

Documents on the De-Kulakization of the Inhabitants of Nikolaifeld/Nikolaipol, Borissovo Colony: 1930

The meeting protocol of the Presidium of the Regional Executive Committee Konstantinovka
State Archives Donetsk Region. - A. --1169, - .

Translated from Russian to German and GRANDMA database numbers added by Wilhelm Friesen;
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№	Name, first name and father's name with family members	Place name	Possessions:			Total taxes	Short assessment
			Arable land (Desjatin)	Number of horses	Number of cattle		
1	Wieler, Peter Jacob, 47 Wife, 42 Son, 19	Nikolaipol	before the revolution			481 R. Exporter 60%	Was a member of Vorovsky's executive team. He advocates collectivization, but only to hide the dark past. In reality, he is conducting underground campaigns against the collective. He is the son-in-law of the kulak Kornelius Wall. He is anti-Soviet, is under the influence of his father-in-law and follows his Kulak ideologies. Without voting rights. He spent several months in the Red Army. Until the year 1917 he served in the Caucasus in parts of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union. A passionate supporter of the immigration movement to America. Until the age of 29, he had a permanent worker and 2 seasonal workers. He is hostile to Soviet power. He has no one [family] in the Red Army or in production.
			32 D.				
			after the revolution				
			21 D.	6	3		
2	Classen, Jacob Johann, 41 Wife, 37 Son, 4 Son, 2	Nikolaipol	before the revolution			455R. Exporter 60%	He exploited a permanent worker. Kulak activist. He arranges meetings with arms in his apartment. He sold his property to immigrate to America. Malicious non-supplier of grain surplus. There is no family member in the Red Army or in production. Withdrawal of voting rights.
			200				
			after the revolution				
			20	4	5		
3	Hübert, Heinrich Johann 37 Wife 30	Nikolaipol	before the revolution with father			410 R. Exporter 50%	He is still a pre-revolutionary Kulak, which in addition to what was said owns 6 heads of livestock, all agricultural equipment and a steam threshing machine. Anti-Soviet personality, a passionate opponent of collectivization. He
			150	21	16		
			after the revolution				

№	Name, first name and father's name with family members	Place name	Possessions:			Total taxes	Short assessment
			Arable land (Desjatin)	Number of horses	Number of cattle		
	Daughter 9		24	4	4		had a worker and a seasonal worker all the time. Withdrawal of voting rights. There is no one [family] in the Red Army or in production.
4	Lammert, Franz Franz 66 Son 27 Son 14	Nikolaipol	before the revolution			476 R. Exporter 75%	He is still a pre-revolutionary Kulak, who exploits workers. A malevolent non-supplier of grain surpluses and a proponent of the immigration of Germans to America. He sold the engine and had a tractor alone, was listed as a member of a fictitious machine-tractor-station. He immigrated to America, but returned from Moscow and lives with his son. Sued for falsifying brochures. He has no one [family] in the Red Army or in production. Has 2 permanent workers. An obvious anti-Soviet element. Waiting for a state overthrow.
			65	8	4		
			after the revolution				
			32	3	2		
5	Bickert, Peter Hermann Hermann 44 Wife 38 Daughter 8 „ 5 „ 2 „ 1 Father 67	Nikolaipol	before the revolution with father			639 R. Exporter 75%	Before the revolution, he was a landowner. Withdrawal of voting rights. Malicious non-supplier of grain surplus. His father was village leader. He kept two workers and a seasonal worker. He is hostile to Soviet power and is awaiting a coup. A passionate supporter of immigration to America. Together with Kornelius Wall, he disrupted the sowing campaign. No one [family] in the Red Army or in production.
			68	8	7		
			after the revolution				
			32	4	6		
6	Warkentin, Johann Kornelius Johann 27 Wife 30	Nikolaipol				298 R. Exporter 75%	His voting rights are withdrawn. Before the Revolution, he served as a farm worker for Ivan Petrovich Dick until he married Dick's daughter and sold his property for emigration. Kept a worker for 5 years. Is against collectivization. Was a malicious non-supplier of bread. He has no one [family] in the Red Army or in production. Has had a side income with a tractor.
			after the revolution				
			16	2	-		
7	Buhr, David Peter David 63 Wife 55 Son 23 „ 21	Nikolaipol	before the revolution			472 R. Exporter 75%	Before the revolution, he had three wagons and other agricultural inventory in addition to the indicated threshing machine. He was a co-owner of half a tractor. Has and had a secondary income as a carpenter and dealer of machine parts. None of his [family] serves in the Red
			90	12	7		
			after the revolution				
			32	6	4		

