

GERMANS FROM CRIMEA IN LABOUR CAMPS OF SWERDLOWSK DISTRICT

By Hilda Riss, printed in *Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland* Heimatbuch 2007/2008. Pages 58 – 91. Translation and publication by permission. Translation and all footnotes by Merv Weiss.

Hilda Riss, born 03 December 1935 in Rosental, Crimea, was deported in the middle of August 1941 with her family to Siberia, where nevertheless, she was able to enjoy a good education. She completed her secondary schooling and after that she was a teacher and director of the library in Usmanka, Kemerowo district. She studied at the State University of Tomsk from 1957 to 1962. After her academic studies, Hilda Riss was an associate of the Institute of Crop Management in Alma-Ata until 1982, and from 1983 until her retirement in 1991, a leading agronomist, that is to say, a senior scientific associate in Kazakhstan.

From 1959 to 1996 she published 5 books in Russian under the name “Galina Kosolapowa” and one book in the Tschechnian language on the subject of crop protection. In 1969 she qualified for a scholarship and in 1972 in Moscow received her certificate as senior scientific associate of entomology. After her retirement and particularly after her emigration to Germany in 1995, Hilda Riss increasingly turned her attention to the research of her fellow Germans from Crimea. She wrote her sixth book “Krim nascha Rodina” [Crimea, our Fatherland - MW] in Russian because she wanted to communicate with those German-Russian generations who were not able to attend a German school, in order to keep in contact with them, and together material for a memorial book of the Crimean Germans in the German language.

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The first Germans established themselves in Crimea in the years 1804 to 1810. They came from various districts of South Germany and from Switzerland. In addition, Mennonites came from the Berdjansk area of Taurien province in the years 1862 to 1870.

The German immigrants founded eight so-called mother colonies: Heilbrunn, Herzenberg, Kronental, Neusatz, Rosental, Friedental, Sudak-Festung, and Zurichtal.

The beginning was difficult, but in the course of time these people adapted to their new surroundings and turned the countryside into fertile oases. But the bloom of the German colonies lasted only a short time. In 1871 their self-government was abolished and in 1874 general compulsory military service was introduced. All other special rights had already been eliminated earlier. In response to the implementation of these laws, many Crimean Germans emigrated. In the years following the October Revolution and up until

1929, when the Soviet Union hermetically sealed its borders, 900 families emigrated to America, and settled in Canada, USA, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and other countries.¹

In 1915 there were 314 German colonies in Crimea. In 1926, 43,631 Germans lived there, making up 6.1 percent of the total population of the peninsula. The German colonies disintegrated after a few years of Soviet rule. The land taken from the settlers was nationalized; religious instruction in the schools was forbidden. The people spoke about rich and poor, kulaks and agricultural laborers (Batraken). Kulaks were dispossessed. Stalin's 1929 slogan, "The Kulaks as a class will be liquidated!" became the reality of "Entkulakisierung" or de-kulakization².

Alexander Solzhenitsyn described it as follows: "The powerful force of de-kulakization was felt a million times and took on un-imagined proportions. The people affected made a large file for the investigation departments. There is nothing in the history of Russia comparable to this action. It was a mass evacuation of people, an ethnic catastrophe, one which was followed by a three-year famine in the years 1930 to 1932, caused neither by drought nor by war. The driving force was so powerful, that no stick or stone was left unturned, and all were swept together into one heap to accomplish this goal." (*The height of the famine can be defined in different ways, but all Russian-German witnesses of that time accept it as the first half of 1933. –Editor*)

Mass ostracism resulted from that first act of the new history. It was repeated by Hitler with the Jews, and by Stalin with "disloyal peoples", which included the Russian-Germans during the German-Soviet war.

From the archives in Crimea it is known that de-kulakization lasted from 1929 to 1933. In the year 1930 alone, over 25,000 people were exiled from the area of the Crimean peninsula, most of them to the Urals and to the Swerdlowsk district, but also in other regions – Archangelsk, Perm, Baschkirien, Kazakhstan, Siberia, ASSR Komi.³

Through my reading I have learned that during the years of de-kulakization, the deported citizens of Crimea in 1930 had established a settlement in Serow Rayon⁴ of the Swerdlowsk region by the name of "Sewernyi Krym" (North Crimea).

We have researched the deportations of the Germans from Rosental. In 1926 there were 67 yards, which housed 87 families with children. After de-kulakization, 27 families (31 percent) had disappeared, including the families Bäuerle, Wander, Dyck, Krug, Rissling,

¹ My mother, her sister, two brothers, and their parents made up one of these 900 families. -- MW

² "de-kulakization" is not a recognized English word, but best describes the process whereby successful farmers (called kulaks) were stripped of their property, their rights, and were exiled.

³ Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Komi is located in NE European Russia with Syktyvkar as its capital city.

⁴ Rayon or raion is a municipal district.

Faut and Fix. The families Antoni, Hoerner, Eisenbraun, Koelsch, Moch and Reinbold appear to have been decimated. Every third family had no head-of-household.

The most independent, educated, and able people were removed from the villages. Often they were exiled with only what they wore, or what they could carry in a knapsack (backpack). Their possessions were immediately declared to be the property of the kolkhoz. As an example, the house of my uncle, A.G. Fix, served as the kolkhoz office until 1965. Later it was a residence for teachers, and after 1991, a private residence. It has been occupied for more than 150 years, and will likely withstand the test of time for a long while yet.

The mass evacuation of Crimea began in March of 1930 and continued through the entire month of April. In the two days of April 24-25 alone, eight transports departed Simferopol in the direction of the Urals.

Only a few were successful in returning to Crimea, and of these, even fewer were allowed to return to their home villages. That was the lot of those who experienced de-kulakization. But there were also many who had been left behind, who were arrested and shot.

As the children of the 1930's grew into the adolescents of the war years, they were taken into the "Trudarmee"⁵. *(By definition the Russian word "Trudarmee" means labor army. In reality it meant forced labor, in other words, extermination camp. One needs only to observe the death rate in Camp Krasnoturjinsk by reading the sketches of individual fates in the following report.—Editor.)* Mostly they had to work under the worst conditions in mining, timber cutting in the forest, in quarries and road construction, or in the construction of military installations.

During Soviet times, in the years from 1930 to 1950, most of the Germans from Crimea ended up in the Urals. They arrived in several waves, and their placement depended on various social, economic and political factors, that is:

- To expedite the industrialization of a region;
- Massive deportations of so-called special re-settlers [de-kulakization –MW];
- Deportation of civilians from areas near the Front during the second world war;
- Deportation of Germans from Crimea, the Caucasus, etc.

These migrations were conducted with force and affected various nationalities, including the Russian-Germans.

According to the population census of 1926, 26,000 Germans lived in the Urals. The majority stemmed from the Volga regions. By 1939 this number had already climbed to 35,400. Included in that number were large numbers of Crimean Germans, **because the first waves of Germans deported from Crimea under de-kulakization were sent to the Urals**, the majority directly from Simferopol. The exact number of Germans deported from Crimea is not known.

