Si-Ssz  

Sibelius FN: said (no locality mentioned) by the Neidermonjou FSL to be from UC Nassau with a Sprecht stepson in the household. I could not find this family in the 1798 censuses.

Sichart FN, this family name was found recorded in Winterhausen marriage records 1760-1769; see Flegel trip.

Sich FN: see Tichy.

Sich FN: said by the Kano FSL to be from UC Maxger?. I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Sick FN {Jacob}: Lutheran, from UC Baden-Durlach Margraviate, arrived at Schleswig city, Schleswig Royal Duchy in July 1762. In May 1765 with wife {A.Maria} and 2 daughters he departed Denmark. Later they settled in Riebensdorf colony, Woronesh (EEE p.604).

Sick FN: also see Fick and Schick.

Sickingen County GS: see Siekingen and Hassloch Condominium.

Sickenger/Seninger {J.Michael}: from UC Sulz-am-Neckar, Wuertemberg arrived in Fridericia, Jueland Royal Province in Nov 1760. In April 1763 with wife, he requested permission to leave Denmark. Before 1775 they had settled in Grimm (1775 census #33) (EEE p.604)

Sidikum FN: said by the Rosenheim FSL to be from UC Goettingen [Principality], Kurfuerstentum Hannover, and the wife’s maiden name was given as Roth. I could not find them or any descendants in Mai1798.

Sieb/Zipp FN: said by the Volmer FSL to be from UC Geperkh/Hepberg(?), Kurmainz. Later spelled Zipp.

Sieben FN: said by the Schuck FSL to be from UC [Kur-]Mainz (no locality mentioned). For 1792, 1794, 1797 and 1798 see Mai1798:Mv2636,2645,2651,Su14,11,6,21 and Dl3. Also spelled Sieber? (Pf66).

Siebenbuergen, [Principality] GS: aka Transylvania, a former state within what is now Romania; an area of German settlement from the 12th century on.

Siebenhaar FN: said by the Kamenka FSL to be from UC Bamberg.

Siebenhausen, [Anhalt-]Dessau [Principality]: is 13 km S of Dessau city. The Urbach FSL said Giebenhausen [sic for Siebenhausen]-bei- Retzau, [Anhalt-Dessau Principality] was home UC to Frau Kermig.

Siebenlehn?, [Kur-]Sachsen: is 30 km E of Dresden city and was said by the Urbach FSL to be home UC to a Schulzen family.

Siebenlist FN: said by the Doenhof FSL to be from UC Wuerzburg (no locality mentioned). The Buedingen ML says he was from UC Burg Sinn [which was then Thuengen territory not Wuerzburg] and married in 1766 a Prunck woman (Mai&Marquardt#518).

Sieber FN: this woman from Bentzheim on the Bergstrass was said by a Friedberg ML to have married in
1766 a Henrich man who settled in Keller (Mai&Marquardt#297).

Siebert: also see Sieben and Siebert.

Siebert: said by the Bangert FSL to be from Uckersdorf, Nassau-Dillenburg. Spelled Sieber in 1798 (Mai1798:Bg28).

Siebert: (Adam): according to the Boaro FSL he was the step-son of a Sorgenfrey man who was from Hohen-Pritz. This family might have been in Zuerich colony in 1798 (Mai1798:Zr01).

Siebert: according to the Buedingen ML, a Siebert woman from Unter Lays married in 1766 a Stang man; later the couple went to Jagodnaja Poljana (Mai&Marquardt#718).

Siebert: Herr Siebert was said by the Koehler FSL to be from Alt Simmern, Baden, and his fraus maiden name was given as Eberle (no origin given).

Siebert: said by the Preuss FSL to be from Arlon(?), Luxembourg.

Siebert: from Somborn he married Wilhelm [A.Maria] in Buedingen 1 July 1766 (Mai&Marquardt#724). On 13 Sept 1766 they arrived in Russia, he said to be from Hanau (County) (Kulberg6296). Later in 1766 they took transport in Oranienbaum for the Volga (T7445-7446). By 24 July 1767 they had settled at Roethling/Semenovka FSL #39, he said to be from Hanau (County). In 1798, widowed and remarried, was at Mai1798:Se52.

Siebert: said by the Roethling FSL to be from Hosenfeld, Fulda, Hessen.

Siebert: said by the Warenburg FSL to be the maiden name of frau Schraeder.

Siebert [A.Cath.]: KS158 says she was from Oberlais near Buedingen. No further information.


Siebert: widow of {Caspar} from Homburg on the Hohe on 13 May 1766 in Buedingen married Fourth [Peter] (Mai&Marquardt#643). (Mai&Marquardt#643). KS128 said this place was in Hesse. I did not find them in any published FSL or in Mai1798.

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

Siebold/Erbold: Bonner found that the record of her Eckartshausen marriage to Hohnstein [Nicolaus], later of Norka, said this was her maiden name and that she was from Vonhausen. This name appears later to have been rendered Erbold (Mai1798:Ne74).

Sieck [A.Maria]: named the wife of Orth [J.Georg] in the 1798 Frank census #45.

Siedelsbrunn, Kurpfalz: is 1.5 km SW of Wald-Michelbach and 10 miles NE of Heidelberg. It was the origin of Albrecht [A.Katharina] who married Gutherich [J.Christian] in 1759.

Siedelsbrunn, Lindenfels Amt, Kurpfalz: is 11 miles NE of Heidelberg; and may have been the home of Rotharmel/Rothermel [J.Georg Sr.]. EEE p.466 said this was home to Johann [J.Michel] who settled first in Denmark and then in Anton. Said by Anton FSL #7 to be home to Reth/Reit [Hans Michael]. Same place as the preceding entry.

Siedelsbrunn, Lindenfels Amt, Kurpfalz:

Siedlung: German for suburb.

Siefert: see Schaefer.

Sieggburg(?): Kurpfalz: an unidentified place said by the Boaro FSL to be home to a Lauterbach family.

Siegel: said by the Kamenka FSL to be from Eppingen.

Siegel: said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be from Bellingen(?), Mavetz(?).

Siegel: see Siegel.

Siegens: Nassau-Siegen Principality: is a city some 57 miles NNW of Frankfurt-am-Main. In the 1760s it was the seat of Nassau-Siegen Principality and was said by the Warenburg FSL to be home to a Heinz family.

Siegfried: said by the Belowescher Kolonien FSL to be from Mainz (no locality mentioned).

Siegfried: said by the Merkel FSL to be from Stuttgart, Wuerttemberg.

Sieg[ Johannes]: mistakenly said by both the 1816 Neudorf census (#25) and KS:446 to have come from Winnenden, Waiblingen [Amt], Wuerttemberg. Using FHL#1,056,942, the GCRA proved their origin in Neustadt, Waiblingen [Amt], Wuerttemberg. See the GCRA book for more. Also spelled Siegel.

Sieg[ Johannes]: mistakenly said by both the 1816 Neudorf census (#73) and KS:446 to have come
from UC Beilstein, Heilbronn [Amt], Wuerttemberg.

Siegler FN: said by the Seelmann FSL to be from UC Gemuenden, Wuerzburg [Bishopric]. I did not locate them or any descendants in Mai1798.

Siegler [Ludewig]: was a godparent at the baptism of J.Jacob the son of Heit J.Jacob and wife Huber Barbara in Luebeck 4 June 1765 (Mai&Marquardt#1342). No further information.

Siegward/Siewert FN: said by the Dreispitz FSL #12 to be from UC Mitz?. Wittenberg with wife Regina Dorothea. In 1798 the family name was spelled Siegward (Mai1798:Kf28). Doris Evans says his origins are confirmed in research done by David Schmidt for Edward F. Wagner: his birth in Metzingen, Wuerttemberg Duchy, his immigration to Sweden in 1763 and then to Dreispitz in 1766-1767. His lineage is traced back to Siegward Christoph born about 1580 in Doeffingen Wuerttemberg Duchy. Also see EEE p.605.

Siehr/Zier FN: in Rosslau 24 June 1765 he married Wolf Margaretha (Mai&Marquardt#867 and KS165). Said by the Mariental FSL #35 to be from UC Merzig, Kurtrier. The family name was later spelled Zier (Mai1798: Fz02?).

Siekart FN: said by the Ober-Monjou FSL to be from UC Birgel. I could not find this man in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Siekingen: might this be Sickingen County?

Sielohenofen, Hanau: an unidentified place said to be home UC to Reiss J.Michael who married Hertzberger M.Elis. in Friedberg 17 May 1766 (Mai&Marquardt#347).

Sielers FN: see Zilers.

Siemensdorf GL: Marienburg Amt: an unidentified place said by the Orloff FSL to be home UC to a Wenzel [Johann] family. Also spelled Siemensdorf.

Siemerode GL: is in Thueringen some 9 miles SW of Duderstadt; see Sinrot.

Siemon: see Simon.

Sienfel FN: said by the Reinwald FSL to be from UC Flinsbach, Wuerttemberg [Duchy]. I could not find this family in the 1798 census index.

Sierck/Siersk, Frankreich: said by the Cheisol FSL to be home UC to Maerz Mertz Markus and Schoenberger families. Said by the Graf FSL to be home UC to a Weiss family. Said by the Kamenka FSL to be home UC to Deisch, Mellinger, and Schmidt families. Now known as Sierck-les-Bains, Moselle, Lorraine, France, being some 24 mils SW of Trier city.

Sierck GL, Lothringen: is now known as Sierck-les-Bains, is some 15 miles SE of Luxembourg city, and is said by the Louis FSL to be home UC to Mutin and Springer families. Same place as the preceding entry.

Siersburg, [Kur-]Trier[sic?]: is 8 km SSE of Metzig city and was said by the Seelmann FSL to be home UC to a Straat family. Old maps show it as belonging to Lothringen, not to Kurtrier.

Sierwald J.Georg: for his widow see Martin FN: Johannes of Stahl-am-Karaman (#46).

Sievers J.Hinrich: married Schultz M.Margaretha in Luebeck 12 June 1766 (Mai&Marquardt#112). Not found in any later source.

Sievert FN: Rosina) may have married in 1766 in Luebeck the Mei/Mai man who as a widower by 3 Aug 1767 had settled at Neidermonjou FSL #194, otherwise go to May {Anthon}.

Sievert Daniel: married Kolb M.Catharina in Luebeck 28 June 1766 (Mai&Marquardt#112 & KS158). Not found in any later source.

Siewert: see Siegward.

Sifferman FN: listed in the Bergdorf 1816 census ( KS:661, 447) without origin. Said by KS:423 to be from Leonberg, Wuerttemberg. Origin in Leonberg, Stuttart [Amt], Wuerttemberg was proven by the GCRA using FHL (1,056,728), in addition the GCRA using FHL (718,629) has proven that the family was earlier in Mittelberghheim/Barr, Strassbourg [Amt], Elsass, and also in Kuernbach, Bretten [Amt], Baden before going to Bergdorf. See the GCRA book for more details. Also spelled Seifermann and Schiffermann.

Sigila FN: Nassau: an unidentified place said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be home UC to a Vogel family.

Sigmarigen NL: Hohenzollern Principality: said by the Brabander FSL to (mistakenly) be in the
country of Obererhof. to be homeUC to a Stalldecker family.
Sigmarswangen[gl], [Horb Amt], Sulz [Oberamt], Wuerttemberg: is some 2 miles S of Sulz-am-Neckar, and 8 miles SSW of Horb-am-Neckar. Proven by the GCRA to be home to the Leicht family which went to Bergdorf; see their book for more details. Also proven by Curt Renz as home to the Bippus, Hetzel and Zuern families that settled in Gueldendorf, Odessa.

Sigwart[fn]: see Siegfried.
Silberbauer [Joseph]: KS:82 and nnn say this Catholic man fromUC Cesaria(spelling?) in 1764 was sent on to the Saratov area as part of the group of colonists transported under the command of Captain Paykrol and Cornet Rehmbinder. I have not found them in any published FSL.
Silberhaus[gl], Nassau: said by the Dietel FSL to be homeUC to a Engelmann family. This probably is Selbenhausen, Hessen, some 12 miles NE of Limburg-an-der-Lahn.
Silberhorn[fn]{Simon}: said by the Ober-Monjou FSL #7 to be fromUC Gohr. Spelled Silbergon with the maiden name of the wife given as Farenies? in 1776 (Mai1798:Mv2041); however her maiden name was given as Nagengart[?] in 1798 when she was Frau Riesch (Om36).
Silbergon[fn]: see Silberhorn.
Silberzahn [Dorothea]: arrived in Flensburg, Schleswig Royal Duchy in May 1762 as the maid of Lederer [Friedrich]. Later she is recorded in the church books of Neu-Saratowka colony near St. Petersburg (EEE p.606).
Sildenbach: go to Sendelbach.
Silkenburg[gl]: an unidentified place said by the Boaro FSL to be homeUC to a Schmidt family.
Silesia[gl]: was an area which was annexed by Prussia in 1742; most of it is said now to be in southwestern Poland. The GCRA believes that the Liebig family that settled in Kassel may originateUC here.
Silesian Glogau Duchy, then Glogau Principality, conquered by the Prussians in 1741.
Silkeborg Amt, Juetland Royal Province: was just W of Silkeborg town which was 65 km NNW of Fridericia town, and was host to at least 5 of the German colonies that were established in Denmark during 1759-1762. For good maps see EEE pp. 112 and 113.
Silkeroed[gl],[Schwarzburg-Sondershausen County]: is a village some 17 miles WNW of Nordhausen, Thueringen, and said by the Boaro FSL to be homeUC to Berg and Zose? families, and possibly a Brando? family. Said by the Orlovskaya FSL to be homeUC to Brot and Pilner families. Said by the Orlovskaya FSL to be homeUC to a Senne family; in the case of this family Kuhlberg said Silkerode was in the state of Schwarzburg.
Siltmann [Christian Heinrich]: a single man who arrived in Russia very early in 1765. On 15 March he was listed as part of a group associated with Nirrenheim scheduled to go from St. Petersburg for Saratov (Fond 283, file 42, pp. 10-11, 17-18). I found no later record of any of them.
Siltman [J.Heinrich]: is listed in 1775 as age 57 with wife [Christina Magdalena] age 56, with the notation: “A merchant and bookkeeper, not suited to farming. He intends to remain in this location for the education of the children and to pay his debts. He makes yearly payments of 5 rubles on his debts. His condition is good. He has used his entire loan to live, but has transferred his land allotment to another family. He will be given a passport when the debt is satisfied” (#2 in the supplement to the 1775 Doenhof census)
Sim(?)[gl], Baden: an unidentified locality said by the Rothammel FSL to be homeUC to a Bieber family. There is a Zimmern 17.5 miles SW of Baden-Baden, and a Sinzheim some 3 miles W of Baden-Baden.
Simbirsk, Russland: is 213 miles NNE of Saratov city and was said by the Husaren FSL to be homeUC to a Sawaki/Sawatski family. Said by the Schwed FSL to be homeUC to Malin. Today (or at least yesterday?) it was Ulyanovsk, renamed for its famous (infamous) son: Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, aka Lenin … was not his mother Ger-Rus?
Simlin[fn]: said by the Norka FSL to be fromUC Isernburg (no locality mentioned). I cannot find them in the index to the 1798 censuses.
Simmel [A.Katharina] [fn]: listed in the 1772 Pobochnaya first settlers’ list as the wife of Schmidt [J.Heinrich] (pb12).
Simmer?, Luxemburg: said to be homeUC to Flanz [Micael] who settled in Roethling FSL (#23).
Simmern[gl]: in the 1760s and until 1778 this was a Kreis i.e. district administrative center for the country of Kurpfalz. After 1778 it was part of Bavarian-owned Rheinpfalz. After 1813 it became part
of the Prussian Rheinland province.

**Simmern Kreis**[^1], Prussian Rheinland: is some 27 miles S of Koblenz city and was a District administrative center.

**Simmozheim, Calw [Amt], Wuertemberg**: was proven by the GCRA to be home to the Dompert family that lived for a time in Neudorf.

**Simmozheim**[^2]: also see Simonsfeld.

Simon[^3]{Conrad}: said by the Dietel FSL to be from[^4] Marnsaberg(?)[^5], von Gutstein(?) Domaene. Kuhlberg said this was in [Kur-]Pfalz. For 1795 and 1798 see Mai1798:Mv423, Dv21, Ko26.

Simon[^3]{Gottfried}: said by the Dietel FSL to be from[^4] [Kur-]Pfalz (no locality given). In 1798 the wife’s maiden name was given as Katzenfeller (Mai1798:Mr19, Mv425).

Simon[^3]: said by the Stumpp supplement to the Dietel FSL to be from[^4] Pfalz (no locality indicated).

Simon[^3]{Georg Michel}: Lutheran, from[^4] Baden-Durlach Margraviate arrived at Schleswig city, Schleswig Royal Duchy in July 1761. In July 1763 with his wife {A.Barbafra} and 4 children he deserted Denmark (EEE pp.605-606). By July 1765 they had settled in Dobrinka FSL #30 which said he was from[^4] Blankenhof(?), Baden-Durlach. Their son {Georg Sebastian} was still in Dobrinka in 1798 (Mai1798:Db44).

Simon/Siemon[^3]{Bernhard}: Lutheran, from[^4] Wuertemberg, arrived at Flensburg, Schleswig Royal Duchy in July 1761. In June 1763 with his wife {Catharina}, 5 children and a maid Braun {Rosina}, he requested permission to leave Denmark. In May 1766 they arrived at Kronstadt, and then in Oranienbaum signed a pledge to settle in Hirschenhof colony, Latvia (EEE pp. 606-607).

Simon[^3]: Curt Renz has found the church records for this Hoffnungstal, Bessarabia, family in Eggenstein, Karlsruhe Amt, Baden.

Simon[^3]: said by the Holstein FSL to be from[^4] Preussisch Holland(?), Preussen.

Simon[^3]: said by the Kamenka FSL to be from[^4] Mainz. The Buedingen ML says this man married in 1766 a Weitzebach woman who also was from Mainz territory (Mai&Marquardt#355).

Simon[^3]: said by the Krasnoyar FSL to be from[^4] Steinau, Hanau.


