Cabobel\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Dobrinka FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Kielerakpow(?), Holstein.

Caesarsfeld\textsuperscript{VV}: is a Catholic German village founded in 1767 on the eastern side of the Volga. It was completely destroyed by the Kirghiz in 1788. I have indicated where members of three of the surviving families were in 1798. The Caesarsfeld FSL is now published in Pleve, Einwanderung ..., vol. I, pp. 243-247. According to this, the first settlers were from the following places, \textit{italics} indicate information from the Kuhlberg list, with the family names shown here in parens. Other spellings of family names, usually from later sources are in square brackets. Verified origin information is in red. The number after the family name is their FSL household number:

- from Bissersheim: \((\text{Heidemann4})\);
- from Bonbaden: \((\text{Strack5})\);
- from Breckenheim: \((\text{Wenzel11})\);
- from Bruenn: \((\text{Kuehn16})\);
- from Buerstadt: \((\text{Kaiser15})\);
- from [Anhalt-]Dessau [Principality]: \((\text{Albrecht6a})\);
- from Heiligkreuzsteinach: \((\text{Kugel8})\);
- from Kirchheim: \((\text{Loebe12})\);
- from Mildenstein, [Kur-]Sachsen: \((\text{Franz14})\);
- from Rossau: \((\text{Winschu10})\);
- from Schinalitsch?, [Anhalt-]Zerbst [Principality]: \((\text{Dehler6})\);
- from Sterzhausen: \((\text{Naumann3, 7})\);
- from Straslund: \((\text{Helm1})\);
- from Tauberbischofsheim: \((\text{Mariental13})\);
- from Ulm: \((\text{Bozenhardt2})\);
- from unknown: \((\text{Hunt2a})\);
- from Wackelderbusch?: \((\text{Pollet9})\).

Calau\textsuperscript{GL}, Dresden, Sachsen: an unidentified place said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Strauch family. There is a Calau, Brandenburg, some 49 miles NNE of Dresden city.

Calbach\textsuperscript{GL}, Isenburg-[Buedingen County]: is some 3 miles WSW of Buedingen city, and said by the Buedingen ML to be home of a Rutt/Ruth family that went to Balzer (Mai&Marquart\#417); Bonner proved this origin. Peter Zinnkann reporting in writing from the Buedingen Archives in 2005 told Alan Cropper of a Koehler man whose name and age matched that of the immigrant to Balzer had been born in Buedingen, [Isenburg-Buedingen County] on 12.04.1733 to parents who had come there from the village of Calbach, [Isenburg-Buedingen County]. Ruth Schultz found that the Weitzel\{Jacob\} family that went to Norka having previously married in
Boenstadt, left for Russia from Calbach. The Buedingen ML also says Calbach was home to a Wagner man who married in 1766 an adopted daughter of a Reuther family; by 1767 the couple was in Kutter; Stumpp says Calbach was near Buedingen (Mai&Marquardt#534). According to Bonner a Dudelsheim marriage record said this was home to a Knack woman who married in 1766 a Scheidt (J.Phil.) man; they then moved to Balzer.

Calbach⁵, Kurmainz: an unidentified place said by the Keller FSL to be home to an Adam family. Maybe Kurmainz here should be Isenburg?

Calbach⁶: also see Karbach.

Calbe⁷. Magdeburg Duchy, Kur-Brandenburg: is 26 km SSE of Magdeburg city and was said by the Urbach FSL to be home to a Goldmann family.

Calenberg Principality, Kurbraunschweig: in 1705 this principality which included Hannover city and much land especially to the SW of the city was merged with Braunswig-Lueneburg Duchy to form Kurbraunschweig (aka Hannover Electorate).

Callebach [Matthaeus]: married Bauer [M.Magdalena] in Luebeck on 9 June 1766 (Mai&Marquardt#169). I did not find them in Kulberg, T or KS.

Calw⁸, Amt, Wuerttemberg: is some 20 miles WSW of Stuttgart, Baden-Wuerttemberg. The GCRA found unverified suggestions that this was home to the Falz/Volz family that settled in Neudorf.

Calw [Amt], Wuerttemberg: is 11 miles SSE of Pforzheim city, and was an Oberamt administrative center. Said, no locality mentioned, to be home to the Guld family that went to Gluckstal.

