

VOLHYNIAN VILLAGE INDEX

by
Donald N. Miller

EASTERN (RUSSIAN) VOLHYNIA

ADOLIN

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 20 km W/SW of Novograd-Volhynsk, (RB-5, Stumpp map).

Demographics. There were 18 households and 55 inhabitants here in 1911.

Surnames of Interest. Kletke, Mueller.

Visitors to the Area. Helen Metzker (1994). Helen writes, "My grandmother, Pauline Deutschlander Kletke and grandfather Heinrich Kletke, had lived here when they were first married. Their first three children were born here before they moved to Janowka on the Sluch River. Adolin was only about eight km north of Korytyszcze where Don Miller's grandparents, Michael and Helen Kletke, lived at about the same time."

Landmarks. The hillside where Adolin had been is now a wheat field. There was no sign of where the cemetery had been.

ALEXSIEJEWKA

Name. Also known as Alexufka, meaning "Alex's little village." Founded in the mid-1850s. It was definitely in existence by 1873, as the land, once owned by a wealthy Polish landlord by the name of Stefen Beljakowsky, was purchased by some Germans around that time. Presumably at some point prior to that time, Beljakowsky had divided his land between his two sons, Alex and Martin. The land was located directly across the road from each other on the main highway leading from Zhitomir to Novograd-Volhynsk. These two adjacent villages eventually became known as Alexufka and Martynowka. The village name no longer exists. It is known today as Martynowka.

Location. It is located approximately 35 km NW of Zhitomir, near Pulin, (RD-5, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 23 houses and 193 inhabitants in the village. The regional post office was in Pulin and the railroad station in Zhitomir. The district post office, established around 1850, was located in Rudni (place of iron ore). There was also a flourmill established around the turn of the century and an open market. The land around there is flat and quite fertile. The railroad, which runs through Alexufka, was built around 1935.

Surnames of Interest. Baier, Gaer, Domke, Druse, Ei, Eschner, Hauch, Henke, Jabs, Krieger, Krause, Lange, Lucius, Mueller, Neiman, Ostreich, Ortlieb, Radatz, Riske, Schiewe, Schramm, Schultz, Tomke, Qwiram, Weiss, Witzke, Woutske, and Ziebert

Visitors to the Area. Don and Harvey Miller and Audrey Hastings (1980). According to Don, "An old lady pointed to where the Mueller farm was located and a clump of willow bushes which she said that was one of the places where the German Baptists baptized their converts." Don Miller and George Maser (1993, 1994). Darryl Schultz (2002), rode throughout the village on an old farm wagon pulled by two white stallions.

Landmarks. The Baptist church, a station of Pulin, gathered in the home of Michael Mueller. The congregation consisted of about 70 persons. The children from Alexufka attended school in Martynowka, just across the highway from the Mueller place. In 1994 an old woman, Leskadia Palazhkovich, who lived next to the cemetery, now an overgrown grove of trees and goat field, said that during WW II, there was a fierce battle there. There are four or five raised mounds (graves), but no markers. Martha (Sagert) Schultz, Don Miller's grandmother, who died in 1922, is buried there, as well as a number of her children who died in infancy. The post office in Rudni was vacated around 2000. The post office and flourmill, today a milk and cheese factory respectively, are the only two remaining landmarks

ALT-ALEXANDROWKA

Name. Meaning "Alexander's little old village."

Location. Approximately 30 km NW of Zhitomir, near Vigoda, (RD-5, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 40 households and 318 inhabitants. There are many Ukrainian homes in the area today, including a large community warehouse on the south end of the village.

Surnames of Interest. Kwast.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller (1995, 2004, 2007) and Dave Obee (1995), Harold Kwast (2004).

Landmarks. The old Lutheran church, turned into a school, is now abandoned. It is located at the northeast end of town (south side) of the road to Pulin. Next to it is an old abandoned German house. The church is gone. There is a German cemetery there with a few remaining stones. One reads: *Herman Lau and son Adolf Lau*. The cemetery is located a short distance from the church-school in a woods on the south side of the road leading to Pulin. It now serves as the local garbage dump. East of the cemetery is a large open field that had been the location of most of the German houses prior to WW II. The lady who guided us to the spot stated that the grass in the field was very different from the "local grass" and had been imported by the German colonists. There is a very nice school there today. In 2007 the Headmaster said that in a couple of years the school will be closed due to declining population. Germans remembered: Heise, Holtz, Bloch, Schott, Brendal, Finke, Freeland. There were three collective farms there. Paul Baladuga, an old Ukrainian, is quite knowledgeable.

ANDREJEW

Name. Also Andrejev.

Location. Approximately 20 kms straight north of Zhitomir on the road to Korosten (RE-5, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 72 houses and 664 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Roleder, Boedner.

Visitors to the Area. Ella Ritz (1994). George Roleder (2003).

Landmarks. Found the large German cemetery, but no stones.

BABYTSCHIEWKA

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 30 km west of Zhitomir, (RD-5, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 20 households and 137 inhabitants in the village.

Surnames of Interest. Kwast, Lange, Merk.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller (1998). Found a second cousin there Lillie Sanyon, Lillie is a daughter of Emil Lange, brother to Edmund Lange, my uncle. Lillie has two sisters in Germany, Erna Buchmann (Gifhorn) and Adina Dold (Minden).

Landmarks. There is an old windmill almost directly across from Lillie's house. Since the windmill is only a couple of km from Alexufka, it is quite likely that my grandfather, Michael Mueller, ground his grain there.

BEROSOWKA

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. There are three Berosowkos in Volhynia. This one is located about 10 km west of Zhitomir (RD-5, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 30 houses and 212 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Emmer(t), Gottschalk, Kwast, Tasch.

Visitors to the Area. Harold Kwast (2003).

Landmarks. The family of Nikolas Arndt built a well-known school here. The school still stands as a landmark today.

BLUMENTAL

Name. Meaning: "Valley of flowers."

Location. Approximately 30 km NW of Zhitomir, near Pulin, (RD-5, Stumpp map).

Demographics. No record available. Today only a few houses remain. It is quite flat and spread out in the village.

Surnames of Interest. Bohn, Emmer(t), Deger, Gottschalk, Tasch.

Visitors to the Area. Waldemar Bohn (1993), Dave Obee (2002), Albert Schmidt and Rita Reddon (2007). An old man by the name of Sergei reported that he went to school with Tasch's daughters. Found the general area where Andreas Tasch lived and had his house church.

Landmarks. None.

CHOLOSNO

Name. Also Kholosno.

Location: Approximately 60 km north of Zhitomir near Korosten, or 10 km south and slightly east of Korosten, (RE-3, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 226 households and 377 inhabitants. There are about 700-800 Ukrainians in the village today.

Surnames of Interest. Braun, Bredin, Edel, Langer, Stober, Bush.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller (1995, 2000, 2004) and Frida Semrau (2002)

Landmarks. Met a family by the name of Langer, a German married to a Ukrainian, whose son took us in his BMW to an area near the RR tracks, pointed to a knoll covered with bush and said, "That's where the old German Baptist cemetery was. A wooden church building once stood nearby." The Baptist Church building is gone, but Maria Stepanovna, an elderly Ukrainian schoolteacher who lives in the area remembers it clearly. She showed us the place where the building used to be. "I remember the people had a spirit of gladness," she said. "I loved to hear them sing." There was also a barn for the horses. It appears that the Baptist church was technically in Vesyellowka or there may have been a Baptist church in both Cholosno and Vesyellowka. She spoke of the school and Neuman, the teacher. She also pointed us to the German section of the Ukrainian cemetery. One stone was found: *Waldemar Wedel, born 1917. Died 1942.*

DIMITROWKA

Name. This village was better known as *Schmallmittag*, "Skimpy meal," likely derived from some unknown Slavic dialect (Dimi, small; trowka, meal). Or it may have been Dimitry's little village.

Location. Approximately 20 km NNE of Novograd-Volhynsk, (RC-4, Stumpp map). It is quite difficult to find. To get to it, go about two km west of the Witterman farm in Moisejewka, turn left at the main road and go down about another two km. As best as we can tell, it is on the left side of the road. The trail through the woods leading to the settlement is very low.

Demographics. There were 19 households and 76 inhabitants here in 1911. The soil, rather improverished and sandy, struggled to produce much. Land is very low. The settlers must have had a major job draining the swamp.

Surnames of Interest. Bach.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller (1994), Eileen Beck (2004). One house, approximately two km back from the road, remains. It was boarded up with furniture still inside.

Landmarks. Eileen Bech writes, "Dimitrowka remains only as a memory. According to an elderly couple living in Katerynowka, there is one house left. And we found it! It was abandoned as if someone had walked away, leaving an old newspaper from 1998." A 1916 map indicated a small cemetery on the east side of the main road running north and south, not more than several hundred meters from the road. The cemetery was found by the tour group in 2004. Also found were a number of large rocks and fruit trees further in.

EISAWETPOL

Name. Meaning: "Elizabeth's field."

Location. Approximately 60 km NW of Zhitomir, (RD-4, Stumpp map). The village is off the main road and difficult to get to.

Demographics. In 1911 there were 37 households and 261 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Giesbrecht.

Visitors to the Area. Bernard Giesbrecht (1994).

Landmarks. There is nothing left except one house in the distance.

EMILTCHIN

Name. Meaning: Belonging to Emil.

Location. Approximately 50 km north of Novograd-Volhynsk.

Demographics: In 1911 there were 423 households and 2,840 inhabitants. In 1926 there were 3,609 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller and George Maser (1993).

Landmarks. There is a huge lake in the village.

EVENTAL

Name. Meaning: some kind of valley.

Location. Approximately 15 km NW of Sorotschin, (RD-4, Stumpp map). The village is hard to find on rough cobblestone and dirt roads.

Demographics. No record available. After WW II, there were 47 houses. Now only one left on the edge of the forest.

Surnames of Interest. Domries, Henschel.

Visitors to the Area. Oliver Domries (1993), Don Miller (1998).

Landmarks. Waldemar Podolynchuk, the only resident in the village, took us by horse and wagon to the Lutheran cemetery. Found two stones, flowers and wooden markers. The Lutheran church was at the entrance of the cemetery and the school at the end. Nothing remains. There once was also a small Baptist house church. In the early 90s some people came from Germany and dug up the remains of several people and took them back to Germany for reburial. Podolynchuk said there are still wolves in the area. He often hears them howl.

FASSOWAJA-RUDNIA

Name. Also Rudnia-Fasoviia, having to do with iron ore.