Simon[^3]{Kunigunde}: said by the 1798 Schoenenchen census to have been the maiden name of frau Conrad{Johannes} (Mai1798:Sn11).

Simon[^3]{Conrad}: said to be from[^4] Hessen-Darmstadt [Landgraviate], he with wife {Anna} arrived in Russia on 25 July 1766 (Kulberg#2527). Later in 1766 in Oranienbaum he, wife {A.Catharina} and their newborn son took transport for the Volga, on which trip the son died (Kulberg#5819-5821). By 12 May 1767 they and their newborn daughter had settled at Warenburg FSL #85 which said he was from[^4] Altenbueren, [Hessen-]Darmstadt [Landgraviate]. For 1798 see Mai1798:Wr23. Using FHL#1195898, Dona Reeves-Marquardt found the baptism in Alten Buseck church books of their son [J.Conrad] (Godparents: Frey J.Caspar and Simon{J.Henrich} from Thro) on 21 July 1764, and found {J.Conrad} the father as god-parent to a Dienes girl on 22 Jan 1764 and to a Freund boy, son of {Ewart and M.Egarteha}, on 8 July 1764.

Simon[^3]{J.Georg}: in 1757 in Lollar was a godfather in Lollar of Roth{J.Georg} who settled at Warenburg FSL #88a.

Simon[^3], Paul: generously supplied information on his Simon, Weinbender and Weissbach ancestors’s origins.

Simon[^3]{A.Dorothea}: wife of Klein{Jacob} and mother of {Johannes} as that son’s baptism 15 May 1765 in Luebeck (Mai&Marquardt#1340). Not identified in any later source.

Simon[^3]{Elisabeth}: married Kreb{Johannes} 8 Sept 1766 in Luebeck (Mai&Marquardt#128). Not found in Kulberg. Later in 1766 Grueb{Johannes & Eva Catarina} and 2 children in Oranienbaum took transport for the Volga (T393-396). By 24 Aug 1767 {Johannes} widowed and 2 children had settled at Stephan FSL #23, he said to be from Windhausen, [Hessen-Darmstadt Landgraviate]. Spelled Kreb in 1793 and 1798 (Mai1798:Mv2842, Ho17, Sp6 and 12).

Simonsfeld[^6], Calw [Amt], Wuertermberg: an unidentified place; there was a Simmozheim 3.5 miles NW of Calw city. .
Simpel FN: the Katharinenstadt FSL says this stepdaughter was living with a Kaweller? family from UC Stockort (?)?
Simpfendoerfer FN: the GCRA verified this family’s origin in Waldbach, Scheppach [parish], Winsberg [Amt], Wuerttemberg, using FHL #1,346,109. They also indicate, but do not explain, that this family may have been associated with the Steigmann family that went to Bergdorf; see their book.
Simrod: see Sinrot and Zimrot.
Simroth: see Sinrot.
Simsen FN: said by the Warenburg FSL to be from UC Ritterhude, Holstein. For 1798 see Mai1798: Wr102.
Sindel FN: see Zindel.
Sindlinger {Ferdinand}: married Schoenmeyer {Margar.} in Buedingen 18 April 1766 (Mai&Marquardt #554). Not found in any later source.
Singer FN: Curt Renz has found the church records for this Hoffnungstal, Bessarabia, family in Korb, Waiblingen Oberamt, Wuerttemberg. Stumpf, p.524, says they arrived in Russia in 1800.
Singer/Sanger/Saenger/Sanyer FN {Andreas}: On 14 March 1766 he married Gatthof/Gathoff FN {A.Maria} in Buedingen (Mai&Marquardt #428). KS152 says he went to Leichtling. Not found in Kuhlberg. By 14 May 1767 this Singer-Gatthof couple with their 3-month old daughter had settled in Leichtling, he said to be from Neustadt (Leichtling FSL #21). In 1798 {Maria} was gone and Saenger with a new wife and several children was still in Leichtling (Mai1798: Lg 22).
Singhofen, Nassau {Condo}: said by the Warenburg FSL to be home UC to Roth {Jacob}.
Sinkau Barony GS: an unidentified country. It may have been associated with Zinkau, Silesia, nka Zinkow, Czech Republic.
Sinn {Gg.Wenzel}: born in UC Marktbreit son to the former {Heinrich} married Lannauer {Eva Marg.} in Woehrd 29 April 1766 (Mai&Marquardt #780). KS158 has Marktbreit-am-Main. Not found in any later source.
Sinnburg, Bergen Duchy: an unidentified place said by the Buedingen ML to be home to the widow Busch {K.Maria Teresia} see Franck who married Chalitz {Anton} (Mai&Marquardt #721).
Sinner and Zinner are interfiled here:
Sinner FN {Johann}: said by Kuhlberg 1631 to be from UC Isenburg (no state or locality identified). His widow was said by the Balzer FSL be from UC Isenburg (no state or locality identified). KS:158 said the widow was from UC Offenbach, Isenburg [-Birstein Principality]. For 1798 see Mai1798: Bz 100, Gk 38, Ho 9, Nr 94.
Zinner/Sinner {Catharina/Katharina} married Zinner {Catharina} in Buedingen 10 March 1766 (Mai&Marquardt #400). KS158 has {Katharina}. Not found in Kulberg or in T. By 1775 they were in Beideck #45 {Mai&Marquardt #400}. In 1798 they are listed in Bangert, her maiden name given as Sinner {Katharina} (Mai1798: Bd 83).
Sinner FN: said by the 1798 Doenhof census to the maiden name of frau Schmidt {Johannes} (Mai1798: Dh 100).
Sinner {Michael}: listed at #69 in the 1775 Schilling census is a likely first settler there. Kulberg 1631 said he was from UC Isenburg (no indication which one, and no locality mentioned), and the Schilling Website says his origin was in Rinderbugen, which was in one of the Isenburgs. However, Gary Martens using Randstadt[, Stollberg] church books proved Michael was baptized there in 1717 (Schilling website).
Sinner {Anna E.}: KS120 and Mai&Marquardt #560 say she married in Buedingen on 19 July 1766 Becker {Johann H.}, both of Fischborn. I could not find them in any published FSL.
Sinner {J.Georg}: from UC Orleshausen on 19 July 1766 was godfather at the Buedingen baptism of {J.Georg} the son of Datten {Heinrich} and his wife {A.Margaretha} (Mai&Marquardt #1213b).
Sinrod FN: see Sinrot.
Simrod/Sinrod/Simrod/Simroth GL, Darmstadt: an unidentified place said by the Pleve version of the Jagodnaja Poyjana FSL to be home UC to a Kniss family. Spelled Simroth by the Kromm version which suggests it was really Siemerode (p.30), and says that Schneidermueller/Schneidmueller families were also from there (pp.27, 30).
SinsheimGL, [Kurpfalz]: 61 miles SSE of Frankfurt-am-Main.
SinsheimGL, Baden: is 17 miles NW of Heilbronn city. This is the same place as the previous entry except 50 years later.
Sinsheim [Amt]GL, Baden: the city was also a District administrative center. This centered in the city of the previous entry.
Sinsheim, Kurpfalz: said by the Urbach FSL to be homeUC to a Kreiner family. This was the same place as the previous entry except 50 years earlier.
SinslerFN: said by the Preuss FSL to be from UC Wuertzburg.
Sinzingdek, [Kur-]Bayern: said by the Herzog FSL to be homeUC to a Gerstner family. There at least three Sinzings in Bavaria, but the most likely one, I think, is some 3 miles SW of Regensburg.
Sipachisch: an unidentified country. See Witt.
Sippel[Heinrich & A.Margaretha]: he from UC Soltzthal, Wuertzburg Bishopric, their daughter was baptized in Buedingen 27 June 1766 (Mai&Marquardt#1213).
Sippel{Johannes & J.Casper): twin sons baptized in Luebeck 18 July 1766 were the god children of Ils{J.Casper} who settled at Walter FSL (unknown version) and of Sippel{Johannes}.
Sippsmar: said by the RN, see Sippel.
Sipachisch: an unidentified country. See Witt.
Sippert: an unidentified place said by the RN, see Sippel.
Sitler/Schitler/Schuettler: said by the RN, see Sittner.
Sittig: said by the Neidermonjou FSL to be from UC Kersdorf. For 1798 see Mai1798:Nb11.
SittnerFN{Johann}: was a godparent at the 28 May 1766 Luebeck baptism of a son of Elsasser{Johann} and his Hagen wife {Henrietta} (Mai&Marquardt#1311). On 4 July 1766 with wife {Anna} he arrived in Russia, he said to be from UC Isenburg (Ils1798:En24). Not found in any later source.
Sittner{Johannes}: in 1798 he at age 70 is living in Enders (Mai1798:En24). No other record found unless he is the man in the previous entry.
Sitzman: also see Zitter.
SitzFN: said by the Bettinger FSL to be from UC Undeit, and in 1768 to have gone to Orolovskaia. Dr. Pleve thought this might also have been spelled Seiss. I could not find him in Mai1798es.
Sitzinger: said by the Doenhof FSL to be from UC Hannover (no locality mentioned).
SitzmanFN: see Zitzmann.
Six{Johann}: son of {Georg} married Vogelsteller{A.Susanna} in Woehrd 12 May 1766 both of Steinbuehl (Mai&Marquardt#808 & KS158). On 12 Sept 1766 {Johann & Anna} with 3 children arrived in Russia, he said to be from Darmstadt (Ils1798:Kul53). Later in 1766 they with no children took transport in Oranienbaum for the Volga on which trip he died (T3990-3991). Not found in any published FSL.
SkatovkaVV: was a Russian name for Straub.
SkatovkaVV: was a Russian name for Straub.
SkynosBV: the original name for LeipzigBV, Bessarabia.
SlewskiGL: see Gross Slausk.
Sleigoum:Fraenkischen Ritterkreis: an unidentified place said by the Lauwe FSL to be homeUC to a Schmidt family.
Smolin\textsuperscript{GL}, Reichau [Kreis], Galicia: now called Karpy, Ukraine, some 33 miles NW of L’viv city, and proved by the GCRA to be the place where Miller’s children were born (1800-1805) prior to coming to Bergdorf.

Smoplinski, Poland: an unidentified place which the GCRA found associated with frau Mauch (nee Wedel) in 1786.

Snenkiries?: the Straub FSL entry (41) makes it look as if this were the name of a locality, with Greifenstein as the country. I think there was some major garbling of this record, although I could be wrong. There once was a country called Greifenstein, but it was absorbed by Solms-Braunfels in the 17th century and the fine buildings used by the Greifenstein rulers, disused, deteriorated badly. The locality, Greifenstein, endured. My guess is that Snenkiries is a mangling of the name of the Kreis responsible for that locality.

Snaiting\textsuperscript{GL}: an unidentified place said by the Paulskaya FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Hill family.

Snip\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Preuss FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Guntershausen, Kurpfalz. Might this name be Schnipp?

Sobyn, Zgiers, South Prussia: an unidentified place the GCRA said was near Schoeneich, NW of Lodz and was associated with a Huff family 1801-1803.

Soda: an unidentified place said by the Seelmann FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Schreine family.

Soden\textsuperscript{(?)}\textsuperscript{GL}, Kurpfalz: said by the Goebel FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Wahl family. The only Soden I can find is 4 miles SE of Aschaffenberg city, but in 1766 it was in Kurmainz, not Kurpfalz.

Soeder\textsuperscript{GL}, [Solms]: 8 miles SE of Klein Bergdorf (said by the GCRA). Not found in any later source.

Soepp\textsuperscript{GL}, [Solms]: an unidentified place said by the widow Gruen to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Gruen family. This less than one mile from Kleutsch, Anhalt-Dessau.

Soepp/Lapp; [Paul]: KS158 has Soepp from Herstein near Lauterbach. Single Catholic, listed in Kulberg #5702 as Lapp [Paul]. What happened to him is currently unknown. Jim Pickelhaupt says he found his origin.

Soerth\textsuperscript{(?)}\textsuperscript{GL}, Baden-Durlach: an unidentified place said by the Kukkus FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Hertel family.

Soether\textsuperscript{FN}: see Jeder.

Sogerheim?: an unidentified place said by the Recruiter Beauregard’s list to have been home\textsuperscript{UC} to the Griesbach [Philipp] family (Lk45).

Sohlen, [Kur]-Brandenburg: is 9 km S of Magdeburg city and was said by the Urbach FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Schulz family.

Sohn\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Neidermonjou FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Oppenweiler. For 1798 see Mai1798: Nm22.

Sohn\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Warenburg FSL to be a stepson in the Feil household. I could not find him in Mai1798.

Sohren, Kurpfalz[sic?]?: is 41 km WNW of Bad Kreuznach and was said by the Seelmann FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Grissel family. This place seems to have been in Sponheim County, not in Kurpfalz.

Soiber: go to Sorberger.

Sokolow\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Husaren FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Aschaffenburg. I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Sokolowsky [Johann]: KS:82 and 158 say this Catholic man from\textsuperscript{UC} Polen in 1764 was sent on to the Saratov area as part of the group of colonists transported under the command of Captain Paykul and Cornel Rehbinder. The Dreispitz FSL (#16) says he came from\textsuperscript{UC} Uschtsch, Polen. In 1798 the family name was spelled Sokolovsky (Mai1798:Dr05). Possibly nka? Uchacz, 


Solms-Roedelheim County: Solms-Roedelheim-Assenheim County

Solms-Laubach

Sokolowsky

Sollbach

Soller

Solmer

Solms-Braunfels

Sollnitz

Solms-Sonnenwlaude County

Soll

Sokolowski

Soldinin

Soltmer

Solms-Hohensolms-Lich

[Solms-]Solms [Sueter]

{Joseph}: from UC

GL: see

- GS, could have been any of about 7 countries (named below) most of which held lands SW, S, SE and E of those of Solms.

Sollnitz

Sollnitz

FSL: see Zoller.

Sollnitz

Anhalt-Dessau: is some 5 miles SE of Dessau city, and said to be home to a Hartmann woman who married a Reifegerste man and went to Boaro (Mai & Marquardt #1137).

Sollnitz: also see Sollnitz and Zoellnitz.

Sollschwitz, Sachsen: an unidentified place said by the Jost FSL to be home to a Goldberg family.

Solmer: see Seelmann.

Solms, could have been any of about 7 countries (named below) most of which held lands SW, S, SE and E of Giessen, now in Hesse. Said (no locality mentioned) by the Belowscher Kolonien FSL to be home to a Steger family.

Solms [Feinstein]?; is an unidentified locality which, according to the Frank FSL, was in Freie Adelprovinz der alten Ritter (?) and was home to a Dietrich family. This might be the village of Solms that is some 15 miles NNE of Fulda.

Solms-Assenheim County: this country had 3 lives: 1632-35, 1699-1725 and 1728-1778 when it was absorbed into Solms-Roedelheim-Assenheim County. Its lands seem to have lain mostly S and SE of Friedberg city, now in Hessen.

Solms-Braunfel[Principality]: this country, often just called Braunfels, was a member of the Bench of the Secular Princes, Upper Rhenish Circle in the HRE, began as a County, was elevated to Principality in 1742; its lands lay mostly W and SW of Wetzlar city, now in Hessen; also see Braufels.

[Solms-]Braunfels [Principality]: said (no locality mentioned) by the Neidermonjou FSL to be home to a Wasmars family. Same place as the previous entry.

Solms-Hohenolms-Lich County: this country, created in 1718 becoming a Principality in 1792, was a member of the Bench of Counts and Lords, Upper Rhenish Circle in the HRE and lay N, W and S of the town of Hohenolms, NNE of Wetzler city now in Hessen.

Solms-Laubach [County]: this country, often simply called Laubach, was created in 1544, was a member of the Bench of Counts and Lords, Upper Rhenish Circle in the HRE. Its lands extended from NE of Laubach town in a fairly wide but fluctuating swath to the SW almost to Friedberg city. According to a Lubeck ML a Walter woman from Solms-Laubach married in 1766 an Eckhard man (Mai & Marquardt #263). Said (no locality mentioned) by the Krasnoyar FSL to be home to an Eckhard family.

Solms-Roedelheim County: this country lasted 1728-1778 when it was absorbed into Solms-Roedelheim-Assenheim County. Its lands seem to have lain mostly E of those of Solms Assenheim and were scattered towards the south all the way to Roedelheim which was a suburb just W of Frankfurt-am-Main, now in Hessen.

Solms-Roedelheim-Assenheim County: this country lasted from 1778 until about 1806.

Solms-Sonnenwlaude County and Solms-Wildenfels County: these two small countries supposedly were in what is now southern Hesse from the late 17th century until 1803/06.

Soltner: see Soltner.

Soltner: said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be from Gruenberg, Hessen with a Doerr wife from UC.
Hangheim.

Soltner\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Marklein Banghein(?) Ansbach. Also later spelled Soltmer (Mai1798:Ka27, Mv1180).

Soltner\textsuperscript{FN}: said (no locality mentioned) by the Neidermonjou FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Ansbach [Margraviate].

I could not find this man in the 1798 censuses.

Soltzthal, Wuerzburg Bishopric: now Sultzthal 9 km E of Hammelburg and said to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to Sippel\{Heinrich\} whose daughter was baptized in Buedingen 27 June 1766 (Mai\&Marquardt\#1213).

Somborn, Hanau County: 13 km E of Hanau city centre, and said to be home to the Catholic Siebert\{Nicolaus\} who married Wilhelm\{AMaria\} in Buedingen 1 July 1766 (Mai\&Marquardt\#724).

Sommer\{David\}\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Boregard FSL \#43 to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Massenheim. The 1798 Boregard census gives the wife's maiden name as Elscheidt (Mai1798:Mv188).

Sommer\{Heinrich/J.Heinrich\}\textsuperscript{FN}: may have arrived single in Russia 15 Sept 1766 (Kulberg6821) said by the Boregard FSL \#175 to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Pfaffenheim.

Sommer\textsuperscript{FN}\{Conrad\}: with wife \{Anna\} arrived in Russia 8 Aug 1766, said to be from Nassau (Kulberg4128 p.268). said by the Brabander FSL#17 to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Gut Berun, Nassau.