Camber⁹ [Amt]: aka Kamberg, nka Bad Camberg, this condominium, which stretched from just SW of Camberg town to some 10 km to the NE, was from the 1500s to the 1790s jointly administered by Kurtrier and Nassau-Dillenburg Principality. Camberg, the principal town, is some 15 miles N of Wiesbaden city. Said by the Brabander FSL to be home to a Hirsch family. Said by the Dehler FSL to be home to a Buchner/Buechner family. Said by the Ober-Monjou FSL to be home to a Giebler family. Kuhlberg said this was in [Kur-]Trier; which probably handled foreign relations for the condo.

Cambrai, Frankreich: is 108 km SW of Brussels city and was said by the Schoenchen FSL to be home to a Moni family.

Cambre⁵, France: said by the Preuss FSL to be home to an Becker family. This surely is the same place as the preceding entry.

Caneau⁴, Wuerttemberg: now called the Bad Cannstatt neighborhood on the western side of Stuttgart, Baden-Wuerttemberg.

Capel⁴: said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be from Rostock with a Feidel wife from Luebeck. Later spelled Kappel (Mai1798:Ka73).

Capitaine⁶: said by the Franzos FSL to be from Chamou Abvsini, Frankreich. I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Cappel⁶: an unidentified place said by the Boregard FSL to be home to the Paulson/Paulsen)163 Kuhlberg said this was in Holstein. There is a Kappel some 37 miles NE of Kiel city.

Caps [Peter]: said by KS123 to have left Bonbaden with wife and 3 children; this family called Kippes by Recruiter Beauregard’s list (Lk25).

Carbon⁴: see Kornborn per KS124.

Carcassonne, Frankreich: said by the Galka FSL to be home to a Berg family. Same place as the next entry.

Carcassonne⁵, Languedoc, Frankreich: is 153 miles W of Marseille, and said by the Brabander FSL to be home to a Pischki family.

Carl [Franz]: see Karl [Franz].

Carl/Karl⁵ [Christoph]: Danish records said this Lutheran left Amte Seeheim, Hessen-Darmstadt Landgraviate and arriving at Schleswig city, Schleswig Royal Duchy in May 1761; with his wife and daughter they lived at #17 Colony G18 “Neuboerm”, Amt Gottorf, which they left in June 1764. Said by the Balzer FSL #11 to be from Kur-Pfalz (no locality indicated). The maiden name of the wife was given as Maurer in 1798 (Mai1798:Bz42; for possible other lines of this family also see Bz12?, 51?, and 104?).
Carl FN: said by the Boregard FSL to be from UC Haldorf. According to a Luebeck ML this Kerl man married a Winterwerber woman in 1766 (Mai&Marquardt#101).
Carl FN: said by the Stahl-am-Tarlyk FSL to be from UC Scherschir?, Daenemark [Kingdom]. I could not find members of this family in Mai1798.

Carl (Gottfried): a Rossau ML records Gottfriedt’s marriage to Fliegel (M. Elisabeth) on 7 April 1766 (Mai&Marquardt#908). No origin was given for him. Not found in any later record.

Caroline FN: go to Karl.

Carlen [Ursula Barbara]: using LDS film #1340215 Corine Hirt found that she was wife of Michael Albrecht and mother to both J.Michael and J.George who were baptized in Neuenstein 1723-1728. said by the Dreispitz FSL to be from UC Neira?, Gommern?. In 1798 the family name was spelled Steinle and Steinlein (Mai1798:Dr8/13).

Carolin FN: see Kartlein.

Carstens/Karstens [Thomas]: Danish records said he was a Lutheran from UC Uhlsbuehl in Eiderstedt and lived at #4 “Volle Tasche” in Colony G10 “Friederichsgraben”, Amt Gottorf; he was last recorded in Denmark in Jan. 1765; he probably went to Riebensdorf colony in Woronesh (EEE p.369, for more detail go there).

Casper: see Casspar.

Casspar [Fritz]: see Fritz [Caspar].

Casspar [Johann]: a Luebeck ML recorded his 16 October 1765 marriage to Wiencken A.Sophia (Mai&Marquardt#41 and KS124). I could did find them in any later record.