Location. Approximately 40 km north of Zhitomir, (RE-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. There were 106 households here in 1911 and 680 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Bodener, Kremring, Schultz, Roleder.

Visitors to the Area. Ella Ritz (1994) and George Roleder (2002). The German settlement was originally located to the south of the RR tracks, but nothing remains, except a few Ukrainian houses on the west side of the main road leading into the village.

Landmarks. There is a little mound in an open field near a lilac bush. A local villager working nearby told us there once were two mills on this spot. One was an indoor mill, pulled by horses, and the other was a windmill. The Bodener family, parents of Ell Ritz, operated an oil "muhl" here and farmed in the area.

FEDEROWKA

Name. Meaning: “Feder’s little village.” There are a number of Federowkas in the area. This one goes by the name of Kaliniwka today.

Location. It is located about 25 km north of Zhitomir (Stumpp map, RE-4) just west of Toporischtsch on the main highway to Korosten.

Demographics. In 1911 it had a population of 65 houses and 615 inhabitants. Today there are about 25 houses stretching over a couple of km.

Surnames of Interest Kuehn, Ristau, Tomtschik (shot in Tschernjachow), Schmidt.

Visitors to the Area. John Tomtschik and his mother, Waltraud (2002 and Albert Schmidt and Rita Reddon (2007). Eighty-year old Melanya Somolyenko remembered the Tomtschik family and gave directions to the family farm. The Tomtschiks also found the stream, which ran through the farm where John’s father went fishing. Gabriele Goldstone (2004). Old lady remembered the names, Semrau, Kuehn, Ristau, Kopanski, Nickle

Landmarks. There is a large German cemetery, now completely overgrown, with one marker, an iron cross, remaining. There was a windmill here, owned by Ristau. It was dismantled and the wood used to construct the home of the manager of the collective farm. Found the hill, mound and foundation stones where it once stood. There is a stream across the road. There is a war memorial in the center of the village. The Lutheran church and school stood near it.

FRIEDENSDORF

Name. Meaning: “Peaceful village”.

Location. There are three villages by this name. One, according to the Stumpp map, is located at RC-4, about 22 km ESE of Novograd-Volhynsk and the other is located on the same map at RC-6, approximately 45 km south of Novograd-Volhynsk. According to the Wojskowy Institute Geography, Warsaw, 1931, map, there is a third village by this name. It is NW of Novograd-Volhynsk. This report deals with the first location. The Stumpp map shows the village to be between Nikolajewka and Ulaschanowka. The village does not exist today. It is simply an open field of grass and grain.

Demographics. No record available. The soil appears to be mostly sandy.

Surname of Interest. Lange, Arndt.

Visitors to the Area. Ken Krell (2002, 2004), David Lange (2004). Ken states, "We drove about 10 km west of Rudokop, and found a young man on a bike who was willing to show us the place where his father said the village once existed. There was nothing there, except an old abandoned concrete bridge built in the 1930s. After I returned home, I checked Jerry Frank's map and concluded that Friedensdorf may actually be a bit to the east of Nikolajewka. I want to re-visit the area someday."

Landmarks. The young man showing us around said that his father recalled that there was a German cemetery to the north of where the concrete bridge is located.

FRIEDENSTAL

Name. Meaning: "Joyful place". The village is now called Mirnoe.

Location. Approximately 50 km NW of Zhitomir, (RD-4, Stumpp map)

Demographics. No record available.

Surnames of Interest. Family of Edith Greene.

Visitors to the Area. Edith Greene (1994). Met an old villager on a bicycle by the name of Ewald Neumann. He was 70 years old and quite knowledgeable. He showed us where the parental home of Edith Greene stood. There was nothing left but a little indentation in the ground and a small hole where the well was. Ewald remembered the family names of Krule, Schultz, Kashinski (?) and Kalbert. George Maser and his tour group re-visited the village in June 1998.

Landmarks. Neumann also knew the location of the old Germany cemetery. He said the Lutheran church stood nearby. He reported that the church was pastored by a Gottlieb Polinski, a Breikreuz and a Herter. In the cemetery we found gravestones bearing the names of Gottlieb Polinski (1831-1908) and Louise Polinski nee Gebauer (1837-1909). The discovery of the Polinski name was of special significance to Bernard Giesbrecht, tour member, who knows Erwin Polinski, a great grandnephew of Gottlieb, living in Vancouver, BC. There is a little country store there now

FRIEDRICHSDORF

Name. Meaning: "Friedrich's village." This was the Germanic name. Solomka is the original as well as the modern name for the village.

Location. Friedrichsdorf is located in Polish Volhynia (PE-3, Stumpp map) almost straight north of Rowno.

Demographics. No record available.

Surnames of Interest. Frederking.

Visitors to the Area. Bob Frederking (2004). None of the villagers recalled any German names.

Landmarks. None.

GNADENTHAL

Name. Meaning: "Valley of grace or blessing."

Location. Approximately 20 km north of Pulin (RD-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. No record available.

Surnames of Interest. Wuerch.

Visitors to the area. Carol Jones (2002). German families remembered: File, Radke, Schilke, Sonnenberg, Stelter, Kreiger and Wuerch. Wuerch, first name unknown, had mill driven by a diesel engine, which he brought in from Germany around 1926/1927. It was reported that the farmers had to take their grain to the big (Bergstresser ?) mill in Sorotschin to be ground. Often there were long lines. Wuerch became angry that he had to wait so long all the time and so he decided to get his own mill. The mound where the mill was located remains, but the engine was sold for scrap metal after the war.

Landmarks. The old Lutheran school was used until about 10 years ago. It was very large with many rooms. A few stones remain in the unattended German cemetery. A house church, similar in design to the Baptist Church in Sorotschin, burned to the ground in 1944.

GRUENTAL

Name. Meaning: "Green valley." Current name: Zelenaja Poljana.

Location. Approximately two km NW of Heimtal. Kutozowka is just to the north of here.

Demographics. No record available.

Surnames of Interest. Kwast

Visitors to the Area. George Maser and his tour group (1998), Harold Kwast (2003). The road to the village was terrible, merely trails across rough fields with many potholes.

Landmarks. There is a post office at the four corners of the present village. (Nothing remains of Kutozowka). The cemetery that served the two villages is located a short distance to the east of the Four Corners on the north side of the road. There was a German section, totally unkempt, with one stone remaining.

HEIMTAL

Name. Meaning: "Home in the valley." It is currently named Yasinuvka. It was once also known as Starja Buda.

Location. Heimtal is located approximately 50 km NW of Zhitomir, (RD-4, Stumpp map). Heimtal was the home of the German training seminary and teacher's college, founded in 1904 or so.

Demographics. In 1911 there were 64 houses and 593 inhabitants. It was solid German. Heimtal was once a notable agricultural, educational, cultural and religious center. By 1923 it had a credit union, a large milk processing factory, three libraries, a number of mills, a children's hospital, a newspaper publishing company, a local theatre, a large Lutheran church and a teacher's training school and seminary, originally established in 1905. The 40-room seminary building was virtually destroyed during the Second World War. The soil is quite sandy.

Surnames of Interest. Bergstresser, Less, Rohleder.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller (1993, 1994), George Maser and his tour group (1998), Harold Kwast and George Roleder (2003), and Eileen Bech (2004). We were told Irwin Stobb from Edmonton, AB visits the village every year.

Landmarks. The wooden building of the Lutheran Church and manse has been destroyed, however the large school building still stands, though in ruins. Also the 40-room teacher's college and seminary building, which was virtually destroyed during WW II, is still standing. The cemetery is still in use. The German section has been largely neglected and desecrated. A number of tombstones remain: Friedrich Kern (1891-1920), Ludwig Kern (1854-?), Louise Kern (1856-1929), Friedrich Bergszten, possibly Bergstresser (1879-1884), Friedrich Diewert (1842-1894), Christian Drews (1841-1923), Wilhemine Drews (1849-1927), Johann Friedrich Krenz (1829-1900), Cecilia Berta Schulz (1904-1907), Ferdinand Steinke (1880-1905), Friedrich Steinke (1873-1916). There was also a Wasem, Christina Schmidt and Fuchs.

KISHELOWKA

Name. Meaning unknown:

Location. Kishelowka is located about three km northeast of Pulin (RD-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. No record available.

Surnames of Interest. Lange

Visitors to the Area. Don Richter, Alice Eckhart (2002).

Landmarks. Big hops field.

HELENOWKA

Name. Meaning: "Helen's little village."

Location. Located approximately 35 km north of Zhitomir (RE-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 32 houses and 286 inhabitants in the village. Today the village has perhaps about 20 houses.

Surnames of Interest. Stolz.

Visitors to the Area. Ella Ritz (1994 and George Roleder (2003).

Landmarks. There is a rather large German cemetery in Helenowka on the east side of the road near the railroad tracks. It is now used by the Ukrainians.

HORSTSCHICK

Name. Also Gorschchik.

Location. Approximately 25 km SW of Korosten (RD-3, Stumpp map).

Demographics. There were 116 families and 600 inhabitants in the village in 1911.

Surnames of Interest. Bonikowski, Mantler, Richter, Steinke, Wigowski, Renz.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller and George Maser visited the village in 1993. We were told that there used to be a lot of Steinkes in the area. Germans remembered were Schuster and "Brother Steinke," an elder in the Baptist church.

Landmarks. Horstschick was the location of the first German Baptist Church established in Volhynia on May 19, 1864. The original building, though remodeled a number of times, is still standing today. The Russian Orthodox Church now owns it. A large cemetery with an overgrown German section is located nearby. Several German tombstones remain: Auguste Pampuch (1876-1909) and her daughter Emile Retchka (19__-1931), buried side by side. Two of Emil Bonikowski's daughters are buried there. Bonikowski, a pastor, served the church from 1920-1923. The cemetery is still in use today.

IVANOWITSCH

Name. Ivan's place.

Location. The village is located approximately 30 km W/NW of Zhitomir, near Pulin (RD-5, Stumpp map). Entrance to the village is on a long dirt road, very rough.

Demographics. In 1911 there were 63 families and 603 inhabitants in the village, most of them German. The river *Irscha* runs through it. There was also a large Czech community south of the German colony.

Surnames of Interest. Hornbacher, Lebuski, Martin, Nickle, Obee, Tiedtke, Reschke,

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller and George Maser (1993), and Dave Obee and Don Miller (1995).