⁵ Soviet "army" of forced slave laborers utilized in a variety of industries and subjected to sub-human living conditions. I have kept the German spelling throughout this article. MW.

The war with Germany led to the demise of the German presence in Crimea.

In 1941 more than 63,500 Germans, including their non-German family members, lived in Crimea. In only one week, from August 16 to 22, 1941, they were deported (and not evacuated!). Some of these people were taken off the transport trains in the Caucasus and held⁶, prior to being deported a second time for the purpose of mobilization and assignment to the Urals.

When the order of the war-time administration of the Southern Front was issued on August 25, 1941 – “About the Re-settlement of the Germans out of Crimea” –, there were no longer any Germans in Crimea. It had been planned to take them to North Caucasus, but besides North Caucasus, they also ended up in Dagestan and Baschkirien⁷ and in the districts of Rostow, Omsk, Swerdlowsk, Perm and Tscheljabinsk. The last three districts are located in the Urals.

Those Germans who arrived with the first wave in Dagestan in the north Caucasus or in the Rostow district, after bringing in the harvest, were deported to the Siberian districts of Novosibirsk, Kemerowo and Omsk, as well as to thirteen districts of Kazakhstan. According to our incomplete statistics, they were distributed over a total of 440 locations, including 64 in the Urals – 51 in Swerdlowsk district, 8 in Perm district, and 5 in Tscheljabinsk district. The numbers increased even more in 1942 with the arrival of Crimean Germans, who had already previously been deported from their homeland to Siberia.

At the same time, the number of Germans in the Urals climbed significantly with the arrival of those in the Trudarmee. Convicted Germans, of whom only a few were free [on the loose – MW], likewise ended up in the camps in the Urals. And finally, young German soldiers, who soon after the war’s beginning had been transferred from the Red Army into the labor army, made up a further contingent of the Trudarmee in the Urals.

The third wave consisted of German Trudarmee laborers from the ranks of the second deportation. At first, those men between the ages of 17 and 50 capable of physical labor, had been deported to the districts of Omsk and Novosibirsk, in the areas of Krasnojarsk and Altai, as well as to the Kazakhstan SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic – MW]. By January 30, 1942 the mobilization of 120,000 men was projected for the total wartime effort. The first arrivals in Tagillag⁸ in February 1942 were German evacuees from Kazakhstan and Siberia. In March and April of 1942 there followed local resident Germans, Germans who had not been deported (*ie. from the Asiatic regions of the USSR – Editor*). Among them however were many Crimean Germans.

⁶ They were used in the Caucasus to help with the harvest, and then shipped east. -- MW

⁷ Baschkortostan is/was a Soviet republic in the extreme eastern part of European Russia, located west of the Urals in the Volga District. The capital city is Ufa. Dagestan is a Russian republic in the North Caucasus region.

⁸ City of Nizhni Tagil in the Urals. See <http://www.cdi.org/russia/johnson/8390.cfm#12>

The third or Harvest Mobilization of 1942 was the most extensive. This then affected many women, although they were not sent to Tagillag. However one year later in September 1942 [sic], scores of women arrived at the construction sites⁹, as well as men from the second deportation drive, primarily from Omsk district and Krasnojarsk area.

When women were called for mobilization in the Soviet rayon of Mamljutki in North Kazakhstan, women who appeared to have no children were immediately rounded up and placed in the Trudarmee. Several who had come with children were sent back. They were strongly warned to leave their children at home next time. Lydia, daughter of Georg Kuhn, was summoned three times. Each time she took her daughter Rosa along, and when she was asked why, she answered that she had no parents and did not know where she should leave her child. After that she was left alone.

The Crimeans in the Trudarmee worked in various rayons in the Urals. In Tscheljabinsk area, and indeed in the cities of Tscheljabinsk, Kopejsk, Korkino, Mias, etc, these were primarily men. In Swerdlowsk region most of the Trudarmee inmates were in camps and were concentrated in construction in Nishnij Tagil, Krasnoturjinsk, Kuschwa and Tawda. Altogether, the Crimeans in the Trudarmee worked in more than 30 populated places, including some in Baschkirien, Udmurtien and other regions.

The first ones mobilized into the Trudarmmee, including the Crimean Germans, almost all arrived in the harsh winter of 1942/43. Many remained there for eternity.

In the years 1942 to 1946, 6,512 Germans entered the Trudarmee in Tagillag; included in this number according to our limited research, were 382 German men and 32 German women from Crimea. Of these, 81 died (20 percent), 26 were “written off” as invalids (6 percent), 12 were condemned, and two managed to escape.

Among the Crimean Germans there was a considerable number of educated men and women. One hundred and forty-seven men and six women were university educated; 2,594 had received the normal high school education. The number of illiterate Germans from Crimea is stated as 367; we strongly challenge this number, because nearly all Germans in Crimea before the war years had graduated from a German school. However not all could write in Russian. To tell the whole truth, it must also be noted, that some in the Trudarmee who were educated were able to continue to practice their profession. Representative of this group was the pharmacist G.A. Fix who was allowed to work in the dispensary.

The Germans forced into the Trudarmee in Swerdlowsk district were held in six camps, almost half of them in special industrial construction projects of the NKVD.¹⁰ In the Urals there were four large NKVD concentration camps:

⁹ Tagillag was set up in November 1941 to build new mines and factories in and around the author's hometown of Nizhny [Lower] Tagil in the Urals. See Marina Berestova , Tagillag: bol' i svershenie [The Tagil Camp Complex: Pain and Achievement] <http://www.cdi.org/russia/johnson/8390.cfm>

¹⁰ Russian acronym for *Peoples Commissariat for Internal Affairs*, in other words, the State Security Police.

- in Tscheljabinsk (Tscheljabinsk metallurgy)
- in Nikito-Iwdel (Iwdellag)
- in Krasnoturjinsk (Bastroj)
- and in Nishnij Tagil (Tagillag and Tagilstroj)

The goal of this work is to gather together the available archive material and information from the memorial books (*Knigi pamjati*). We also have statements from witnesses of that time period. But that is another subject.

TRUDARMEE CRIMEAN GERMANS IN SWERDLOWSK DISTRICT¹¹

(Alphabetical order according to the cyrillic alphabet)

Adolf, Friedrich son of Konrad. Born 1895 in Zürichthal. Transferred 29 Aug 1945 to Trudarmee labor camp Turinsk and discharged 01 Jan 1946.

Anders, Katharina dau of Gottlieb. Born 1905 in Sevastopol, lived in Kertsch before deportation.