Casspar [J.Peter/Peter]: according to KS124 he left UC Mettenheim near Worms with wife and child(ren?). Mai&Marquardt#1237 said they were headed for UC Dietel. He and wife [Catharina] arrived in Russia 13 Sept 1766 (Kulberg5883). Later in 1766 in Oranienbaum they took transport for the Volga; a son was born enroute (T6424-6426). He is not the man who settled in Cheisol. I could not find them in any later record.

Cassel GL, Kurtrier: an unidentified place said by the Mariental FSL to be home UC to a Herz family.

Cassner: go to Kaessner.

Casspar/Casper FN [M. Anna]: married Sowalter [Joseph/Josef] 12 June 1764 in Rossau (Mai&Marquardt#870, KS124 &158). Not found in Kulberg or T. By 14 July 1766 they had settled at Rohleder 25, he said to be from UC Pilsen, Bohemen. For 1798 see Mai1798:R116.

Castell-Castell County GS: it was a scattered county with one parcel about 5 miles SE of Karlstadt, another about 9-10 miles SE of Wuerzburg city, and others 12 to 30 miles E of Kitzingen. In 1806 it was absorbed by the Kingdom of Bavaria.

Castello FN: said by the Leitsinger FSL to be from UC Katellaun. I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Caucasus: a prime German settlement area to the east of the Black Sea.

Celline GL: aka Czeline.

Cerd: see Eerdt.

Certach FN: see Gerlach.

Certele GL: said by the Franzosen FSL to be from UC Paris, Frankreich with the orphan girl Mounie [M. Angelika] in the household. I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Cervenka GL: aka Tscherewenka, Batschka, Hungary.

Cesaria GS: an unidentified place said by the Norka FSL to be home UC to a Spady family.

Ceyer [Anton]: KS124 says he left Unterleichtersbach near Wuerzburg. I did not find him in any FSL or in Mai1798.

Chaisol VV: an alternative name for Cheisol VV.

Chalitz/Schalitz [Anton]: from UC Dietigheim 27 June 1766 married the widow Busch [K. Maria Teresia] nee Franck in Buedingen (Mai&Marquardt#721). KS124 reported he was from UC Mettenheim near Worms. Not found in Kulberg or in T. By July 1776 they had settled at Semenovka FSL (#3) which listed them as Schalitz and said he was from UC Thuengersheim. An early translation of the Semenovka FSL had said he was from UC Dietesheim, near Steinheim-am-Main (KS153). In 1798 she probably was the widow Schalitz [A. Maria] in Semenovka (Mai&Marquardt#721 and Mai1798:Se26).

Chan GL, [Kur-] Bayern: is 29 miles NE of Regensburg, and said by the Herzog FSL to be home UC to a
Chatreau

Chasselois

Champagne

Chamou Abvsini

Charpentier

Chasselois

Charles

Chardon

Chemnitz

Chambonse

Cheisol

Chateau-Gontier

Cherne

VV (aka FN: said by the from from from from.

Mai1798 (Mai&Marquardt467, KS122, 124). Not found in Kulberg, T, any published FSL, or in Mai1798.

Charles (FN: said by the from from from from.

Chambonse (Mai1798:Ka68).

Chassechois (FN: an alternative for Cheisol; also an alternative for Preuss VV.

Chateaucornguy, Frankreich: is 56 miles SW of Alencon, France, and said by the Franzosen FSL to be homeUC to an Oudi family.

Chatreau, Frankreich: an unidentified place said by the Franzosen FSL to be homeUC to a Roisingnole family.

Chavaler (FN: said by the Brabander FSL to be from UC Laplen?, Dofen?. For 1798 see Mai1798:Bn13.

Cheisol VV (aka Chaisol and Chassechois) is a German Catholic village on the eastern side of the Volga. It was completely destroyed by the Kirghiz in 1785, but evidently most of its people survived, moving to nearby villages. Its FSL is now published in Pleve, Einwanderung ..., vol.I, pp. 249-261. According to this, the first settlers were from the following places with the family names shown here in parenthes. The number with the name is their household number in the FSL:

from Bernkastel, [Kur-Trier: (Peter17, 18, Weinrich/Weirich19);
from Bitche, Frankreich: (Sander35);
from Liebau, Schlesien: (Kasper, Anten)30 and Berns/Bern/Behrens31);
from Losen?, [Kur-Trier: Kochler/Koehler7, and perhaps Hein7a);
from Luxembourg: (Kieffer/Manrich39);
from Montain, Frankreich: (Fisch3);
from Rheinholz?, Oesterreich: (Chassechois/Shazlov1);
from Saarburg, [Kur-Trier: (Becker10, Berch/Bertsch5, Gaenseblum/Gaenselum11, Husch/Kusch28, Nichols/Nikolae6, Nussbaum2, Ort/Orth4, Schmidt24, Spiess21, 22, 29, Theue23, Tierry/Tire27, Werner{Johann}40, and perhaps Gross22a);
from Saarlouis, Lothringen, Frankreich: (Bach25, Kreweldinger/Krehfeldinger20);
from Seret, Lothringen, Frankreich: (Haas26);
from Sierck, Frankreich: (Maerz/Mertz/Markus17, Schoenberger8, 9);
from Trier: (Bollich/Bolg/Bolg13, Kasper{Peter}37, Muss{Johann}16, Schuler/Schiller15, Stoller34, Welter/Walter12, Wilger36, and possibly Hein15a);
from Willbach, Kurmainz: (Haale/Halle38);
from Wuerzburg [Bishopric]: (Werner{Johannes and Christoph}34a);
from Zweibruecken [Duchy]: (Leindecker/leidecker32, 33).

Chehnitz (Karl/Carl Christian): he married Preuss{A.Maria} 8 August 1766 in Luebeck (Mai&Marquardt122). KS124 has Karl but mistakenly said the year was 1765. Not found in Kulberg, T or in any published FSL or in Mai1798.

Chernigow: see Belowescher Kolonien.
Cherson<sup>BY</sup>: an early name for the Odessa region.
Cherwenka<sup>GL</sup>: see Tscherwenka, Batschkha, Hungary.
Chez(?), an unidentified locality or state said by the Frank FSL to be in France and home<sup>UC</sup> to a Fourau family.
Chochsheim<sup>GL</sup>, Bruchsal [Amt], Baden: this must be Gochsheim some 7 miles ESE of Bruchsal city, and was mistakenly said by KS:221 to be home<sup>UC</sup> to the Bender family that went to Bergdorf, Kassel and Neudorf. See the GCRA book for more.
Chois-la-Roy<sup>BY</sup>, an alternative name for Preuss<sup>BY</sup>.
Choren, France: this would seem to be Cocheren or Kocheren in the Lorraine 13 km SW of Saarbruechen city.
Chorrlein: KS124 says he left Hammelburg with wife and 4 children. I have been unable to find this couple in any published FSL or in Mai1798.
Chrepin<sup>FN</sup>: said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be from<sup>UC</sup> St. Hilaire, Frankreich.
Chrispens<sup>FN</sup> (J.Heinrich):<sup>FN</sup> see Crispens.
Chrisniwalde<sup>GL</sup>, Poland: an unidentified place which the GCRA found associated in 1796 with a Radak family and guessed was in the Netze River Valley.
Christ<sup>FN</sup> (Martin): said by the Dehler FSL (#27) to be from<sup>UC</sup> Krossau, Hohenzell?. I could not find this in Mai1798.
Christ (Margaretha): the wife of Brandner<sup>FN</sup> (J.Jacob, father of Paul of Langensteinbach). See his entry for more.
Christ<sup>FN</sup> (J.J.Ernst): a Luebeck ML reported his 24 April 1766 marriage to Fris{Catharina}; he was said to be from<sup>UC</sup> Lindheim and she from<sup>UC</sup> Gehlhausen (Mai&Marquardt#137). KS124 had their names and Lindheim, but had 1765, the wrong year. I could not find this couple in any published FSL or in Mai1798.
Christ<sup>FN</sup> (Peter): said by KS124 to have left from<sup>UC</sup> Ulm near Wetzlar. I could not find him in any published FSL or in Mai1798.
Christ (Wilhelm): KS:82 and 124 say this party of 1 from<sup>UC</sup> Kur-[Sachsen (no locality mentioned) in 1764 was sent on to the Saratov area as part of the group of colonists transported under the command of Captain Paykul and Cornet Rehbinder. I have not found him in any published FSL.
Christian<sup>FN</sup>: said by the Dinkel FSL to be from<sup>UC</sup> Kopenhagen, Daenemark.
Christian<sup>FN</sup>: this family name was found recorded in Kirburg marriage records 1762-1767; see Flegel trip.
Christian Erlang<sup>GL</sup>: this must be Erlangen.
Christians (Wiebke): married in Aug 1763 in Kropp, Schleswig Royal Duchy as the second wife of Stahl {Friedrich} (EEE p.611), who later settled first in Denmark and then at Stahl-am-Karaman FSL #10
Christians (A.Margaretha): married Schaeffer (J.Michael) in Buedingen 15 March 1766 (Mai&Marquardt#434 & KS153).
Christiansfeld<sup>GL</sup>, Denmark: may have been 75 miles NNE of Kiel city, and was proven by Dr. Stefan Fruehauf of Heidelberg, Germany, to have been the death site of the father of Pastor Fruehauf of Neudietendorf, Gotha, near Erfurt.
Christiansen<sup>FN</sup>: said by the Boregard FSL she was a single woman from<sup>UC</sup> Riomkin?.
Christiansen<sup>FN</sup>: said by the Schaefer FSL to be from<sup>UC</sup> Kopenhagen, Daenemark [Kingdom]. For 1790 and 1798 see Mai1798:Ma2523, Rm15.
Christiansen<sup>bc</sup>: said by the Schwed FSL to be from<sup>UC</sup> Saint-Omer?, Frankreich. I could not identify them or any likely descendants in Mai1798.
Christian (Susanna): she shows up in 1798 in Luzern as the (2<sup>nd</sup>?) wife of Flack {Christian} (Mai1798:Lz3); I found her in no FSL; she may represent a Luzern first settler family.
Christinen<sup>FG</sup>, Daenemark: an unidentified place said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be home<sup>UC</sup> to a Wiedeberg family.
Christian (Peter): Danish records say this man of Reformed faith from<sup>UC</sup> Grosssachsen, Oberamt Heidelberg, Kurpfalz arrived at Fridericus, Jueland Royal Province with wife and 2 children in May 1760; they lived in Colony J3 “Friderichsmose”, Amt Silborgand and were last registered in Denmark in Jan. 1765. They arrived at Kronstadt near St. Petersburg in May 1766 and in Aug.
1766 he signed a commitment to settle in Hirschenhof colony in Latvia (EEE p.371, for more detail go to this).