Landmarks. The church was destroyed in the 1930s and the nearby cemetery is overgrown with weeds and shrubs. In 1995, we found one gravestone with the following inscription: *Wohl dem seine Hoffnung setzt; auf den Herrn; heir ruht im Herrn Olga Bankowski geborene Reschke, geb. Den 6. Marz 1913, gest. Den 26 September 1942.*

IVANOWKA

Name. Meaning: "Ivan's little village."

Location. Located approximately 50 km north of Zhitomir on the east side of the main highway (RE-3, Stumpp map).

Demographics. No information available.

Surnames of Interest.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller (2003, 2004).

Landmarks. The most significant landmark is the old German windmill outside the present village.

JULIANOWKA

Name. Meaning: "Julian's little village."

Location. Located approximately 15 km west of Zhitomir (RE-5, Stumpp map). The road leading out of Julianowka is cobblestone. Terribly rough.

Demographics. In 1911 there were 59 houses and 533 inhabitants. In the 1940s there were about 20 families in the village.

Surnames of Interest. Bohn, Kwast.

Visitors to the Area. Waldemar Bohn (1994) met his boyhood school friend. Harold Kwast (2003).

Landmarks. Vladimir Kowalchuk, a 78-year old gentleman and former schoolmate of Waldemar Bohn, recalled the names of many German colonists, but little remains. There is one broken stone in the cemetery. The road leading out of Julianowka is cobblestone. Terribly rough.

JANOWKA

Name. Meaning John's little village.

Location. There are eight Janowkas in Volhynia. This one is located approximately 60 km W/NW of Zhitomir and five or six km north of Skolow, (RD-4 on the Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 12 households and 75 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller (1999).

Landmarks.

JUSTINOWKA

Name. Meaning: "Justin's little village."

Location. Approximately 25 km W/NW of Zhitomir, (RD-5, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 37 household and 342 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Gutowski, Lange, Merk.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller and Dave Obee (1995).

Landmarks. A local resident showed Miller and Obee the location of the Baptist and Lutheran churches, and the Germany cemetery. One stone remains:

KAROLIN DERMAN

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 50 km west of Zhitomir, (RC-5, Stumpp).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 36 households and 204 inhabitants. At present there are only two streets with about a half a dozen homes on each street.

Surnames of Interest. Tiede.

Visitors to the Area. Dwayne and Leon Tiede (2002). No one remembered any names.

Landmarks. According to Tiede family members there was a Baptist church in Karolina Derman, possibly also a Lutheran church.

KATRYNOWKA

Name. Meaning: "Katrya's little village."

Location. Approximately 15 km north of Novograd-Volhynsk, (RC-4 on the Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 30 households and 500 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Bach.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller and George Maser (1994), Eileen Beck (2004). Paul and Alma Valenkevitch, an elderly couple, remembered the following Germans in the area, mostly Moisejewka: Radke, Rinas, Schultz, Becker, Witterman (had three sons, one deaf and dumb and a team of stallions; also ponies), Kelm, Ruks, Marquart, Schmidtke, Nikolai. Served us vodka from his their own still.

KRASSNAJA-RETACHKA

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 40 km south of Korosten, (RE-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 74 households and 507 inhabitants. Today the village is pretty much depleted.

Surnames of Interest. Bodener, Stolz..

Visitors to the Area. Ella Ritz (1994). Found an old Ukrainian woman (87), Maria Sigert Mianowski, who spoke German fluently. She was born in Torchin and knew the Kuehn families. "There were three of them," she said, "Gottlieb, August and Gustav. They called them the 'rich Kuehns.'" Names remembered were Schuh and Bodener. Gabrield Goldstone (2004).

Landmarks. There was a Lutheran church here and a cemetery. A windmill is still standing today near the collective farm. A large battle ensued here during WW II and the village was burned to the ground.

KROSCHNA

Name. Meaning: Something having to do with pebbles.

Location. Approximately 10 km west of Zhitomir.

Demographics. There were 96 households and 435 inhabitants in 1911.

Surnames of Interest. Friend of Robert Handel.

Visitors to the Area. Robert Handel (1994).

Landmarks. None.

LESO BUDA

Name. Meaning: A small place. See Lesowschtschina for additional information.

Location. Approximately 20 km south of Koreston and three km south of Lesowschtschina.

Demographics. Mining in the area. Everything is uprooted.

Surnames of Interest. Lange, Krell.

Visitors to the Area. David Lange and Ken Krell (2007). An elderly woman, Antona Ochman (83), whose father was German remember a Lange or perhaps a Langer, who was a school teacher in the 1920s. She also remembered a heidel.

Landmarks. There are now about a dozen homes in the area. There is a titanium plant in the area.

LESOWSCHTSCHINA

Name. Meaning: "Forest land."

Location. Located near Korosten 56 km north of Zhitomir (Stump's map: RE-3). Two places appear on current maps, Lesowschtschina and Leso Buda. Lesowschtschina is 56 km north of Zhitomir and 17 kilometers south of Korosten on the main highway linking the two towns. Leso Budo is three km south of Lesowschtschina and 21 kilometers south of Korosten. There is a large titanium mine south of Lesowschtschina with the processing plant to the southwest. Apparently an older Lesowschtschina was displaced by part of the mine.

Demographics. In 1911 there were 36 houses with 310 inhabitants. The railroad station and the regional post office were in Korosten. The village no longer exists today. Apparently all the inhabitants were relocated to Rosovka in 1930. The soil in the area is very sandy and rich with minerals.

Surnames of Interest. Reschke, Lange, Braun, (had a son, Daniel, who become president of the German Baptist Seminary in Odessa.) Poppke.

Visitors to the Area. Herb Poppke (1993), Ken Krell (2002). At the time there were two remaining houses. David Lange and Ken Krell (2004), Ken Krell (2007).

David Lange reports, "After we visited the market in Tschernjachow, Neudorf Baptist Church and Ostrowka we headed north to Leso Buda. After stopping to photograph the titanium mine from the highway we turned left driving past the mine mills, past more mine (tailings pond?) and then over a bridge over a long conveyor belt carrying ore to the processing plant. A little further on we turned left going through a small section of woods to the small village of Leso Buda. In Leso Buda we talked with an elderly lady named Antona Ochman who is 83 years old. Her father is German and was born in 1885 and her mother is Polish (maiden name Schadika). They were there during the war. She remembered a

Lange or Langer, who was a schoolteacher in the 1920s. Also remembered the German name Heidel. She said there was once a German Catholic Church across the street from her house. Leso Buda was not a very big village, 10-15 homes, but we did not stay in the area very long and I did not see very much beyond the Ochman's. Several of us from the tour group walked around the corner of the road and saw a school.

“Driving out we stopped near the bridge so we could take some pictures of the long conveyor belt for which we could not see either end. We pulled off in a small wooded area for lunch. After lunch we took a farm road going northwest of Lesowschtschina heading to the site of the old village, Colony Lesowschtschina. After a couple of kilometers we came to a good-sized woods and the road became very muddy so we turned around. From Lesowschtschina we continued north on the main highway for about 10 kilometers and at a large rotary turned SW leading to Uschomir. Passing through Uschomir, we went as far as we could and were told that the road from the north was impassable as well. Uschomir was a very beautiful village with designs painted on many of the homes and we all took pictures.”

Landmarks. There was once a German Lutheran church, Baptist station and school there. Nothing remains. There was once also a German cemetery. When Herb Poppke was there in 1993, Evdokiya, an old woman in Leso Buda told him “the old cemetery is buried under the titanium plant located north of the village.” The exact location is unknown. There is a titanium mine there. In 2007 we toured it.

LUDWIKOWKA

Name. Meaning: “Ludwig’s little village.”

Location. Approximately 25 km west of Zhitomir (RE-5, Stumpp map). It is located across the road from Alt-Alexandrowka on the main highway from Zhitomir to Pulin.

Demographics. There were 29 households and 242 inhabitants in 1911.

Surnames of Interest. Gerlitz.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller (1994).

Landmarks.

MARIANKA

Name. Meaning unknown. The current name is Buriakovka. Local residents claim that the village of Jerusalemka has been incorporated with Marianka.

Location. Located about 30 km NW of Zhitomir and four km SE of Pulin (RD-5, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 42 houses and 333 inhabitants in the village. There was no post office or railway station. The current population is estimated to be about 150-200.

Surnames of Interest. Family of Edith Greene, and Frederking.

Visitors to the Area. Edith Green (1994). Bob Frederking (2004). Bob Frederking talked to Lily Grams, about 80, a German whose maiden name was Eisner. She told that her parents were exiled in 1932 when she was 12. She and her brother remained behind with family and friends.

Landmarks. In 1994 the wooden building of the Lutheran Church was still standing, but it was in poor condition. It was used as a clubhouse. Residents at that time spoke of repairing it, but it never materialized. It was torn down around 2002 and the lumber used to build a house. A stone slab, which once served as an entrance step, is still there. The huge trees surrounding the tress have been cut down. The German cemetery, which was close to the church, is no longer there. A Ukrainian cemetery is located about a block from where the church once stood. Lily Grams said that there was still one German house remaining in the village, formerly owned by a Drachenberg. The Lutheran school is still standing, but has been removed to serve as a house. Nadia Veselovska, still living, taught there for 30 years.

German names remembered: Stockman, Pfeiffer, Shute, Lange, Witzke, Renz, Renus, Krostroki, Falski, Drieman, Drachenberg.

MARISCHOWKA

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 12 km S/SE of Novograd-Volhynski.

Demographics. No information available.

Surnames of Interest. Family of Edith Green.

Visitors to the Area. Edith Green, together with Don Miller and George Maser, tour guides, visited the village in 1994. Met a German woman by the name of Elsa Stolze who lived there with her son. She said that her husband was so loved and respected in the community in the 1930s that they let them stay while the rest of the family was shipped to Siberia.

Landmarks.

MARTYNOWKA

Name. Meaning: "Martin's little village."

Location. Approximately 35 km west of Zhitomir (RD-5, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 48 households and 453 inhabitants. In 1926 a village council was formed comprising four villages: Martynowka, Alexufka, Rudni and Lodzjanowka. These four villages had a combined population of 1,421, of which 1,201 were Germans. Sometime between 1926-1941, the four villages were united into one called Martynowka.

Surnames of Interest. Kwast.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller and George Maser (1993, 1994).

Landmarks. The Lutheran school was officially opened in 1887. The first teacher was Friedrich Wollenberg. The school continued to be used for over 100 years when a new school was built on the other side of the road in the late 1990s near of on the property originally owned by Schultz. The cemetery is located approximately two km north of the school. It is used today by the Ukrainians.

