

Antonovka, Volhynia, Census Extract of Males: 1850

St. Peterburg, Russia State Archives RGIA

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This is an extraction of data for males registered to the village of Antonovka in the revision list of 1850. For more information on Russian revision lists see [here](#).

The table below is a translation of the revision list and sections of information that follow. I have added 3 columns to the original table, 1) an indication of where the family head is found in the [1816](#) Antonovka revision list or the list of [1819](#), 2) the numbers for the household heads, as found in the GRanDMA database and 3) estimated year of birth (1850 – age in census).

All personal names and most location names have been standardized.

The columns called “Added” and “Removed” are updates from around late 1856 or early 1857.

I have made no attempt to figure out the exact meanings of the data under “amount of land ...”. The first number in the columns, which is often followed by a “d” likely means dessiatin (about 2.7 acres). The last two columns likely refer to taxes paid.

Many of those found in this census were not in the GRanDMA database *and have been recently added by me*. Overall, the data in GRanDMA on these Old Groniger Flemish Mennonites living in Volhynia are in a pathetic state. So much of the information on these people, mostly added by their American descendants, is unsourced, highly suspect, or down-right wrong! This census allowed me to correct some of these problems. In some cases, I had to completely reconstruct families, based on this census.

Many of the older men in this census (born before about 1790) were born before the Mennonites settled in Volhynia but are not found in the records of the Przechowko mother congregation. These men may have come from one of the daughter settlements in Brandenburg (founded in 1765) or Masovia (founded in the 1770s). Unfortunately, very few early records for these Mennonite communities still exist.

Several columns are not included in the translated table. A large amount of commentary information has been moved to appendix A. There are also columns which pertain to the entire group or a sub-group. They are as follows:

Under “*Religion of each family*” column: “Mennonite faith, as they are named after their founder Menno Simons, in 1561 the followers of this faith consider themselves a community of the righteous of first Christians, they do not permit among themselves baptism of infants, war-like disposition, and divorce.”

Under “*Where each family came from, when settled, and based on what justification*” column:

For Antonovka - Arrived from Prussian lands in 1804, settled in accordance with the contracts made with landlords of Kunev estate and with Colonel Yablonovsky.

For Martinia - Arrived from under Prussian rule in 1817 and settled on the land of Martyna village on the basis of the contract they made with landlord Colonel Yablonovsky.

Under the “*Whether they swore allegiance or became subjects according to articles 127 and 129, and when*” column:

For Antonovka: Swore allegiance in 1804, 1826, and 1855.

For Martinia: Swore allegiance in 1826 and in 1855.

The last column, *A list of circumstances that shall be explained in this column for each colony*, has been removed and moved to Appendix A of this document.

Additional information on the people of Antonovka accompanying these census extracts can be found in Appendix B.

The following table is an abbreviated version of the census. [The full table is also available.](#)

1850 Census House- hold number	1816 and 1819 Lists	Place of registration and the list of names of male colonists	Age per the census	Est. birth year	Added		Removed		GRandMA Database Number
					Who and when		Who, when, and why		
Ostrog uyezd, Kunev Rural Community, Antonovka village									
I. Settled there and registered in that village									
a) Firmly settled on state owned land in Antonovka village									
1	1816#1	Bernhard Peter Becker	60	1790	--	--	--	--	32116
		his son Peter	33 3/4	1816	--	--	--	--	104873
		Peter's sons							
		1 Jacob	12	1836	--	--	--	--	104915
		2 Andreas	10	1840	--	--	--	--	104994

1850 Census House- hold number	1816 and 1819 Lists	Place of registration and the list of names of male colonists	Age per the census	Est. birth year	Added		Removed	GraNDMA Database Number
					Who and when		Who, when, and why	
		3 Bernhard	1/12	1850	--	--	died 1851	1305782
3		Andreas Jacob [#1305784] Schmidt	22	1828	--	--	--	1305783
		his sons		1853	Heinrich 1853	3		1305785
				1855	Tobias 1855	1		1305787
		Andreas's brothers Heinrich	19	1831	--	--		1305788
		Jacob	10	1840	--	--		1305793
		Benjamin	8	1842	--	--		1305825
		Peter	4	1846				1305828
4	1816#4?	Bernhard Bernhard Koehn	26	1824	--	--	--	1305837
		his brothers Benjamin	24	1826	--	--	--	282639
		Benjamin's son	--	1851	Cornelius 185[1]	5	--	281893
		Wilhelm	21	1829	--	--		1305840
		Cornelius	19	1831	--	--	--	282691
		Bernhard's uncle						
		Andreas	35	1815	--	--	Banished from settlement in 1848	1305841
		his sons Adam	10	1840	--	--		1305842
		Wilhelm	2	1848	--	--		1305843
5	1816#4	Jacob Andreas Koehn	63	1787	--	--	--	40865
		his sons 1 Jacob	33	1817	--	--	--	1305844
		Jacob's sons Benjamin	6	1844	--	--	--	1305845
		Peter	2	1848	--			1305847
		2 Heinrich	29	1821	--	--	died 1856	1276535