Antoni, Gabriel son of Egidius. Born 16 Jan 1914 in Rosental. Wife: Helene Heck, dau of Peter, born 09 Aug 1914. Children: Viktor 1936, Florentinna 1938, Johann 1948, Lina 1951, Valentina 1953. Deported to Kazakhstan 1941 and mobilized into Trudarmee in Swerdlowsk district 19 Jan 1942. Transferred to Camp Tawdinsk 27 Apr 1945.

Antoni, David son of David. Born 1917 in Bustartschi. Worked in Trudarmee labor camp Nishnij Tagil until being transferred to Tawdinsk camp 01 Jan 1946.

Antoni, Simeon son of David. Born 1915 in Bustartschi. Worked in camp Nishnij Tail until discharged as “Invalidität” or person incapable of work 02 Sep 1945.

Artes, Lydia dau of Andreas. Born 1912 in Kuborschtschina, Nikolaev region. Re-settled with her daughter in 1930, later arrested in Swerdlowsk district. Daughter Eugenie was born 06 Oct 1934.

Bäuerle Ernst (Erich) son of Reinhold. Born 12 Oct 1923 in Kronental. Met a Volga German Emilia Luzi (1925) and had a daughter Nellie. Ernst died accidentally in an auto accident 1969. His widow lives with grandson Sergej in Heilbrunn, Germany.

Baisch, Nikolai son of Friedrich. Born 1914 in Feodosia rayon. Died in 1945 in Swerdlowsk region.

¹¹ See the original article for more information about the names listed below, which mostly involves dates of deportation and mobilization into the Trudarmee or slave labor force.

Baranowskaja, Christina dau of Philipp. Born 10 Sep 1890 in Tamak. Illiterate. Three children: Lydia, Nina and Dmitri.

Baun, Emmanuel son of Johann. Born 1910 in Lasarewka. Married to Frieda (1911) dau of Johann. Both worked in Kolkhoz Rosa Luxemburg. "Re-settled" to village of Tabor in Swerdlowsk district.

Böshans, Johann son of David. Born 1903 in Mamak, Simferopol rayon. Deported into the Trudarmee. Died 10 Sep 1942 in Trudarmee labor camp Nishnij Tagil.

Böshans, Otto son of Thomas. Born 1916 in Ulan-Ely, Eupatoria rayon. Re-settled to the Urals, arrested in 1937, sentenced 10 years to a corrections camp (Besserungslager).

Böshans, Theodor son of Johann. Born 1919 in Beschtarym, Lennsk rayon. Married to Belosuluzewa Alexandra Nikolajewna.

Böshans, Thomas son of Thomas. Born 1921 in Ulan-Ely, Eupatoria rayon. After deportation, mobilized into Trudarmee camp Nishnij Tagil where he remained until 25 Jun 1945.

Beitler, Otto son of Konrad. Born 1910 in Barak, Kirov rayon. In camp Nishnij Tagil until 22 Apr 1946.

Beitler, Otto son of Reinhard. Born 1918 in Barak, Kirov rayon. Died in Trdarmee camp Nishnij Tagil already on 29 Jul 1942.

Becker, Anton son of Alexander. Born 1924 in Willibai, Karasubazar rayon. In camp Nishnij Tagil until 22 Apr 1946.

Beck, Fjodor (Theodor) son of Christian. Born 1903 in Dzhankoi-Deutsch. In camp Nishnij Tagil until 22 Apr 1946.

Beck, Jakob son of Philipp. Born 1908 in Darmstadt/Tscholbasch, Thälmann rayon. In camp Nishnij Tagil until 25 May 1946.

Benz, Alexander son of Kasjan. Born 1920 in Scheich-Koi, Suya rayon. Released from Trudarmee camp Nishnij Tagil 26 Aug 1943 as "Invalidität or incapable of work.

Benz, Alexander son of Tobias. Born 1918 in Neusatz, Suya rayon. Fate beyond Trudarmee work-camp Nishnij Tagil is unknown.

Benz, Waldemar son of Andreas. Born in 1910 in Sari-Basch, Freidorf rayon. Worked in Tagillag until 27 May 1946.

Benz, Herbert son of heinrich. Born 1905 in Crimea. Professional farmer. Wife was Elisabeth born 1906. Lived in Usbek-Deutsch or Usbek-Nemetzki. Deported as a kulak in 1930. Exiled to Nishnij Tagil. Mobilized into Trudarmee or slave labor force.

Benz, Oskar son of Johann. Born 1919 in Asis, Feodosia rayon. Died 01 Apr 1942 in Swerdlowsk region.

Benz, Reinhold son of Gottlieb. Born 1915 in Eupatoria rayon. In camp Nishnij Tagil, and then in Tagilstroj until 25 Apr 1946.

Bär, Galina dau of Vladimir. Born 1924 in Messit, Kolajsk rayon. 1944 transferred to Tagilstroj camp.

Bär, Leo son of Natan. Born 1914 in Saurtschi. Studied medicine in Simferopol. Expelled from the institute in 1933 when his father was exiled as a kulak. Mother had died already in 1930. served as teacher in Ak-Scheich. Died in Latvia 1982.

Berg, Kornelius son of Wilhelm. Born 1925 in Adschi-Mambet, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Tagilstroj until 25 May 1946.

Berg, Peter son of Peter. Born 1903 in Tschembitaj uyezd (Taurien). Deported to Swerdlowsk district 1941. Died in Trudarmee slave labor camp Krasnoturjinsk 04 Sep 1943.¹²

Bergsmeier (Bergmaier), Johann son of Josef. Born 1917 in Freidorf rayon. Mobilized into Trudarmee 1941 at camp Krasnoturjinsk. Died there 04 Sep 1943.

Berns, Anton son of Jakob. Born 1902 in Simferopol. In Tagilstroj until 25 May 1946.

Berns (Börns), Emanuel son of Mathias. Born 1925 in Simferopol. In Tagilstroj until 25 May 1946.

Bechthold, Paul son of Georg. Born 1924 in Kijabak, Simferopol rayon. In Tagilstroj until 25 May 1946.

Birkholz, Reinhold son of Theodor. Born 1911 in Tarchanlar, Dzhankoi rayon. Released from Tagilstroj labor camp as "Invalidität" or person incapable of work 20 Sep 1945.

Birkle, Emil son of Nikolai. Born 1924 in Crimea. After one year in the Trudarmee camp Krasnoturjinsk, he died 02 Mar 1943.

Büche, Wilhelm son of Friedrich. Born 1925 in Alabasch-Konrat, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Tagilstroj until 25 May 1946. (photo included)

¹² Based on the extremely high death-rate in this list of names, being sent to Krasnoturjinsk camp virtually amounted to a death sentence. MW

Büche, Eduard son of Gustav. Born 1918 in Perekop rayon. Died 23 Mar 1943 in Trudarmee camp Krasnoturjinsk.

Blank, Reinhold son of Adam. Born 1922 in Dzhankoi. Married to Alwine dau of Adolf. Worked in a colliery.

