "Revision List" is often associated with those intervening censuses. The major censuses which involved the German colonies along the Volga were conducted in 1775, 1798, 1811, 1834, 1850, 1857, 1897, 1912, 1926, and 1939.

The 1798 Census of the German colonies along the Volga included a Census of Population enumerating each colonist living in the 101 colonies. It also gathered information about the geographic relationship between each of the German villages on the Volga, the general condition of the structures in the village, the social structure of the colony, its religious affiliation and educational structure, the specific uses of the land that had been allocated to each colony and whether or not there was sufficient land for each purpose, and the composition of each family unit (often an extended family was considered one unit). A Census of Agriculture also gathered information about the agricultural practices of each family including the number of farm animals each family had, the amount of certain crops which had been planted the previous fall and the size of the subsequent harvest. There is also an account given of those who left the village, including when they left, and often the reason why.

Translation and Transliteration

The translation and editing of these eighteenth-century Russian censuses of the German colonies along the Volga present many linguistic and historical challenges. The documents were handwritten. The ink may have bled through from one side of the paper to the other. Many pages are in poor condition, having faded or suffered moisture or dry-rot damage. Even with excellent penmanship and good preservation of the documents, inconsistencies and contradictions often arise because the census is based upon the personal testimony of the head of each household, not upon documentary sources such as a parish Register of Official Acts that lists events such as births, marriages, and deaths as they happen. Nevertheless, these censuses remain among the best records available of the early lives of the German colonists along the Volga.

Translation into English also involves transliteration. The Russian language uses characters of the Cyrillic alphabet while English and German use characters of the Latin alphabet. The contemporary Russian alphabet has 33 characters while the English has 26 and the German 30. Some characters in one alphabet do not have corresponding letters in another. This creates difficulty when transcribing German names into Russian and vice versa. For example, the Russian alphabet has no character for the German letter *h*. To accommodate the often-used German *h*, an eighteenth-century Russian scribe usually, but not always, used the Russian letter *Г* which literally translates into the German letter *g*. Thus a literal translation of this transliteration results in *German* instead of *Herman*, *Gartman* instead of *Hartman*, and so on. To further complicate matters, the Russian alphabet of the eighteenth century had four more characters than the contemporary Russian alphabet.

When working with original Russian documents relating to the Germans from Russia, translation and transliteration must also account for variations in orthography caused by the phonetic differences between German and English. For example, the German *j* sounds like the English *y* although both languages have both letters. One, therefore, finds the same colony referenced as *Potschinnaja* in German and *Pochinnaya* in English. Since the documents herewith have been translated from Russian into English, in the aforementioned example the English *y* is used.*

Another linguistic complication involves the inflection of the Russian language. For example, if speaking in Russian of a place as a *selo* ("village" - neuter gender) or *selenie* ("settlement" - neuter gender), the name of aforementioned example colony would be translated as *Pochinnoye*. This is the form used in the gazetteer published by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names. However, if speaking of the place as a *derevnya* ("village" - feminine gender) or *koloniya* ("colony" - feminine gender), the name of this same place would be translated as *Pochinnaya*. Since the Russian documents translated herein refer to the *koloniya*, that form has been used, especially in the Gazetteer.

As mentioned previously, the English phonetic spelling of Russian words has been used during the translation of this document. One notable exception is that of an individual's given name(s) and surname. Since most of the colonists were of German origin, the names have been given a German spelling. If a German surname does not translate exactly but one is probable, the transliteration is given with the probable surname(s) in brackets followed by a question mark. If it was not possible to identify a German surname, a question

* This difference is mentioned because the late Dr. Karl Stumpp, a prominent German-Russian researcher whose works are often cited, used German translation and transliteration conventions.

mark in brackets has been placed after the name. There were also French colonists living in some colonies and, when those names are evident, a French spelling is used. However, because many discrepancies can occur when an English, German, or Russian translator attempts to translate what an eighteenth-century Russian-speaking scribe wrote as he heard a German-speaking colonist say his own name, definitive spelling accuracy is nearly impossible. One can only try for consistency and that has been attempted here.