MITROWKA

Place. Meaning unknown

Location. Approximately 20 km N/NE of Novograd-Volhynski, (RC-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 20 households and 100 inhabitants in the area.

Surnames of Interest. Giesbrecht.

Visitors to the Area. Bernard Giesbrecht (1994.). Met a woman by the name of Yadviha Kurovskya who remembered the father of Giesbrecht; also some of his schoolmates. Bernard's father worked in the local collective. Had a delightful dinner there in the woman's. There was nothing left of the Giesbrecht home

place or anything else. By coincidence, Giesbrecht visited his ancestral village on the day of his father's birthday, May 25, 94 years later.

MOISEJEWKA

Name. Meaning. "Moses's little village."

Location. Approximately 20 km N/NE of Novograd-Volhynski (RC-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 49 houses and 294 inhabitants. The nearest railroad station and regional post office is in Novograd-Volhynski. Today the village has about 20 homes and less than 100 people, comprised mostly of kitchen gardens and largely abandoned collective farms. The land is flat and the soil is quite sandy.

Surnames of Interest. Bandzmer (Baptist pastor who was arrested in 1930), Dether, Nikolai, Rinas, Witterman, Zech, Arndt..

Visitors to the Area. Elinor Barnes (2001). Located the mill by the pond owned by Wittermann and the foundation of his house. Was told that Friedrich Witterman was "kind-hearted and paid good wages. Had a beautiful team of horses. Stations." Ken Krell (2002), Rudy Bandsmer (2003). We were told that after the church and parsonage were taken over by the Communists, it served as a school for a number of years. It was then used as a home and finally torn down. It was a large room with a high ceiling and five rooms. The original parsonage well and orchard are still in use.

Ken Krell and David Lange (2004, 2007). David Lange writes, "My grandparents, Josef Lange and Adolphine Arndt, were married in Moisejewka in 1907. In Moisejewka we first visited the old Witterman mill site. The only thing left was the millpond and mound where the mill once stood. About a km down the road to the west we arrived at the old Ewalt Nikolai house site. It was right next to the site of the former Baptist Church. The current owners have lived there since 1944 and showed us the transfer deed from Nikolai when they bought the property. They had a small blue table from the Nikolai times and also said one set of doors for a room in the barn was from the Nikolai house. Several of the foundation stones were from the old Baptist Church. We asked about the name Rinas and were told that their house burned down and there is now a brick house on the old foundation. A young woman showed us the location.

The grandmother showed us their still and served us vodka. Her last words, "When you come again, I won't be here anymore. I have breast cancer." The village was again visited by Ken Krell and David Lange in 2007. Unfortunately the Nikolai house had burn down and no one remained.

Landmarks. The present owners told us that the Baptist Church stood directly to the east of their house in what is now their orchard. They also said that the cemetery was to the north of the house in a small grove of trees. There was nothing left. The Baptist church was used as a German Army hospital during WW II and some of the German casualties are buried in the cemetery. The only real landmark of note was the old Witterman millpond.

MURAWA

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 40 km west of Zhitomir on the road the south side of the road, near Sokolow.

Demographics. There were 53 houses and 274 inhabitants in the 1911.

Surnames of Interest. Wolf.

Visitors to the Area. Martha Jacobs (2002)

Landmarks. None.

NEUMANOWKA

Name. Meaning "Neuman's little village."

Location. Approximately 20 km north of Pulin (RD-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 60 households and 450 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Domreis, Neumann.

Visitors to the Area. Oliver Domreis (1993).

Landmarks. Very little remains.

NEUDORF

Name. Meaning: “New Village,” but according to Alitza Cording from Westerstede, Germany, the village was named after her great grandfather *Neu* in the early 1860s. On some old maps it is known as Kol. Nowa. It is now called Zazdrivka

Location. Approximately 40 km NW of Zhitomir, (RD-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 the village had 44 houses and 282 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Baier, Bohnert, Cudnowkowski, Ittermann, Jahn, Ortlieb, Renz, Wuerch.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller and George Maser (1993), Alice Eckhart and Marge Baier (2002), Nelson Ittermann (2003), Ron Schlender (2005 and 2007).

Landmarks. The red brick Baptist Church building built in 1907 is the most notable landmark. It can be seen from a distance. The baptismal pool is located approximately one km west of the church on the road toward Ostrowka. There is also a large German cemetery, now overgrown, approximately two km SE of the church. The linden trees planted in front of the church when it was built are still standing. Robert Hadel and Alice Baumbach attended the church as youngsters.

NOVO RUDNIA

Name. Meaning: “New place of new iron ore” deposits in contrast to Stary (old) place of iron ore several km to the north.

Location. Located about three or four kms north of Sokolow (RD-4, Stumpp map) and approximately 55 km W/NW of Zhitomir. To get to it, turn right at Andreyov by the white war memorial (two soldiers), go through Sokolow to the edge of the village and then turn left.

Demographics. In 1911 there were 23 houses and 230 inhabitants. Today there are less than 50 people in the village. The nearest railroad station is in Novograd-Volynski. The terrain is flat and the soil is quite good. The Tnya River divides the town in two.

Surnames of Interest. Arndt, Bandsmer, Marks, Richter.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller and Dave Obee (1995). One of the old-timers remembered a “one-armed” German by the name of Bauer. Gary Marks (2002). Don Richter (2002). The Richter house, built by Johann Richter, is still standing. The brick building was used as a school for a number of years and is currently occupied by a Ukrainian couple in their late 50s. The wife’s name is Olga

Alexander Bogatyzchuck. The Richters had a community gristmill. Directly across the road from the house is the spot in the Tnya River where the baptisms of the German Baptists took place. George Roleder, and Earl and Vivian Carpenter (2003). Ken Krell and David Lange (2004).

Landmarks. About a mile to the east on the main road is where the old red brick Baptist Church once stood. It was dismantled in 1937 or so and the materials used for a building in Pulin, the administrative center. We were told by one of the residents that there was a fierce battle at the location. The German cemetery is about two km south of the Richter house. The Carpenters visited the cemetery and found a grave marker with the name Lange on it in memory of two infant sons. The Ukrainian residents are currently using the cemetery. A man by the name of Kostya Prichetsky, who lives in Ulashanivka, tried to plow the cemetery about 1985, but gave up when his tractor got hopelessly stuck.

NOWIN

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 35 km west of Zhitomir, (RD-4, Stumpp map) almost directly across from Sokolow (RD-5, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 49 households and 286 inhabitants in the village.

Surnames of Interest. Andert, Deger, Rohleder.

Visitors to the Area. George Roleder (2003).

Landmark. There is one stone (Wilhelm Khitstel, geb. 1850, Apr. 30, gest. 1922.) remaining in the cemetery. The cemetery is totally overgrown and neglected.

OLSCHEWKA

Name. Meaning unknown

Location. Located approximately 30 km north of Zhitomir (RE-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. There were 29 houses 253 inhabitants in 1911.

Surnames of Interest. Cudnowkowski, also spelled Schudnachowski, Konetzke.

Visitors to the Area. John Tomtschik and Waltraud Tomtschik (2001). John writes, "We stopped to ask an old lady if she remembered the Konetzke family.

We discovered she not only knew the Konetzke family, but she now lived on the very site of the former Konetzke home. At her home we found the original well dug in front of the house by the Konetzkes.” George Shoning (2002). An old lady, Nataly Mitsay, said that there was still a Cudnowkowski family living in Krasnaja-Retachka. It turned out to be Valentine Cudnowkowski, a first cousin to George Shoning. It was also discovered that the old Cudnowkowski’s farm was located three houses from Nataly Mitsay’s place.

Landmarks. The German cemetery was down the road about two kms from the Konetzke home. There were no German grave markers. The cemetery is being used by the Ukrainians. A 91-year-old woman said there was a Baptist church in the village, probably a house church.

OSTROWKA

Name. Meaning “small island.”

Location. Located approximately 40 km NW of Zhitomir. Go approximately four km NW past the Neudorf Church on winding dirt road, (RD-4, Stumpp map), though the village is not shown.

Demographics. In 1911 there were 29 households and 270 inhabitants. The soil appears to be quite sandy.

Surnames of Interest. Frederking, Hemminger, Neumann, Stahl.

Visitors to the Area. Dave Obee (2002) and Robert Frederking (2004). Peter Kuszioko, the present owner of the Stahl house, pastors a Baptist church in Wolodarsk.

Landmarks. The original Stahl house is still standing though it has been remodeled. The present occupant showed Don Miller a picture of the house the way it originally looked. Dave Neumann has put together a three-ring binder of material on the village. Nothing remains of the school and Lutheran church. There are several tombstones in the Lutheran cemetery.

PROTOWKA

Name. It was somebody’s “small village.” Also known as Nowo Protowka, Neuheim “New home.” The village at the crossroads where the churches, school and cemetery met was called Telman. Was named after a German Communist by the name of Telman. This name was used when the collective farm system began. Now it is called Novochatky.

Location. Protowka is located approximately 20 km southwest of Zhitomir (RD-5, Stumpp map).

Demographics. There were 113 households and 607 inhabitants in 1911. There were 360 households in 1930. There are about 12 or 13 families now. It was very heavily forested and the soil is very sandy.

Surnames of Interest. Jesswein, Mueller, Schmidt, Streichert, Tiede.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller and George Maser (1994). Germans remembered: Draves, Druse, Streichert, Miller, Schroeder, Kook, Klatt (had a windmill), Stambert, Schmidt and Gauch (arrested in 1937). Maria Treschuk, who has lived in Protowka since 1946, is a good source for information. Dwayne and Leon Tiede (2002). An elderly man by the name of Stefan Tereschuk, a good source for information, knew the location of the Draves and Streichert homes.

Landmarks. The German school (moved in 1968), Lutheran and Baptist churches once stood at the crossroads to the entrance of the village. Both were dismantled in the late 30s and early 40s. The cemetery, shared by the Lutherans and Baptists, was located nearby. Three stones were found. One read, *Hier ruhen die gebeine des Johann hein. Geboren in Polenden. Gestorben den 12 April 1904.* Another one carried the script, *Hier ruft Wilhelm Steinhardt. Geb 21 Feb. 1821, Gest. 15 Dec. 1913.* A third carried the words, *Hier ruht in Gott Michael Jasswein. Geb. 11 Sept. 1841. Gest. 8 Oct. 1904.* Don Miller writes, "My grandmother Helen Mueller, is buried here. She died during the Great Famine." Stefan said there were once four mills in the area, as well as a tavern, hospital and marketplace. One windmill was just north of the Baptist church.