Christmann [J.Conrad]: from UC Ober-Ramstadt married Glas [Johannetta] in Friedberg 5 April 1766 (Mai&Marquardt#801). Not found in any later source.

Christoph: see Christopher.

ChristopherFN: said by the Dinkel FSL to be from UC Klosten(?), Holstein. Later spelled Christoph and Christophel.

ChrosereiGL: Holstein [Duchy]: an unidentified place said by the Shecherbakova FSL to be home UC to the Blehm family.

CicerFN: (Hungarian spelling of Ziter).

Claessen: see Claessen.

Clandy [Christoph]: KS124 says he left Markoebel near Hanau [no date specified]. I could not find him in any published FSL or in Mai1798.

ClasFN [J.Jost]: filed among the Claus.

Classen [J.Jost]: KS124 says he left Brun near Wetzlar with 4 children, and that the name could also be spelled Claessen. I could not find him in any published FSL or in Mai1798.

Clau [Caspar]: KS124 says he left Ranstadt near Buedingen [no date specified] leaving his wife behind. I could not find him in any published FSL or in Mai1798.

Claus: filed among the Klaus folk.


ClauserFN: said by the Dobrinka FSL to be from UC Mikarstanik(?), Pfalz. Arliss has found in parish records that this couple under the name Clasner married in Neckarsteinach where the wife’s family lived but evidently Clauer himself was from some other nearby village, as yet unidentified. She has found early records Clauer families in Elsnerz (some 5 miles SSW of Sinsheim city), Kurpfalz, and in Mentzingen (some 9 miles SW of Sinsheim city), Mentzingen Barony, indicating the the family had earlier come from Switzerland.

ClausnerFN: see Clauser.

ClaussFN: this family name was found recorded in Herborn marriage records 1762-1767; see Flegel trip.