Bletsch, Otto son of Heinrich. Born 1913 in Viktorowka, Baschkirien. Moved to Crimea, married Piade(1918) dau of Friedrich. Four children: Lina, Ella, Ektar, Friedrich. Worked in Kolkhoz "Osipenko" and after deportation, in a colliery.

Bosch, Johann son of Nikolai. Born 1922 in Kentogaj. Completed 9 years of education. Married Nina Sheludkowa (1929) dau of Dmitri. Daughter Lydia born 1949.

Braun, Peter son of Peter. Born 1924 in Karasan, Simferopol rayon. Deported in August 1941 to Camp Serow, and sent 19 Jan 1943 to the war zone to support the Front line troops ("in die Etappe").

Bub, Anton son of Andreas. Born 1896 in Besbailan, Karasubazar rayon. Died in Trudarmee camp Tagilstroj 21 Mar 1943.

Bub, Johann son of Anatoli. Born 1923 in Besbailan, Karasubazar rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 25 May 1946.

Bub, Peter son of Anton I. born 1906 in Besbailan, Karasubazar rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 25 May 1946.

Bub, Peter son of Anton II. born 1923 in Besbailan, Karasubazar rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 25 May 1946.

Bub, Simeon son of Anton. Born 1903 in Dzhaitzchi, Karasubazar rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 25 May 1946.

Buhling, Otto son of johann. Born 1891 in Dzhankoi. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 25 May 1946.

Buchmann, Boris son of johann. Born 1912 in Dzhhar-Kuju, Dzhankoi rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 22 Apr 1946. (photo included)

Bär, Ludwig son of Friedrich. Born 19 Sep 1906 in Ak-Scheich. Married to Lea (1906) dau of Friedrich from Dzhapar-Jurt. Daughter named Valentina.

Wagner, Artur son of Emil. Born 1922 in Crimea. Deported to the Urals with his parents as kulaks in 1930. died in Trudarmee camp in Swerdlowsk region in 1942.

Wagner, Wilhelm son of Jakob. Born in 1922 in Kara-Kijat, Ak-Scheich rayon. Married to Frieda Ruf before the second World War. Frieda and their son were deported with her

parents first to the Caucasus and then to Kazakhstan. Wilhelm later married Valentina Ratschejewa and together had children Alla and Jur. He died in 1977. His children live in the Ural region.

Wagner, Vladimir son of Andreas. Born 1916 in Dzhapart-Jurt, Itschkinsk rayon. Worked on a kolkhoz. Died in Trudarmee camp in Tagilstroj in 1943.

Wagner, David son of David. Born 1912 in Dzhapar, Feodosia rayon. Worked as a carpenter in Trudarmee camp "Bogoslowugol". Arrested 1945 and sentenced 5 years to labor camp.

Wagner, Johann son of Josef. Born 1908 in Suya rayon. Died in Trudarmee camp Krasnoturjinsk 06 Apr 1946.

Wagner, Michael son of Josef. Born 01 Oct 1906 in Kiptschak, Simferopol rayon. Married to Anna (1907) dau of Stefan. Children Georg (1931) and Nadeshda and Vera (both 1935). Worked as kolkhoz gardener. Remained in Nishnij Tagil under "Kommandantur Meldepflicht" or "obligation to report to the commandant" until 1955. (photo included)

Wagner, Otto son of Johann. Born 1919 in Kultamak, Krasnoperekopsk rayon. Deported August 1941 to Trudarmee camp Tschunj-Tschesch. Married after 1946.

Wagner, Eduard son of Heinrich. Born 1902 in Totmann, Freidorf rayon. Died in Tagilstroj 21 Jan 1944.

Wagner, Emil son of Johann. Born 1917 in Kultamak, Kolajsk rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 27 May 1946.

Wagner, Jakob son of Johann. Born 1924 in Kijat, Ak-Scheich rayon. Deported first to the Caucasus in 1941, then to Kazakhstan, and then to the Trudarmee in Nishnij Tagil.

Wagner, Jakob son of Jakob. Born 1925 in Kara-Kijat, Ak-Scheich rayon. After Trudarmee he married Maria and had three children. Lived in Nishnij Tagil until he died in 2001. His children still live there.

Weikum, Martin son of Philipp. Born 16 Sep 1900 in Kambar, Simferopol rayon. Married Berta Keller (1906-1989), dau of Johann. Four of their children died young. Martin and Ella survived. Martin died in Krasnoturjinsk 17 Jul 1942 in the Trudarmee.

Weisbeck, Jegor son of Nikolai. Born 1900 in Taurien rayon. Died in Krasnoturjinsk 04 Jan 1943 in the Trudarmee.

Weitmann, Alwina dau of Daniel. Born in Kentogai, Simferopol Rayon. Two children: Wassili (1936) and Valentina. Lived unter Kommandant's Rule until 1955.

Wacker, Christian son of Andreas. Born 1902 in Bitak near Simferopol. "written off" from Trudarmee camp Nishnij Tagil 20 Mar 1943 as "Invalidität".

Wall, Waldemar son of Johann. Born 1922 in Karassan, Simferopol rayon. Worked in Trudarmee camp Tagillag until 27 May 1946.

Wallenwein, Gottlieb son of Christian. Born 1919 in Dzhankoi rayon. Died in Krasnoturjinsk 21 Feb 1943 in the Trudarmee.

Wallmann, Alexander son of Jakob. Born 1918 in Lesnoje, Saporoshje district. Studied in Simferopol before the war. Married to Sofie dau of Heinrich.

Walter, Otto son of Eduard. Born 18 Jan 1908 Gorodok, Kharkov district, Ukraine. Wife Regel (?). Children: Lina, Luzie and Wilhelm. The family lived in Messit, Crimea before the war.

Walter, Richard son of Georg. Born 26 Sep 1909 in Friedental. Wife Hilda. Daughter Gertrud. Worked as a barber in the co-operative "Red October". Deported with family in 1941.

Walz, August son of August. Born 1881 in Crimea. Died in Krasnoturjinsk 08 Feb 1942.

Walz, Bernhard son of Jakob. Born 18 Jan 1911 in Bek-Bulatschi. Wife Ljubow Kakalowa dau of Andreas. Children Eugenia and Nikolai. Deported as a family in 1941. Lived under Kommandant's Rule until 1955.

Walz, Oskar son of Heinrich. Born 19 Sep 1916 in Kambar, Simferopol rayon. Wife Tatjana dau of Ivan.

Weber, Andreas son of Andreas (Heinrich?). born 1911 in Ak-Sjuru-Konrat. Wife Maria. Not released from Compulsory Registration until 1955.

Weber, Johann son of Josef. Born 1911 in Woltschje, Nikolajew region. Wife Anatasia dau of Gregor. Worked as a metal worker. ("Schlosser")

Wedel, Peter son of Heinrich. Born 1917 in Adschi-Mambet, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 27 May 1946.

Weigum, Walter son of Wilhelm born 1925 in Adschi-Mambet, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Died in Tailstroj 20 Jan 1942.