1850 Census House- hold number	1816 and 1819 Lists	Place of registration and the list of names of male colonists	Age per the census	Est. birth year	Added		Removed	GraNDMA Database Number
					Who and when		Who, when, and why	
		Heinrich's sons						
		Benjamin	6	1846	--	--	1855	1286369
		Tobias	3/4	1849	--	--	--	283176
		3 Andreas	28	1827	--	--	--	1305849
		Andreas's sons						
		Peter	5	1845	--	--	died 1855 [?]	1305850
		Andreas	3	1847	--	--		1305850
		Heinrich	1	1849	--	--		1305851
		4 Bernhard	19	1831	--	--	--	1305853
		5 Fabian	17	1833	--	--	--	1305854
		Fabian's son	--	1853	Cornelius 1853	3		1305857
6	1816#5	Andreas Bernhard Ratzlaff	76	1774	--	--	--	287509
		his son Peter	24	1826	--	--	--	282976
		Peter's sons Bernhard	1	1849				286580
				1855	Heinrich 1855	1		1305858
		Andreas's 2 son Andreas	21	1829	--	--	--	77802
		his sons Benjamin	1	1849				107717
				1856	Jacob 1856	1		1305859
8	1816#7	Peter Jacob Schmidt	52	1798	--	--	--	1305861
		his son Benjamin	30	1820	--	--	--	283080
		Benjamin's sons						
		Tobias	5	1845	--	--	--	283081
		Benjamin	1	1849	--	--	--	1305877

1850 Census House- hold number	1816 and 1819 Lists	Place of registration and the list of names of male colonists	Age per the census	Est. birth year	Added		Removed	GRanDMA Database Number
					Who and when		Who, when, and why	
				1857	Samuel 1857	1/12		1305876
		Peter's [step-] brother Peter Jacob	59	1791	--	--	--	103281
		his son 1 Jacob	30	1820	--	--		1305878
		Jacob's son Benjamin	--	1853	born 1853	3		1305879
		2 Andreas	24	1826	--	--		75500
		Andreas's sons	--	1854	Heinrich 1854	2		283067
				1854	Andreas 1855	1		283068
10	1816#11	Heinrich Zacharias Eck	36 [?]	1824 [?]	--	--	died 1857	280279
		his sons						
		1 Peter	11	1839	--	--	--	73187
		2 Abram	4	1846	--	--	--	110733
		Heinrich's brother David	23	1827	--	--	--	1305880
		2 Jacob	37	1813	--	--	died 1853	288745
		3 Andreas	15	1835	--	--	--	283949
		Andreas's son	--	1856	Adam 1856	1	--	115049
11	1816#12	Andreas Peter Ratzlaff	60	1790	--	--	--	1251899
		his sons						
		1 Adam	14	1836	--	--	--	281097
		Adam's son	--	1855	Andreas 1855	1	--	282024
		2 Benjamin	11	1839	--	--	--	280075
		3 Tobias	8	1842	--	--	--	281098
		4 Bernhard	6	1844	--	--	--	282768

1850 Census House- hold number	1816 and 1819 Lists	Place of registration and the list of names of male colonists	Age per the census	Est. birth year	Added		Removed	GraNDMA Database Number
					Who and when		Who, when, and why	
15	1816#15	Andreas Jacob Koehn	48	1802	--	--	--	1374922
		his sons						
		Heinrich	24	1826	--	--	--	282950
		Georg [Gregory]	15	1835	--	--		284462
		Benjamin	13	1837	--	--	died 1853	1305881
		David	3	1847	--	--	--	1305882
19	1816#18	Peter Peter Janz	61	1769	--	--	died 1853	1305889
		his sons						
		1 Peter	36	1814	--	--	--	1305890
		2 Heinrich	29	1821	--	--	1854	1305891
		3 Benjamin	25	1825	--	--	--	283675
		Benjamin's sons						
		1 Heinrich	4	1846				1305892
		2 --		1852	Johann 1852	4	--	280340
		3 --		1854	Wilhelm 1854	2		280341
		4 Tobias	21	1829	--	--	--	283676
		5 Wilhelm	19	1831	--			1305894
20	1816#21	Johann Johann Nachtigal	40	1810	--	--	--	70803
		his sons 1 Tobias	18	1832	--	--	--	72817
		2 Benjamin	11	1839	--	--	--	1305895
		3 Jacob	2	1848	--	--	--	72834
		4 --	--	1854	Adam 1854	2	--	72835
		[illegible] son born out of wedlock Heinrich	15	1835	--	--	--	1305897

1850 Census Household number	1816 and 1819 Lists	Place of registration and the list of names of male colonists	Age per the census	Est. birth year	Added		Removed	GraNDMA Database Number
					Who and when		Who, when, and why	
23	1816#21	Andreas Johann Nachtigal	40	1810	--	--	--	284461
		his sons Andreas	18	1832	died 1854			1305898
		Benjamin	3	1847	--	--	--	282259
33		Peter Peter Becker	50	1800	--	--	died 1850	809665
		his sons Cornelius	1/2	1849				1305899
			2	--	1855	Adam 1855	5	1305901
				1845	Egil [or Emil] 1845		2	1305900
35	1816#18	Tobias Peter Janz	49	1801	--	--	--	100685
		his sons						
		1 Heinrich	25	1825	--	--	--	100973
		Heinrich's sons 1 Adam	5	1845	--	--	--	280021
		2 Peter	1/4	1850	--	--		390507
		3 Benjamin	--	1852	born 1852	4	--	280022
		4 Johann	--	1856	1856	1	--	280023
		2 Cornelius	21	1829	--	--		71082
		Cornelius's son	--	1855	Johann 1855	1		101742
		3 Adam	17	1833	--	--	--	75426
		Adam's son	--	1854	Tobias 1854	2	--	102139
		4 Johann	14	1836	--	--	--	101167
37	1819#18	Andreas Andreas Koehn	70	1780	--	--	--	286866
		his son Samuel	21	1829	--	--	--	282682
		Samuel's son Andreas	1	1849	--	--	died 1852	1305902