Sommer\textsuperscript{FN}\{Andreas\}: single arrived in Russia 8 Aug 1766 (Kulberg3090). Said by the Brabander FSL \#134 to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Milisin?.

Sommer\textsuperscript{FN}\{Anna Maria\} said by the Brabander 1798 census to be the maiden name of frau Behm (Mai1798:Bn20).

Sommer\textsuperscript{FN}\{J.Peter\}: said by the Kraztke FSL \#47 to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Kemberg(?)/Kimber(?)

Sommer\textsuperscript{FN}\{J.Georg\}: by 15 Sept 1767 with wife \{Katharina\} he had settled at Laub FSL \#51, said to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Freiwalde, Preussisch-Schlesien.

Sommer\textsuperscript{FN}\{Margaretha\}: by 15 July 1767 with one son this widow had settl ed at Leitsinger FSL \#80, said to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Echenbrunn, Bamberg [Bishopric].

Sommer\textsuperscript{FN}\{Karl\}: by 23 Aug 1767 with his Pauly wife \{Anna\} and a Pauly bother-in-law, he had settled at Ober-Monjou FSL \#83, said to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Wien, Oesterrerreich. This couple (she a Pauly) was married in Luebeck in 1766 (Mai\&Marquardt\#124). For 1770 see Mai1798:Mv2033.

Sommer\textsuperscript{FN}\{Johann\}: \{Johannes\} may have arrived with wife \{Anna\} 12 Sept 1766, said to be from Hessen. By 17 Aug 1767 \{Johann\} with wife \{Gertrude\} he had settled at Phillipfeld FSL \#10, said to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Heringen, [Hessen-Kassel Landgraviate]. For 1769 see (Mai1798:Mv2291).

Sommer\{Anton\}: Catholic, on 19 July 1766 arrived single in Russia, said to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Mainz (Kulberg2663). No further information.

Sommer\{A.Katharina\}\textsuperscript{FN}: in 1789 she is recorded as leaving Rosenheim (Mv2465) as the widow of Scheidt\{Johann\} and in 1798 was in Paulskaya the wife of Kreis\{Jakob\} (Ps67) but I cannot find her in any FSL.

Sommer\{Nicolaus\}\textsuperscript{FN}: on 15 Sept 1766, single, he arrived in Russia (Kulberg7058). By 27 June 1767 with sife \{Dorothea\} and 2 teenagers he had settled at Rosenheim FSL \#72 said to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Zentlof?, Herrschaft von Gleich. For 1798 see Mai1798:Rm34.

Sommer\{M.Agnes\}: born in Feb 1762 in Zabenfeld, married Roh\{J.Carl\}/Karl\} and they settled first in Denmark and later in Schilling (EEE p.565).

Sommer\textsuperscript{FN}\{Peter\}: on 19 Sept 1766 with wife \{Catharina\}, 4 daughters, and sister-in-law \{Anna\}, he arrived in Russia he said to be from Laubach (Kulberg6583). KS158 says he left Gontkirken near Nidda heading for Leichtling. By 25 Aug 1767 with wife \{Katharina\} and 3 daughters he had settled at Walter FSL \#45, said to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Kunverskhene/Gontskirchen\{?\}, Laubach County.

Sommer\{Anna\}: married Hausfeldt\{Joachim\} in Luebeck 27 June 1766 (Mai\&Marquardt\#111). KS132 has Hansfeld. No further information.

Sommer\{Catharina\}: arrived in Russia 15 Sept 1766 a widow with 4 children (Kulberg6822). No further information.

Sommer\{Catharina\}: arrived in Russia 15 Sept 1766 single (Kulberg6822). No further information.

Sommer\{Christina 16 & Maria 12\}: these two girls had arrived in Russia 15 Sept 1766 in the company of their parents \{Johannes & Maria\} and one brother and 2 sisters (Kulberg7057). Later in 1766
this family in Oranienbaum took transport for the Volga during which trip their father, brother, and a new-born brother all died (T2645-2652). The fate of their mother and an older sister has not yet been discovered. By 3 Aug 1767 these two girls were step-daughters in the household of Jung (Philipp) who had by then been assigned to a specific colony (Einwanderung ... unassigned #78b, p.364). Philipp’s wife (Maria) may well have been their mother. They have not been found in any FSL and I could not find them or any likely descendant associated with any Volga colony in 1798.

Sommer (Heinrich): arrived single in Russia 8 Aug 1766 (Kulberg3447). No further information.
Sommer (Jeremias): arrived with wife {Barbara} 30 May 1766 said to be from Franken (Kulberg 411). No further information.
Sommer (Nicolaus): with wife {Johannetta} arrived in Russia 9 Aug 1766 said to be from Oesterreich (Kulberg3855). No further information.
Sommer: also see Samer.
Sommersdorf: Ansbach: is some 6 miles S of Ansbach city and said by the Laub FSL to be home to a Leikam family.
Sompolno, Przedecz, Posen: is 46 miles NNE of Kalisch, Poland, and the GCRA found that it was associated with a Nagel family in 1805.

Sond: said by the Enders FSL to be from Luebeck (no locality given). I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.
Sonderau (Joh.): KS158 says he was from Fulda. No further information.
Sondersfeld, [Kurbayern]: is 21 miles SE of Nuernberg city center and was said by the Ober-Monjou FSL to be home to a Doeringer/Doehring/Doering family.
Sondershausen-Rudolstadt County: this small country lay about 27 km W of Rudolstadt city in two even smaller chunks, one to the north, one to the south, of Ilmenau city.
Sonnenburg, Osternberg Kreis, Prussia: nka Slonsk, Poland, is and was 19 miles NNE of Frankfurt-an-der-Oder.
Sonnenblatt: said by the Neidermonjou FSL to be from Filun. I could not find this man in the 1798 censuses.
Sonnengruen: said by the Paulskaya FSL to be a stepson in the Lenk household.
Sonnenwald (Jacob+wife+6 kids): Kulberg 170 said they were from Kur-Pfalz and went to Livonia.
Sonntag: said by the Brabander FSL to be a stepson in the Sturrn family household. I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.
Sontau: said by the Merkel FSL to be from Sester, Holstein.
Soquiere: said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be from Paris, Frankreich.
Sorberger: see Sorberger.
Sorberger/Lorberger (Catharina): from Wolf daughter of {J.Georg} married Jaeckel {J.Georg} in Buedingen 16 April 1766 (Maier/Marquardt#538). KS143 seems to say Lorberger was from Wolf or Wohlfeld near Gruenbergh. Not found in Kulberg or in T. By 18 June 1767 Jackel {Georg & Katharina} and an infant daughter had settled at Moor FSL #55, he said to be from Isenburg. Bonner proved she was baptized in Wolf.
Sorberger/Soiberg: {J.Jacob}: Rohrbach parish records report that he with wife and 5 children left in 1766 for Russia (Maier/Marquardt#1253). On 31 July 1766 with wife {Anna} and 6 children he arrived in Russia, he said to be from Isenburg (Kuhlberg2716). The Norka FSL 207a showed his wife to have married an Anspach man with his 3 daughters living in that household. Bonner indicates that his wife was born an Armbruster and he proved that her Sorberger children were baptized in Aulendiebach, Isenburg[-Buedingen County]. In 1798 spelled Sorberger and Soiberg (Maier1798: Nrf60 and 116).
Sorekonig: see Soring.
Sorg: said by the Bangert FSL to be from Moenstadt, Nassau-Usingen. I could not find this family in Mai1798es.
Sorg/Soereg: using LDS Film #1190553 Corina Hirt found that he was born 24 Aug and baptized 26 Aug 1742 in Gross-Zimmern a son of Peter & A.Elisabetha; there he married Abel {A. Margaretha} born 27 Aug, baptized 30 Aug 1733 in Bad Duerkheim a daughter of
{Michael & A.Elisabeth}. On 13 Sept 1766 {Bernhard & A.Margareta} arrived in Russia, he said to be from Loewenstein (Kulberg)#5232. Later in 1766 Soerg [J.Bernhard & A.Margret] in Oranienbaum took transport for the Volga (T274-275). By 18 June 1767 this Sorg couple had settled at Doenhof FSL #105, he said to be from UC Loewenstein, Kurpfalz (no locality mentioned). In 1798 he was a widower still living in Doenhof (Mai1798:Dh45).

Soerg: go to Sorg.
Sorg[Ilmerhanss]: from UC Nauheim, Kirberg married von Seelbach [Maria] in Friedberg 22 April 1766 (Mai&Marquardt#328). Not found in any later source.
SorgFN: also see Borg.
SorgenfreyFN: said by the Boaro FSL to be from UC Hohen-Pritz (no other locality mentioned). He married a Berg woman in 1766 in Luebeck (Mai&Marquardt#214). I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.
SoringFN: said by the Neidermonjou FSL to be from UC Wolf. Pleve noted that his might be Sorekon? I could not find this family in the Volga 1798 censuses.
SorkinoVV: a Russian name for ZuerichVV.
SosnovkaVV: a variation of the Russian name for SchillingVV.
SosnowerVV: a variation of the Russian name for SchillingVV.
SostdorfFN: said by the Krasnoyar FSL to be from UC Lengfeld(?). Later spelled Suessendorf.
SouffleFN: said by the Pfeiffer FSL to be from UC Beauchene, Frankreich.
South Prussia: aka Suedpreussen, in Poland until 1793 when occupied by Prussia and incorporated into that Kingdom as a Province in 1795. In 1807 the Province was dismantled and its lands became subject to the semi-independent Warsaw Duchy. In 1815 some eastern parts went to Russia but most of what had once been the Province of South Prussia were folded into the newly organized Prussian province (duchy) of Posen, and so they remained until 1848.

South PrussiaGL: also see Preussisch Schlesien.
SovaldFN: see Sovalter.
SowalterV: [Joseph/Josef]: married Casspar/Casper [M.Anna] 12 June 1764 in Rosslau (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, Bohmen. For 1798 see Mai1798:R116.
SowatskyFN: said by the Orloff FSL to be from UC Heubuden, Marienburg Amt. Also spelled Sawatsky.
Sowenow?FN, FSL: an unidentified place said by the Boaro FSL to be home UC to a Rechin family.
SpaerFN: said by the Ober-Monjou FSL to be from UC Malsbach?, [Regensburg Imperial Abbey?]. I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.
Spaar: also see Spahr [Andreas] of Kind.
SpachbrueckenGL, [Hessen]-Darmstadt [Landgraviate]: is some 8 miles ESE of Darmstadt city, and said by the Holstein FSL (#38) to be home UC to Buchsbaum and Mai families. According to the Buedingen ML a Walther wife of one of these May/Mey men was also from UC Spachbruecken (Mai&Marquardt#584). According to the Buedingen ML the Buchsbaum man from Spachbruecken on 25 April 1766 married Meyer [M.Elisabetha] (Mai&Marquardt#585). Using the Familienbuch Spachbruecken done by Gunnar Kohl and Helmut Ramage, Brent Mai has confirmed Spachbruecken as the place of origin for these families.
SpadiFN: said by the Norka FSL to be from UC Oesterreich (no locality mentioned). For 1798 see (Mai1798:Nr22, 35, and 91). In Nr8 the family name is spelled Spady and a son’s wife’s maiden name is given as Fuchs.
SpadyFN: see Spadi.
Spaecht [Gottfried]FN: in 1788 he is recorded as leaving Rosenheim (Mv2455) and was elsewhere in 1798 (Nm19) but I cannot find her in any FSL.
SpaechtFN: also see Specht.
SpadetFN, see Spaeth.
SpaederFN: see Spithof.
Spaeter [Christian]: said by Recruiter Beauregard’s list to have been from UC Helmighausen (Lk135). They may be listed in 1767 (T1873-1874)? Not found in any FSL and I could not find them or any likely descendant associated with any Volga colony.
SpaeterFN, also see Sypeiter.
Spaeth/Spaetz/Speth {Jacob}: Lutheran, from UC Kurpfalz arrived at Fridericia, Juetland Royal Province in May 1760. In April 1765 with wife {M.Catharina} and 3 children he applied for permission to leave Denmark (EEE p.610). By March 1766 they had settled in Balzer FSL #5 which said he was from UC [Wied-Runkel] {County} (no locality mentioned). KS158 says he came from Kurpfalz going to Balzer. The maiden name of the wife was given as Kriukau in 1798 (Mail1798:Bz68; for others in this line in 1798 see Bz30, 64, 85 and Bd24; also spelled Spaedt in 1798: Bg1 and Wr65).

Spaeth: said by the 1816 Glueckstal census (KS:674, 448) to be from UC Grosssachsenheim, Ludwigsburg {Amt}, Wuerttemberg. However, the GCRA proved this an erroneous origin and thinks he may have come from UC Sulpach, Goeppingen Amt, Wuerttemberg, but they did not prove that origin. See their book for more detail.

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

Spaeth: also see Spath

Spaeth: said by the Leisinger FSL to be from UC Elschiburg?, Kurtrier. I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Spaetter: also see Spaedter and Spaeter.

Spaetz {Heinrich}: said to be from UC Erbach and went to Livonia.

Spaet (Heinrich): said (no locality mentioned) by the Neidermonjou FSL to be from UC Hanau {County}. For 1792 and 1798 see Mail1798: Mv2234, Pl56, 57 and Nm28.

Spahn {Nicolaus}: married Rieffer {A.Elisabeth} in Luebeck 22 May 1766 (Mail&Marquardt#1186). On 4 July 1766 {Nicolaus & Anna} and 1 child arrived in Russia, he said to be from Hanau {County} (Kulberg1497). Later in 1766 this couple with no child took transport in Oranienbaum for the Volga, on which trip she died (T6040-6041). By 7 June 1767 he with new wife {Eva} had settled at Neidermonjou FSL #37, he said to be from UC Hannover with a Berti step-daughter and a Letz step-son in the household. This family has not been found in the 1798 census index.

Spahn: said by the Norka FSL to be the orphaned son of Christian Spahn living in the Wuertz household. For 1798 see Mail1798:Nr128.

Spahn: said by the Pfeiffer FSL to be from UC Schoenborn?. For 1798 see Mail1798:Gb35. Pf27, 57. 

Spahn: said by the Stahl-am-Tarlyk FSL to be from UC Magdeburg {Duchy} with no locality mentioned. I could not find members of this family Mail1798.

Spahnnagel: said by the Paulskaya FSL to be from UC Eching. For 1793 and 1798 see Mail1798:Mv329. Bx34 and Ur11.

Spahr: said by the Recruiter Beauregard list to have come from UC Zillbach going to Kind in 1768 (Lk134); which would likely make them among the Kind first settlers. Spelled Spaar in 1767 (T1788-1793). I could not find them or any likely descendants in Mail1798.

Spahr: married Rieffer {A.Elisabeth} in Luebeck on 16 July 1766 Balart/Ballard {Carl Ludwig} (Mail&Marquardt#259). By 3 Aug 1767 they were settled in Paulskaya FSL #207.

Spahrs: Balzar: this might be Johannes who arrived single in Russia 18 June 1766 (Kulberg1168). By 12 May 1767 {Balzar/J.Balzar(?)} with wife {A.Katharina} had settled at Warenburg FSL #46 said to be from UC Altenhausen, [Hessen]-Darmstadt [Landgraviate]. I could not find them in Mail1798.

Spaichingen: is 36 miles SW of Reutlingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg.

Spalt: Nuernberg: is some 20 miles SSW of Nuernberg city, and said by the Orlovskaya FSL to be home UC to a Ludwig family.

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

Spangenberger: see Spangenberger.

Spangenberg, Hessen-Kassel: is some 16 miles SE of Kassel city, and said by the Anton FSL to be home UC to a Bremer family.

Spangenberger: J.Peter: the Pleve version of the Jagodnaja Poljana FSL #68a gives no place of origin for this step-son in the Langlitz household, but the Kromm version says he was from UC Eichelsdorf, Nidda (pp.32, 34). KS158 says he left Eichelsdorf near Nidda with his grandfather Orth {J.Heinrich} and his step-father Langlitz {Nicol.} heading for Jag.Poljana.
Spaniol\(^\text{FN}\): said by the Brabander FSL to be from\(^\text{UC}\) Aepfelborn?, Lothringen. I could not find this family name in the 1798 censuses.

Sparberger\(^\text{M.Dorothea Louisa}\): EEE p.545 says this was the maiden name of frau Paustan. They settled in Fischer FSL #30.

Sparwasser\(^\text{A. Margaretha}\): said by the 1798 census (Bg16) to be age 43 “from Straub” but I cannot identify her in any FSL.

Sparwasser\(^\text{Margaretha}\): the 23 yr-old wife of Burghardt in the Straub FSL (sr24). It is not clear to me whose daughter she might be.

Sparwasser\(^\text{Johann}\): arrived in Russia 15 June 1766 with wife {Margaretha E.} and 5 daughters ages 7-20, he said to be from Darmstadt (Kulberg79).

Sparwasser\(^\text{Margaretha/Margaretha Catharina}\): 7 yr-old daughter of {Johann & Margaretha E.} upon arrival in Russia 15 June 1766 (Kulberg791). Wife of Fazius{Heinrich} in 1798 (Mail1978: Sr41).

Sparwasser\(^\text{K.Margaretha}\): listed by by the Warendburg FSL #14a as the 13 yr-old orphaned sister-in-law in the Simsen household. Kuhlberg says she was from\(^\text{UC}\) [Hessen-]Darmstadt [Landgraviate]. She might be the M.Margaretha listed as wife of Buehr in Wr40 in 1798.

Spat\(^\text{FN}\): see Spath.

Spath/Spat\(^\text{FN}\): not found in an FSL but was in the 1775 Grimm census #69. Spelled Spaeth in 1798 (Mail1978: Gm75).

Spatz\(^\text{Wilhelm}\): Lutheran, from\(^\text{UC}\) Ladenburg, Kurpfalz, arrived at Fridericia, Juetland Royal Province in May 1760. Applied for permission to leave Denmark in December 1764. Arrived at Kronstadt in May 1766 and in August 1766 signed a pledge to settle in Hirschenhof colony, Latvia (EEE p.609).

Spaustgra\(^\text{FN}\): this family name was found recorded in Kirburg marriage records 1762-1767; see Flegel trip.