Weigum, Wilhelm son of Christian. Born 1925 in Koktein-Berlin, Thälmann rayon. Died in Tagilstroj 22 Aug 1942.

Weigum, Rosalia dau of Karl. born 1885 in Bulganak, Saks rayon. Four children: Otto, Emil, Emilie, Olga.

Wenning, Olga dau of Gottlieb. Born in Dzhankoi. Three children: Leo, Irma, Vladimir. Not released from Compulsory Registration until 1955 in Mostowoje.

Wernik, Traugott son of Fedor. Born 1906 in Kertsch. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 27 May 1946.

Wiebe, Kornelius son of Johann. Born 1923 in Simferopol rayon. Was in Tagilstroj until 27 May 1946.

Widmann, Eduard son of Gottlieb. Born 1924 in Neusatz, Suja rayon. First in Trudarmee camp Tawda and then Krasnoturjinsk until 1946.

Wild, Alexei son of Jakob. Born 02 Sep 1899 in Dzhankoi rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 27 May 1946.

Wilms, Abram son of Aaron. Born 1905 in Bijuk-Taksaba. Wife Katharina dau of Heinrich from Danilowka. Four children: Elisabeth (1926), Olga, Margarethe, and Jurij. Last known whereabouts: Swerdlowsk district.

Wilms, Katharina dau of Peter. 1896-1949. born in Sarabus. Children: Peter (1925) and Elisabeth. Exiled as kulaks to Perm district in 1930.

Winkler, Johann son of Eduard. Born 1908 in Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Wife Emilia Moser dau of Johann. Son Ewald born 1936. Deported 1930 to Mostowaja, Swerdlowsk district.

Wiens, Andreas son of Georg. Born 1899 in Annowka, Simferopol rayon. Worked in Tagillag camp until 27 May 1946.

Wittenberg, Adolf son of Franz. Born 1923. Mobilized into Trudarmee in Tschesch where he rafted logs (Flößerei). Later had a family with Vera dau of Michael.

Wulf, Andreas son of Jakob. Born 1900 in Dschaitschi, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Died in Tagilstroj 1943.

Wulf, Christian son of Gottlieb. Born 1922 in Dschaitschi, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 27 May 1946.

Haar, Wilhelm son of Johann. Born 1919 in Karasubasar. Died in Krasnoturjinsk 1943.

Haar, Oskar son of Gotthard. Born 1912 in Bietsch-Naimann, Dzhankoi rayon.
Haar, Eduard son of Andreas (Heinrich). Born 1903 Karasubasar. Died in Krasnoturjinsk 1942.

Haas (Haass, Hass?), Andrej son of Jemeljan. Born 1924 in Adschi-Ketsch, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp from January 1942 until June 1946.

Haller, Amalia dau of Philipp. Born 1902 in Kulj-Oba. Mother was Christina dau of Andreas Eisenbraun.

Haller, Vladimir son of Andreas. Born 1917 in Eupatoria rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj.

Galwas, Bruno son of Ludwig. Born 1919 in Heilbrunn, Staro-Krimsk rayon. Worked in Tawdinlag camp until 29 Jul 1946.

Galwas, Robert son of Anton, born 1895 in Dschurgun-Mirnowka, Dzhankoi rayon. Worked in Tawdastroj camp until 04 Jun 1946. (photo included.)

Halster, Artur son of Gottlieb. Born 1905 in Beschui-Iljak, Karasubasar rayon. Released from Tagilstroj 04 Jun 1946.

Halster, Benno son of Gottlieb. Born 1910 in Beschui-Iljak, Karasubasar rayon. Released 07 Apr 1943 from Tagilstroj as "Invalide".

Halster, Helmut son of Gottlieb. Born 1922 in Beschui-Iljak, Karasubasar rayon. Released from Tagilstroj 01 Jan 1946.

Hauck, Konrad son of Jakob. Born 1904 in Eskorda, Crimea. Died in Krasnoturjinsk 1942.

Hegelmann¹³, Alexander son of Georg. Born 1922 in Dschaitschi, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 22 Apr 1946.

Hegelmann, Alexander son of Johann. Born 1923 in Dschaitschi, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 22 Apr 1946.

Hegelmann, Gilbert son of Jakob. Born 1895 in Adschi-Kat, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 22 Apr 1946.

Geiger, Leo son of Valentin. Born 1925 in Simferopol. Deported to Tscheljabinsk area in August 1941. Transferred from Bakalstroj to Tagilstroj where he worked until 1946.

Geiger, Jakob son of Georg. Born 1914 in Tschutscha, Kolajsk rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 04 Jun 1946.

Heiser, Otto son of Fedor. Born 1924 in Simferopol. Deported August 1941. Mobilized into Trudarmee labor force 01 Mar 1942 in Tagilstroj.

¹³ I have seen this name usually as "Gegelmann". -- MW

Heiser, Erwin son of Fedor. Born 1924 in Kara-Bai, Simferopol rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 04 Jun 1946.

Hein, Artur son of David. Born 1921 in Dzhanko rayon. Worked in Tawdin camp until 20 Apr 1945.

Hein, Nikolai son of Gustav. Born 1927 in Borlak. Mobilized into Trudarmee with sister Elsa in 1942, in Karpinsk.

Heinert, Edgard son of Robert. Born 23 Dec 1918 in Scheichlar. Married Olga dau of Reinhard. Daughter Antonia. Worked as a log-rafter in Tschesch, Swerdlowsk region.

Heck, Alexander son of Peter. Born 1900 in Dschaitschi, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Last record of him in Nishnij Tagil on 15 Sep 1943.

Heck, Anton son of Wendelin. Born 1918 in Argin. Married to Katharina dau of Alexander from Willibaj. Children Viktor and Katharina.

Heck, Wendelin son of Wendelin. Born 1900 in Dschaitschi, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Name recorded in the lists of Nishnij Tagil.

Heck, Wendelin son of Wendelin. Born 1911 in Chutor Willibaj, Karasubasar rayon.

Heck, Helena dau of Jakob. Born 06 Nov 1889 in Rosental, Belogorsk rayon. Husband Wendelin Heck son of Joseph. Children: Johann (1915), Josef, Franz, Helena, Alexander (1932).

Heck, Johann son of Wendelin. Born 1915 in Chutor Willibaj, Karasubasar rayon. Deported first to Kazakhstan.

Heck, Johann son of Wendelin. Born 1912 in Alatai, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 04 Jun 1946.

Heck, Johann son of Wendelin. Born 1915 in Argin. Wife Bernadetta Scharf dau of Jakob. Was in Tagilstroj camp until 04 Jun 1946.

Heck, Josef son of Anton. Born 07 Feb 1923 in Rosental. Deported first to the Caucasus, then north Kazakhstan and in 1942 into the Trudarmee. Survived the Trudarmee, returned to Kazakhstan and married Maria Kress dau of Josef. Five children.