1850 Census House- hold number	1816 and 1819 Lists	Place of registration and the list of names of male colonists	Age per the census	Est. birth year	Added		Removed	GRanDMA Database Number
					Who and when		Who, when, and why	
		2 Wilhelm	--	1852	born 1852	4		280418
		3 Johann	--	1854	1854	2	--	1305903
		Andreas's 2 son Tobias	19	1831	--	--	--	282204
		Tobias's son Andreas	--	1855	born 1855	1		282206
		Andreas's brother Jacob	47	1803	--	--	died 1853	1305907
		his sons 1 Peter	23	1827	--	--	--	1305908
		Peter's sons	--	1853	Benjamin 1853	3	--	1305910
		2	--	1855	Peter 1855	1		1305921
		3	--	1856	Peter 1856	1/12		1305922
		2 Abram	21	1829	--	--	--	1305923
38		Andreas David Koehn	32	1818	--	--	--	40876
		his son Jacob	7	1843	--	--	--	450908
		Andreas's brother Bernhard	26	1824	--	--	--	281582
		his sons Heinrich	4	1846	--	--	--	280989
		2 Andreas	2	1848	--	--	--	282778
		Andreas's 2 brother Ernest	21	1829				282942
		Ernest's son Cornelius	--	1856	born 1856	1		282944
		Andreas's 3 brother Wilhelm	15	1835	--	--		282916
		Wilhelm's sons						
		1 David	--	1855	born 1855	1 1/2		1181680
		2 Benjamin	--	1856	1856	1/2		282918
40		Johann Jacob Becker	54	1796	--	--	--	32069

1850 Census House- hold number	1816 and 1819 Lists	Place of registration and the list of names of male colonists	Age per the census	Est. birth year	Added		Removed	GraNDMA Database Number
					Who and when		Who, when, and why	
		his sons						
		1 Andreas	30	1820	--	--	--	1305926
		2 Bernhard	21	1829				280331
		Bernhard's son Andreas		1856	born 1856	1/2		280333
		Peter	1/12	1850	--	--	--	280332
		3 Benjamin	12	1838	--	--	--	71013
		4 Jacob	10	1840	--		--	71016
41		Johann Peter Unruh	45	1805	--	--	--	216244
		his sons 1 Tobias	2	1848	--			218233
		2 Heinrich	--	1851	born 1851	5	--	218234
		3 Benjamin	--	1853	1853	--	--	218235
		Johann's brother Peter	37	1813	--	--	--	1305940
		his son Andreas	15	1835	--	--	--	1305940
		David	11	1839	--	--	--	1305941
		Peter	7	1843	--	--	--	1305942
		Johann Peter's 2nd brother Andreas	35	1815	--	--	--	96264
		Andreas's sons Benjamin	7	1843	--	--	--	96282
		Heinrich	2	1848	--	--	--	96388
		3 Tobias	--	1853	born 1853	3	--	96666
		4 Cornelius	--	1854	1854	2	--	96820
42		Heinrich David Unruh	39	1811	--	--	--	76185
		his sons 1 Andreas	15	1835	--	--	--	104493
		2 David	11	1839	--	--	--	1305956

1850 Census Household number	1816 and 1819 Lists	Place of registration and the list of names of male colonists	Age per the census	Est. birth year	Added		Removed	GraNDMA Database Number
					Who and when		Who, when, and why	
		3 Tobias	10	1840	--	--	--	76183
		4 Kapriyan [?]	7	1843	--	--	--	1305958
		5 Benjamin	--	1856	born 1856	1/2	--	76187
		6 Bernhard	5	1845	--	--	--	74049
43		Peter Abram Unruh	42	1808	--	--	--	285641
		his sons David	17	1833	--	--	--	282996
		Abram	14	1836	--	--	--	1305965
		Bernhard	12	1838	--	--	--	339587
		Benjamin	6	1844	--	--	--	282903
14	1819#14	Jacob Andreas Koehn	81	1769	--	--	died 1852	40860
		his sons 1 Jacob	46	1804	--	--	--	897956
		2 David	35	1815	--	--	--	897959
		David's sons 1 Heinrich	15	1835	--	--	--	1318080
		2 Johann	10	1840	--	--	--	1318081
		3 Peter	8	1842	--	--	died 1854	1318082
		4 Karl	4	1846	--	--	--	1318102
		Jacob's 3rd son Benjamin	29	1831	--	--	1853	282933
		his sons Andreas	3	1847	--	--	--	1318103
		2 Benjamin	1	1849	--	--	--	282645
		3 Jacob	--	1853	born 1853	--	--	40990
b) Not fully settled, but living on the Crown's land of Antonovka village and registered in that colony								
2	1816#1B	Jacob [Peter!] Jacob Pries	38	1812	--	--	died 1854	72237
		his sons Peter	11	1839	--	--	--	72241