Numbering of Households

The 1798 Census of the German Colonies along the Volga was a complete census. It was not a representative census. It was a complete census in which an attempt was made to identify each man, woman, and child in each of the 101 German colonies existing along the lower Volga at the time.

This census was taken by household, but does not necessarily identify the exact number of houses in each colony. There are usually several households in each colony whose members (in whole or in part) are identified as living elsewhere at the time.

To assist with identifying the households in the Population and Agricultural Censuses, each colony has been assigned a code. Each household in the Census has been given a colony code and household number, therefore providing each household with a unique code throughout the entire Census. The household numbers are the same as those that appear on the original Census with some modifications to account for mis-numbering by the census taker, and to identify the "free foreigners" living in the colony. The Census of Agriculture, in particular, did not always enumerate each household in the same order as it was enumerated in the Census of Population. As a result, the household codes are not in sequential order in the Agricultural Census for some colonies.

The colony codes are as follows:

An	Anton	Dg	Degott	Gf	Graf
Bb	Biberstein	Dh	Dönhof	Gk	Galka
Bd	Beideck	DI	Dehler	Gm	Grimm
Bg	Bangert	Dn	Dinkel	Hb	Hockerberg
Bn	Brabander	Dr	Dreisnitz	Hd	Hildmann
Bo	Beauregard	Dt	Dietel	Hk	Huck
Bs	Basel	En	Enders	Hm	Hummel
Br	Bauer	Er	Ernestinendorf	Hn	Husaren
Bt	Bettinger	Fk	Frank	Ho	Holstein
Bx	Boisroux	Fs	Fischer	Hr	Herzog
Bz	Balzer	Fz	Franzosen	Hs	Hussenbach
Db	Dobrinka	Gb	Göbel	Hx	Hölzel

Jo	Jost	Ms	Messer	Sg	Schilling
Ka	Katharinenstadt	Mt	Mariental	Sh	Schaffhausen
Kd	Kind	Nb	Näb	Sk	Stahl am Karaman
Kf	Kraft	Nk	Neu-Kolonie	Sm	Seelmann
Kk	Kukkus	Nm	Nieder-Monjou	Sn	Schönchen
Kl	Köhler	Nr	Norka	Sp	Stephan
Km	Kamenka	Om	Ober-Monjou	Sr	Straub
Kn	Kaneau	Or	Orlovskaya	Ss	Susannental
Ko	Kolb	Pb	Pobochneya	St	Stahl am Taryk
Ks	Krasnoyar	Pf	Pfeifer	Su	Schuck
Kr	Kratzke	Pl	Paulskaya	Sw	Schwed
Kt	Kutter	Pp	Philippsfeld	Sv	Shcherbakovka
Kz	Kautz	Ps	Preuss	Sz	Schulz
Lb	Laub	Rh	Reinhard	Ur	Urbach
Lg	Leichtling	Rl	Rohleder	Vm	Volmer
Ls	Louis	Rm	Rosenheim	Wm	Wittmann
Lw	Lauwe	Rt	Rothammel	Wr	Warenburg
Lz	Luzern	Rw	Reinwald	Wt	Walter
Ml	Müller	Sb	Schwab	Yp	Yagodnaya Polyana
Mn	Meinhard	Sd	Sewald	Zg	Zug
Mo	Moor	Se	Semenovka	Zr	Zürich
Mr	Merkel	Sf	Schäfer		

Relationship Codes

In order to consolidate the amount of space required to explain the relationships among the individuals in each household, a system much like that of the historical censuses of the United States was developed. In this system, the first person listed has been given the designation of “head of household” and all others in the household are identified by their relationship to the head of the household. Others within the household are listed in mini-families: for example, the 1st son followed by his wife and children, then the 2nd son followed by his wife and children, then the 1st daughter followed by her husband and children, etc. As each generation within the household is listed, the male members of the household are very consistently listed before the female members. Both genders are very consistently listed in the order of their birth.