Heck, Josef son of Wendelin. Born 1917 in Argin. Worked in Kuschwa as "Fuhrwerker". Married to Wassa Petrowa dau of Ivan.

Heck, Josef son of Wendelin. Born 1917 in Karasubasar rayon. Was in Tagilstroj camp until 01 Jan 1946.

Heck Josef son of Wendelin. Born 1917 in Rosental. Unknown how long he stayed in Tagilstroj.

Heck, Kaspar son of Alexander. Born 1900 in Scheich-Eli. In Tawdinlag camp until 27 Feb 1945.

Heck, Peter son of Simeon. Born 1925 in Dschaitschi, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 04 Jun 1946.

Heck, Simeon son of Peter. Born 1894 in Dschaitschi, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 04 Jun 1946.

Heck, Franz son of Wendelin. Born 1927 in Chutor Willibaj, Belogorsk rayon. Wife Tatjana Shurawljowa dau of Miron. Worked in a kolkhoz during the war, in Kuschwa.

Heck, Emanuel son of Wendelin. Born 1921 in Alatai. Name found in the lists of Tagilstroj.

Heck, Jakob son of Wendelin. Born 24 Aug 1923 in Adargin-Deutsch. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 01 Jun 1946.

Heckel, Friedebert son of Karl. born 1923 in Dzhankoi rayon. Trudarmee camp Tawda.

Herbold, Heinrich son of Konrad. Born 1900 in Kadyko. Released from Tagilstroj 19 Mar 1943 as "Invalide".

Herbst, Anton son of Johann. Born 1911 in Alexandrowka, Thälmann rayon. Wife Ludmilla dau of Josef. Children Berta and Lydia.

Hermann, Alida dau of Philipp. Born 1914 in Freidorf rayon. Two children Hedwig (1937) and Adolf. "Re-settled" to the Urals. Worked in Trudarmee camp Kamyschew.

Hörner, Wendelin son of Simeon. Born 1917 in Dschaitschi, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Was in Tagilstroj until 04 Jun 1946.

Hörner, Nikolai son of Peter. Born 1924 in Juchary-Dschamin, Saksx rayon. Was in Tagilstroj until 04 Jun 1946.

Hörner Theodor son of Peter. Born 1903 in Tali-Iljak, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Name found in the camp lists of Tagilstroj.

Görzen, Lydia dau of Johann. Born 1915 in Danilowka, Thälmann rayon. Teacher. Husbaand Jakob Görzen, son of Jakob.

Hübner, Peter son of Peter. Born 1916 in Aitugan, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Tagilstroj until 04 Jun 1946.

Giesbrecht, Aaron son of Johann. Born 1906 in Roragan, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Mobilized into Trudarmee 17 Feb 1942 in Tagilstroj.

Gimbel, Eduard son of Johann. Born 1900 in Eupatoria. Died in Krasnoturjinsk 30 Dec 1942 after mobilization into the Trudarmee.

Hirschhorn, Jakob son of Gottlieb. Born 1911 in Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 04 Jun 1946.

Gissler (Hissler?), Jakob son of Heinrich. Born 1925 in Eupatoria. Name found in the Trudarmee lists of the Ural region.

Grötzinger, Friedrich son of Konrad. Born 1901 in Crimea. Mobilized into the Trudarmee, died in Krasnoturjinsk 09 Jan 1943.

Grüner, Josef son of Franz. Born 1909 in Dort-Kul. Wife Biada dau of Ignatz. Son Johann born 1947. Worked as tree-faller in the Trudarmee labor force.

Gross, Arnold son of Johann. Born 1919 in Kirov rayon, Crimea. Died in Krasnoturjinsk 29 Nov 1942.

Gross, Friedebert dau of Johann. Born 1891 in Bescharym, later in Lenin rayon. Was in Tawda camp until 04 Jun 1946.

Huckenberger, Adam son of Ludwig. Born 1907 in Dzhankoi rayon. Died in Krasnoturjinsk camp 14 Apr 1943.

Hurlebaus, Leo son of Alexander. Born 28 May 1916 in Keneges, Lenin rayon. Wife Anna Pastler, dau of Andreas (Heinrich?). daughter Lydia.

Günter, Mathäus son of Mathäus. Born 1915 in Schuma-Ablam, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Worked in Tawda camp until 01 Apr 1946.

Günter, Hilda dau of Theodor. 16 Feb 1912 – 25 Aug 1964. came from Friedenstal. Married with two children. Deported with brothers Georg and Jakob to the Trudarmee camp in Kuschwa, Swerdlowsk district. Remained in Swerdlowsk district until her death.

Günter, Eduard son of Wilhelm. Born 1909 in Zürichtal. Was in Tagilstroj camp.

Günter, Jakob son of Theodor. Born 1917 in Nishnije Fundukly, Suya rayon. In Trudarmee camp Tawda until 01 Apr 1946.

Dewald, Gustav son of Jakob. Born 1901 in Bekotan-Konrat, Ak-Scheich rayon. Released from camp Tawdastroj 20 Mar 1943 as incapable of work (“Invalidität”).

Dewald, Eduard son of Heinrich. Born 08 May 1912 in Dschurgun-Mirnowka, Dzhankoi rayon. Wife Bernadette dau of Friedrich. Son Jakob. After release from Tawstroj 17 May 1946, he lived in Kuschwa where he worked for the local building authority.

Dyck (Dick, Dück), Georg son of Johann. Born 1907 in Alatai. Worked in Tagilstroj until 21 May 1946.

Dyck, Gerhard son of David. Born 1922 in Arkadia. Exiled as kulaks in 1930 to Swerdlowsk district. Died in Trudarmee camp Karpinsk 1944.

Dyck, Gerard son of Peter. Born 1911 in Danilowka. Mobilized into the Trudarmee 13 Mar 1942. Condemned by the NKVD 27 Dec 1942, surprisingly released 10 Apr 1943.

Dyck, David son of David. Born 1917 in Arkadjewka, Feodosia rayon. In Tagilstroj until 27 May 1946.

Dyck, Johann son of Anton. Born 1919 in Alatai. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until his death on 30 Aug 1944.

Dyck, Johann son of Josef. Birth information unknown. Died in Tagilstroj 31 Mar 1942.

Dyck, Johann son of Peter. Born 1894 in Busaw-Aktaschi. In Tagilstroj until 27 May 1946.

Dyck, Josef son of Josef. Born 1908 in Krasnoperekopsk. Worked for Trudarmee as a metalworker in a brickyard.

Dyck, Isaak son of Abram. Born 1912 in Danilowka, Thälmann rayon. Wife Lydia dau of Fedor. Sons Gerhard, Valentin and Vladimir. Carpenter.

Dyck, Kornelius son of Peter. Born 1919 in Simferopol rayon. In Tagilstroj until 27 May 1946.