1850 Census House- hold number	1816 and 1819 Lists	Place of registration and the list of names of male colonists	Age per the census	Est. birth year	Added		Removed	GraNDMA Database Number
					Who and when		Who, when, and why	
		Jacob	9	1841	--	--	died 1853	1305968
		Karl	6	1844	--	--	--	72240
9	1816#10	Heinrich Heinrich Ratzlaff	34 3/4	1815	--	--	died 1855	286939
		his sons Benjamin	8	1842	--	--		99898
		Jacob	4	1846	--	--		100203
12	1816#14	Andreas Peter Buller	36	1814	--	--	--	1305971
		his son Benjamin	9	1841	--	--	--	1305972
16	1816#1C	Benjamin Benjamin Wedel	32	1818	--	--	--	1305994
		his son Georg	7	1843	--	--	--	1305996
		Benjamin's brother Jacob	27	1823	--	--	--	1306001
		his son Andreas	--	1856	born 1856	1	--	1306225
		Benjamin's 2nd brother Andreas	27	1823	--			283207
		his son Benjamin	--	1851	185[1]			283254
		Benjamin's 3rd brother Peter	19	1831	--			283210
		Peter's son Tobias	--	1856	1856			283232
		Benjamin's 4th brother Cornelius	18	1832	--	--		283211
18	1816#19	David Georg Buller	65	1785	--	--		32859
		his sons 1 Peter	23	1827	--	--		75172
		Peter's son Heinrich	--	1852	born 185[2]	4		75162
		Peter David's brothers [brother's sons?]						
		1 Benjamin	12	1838	--	--	--	1318492
		2 Tobias	9	1841	--	--	--	1318493
		3 Jacob	6	1844	--	--	died 1853	1318494

1850 Census House- hold number	1816 and 1819 Lists	Place of registration and the list of names of male colonists	Age per the census	Est. birth year	Added		Removed	GraNDMA Database Number
					Who and when		Who, when, and why	
		4 Heinrich	3	1847	--	--	--	1318495
		Peter's uncle[?] Heinrich	22	1828	--	--	--	95361
26	1816#20	Jacob Jacob Wedel	69	1781	--	--	died 1852	1307153
		his nephew Karl	7	1843	--	--	--	1308168
		Jacob's sons Peter	43	1807	--			1308398
		his sons Jacob	16	1834	--	--		1308399
		Peter	4	1846	--	--		1308400
		2 Benjamin	39	1811	--	--		1308402
		3 Andreas	31	1819	--	--	--	1308440
		Andreas's son Karl	--	1856	b. 1856	1/2	--	1308441
		4 Karl	25	1825	--	--	--	1308442
		Karl's son Benjamin		1856	1856	1/2	--	1308443
27		David Johann Voth	30	1820	--	--	--	1308445
		his son Benjamin	5	1845	--	--	--	1308497
		2 son Heinrich	--	1854	b. 1854	2	--	1308498
28	1819#27	David Andreas Buller	46	1804	--	--	died 1856	808602
		his sons Andreas	9	1841	--	--	--	1308499
		Heinrich	6	1844	--	--	1852	1308500
33		Jacob Johann Becker	28	1822	--	--	--	1308501
		his son Benjamin	7	1843	--	--	--	1309308
		2 Johann	1	1849	--	--	--	1309441
		his brother Heinrich	[missing data]					1309154

1850 Census House- hold number	1816 and 1819 Lists	Place of registration and the list of names of male colonists	Age per the census	Est. birth year	Added		Removed	GRanDMA Database Number
					Who and when		Who, when, and why	
39		David David Koehn	43	1807	--	--	died 1854	1318076
		his sons 1 August	13	1837	--	--	--	282652
		2 Benjamin	11	1839	--	--	--	40875
		3 Jacob	7	1843	--	--	--	282653
		4 Andreas	6	1844	--	--	--	40876
		David's stepsons [surname?]						
		Adam [surname?]	15	1835	--	--	died 1855	
		2 Jacob [surname?]	9	1841	--	--	--	
44		Jacob Peter Schmidt	47	1803	--	--	--	282707
		his son David	11	1839	--	--	--	282710
II. Listed under the Antonovka village colony in censuses, but actually living elsewhere								
1		Jacob Bernhard Becker	27	1823	--	--	--	104178
		his sons 1 Heinrich	5	1845	--	--	--	138308
		2 Benjamin	--	1850	b. 1850	5 1/2	--	138316
		3 Johann	--	1856	1856	1/2	--	138317
		Jacob's brother Bernhard	23	1827	--	--	--	281033
2	1816#2?	Peter Peter Richert	33	1817	--	--	--	74936
		his son 1 Peter	11	1839	--	--	--	74937
		2 Benjamin	6	1844	--	--	--	71662
3	1816#3	Heinrich Samuel Schmidt	36	1814	--	--	--	103244
		his sons Heinrich	11	1839	--	--	--	1309609
		Andreas	6	1844	--	--	--	1309611