№	Name, first name and father's name with family members	Place name	Possessions:			Total taxes	Short assessment
			Arable land (Desjatin)	Number of horses	Number of cattle		
							Army or works in production. He was a village leader. Exploits temporary workers. Has a close relationship with an estate owner. He immigrated [attempted] to America. Agitated covertly against Soviet power. Performs group agitation in his workshop. He resisted and maliciously refused to give up grain surpluses. Withdrawal of voting rights.
8	Penner, Heinrich Heinrich 62 Wife 55 Son 27 Daughter-in-law 23 Granddaughter 3	Nikolaipol	before the revolution			475 R. Exporter 75%	Before the revolution, he had a threshing machine and other agricultural inventory. After the revolution, he was a part-owner of 1/4 of a tractor. Withdrawal of voting rights. None of his [family] serves in the Red Army or works in production. Had 2 seasonal workers. He sold his property for the purpose of emigration. Conducts hidden agitations against the Soviet government and is generally an anti-Soviet figure.
			68	8	7		
			after the revolution				
			32	6	2		
9	Peters, Susanna Georg 47 Son 25 Daughter 15 „ 11	Nikolaipol	before the revolution			673 R. Exporter 75%	She came to Nikolaipol in 1925 and bought a farm for 5000 rubles. A notorious anti-Soviet element. Sued for falsifying grain receipts. A malicious non-supplier of grain surpluses. Agitated against the measures of the Soviet power. A passionate agitator for the immigration of Germans to America. She emigrated [attempted] herself, but returned. Has an ancillary income from “Quack” medicine. She had 2 permanent employees and 2 seasonal workers. She has no one [family] in the Red Army or in production.
			75	8	4		
			after the revolution				
			32	6	4		
10	Wall, Kornelius Kornelius 47 Wife 34 Daughter 17 „ 16 „ 4 Son 1 1/2	Nikolaipol	before the revolution: Pächter			664 R. Exporter 75%	He is a malevolent non-supplier of bread and has been charged with forgery of bread receipts. He was also charged with disrupting meetings and hooliganism. He insulted the commission that procured grain, when bandits beat up the chairman of the village council and put the ideas of the struggle of the kulaks into practice. He had two pairs of oxen, a threshing machine, a sheave binder, 1/3 [share] of a tractor and so on. Without voting rights. In
			75				
			after the revolution				
			32	4	6		

№	Name, first name and father's name with family members	Place name	Possessions:			Total taxes	Short assessment
			Arable land (Desjatin)	Number of horses	Number of cattle		
						the Red Army or in production he has no one [family]. Typical anti-Soviet personality.	
11	Hildebrant, Dietrich Dietrich 60 Wife 53 Son 23 „ 18 Daughter-in-law 21	Nikolaipol	before the revolution			637 R. Exporter 75%	Withdrawal of voting rights. Before the revolution, he had, in addition to the above, 1 threshing machine, a sheave binder and other agricultural inventory. He has no one [family] in the Red Army or in production. He had a steady laborer. He is ill, has epilepsy attacks. If the non-performance of the grain [quota] is not fulfilled, his property is to be sold out.
			69	6	4		
			after the revolution				
			32	5	3		
12	Dyck, Johann Johann 40	Nikolaipol	before the revolution			316 r. Exporter 75%	He is a former large landowner, a malevolent non-grain supplier, a typical Kulak of conviction, a passionate opponent of Soviet measures. The first initiator of the emigration movement, who was the first to sell his farm, procured emigration documents for all as a deputy. Leads agitation against the Soviet government. Notorious counter-revolutionary. Withdrawal of voting rights. In 1919, his rifle and revolver were taken from him by the Reds. Has no one [family] in the Red Army or in production. For 5 years he had 1 worker and paid only 36 rubles for the whole time.
			45	10	7		
			after the revolution				
			32	3	2		

State Archives for the Donetsk region. - A. --1169, - .

To the Commissioner of the Rayon Executive Committee
for the village soviet Nikolaipol
Comrade Karpovich

Below you will find a list of the resettlement of the kulaks of the village council of Nikolaipol with a reference to the settlement and the huts to which the kulaks are banished.