Dyck, Leo son of David. Born 1924 in Sarena, Itschkin rayon. In Tagilstroj until 27 May 1946.

Dyck, Michael (Pius) son of Eduard. 1929 – 18 Dec 1992. Came from Alatai. Living in Simferopol at time of deportation in August 1941, first to Caucasus and next to Krasnoarmejskoje in north Kazakhstan. Hi father and older brother Anton were sent to Tscheljabinsk and his mother to Archangelsk. Three children remained behind. Viktor starved to death. Michael and brother Johann were placed in a colony for young criminals. Michael was released with dystrophy and lived with his Uncle Georg Fix in

Nishnij Tagil, until mobilization into the Trudarmee. Died of lung cancer in east Kazakhstan. Wife was Isolde dau of Jura. (photo included)

Dyck, Simeon sonof Johann. Born 1900 in Alatai. Mobilized 22 Jan 1941 to Trudarmee camp Tagilstroj.

Dieter, Andreas (Heinrich) son of Andreas. Born 09 Apr 1907 in Scheich-Eli, Dzhankoi rayon. Wife Minn dau of August. Son Arthur. Worked in Trudarmee constructing sanitary facilities.

Dieter, Johann son of Johann. Born 1907 in Dzhankoi district. In Tagilstroj until 27 May 1946.

Dorin, Johann son of Johann. Born 1911 in Borlak. In Trudarmee camp Tawdinlag until 27 May 1946.

Dubs, Viktor son of Eduard. Born 1924 in totanai, Asov rayon. Wife Nina dau of Karl. Worked in Trudarmee as a carrier.

Eisenbraun, Georg sonof Georg. Born 1913 in Suja rayon. Died in Trudarmee camp Krasnoturjinsk 08 Dec 1942.

Eisenbraun, Samuel son of Reinhold. Born 23 Dec 1908 in Samaw. Married, six children. Red Army division commander in Kiev 1930-1932. Died in Trudarmee camp Tawdinsk 19 Jul 1943. Buried in Asanka.

Erikisin, Egnatz son of Georg. Born 1900 in Ak-Metschet rayon. Died in Trudarmee camp Tagilstroj 28 Sep 1942.

Sawadski, Abram son of Abram. Born 13 Aug 1923 in Nadeshdino, Kharkov district. completed seven classes of school in Crimea. Wife Nina Palkina dau of Andreas.

Seiler, Alexander son of Johann. Born 1923 in Dschaitschi. In Tagilstroj until 27 May 1946.

Seiler, Emil son of Andreas (Heinrich). Born 1907 in Sari-Basch. Died in Tagilstroj 21 Jan 1943.

Seitz, Andreas son of Andreas (Heinrich). Born 1908 in Eupatoria. In Tagilstroj until 27 May 1946.

Seitz, Waldemar son of Gottlieb. Born 1918 in Kodschalak (Eupatoria). In Tagilstroj until 27 May 1946.

Kaiser, Wilhelm son of Robert. Born 1919 in Kereit, Ak-Scheich rayon. In Tagilstroj until 29 May 1946.

Kaiser, Friedrich son of David. Born 1913 in Tschokul, Leninsk rayon.

Kasper, Johann son of Johann. Born 1911 in Kara-Tschokmak, Simferopol rayon. Wife Elisabeth dau of Julius. Children Waldemar and Hilda.

Kaufmann, Reinhold son of Johann. Born 1913 in Ak-Scheich rayon.

Kazki (Katzkij?), Peter son of Peter. Born 1903 in Bachtschissarai. Wife Karolina dau of Johann. Children, Andrej, Alexander and Lydia. Died 1955 of stomach cancer.

Quiring, Viktor son of Heinrich. Born 1925 in Kadykoi, Thälmann rayon. In Tagilstroj until 27 May 1946.

Kain (Kein?) Emil son of David. Born 1916 in Suja rayon. Died in Krasnoturjinsk 15 Apr 1943.

Keller, Alexander son of Daniel. Born 02 Dec 1915 in Bulganak, Saks rayon. Wife Dorothea born 1921 in Friedental, dau of Otto. Daughter Elvira. Released from Tagilstroj on 27 May 1946 the family moved to Kuschwa.

Keller, Bernhard son of Johann. Born 1909 in Rosental. Wife Klaudia Telegina dau of Pavlov. Joined a cooperative in Nishnij Tagil rayon.

Keller, Wilhelm son of Daniel. Born 1904. Died in Krasnoturjinsk 15 Jun 1942.

Keller, David son of Daniel. Born 1918 in Bulganak. Wife Erma dau of Friedrich.

Keilbach, Magdalena dau of Friedrich. Born 1902 in Kotschkar-Eli, Ak-Scheich rayon. Two sons Jakob (1933) and Peter (1940).

Kelsch, Alexander son of Nikolai. Born 1924 in Alatai, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. "Written off" in Tagilstroj on 29 Mar 1943 as incapable of work ("Invalidität").

Kelsch, Wendelin son of Wendelin. Born 1910 in Dschaitschi, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Died in Tagilstroj 24 Apr 1943.

Kelsch, Gottlieb son of Wendelin. Born 1902 in Dschaitschi, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Kelsch, Gottlieb son of Franz. Born 1908 in Rosental.

Kelsch, Johann son of Wendelin. Born 1922 in Crimea. In Tagilstroj until 27 May 1946.

Kelsch, Leo son of Franz. Born 1913 in Alatai, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Trudarmee camp Tagillag, Swerdlowsk district, until 27 May 1946.

Kelsch, Nikolau son of Alexander. Born 1897 in Alatai, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Mobilized to Tagilstroj but released 17 Mar 1943 as incapable of work.

König, Adolf son of Alexander. Born 1901 in Rosental, Suja rayon. Died in Krasnoturjinsk 14 Jan 1943.

König, Alexander son of Josef. Born 1915 in Argin, Karassubasar rayon. In Tagilstroj until 27 Apr 1946.

Kilber, Hugo son of Heinrich. Born 1922 in Tali-Iljak, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Tagilstroj until 29 May 1946.

Kilber, Friedebert dau of Heinrich. Born 14 Jun 1925 in Agjar-Dscheren, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Tagilstroj until 29 Apr 1946.

Kirchmayer, Johannes son of Wilhelm. Born 1911 in Neusatz, Suja rayon. "Written off" 04 Oct 1945 in Tagilstroj as "Invalidität".

Klassen, Georg son of Georg. Born 1911 in Neusatz, Suja rayon. "Written off" 26 Aug 1945 in Tagilstroj as "Invalidität".

Klaus, Edgar son of Ludwig. Born 1918 in Dschuma-Ablam, Bijuk-Onlar rayon.

Kliment (Clement?), Nikolai son of Konstantin. Born 1896 in Dzhankoi.

Klotz, Richard son of Gregor. Born 1905 in Kullar-Kiptschak, Dzhankoi rayon.