1850 Census House- hold number	1816 and 1819 Lists	Place of registration and the list of names of male colonists	Age per the census	Est. birth year	Added		Removed	GGrandMA Database Number
					Who and when		Who, when, and why	
14		Heinrich Jacob Koehn	25	1825				1309612
		his son Benjamin	--	1854	b. 1854	2		1309635
7	1816#6	Peter Peter Ratzlaff	54	1795	--	--	died 1854	47891
		his son Benjamin	12	1838	--	--		1310659
10	1819#6	Cornelius Zacharias Eck	27	1823				280280
		his sons Jacob	6	1844				280430
		David	4	1846				280431
		Cornelius	2	1848				208431
		Benjamin	1/4	1850				280432
21	1816#21	Peter Johann Nachtigal	49	1801	--	--	--	1310660
		his son Benjamin	--	1856	b. 1856	1/2		1318104
		Peter's son Jacob	27	1823				401708
		Jacob's sons Heinrich	1	1849	--			401710
		Johann	3	1847	--			1310661
		3 Benjamin	--	1854	b. 1854	2		401711
		4 Jacob	--	1856	b. 1856	1/2		1310729
		Peter's 2 son Karl	23	1827	--	--		1310730
		his son Andreas	--	1854	b. 1854	2		1310731
		Peter's 3 son Friedrich	18	1832	--			1310732
		4 Joseph	15	1835	--	--	died 1854	1310751
		5 David	15	1835	--			1310752
		6 Heinrich	8	1842	--	--		1310753
		7 Andreas	6	1844	--			1310773

1850 Census House- hold number	1816 and 1819 Lists	Place of registration and the list of names of male colonists	Age per the census	Est. birth year	Added		Removed	GraNDMA Database Number
					Who and when		Who, when, and why	
		8 Adam	3	1847	--			1310774
		9 [?m]yan	1/4	1850				1310777
27		Andreas Johann Voth	32	1818	--	--	--	402909
		his sons Bernhard	7	1843				1311815
		2 Benjamin	5	1845	--			282654
		3 Heinrich	4	1846	--			1312137
22		Andreas Johann Nachtigal	19	1831	--	--	died 1852	1313292
		his brother Jacob	14	1836	--	--	--	1313294
34	1816#18	Johann Peter Jantz	58	1792	--	--	--	39709
		his son 1 Johann	25	1825	--	--	--	282333
		Johann's son Heinrich	--	1856	b. 1856	1/2		718349
		2 Peter	11	1839	--	--		286699
		Peter's son Benjamin	33	1817	--	--	--	345016
		his son 1 Heinrich	12	1838				1313621
		2 Peter	4	1846	--	--		1313622
		3 Johann	--	1851	b. 1851	5		1313623
		4 Simon	--	1854	1854	2		1314074
		Benjamin's brother Heinrich	17	1833	--	--	--	283696
37		Heinrich Andreas Koehn	31	1819	--	--		282932
		his sons David	11	1839	--	--		280396
		Benjamin	9	1841	--	--		282923
		3 Heinrich	--	1856	b. 1856	1/2	--	40949
45		Peter Jacob Wedel	64	1786	--	--	died 1855	106697

1850 Census Household number	1816 and 1819 Lists	Place of registration and the list of names of male colonists	Age per the census	Est. birth year	Added		Removed	GraNDMA Database Number
					Who and when		Who, when, and why	
		his sons 1 Jacob	42	1808	--	--		399203
		Jacob's son David	20	1830	--	--		103245
		his son Jacob	3/4	1850	--	--	--	103247
46		Peter Peter Wedel	51	1799	--	--	--	406460
		his son David	23	1828	--	--		74805
		Peter's 2 son Andreas	19 1/2	1831	--	--	--	283268
		his son Benjamin	--	1855	b. 185[5]	1	--	700840
		Peter's 3 son Heinrich	15	1835	--	--		1313620
Mennonites from Martynya village registered as part of Kunev Rural Community								
1		Karl Peter Wedel	32	1828	--	--	died 1851	1314952
2		Joseph Peter Wedel	50	1800	--	--		1316010
		his sons 1 Johann	24	1826	--	--		1316050
		2 Jacob	19	1831	--	--	died 1853	1316052
		3 Karl	17	1833	--	--	--	1316063
		4 Peter	15	1835	--	--		1316086
		5 Benjamin [Dominik]	7	1843	--	--	died 1853	1316312
		6 Andreas	5	1845	--	--	--	1316313
		7 Frants	3 1/2	1846	--	--	died 1854	1317144
3		David Peter Wedel	45	1805	--	--	--	1315900
		his sons 1 Johann	4	1846	--	--		1315916
		2 Peter	2	1848	--	--		1316009

1850 Census Household number	1816 and 1819 Lists	Place of registration and the list of names of male colonists	Age per the census	Est. birth year	Added		Removed	GraNDMA Database Number
					Who and when		Who, when, and why	
4		Martin Martin Trepnuyer	50	1800			died 1852	[likely not a Mennonite]
		his sons 1 Wilhelm	18	1832			in prison since 1856	[likely not a Mennonite]
		2 Friedrich	16 1/2	1834			banished to Siberia	[likely not a Mennonite]
		3 Ludwig	13	1837			in prison since 1857	[likely not a Mennonite]
		4 Johann	6	1844			--	[likely not a Mennonite]
		5 David	4	1846			--	[likely not a Mennonite]

Moved from the last column in the census extract [Appendix A]:

1. Mennonites of Antonovka village have settled there based on the contracts made with the landlord of Kunevskoye Estate, namely Antoniy Vichfasevskiy on December 8th 1804 and May 1st 1805, Colonel Stanislav Yablonovskiy on April 16th 1814, May 5th 1829, and September 16th 1832, copies of the contracts are attached.
2. In the Antonovka village colony there is a prayer house with one pastor and two attendants. To keep the count of births, marriages, and deaths, census books are being kept, since 1804 these books became Pastoral Lists, presented to zemstvo police until 1850, and presented to Village administration since that time.
3. For settlement administration, there is a Schulz and two Beisitzers in Antonovka village, for discussion of various affairs, who follow the rules of their religion and thus resolve[?] all of their issues

4. Since the Mennonites first settled in Antonovka village in 1804, they enjoyed a special release from paying levies and providing labour[?] for seven years, that is until 1812, as appears from the initial levy receipt provided by the Ostrozhskiy Uyezd Treasury on July 7th 1812, #697, a copy of which is attached.
5. Until now, they did not fulfill any natural obligations, such as building and maintaining postal roads, providing lodging and transportation, transporting prisoners since it was not part of their contracts with the owners of Kunev estate, and especially because they inhabited such an insignificant area, compared to the rest of residents, [illegible] even unable to feed their families and pay levies to the Treasury, they cannot be reasonably expected to fulfill the obligations mentioned in article 226 volume XII of the Code of Law, from which they shall be thus remain free forever.
6. Natural civilian obligations, besides maintaining the road passing through their land, which are [described] in articles 245 and 250 of the same Code are not [illegible] there.
7. They pay zemstvo taxes on par with other communities of the tax-paying class in accordance with articles 252 and 241 of the same Code.
8. Private civilian payments are collected for materials needed to build bridges on village roads, and to pay to the Schulz (8 rubles) and 2 Beisitzers (3 rubles each), 14 rubles in total. Besides that there are no [illegible] expenses.
9. Payment of collected money to the Treasury happens in accordance with articles 271-273 and 540 of the same volume, 95 kopeikas per legal resident [lit. "census soul"]; zemstvo levies, 48 kop. each; guberniya levies 26 kop. each; produce levy 6 kop. each, on par with peasant proprietors; the accounts of these payments are kept by the Schulz and Beisitzer, but they do not have accounting books and these [are not] being provided with them at present.
10. The colony does not have reserve grain silos, and spilling bread [probably means putting it aside for later] is not done due to lack of arable land. That is, they do not have enough grain to sustain themselves.
11. Their agriculture consists of animal farming and growing grapes[?]. Its state is poor, [due to] the insignificant amount of land.
12. They do not engage in industry, and as for the crafts, they produce common canvas [linen?]. They do not have factories or plants on their land, and as for their trade, it is quite insignificant, they sell cow butter and cheese left over from their domestic consumption.
13. There are no distilleries in the Antonovka village colony, and these Mennonites must, due to their contract, buy hard spirit in the Treasury's Rented Kunev tavern, like the other residents of the Kunev estate
14. In case the Mennonites need to travel, according to article 454 of the same Code, they receive notes from the Schulz and Beisitzer and then are given passports by the Uyezd Treasury.
15. Trial and punishment are carried out [by] their pastor, Schukz, and two Beisitzer in accordance with their religious custom. All Mennonites are subject to these trial and punishment, with no excuse. There are no civil complaints[?] among them, and in case of some incident in the colony, they go to the zemstvo police.

Appendix B:

No. 1875, M.G.I. (Ministry of State Property), Volyn Chamber of State Assets, Economic Department, Table No. 3, February 11, 1858, No. 1336, Zhitomir City.

To the Second Department of State Assets

About the rights of Mennonites living in the state-owned settlement of Antonovka in the Ostrog Uyezd.

In order to organize the administration and care of the colonists in the Volhynia Voivodeship (province) in accordance with the rules laid down in the General Code of (Foreign) Colonies, the Chamber did not have any information whatsoever about the conditions under which they settled, about their rights to their own lands, about their local village administration, about taxes and about their economic situation. Therefore, in 1856, the Chamber of State Property, in a directive issued by the district administrator, ordered the collection of detailed local information about the colonists and Mennonites who were registered after the revision and settled on state and own land.

From the information now available, it appears that:

1. Among the inhabitants living on state-owned land in the villages of Antonovka and Martyn, Uyezd Ostrog, there are Mennonites. According to the 9th census [1850], there were 46 families with 234 male and 235 female souls in Antonovka, and 4 families with 17 male souls in Martyn [total about 500 souls].

Of these, in the village of Antonovka, there were:

- a) 21 families with permanent residence;
- b) 12 families who are not permanently settled but live on state land.
- c) 13 families registered in Antonovka, but living elsewhere.

The latter include the following families:

1. Jakob Bernhard **Becker**

2. Peter Peter **Richert**

(both have lived in the village of Slobodka [Karolswald] since 1846, where they are engaged in cheese making and carpentry).

3. Heinrich Samuel Schmell [**Schmidt?**]

4. Heinrich Jakob Klen [Kein – **Koehn**]

(both live in Novograd-Volynsky uyezd in the Dossidorf colony since 1848, are engaged in agriculture).

5. Peter Peter **Ratzlaff** (in the same Uyezd in the colony Anette since 1854, is engaged in agriculture).

6. Kornelius Zacharias **Eck** (in the Friedrichsdorf colony since 1846, is engaged in agriculture and linen production).