Supervisor of the Rayon Executive Committee

/Sasonov/

List of the resettlement of the kulaks of the village council of Nikolaipol with a reference to the settlement and the huts to which the kulaks are banished.

Surname, first name of the kulak	Number of people	Grandma No.	From which place?	To which place?	To the hut which poor farmers?	Comments
Wieler, Peter Jacob	4		Nikolaipol	to the village of Petrovka, No. 1* of the village soviet Alexandro-Schultensk	Ivan Sulimenko	Petrovka No. 1. As Komissar Tereshenko reports, none of the poor and Kolchos workers is willing to relocate to the farms and structures of the kulaks.
Classen, Jacob Johann	4				Cyril Dogaev	
Hübert, Heinrich Johann	3				Dimitri Zigel'nik	
Lammert, Franz Franz	3	#474637			Wlad. Sulimenko	
Buhr, David Peter	4	#644222			Ilya Sulimenko	
Bickert, Peter Hermann	7				Nikolai Kwaschi	
Peters, Heinrich Heinrich	5				Mark Sulimenko	
Wall, Kornelius Kornelius	6				Sergei Dogaev	
Hildebrant, Dietrich Dietrich	5				S. Andr. Dogaev	
Peters, Susanna Georg	4				Ignat Sulimenko	
Dyck, Johann Johann	2				(2 families in a hut)	

Supervisor of the Rayon Executive Committee

/Sasonov/

**Note: Petrovka No. 1 is today the village of Petrovka, on the left bank of Krivoi Torez, opposite the Railway Station Sherbinovka.*

Fragment of a document

(List of dispossessed kulaks of the Konstantinovsky district sent to the far north. Page 12.)

No.	Surname and first name of the kulak (Grandma No.)	Age	From which place?	
67	Loewen, Gerhard Johann (#467110)	43	Colony Kondratyevka	Wife (30) Daughter (27) Son (3)
Kulak, an exporter who has been deprived of the right to vote. The son of a former landowner who owned 295 Morgen of land and who currently has 25 Morgen of land. He was on trial for speculation and is anti-Soviet.				
Village Soviet Nikolaipol				
68	Hooge, Johann Jacob	44	Estate Nikol. Polie	Sister (53)

No.	Surname and first name of the kulak (Grandma No.)	Age	From which place?	
	Hooge, Peter Jacob	36		
Kulaken, exporters, before the revolution 98 Morgen had own land, 8 horses, 6 cows, agricultural machinery. Derzeit 32 Desjatinen, an engine with threshing machine, horses, cows, etc., hardened refusers of [providing] grain surpluses, pay 673 rubles taxes, the right to vote would not be withdrawn ...				
69	Martens, Peter Johann	64	Estate Nikol. Polie	Wife (54) Son (23) -,- (14) -,- (10)
Kulak, exporter, he did not withdraw the right to vote. Before the revolution he had 90 desjatinen own land, 16 horses, lots of cattle and all agricultural equipment. Currently, he has paid [for] 32 desjatin land, 584 rubles taxes.				
70	Elias, Johann Johann	49	Estate Nikol. Polie	Wife (45) Daughter (17) Son (20)
Kulak, he was deprived of the right to vote, a preacher of religion, has livestock and agricultural equipment, an anti-Soviet person, a malicious non-supplier of grain surpluses, a tax of 514 rubles was paid.				
Village Soviet Yekaterinovka				
71	Classen, Peter Jacob	-	Yekaterinovka	Family of 6 people, 3 people working.
Kulak, exporter who has been deprived of the right to vote. Before the revolution he had 60 Morgen of his own land, now he has 26.80, livestock and horses. 385 rubles of taxes were paid.				

From the minutes of the meeting of the Presidium of the Konstantinovka Rayon . March 1930:

1. From the District of Konstantinowka, as the area of complete collectivization, all those most affected by the collectivization and reconstruction of agriculture, with the total number of their wives, children, relatives - 457 families (14 German kulaks).
2. Kulaks farms within the region - 175 families (44 German kulaks).

This document contains the following information on the number of households in the Borisovo colony:

There are 68 households in the Nikolaipolecolony, 89 households in the Kondratjewka colony and 8 households in the village of Ljubomirowka.

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