PULIN

Name. Meaning: According to a local resident, the village was named after a Polish landlord. The present name is Chervondarmeisk.

Location. Approximately 35 km W/NW of Zhitomir, north of the main highway, (RD-5, Stumpp map).

Demographics. There were 563 houses and 3,895 inhabitants in the village in 1911. There are about 5,000 people today as it is a small town.

Surnames of Interest. Grapentine, Ittermann, Ortlieb, Miller.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller and George Maser (1993, 1994), Dave Obee (1995, 2003). Miller many times since then.

Landmarks. There once was a brick Baptist church in the village, near where the Widow's House is being built, according to Dimitro Tsakovski (95). He was born in Pulin and taught school for 45 years in Scorotschin and Gruntal. Said his wife, a German, attended the church as a little girl. Apparently it was destroyed during the war. (We know that in 1933 it still stood as Reinhold Kupsch was married there on Christmas Day by Eduard Hornbacher.) She remembers the broken colored glass. He claims it was no longer used for worship at that time, but stood empty. The old wooden Veterinarian Clinic, built from the wood of rich kulaks, including my grandfathers's, is still there on the edge of town, but about 16 years ago it was brickfaced. During the war it was a military clinic. The original building was plastered and whitewashed. Mikola Iwanowitsch is the Vet. The cemetery is located in Jagodinka on the right side of the main road leading to Pulin from the Zhitomir-Novograd-Volhynsk highway. There was once a large Jewish cemetery directly across the road. There are several gravestones remaining. In 1930 there was a competition between Pulin and Heimtal as to which village would become the center of the German National District. Pulin won out.

PULINA-HUTA

Name. Meaning: Huta means a small village, but it was only small in comparison to the town of Pulin.

Location. Approximately 45 km WNW of Zhitomir (northeast of Pulin) (RD-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. There were houses and inhabitants in 1911. Flat and expansive.

Surnames of Interest.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller (2007). Talked with Olexandra Mykolaiwna Neidjuk, German teacher in the village school. School was built in 1839 (?). It was two story and had 25 rooms. Next to the school was the Lutheran church. The school now has about 40 students. It is still quite a nice building. After the war, Olexander Eichhorn was the director of the school. No contact with any locals, except the director of the school.

Landmarks. School is the main remaining landmark. There are also the remnants of a large collective farm.

ROGOWKA

Name. Meaning “small village of horns.”

Location. Approximately 45 km NW of Zhitomir, east of Neudorf, (RD-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. There were 60 houses and 156 inhabitants in Rogowka in 1911. Flat and expansive.

Surnames of Interest. Kuehn, Link.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller (2002, 2004). No contact with any locals.

Landmarks. There is a Germany cemetery there, but no stones remain. It is largely overgrown.

ROMANSDORF

Name. Meaning “Roman’s village.” Current name: Horodchin.

Location. Approximately 20 km north of Radomyschl, (RF-4, Stumpy map).

Demographics. No information available.

Surnames of Interest. Quast.

Visitors to the Area. Harold Kwast (2003). There is a small Ukrainian village here now.

Landmarks. There was an old Lutheran cemetery located to the right of a water tower in an open field just out side of the village. Two tombstones remain: Julius Krasin and Anna Elizabeth Krasin (Quast ??). To the north of Romansdorf is another former German village: Ludwigsdorf (Present name: Morohvka). Kwast reports, "One of the villagers stated that the village had been founded by a German name Ludwig. That German was most likely my grandfather."

RSCHADKOWKA AND NEU RSCHADKOWKA

Name. Also spelled Rzadkowka. Meaning: now called Druzbah (friendship).

Location. Rschadkowka is located about two km north of the center of Novograd-Volhynski and is now a suburb of that city. Neu Rschadkowka is located another three to four km north of Novograd-Volynski. It does not appear on current maps by that name. Stumpp's map only shows Rshadkowka but north of the railroad and more in the location of Kol. Rzadkowka-Nowa.

Demographics. There were 169 houses and 911 inhabitants in Rschadkowka and 82 houses and 610 inhabitants in Neu Rschadkowka in 1911. This area is gently rolling county just out side of an urban area. The Sluch River is a small to moderate sized river and has cut a fairly good channel through the area. .

Surnames of Interest. Lange.

Visitors to the Area. Ken Krell and David Land (2004)

Landmarks. None.

RUDKOWSKI-FUTTER

Name. Meaning "small settlement (Futter), less than a village. "

Location. Approximately 25 km west of Zhitomir, (RD-5, Stumpp map, though it is not shown).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 32 households and 219 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Kupsch.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller (1994).

Landmarks. A villager told us that there was a small Baptist Church there, which burned to the ground around 1943. A lilac bush and well near the church marked the spot. There was also a small pond nearby where the baptisms took place. We were told that there were two cemeteries on the opposite side of the road, one Lutheran and the other Baptist.

RUDOKOP

Name. Meaning unknown:

Location. Rudokop is about 55 km WNW of Zhitomir, two km west of Sokolow, and about two km off the main highway just north of the Tnya River. It is at the west end of Nowo Rudni, very easy to miss, as there is only an old small metal sign there now and few people seem to know of its whereabouts. To get to it you have to drive through Sokolow. Though not shown on the Stumpp map, it would fall in the RD-4 coordinate.

Demographics. There were 30 houses and 180 inhabitants in 1911.

Surnames of Interest. Arndt, Marquart.

Visitors to the Area. Ken Krell, David Lange (2004, 2007).

Landmarks. There are no landmarks of any kind in this village, except the Tnya River.

RYKHALSKOE

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 20 km N/NE of Novograd-Volynski, (RC-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. No information available, mostly Polish.

Surnames of Interest. Giesbrecht.

Visitors to the Area. Bernard Giesbrecht (1994). Stopped at the railroad station from which the Giesbrecht family left for Canada. It was still intact and being used.

SADKI

Name. Meaning: having something to do with gardens.

Location. Approximately 20 km west of Zhitomir (RG-5, Stumpp map).

Demographics. No information available.

Surnames of Interest. Arndt, Paul Japs (died recently, 2007), Krieger, Kwast.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller (1995-2007), Frederking, Kwast (2004).

Landmarks. The house, built in 1907, by the well-known Arndt family (Auguste Sifferman, daughter) is still standing. After the Revolution, it became a school, then a home. It is built with five-inch planks. Very sturdy, one of the few remaining German houses of that nature still standing. It is located behind the present school building. In 2007 met Tamara Scheve, old German woman. Lives east side of road, near old Club house. She remained and married a Puphalt. Grandfather was Adolf. About 200 houses are occupied by resettled Chernybol people. There are about 900 people between the two villages, Sadtki and Vigoda.

SERBY

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 25 km N/NE of Novograd-Volynski, (RC-3, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 226 households and 1,084 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Giesbrecht.

Visitors to the Area. (Bernard Giesbrecht (1994))

SHUDURA

Name. Meaning unknown. The village is still called by that name.

Location. Approximately 50 km straight north of Zhitomir (RD-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 45 houses and 270 inhabitants in the village. Today there are 48 people.

Surnames of Interest. Bauer, Mahr, Stoltz, Strauss, Roleder.

Visitors to the Area. Ella Ritz (1994). A local resident took us to a hillside, near the collective farm, which he claimed was “the old Stoltz place.” A pear tree, a mulberry tree and a lilac bush marked the spot. There were several large foundation stones strewn about and an indentation in the ground possibly indicating the location of the fruit cellar. We were told that a windmill originally stood on the east side of the village, but that it had been dismantled and moved to closer to the center of the village. It is no longer in existence. Local residents also said there was a fierce battle here during WW II.

George Roleder (2003) In 2003 Sergey Jurowetz (42) took us to a Mahr house, barnyard and mill in the woods. We were under the impression that it was his grand fathers place, but it turned out that it belonged to Leopold Mahr, brother of Joseph Mahr. Foundation stones remain near a beaver dam. The remains of the farm are located about two km from the collective farm buildings. Joseph Mahr’s farm was located in what is now a rock quarry. Mahr died in 1913.

Landmarks. The German cemetery was located some distance from the village. We were told that nothing remained of it and the road to it was impassable by vehicle. No other landmarks exist.

SKOLOBOW

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 35 km NW of Zhitomir, (RD-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 45 households and 300 inhabitants, mostly Ukrainians.

Surnames of Interest. Eschner.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller (1994)

SOKOLOW

Name. Meaning “bird of prey.”

Location. It is located approximately 50 km W/NW of Zhitomir. Entrance to the village from the highway is at the point of a monument of two soldiers.

Demographics. In 1911 there were 38 houses and 212 inhabitants. Today Sokolow boasts 421 houses and about 1,200 people.

Surname of Interest. Rohleder.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller and George Maser (1994). George Roleder (2003). The village administrator has been the primary contact for the researchers. .

Landmarks. A villager pointed out the location of the Lutheran church, school and the cemetery nearby. One stone read: Likhach Maksimovich Vasyl. A new bridge crosses over the Tyna River. Near it was a market.

SOLODYRI

Name. Meaning. "Sweetness (honey) in the trees."

Location. Approximately 40 km SW of Korosten, (RD-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 14 households and 70 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Benert, Deblitz, Handel, Ittermann, Rohleder.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller and George Maser (1993), Robert Handel (1994). Though Handel recognized the area, he was unable to find his place of residence or that of other Germans who lived in the village.

Landmarks. In 1994 a new High School was being built on the location where the "old Schule" once stood. The old post office near the big pond, now a residence, still stood, but the German Lutheran and Baptist church buildings no longer exist. In the German cemetery, gravestones were found for Hulda Berta Kaufman (1877-1906), Alvine Schulz (1882-1909), Johann Freigang (1868-1911) and Gottlieb Freigang (1892-?)

SOROTSCHIN

Name. Meaning: "A glistening bird."

Location. Approximately 55 km NW of Zhitomir, (RD-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. There were 41 households and 232 inhabitants in this village in 1911.

Surnames of Interest. Bergstresser, Freund, Kruger, Luck, Tibusch.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller and George Maser (1993, 1994), Don Richter, (2002)

Landmarks. The old wooden German Baptist church built just after the turn of the century is still standing. At the time (1994) it was used as a granary. A long wooden barn stood nearby. A cemetery with a German section was found down

the road. Edith Green reported that her grandfather who starved to death in 1932-1933 was buried there. There was a large diesel-powered mill in Sorotschin built by Adolf Bergstresser, not far from the Baptist church, but it was destroyed in the 1930s.