7. Peter Ivan Noftigold [**Nachtigal**] (in the Dossidorf colony since 1850, without a passport, is engaged in agriculture)

8. Andrei Ivan Fert [**Voth**]

9. Andrei Ivan Neftigal [**Nachtigal**]

(both in the same colony: Fert [**Voth**] - engaged in the production of linen, Neftigal [**Nachtigal**]- day laborer)

10. Johann Peter **Janz** (in the village of Slobodka since 1848, his sons Benjamin and Heinrich in the village of Stryzhavka, Zhitomir uyezd, since 1846).

11. Heinrich Andrej Klin [**Koehn**] (in the Dosidorf colony since 1848, engaged in agriculture)

12. Peter Jakob **Wedel**

13. Peter Peter **Wedel**

(both also live in the village of Slobodka since 1830, are engaged in agriculture and cheese production).

(Peter's sons Andrei and Heinrich are employed in the Dosidorf colony in the production of linen cloth).

The four families, who are registered in the village of Martyn according to the revision, are not at the place of assignment and have been living in the villages of Temnoye and Grushynez, uyezd Rovno, since 1851, without written permission from the local village administration. Although the four families were allocated 3.5 [dessiatin?] of arable land and 1.5 [desiatin?] of pastureland at the time of settlement (Antonovka), this land is still overgrown due to their unauthorized departure.

They all profess the Mennonite faith. The Mennonites got their name from their founder, Menno Simons, in 1561. The followers of this doctrine see themselves as a society of the righteous, based on the community of the early Christians, and prohibit the baptism of infants, military service and the dissolution of marriages.

Those in Antonovka came from the Prussian government territory in 1804, and those in Martyn - in 1817. They settled on their land on the basis of contracts with the former landowners of the manor Kunev, Wagwinski and Colonel Jablonowski.

In the Antonovka colony there is a house of prayer with a priest and two churchmen. Since 1804, in order to keep a record of those who were born, married and deceased, metric books were kept by the priests themselves, the lists of names of which were submitted to the Zemstvo police until 1850, and since then to the village administration.

For the village order and the discussion of various matters, they have a Schultz and two assessors [councillors] who establish the rules according to their religious rites and thus regulate all their affairs.

Since the Mennonites settled in Antonovka in 1804 and Martyn in 1817, they enjoyed exemption from paying taxes and duties for 7 years. As proof of this, a copy of the original receipt of the treasury of the Uyesd Ostrog, issued on June 7, 1812 under No. 697, is attached.

To this day, they have not fulfilled their natural obligations in the construction and repair of postal roads, quartering, driving service and transport of prisoners, because they were not obliged to do so by the contracts concluded with the former owners of the Kunev estate. And above all, because they have little land compared to other residents and are unable to feed their families and at the same time pay state taxes.

Therefore, they cannot fulfill the obligations referred to in Article 226 of the Code, Volume 12. They do not carry out natural public works, with the exception of the repair of the highway on their property, because they do not have the obligations set out in Articles 245 and 250 of the same volume. They shall participate in the payment of general Zemstvo duties on the same terms as other residents of the same tax bracket, in accordance with Articles 252 and 541 of the same Statute.

Their private secular dues are: for the purchase of materials for the construction of bridges on their country roads, and also for the maintenance of a Schultz - 8 rubles a year, and for two assessors - 3 rubles a year, a total of 14 rubles. They don't have any other expenses.

According to Articles 271, 273 and 540 of the 12th volume, the payment of taxes to the treasury is as follows: 95 kopecks for each revision soul, 48 kopecks land taxes, 26 kopecks provincial taxes and 6 kopeck food tax, equal with other state peasants. The bookkeeping is done by Schulz and assessors, but they don't have string books, and no one supplies them with them.

There are no granaries in the colony because their acreage is so small that it is not even enough to feed the families. Their agriculture consists of livestock farming and horticulture. The state of their economy is rather poor due to the lack of land.

They do not engage in any industry, but only crafts, which consist mainly in the production of ordinary linen cloth. They don't have factories or mills. Their trade is very insignificant and is limited to the sale of butter and cheese left over from their own use.

The Mennonites buy spirits in the state Kunev “кимчерной” [?] on the basis of their contract, as do the other state farmers.

According to Article 454 of the same statute, Mennonites receive certificates from their mayors or assessors in case they have to travel. On the basis of this, they are provided with passports by the district treasury.

They are condemned and punished either by the pastor or by a Schulz and two assessors according to their religious rites, to which all Mennonites submit unconditionally. There are no trials among them, but in case of crimes committed in the colony, they file a complaint with the Zemstvo police.

2. First, a treaty, which was never changed, was concluded on August 8, 1804 by Anton Wagwinsky, the landowner of Kunev, with 19 Mennonites to give them the right to settle in the village of Antonovka under the following conditions: a) The allocation of land is made to the Mennonites by a sworn surveyor. b) they pay from each Volo [Hufen] of land 20 zlotys (3 rubles in silver) to the owner of the land and vouch for payment in good faith. When the contract was concluded, the settlers were exempted from paying the installment to the owner for 1 year. c) The settlers have the right, with the permission of the forester, to take wood material