The original census often included extensive descriptions of the familial or other relationships among the members of a given household. These codes capture the basic relationships addressed. When “other” appears in the relationship category, an explanation is provided in the “notes” column.

Brother-in-law and sister-in-law have two meanings. The first could be as a spouse’s sibling and the second as a sibling’s spouse. Half-brother and half-

sister, likewise, have two possible meanings. One is as a sibling with the mother in common, and the other as a sibling with the father in common. Therefore, when the in-law and half-sibling relationships are used, further explanation is provided in the “notes” column.

Another designation difficult to describe, but for which a relationship was common among the households of 1798, is that of the spouse of a step-child. These individuals have been given the designation of step-son-in-law or step-daughter-in-law as the case may be. The children of these step-children are also identified as step-grandchildren.

The following relationship codes have been used:

h = head of household	dl = daughter-in-law
sp = spouse	sdl = step-daughter-in-law
s = son	b = brother
ss = step-son	hb = half-brother
d = daughter	bl = brother-in-law
sd = step-daughter	sis = sister
gs = grandson	hs = half-sister
sgs = step-grandson	sisl = sister-in-law
gsl = grandson-in-law	m = mother
ggs = great grandson	ml = mother-in-law
gd = granddaughter	f = father
sgd = step granddaughter	fl = father-in-law
gdl = granddaughter-in-law	np = nephew
ggd = great granddaughter	nc = niece
sl = son-in-law	o = other
ssl = step-son-in-law	

Standard Spellings for Given Names

The translating of names between the Cyrillic alphabet and the Latin alphabet is not very precise. Therefore, the following standard spellings have been used for given names throughout this translation.

Male	Bernhard	Ernst	Gottlieb
Adam	Christian	Ferdinand	Heinrich
Adolf	Christoph	Franz	Herman
Andreas	Daniel	Friedrich	Jakob
Anton	David	Gabriel	Johann
August	Elias	Georg	Johannes
Baltasar	Emanuel	Gerhard	Joseph
Bartolomäus	Erasmus	Gottfried	Just

Karl	Reinhard	Appolonia	Karolina
Kaspar	Samuel	Barbara	Katharina
Konrad	Sebastian	Charlotta	Konstantina
Konstantin	Simon	Christina	Louisa
Kornelius	Solomon	Cunigunde	Margaretha
Leonhard	Stephan	Dorothea	Maria
Lorenz	Thomas	Eleonora	Marta
Ludwig	Tobias	Elisabeth	Philippina
Martin	Ulrich	Eva	Regina
Matthäus	Valentin	Franziska	Rosina
Mattias	Wendel	Friedrika	Sophia
Melchior	Wilhelm	Gertrude	Susanna
Michael		Helena	Sybilla
Nikolaus	Female	Henrietta	Teresia
Paul	Agnesa	Jakobina	Ursula
Peter	Angelika	Johanna	Walpurga
Philipp	Anna	Juliana	Wilhelmina

Measurements

Yet another problem with translating these documents is that of what to do with units of measure. Systems of measure changed frequently in Russia during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. For example, during this time, the basic unit of distance (the *versta*) varied from 500 to 750 *sazhen* in length. Because of these discrepancies, the units of measure have been left as they were originally recorded. As an approximate guideline, the following conversions to contemporary measures may be used:

- 1 *versta* = 3,500 feet (1066.8 meters)
- 1 *desyatina* = 2.7 acres (1.1 hectares)
- 1 *sazhen* = 1.8 to 2.2 meters
- 1 *chetvert* = 210 liters
- 1 *chetverik* = 26 liters
- 1 *pood* = 36 pounds (16.3 kilograms)

“Colonists” and “Free Foreigners”

Throughout its pre-communist history, Russia was an empire where everyone living therein was classified according to status. There were the nobility, the clergy, the various military ranks, the artisans, the merchants, the foreigners, and the peasants (called serfs) among others. The foreigner classification had several subgroups of which the status of “colonist” was one.