STAWETZKAJA-SLOBODA

Name. Name has been shortened to Straw-Sloboda, meaning “place of meadows and pools.”

Location. Approximately 40 km N/NE of Zhitomir (RG-5, Stumpp map).

Demographics. No information available. There are about 150 people there now.

Surnames of Interest. Kopetski.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller (2002). Old lady (82) remembered the names Reich, Miller, Million, Bachman, Glessman, Reiser, Taugh, Repetski (maybe Kopetski).

Landmarks. There was a German cemetery there. No one recalled a Baptist church, though we know that it did exist.

TOPORISCHTSCHJE

Name. Meaning: “Ax handle.”

Location. Located approximately 30 km north of Zhitomir and seven km NE of Federowka, (RE-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 64 houses and 547 inhabitants in the village. Most of the people were Masuren, a short, stocky people with their own language (combination of German, Polish and Russian) from East Prussia. The village today has a population of approximately 800.

Surnames of Interest. Konetzke.

Visitors to the Area. John Tomtschik and Waltraud Tomtschik, Alice Eckhart (2001).

Landmarks. The Baptist church established in 1878 is no longer in existence. Local residences told us that it once stood at the corner of the main highway and the road leading to Federowka. There is an Orthodox church there now. There are no other landmarks.

TORCHIN

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 30 km NW of Zhitomir, (RE-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. There were 43 households here in 1911 and 275 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Kitzman, Kuehn.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller (1994). A woman by the first name of Maria took us to two German families: Alvin Rosenfeld and Elsa Kitzman. The daughter of Kitzman told us that she and her mother and 17-year old son were moving to Germany as soon as their papers came through.

Landmarks. A long, wooden building served as a prayer house, but it is not known whether it was Lutheran or Baptist. At one time an itinerant preacher from Krassnaja-Retchka by the name of Emil (?) Merling served the church. The building was still standing.

TSCHERNJACHOW

Name. Meaning “a poor, little oppressed village, hidden in the forest.” Still known by Tschernjachow today.

Location. Located approximately 20 km north of Zhitomir in the RD-5 coordinate of the Stumpp map.

Demographics. In 1911 there were 329 houses and 2,261 inhabitants. Today (2003) the population is approximately 10,000. The railroad, which runs alongside the main highway, was built in 1914-1916.

Surnames of Interest. Bandsmer, Hermann, Lemke, Sagert, Schultz, Tomtschik.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller (1993, 1994), Alfred Sagert and Dave Obee (1995), Don Miller (2007).

Landmarks. The old Lutheran school built in the late 1800s was still in use in 1993. It is currently being remodeled. The cemetery, with a German section, is still in use. Tombstones found were Maria Kruger (1887-1921), Louise Dorthea Kruger, August Reimer (1835-1911), Martin Wais (1859-1929), Wilhelm Merling (1862-1913) and Martin Merling (1893-1914). There were a number of windmills in the area, but nothing remains. The open market in Tschnjachow going back several hundred years is still operative today.

VESYELOWKA

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 12 km S/SW of Korosten, (RE-3, Stumpp map.)

Demographics. No information available.

Surnames of Interest. Family of Frida Semrau.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller and George Maser (1994), Frida Semrau (2002). Sarah Drichel, a German lady in nearby Rosovka, remembered the German families in Vesyelowka, outside Cholosno: Brustal, Kopf, Heinstein, Edel, Schmidt, Neuman, Stober.

Landmarks. The Baptist Church building is gone, but Maria Stepanovna, an elderly Ukrainian schoolteacher who lives in the area, remembers it clearly. She showed us the exact spot where the building used to be. "I remember the people had a spirit of gladness," she said. "I loved to hear them sing." There was also a barn for the horses. She spoke of the school and Neuman, the teacher. She also pointed us to the German section of the Ukrainian cemetery. One stone was found: *Waldemar Wedel, born 1917. Died 1942.* The cemetery is located on the north side of the road about 2 km east of Vesyelovka and about one km west of the RR tracks. Frida Semrau's twin sister died 2-3 days earlier than she and is buried there. There was a fierce battle here during WW II. The bodies of both German and Russian soldiers lay for many days before they were buried in a huge mass grave. .

VOLICA

Name. Also known as Volitsa.

Location. Approximately 12 km south of Zhitomir, (RE-5, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 134 households and 690 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Giesbrecht.

Visitors to the Area. Bernard Giesbrecht (1994).

Landmarks. Here he found the original home where the family lived after they were evacuated from Mitrowka in 1942 during the German occupation of Ukraine. The house had undergone some changes, but it was inimitably the same house. Bernard recognized the bridge and lake nearby and the hill where he went sledding. The collective farm where Bernard's father worked in 1942-1943 was nearby.

WARWAROWKA

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 20 km north of Novograd-Volhynsk (RC-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 60 households and 390 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Fischer, Gurke, Kautz, Less, Mantay, Schultz.

Visitors to the Area. Virginia Less (1993), Don Miller (1995).

Landmarks. Virginia Less reports, "At the edge of Warwarowka we were told the remains of the German cemetery could be found. A quick look through the heavy undergrowth told us there were only deteriorating gravestones and evidence of some graves having been dug up."

WJASOWITZ

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Located approximately 40 km NW of Zhitomir (RD-5, Stumpp map), almost straight north of Pulin.

Demographics. There were 68 houses and 359 inhabitants in the village in 1911, according to the Village Book.

Surmanes of Interest. Lange, Radatz.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller and George Maser (1993), Dave Obee (1995), Alexander Weber (1996).

Landmarks. The Baptist chapel is currently being used as a cultural club and disco hall. A number of pictures of Lenin hang on the walls and a blanket covers the choir loft. In the back of the building one can still read some Gothic script. The Ukrainian cemetery is not far from the church. The German section, now overgrown, is in the back end. A working hops field can be seen nearby.

WOLODARSK-VOLYNSK

Name. Meaning "self-governing (Wolo) possessor (Darsk) of land of oxen in Volyn." Also called Horoshek, Goroshki (Polish), Horoschki (Hungarian) and Roschek (German).

Location. Approximately 55 km NW of Zhitomir, (RD-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1926 there were 4,015 inhabitants, many of them Jews. Today the population is over 5,000.

Surnames of Interest. Cudnowkowski.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller, Dave Obee and Alfred Sagert (1995), George Shoning (2003)

Landmarks. There was an old German Baptist church there once, but no one seems to know about it anymore. It was near the road toward Koreston. Samuel Freigang served as pastor. There was a huge Jewish population here going back to 1775. In 1929 the Jewish population was 2,311. A mass unmarked/unprotected) grave of WW II (1941) is located on a hillside near the other cemeteries in a recreational park/playground named Kutuzov.

WYDUMKA

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 25 km west of Zhitomir (RD-5, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 34 households and 258 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Lange, Merk.

Visitors in the Area. Don Miller and Dave Obee (1995), Don Miller (2002). An old lady spoke of the beautiful red brick church in area (Wydumka/Justinowka) with a tin roof.

Landmarks. The old Merk house, (brick, now painted white) is now a medical clinic and residence. Both the house and the huge barn, originally built by Merk, are still in good condition.

WESTERN (POLISH) VOLHYNIA

AMELIN

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 4 km west of Lucinow, (PD-3, Stumpp map). This was once a large community of Germans, but today it is totally uninhabited. It was leveled by the Government (date not sure), except for two houses, in order to establish a large army base. At one time there were large signs posted that stated, "No trespassing under threat of death." Today there are no signs. It is very difficult to get to there as the roads are nothing more than a few tractor trails.

Demographics. There were 68 households and 328 inhabitants in 1911. The site is presently uninhabited. The Horyn River flows to the east of the village.

Surnames of Interest. Ertman (Erdmann), Henkelman, Huebner, Kebernik, Rode.

Visitors to the Area. Miles Ertman and Henkelmann (2003), Cliff Kruger (2007) In 2007 there were military maneuvers there and we were not permitted to enter..

Landmarks. There was a Lutheran church, school and cemetery here, but nothing remains. There was also a large blacksmith here also a number of windmills. There is a military firing range in the area today.

ANETTE

Name. Meaning unknown

Location. Approximately 6 km W/SW of Novograd-Volhynsk.

Demographics. No information available.

Surnames of Interest. Westphal

Visitors to the Area. Esther Henke (1993), Erhard Westphal (1994)

Landmarks. There were once two windmills in Annette, but were moved elsewhere. We were told that the old Lutheran Church was torn down and the wood used to build the present grade school.

ANIELOWKA

Name. Meaning unknown

Location. Approximately 30km W/NW of Lutsk.

Demographics. No information available.

Surnames of Interest. Riske

Visitors to the Area. Art Riske (2007)

Landmarks. Church of God was strong in the area. Nothing remains.

ANTONIOEW ??

Name. There are a number of villages by this name.

Location. Approximately 4 km east of Lucinow, (PD-3, Stumpp map). Like Amelin, the site is uninhabited and very difficult to get to it. There are no signs and only tractor trails through open fields.

Demographics. There were 42 households and 246 inhabitants in 1911.

Surnames of Interest. Ertman, Henkelman.

Visitors to the Area. Miles Ertman and Henkelman (2003).

Landmarks. No schools, churches or cemeteries remain. Antoniow was/is a military exercise base.

ANTONOWKA

Name. Meaning "Anton's little village."

Location. There are 13 Antonowkas in Volhynia. This one is located approximately 35 km north of Rovno on the main highway to Sarny, (PA-3, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 62 houses and 542 inhabitants in the village.

Surnames of Interest. Jaster.

Visitors to the Area. Esther Garner and Connie Arnold (2002). There was not much of the village left, just a few houses along the road. Gottfried Jaster, Esther's grandfather, was born there.

Landmarks. A local identified the German section of the Ukrainian cemetery. Back in a clump of trees, a stone was found with the inscription: *Rut Mut born Kruschel, lived 19 yrs, 2 mo 26 days. Died Oct. 29, 1926. Made by her parents.* It was a reference to a cousin of Esther's who had died in childbirth.

BERESTOWIEC

Name. Also spelled Berestovetz.

Location. Approximately 30 km north of Rovno (PE-3, Stumpp map).

Demographics. There were nine houses and 73 inhabitants here in 1911. There is an old and a new Berestowiec. In 1924 the first elementary school was opened. In September 1939 this part of the country was designated Ukraine and attached to the USSR. Berestowiec is a thriving village with residents in the process of building a new church.

Surnames of Interest. Deutschlander, Patzer, Rapske, Westphal.