Clausthal(?)[GL]: Said by the Boaro FSL to be home UC to a Gottlieber family and possibly to a Meier family. This probably is Clausthal now in Lower Saxony, some 19 miles E of Einbeck.

Cleeburg GL: Weissenburg [Amt], Elsass: now Cleebourg, is some 3 miles SW of Wissenbourg city, and proven by GCRA to be home to Hassauer and Michael families that went to Glueckstal, as well as origin for the Neuhart/Valentin family that went to Kassel. See the GCRA book for more details. Also spelled Klueberg.

Clee [J.Hinr.]: married the widow Luft [A.Margar.] née Pinzel in Luebeck 7 Aug 1766 both from UC Hessen-Darmstadt [Landgraviate] (Mai&Marquardt#283). I did not find them in any later source.

Clem [J.Conrad]: Danish records said he was from UC Wurttemberg and arrived with wife and 2 children at Flensburg, Schleswig Royal Duchy in June 1762 and in June 1763 left for Russia settling in Riebensdorf colony, (EEE p.371, for more detail see that).

Cletter: see Kletter.

CleyN: see Klein.

Climbach/GL: Rott parish, Weissenburg [Amt], Elsass: aka Klimeigh, was 2 miles W of Rott village; the GCRA proved it home to Neuhart [Martin] who went to Kassel.

Climbach/Klimbach, Weissenburg [Amt], Elsass: both the 1816 Kassel census (#34, 101) and KS:415 said that this was home UC to the Sattler [F.Jacob, Peter] family.

Closes: filed among the Klaus folk.

ClossenFN: see Clossen and Kloss.

Clossen: filed amongst the Klaus folk.

Clumm [Moritz]: KS124 says he left Wolfenhausen near Weilburg with wife and 5 children [no date specified]. I could not find him in any published FSL or in Mai1798.

Cober: go to Kober.
Coburg [Duchy]GS: was a Saxon state (seated in the city of the same name) much of which was in the northern portion of Bavaria as well as southern Thueringen; said by Kuhlberg to be in Sachsen. Said (no locality mentioned) by the Neidermonjou FSL to be homeUC to a Wenzel{Georg} family. Said (no locality mentioned) by the Orlovskaya FSL to be homeUC to a Stapf family.

Choren{Gt}: see Choren.

CoellmerFN: she is listed as frau Goebel in the 1816 Glueckstal census without origin; the GCRA thinks they may have found her in Heddesbach, Eberbach [Amt], Elsass, using FHL 1,189,180. See their book for detail. Also spelled Coelmer.

Cooper/KerberFS{Catharina}: KS125 says she married in Nuernberg in 1766 Dentler{J.Georg}. On 7 May 1766 this daughter of the late {Johannes} ofUC Schluesselfeld married in Woehrd (Ma&Marquardt#795). On 14 Sept 1766 they arrived in Russia as {George & Catharina} (Kulberg#5629). Not found in T. By 19 August 1767 they had settled at Brabander FSL #59. The 1798 census says Frau Dentler’s maiden name was Kerber (Ma1798:Bn58).

Coethen{Gt}: see Koethen.

Colberg{Gt}: see Kolberg.

Colberg/Colbert{Daniel}: married Wendel {Benedicta Catharina} in Luebeck 30 April 1765; they were in Die Luebecker Traulisten but have not been found resident in Russia (Ma&Marquardt#10). KS124 & 137 spell the names Colbert and {Benedicta Katharina.} KS137 mistakenly lists her married to Juergens{J.Jacob}. I have been unable to find them in any published FSL or in Mai1798.

Colbert{Gt}: see Colberg.

Coldinghuus Amt, Schleswig Royal Duchy: not Colding/Kolding itself, was some 36 km W of Fridericia city and was host to some German colonies established during 1759-62. A most useful map is found in EEF at p.113.

Coller: see Koller.

Colmar{Gt}, Elsass: is some 39 miles SE of Strasbourg city and said by the Laub FSL to be homeUC to a Ganser family and possibly to a Graf family.

Cologne{Gt}, see Koeln.

Colony Unknown – these families are known to have left north-western Russia for the Volga or even to have arrived on the Volga, but so far I have not been able to find them in any FSL or in any 1798 Volga census:


Combat{FN}: said by the Seelmann FSL to be fromUC Buedesheim?, Kurpfalz. I did not locate them or any descendants in Mai1798.