Spechbach\(^\text{GL}\), Sinsheim parish, Baden: is some 6 miles NNE of Sinsheim, Baden-Wuerttemberg, and was home to a Bernhard family that settled in Gueldendorf, Odessa.

Specht\(^\text{FN}\): said by the Kano FSL to be step-children in the Schaefer{Christoph} household. In 1798 said to be the maiden (sic for married widowed) name of frau Schaefer (Mail1798: Sh44).

Specht\(^\text{Heinrich}\): said by the Kano FSL to be from\(^\text{UC}\) [Anhalt]-Zerbst [Principality] (no locality mentioned). I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Specht\(^\text{M.Katharina}\): married in Rossau 6 April 1766 Gross{Andreas} (Mail\&Marquardt#899). KS131 said the year was 1765. This couple may have settled in Kano FSL (#19) which said he was from\(^\text{UC}\) [Anhalt]-Zerbst [Principality] (no locality mentioned). For 1798 see Mail1798:Bt40.

Specht\(^\text{FN}\): said by the Merkel FSL to be from\(^\text{UC}\) Alstein, Pomerania. Later spelled Spaecht.

Speck\(^\text{FN}\): said by the Seelmann FSL to be an orphan boy in the Bickel household. For 1798 see Mail1798: Sm46.

Speck\(^\text{FN}\): said by the Buedingen 12 March 1766 (Mail\&Marquardt#418). By 1767 this couple was in the Belowescher Kolonien.

Speck\(^\text{FN}\): also see Speck.

Speck\(^\text{GL}\): also see Speck.

Speichenz near Brueckenaux now in Bavaria: is 6 km NW of Bad Brueckenaux and KS128 says it was the place Fischer{Otto} left\(^\text{UC}\) without permission.

Speidel\(^\text{FN}\): listed by the 1816 Glueckstal census (KS:671) as frau Werner without origin, but KS:449 said her family was from Moessingen, Rottenburg [Amt], Tuebingen [Oberamt], Wuerttemberg; the GCRA proved this origin, using FHL 1,457,469; see their book for detail.

Speier\(^\text{FN}\): see Brausemann and Speyer.

Speiegelberg\(^\text{GL}\), Backnang parish, Wuerttemberg: is some 6 miles N of Backnang, Baden-Wuerttemberg, and was home to an Ackermann family that settled in Gueldendorf, Odessa.
Speister\textsuperscript{FN}: see Spister.
Spek\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Bergdorf 1816 census (KS:659) to have been from Trossingen, Tutlingen [Amt], Wuerttemberg. This origin was verified by the GCRA using FHL (1,658,752). This family stopped in Kolonie Neusulzfeld, Suedpreussen, in 1806 prior to going to Bergdorf. See the GCRA book for more detail. Also spelled Speck (KS:449).
Speelcher, [Kur-]Trier: an unidentified place said by the Dehler FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Hoffmann family.
Speldecker/Speltacker\textsuperscript{FN} (J.Matthias): Lutheran from\textsuperscript{UC} Wuerttemberg, arrived at Schleswig city, Schleswig Royal Duchy in May 1761. In June with wife {Eva Catharina}, and 2 children, he was approved for emigration (EEE pp.609-610). By June 1765 they had settled in Scherbekovka FSL #17 which said he was from\textsuperscript{UC} Oberveisheim? For 1788, 1790 and 1798 see Mai1798:Mv2786, 2788, Gm118, Hk49, Sv17 and 18.
Speler\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Goebel FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Tating, Kurmainz.
Spener\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Paulskaya FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Kaderhein?. I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.
Spengel\textsuperscript{FN}: see Spenger and Spengler.
Spenger\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Boaro FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Dessau (no locality mentioned). Spelled Spengler in 1796 and 1798 (Mai1798: Mv336,Bx 5,26,51 and Er05), and also Spengel in 1798 (Bx13).
Speldecker\textsuperscript{FN}: see Speldecker.
Spengler/Spengel\textsuperscript{(J.Samuel)}: Lutheran from\textsuperscript{UC} Kurpfalz arrived at Fridericia in May 1760. With wife {Christina} and 1 son he last reregistered in Denmark in Dec 1764 and arrived at Kronstadt in May 1766 (EEE p.610). Kulberg209 recorded that arrival in Russia, saying he was from\textsuperscript{UC} Wartenberg, with wife {Maria} and 3 children, all going to Livonia. In August 1766 in Oranienbaum he signed a pledge to settle in Hirschenschof colony, Latvia (EEE p.610).
Spengler\textsuperscript{FN}: also see Berger and Schott of Grimm.
Spenger\textsuperscript{FN}: also see Spenger.
Spennon\textsuperscript{FN}: this family name was found recorded in Schlitz marriage records 1762-1767; see Flegel trip.
Sperling\textsuperscript{FN}: Kulberg17 said this Catholic man was from\textsuperscript{UC} Danzig with wife, sister and daughter. Said by the Belowescher Kolonien FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Danzig; it also said his wife died in Oranienbaum and he then married an Arnt woman from Marienburg.
Spessart\textsuperscript{FN} is the now name of the northwestern-most section of Bavaria and may have been a part of Hesse in earlier days.
Speth\textsuperscript{FN}: see Spaeth.
Spett/Spott\textsuperscript{(Sibilla)}: from Pfalz widow of Spett married Kraeup\textsuperscript{(J.Georg)} 28 May 1765 Danzig (Mai&Marquardt#755). KS410 has Spott\textsuperscript{(Sibitta)}. Not found in any later source.
Speyer/Speier\textsuperscript{(J.Adam)}: was a godfather at the 7 July 1766 Luebeck baptism of\textsuperscript{(J.Adam)} son of Dillman\textsuperscript{(J.Balthasar)}, Lutheran, and his Wilg wife {A.Maria} (Mai&Marquardt#1306). Not found in Kulberg or in T, or in any FSL. Kind has no existing FSL, but in 1774, [J.Adam] with his Best wife {A.Margaretha} moved from Kind to Schaffhausen (Mai1798:Mv1273, Sh4).
Speyer/Spier\textsuperscript{(A.Margaretha)}: was godmother at the 7 July 1766 Luebeck baptism of\textsuperscript{(J.Adam)} son of Dillman\textsuperscript{(J.Balthasar)} and his Wilg wife {A.Maria} (Mai&Marquardt#1306). Not found in Kulberg or in T, in any FSL.
Speyer, Bruehl: said by the Schuck FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Wuertz family. Spelled Wertz in 1797 and 1798 (Mai1798:Mv2650,Su4,13 and Vm39). In his first translation Pleve had spelled Speyer as Shter(?) Bruehl as Briel or Breyell(?) and Wuertz as Wirtz. It seems that something is awry with the FSL here. Bruehl never was a country but is a town 12 km NE of the Speyer city and in the 1760s was in Kurpfalz, not in a Speyer country. From 1405-1709 Bruehl had been part of a Condo jointly run by Kurpfalz and the Speyer Bishopric. In 1709 the Bishop signed a treaty turning the area entirely over to Kurpfalz. However, in this case it seems that he issued a passport for Russia for a member family of his church even though he had no legal right to do so.
Speyer\textsuperscript{GS}, in the 1760s there were two countries named Speyer. The original one was a Bishopric (748-1803). The other was the Imperial City which became independent of the Bishopric in 1294. Both in the 1760s apparently were still rebuilding from war inflicted in ruins. [the modern city of Speyer is 57 miles SSW of Frankfurt-am-Main]. None of the following references mentions a locality, and none indicates which of the two countries is meant. Said by the Belowescher
Kolonien FSL to be home to a Lobauer family. Said by the Graf FSL to be home to a Glæse family. Said by the Rohleder FSL to be home to a Pehr family. Said by the Straub FSL to be home to a Steitz family.

SpeyerGS: [Kur]-Pfalz[sic]: said by the Seelmann FSL to be home to a Zoeger family. Neither Speyer country owed any allegiance to Kurpfalz in the 1760s so far as I have been able to find out.

Spickelhof, Prussia: an unidentified place which the GCRA found associated with a Gering family in 1797.

Spicker: go to Spiecker.

Spiecker/Spicker/Spiegel/SpikartFN: said by the Norka FSL #89 to be from Isenburg (no locality mentioned). The family name was spelled both Spiegel (Nr12) and Spikart? (Gm20) in 1798 when the maiden name of the wife was later said to be Geier (Mai1798:Nr12). A Luebeck ML says this Spiecker man married a Geil woman in 1766 (Mai&amp;Marquardt#1184).

SpiegelFN: see Spiecker.

SpiegelbergGL, Backnang Oberamt, Wuerttemberg: is some 6 miles N of Backnang city, and said by the 1816 Glueckstal census to be home to the Heimerdingen family that went to Glueckstal. Proven by Curt Renz as home to the Ackermann family that went to Guedendorf, Odessa.

Spiegelhof? GL: an unidentified place said to have been home to a Schwabe familyyoungman (Lk12), an early settler in Zuerich. Kuhlberg said this was in Isenburg but I could find no such placename in the German-speaking lands.

SpielbergGL: an unidentified place said by the Buedingen ML to be home to an Eckert woman, who married a Rau and then went to Huck (Mai&amp;Marquardt#504). Said by the Neidermonjou FSL to be home to Ulrich and Werth (Jacob) families. Said by the Scherbakovka FSL to be home to the Zweig family. There are at least 17 Spielbergs in the Germanies. One is some 7 miles ENE of Buedingen.

SpielbergGL said by the Buedingen ML to be home to the Kraus family who married a Gebel man from Petersroth (Mai&amp;Marquardt#506). By 1767 this couple was in Messer (FSL#77). KS129 said this Spielberg was in the Pfalz I think Stumpp probably was wrong and that this was the town in Isenburg, some 7 miles ENE of Buedingen city.

Spielberg, Isenburg-Waechtersbach County: a parish center about 6 km NW of Waechtersbach city. This is most likely what the previous two entries refer to.

SpielmannFN: said by the Bergdorf 1816 census (KS:660, 220) and by his passport to have been from Reilingen, Mannheim [Amt], Baden. But no record was found in Reilingen records by GCRA; see their book for more detail.

Spielmann/SpielmanFN: said by both the 1816 Neudorf census (#16, Spielman) and KS:449 (Spielman) to have come from Reilingen, Mannheim [Amt], Baden. See the GCRA book for a bit more.

Spielmann/SpillmannFN: said by the Cheisol FSL to be from Saarburg, [Kur]-Trier, with Gross step-sons in one household. For 1798 see Mai1798:Gs13, 27, 21, 31, Gf19.

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

SpießFN: also see Spies.

Gottfried: he must have been in Luzern when his daughter [Christina] left there to marry in Schoenchen (Mai1798:Mv1624, Sn26); there in 1798 her maiden name was spelled Spistran. This family was not found in any FSL, nor is any earlier colony indicated for them, so they may well have been Luzern first settlers.

SpikartFN: see Spiecker.

SpikermannFN, said by the Mariental FSL to be from Geske.

SpillmannFN: see Spielmann.

SpindlerFN: said by the Urbach FSL to be from Althausen. For 1798 see Mai1798:Rh10.
Spindler\footnote{FN}: his wife, who had been the widow of Weber\{Ernst\}, was said by the Urbach FSL to be from\footnote{LC} Erbstadt, \{Hanau County,\} Hessen\{Kassel Landgraviate\}.

Spindt\footnote{FN}: said by the Ober-Monjou FSL to be step-children in the Spister household. I could not find this them in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Spingler\footnote{FN}: said by the Kraft FSL to be from\footnote{UC} Zweibruecken (no locality mentioned).

Spiry\footnote{FN}: listed by both the 1858 Kassel census (#246) and KS:450 without origin. Also spelled Spiry. The GCRA found indications that they may have come from\footnote{UC} or near Schoenau, Bergzabern \{Amt\}, Rheinpfalz. See their book for more.

Spiry\footnote{FN}: see Spiri.

Spiss\footnote{FN}: said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be from\footnote{UC} Bayreuth (no locality mentioned).

Spister\footnote{FN}\{Joseph\}: said by Kulberg104 to be a Catholic from Bamberg (no locality indicated). Not found in T. Said by the Ober-Monjou FSL (#2) to be from\footnote{UC} Meisendorf, Bamberg with Spindt step-children in the household. Spelled Speister in 1769, 1784 and 1798 (Mai1798: Mv2028, Mv2063 and Lz41 respectively). The maiden name of the wife was given as Eck in 1784 (Mai1798:Mv2063) and Yeshin or Jess? in 1798 (Lz41).

Spistran: see Spister.

Spital\footnote{GL}, Friedberg Imperial City: see Friedberg.

Spital, Posen: aka Schoeneich.

Spithof\footnote{FN}: said by the Keller FSL to be the step-son of the Job family. Spelled Spaedter in 1798 (Mai1798:Mv1865).

Spitsa..ton/Spitza..ton\footnote{GL}, Yanauzen County: said by the Walter FSL to be home\footnote{UC} to Gelfrit and Hilt families. The Walter Research Group has confirmed in parish records that this is a Hill family from Altern (aka Spitzaltern), Hanau (now Hessen).

Spitz\footnote{FN}: said by the Bettinger FSL to be from\footnote{UC} Burg Gemuenden. I could not find them in Mai1798es.

Spitzaltern\footnote{GL}, Hanau County: (aka Altern) is some 16 miles S of Hanau, Hessen; see Spitsa..ton, Yanauzen County.

Spitenalten\footnote{GL}, Schatanu\footnote{GL}: an unidentified place said by the Dobrinka FSL to be home\footnote{UC} to a Rau family. This most likely is the same as the preceding entry.

Spitzer\footnote{FN}: listed in the Bergdorp 1858 census (KS:664) without origin. The GCRA believes him to be one of the “Warsaw Settlers” who probably came from somewhere in the province of Posen in the Duchy of Warsaw, but they have been unable to identify specific places.

Spitzer\footnote{FN}: listed by the 1816 Kassel census (#92) but said by KS:450 to be from Polen. The GCRA thinks they probably were from Posen province; see their book for more.

Spitznagel\footnote{FN}: listed by the 1816 Glueckstal census (KS:674, 677) with no origin.

Spitzweiser\footnote{FN}: see Spitzwieser.

Spitzwieser\footnote{FN}: see Spitzwieser.

Spitzwieser/Spizwieser/Spitzwisse/Spitzweise/Spitzweisser\footnote{FN}\{Thomas\}: Catholic son of \{Lorenz\} from\footnote{UC} Oberreutz, Gersberg parish, Kurbayern, married Lutheran Brandhof\{Magdalena\} 30 April 1766 in Woehrd (Mai&Marquardt#783). KS158 & 160 have Spizwisser and Oberreuth. They arrived in Russia on 12 Sept. 1766, he said to be from\footnote{UC} Bavaria bound for Saratov (Kulberg5800). Later in 1766 they took transport from Oranienbaum to the Volga (T7411-7412). By Sept. 1767 they had settled in Brabander FSL #76 which said he was from\footnote{UC} Reit, [Kur]-Bayern. Spelled Spitzwiese in 1788 (Mai1798:Mv346).

Spizwisser\footnote{FN}: go to Spitzwieser.

Spizwizzer\footnote{FN}: see Spitzwieser.

Splavnucha, Splavnukha, or Splawnucha\footnote{VV}: variant spellings of the Russian name of Huck\footnote{IV}.

Spoec/Speck, Oberamt Karlsruhe, Unteramt Staffort, Baden-Durlach Margraviate: is some 14.5 km NE of Karlsruhe city and was said in 1761 by Danish records (EEE p. 366) to be home to Burell\{Johannes\}, and (EEE p. 366) to Eberhard/Eberhad\{Christoph\}, \{J. Adam his son\}, and \{Georg\} who went to Denmark before going to Russia. EEE p.476 said this was home\footnote{UC} to Klein\{J. Jacob\} who first settled in Denmark and later in Dreispitz FSL #17. This is the same place as the following entry, except some 55 years earlier.

Spoec\footnote{GL}, Karlsruhe \{Amt\}, Baden: is some 9 miles NE of Karlsruhe city, and said by the 1816 Bergdorff census to be home\footnote{UC} to a Kroll family. See the GCRA book for more detail.
Spohr\textsuperscript{FN}: left Nagold, Wuerttemberg for Russia in the 1817.
Spohr\{Caspar\}: said by Recruiter Beuregard’s list to have been from\textsuperscript{UC} Oerlenbach (Lk152). Spelled Spor in 1677 (T2732). Not found in any FSL and I could not find them or any likely descendant associated with any Volga colony.

Spomer/Sponer\{J.Heinrich\}: married Zinner\{Catharina\} in Buedingen 10 March 1766 (Mai\&Marquardt\#400). KS158 has {Katharina}. Not found in Kulberg or in T. By 1775 they were in Beideck \#45 \{Mai\&Marquardt\#400\}. In 1798 they are listed in Bangert, her maiden name given as Sinner\{Katharina\} (Mail1798:Bd83).

Spomer/Sponer\{J.Peter\}: married Wagner\{A.Margaretha\} in Buedingen 10 March 1766 (Mai\&Marquardt\#399 \& KS158). Not found in Kulberg or in T. By 1775 they were in Beideck \#46 \{Mai\&Marquardt\#399\}. In 1798 two sons, both parents deceased, are listed in Bangert (Mail1798:Bg02).

Sponer: go to Spomer.

Sponheim\textsuperscript{GL}, Kurpfalz: is some 5.5 miles W of Bad Kreuznach.
Sponheim County\textsuperscript{GL}, Baden Margraviate: the full name was Sponheim-Starkenberg County but it was usually referred to as this short form.

Sponheim-Starkenberg County\textsuperscript{GS}: its lands were scattered mostly to the NW and N of the Nahe River but two or three bits were to the S of it. The quasi-indendent portion of this country was under the control of a Baden Margraviate 1444 to 1776, when the whole was subsumed into Kurpfalz. Its scattered lands ran from around Kirchberg (which may have been its northern seat) and others intermittently along the Nahe River from W of Birkenfeld on NE towards just beyond Winterburg.