Visitors to the Area. George Maser, Helen Metzger, Loren Patzer, Erhard Westphal (1994), George Maser and his tour group (1998).

Landmarks. The "Ritschke" creek is still there, but the old church cemetery is now part of a white field.

CHOLENKA

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 30 km north of Rovno (PE-3, Stumpp map).

Demographics. No information available.

Surnames of Interest. Ittermann.

Visitors to the Area. Walter Treichel (2003).

Landmarks. A red brick German school is still standing.

CHOROCHORM

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 25 km NNW of Lutsk (PE-3, Stumpp map).

Demographics. No information available.

Surnames of Interest. Burger

Visitors to the Area. Ed and Hildegard Henschel, Art Riske (2007).

Landmarks. Used to be a mill on the left hand corner upon entering city in the middle of town, going north. Gone. Burned down in WW 11. Road leading to Chorochn is paved, narrow and lined with popular trees. About 400 people live there now. Man, Joseph Sikora, showed us around.

DERAZNO

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 35 km N/NW of Rovno, (PE-3, Stumpp map). It's a rather winding road in a somewhat remote hilly area. (The village of Debriza was nearby, but it now no longer to be identified.). The center of the city has a post office, café and store. Today.

Demographics. No information available. It appears to be a rather poor village spread out over a fairly large area.

Surnames of Interest. Schaeler

Visitors to the Area. George Maser (1998), Don Miller (2001).

Landmarks.

DERMANKA

Name. Also known as Marianowka.

Location. There were at least two Dermankas. This one is located approximately km north of Rovno, near Kostopol. Nothing remains, except a few scattered houses.

Demographics. In 1911 there were 65 houses and 362 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest.

Visitors to the Area. Esther Garner and Corinne Arnold (2002). The village is non-existent today.

DOLGANETS

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 10 km east of Kostopol. (RD-5, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were households and inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Elke, Kruger.

Visitors in the Area. Cliff Kruger (2007).

Landmarks. Nothing left, but an abandoned military training center. Existed in the 1950-60s. Climbed a concrete look-out slab. The old gentleman (didn't get his name) who accompanied us to the village said that there were collective farms there once, but that because the villages were small, they often combined two or three villages.

DUBNO

Name. Meaning: Oak village.

Location. Approximately 40 km SW of Rovno.

Demographics. There were 21,456 inhabitants in 1911.

Surnames of Interest. Schrag.

Visitors to the Area. Dale Schrag (1994). There is a very old castle here known as "Dubno Zamok." Dale reported that there once was an early Mennonite settlement in the area established about 1815 by Swiss refuges. The village of Zagortsy nearby is tucked in behind a valley, which gave rise to the meaning of the word *Zagortsy*. The Mennonites left in 1874." An old lady said there were two old cemeteries in the area, but the roads were too bad to get there.

FRIEDRICHSDORF

Name. Meaning: "Friedrich's little village." Originally it was called Solomiak. May still be that.

Location. Friedrichsdorf is located about 20 km north of Rovno (PE-3, Stumpp map).

Demographics. There were 35 households and 189 inhabitants in 1911.

Surnames of Interest. Buss, Frank, Gartz, Grams, Schultz, Singbeil.

Visitors in the Area.

Landmarks.

JANOWKA

Name. Also spelled Janufka, Janiewka and Ivanovka. Meanings: "Ivan's little village." The Germans sometimes referred to it as Johannesdorf.

Location. There are eight Janowkas in Volynia. This one is located approximately 30 km east of Kostopol, (PF-4, Stumpp map) or 70 km NE of Rovno.

Demographics. In 1911 there were 15 households and 63 inhabitants. The present population is about 170.

Surnames of Interest. Emke, Ertman (Erdman), Kletke, Maser, Ratai, Riehl, Schmidt, Stadel, Thiede, Wilde, Wunsch.

Visitors to the Area. George Maser and his tour group (1998), Miles Ertman (2003). The Ukrainians living there now did not remember any Germans. Helen Metzger visited the graveyard where her grandfather, Heinrich Kletke, allegedly was buried. (It has been surmised that Heinrich Kletke was the brother to Helen Kletke, my grandmother from Korytyszcze, married to Michael Mueller).

Landmarks. There is a German cemetery there, but no stones. There was once a school near by. Some people from Germany who visited Janowka last years said they wanted to restore the cemetery. The Slutch River runs to the east of the village. The house where George Maser's parents lived was still there in 1998.

JUCZYN

Name. Meaning unknown. Easily confused with Tutschin.

Location. Approximately 30 km NE of Rovno, (PF-4, Stumpp map), near Tutschin.

Demographics. There were 44 homes and 252 inhabitants in 1911.

Surnames of Interest. Henkelman

Visitors in the Area. Fred Henkelman (2002). An elderly woman claimed there were a lot of windmills in the area, but none remain. An elderly woman said there were a lot windmills in the area. She remembered the names of Schultz, Hieber, Benke, Henkel.

Landmarks. A local resident took us to where the Church of God Prayer House once stood. Claimed the entrance was between the two remaining lilac bushes. There was an abandoned cemetery nearby. Four stones remained.

KAMIONKA

Name. There were three Kamionkas. It is now called Olkhovka.

Location. Approximately 43 km NE of Rovno, (PF-3), Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 36 households and 253 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Grams, Kulbrai.

Visitors to the Area. Warren Grams (1994). Warren writes, "My father's home was Kamioka. It was eight or nine miles from Tutschin., as the crow flies. The roads made it much longer. My aunt told me it was a very small colony. Upon entering the village, I was amazed at how large it was. A lady guided us to the schoolhouse. The cemetery was on the same grounds. There was nothing left but depressions on the ground." Herb Wiesner reports, "Along the bumpy road to Kamionka, I saw the original school where Uncle Hikmann was the Kantor and the German teacher. The school had an addition it. I was amazed to see that it still existed." George Maser and his tour group (1998), Fred Henkelman (2002).

Landmarks. The old Lutheran church is still there, though now it is a school.

KARLSWALDE

Name. Meaning: "Karl's forest." The current name is "Prikerdonne," meaning "near the border."

Location. Approximately 10 km south of Ostrog and 250 km NW of Kiev.

Demographics. No information available. The Karlsrualde colony was founded in 1802 with Mennonites from Prussia.

Surnames of Interest. Bender, Krause, Schairer.

Visitors to the Area. Claire Krause (1994). A villager recalled the names of Krause and Handwerker. Claire found the old school house and the house where her grandfather, Jacob Schairer, lived.

Landmarks. The Krauses found the site the church. It was across from the schoolhouse. Local residents said they did not let their children play on the former church site because "bad things happen to people who steal from the church," meaning that the church had been destroyed and the foundation stones were used for their own buildings. The cemetery was destroyed in 1954.

KISELIN

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 10 km south of Ostrog and 250 km NW of Kiev.

Demographics. No information available. The Karlsruald colony was founded in 1802 with Mennonites from Prussia.

Surnames of Interest. Burger (Hildegard Henschel's grandparents lived here.)

Visitors to the Area. Ed and Hildegard Henschel, Art Riske, first visitors to the village.

Landmarks. Poor road leading to the village. Orthodox Church 400 years old..

KIWERCE

Name. Meaning unknown

Location. Approximately 20 km northeast of Lutsk.

Demographics. .

Surnames of Interest. Sardacuk

Visitors to the Area. Ed and Hildegard Henschel, Art Riske (2007). Sardachuk and Kaplun have started an orphanage here and Christian school.

Landmarks.

KOLOWERT

Name. Described as “the place of the wind” or “wheel wind.” At one time there were 14 windmills in the area.

Location. Approximately 25 km NE of Korez off the main highway from Novograd-Volynski to Rovno, (PF-4, Stumpp map). There were two Kolowerts, one comprised of Germans and the other of Ukrainians.

Demographics. In 1911 there were 81 houses and 522 inhabitants in the village.

Surnames of Interest. Krebs, Falkenberg, Lehmann, Mueller.

Visitors to the Area. Ray Lehmann (1994). Esther Garner and Connie Arnold (2002).

Landmarks. The Baptist church building is gone (some claim it was burned down), but residents are still able to identify the cemetery. Two windmills remain. One is now owned by Peter Brochuck who bought it from his grandfather. He said it once stood by a heavy forest. The mill was operative until about 1965.

Doris Lehmann writes, “On the day we got to Kolowert, my husband, Ray, soon found a 72 year-old man who said he knew where the Lehman’s had lived. He took us to the exact “spot: where the Lehmann farmyard had been. It is now part of a collective farm. Behind the house had been a large drainage ditch, which was still there. Also, there were bits of roof tile in the grain field. The man mentioned the names of a number of relatives.”

KORETS (KOREZ)

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 10 km west of Novograd-Volhynsk, (RA-4, Stumpp map). There are roughly 1600 people in Korets today.

Demographics. This is a very old village. Korets appears to be the first German settlement in Volhynia. It was founded in 1783 when Volhynia was still under

Polish control. It was abandoned in 1823 and resettled in 1831. In 1911 there were 613 households and 13,528 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Penno, Mueller, Sorge.

Visitors to the Area. Esther Garner, Connie Arnold and Inez Schuster (2002).

Landmarks. There is a large cross here commemorating the famine of 1932-33. In 1921, the border between Russia and Poland was here. It continued until 1939. Prior to 1921, the border was near Lublin.

KORIST

Name. Also known as Korzysc and Korist Niem.

Location. Approximately 55 km east of Rovno, (RA-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. The German colony of Korist was settled about 1867. In 1911 there were 29 households and 192 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Weisner.

Visitors to the Area. Herb Weisner (1994). The locals remembered the Weisner family. Herb wrote: "We drove through Zhitomir, Korez and Korist. I found an existing mill that my cousin, Albert Hildebrand still in operation."

KOSTOPOL

Name. Meaning "a field of dry bones."

Location. Approximately 35 km N/NE of Rovno, (PF-3, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 22 houses and 175 inhabitants in the colony.

Surnames of Interest. Westphal.

Visitors to the Area. Erhard Westphal (1994)

Landmarks. The well-known railroad station built by the Polish in 1883 is currently being renovated. It is an impressive landmark. Herb Weisner said, "The train station from which I left Volhynia in 1939 was still there." The German Lutheran Church was demolished in 1962 and a government building erected in its place.

KORYTYSZCZE

Name. Meaning unknown. The village is now known as Koritischa.

Location. There are a number of villages by this name. This one is located approximately 25 km S/SW of Novograd-Volynski.