The 1798 Census enumerated here includes only those foreigners who were classified as “colonist” among the “German” colonies along the Volga. For this reason, not all Germans (including the clergy) were included in this Census.

There are quite a number of families who had paid their debts to the Russian Government and were thus considered to be “free foreigners” and apparently no longer governed by the same regulations and restrictions as those classified as a “colonist”. These families were enumerated separately at the end of each colony’s tally in the 1798 Russian Census. Their household numbers were converted into continuous numbers following the end of the other households in each colony. A listing of these households follows. Not all “free foreigners” were recorded by the 1798 Census because their status more or less exempted them from being counted in this fashion. Norka, for example, as the colony with the largest number of enumerated households records only one “free foreigner” household.

Colony	Number of Households	Household Codes
Anton	8	An55 – An62
Balzer	10	Bz102 – Bz111
Bauer	6	Br66 – Br71
Beideck	3	Bd93 – Bd95
Boisroux	1	Bx57
Dietel	6	Dt79 – Dt84
Dinkel	1	Dn1
Grimm	14	Gm168 – Gm181
Huck	10	Hk88 – Hk97
Kamenka	3	Km100 – Km102
Katharinenstadt	12	Ka143 – Ka154
Kind	1	Kd25
Krasnoyar	1	Ks115
Kukkus	1	Kk51
Kutter	4	Kt74 – Kt77
Louis	1	Ls52
Messer	3	Ms87 – Ms89
Moor	3	Mo71 – Mo73
Norka	1	Nr226
Orlovskaya	2	Or74 – Or75
Reinhard	1	Rh28
Schilling	7	Sg95 – Sg101
Schuck	1	Su32

Urbach	1	Ur31
Warenburg	1	Wr123

The Kontora

The German colonies along the Volga were under the administrative jurisdiction of the Guardianship Chancery for Foreigners in St. Petersburg, established in 1763. The Guardianship Chancery established a local office in Saratov on 28 April 1766. This local unit is also called the Office of Immigrant Oversight of the *Kontora*, which simply means “the Office”. On 30 April 1782, the *Kontora* was abolished and the colonists came under the jurisdiction of a Director of the Economy who had his office in Saratov. For a variety of reasons, this arrangement proved to be unsatisfactory for the administration of the German colonies, and a new *Kontora* was re-established on 31 July 1797.

The 1798 Census mentions governmental activities that fell under both of these jurisdictions, depending upon the time period being discussed. Many of the references are to the agencies of the Director of the Economy which had only recently been restructured into the *Kontora*. The term “government” generally refers to the Treasury Chamber, one of the administrative units of the Office of the Director of the Economy in Saratov. It owned much of the “undesignated” land around Saratov and was also responsible for collecting the debts owed to the state by the colonists.

For a more complete discussion of the governmental administration of the German colonies along the Volga, consult *The German Colonies on the Lower Volga: Their Origin and Early Development* by Gottlieb Beratz (Lincoln, NE: American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, 1991), beginning on page 111.

Inconsistencies and Discrepancies

There are many inconsistencies within the original documents from which this translation was made. The spelling of surnames often varies from colony to colony, and within a single colony. Sometimes, it is evident that ages do not correspond to those of parent versus child. In the agricultural census, some columns do not add correctly. No attempt as been made to reconcile numerical discrepancies. The following documents have been consulted during the translation and editing process to assist in determining the spelling of surnames.

- 1767 Census (often called the Original Settlers List)
photocopies of the original documents for the colonies of Bauer, Degott, Dietel, Herzog, Hölzel, Kautz, Kraft, Kratzke, Kukkus, Merkel, Preuss, Sewald, Volmer, and Walter.

translations for the colonies of Kamenka, Leichtling, Rothammel, and Schuck as published in *Nemetskie kolonii na Volge vo vtoroi polovinee XVIII veka* by Igor R. Pleve (Moscow: Gotika, 1998). transcript for the colony of Graf.
listings of the heads of households for the colonies of Balzer, Dietel, Semenovka, and Yagodnaya Polyana as published in *The Emigration from Germany to Russia in the Years 1763 to 1862* by Karl Stumpp (Lincoln, NE: American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, 1973) pp. 77-84.