Sponsheim\?, Kurpfalz: an unidentified place said by the Keller FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Lemrich family and possibly a Kastell family. The only Sponsheim I can find is 3 miles SSE of Bingen city, but it seems to have been in Kurmainz, not Kurpfalz.

Spor: see Spohr.

Sporz\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Zuerich, Schweiz.

Spott: go to Spett.

Sprangeberger\{J.Peter\}: KS159 says he left Nidda heading for Jag.Poljana. No further information.

Sprecht\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Neidermonjou FSL to be a step-son in the Sibelius household. Spelled Specht in 1798 (Mail1798:Nm19,Mv1927).

Sprecht\{M.Dorothea\}: married Schleffler\{Christoph\} in Rossau 10 April 1766 (Mai\&Marquardt\#947). Not found in Kulberg. Later in 1766 \{Christian \& M.Dorothea\} with 3 children took transport in Oranienbaum for the Volga (T5369-5373). Not found in any published FSL.

Spreier\textsuperscript{FN}: see Spreuer.

Spranglingen\textsuperscript{GL}, Isenburg[-Birstein Principality]: is between Dreieich and Langen S of Frankfurt-am-Main, According to the Frank FSL, it was then in the state of Isenburg and was home\textsuperscript{UC} to Leonhard, Schickendanz\?, Schmidt, and Stroh families. The Buedingen ML says it was home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Leonard woman who married a Wittwaeger man in 1766; later the couple went to Frank (Mai\&Marquardt\#638). The Spranglingen origins of Leonhard, Schmidt and Schickendanz have been confirmed. Sprandlingen was also the birthplace of the Wittwaenger man who went to Frank. Said by the Kolb FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to Mueller and perhaps Stellwag families. Said by the Buedingen ML to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to the Lehnart woman who married an Proester man in 1766; by 1767 this couple was in Norka; Stumpp said this was near Offenbach, Hessen (Mai\&Marquardt\#686).

Sprenen\textsuperscript{FN}: see Springer.

Spretz\{Christina Charlotte\}: married Riemer\{Conrad Christoph\} in Rossau 8 April 1766 (Mai\&Marquardt\#921). KS151 \& 159 give the wrong year: 1765. On 4 July 1766 \{Conrad \& Charlotta\} with no children arrived in Russia, he said to be from Braunschweig (Kulberg1250). Later in 1766 in Oranienbaum they took transport for the Volga on which trip a daughter was born (T5342-5344). By 7 June 1767 this couple with no children had settled at Kano FSL \#63, he said to be from Braunschweig.

Spretz\{Dorothea\}: by 7 June 1767 this widow and her son had settled at Kano FSL \#76 said to be
from UC [Anhalt-Zerbst [Principality] (no locality mentioned). I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Spreuer FN: said by the Dietel FSL to be from UC Wettersborn (?), Baden-Baden. In 1798 spelled Spreier (Mai1798:Dt67, 22).

Spriestler [Francisca]: was the mother of Schwedzig [Catharina Magdalena] who was baptised 4 June 1764 in Luebeck. Her husband, Schwedzig [Juergen], was was the father [Mai&Marquardt#1334]. Not found in Kulberg, T, any published FSL, or in Mai1798.

Spring FN: said by the Galka FSL to be from UC Kulpfeld. For 1798 see Mai1798:Db68.

Springe Reinfeld GL, Hessen: an unidentified place said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be home UC to a Looss family.

Springer FN: said by the Kraft FSL to be from UC Queckborn (?), Darmstadt. Jim Pickelhaupt says he has found this man’s origin.

Springen, [Katzeneinbogen County], Hessen [-Kassel Landgr.]: said by the Susentall FSL to be home UC to Asmus [M.Elisabeth and J.Philipp] families. The same place as the next entry.

Springen?, [Katzeneinbogen County], Hessen-Kassel [Landgraviate]: is 19 km NW of Wiesbaden city centre and was said by the Warenburg FSL to be home UC to a Weil bachelor.

Springen, Nassau [sic?]: said by the Rothammel FSL to be home UC to Bernhard families and maybe to a Lauer family. Nassau surely is a mistake and this must be the same place as the previous entry.

Springer FN: listed by both the 1816 Kassel census (#16) and KS:450 without origin. Using FHL #193,930 and 457,537, the GCRA proved they were from Niederhorbach, Bergzabern [Amt], Pfalz. Also spelled Sprenger. See their book for more.

Springer FN: said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be from UC Darmstadt (no locality mentioned).

Springer FN: said by the Louis FSL to be from UC Bitsch, Lothringen.

Springer FN: said by the Louis FSL to be from UC Sierck, Lothringen.

Spruer FN: see Spreuer.

SPV: a Saint Petersburg area German village or parish.

Srednaja Rogatka SPV, popularly known as the Zweiundzwanziger Kolonie, was in the parish of Neu-Saratowka east of St. Petersburg (Gieg1).

American Historical Society of Germans from Russia

Germanic Origins Project

Legend: BV=a German village near the Black Sea. FN=German family name. FSL=First Settlers' List. GL= a locality in the Germanies. GS= one of the German states. ML=Marriage List. RN=the name of a researcher who has verified one or more German origins. UC=unconfirmed. VV=a German Volga village.

A word in bold indicates there is another entry regarding that word or phrase. Click on the bold word or phrase to go to that other entry. Red text calls attention to information for which verification is completed or well underway.

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Si-Ssz last updated 6 may 2015

Sibelius FN: said (no locality mentioned) by the Neidermonjou FSL to be from UC Nassau with a Sprecht stepson in the household. I could not find this family in the 1798 censuses.

Sichart FN: this family name was found recorded in Winterhausen marriage records 1760-1769; see Flegel
SickFN: see Tichy.
SichyFN: see Tichy.

SickFN: said by the Kano FSL to be fromUC Maxger?. I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

SickFN {Jacob}: Lutheran, fromUC Baden-Durlach Margraviate, arrived at Schleswig city, Schleswig Royal Duchy in July 1762. In May 1765 with wife {A.Maria} and 2 daughters he departed Denmark. Later they settled in Riebensdorf colony, Woronesh (EEE p.604).

SickFN: also see Fick and Schick.
Sickingen County,GS: see Siekingen and Hassloch Condominium.

Sickenger/Seninger[J.Michael]: fromUC Sulz-am-Neckar, Wurttemberg arrived in Fridericia, Jueland Royal Province in Nov 1760. In April 1763 with wife, he requested permission to leave Denmark. Before 1775 they had settled in Grimm (1775 census #33) (EEE p.604)

SidikumFN: said by the Goettingen [Principality], Kurfuerstentum Hannover, and the wife’s maiden name was given as Roth. I could not find them or any descendants in Mai1798.

SiebFN: said by the Volmer FSL to be fromUC Geperkh/Hepberg(?), Kurmainz. Later spelled Zipp.

SiebenFN: said by the Schuck FSL to be fromUC [Kur-]Mainz (no locality mentioned). For 1792, 1794, 1797 and 1798 see Mai1798:Mv2636,2645,2651,Su14,11,6,21 and Dl3. Also spelled Sieber? (Pf66).

Siebenbuergen, [Principality]?GS: aka Transylvania, a former state within what is now Romania; an area of German settlement from the 12th century on.

SiebenhaarFN: said by the Kamenka FSL to be fromUC Bamberg.

Siebenhausen, [Anhalt]-Dessau [Principality]: is 13 km S of Dessau city. The Urbach FSL said Giebenhausen [sic for Siebenhausen]-bei-Retzau, [Anhalt-Dessau Principality] was homeUC to frau Kermick.

Siebenlehn?, [Kur-]Sachsen: is 30 km E of Dresden city and was said by the Urbach FSL to be homeUC to a Schulzen family.

SiebenlistFN {Johann}: Catholic fromUC Burg Sinn [which was then Thuengen territory not Wuerzburg although it seems that the Wuerzburg prince bishop handled passports for the Burg Sinn Catholics] and married in Buedingen 11 April 1766 Prunck {Catharina} (Mai&Marquardt#518). He and wife {Catharina} arrived in Russia 22 July 1766, he said to be from Dienheim (Kulberg2354). Not found in T. Said by the Doenhof FSL #96 to be fromUC Wuerzburg (no locality mentioned).

SieberFN: this woman from Benzthheim on the Bergstrass was said by a Friedberg ML to have married in 1766 a Henrich man who settled in Keller (Mai&Marquardt#297).

SieberFN: also see Sieben and Siebert.

SieberFN: said by the Bangert FSL to be fromUC Uckersdorf, Nassau-Dillenburg. Spelled Sieber in 1798 (Mail1798:Bg28).

SiebertFN {Adam}: according to the Boaro FSL he was the step-son of a Sorgenfrey man who was fromUC Hohen-Pritz. This family might have been in Zuerich colony in 1798 (Mail1798:Zr01).

SiebertFN, according to the Buedingen ML, a Siebert woman fromUC Unter Lays married in 1766 a Stang man; later the couple went to Jagodnaja Poljana (Mai&Marquardt#718).

SiebertFN: Herr Siebert was said by the Koehler FSL to be fromUC Alt Simmern, Baden, and his frau’s maiden name was given as Eberle (no origin given).

SiebertFN: said by the Preuss FSL to be fromUC Arlon(?), Luxembourg.

SiebertFN {Nicolaus}: from Somborn he married Wilhelm {A.Maria} in Buedingen 1 July 1766 (Mai&Marquardt#724). On 13 Sept 1766 they arrived in Russia, he said to be from Hanau (County) (Kulberg6296). Later in 1766 they took transport in Oranienbaum for the Volga (T7445-7446). By 24 July 1767 they had settled at Roethling/Semenovka FSL #39, he said to be fromUC Hanau (County). In 1798 he, widowed and remarried, was at Mai1798:Se52.

SiebertFN: said by the Roethling FSL to be fromUC Hosenfeld, Fulda, Hessen.

SiebertFN: said by the Warenburg FSL to be the maiden name of frau Schraeder.

Siebert{Christiane}: married Liebrecht {J.Heinrich} in Rosslau 9 April 1766 (Mai&Marquardt#924 &

Seibert[M.Elisabeth]: from UC Homburg on the Hoche on 13 May 1766 in Buedingen married Fourn [Peter] (Mai&Marquardt#643). (Mai&Marquardt#643). KS128 said this place was in Hesse. I did not find them in any published FSL or in Mai1798.

Siebert[FN]: this family name was found recorded in Schlitz marriage records 1762-1767; see Flegel trip.

Siebold[FN]: Bonner found that the record of her Eckartshausen marriage to Hohnstein {Nicolaus}, later of Norka, said this was her maiden name and that she was from UC Vonhausen. This name appears later to have been rendered Erbold.

Siekert{A.Maria}: named the wife of Orth {J.Georg} in the 1798 Frank census #45.

Siedelsbrunn, [Kurfalz]: is 1.5 km SW of Wald-Michelbach and 10 miles NE of Heidelberg. It was the origin of Albrecht [A.Katharina] who married Gutherich {J.Christian} in 1759.

Siedelsbrunn, Lindenfels Amt, Kurpfalz: is 11 miles NE of Heidelberg; and may have been the home of Rotharmel/Rothermel {J.Georg Sr.} (EEE pp.568-569). EEE p.464 said this was home to Johann {J.Michel} who settled first in Denmark and then in Anton. Said by Anton FSL #7 to be home to Reth/Ret[FN] {Hans Michael}. Same place as the preceeding entry.

Siedelsbrunn, Lindenfels Amt, Kurpfalz:
Siedlung: German for suburb.
Siefert[FN]: see Schaefer.
Sieg[?]GL, Kurpfalz: an unidentified place said by the Boaro FSL to be home to a Lauterbach family.
Sieg[?]GL: said by the Kamenka FSL to be from Eppingen.
Sieg[?]GL: said by the Katharinestadt FSL to be from Bellingen(?), Mavetz(?).
Sieg[?]GL, see Sieg.

Sieg[?]GL, Nassau-Siegen Principality: is a city some 57 miles NNW of Frankfurt-am-Main. In the 1760s it was the seat of Nassau-Siegen Principality and was said by the Warenburg FSL to be home to a Heinz family.

Siegfried[FN]: said by the Belowescher Kolonien FSL to be from Mainz (no locality mentioned).

Siegfried[FN]: said by the Merkel FSL to be from Stuttgart, Wurtemberg.

Sieg{Johannes}[FN]: mistakenly said by both the 1816 Neudorf census (#25) and KS:446 to have come from Winnenden, Waiblingen [Amt], Wurtemberg. Using FHL#1,056,942, the GCRA proved their origin in Neustadt, Waiblingen [Amt], Wurtemberg. See the GCRA book for more. Also spelled Siegela.

Sieg{Johannes}[FN]: mistakenly said by both the 1816 Neudorf census (#73) and KS:446 to have come from Beilstein, Heilbronn [Amt], Wurtemberg.

Siegler[FN]: said by the Seelmann FSL to be from Gemuenden, Wuerzburg [Bishopric]. I did not locate them or any descendants in Mai1798.

Siegward/Siewert[FN]: said by the Dreispitz FSL #12 to be from Mitz?, Wittenberg with wife {Regina Dorothea}. In 1798 the family name was spelled Siegward (Mai1798:Kf28). Doris Evans says his origins are confirmed in research done by David Schmidt for Edward F. Wagner: his birth in Metzingen, [Wuerttemberg Duchy], his immigration to Sweden in 1763 and then to Dreispitz in 1766-1767. His lineage is traced back to Siegward{Christoph} born about 1580 in Doeffingen [Wuerttemberg Duchy]. Also see EEE p.605.

Siehr/Zier[FN] {J.Georg}: in Rosslau 24 June 1765 he married Wolf {Margaretha} (Mai&Marquardt#867 and KS165). Said by the Mariental FSL #35 to be from UC Merzig, Kurtrier. The family name was later spelled Zier (Mai1798:Fz02?).

Siekart[FN]: said by the Ober-Monjou FSL to be from Birgel. I could not find this man in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Siekening: might this be Sickening County?

Sieler{?]GL, see Zilers.

Siemens[GL]: said by the Rosenort FSL to be from UC Neusteterwald, Elbing, with an Emsen friend living in the household.

Siemensdorf[GL], Marienburg Amt: an unidentified place said by the Orloff FSL to be home to a Wiensz {Johann} family. Also spelled Siemensdorf.
Siemerode\textsuperscript{GL}: is in Thueringen, some 9 miles SW of Duderstadt; see Sinrot.
Siemon: see Simon.
Sienfel\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Reinwald FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Flinsbach, Wuerttemberg [Duchy]. I could not find this family in the 1798 census index.
Sierck/Siersk, Frankreich: said by the Cheisol FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to Maerz/Mertz/Markus and Schoenberger families. Said by the Graf FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Weiss family. Said by the Kamenka FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to Deisch, Melling, and Schmidt families. Now known as Sierck-les-Bains, Moselle, Lorraine, France, being some 24 mils SW of Trier city.
Sierck\textsuperscript{GL}, Lothringen: is now known as Sierck-les-Bains, is some 15 miles SE of Luxembourg city, and is said by the Louis FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to Mutin and Springer families. Same place as the preceding entry.
Siersburg?, [Kur-]Trier[sic?): is 8 km SSE of Metzig city and was said by the Seelmann FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Straat family. Old maps show it as belonging to Lothringen, not to Kurtrier.
Sievert\textsuperscript{FN}{Rosina}: this woman may have married 7 June 1766 in Luebeck May{Anthon} who as a widower settled in Neidermonjou.
Sievert{Daniel}: married Kolb[M.Catharina] in Luebeck 28 June 1766 (Mai\&Marquardt#112 & KS)\textsuperscript{58}. No further information.
Sierwald?{J.Georg}: for his widow see Martin\textsuperscript{FN}{Johannes} of Stahl-am-Karaman (#46).
Sievert: see Siegward.
Sifferman\textsuperscript{FN}: listed in the Bergdorf 1816 census (KS:661, 447) without origin. Said by KS:423 to be from Leonberg, Wuerttemberg. Origin in Leonberg, Stuttgart [Amt]. Wuerttemberg was proven by the GCRA using FHL(1,056,728), in addition the GCRA using FHL(718.629) has proven that the family was earlier in Mittelbergheim/Barr. Strassbourg [Amt]. Elsass, and also in Kuernbach, Bretten [Amt]. Baden before going to Bergdorf. See the GCRA book for more details. Also spelled Seiffermann and Schiffermann.
Sigila(?)\textsuperscript{GL}, Nassau: an unidentified place said by the Katharinnenstadt FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Vogel family.
Sigmarigen?\textsuperscript{GL}, [Hohenzollern Principality]: said by the Brabander FSL to be (mistakenly) be in the country of Oberersterhof? and to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Stalldecker family.
Sigmarswangen\textsuperscript{GL}, [Horb Amt], Sulz [Oberamt], Wuerttemberg: is some 2 miles S of Sulz-am-Neckar, and 8 miles SSW of Horb-am-Neckar. Proven by the GCRA to be home to the Leicht family which went to Bergdorf; see their book for more details. Also proven by Curt Renz as home to the Bippus, Hetzel and Zuern families that settled in Gueldendorf, Odessa.
Sigward\textsuperscript{FN}: see Siegward.
Silberbauer[Joseph]: KS:82 and nnn say this Catholic man from\textsuperscript{UC} Cesaria(spelling?) 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 them in any published FSL.
Silberhaus\textsuperscript{GL}, Nassau: said by the Dietel FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to an Engelmann family. This probably is Selbenhausen, Hessen, some 12 miles NE of Limburg-an-der-Lahn.
Silberhorn\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Ober-Monjou FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Albstadt?. Spelled Silbergon with the maiden name of the wife given as Farenies? in 1776 (Mai1798:Mv2041); however her maiden name was given as Nagengart[?] in 1798 when she was frau Riesch (Om36).
Silbergon\textsuperscript{FN}: see Silberhorn.
Silberzahn[Dorothea]: arrived in Flensburg, Schleswig Royal Duchy in May 1762 as the maid of Lederer[Friedrich]. Later she is recorded in the church books of Neu-Saratowka colony near St. Petersburg (EEE p.606).
Sildenbach\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Leichtling FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Aschaffenburg (no locality mentioned). According to the Buedingen ML, this Sendelbach man married a Sells woman, no origin given for either (Mai\&Marquardt#387).
Silenburg(?)\textsuperscript{GL}: an unidentified place said by the Boaro FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Schmidt family.
Silesia\textsuperscript{GL}: was an area which was annexed by Prussia in 1742; most of it is said now to be in southwestern Poland. The GCRA believes that the Liebig family that settled in Kassel may originate\textsuperscript{UC} here.
Silesian Glogau Duchy, then Glogau Principality, conquered by the Prussians in 1741.
Silkeborg Amt, Jutland Royal Province: was just W of Silkeborg town which was 65 km NNW of
Fridericia town, and was host to at least 5 of the German colonies that were established in Denmark during 1759-1762. For good maps see EEE pp. 112 and 113.