Doreen, Doreen: has a German document proving Lich, Lohrey and Reifschneider families in Lesisenwald.

Conrad{FN}: said by the Bauer FSL to be fromUC Neustadt, Bayreuth. For 1798 see Mai1798:Bn45.

Conrad{FN}: said by the Bettinger FSL to be fromUC Nuernberg. I could not find him in Mai1798es.

Conrad{FN}: said by the Warenburg FSL to be a stepson of Berger. I could not find him in Mai1798es.

Conrad{Christopher}: said by Recruiter Beauregard’s list to have been fromUC Kauschwitz (Lk9). I could
not find this couple or any obvious descendants in Mai1798. (Lk68).

Conrad{Heinrich}: an Anhalt-Dessau archival record said he was a soldier in a garrison regiment from Woerlitz preparing to go to Russia (Mai&Marquardt#1061 & KS124). I found him in no later source.

Conrad{Johannes}: said KS124 to be a soldier who left from Woerlitz, [Anhalt]-Dessau [Principality]. I have not found him in any published FSL or in Mai1798. He was said to be a garrison soldier (Mai&Marquardt#1061).

Conrad{Johannes}: said by the Recruiter Beauregard list to have come from Bartschuetz (Lk92). The wife’s family name is given as Simon in 1798 (Mai1798:Sn11). Found in no FSL and with no earlier colony mentioned, they may well have been among the Schoenchen first settlers.

Conrad{Peter+w+1c}: Kulberg133 said they were Reformed from Kur-Pfalz. Not found in T or in any published FSL.

Conrad: this family name was found recorded in two different Schotten parish records for many generations prior to 1767 and in Winterhausen marriage records 1760-1769; see Flegel trip.

Conradi/Conrady{Heinrich/Heinrich}: was a godparent at the 5 June 1766 Luebeck baptism of the son of Reincke{Andreas} (Mai&Marquardt#1298). With wife {Maria} and 2 daughters he arrived in Russia 4 July 1766, he said to be from Dessau (Kulberg#1255). Later in 1766 with wife and 1 daughter he in Oranienbaum took transport for the Volga, but the daughter died enroute (TS358-5360). Not found in any published FSL. For 1792 and 1798 see Mai1798:Mv2192 and Bx44.

Consdorf GL, Luxembourg: is some 14 miles NE of Luxembourg city, and said by the Brabander FSL to be home to a Braun family.

Constance GL: see Konstanz.

Constans FN: see Konstanz.

Contwig GL, Pfalz-Zweibruecken Duchy: is some 2.5 km E, of Stambach and is where the younger of Artzer/Arzer{Philipp Anton}'s children were born prior to the family leaving for Russia.

Copelme?, Frankreich: an unidentified place said by the Franzosen FSL to be home to a Reronge family.

Copenhagen GL: see Kopenhagen.

Corier{Louis}: a Luebeck ML recorded his 10 October 1765 marriage to Menard{Jeanne}. KS124 had her given name as {Jeanna}. I did not find them in any later source.

Cories GL: said by the Orloff, Halbstad District, Molotschna FSL to be from Milhausen/Muehlhausen, East Prussia. Also spelled Coris.

Coris? FN: Herr Couchis? was said by the Fischer FSL to be from Hanlesherr?, Frankreich; his Frau was said to come from Preschenelau?, Polen. The family name was spelled both Gutshe? (Mai1798:Mv0601) and Koshi in 1798 (Fs8,10).

County, a country ruled by a Count.

Courland Duchy SS: see Kurland.

Craef?: this family name was found recorded in Schotten parish records for many generations prior to 1767; see Flegel trip.

Crailsheim, Ansbach Margraviate: said to be home to Hofmann{J.Christian Friedr.} (Mai&Marquardt#792).

Crainfeld GL, Hessen-Darmstadt Landgraviate: is some 10 miles SSW of Lauterbach, Hessen. Doris Evans says that research done by Anneliese Michieiwsiki for the Frank Research Fund has found here the parents of the Wacker man who went to Frank. The Buedingen ML says it was home to a Rauber woman who married in 1766 a Gies man; by 1767 this couple was in Walter; Stump says Crainfield was near Lauterbach (Mai&Marquardt#687).