- 1772 Census
photocopies of the original documents for the colony of Pobochnaya

- 1775 Census
photocopies of the original documents for the colonies of Anton, Balzer, Beideck, Dönhof, Grimm, Huck, Kamenka, Kutter, Messer, Moor, Norka, and Schilling

- Passenger Lists
colonists arriving in Oranienbaum from Lübeck (often called the Kuhlberg lists) aboard the ship *Anna Catharina* in May, June, and August 1766 as published in *Nemetskie kolonii na Volge vo vtoroi polovinee XVIII veka* by Igor R. Pleve (Moscow: Gotika, 1998).
heads of colonist households arriving in 1764 under the transports of Captain Paykul and Cornet Reh binder as originally published in *Volkszeitung* (Saratov): 22 June 1914 and reprinted in *The Emigration from Germany to Russia in the Years 1763 to 1862* by Karl Stumpp (Lincoln, NE: American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, 1973) pp. 82-83.
colonists arriving in Saratov as published in *Transport of the Volga Germans from Oranienbaum to the Colonies on the Volga: 1766-1767* by Brent Alan Mai (Lincoln, NE: American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, 1998).

- Marriage Lists
colonists leaving central Europe for the Volga often married immediately before they left. Many of these marriages were recorded between 1764 and 1766 in parishes such as those in Büdingen and Lübeck and the surrounding vacinity.

Obligatory disclaimer: The information contained in this work has been obtained by the author from sources believed to be reliable. However, neither the author nor the publisher can guarantee the accuracy or completeness of any information published herein. Neither the author nor the publisher shall be

responsible for any errors, omissions, or damages arising from use of this information.

General Notes

All references to Shcherbakovka refer to the German colony of Shcherbakovka, not the Russian village by the same name.

If the name identified on the Population Census is different from that listed on the Agricultural Census, the variant name is footnoted.

Brief Gazetteer of the German Colonies along the Volga in 1798

Over the centuries, the German colonies along the Volga River have been known by a variety of names. This brief gazetteer was assembled to aid in locating a colony in the *1798 Census of the German Colonies along the Volga* by the variety of names it has had. This gazetteer is also intended to identify the standard entries for the variety of spellings that have resulted from the translations and transliterations among Russian, German, and English. Spellings used in American records have also been included when known. In alphabetizing the entries of this gazetteer, the umlaut has been ignored.

Along with cross-referencing the various names by which one of the German colonies was known, additional information as been noted under the main entry for each colony. This information includes the colony's geographic latitude and longitude; when the colony was founded and by which of the founding groups (Beauregard, de Boffe, LeRoy & Pictet, or the government); its majority religious affiliation, and the population of the colony at various times in history.

The main entries for the 101 colonies extant in 1798, the 4 original colonies that were destroyed (Cäsarsfeld, Chasselouis, Keller, and Leitsinger), and the one (Bern) that was dissolved are in bold face type. Additional main entries have been made for other geographic entities noted frequently in the Census. An attempt has been made to identify why each of these additional entries would have been mentioned in the 1798 Census.

Aleshniki – see Dietel.

Alt-Dönhof – see Dönhof.

Alt-Gololobowka – see Dönhof.

Alt-Urbach – see Urbach.

Anton (also: Antonow, Antonowka, Sewastjanowka, Sevastinovka, Sebastinovka, Sebastjanowka, Sebastyanovka). 51°2' N 45°51' E. Founded: 7 September 1764 by the Government. Denomination: Lutheran. Population: 241 (1769), 270 (1773), 367 (1788), 356 (1798), 611 (1816), 988 (1834), 1516 (1850), 1685 (1857), 1729 (1860), 1951 (1886), 2601 (1891), 2565 (1894), 2993 (1897), 3000 (1905), 3047 (1910), 3095 (1912), 1749 (1926).

Antonow – see Anton.