Silkerode\(^{GL}\), [Schwartzburg-Sondershausen County]: is a village some 17 miles WNW of Nordhausen, Thuringen, and said by the Boaro FSL to be home\(^{UC}\) to Berg and Zose families, and possibly a Brando family. Said by the Orlovskaya FSL to be home\(^{UC}\) to Brot and Pilter families. Said by the Orlovskaya FSL to be home\(^{UC}\) to a Senne family; in the case of this family Kuhlberg said Silkerode was in the state of Schwarzburg.

Siltmann \(^{CH}\): a single man who arrived in Russia very early in 1765. On 15 March he was listed as part of a group associated with Nirrenheim scheduled to go from St. Petersburg for Saratov (Fond 283, file 42, pp. 10-11, 17-18). I found no later record of any of them.

Siltman \(^{J}\): is listed in 1775 as age 57 with wife {Christina Magdalena} age 56, with the notation: “A merchant and bookkeeper, not suited to farming. He intends to remain in this location for the education of the children and to pay his debts. He makes yearly payments of 5 rubles on his debts. His condition is good. He has used his entire loan to live, but has transferred his land allotment to another family. He will be given a passport when the debt is satisfied” (#2 in the supplement to the 1775 Doenhof census)

Sim(?), Baden: an unidentified locality said by the Rothammel FSL to be home\(^{UC}\) to a Bieber family. There is a Zimmern 17.5 miles SW of Baden-Baden, and a Sinzheim some 3 miles W of Baden-Baden.

Simbirsk, Russland: is 213 miles NNE of Saratov city and was said by the Husaren FSL to be home\(^{UC}\) to a Sawazki/Sawatski family. Said by the Schwed FSL to be home\(^{UC}\) to frau Malin. Today (or at least yesterday!) it was Ulyanovsk, renamed for its famous (infamous) son: Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, aka Lenin, … was not his mother Ger-Rus?

Simlin\(^{F}\): said by the Norka FSL to be from\(^{UC}\) Isenburg (no locality mentioned). I cannot find them in the index to the 1798 censuses.

Simmel \(^{A KH}\): listed in the 1772 Pobochnaya first settlers’ list as the wife of Schmidt \(^{J}\). (pb12).

Simmer?, Luxemburg: said to be home\(^{UC}\) to Flanz\(^{M}\) Micael\(^{M}\) who settled in Roethling FSL (#23).

Simmern\(^{GL}\): in the 1760s and until 1778 this was a Kreis i.e. district administrative center for the country of Kurpfalz. After 1778 it was part of Bavarian-owned Rheinpfalz. After 1813 it became part of the Prussian Rheinland province.

Simmern Kreis\(^{GL}\), Prussian Rheinland: is some 27 miles S of Koblenz city and was a District administrative center.

Simonn \(^{ADB}\): was a godparent at the Luebeck baptism of a son of Klein \(^{M}\) Jacob 15 May 1765 (Mai&Marquardt#1340). Not identified in any later source.

Simmozheim, Calw [Amt], Wuerttemberg: was proven by the GCRA to be home to the Dompert family that lived for a time in Neudorf.

Simmozheim\(^{GL}\): also see Simonsfeld.

Simpfendoerfer\(^{F}\): the GCRA verified this family’s origin in Waldbach, Scheppach [parish], Winsberg [Amt], Wuerttemberg, using FHL#1,346,109. They also indicate, but do not explain, that this family may have been associated with the Steigmann family that went to Bergdorf; see their book.

Simon\(^{F}\): said by the Dietel FSL to be from\(^{UC}\) Marnsaberg\(^{G}\) von Gutstein\(^{G}\) Domaene. Kuhlberg said this was in [Kur]Pfalz. For 1795 and 1798 see Mai1798:Mv423, Dt21, Ko26.

Simon\(^{F}\): said by the Dietel FSL to be from\(^{UC}\) [Kur]Pfalz (no locality given). In 1798 the wife’s maiden name was given as Katzenfeller (Mai1798:Mr19, Mv425).

Simon\(^{F}\): said by the Stump supplement to the Dietel FSL to be from\(^{UC}\) Pfalz (no locality indicated).

Simon\(^{F}\): said by the Dietel FSL to be from\(^{UC}\) Baden-Durlach Margraviate arrived at Schleswig city, Schleswig Royal Duchy in July 1761. In July 1763 wth wife {A.Barbafras} and 4 children he deserted Denmark (EEE pp.605-606). By July 1765 they had settled in Dobrinka FSL #30 which said he was from\(^{UC}\) Blankenhof\(^{G}\). Baden-Durlach. Their son {Georg Sebastian} was still in Dobrinka in 1798 (Mai1798:Dh44).

Simon/Siemon \(^{B}\): Lutheran, from\(^{UC}\) Wuerttemberg, arrived at Flensburg, Schleswig Royal Duchy in July 1761. In June 1763 with his wife {Catharina}, 5 children and a maid
Braun (Rosina), he requested permission to leave Denmark. In May 1766 they arrived at Kronstadt, and then in Oranienbaum signed a pledge to settle in Hirschenhof colony, Latvia (EEE pp. 606-607).

Simon\textsuperscript{FN}: Curt Renz has found the church records for this Hoffnungstal, Bessarabia, family in Eggenstein, Karlsruhe Amt, Baden.

Simon\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Holstein FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Preussisch Holland(?), Preussen.

Simon\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Kamenka FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Mainz. The Buedingen ML says this man married in 1766 a Weitzebach woman who also was from Mainz territory (Mai&Marquardt#355).

Simon\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Krasnoyar FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Steinau, Hanau.

Simon\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Paulskaya FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Grossen Buseck.

Simon [Kunigunde]: said by the 1798 Schoenchen census to have been the maiden name of Frau Conrad [Johannes] (Mai1798:Sn11).

Simon\textsuperscript{FN}[Conrad]: said to be from\textsuperscript{UC} [Hessen-]Darmstadt [Landgraviate], he with wife \{Anna\} arrived in Russia on 25 July 1766 (Kulberg#2527). Later in 1766 in Oranienbaum he, wife {A.Catharina} and their newborn son took transport for the Volga, on which trip the son died (Kulberg#5819-5821). By 12 May 1767 they and their newborn daughter had settled at Warenburg FSL #85 which said he was from\textsuperscript{UC} Altenbueren, [Hessen-]Darmstadt [Landgraviate]. For 1798 see Mai1798:Wr23. Using FHL#1195898, Dona Reeves-Marquardt found the baptism in Alten Buseck church books of their son [J.Conrad] (Godparents: Frey J.Caspar and Simon [J.Henrich] from Thro) on 21 July 1764, and found \{J.Conrad\} the father as god-parent to a Diene\{s\} girl on 22 Jan 1764 and to a Freund boy, son of \{Ewart and M.Margaretha\}, on 8 July 1764.

Simon [J.Georg]: in 1757 in Lollar was a godfather in Lollar of Roth [J.Georg] who settled at Warenburg FSL #88a.

Simon\textsuperscript{FN}, Paul: generously supplied information on his Simon, Weinbender and Weissebach ancestors' origins.

Simon [A.Dorothea]: wife of Klein [Jacob] and mother of [Johannes] who was baptized 15 May 1765 in Luebeck (Mai&Marquardt#1340). Not found in any later source.

Simonsfeld\textsuperscript{SC}, Calw [Amt], Wuerttemberg: an unidentified place; there was a Simmozheim 3.5 miles NW of Calw city..

Simpel\textsuperscript{FN}: the Katharinenstadt FSL says this stepdaughter was living with a Kaweller? family from\textsuperscript{UC} Stockort(?).

Simroth: see Sinrot and Zimrot.

Simroth: see Sinrot.

Simssen\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Warenburg FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Ritterhude, Holstein. For 1798 see Mai1798: Wr102.

Sindel\textsuperscript{FN}: see Zindel.

Sindlinger [Ferdinand]: KS156 says he married Schoennmeyer [Margaretha].

Singer\textsuperscript{FN}: Curt Renz has found the church records for this Hoffnungstal, Bessarabia, family in Korb, Waiblingen Oberamt, Wuerttemberg. KS p.524, says they arrived in Russia in 1800.

Singer/Sanger/Saenger\textsuperscript{FN} [Andreas]: on 14 March 1766 he married Gatthof/Gathoff\textsuperscript{FN} [A.Maria] in Buedingen (Mai&Marquardt#428). Not found in Kuhlberg. By 14 May 1767 this Singer-Gatthof couple with their 3-month old daughter had settled in Leichtling, he said to be from Neustadt (Leichtling FSL #21). In 1798 [Maria] was gone and Saenger with a new wife and several children was still in Leichtling (Mai1798:Lg22).

Singhofen, Nassau [Condo]: said by the Warenburg FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to Roth [Jacob].

Sinkau Barony\textsuperscript{(CS)}: an unidentified country. It may have been associated with Zinkau, Silesia, nka Zinkovy, Czech Republic.

Sinnberg, Bergen Duchy: an unidentified place said by the Buedingen ML to be home to the widow Busch [K.Maria Teresa] see Franck who married Chalitz [Anton] (Mai&Marquardt#721).

Sinner\textsuperscript{FN} [Johann]: said by Kuhlberg1631 to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Isenburg (no state or locality identified). His widow was said by the Balzer FSL be from\textsuperscript{UC} Isenburg (no state or locality identified). KS:158 said the widow was from\textsuperscript{UC} Offenbach, Isenburg[-Birstein Principality]. For 1798 see Mai1798:Bz100, Gk38, Ho9, Nr94.
Sinner: said by the 1798 Doenhof census to the maiden name of Frau Schmidt (Johannes)
(Mai1798:Dh100).

Sinner [Michael]: listed at #69 in the 1775 Schilling census is a likely first settler there. Kulberg1631 said he was from Isenburg (no indication which one, and no locality mentioned), and the Schilling Website says his origin was in Rinderbugen, which was in one of the Isenburgs. However, Gary Martens using Randstadt, Stollberg church books proved Michael was baptized there in 1717 (Schilling website).

Sinner [Anna E.]: said by the FN, see Jos. Enders, Ulm.

Sittner: said by the 1798 Doenhof census to the maiden name of Frau Schmidt (Johannes)
(Mai1798:Dh100).

Sittner [J. Georg]: from Orleshausen on 19 July 1766 was godfather at the Buedingen baptism of {J. Georg} the son of Datten (Heinrich) and his wife {A. Margaretha} (Mai&Marquardt#1213b).

Sittig: said by the Neidermonjou FSL to be from Kersdorf. For 1798 see Mai1798:Nb11.

Sittner [Wilhelm]: said by Kuhlberg3159 and the Huck FSL #40 to be from Isenburg (no locality or country mentioned). He and wife {Anna} arrived in Russia on 8 August 1766 (Kuhlberg3159). In 1798 he was a widower age 78 in Huck (Mai1798:Hk36).

Sitzen: said by the Bettinger FSL to be from Undeit, and in 1768 to have gone to Orolowskaja. Dr. Plevé thought this might also have been spelled Seiss. I could not find him in Mai1798es.

Sitzing: said by the Doenhof FSL to be from Hannover (no locality mentioned).
Soep/Lapp

SleigouimGL, Fraenkischen Ritterkreis: an unidentified place said by the Lauwe FSL to be homeUC to a Schmidt family.

SmolinGL, Reichau [Kreis], Galicia: now called Karpy, Ukraine, some 33 miles NW of L’viv city, and proved by the GCRA to be the place where Miller{Joseph}’s children were born (1800-1805) prior to coming to Bergdorff.

Smoplinski, Poland: an unidentified place which the GCRA found associated with frau Mauch (nee Wedel) in 1786.

Sntenning: said by the Paulskaya FSL to be homeUC to a Hill family.

Snip?: said by the Preuss FSL to be fromUC Guntershausen, Kurpfalz. Might this name be Schnepf?

Sobyn, Zgers, South Prussia: an unidentified place said near Schoeneich, NW of Lodz and associated with a Huff family 1801-1803.

Soda: an unidentified place said by the Seelmann FSL to be homeUC to a Schreiner family.

Soden?: Kurpfalz: said by the Goebel FSL to be homeUC to a Wahl family. The only Soden I can find is 4 miles SE of Aschaffenberg city, but in 1766 it was in Kurmainz, not Kurpfalz.

SoedelGL, [Solms]: is some 8 miles N of Niederwoelstadt and was home to the father of at least one of the Klein men who went to Frank. See Klein.

SoedelGL: also see Sedal, Solms.

SoederFN: said by the Norka FSL to be fromUC Kurpfalz (no locality mentioned). Spelled Soeder in the 1775 census. In 1798 spelled Seder (Mai1798:Nr121, 150, 154). The Buedingen ML says that this Soether man fromUC Schwartzorden, Baden, married a Paul woman in 1766 (Mai&Maruardt#681).

Soerens|Brigitta Louisa Dorothea|: married Stahlmann{Friederich} in Luebeck 16 Oct 1765 (Mai&Maruardt#35). KS159 has Stahl from Bischerstune(?) in 1764. On 3 June 1766 Stahlmann and wife {Helena} arrived in Russia he said to be from Holstein (Kulberg660). Not found in T. By 12 May 1765 with his Appel wife {wife} and an Appel stepson he had settled at Dinkel FSL #7 said to be fromUC Glueckstadt, Holstein. Also spelled Stahlmann.

SoellnitzGL: said by the Kano FSL to be homeUC to the widow Gruen{Agness K.}. This less than one mile from Kleutsch, Anhalt-Dessau.

Soepp/Lapp: {Paul}: single Catholic, listed in Kulberg #5702 as Lapp{Paul}. What happened to him is currently unknown. Jim Pickelhaupt says he found his origin.

Soerth?: Baden-Durlach: an unidentified place said by the Kukkus FSL to be homeUC to a Hertel family.

SoetherFN: see Jeder.

Sogerheim?: an unidentified place said by the Recruiter Beauregard’s list to have been homeUC to the Griesbach{Philipp} family (Lk45).

Soelh, [Kur]-Brandenburg: is 9 km S of Magdeburg city and was said by the Urbach FSL to be homeUC to a Schulz family.

SohnFN: said by the Neidermonjou FSL to be fromUC Oppenweiler. For 1798 see Mai1798: Nm22.

SohnFN: said by the Warenburg FSL to be a stepson in the Feil household. I could not find him in Mai1798.

Sohren, Kurpfalz[?]: is 41 km NW of Bad Kreuznach and was said by the Seelmann FSL to be homeUC to a Grissel family. This place seems to have been in Sponheim County, not in Kurpfalz.
Sokolowski\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the \textit{Husaren} FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Aschaffenburg. I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Sokolowsky\textsuperscript{(Johann)}: KS:82 and nm say this Catholic man from\textsuperscript{UC} Polen 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 Rehbolz. The \textit{Dreispitz} FSL (\#16) to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Uschatsch, Polen. In 1798 the family name was spelled Sokolowsky (\textit{Mai}1798:Dr05). Possibly \textit{nka}? Uchacze, Poland, 46 SSE of Warsaw.

Sokolowski\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the \textit{Husaren} FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Newel, Polen. In 1798 spelled Sokolowski (\textit{Mai}1798:Hn9).

Sokolowsky\textsuperscript{FN}: see Sokolowski.

Soldinin\textsuperscript{(?)}\textsuperscript{GL}, \textit{Elbin}\textsuperscript{(?)}: said by the Dietel FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Koch family. This might be Soldin, now Mysliborz, Zachodniopomorskie, Poland.

Sollbach\textsuperscript{[J.Christian+w+1c]}: \textit{Kulberg}124 Catholic from\textsuperscript{UC} Wetau. Not found in T. Said by the Ober-Monjou FSL (\#5) to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Oppertshofen, with a Kirchturm orphan girl in the household. I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Soller\textsuperscript{GL}: see Zoller.

Sollnitz\textsuperscript{GL}: an unidentified place said by the \textit{Neidermonjou} FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to an Otto man. This is likely the same place as the next entry.

Sollnitz\textsuperscript{GL}, \textit{Anhalt-Dessau}: is some 5 miles SE of Dessau city, and said to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Hartmann woman who married a Reifeberger man and went to Boaro (Mai\&Marquardt\#1137).

Sollnitz\textsuperscript{GL}: also see Soellnitz and Zoellnitz.

Sollschwitz\textsuperscript{GL}, \textit{Sachsen}: an unidentified place said by the Jost FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Goldberg family. There are at least two Sollschwitz in Saxony.

Solmer\textsuperscript{FN}: see Seelmann.

Solms\textsuperscript{GS}, could have been any of about 7 countries (named below) most of which held lands SW, S, SE and E of Giessen, now in Hesse. Said (no locality mentioned) by the Belowescher Kolonien FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Steger family.

Solms\textsuperscript{[Feinstein]?}\textsuperscript{GL}, \textit{Elbim}? is an unidentified locality which, according to the Frank FSL, was in Freie Adelprovinz der alten Ritter\textsuperscript{(?)} and was home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Dietrich family. This might be the village of Solms that is some 15 miles NNW of Fulda.

Solms-Assenheim County,\textsuperscript{GS}: this country had 3 lives: 1632-35, 1699-1725 and 1728-1778 when it was absorbed into Solms-Roedelheim-Assenheim County. Its lands seem to have lain mostly S and SE of Friedberg city, now in Hessen.