Demographics. In 1911 there were two households and four inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Kletke, Mueller.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller, Harvey Miller and Audrey Hastings (1993). Don Miller (1999). An elderly man living on the edge of town remembered the Mueller clan and pointed across a field to where they once lived. Most of them left the area around 1900. He also pointed to where the cemetery was located. It is now a flat cow pasture.

Landmarks. A local resident identified the place where a windmill, owned by a Mueller, once stood. It is not known whether it belonged to the Heinrich Mueller family, but it is an important landmark.

KRYWULI

Name. Meaning unknown

Location. Approximately 10 km NW of Lutzk.

Demographics. There were five houses and 35 inhabitants in 1911.

Surnames of Interest. Burger, Kant.

Visitors to the Area. Ed and Hildegard Henschel (2007). Was a very small village. Germans who lived there were Guenther, Burger, Radles, Friedrich, Marks, Miller, and a Polish: Poshikkowski

Landmarks: Big pond near the entrance of the village. Collective farms established in 1947. Little left, except an apple tree. German cemetery, nothing left. Peak dug here. Antielowka to the right nearby.

LESSPOL

Name. Meaning "a forest field."

Location. Approximately 15 km north of Rovno on the right side of the main highway, (PF-3, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 22 households and 174 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Treichel.

Visitors to the Area. Walter Treichel (2003).

Landmarks. None.

LEZACHOW

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 45 km north WNW of Lutsk (PF-3, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were households and inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. .

Visitors to the Area. Betty Wallin (2007)

Landmarks. Went to the German CM. Nothing left..

LUCINOW

Name. Meaning: "Lucin's village" (Polish) or perhaps "Lucy's village."

Location. Approximately 30 km NE of Rovno, (PF-4, Stumpp map). A rough cobblestone leads to the village.

Demographics. There were 34 households and 270 inhabitants in the village in 1911.

Surnames of Interest. Bach, Binder, Henkelman.

Visitation to the Area. George Maser and his tour group (1998), Esther Garner, Corinne Arnold and Inez Schuster (2002). Esther reports, "We found an 82-year old man, Michael Khamijlo, who told us that the village was no more, but he knew about the Baptist Church and the Germans who lived there in earlier years. He remembered the Baptist pastor, Herbert Hirschman. He showed us where the church building was (it was destroyed in 1943) and where the large cemetery had been." In the front of the sanctuary were the words, "My Dear God." Fred Henkelman, with Don Miller's tour visited the area in 2002. Fred's mother was baptized in the Baptist church in 1913 and married there in 1921. There was also a Lutheran church and school here once. Names remembered: Rosen, Betler, Ingelman, Beck, Krueger. Eileen Bech (2004).

Landmarks. The cemetery has been totally destroyed. A large memorial cross commemorating the gravesite was erected by the Orthodox Church.

MARCELINHOF (MASCZA)

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 20 km north of Rowno, (PF-3 Stumpp map), on the left side of the main highway going north rosary.

Demographics. In 1911 there were 26 houses and 226 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Frederking.

Visitors to the Area. Bob Frederking (2004). There was no recall of any Germans.

Landmarks.

MARCELINDORF

Name. Somebody's village. Also Wulka.

Location. Approximately 40 km north of Rovno or 6 km from Friedrichsdorf (Solomka) on the south bank of the Horyn River. (PF-3, Stumpp map.).

Demographics. No information available.

Surnames of Interest. Triechel.

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller an dhis tour group (1993), Nelson Ittermann, Walter Treichel (2003)

Landmarks. Nothing of the German community remains – no buildings or remembrance of names.

MLYSOKA

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 45 km WNW of Lutsk. (PF-3, Stumpp map.).

Demographics. No information available.

Surnames of Interest. Wallin

Visitors to the Area. Betty Wallin (2007)

Landmarks. Nothing left, except one house in the distance.

NIESPODZIANKA

Name. There are three villages by this name: Niespodzianka I, II and III. The German colonists always moved a bit further and founded a new Niespodzianka in hopes of finding better land and a new life.

Location. Approximately 35 km NE of Rovno (PF-3, Stump map) and 3-4 km ENE of Tuczyn.

Demographics. There were 14 households and 70 inhabitants in 1911.

Surnames of Interest. Henkelman..

Visitors to the Area. Fred Henkelman (2002) looking for his father's birthplace.

Landmarks. None.

POROZOW

Name. Meaning unknown. The village was established in 1887. A Polish baron by the name of Gulanitski was the original owner.

Location. Approximately 20 km south of Rovno (Stumpt P-)

Demographics. No information available.

Surnames of Interest. Goltz, Henkelman, Kluttig, Sonnenberg, Siewert, Wollenberg

Visitors to the Area. Don Miller (1999), Henkelman (2002)

ROZYSZCZE (WEINIANKA)

Name. Meaning: "Big Horn."

Location. Approximately 25 km NE of Lutsk, just off the main highway to Kowel, (, Stump map). .

Demographics. In 1911 there were 275 households and 3,646 inhabitants. For many years Rozyszczce was known for its cloth factories.

Surnames of Interest. Fecho, Fritz (Fritzke), Splett.

Visitors to the Area. Corinne Arnold (2002).

Landmarks. There were two large churches in Rozyszcze, technically in nearby Weinianka several km away on the east side of the Styr River: the Baptist Church and the Lutheran Church. The Baptist Church, located in the village of Weinianka, was taken over after the war and turned into a cloth factory. It is still standing, though in considerable disrepair. It and the Styr River are the only remaining landmarks. The Lutheran was destroyed.

SARNY

Name. Meaning: "Dorcas."

Location. Approximately 75 km straight north of Rovno on the main highway, (PA-1, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 560 households and 2,600 inhabitants in the village.

Surnames of Interest. Schuk.

Visitors to the Area. Connie Arnold (2002) with the hope of finding Eric Schuk, a distant relative. Corinne writes, "My stomach was churning as we approached his house. With no prior contact with him I wanted to be sure we had the right man, and so I asked his family. When he told me about his relatives, my eyes filled with tears. He passed the test. I had found a distant relative in a faraway country. It was like a needle in a haystack." His father, Karl Fritz, decided to immigrate to Germany. His wife refused to go, so she took their three boys and left. When the Fritzs came to Poland, they changed their name to "Fritzke."

Landmarks. None

SHENNO

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately

Demographics. No information available.

Surnames of Interest. Klatt.

Visitors to the Area. Ernest Klatt (1994).

Landmarks. The Lutheran cemetery was about a about a km outside the city. The cemetery has been totally destroyed. It is now being used as a gravel pit. Part of a human skull was found on the grounds. There was a windmill in Shenno.

SOLOMIAK

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately____(PF-3, Stumpp map).

Demographics. No information available.

Surnames of Interest. Ertman (Erdmann), Mueller

Visitors to the Area. Miles Ertman and Don Miller (2003). Some of Don Millers relatives lived there.

Landmarks.

TOPCZA

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 60 km E/NE of Rovno, (PF-4, Stumpp map).

Demographics. In 1911 there were 32 houses and 372 inhabitants.

Surnames of Interest. Wiesner.

Visitors to the Area. Herb Wiesner (1994). The Ukrainian Baptist offered to take Herb to the place his uncle, Ferdinand, was buried, but it was too late in the day. He knew exactly where it was as he had officiated at his funeral.

Landmarks. There were several windmills here. One was originally built in Korist by Heinrich Penno. It was dismantled and re-assembled in Topcza where his daughter lived.

TORCZYN

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 15 km NW of Lutzk.

Demographics. There were inhabitants in 1911.

Surnames of Interest. Burger, Kant.

Visitors to the Area. Ed and Hildegard Henschel (2007). Just drove through it. Large city where the villagers went shopping. A lot of Jewish shops there one time. Hildegard recalls that her father told her that the Jewish merchant who had a shop on the banks of a little ravine that ran through the town put his pickles in the water to keep them cool. When we reached the bridge over the ravine, a man verified that there were indeed Jewish shops there and pointed to where they were.

TUTSCHIN

Name. Also spelled Tuczyn.

Location. Approximately 35 km E/NE of Rovno, (PF-4, Stumpp map). Apparently there were two Tutschins, an old and a new. The village is just east of the Horyne River.

Demographics. In 1911 there were six households and 64 inhabitants. The soil is very sandy here; actually some sand dunes.

Surnames of Interest. Fuerst, Hiller, Kisser, Klatt, Schultz, Sorge, Pfeifer, Westphal.

Visitation to the Area. Gordon Fuerst (1993), Erhard Westphal (1994), George Maser and his tour group (1998), Esther Garner and Corinne Arnold (2002), Eileen Bech (2004).

Landmarks. Erhard Westphal met a number of his cousins there. The old German Lutheran Church (built in 1849) is still there (used to be red brick; now stucco), but it is now a hospital and the parsonage is presently an administrative and storage building. An elderly woman said there were a lot windmills in the area. She remembered the names of Schultz, Hieber, Benke, and Henkel

WICHINY

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 50 km N/NW of Lutsk. The road leading to the village is difficult..

Demographics. No information available.

Surnames of Interest. Krebs.

Visitors to the Area. Ed and Hildegard Henschel, Art Riske,

ZELANKA

Name. Meaning unknown.

Location. Approximately 35 km N/NE of Rovno, (PR-4, Stumpp map). The road leading to the village is over the neck of a beautiful lake.

Demographics. No information available.

Surnames of Interest. Weisner, Wendland.

Visitors to the Area. Herb Weisner (1994).

ZELEZNICA

Name. Meaning: Unknown. The village has a number of different spellings, among them Sheleznitsa.

Location. Approximately 15 km NW of Korez, (PF-4, Stumpp map) or 55 km E/NE of Rovno.

Demographics. No information available. The road into the village is made of cobblestone. As a consequence it's very slow going.

Surnames of Interest. Mueller, Sorge, Wiesner.

Visitors to the Area. Claire Krause and Herb Wiesner (1994), Esther Garner (2002).

Landmarks. Zeleznica is a rather charming little village, neat and colorful fences and paintings on the side of their houses. There is a large lake at one end of the village. Beyond that, there are no distinctive landmarks, except of a personal nature. Herb Wiesner, who was born there, writes, "I met my neighbor, Junenyi Jerremczuk and a school friend by the name of Grischa Jeremczuk. I found the land on which our house stood., but there is nothing left, only memories. I also found the place where there once was a pond that had ducks and geese swimming in it. It was a very sacred moment.

Close to the "Dorf" Zeleznica we saw the German cemetery where my great grandparents Wiesners are buried, as well as other relatives. Beside the cemetery once stood the school I attended, but there was just an open space now."

End