for the construction of houses and other household buildings from the forests of the Kuntsevo estate. d) The Mennonites have the absolute right to practice their religious rites without difficulty. For their clergyman, the owner will pay half of a Volok [Hufen (about 40 acres)] of land given free of charge. e) The colonists can sell products of the craft to anyone without additional payment. f) They can engage in beekeeping without paying to the owner the tithe (10%). g) If one of these colonists does not wish to live on the allotted land, he must appoint another owner in his place, who will continue to pay the installments to the owner of the land, and who will also pay the necessary taxes to the treasury, and settle all debts, if any. h) The landowner does not pay any taxes for the craft. i) The Mennonites are exempt from the obligation to accommodate, but they must make the usual payments to the treasury itself. j) The Mennonites must buy liquor from the owner's establishments in the places indicated by him, and they must grind their grain in the mills of "Kunev flour", in exchange for payment of the usual measure. k) The police duties belong to the owner, the Mennonites are to elect from among themselves one who is to be named to the owner, with the instruction to ensure order and justice in the colony, so that every person has the right to complain to the owner. l) Mennonites are forbidden to bring private timber for sale to their neighboring villages, and if they are caught doing so, they must pay the owner a fine of 1 ruble in silver for each wagon. They have to build houses within three years, and when the forest on their land is finally cut down, they no longer have the right to cut down in the Kuntsev forests without payment.

Since the amount of land in the places chosen by the colonists for settlement was not determined by this treaty, the rate to be paid to the owner must be calculated by a sworn surveyor.

This contract was added to the records of the Ostrog Regional Court in 1805.

On April 16, 1814, under the same conditions, the landowner Jablonowsky concluded a contract for the settlement of five Mennonite families in Antonovka, in exchange for the payment of 90 rubles in silver annual installments for 60 and 70 acres of land, respectively.

The manifestation of this treaty followed on August 11, 1817 in the files of the Ostroger Zemstvo.

After that, another family settled here in 1806 and two more families in 1832.

3. From the copy of Circular No. 11954 of the Volhynian Council of Governors dated April 15, 1821 to the Ostrog court, it is clear that the complaints of the Mennonites and other foreigners who had settled in the province of Volhynia about the collection of taxes from them and the submission to the obligation to recruit, these circumstances, as well as the conditions they had concluded with the landlords, It was decided that Mennonites who settled on a landowner's land would be exempt from tax liability for ten years, but that Zemstvo taxes should be paid from the date of settlement and that they should be exempt from military service, regardless of what is written in the contract with the landowners.

It is apparent from the Board's file:

1) According to the lustration inventory of 1854, the Mennonites in the village of Antonovka and Martyn had 259.90 dessiatinas of land against payment of a total of 290 rubles 52 kopecks, namely from each family 4 rubles 20 kopecks to 16 rubles 80 kopecks in silver.

2) In the settlement of Kunev, which includes Antonovka and Martyn, there are currently only 10.01 des. uncultivated garden land, 8.00 des. Hay meadows and 3.45 des. Riparian land [?], which is managed by the local state farmers.

The Volhynian Chamber of State Property takes into account that the Mennonites of the Kunev estate, registered in the villages of Antonovka and Martyn, settled there before the settlement became the property of the state, under the conditions agreed with the former owners of the estate, and therefore the conditions are binding on them, which, according to the guidelines of the Code, Volume 12, of the Colonial Statute, Article 553, must remain inviolable. The administration of these Mennonites, when they become state property, was to be subordinated to the administration of the other state peasants. Therefore, in accordance with the information about the condition of these Mennonites, the Volhynian Chamber of State Property proposed the following:

1) 1) The Mennonites (21 families) who have settled in Antonovka and Martyn and who have been allocated land there are to be regarded as a special colony of the Kunev community, with the obligation to pay taxes according to the calculation of the lustration [assessment], in accordance with Article 561 of the Statute on the Colonies, for the land they inhabit on an equal footing with the peasants of the landowner. The same land tax is to be levied on an equal footing with the other colonists of the Kunev estate, in accordance with Article 562 of the same statute. According to Articles 211 and 557 of the same statute, Mennonites are exempt from the obligation to recruit. They are to be administered according to the order established by them, and a special village administration is to be formed from the existing sheriffs and assessors, in application of Articles 40-53 of the Statute on the Colonies, according to the regulations applicable to local administrations in the southern Mennonite colonies.

2) The 12 families who live in the Antonovka colony but are not permanently settled there, and the 13 families who live in other places, due to the lack of land in the Kunev estate, should be allocated from the vacant plots closest to this estate, whereby they should have privileges in the payment of taxes and property levies and with the local administration and should receive assistance for the initial establishment of the agricultural enterprise, and to be assigned to the colony of Antonovka. If the 13 families who already have farms elsewhere do not agree to such a proposal, they will be allowed to stay at their current place of residence, having previously received a release from the Antonovka Mennonite Society and the consent of the owners of the lands on which they currently live.

3) The 4 Mennonite families assigned to the village of Martyn, who have left the lands assigned to them and have been living in the Rovno district since 1851 without written permission, are to be obliged by the Zemstvo police to immediately return to their place of assignment and establish an economy on the land assigned to them, and then be placed under joint administration with the Antonovka Mennonites. If they fail to do so within the prescribed period, they shall be treated as vagrants in accordance with Article 504 of the Colonial Statute.

On presentation of the statement on the Mennonites of the villages of Antonovka and Martyn and a copy of the documents requested by you, I have the honour to ask you to allow me to carry out the orders submitted by the Second Department, and at the same time I inform you that the Governor has agreed to this view.

For the Head of the Chamber: Signature

Consultant: Signature

Clerk: Signature

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