Solms-Braunfels\textsuperscript{[Principality]}\textsuperscript{GS}: this country, often just called Braunfels, was a member of the Bench of the Secular Princes, Upper Rhenish Circle in the HRE, began as a Country, was elevated to Principality in 1742; its lands lay mostly W and SW of Wetzlar city, now in Hessen; also see Brenzel.

[Solms]-Braunfels\textsuperscript{[Principality]}\textsuperscript{GS}: said (no locality mentioned) by the Neidermonjou FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Wasmur? family. Same place as the previous entry.

Solms-Hohenolms-Lich County\textsuperscript{GS}: this country, created in 1718 becoming a Principality in 1792, was a member of the Bench of Counts and Lords, Upper Rhenish Circle in the HRE and lay N, W and S of the town of Hohenolms, NNW of Wetzlar city now in Hessen.

Solms-Laubach \textsuperscript{(County)}\textsuperscript{GS}: this country, often simply called Laubach, was created in 1544, was a member of the Bench of Counts and Lords, Upper Rhenish Circle in the HRE. Its lands extended from NE of Laubach town in a fairly wide but fluctuating swath to the SW almost to Friedberg city. According to a \textit{Luebeck} ML a Walter woman from\textsuperscript{UC} Solms-Laubach married in 1766 an Eckhard man (Mai\&Marquardt\#263). Said (no locality mentioned) by the Krasnoyar FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to an Eckhard family.

Solms-Roedelheim County\textsuperscript{GS}: this country lasted 1728-1778 when it was absorbed into Solms-Roedelheim-Assenheim County. Its lands seem to have lain mostly E of those of Solms Assenheim and were scattered towards the south all the way to Roedelheim which was a suburb just W of Frankfurt-am-Main, now in Hessen.

Solms-Roedelheim-Assenheim County\textsuperscript{GS}: this country lasted from 1778 until about 1806.

Solms-Sonnenwladce County and Solms-Wildenfels County\textsuperscript{GS}: these two small countries supposedly
were in what is now southern? Hesse from the late 17th century until 1803/06.

Soltner\textsuperscript{FN}: see Soltner.

Soltner\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Gruenberg, Hessen with a Doerr wife from\textsuperscript{UC} Hangheim.

Soltner\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Marklein Bangheim(?) Ansbach. Also later spelled Soltner (Mai1798:Ka27, Mv1180).

Soltner\textsuperscript{FN}: said (no locality mentioned) by the Neidermonjou FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Ansbach [Margraviate]. I could not find this man in the 1798 censuses.

Somborn, Hanau County: 13 km E of Hanau city centre, and said to be home to the Catholic

Siebert\{Nicolaus\} who married Wilhelm\{AMaria\} in Buedingen 1 July 1766 (Mai\&Marquardt\#724).

Sommer\{David\}\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Boregard FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Massenheim. The 1798 Boregard census gives the wife’s maiden name as Elscheidt (Mai1798:Mv188).

Sommer\{Heinrich\}\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Boregard FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Pfaffenheim.

Sommer\{Conrad\}\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Brabander FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Gut Berun, Nassau.

Sommer\{Andreas\}\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Brabander FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Milisin?.

Sommer\{Anna Maria\}\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Brabander 1798 census to be the maiden name of frau Behm (Mai1798:Bn20).

Sommer\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Kratzke FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Kemberg(?)/Kimber(?).

Sommer\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Laub FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Freiwalde, Preussisch-Schlesien.

Sommer\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Leitsinger FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Echenbrunn, Bamberg [Bishopric].

Sommer\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Ober-Monjou FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Wien, Oesterreich with his Pauly wife and a Pauly brother-in-law in the household. This couple (she a Pauly) was married in Luebeck in 1766 (Mai\&Marquardt\#124). For 1770 see Mai1798:Mv2033.

Sommer\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Phillipsfeld FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Heringen, [Hessen-Kassel Landgraviate]. For 1769 see (Mai1798:Mv2291).

Sommer\{Katharina\}\textsuperscript{FN}: in 1789 she is recorded as leaving Rosenheim (Mv2465) and was elsewhere in 1798 (Ps67) but I cannot find her in any FSL.

Sommer\{Nicolaus\}\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Rosenheim FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Zentlof?, Herrschaft von Gleichen. For 1798 see Mai1798:Rm34.

Sommer\{Agnes\}: born in Feb 1762 in Zabenfeld, married Roh\{J.Carl/Karl\} and they settled first in Denmark and later in Schilling (EEE p.565).

Sommer\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Walter FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Kunversikhene, Laubach County.

Sommer\{Anna\}: married Hansfeld\{Joachim\} in Luebeck in June 1766 (Mai\&Marquardt\#111). I could not find them in any published FSL nor in Kulberg.

Sommer\{Christina&Maria\}: they were said by Recruiter Beauregard’s list to have been step-daughters in the Jung\{Phillip\} household (Lk78b). For 1767 see T2646-2650. Not found in any FSL and I could not find them or any likely descendant associated with any Volga colony.

Sommer\textsuperscript{FN}: also see Samer.

Sommersdorf\textsuperscript{FN}, Ansbach: is some 6 miles S of Ansbach city and said by the Laub FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Leikam family.

Sompolno, Przedecz, Posen: is 46 miles NNE of Kalisch, Poland, and the GCRA found that it was associated with a Nagel family in 1805.

Son\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Enders FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Luebeck (no locality given). I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Sondersfeld, [Kurbayern]: is 21 miles SE of Nuerenberg city center and was said by the Ober-Monjou FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Doeringer/Doerhing/Doering family.

Sondershausen-Rudolstadt County: this small country lay about 27 km W of Rudolstadt city in two even smaller chunks, one to the north, one to the south, of Ilmenau city.

Sonnenburg, Oststernberg Kreis, Prussia: nka Slonsk, Poland, is and was 19 miles NNE of Frankfurt-an-der-Oder.

Sonnenblatt\textsuperscript{FN}: said (no locality mentioned) by the Neidermonjou FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Filun?. I could not find this man in the 1798 censuses.
Sonnengruen: said by the Paulskaya FSL to be a stepson in the Lenk household.

Sonnenwald: Jacob+wife+6 kids: Kulberg 170 said they were from Kur-Pfalz and went to Livonia.

Sonntar: said by the Brabander FSL to be a step-son in the Sturn family household. I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Sontau: said by the Merkel FSL to be from Sester, Holstein.

Sonwald: Catharina: was a godparent at the 6 April 1766 baptism in Luebeck of a Schilling daughter (Mai&Marquardt#1285). Not found in any later source.

Soquiete: said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be from Paris, Frankreich.

Sorberger: see Sorberger.

Sorberger/Sorbeger/Soiberg: according to the Buedingen ML this woman in 1766 married a Jaecckel man (Mai&Marquardt#538). By 1767 this couple was in Moor. Bonner proved she was baptized in Wolf.

Sorberger/Sorberger/Soiberg: said by Kuhlberg 2716 to from Isenburg (no locality or country indicated). The Norka FSL #207 & 207a showed his wife to have married Anspach (Eberhard) with his three Sorberger daughters (ages 4-13) living in that household.

Bonner indicates that his wife was born an Armbruster and he proved that her Sorberger children were baptized in Aulendiebach, Isenburg [-Buedingen County]. In 1798 spelled Sorberger and Soiberg (Mai1798: Nr60 and 116).

Sorekonk: see Soring.

Sorg: said by the Bangert FSL to be from Moenstadt, Nassau-Usingen. I could not find this family in Mai1798es.

Sorg: said by the Doenhof FSL to be from Loewenstein, Kurpfalz (no locality mentioned).

Sorg: also see Borg.

Sorgenfrey: said by the Boaro FSL to be from Hohen-Pritz (no other locality mentioned). He married a Berg woman in 1766 in Luebeck (Mai&Marquardt#214). I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Soring: said by the Neidermonjou FSL to be from Wolf. Pleve noted that his might be Sorekonk? I could not find this family in the Volga 1798 censuses.

Sorkino: a Russian name for Zuerich.

Sosnovka: a variation of the Russian name for Schilling.

Sosnowka: a variation of the Russian name for Schilling.

Sostdorf: said by the Krasnoyar FSL to be from Lengfeld (?). Later spelled Suessendorf.

Souffle: said by the Pfeiffer FSL to be from Beaucene, Frankreich.

South Prussia: aka Suedpreussen, in Poland until 1793 when occupied by Prussia and incorporated into that Kingdom as a Province in 1795. In 1807 the Province was dismantled and its lands became subject to the semi-independent Warsaw Duchy. In 1815 some eastern parts went to Russia but most of what had once been the Province of South Prussia were folded into the newly organized Prussian province (duchy) of Posen, and so they remained until 1848.

South Prussia: also see Preussisch Schlesien.

Sovald: see Sovalter.

Sowalter: married Casspar/Casper {M.Anna} 12 June 1764 in Rossbau (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 Pilsen, Boehmen. For 1798 see Mai1798: R116.

Sowatsky: said by the Orloff FSL to be from Heubuden, Marienburg Amt. Also spelled Sawatsky.

Sowenow: an unidentified place said by the Boaro FSL to be from to a Rechin family.

Spaar: said by the Ober-Monjou FSL to be from Malsbach?, [Regensburg Imperial Abbey] I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Spaar: also see Spahr of Kind.

Spachbruecken, [Hessen]-Darmstadt [Landgraviate]: is some 8 miles ESE of Darmstadt city, and said by the Holstein FSL (#38) to be home to Buchsbaum and Mai families. According to the Buedingen ML a Walther wife of one of these May/Mey men was also from Spachbruecken (Mai&Marquardt#584). According to the Buedingen ML the Buchsbau man from Spachbruecken on 25 April 1766 married Meyer {M.Elisabetha} (Mai&Marquardt#585).

Using the Familienbuch Spachbruecken done by Gunnar Kohl and Helmut Ramage, Brent Mai
has confirmed Spachbruecken as the place of origin for these families.

Spadi\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Norka FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Oesterreich (no locality mentioned). For 1798 see (Mai1798: Nr22, 35, and 91). In Nr8 the family name is spelled Spady and a son’s wife’s maiden name is given as Fuchs.

Spady\textsuperscript{FN}: see Spadi.

Spaecht\textsuperscript{FN}: in 1788 he is recorded as leaving Rosenheim (Mv2455) and was elsewhere in 1798 (Nm19) but I cannot find her in any FSL

Spaecht\textsuperscript{FN}: also see Specht.

Spaedt\textsuperscript{FN}: see Spaeth.

Spaeter\textsuperscript{FN} see Spithof.

Spaeter\{Christian\}: said by Recruiter Beauregard’s list to have come from\textsuperscript{UC} Helmighausen (Lk135). They may be listed in 1767 (T1873-1874)?? Not found in any FSL and I could not find them or any likely descendant associated with any Volga colony.

Spaeter\textsuperscript{FN}: also see Speter.

Spaeth/Spaedt/Speth\{Jacob\}: Lutheran, from\textsuperscript{UC} Kurpfalz arrived at Fridericia, Juetland Royal Province in May 1760. In April 1765 with wife {M.Catharina} and 3 children he applied for permission to leave Denmark (EEE p.610). By March 1766 they had settled in Balzer FSL #5 which said he was from\textsuperscript{UC} [Wied-]Runkel [County] (no locality mentioned). The maiden name of the wife was given as Krikau in 1798 (Mai1798:Bz68; for others in this line in 1798 see Bz30, 64, 85 and Bd24; also spelled Spaedt in 1798: Bg1 and Wr65).

Spaeth\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the 1816 Glueckstal census (KS:674, 448) to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Grosssachsenheim, Ludwigsburg [Amt], Wurttemberg. However, the GCRA proved this an erroneous origin and thinks he may have come from\textsuperscript{UC} Sulbach, Goeppingen Amt, Wurttemberg, but they did not prove that origin. See their book for more detail.

Spaeth\textsuperscript{FN}: this family name was found recorded in Kirburg marriage records 1762-1767; see Flegel trip.

Spaeth: also see Spath

Spaetter\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Leitsinger FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Elschiburg?, Kurtrier. I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Spaetter\textsuperscript{FN} also see Spaedter and Spaeter.

Spaetz\{Wilhelm+wife+son\}: Kulberg 175 said they were from\textsuperscript{UC} Erbach and went to Livonia.

Spahn\textsuperscript{FN}\{Heinrich\}: said (no locality mentioned) by the Neidermonjou FSL #86 to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Hanau [County]. For 1792 and 1798 see Mai1798: Mv2244,Pl156,57 and Nm28.

Spahn\textsuperscript{FN}\{Nicolaus\}: with wife \{Elisabeth\} on 4 July 1766 he arrived in Russia said to be from Hanau (Kulberg(1497). Later in 1766 with wife \{A. Elisabeth\} in Oranienbaum he took transport for the Volga on which trip she died (T6040-6041). By 7 June 1767 with wife \{Eva\}, a Letz(?), stepson, and a Bortl(?) step daughter he had settled at Neidermonjou FSL #37 said to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Hannover. This family has not been found in the 1798 census index.

Spahn\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Norka FSL to be the orphaned son of Christian Spahn living in the Wuertz household. For 1798 see Mai1798:Nr128.

Spahn\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Pfeiffer FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Schoenborn?. For 1798 see Mai1798:Gb35. Pf27, 57.

Spahn\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Stahl-am-Tarlyk FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Magdeburg [Duchy] with no locality mentioned. I could not find members of this family Mai1798.

Spahnagel\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Paulskaya FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Eching. For 1793 and 1798 see Mai1798:Mv329, Bx34 and Ur11.

Spahr\{Andreas\}: said by the Recruiter Beauregard list to have come from\textsuperscript{UC} Zillbach going to Kind in 1768 (Lk134); which would likely make them among the Kind first settlers. Spelled Spaar in 1767 (T1788-1793). I could not find them or any likely descendants in Mai1798.

Spahr\{A.Maria\}: married in Luebeck on 16 July 1766 Balart/Ballard\{Carl Ludwig\} (Mai&Marquardt\#259). By 3 Aug 1767 they were settled in Paulskaya FSL #207.

Spahr\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Warendorf FSL to be from\textsuperscript{UC} Altenhausen, [Hessen-]Darmstadt [Landgraviate]. I could not find them in Mai1798.

Spachingen\textsuperscript{GL}, Wurttemberg: is 36 miles SW of Reutlingen, Baden-Wurttemberg

Spalt\textsuperscript{GL}, Nuernberg: is some 20 miles SSW of Nuernberg city, and said by the Oriovskaya FSL to be home\textsuperscript{UC} to a Ludwig family.
Spamer FN: this family name was found recorded in Schotten parish records for many generations prior to 1767; see Flegel trip.

Spangenberg FN: see Spangenberger.

Spangenberg, Hessen-Kassel: is some 16 miles SE of Kassel city, and said by the Anton FSL to be home to a Bremer family.

Spangenberg/Spangenberg FN: the Pleve version of the Jagodnaja Poljana FSL gives no place of origin for this step-son in the Langlitz household, but the Kromm version says he was from Eichelsdorf, Nidda (pp.32, 34).

Spanio FN: said by the Brabander FSL to be from Aepfelborn?, Lothringen. I could not find this family name in the 1798 censuses.

Sparberger [M.Dorothea Louisa]: EEE p.545 says this was the maiden name of frau Paustan. They settled in Fischer FSL #30.

Sparwasser [A. Margaretha] FN: said by the 1798 census (Bg16) to be “from Straub” but I cannot find her in any FSL.

Sparwasser [Margaretha] FN: evidently listed as the wife of Burghardt in the Straub FSL (sr24) and in 1798 in Straub listed as the wife of Fazius (Sr41).

Sparwasser [K.Margaretha] FN: listed by by the Warenburg FSL as an orphaned sister-in-law in the Simsen household. Kuhlberg says she was from Hessen-Darmstadt [Landgraviate]. She might be the M.Margaretha listed as wife of Buehr in Wr40 in 1798.

Spat FN: see Spath.

Spath/Spat FN: not found in an FSL but was in the 1775 Grimm census #69. Spelled Spaeth in 1798 (Mail798:Gm75).

Spatz {Wilhelm}: Lutheran, from Ladenburg, Kurpfalz, arrived at Fridericia, Jueland Royal Province in May 1760. Applied for permission to leave Denmark in December 1764. Arrived at Kronstadt in May 1766 and in August 1766 signed a pledge to settle in Hirschenhof colony, Latvia (EEE p.669).

Spaustgra FN: this family name was found recorded in Kirburg marriage records 1762-1767; see Flegel trip.

Spechbach GL, Sinsheim parish, Baden: is some 6 miles NNE of Sinsheim, Baden-Wuerttemberg, and was home to a Bernhard family that settled in Gueldendorf, Odessa.

Specht FN: said by the Kano FSL to be step-children in the Schaefer [Christoph] household. In 1798 said to be the maiden (sic for married widowed) name of frau Schaefer (Mail798:Sh44).

Specht [Heinrich] FN: said by the Kano FSL to be from Anhalt-Zerbst [Principality] (no locality mentioned). I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Specht [M.Katharina]: married in Rosslau 6 April 1766 Gross [Andreas] (Mail&Marquardt#899). KS131 said the year was 1765. This couple may have settled in Kano FSL (#19) which said he was from Anhalt-Zerbst [Principality] (no locality mentioned). For 1798 see Mail798:Bt40.

Specht FN: said by the Merkel FSL to be from Alstein, Pomerania. Later spelled Speecht.

Specht FN: also see Becht and Sprecht.

Speck [A.Margaretha]: married Gutermuth [Conrad] in Buedingen on 12 March 1766 (Mail&Marquardt#418). By 1767 this couple was in the Belowescher Kolonien.

Speck FN: also see Speck.

Speck GL: also see Speck.

Speicher near Brueckenauf now in Bavaria: is 6 km NW of Bad Brueckenauf and KS128 says it was the place Fischer [Otto] left of permission.

Speidel FN: listed by the 1816 Glueckstal census (KS:671) as frau Werner without origin, but KS:449 said her family was from Moessingen, Rotenburg [Amt], Tuebingen [Oberamt], Wuerttemberg; the GCRA proved this origin, using FHL 1,457,469; see their book for detail.

Speier FN: see Brausemann and Speyer.