Crainfeld GL, Hessen-Darmstadt: see Krem ...

Cramer FN: go to Kraemer.

Cratzer{Catharina M.}: was a god parent at the baptism in Luebeck on 23 April 1766 of Brueckmann{Catharina Margaretha} daughter of {Clas} and his Stupelfeldt wife {A.Margaretha} (Mai&Marquardt#1348). No record found so far in Russia.

Crebir: a butcher and innkeeper from Rossbach whose wife {A.Margaretha} was god mother at the baptism in Friedberg 14 April 1766 of the daughter of Stressner{J.Philipp}
(Mai&Marquardt#1363). No further information.

Crefeld: see Krefeld.

Cresbach: 6.5 miles NE of Freudenberg city, and proven by the GCRA to be home to the Sturm family that went to Bergdorf; see their book for more details.

Crety: said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be from Rennes, Frankreich with a Wiedeberg wife from Daenemark. Pleve thought this might be Krete.

Creutzer: (Henrich): from Anspach Bishopric married in Friedberg 22 April 1766 Wenner {A. Elis.} (Mai&Marquardt#329). Nor later source found for them.

Cripsen: go to Crispens.

Crispens: see Crispens.

Crispens/Chrispens/Chrispen/Krispens/Cripsen: 13 March 1766 in Buedingen he married Avelius {Wilhelmine} (Mai&Marquardt#425). KS: 124 spelled his name Crispens; KS119 spelled her name Avelius; KS124 named him Cripsen. They arrived in Russia 18 June 1766, said to be from Friedberg (Kulberg1013). Not found in T. By 20 June 1767 this Chrispens family had settled with a new-born daughter at Dobrinka FSL #82 he said to be from Lentach(?), Fribourg(?). In 1798 his name is given as Krispins and his then wife's maiden name was Offenhaus (Mail798:Db65).

Croissant/Croussant: according to Steven Hahn this family from Edkenkoben settled in Russia.

Cronaguis: the Katharinenstadt FSL says these step-daughters were living with a Derarotier family from Champagne, Frankreich (no other locality mentioned).

Cromberg: said by the Dinkel FSL to be from Scherbeck(?), Holstein. Later spelled Kromberg.

Crousant: see Croissant.

Crumbach: see Fraenkisch Crumbach.

Crumstadt: is some 7.5 miles SW of Darmstadt city, 13 km SSW of Gross Gerau, and said by the Bauer FSL to be home to a Wiener family.

Cservenka: see Tserwenka, Batschka, Hungary.

Culm: is known today as Chelmno and is some 70 miles SSW of Poland, and was home to a Bodamer family that settled in Guelndorf, Odessa. Stumpp, p.598, perhaps erroneously, says this was Ditschweiler, Preussen.

Culm: an alternative spelling for Kulm, Bessarabia.

Culm: see Kulmitz.

CVGS is the Center for Volga German Studies at Concordia University, founded by Dr. Brent Mai. The origins section of its website is http://cvgs.cu-portland.edu/origins.cfm.

Czarnikau, Poland: nka Czarnkow 36 miles NNW of Poznan (Posen) city. The GCRA believes this may have been associated with a Reiser family in 1766.

Czarnikau [Kreis], Posen Department, South Prussia: same place as the above, an administrative area in northern Posen on the Netze River E of Filehne. The GCRA believes it may have been associated with a Pietz family in 1801.

Czarnikau [Kreis], Posen Province, Warsaw Duchy: same place as the above. The GCRA found it associated with Bitsch, Bittner, and Henne families in 1807-1814.

Czarnoczice, Radziejowo [Kreis], Posen Department, South Prussia: an unidentified place which the GCRA has associated with the Greger (frau Gering) family 1797-1803.

Czelline, [Ohlau Kreis, Preussen Schlesien]: aka Zelline and Celline, nka Cielina, Poland, some 20 miles ENE of Breslau. The GCRA found that the Adam family had been associated with it.

Czenstochau Amt, South Prussia: is now Czestochowa some 64 miles NW of Krakow. Said by the GCRA to have been near Bergfelde, Heilmanswalde, Hilsbach and Kuhlhausen.

Czervenkanow: see Tschewenkena, Batschka, Hungary.

Czestochowa: aka Czenstochau.