Spiegelberg GL, Backnang parish, Wuerttemberg: is some 6 miles N of Backnang, Baden-Wuerttemberg, and was home to an Ackermann family that settled in Gueldendorf, Odessa.

Speiser FN: see Spister.

Spek FN: said by the Bergdorf 1816 census (KS:659) to have been from Troossingen, Tuttlingen [Amt],
Wuerttemberg. This origin was verified by the GCRA using FHL (1,658,752). This family stopped in Kolonie Neusulzfeld, Suedpresseusen, in 1806 prior to going to Bergedorf. See the GCRA book for more detail. Also spelled Speck (KS:449).

Spelcher. [Kur:] Trier: an unidentified place said by the Dehler FSL to be home to a Hoffmann family.

Speldecker/Speltacker\textsuperscript{FN} (J. Matthias): Lutheran from Wuerttemberg, arrived at Schleswig city, Schleswig Royal Duchy in May 1761. In June with wife [Eva Catharina], and 2 children, he was approved for emigration (EEE pp.609-610). By June 1765 they had settled in Scherbakovka FSL #17 which said he was from Oberveisheim. For 1788, 1790 and 1798 see Mai1798: Mv2786, 2788, Gm118, Hk49, Sv17 and 18.

Speler\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Goebel FSL to be from Tating, Kurmainz.

Spenger\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Paulskaya FSL to be from Kaderhein. I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

Spangler\textsuperscript{FN}: see Spencer and Spengler.

Spenger\textsuperscript{FN}: said by the Boaro FSL to be from Dessau (no locality mentioned). Spelled Spengler in 1796 and 1798 (Mai1798: Mv336, Bx 5, 26, 51 and Er05), and also Spengel in 1798 (Bx13).

Speltacker\textsuperscript{FN}: see Speldecker.

Spengler/Spengler (J. Samuel): Lutheran from Kurpfalz arrived at Fridericia in May 1760. With wife [Christina] and 1 son he last registered in Denmark in Dec 1764 and arrived at Kronstadt in May 1766 (EEE p.610). Kulberg209 recorded that arrival in Russia, saying he was from Wartenberg, with wife [Maria] and 3 children, all going to Livonia. In August 1766 in Oranienbaum he signed a pledge to settle in Hirschenhof colony, Latvia (EEE p.610).

Spengler\textsuperscript{FN}: also see Berger and Schott of Grimm.

Spengler\textsuperscript{FN}: see also Spenger.

Spengler\textsuperscript{FN}: this family name was found recorded in Schlitz marriage records 1762-1767; see Flegel trip.

Sperling\textsuperscript{FN}: Kulberg17 said this Catholic man was from Danzig with wife, sister and daughter. Said by the Belowescher Kolonien FSL to be from Danzig; it also said his wife died in Oranienbaum and he then married an Arnt woman from Marienburg.

Spessart\textsuperscript{FN} is the now name of the northwestern-most section of Bavaria and may have been a part of Hesse in earlier days.

Speth\textsuperscript{FN}: see Spaeth.

Spett/Spott (Sibilla): from Pfalz widow of Spett married Kraep (J. Georg) 28 May 1765 Danzig (Mai&Marquardt#755). KS140 has Spott (Sibitta). Not found in any later source.

Speyer/Spier (J. Adam): was a godfather at the 7 July 1766 Luebeck baptism of [J. Adam] son of Dillman (J. Balthasar), Lutheran, and his Wilg wife [A. Maria] (Mai&Marquardt#1306). Not found in Kulberg or in T, or in any FSL. Kind has no existing FSL, but in 1774, [J. Adam] with his Best wife [A. Margaretha] moved from Kind to Schaffhausen (Mai1798: Mv1273, Sh4).

Speyer/Spier (J. Sophronia): was godmother at the 7 July 1766 Luebeck baptism of [J. Adam] son of Dillman (J. Balthasar) and his Wilg wife [A. Maria] (Mai&Marquardt#1306). Not found in Kulberg or in T, in any FSL.

Speyer, Bruehl: said by the Schuck FSL to be home to a Wuertz family. Spelled Wertz in 1797 and 1798 (Mai1798: Mv2650, Su4.13 and Vm39). In his first translation Pele had spelled Speyer as Shter(?), Bruehl as Briel or Breyell(?) and Wurz as Wirtz. It seems that something is awry with the FSL here. Bruehl never was a country but is a town 12 km NE of the Speyer city and in the 1760s was in Kurpfalz, not in a Speyer country. From 1405-1709 Bruehl had been part of a Condo jointly run by Kurpfalz and the Speyer Bishopric. In 1709 the Bishop signed a treaty turning the area entirely over to Kurpfalz. However, in this case it seems that he issued a passport for Russia for a member family of his church even though he had no legal right to do so.

Speyer\textsuperscript{OS}, in the 1760s there were two countries named Speyer. The original one was a Bishopric (748-1803). The other was the Imperial City which became independent of the Bishopric in 1294. Both in the 1760s apparently were still rebuilding from war inflicted in ruins. [the modern city of Speyer is 57 miles SSW of Frankfurt-am-Main]. None of the following references mentions a locality, and none indicates which of the two countries is meant. Said by the Belowescher Kolonien FSL to be home to a Lobauer family. Said by the Graf FSL to be home to a Glase family. Said by the the Rohleder FSL to be home to a Pehr family. Said by the
Spiegel FSL to be homeUC to a Steitz family.

SpeyerGS, [Kur]-Pfalz[sic]: said by the Seelmann FSL to be homeUC to a Zoeger family. Neither Speyer country owed any allegiance to Kurpfalz in the 1760s so far as I have been able to find out.

Spickelhof, Prussia: an unidentified place which the GCRA found associated with a Gering family in 1797.

Spiecker/Spiegel/SpikartFN: said by the Norka FSL to be fromUC Isenburg (no locality mentioned). The family name was spelled both Spiegel (Nr12) and Spikart? (Gm20) in 1798 when the maiden name of the wife was later said to be Geier (Mail798:Nr12). A Luebeck ML says this Spiecker man married a Geil woman in 1766 (Mail&Marquardt#1184).

SpiegeFN: see Spiecker.

SpiegelbergGL, Backnang Oberamt, Wuerttemberg: is some 6 miles N of Backnang city, and said by the 1816 Glueckstal census to be homeUC to the Heimendering family that went to Glueckstal. Proven by Curt Renz as home to the Ackermann family that went to Guedendorf, Odessa.

Spiegelfhof? GL: an unidentified place said to have been homeUC to a Schwabe family young man (Sp12), an early settler in Zuerich. Kuhlberg said this was in Isenburg but I could find no such place name in the German-speaking lands.

SpielbergGL: an unidentified place said by the Buedingen ML to be homeUC to an Eckert woman, who married a Rau and then went to Huck (Mail&Marquardt#504). Said by the Neidermonjou FSL to be homeUC to Ulrich and Werth {Jacob} families. Said by the Schcherbakova FSL to be homeUC to the Zweizig family. There are at least 17 Spielbergs in the Germanies. One is some 7 miles ENE of Buedingen.

SpielbergGL said by the Buedingen ML to be homeUC to the Kraus woman who married a Gebel man from Petersroth (Mail&Marquardt#506). By 1767 this couple was in Messer (FSL#77).

KS129 said this Spielberg was in the Pfalz I think Stumpp probably was wrong and that this was the town in Isenburg, some 7 miles ENE of Buedingen city.

Spielberg, Isenburg-Waechtersbach County: a parish center about 6 km NNW of Waechtersbach city. This is most likely what the previous two entries refer to.

SpielmannFN: said by the Bergdorf 1816 census (Ks:660, 220) and by his passport to have been fromUC Reilingen, Mannheim [Amt], Baden. But no record was found in Reilingen records by GCRA; see their book for more detail.

Spielmann/Spielman FN: said by both the 1816 Neudorf census (#16, Spielman) and KS:449 (Spielmann) to have come fromUC Reilingen, Mannheim [Amt], Baden. See the GCRA book for a bit more.

Spielmann FN: said by the Stephan FSL to be fromUC Elbergen? For 1767 1796 and 1798 see T401-03 and Mail798:Mv2850,Sp38,37; also spelled Spellman (Sv37).

Spielmann FN: also see Spielman.

SpiesFN: said by the Krasnoyar FSL to be fromUC Alsfeld, Darmstadt. Later spelled Spiess.

SpiessFN: said by the Cheisol FSL to be fromUC Saarburg, [Kur]-Trier, with Gross step-sons in one household. For 1798 see Mail798:Ls13, 27, 21, 31, Gf19.

Spiess FN: this family name was found recorded in Kirburg marriage records 1762-1767; see Flegel trip.

SpiessFN: also see Spiess.

Spiester {Gottfried}: he must have been in Luzern when his daughter {Christina} left there to marry in Schoenen (Mail798:Mv1624, Sn26); there in 1798 her maiden name was spelled Spistran. This family was not found in any FSL, nor is any earlier colony indicated for them, so they may well have been Luzern first settlers.

Spikart?FN: see Spiecker.

Spikermann FN: said by the Mariental FSL to be fromUC Geske.

Spellman FN: see Spielmann.

SpindlerFN: said by the Urbach FSL to be fromUC Althausen. For 1798 see Mail798:Rh10.

Spindler FN: his wife, who had been the widow of Weber {Ernst}, was said by the Urbach FSL to be fromUC Erbstadt, [Hanau County,] Hessen[-Kassel Landgraviate].

SpindtFN: said by the Ober-Monjou FSL to be step-children in the Spister household. I could not find this them in the 1798 Volga censuses.

SpinglerFN: said by the Kraft FSL to be fromUC Zweibruecken (no locality mentioned).

SpirFN: listed by both the 1838 Kassel census (#246) and KS:450 without origin. Also spelled Spiry. The
GCRA found indications that they may have come from UC or near Schoenau, Bergzabern [Amt], Rheinpfalz. See their book for more.

Spiry FN: see Spiri.
Spiss FN: said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be from UC Bayreuth (no locality mentioned).
Spister FN (Joseph): said by Kulberg104 to be a Catholic from Bamberg (no locality indicated). Not found in T. Said by the Ober-Monjou FSL (#2) to be from UC Meisendorf, Bamberg with Spindt step-children in the household. Spelled Speister in 1769, 1784 and 1798 (Mai1798: Mv2028, Mv2063 and Lz41 respectively). The maiden name of the wife was given as Eck in 1784 (Mai1798:Mv2063) and Yeshin or Jess? in 1798 (Lz41).

Spistran: see Spister.

Spital GL, Friedberg Imperial City: see Friedberg.
Spital, Posen: aka Schoeneich.
Spithof FN: said by the Keller FSL to be the step-son of the Job family. Spelled Spaedter in 1798 (Mai1798:Mv1865).

Spitza..ton/Spitza..ton GL, Yanauzen County: said by the Walter FSL to be from UC to Gelfrit and Hilt families. The Walter Research Group has confirmed in parish records that this is a Hill family from Altern (aka Spitzaltern), Hanau (now Hessen).

Spitz FN: said by the Bettinger FSL to be from UC Burg Gemuenden. I could not find them in Mai1798.

Spitzaltern GL, Hanau County: (aka Altern) is some 16 miles S of Hanau, Hessen; see Spitsa..ton, Yanauzen County.

Spitenalten (?) GL, Schatanu (?) : an unidentified place said by the Dobrinka FSL to be from UC to a Rau family. This most likely is the same as the preceding entry.

Spitzer FN: listed in the Bergdorf 1858 census (KS:664) without origin. The GCRA believes him to be one of the “Warsaw Settlers” who probably came from somewhere in the province of Posen in the Duchy of Warsaw, but they have been unable to identify specific places.

Spitzer FN: listed by the 1816 Kassel census (#92) but said by KS:450 to be from Poland. The GCRA thinks they probably were from Posen province; see their book for more.

Spitznagel FN: listed by the 1816 Glueckstal census (KS:674, 677) with no origin.

Spitzweiser FN: see Spitzwieser.
Spitzwiese FN: see Spitzwieser.

Spitzwieser/Spizwiszer/Spizwisser/Spitzwiese/Spitzweiser FN {Thomas}: Catholic son of {Lorenz} from UC Oberreutz, Gersberg parish, Kurbayern, married Lutheran Brandhof {Magdalena} 30 April 1766 in Woehrd (Mai&Marquardt#783). KS158 & 160 have Spizwisser and Oberreuth. They arrived in Russia on 12 Sept. 1766, he said to be from UC Bavaria bound for Saratov (Kulberg5800). Later in 1766 they took transport from Oranienbaum to the Volga (T7411-7412). By Sept. 1767 they had settled in Brabander FSL #76 which said he was from UC Reit, Kur-Bayern. Spelled Spitzwiese in 1788 (Mai1798:Mv346).

Spizwisser FN: see Spitzwieser.

Spizwiser FN: see Spitzwieser.

Splavnucha, Splavnukha, or Splawnucha VV: variant spellings of the Russian name of Huck.

Sposeck/Speek, Oberamt Karlruhe, Unteramt Staffort, Baden-Durlach Margraviate: is some 14.5 km NE of Karlruhe city and was said in 1761 by Danish records (EEE p. 366) to be home to Burell {Johannes}, and (EEE p. 366) to Eberhard/Eberhad {Christopher}, {J. Adam his son}, and {Georg} who went to Denmark before going to Russia. EEE p.476 said this was home to Klein {J.Jacob} who first settled in Denmark and later in Dreispitz FSL #17. This is the same place as the following entry, except some 55 years earlier.

Sposeck GL, Karlruhe [Amt], Baden: is some 9 miles NE of Karlruhe city, and said by the 1816 Bergdorf census to be home to a Kroll family. See the GCRA book for more detail.

Spoehr FN: left Nagold, Wuertemberg for Russia in the 1817.

Spohr {Caspar}: said by Recruiter Beauregard’s list to have been from UC Oerlenbach (Lk152). Spelled Spor in 1767 (T2732). Not found in any FSL and I could not find them or any likely descendant associated with any Volga colony.

Sponheim GL, Kurpfalz: is some 5.5 miles W of Bad Kreuznach.

Sponheim County GL, Baden Margraviate: the full name was Sponheim-Starkenberg County but it was
usually referred to as this short form.

**Sponseheim-Brandenburg County**:
its lands were scattered mostly to the NW and N of the Nahe River but two or three bits were to the S of it. The quasi-independent portion of this country was under the control of a Baden Margraviate 1444 to 1776, when the whole was subsumed into Kurpfalz. Its scattered lands ran from around Kirchberg (which may have been its northern seat) and others intermittently along the Nahe River from W of Birkenfeld on NE towards just beyond Winterburg.

**Sponseheim**, Kurpfalz: an unidentified place said by the Keller FSL to be home to a Lemrich family and possibly a Kastell family. The only Sponseheim I can find is 3 miles SSE of Bingen city, but it seems to have been in Kurmainz, not Kurpfalz.

**Spor**: see Spohr.

**Spory**:
 said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be from Zuerich, Schweiz.

**Spott**: go to Spett.

**Specht**:
 said by the Neidermonjon FSL to be a step-son in the Sibelius household. Spelled Specht in 1798 (Mai1798:Nm19,Mv1927).

**Specht**: said by the Seelmann FSL to be an orphan boy in the Bickel household. For 1798 see Mai1798:Sm46.

**Spreier**:
 said by Spreuer.

**Sprendlingen**, Isenburg[-Birstein Principality]: is between Dreieich and Langen S of Frankfurt-am-Main. According to the Frank FSL, it was then in the state of Isenburg and was home to Leonhard, Schickedans?, Schmidt, and Stroh families. The Buedingen ML says it was home to a Leonhard woman who married a Wittwaeger man in 1766; later the couple went to Frank (Mai&Marquardt#638). The Sprendlingen origins of Leonhard, Schmidt and Schickendans have been confirmed. Sprendlingen was also the birthplace of the Wittwaenger man who went to Frank. Said by the Kolb FSL to be home to Mueller and perhaps Stellwag families. Said by the Buedingen ML to be home to the Lehnhart woman who married an Prooster man in 1766; by 1767 this couple was in Norka; Stumpf said this was near Offenbach, Hessen (Mai&Marquardt#686).

**Sprenger**:
 said by Springer.

**Spretz**:
 said by the Kano FSL to be from [Anhalt]-Zerbst [Principality] (no locality mentioned). I could not find this family in the 1798 Volga censuses.

**Spreuer**:
 said by the Dietel FSL to be from Wettersborn (?), Baden-Baden. In 1798 spelled Spreier (Mai1798:Dt67, 22).

**Spriesler**:
 said by the Gaulk FSL to be from Kulzfeld. For 1798 see Mai1798:Db68.

**Sprie Reinfeld**:
 said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be home to a Looss family.

**Springer**:
 said by the Kraft FSL to be from Queckborn (?), Darmstadt. Jim Pickelhaupt says he has found this man’s origin.

**Springen**, [Katzelnbogen County], Hessen[-Kassel Landgr.]: said by the Susannental FSL to be home to Asmus [M. Elisabeth and J. Philipp] families. The same place as the next entry.

**Springen**, [Katzelnbogen County], Hessen-Kassel [Landgraviate]: is 19 km NW of Wiesbaden city centre and was said by the Warendorf FSL to be home to a Weil bachelor.

**Springen, Nassau**:
 said by the Rothammel FSL to be home to Bernhard families and maybe to a Lauer family. Nassau surely is a mistake and this must be the same place as the previous entry.

**Springer**:
 listed by both the 1816 Kassel census (#16) and KS:450 without origin. Using FHL#193,930 and 457,537, the GCRA proved they were from Niederhorbach, Bergzabern [Amt], Pfalz. Also spelled Sprenger. See their book for more.

**Springer**:
 said by the Katharinenstadt FSL to be from Darmstadt (no locality mentioned).

**Springer**:
 said by the Louis FSL to be from Bitsch, Lothringen.

**Springer**:
 said by the Louis FSL to be from Sierck, Lothringen.

**Spruer**:
 see Spreuer.
SPV: a Saint Petersburg area German village or parish. 
*Srednaja Rogatka*SPV, popularly known as the *Zweiundzwanziger Kolonie*, was in the parish of Neu-Saratowka east of St. Petersburg (Gieg1).