Knittel, Anton son of Bernhard. Born 1910 in Kirmatschi, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Trudarmee camp Tawdinlag, Swerdlowsk district, where he was condemned 02 Sep 1943.¹⁴

Knittel, Artur son of Friedrich. Born 02 Nov 1923 in Michajlowka. In Tagilstroj until 29 May 1946. (photo included)

Knittel, Bernhard son of Bernhard. Born 1919 in Dzhankoi. In Tagilstroj until 27 May 1946.

Krug, Alexander son of Josef. Born 17 Mar 1919 in Alatai, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Tagilstroj until 29 May 1946. (photo included)

Kühnle, Jakob son of Daniel. Born 1899 in Agjar-Dscheren, Bijuk-Onlar rayon.

Konrad, Gerhard son of Friedrich. Born 1921 in Agai, Freidorf rayon. Entered military service with the Red Army in October 1940. Disarmed at the Front because he was a German, he was shipped to an aluminum plant in the Urals. Sentenced 22 Apr 1942 to

¹⁴ I believe this means sentenced to a penal camp. See story following list of names.

three years labour camp, which he survived thanks to his job as an electrician which provided him better working conditions.

Laggay, Leonhard son of Anton. Born 1912 in Busul-Dzhankoi, Eupatoria rayon. In Tagilstroj until 30 May 1946.

Laggay, Oskar son of Anton. Born 1914 in Busak, Saksx rayon. In Tagilstroj until 29 May 1946.

Lang, Johann son of Peter. Born 1919 in Alatai, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Wife Klara dau of Timotheus. In Tagilstroj until 30 May 1946. After release, he remained in Nishnij Tagil.

Lang, Peter son of Peter. Born 1922 in Alatai, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Before deportation, he lived with his mother Elisabeth dau of Mathäus. In Tagilstroj until 30 May 1946. After release, he remained in Nishnij Tagil.

Landes, Albert son of Andreas (Heinrich). Born 1912 in Simferopol rayon. Died in Krasnoturjinsk 25 Jun 1942.

Letger, Johann son of Johann. Born 1925 in Beschuj-Eli, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Tagilstroj until 30 May 1946. After release, he remained in Nishnij Tagil.

Liese, Johann son of Jakob. Born 12 Sep 1919 in Urtschuk, Saksx rayon. Lived with his mother Emma (1894) dau of Christian. Wife Paula Bobryschewa, dau of Matwej. Children Vladimir and Lydia. Remained in Tagilstroj after release 30 May 1946, and worked as a tractor operator.

Linde, Martin son of Martin. Born 1897 in Ak-Scheich rayon. Died in Tagilstroj 04 Jun 1942.

Linde, Eduard son of Christian. Born 1923 in Crimea. Died in Trudarmee camp Krasnoturjinsk 22 Jul 1942.

Linde, Jakob son of Martin. Born 1923 in Kopkary, Ak-Scheich rayon. Wife Vera dau of Artjom. In Tagilstroj until 30 May 1946.

Litau, Heinrich son of Wilhelm. BORN 1894 IN Simferopol. Died in Tagilstroj camp 29 Aug 1942.

Litau, Johann son of Johann. Born 1925 in Mamak, Simferopol rayon. Condemned in Tagilstroj 25 Jun 1946.

Ljubinskij, Alexander son of Josef. born 1890 in Neo-Chori, Kolajsk rayon. Released from Tawdinlag 31 Mar 1943 as "Invalidität" or incapable of work.

Lutzner (Lutzner?), Erich son of Emil. Born 1924 in Neu-Zürichtal. Worked in Tagilstroj until 30 May 1946.

Luse (Luhse?), Edgar son of Andre. Born 1919 in Agai. Wife Franziska Tiunowa dau of Ljwow. Worked as a plasterer.

Maier, Adolf son of Jakob. Born 1899 in Alma-Tarchan. Released from Tagilstroj 28 May 1945 as incapable of work ("Invalidität").

Mayer, Hugo son of Karl. born 1912 in Crimea. Wife Katharina dau of Johann. Worked as a raftsman (logs) until his death in 1955.

Mayer, Fedor (Theo) son of Anton. Born 1907 in Bajaut, Seitlerowsk rayon. Worked in Tawdinlag until 27 Feb 1945.

Mahler, Leopold son of Eugen. Born 1924 in Thälmann, Sudak rayon. Worked in Trudarmee camp Tawdinlag until 31 May 1946.

Mantel, David son of Jakob. Born 1908 in Saurtschi, Feodosia rayon. After release from Tagilstroj 31 May 1946, he moved to Kazakhstan and died in Dschambul 1986.

Mantel, Emil son of Jakob. Born 1911 in Saurtschi, Itschkinsk rayon. In Tagilstroj camp until 31 May 1946.

Markowetz, Klara dau of Fedor. Born 1920 in Kirov rayon. Lived with her mother Sofie (1893) dau of Heinrich Kohl. Worked in a brickyard.

Marx, Eduard son of Wilhelm. Born 1902 in Dzhankoi rayon. Died in Trudarmee camp Krasnoturjinsk 09 Dec 1942.

Martaller, Eduard son of Christian. Born 1910 in Scheich-Eli, Dzhankoi rayon. Wife Barbara, dau of Valentine and Helen. Worked in a kolkhoz in Village of Ukrainka, Kustanai district of Kazakhstan prior to deportation. After 1945 he worked in a hydro-electric facility. Died 1968.

Martin, Magdalena dau of Otto. Born 01 Sep 1923 in Bachtschi-Eli. Worked in the kolkhoz prior to deportation.

Martin, Maria dau of Heinrich. Born 23 Jun 1892 in Simferopol. Four children: Elli (1931), Magdalena (1923), Dorothea and Lea.

Mattheis, Tobias son of Andreas (Heinrich). Born 1902 in Mamut-Bay. Married. Daughters Vera (1936) and Adolina (1937). Released from Tagilstroj 31 May 1946.

Meister, Richard son of Jakob. Born 1924 in Ak-Scheich. Worked in Trudarmee camp Tawdinlag until 31 May 1946.

Meister, Eduard son of Wilhelm. Born 1920 in Eupatoria rayon. Worked in Trudarmee camp Tawdinlag until 31 May 1946.

Möllmann, Jakob son of Grigorij. Born 1912 in Temesch, Saks rayon. Worked in Trudarmee camp Tagilstroj until 30 May 1946.

Meremes, Odilia dau of Josef. Born 19 May 1904 in Riga. Lived in Crimea until 1944. "Re-settled" to Nishnijaja Barantscha, Swerdlowsk district.

Merkel, Johann son of Johann. Born 1904 in Bulganak. Wife Amalie dau of Eduard.

Miller, Woldemar son of Friedrich. Born 1900 in Suja rayon. Died in Trudarmee camp Krasnoturjinsk 11 Jan 1943.

Miller, Helmut son of Georg. Born 1925 in Sary-Basch. Wife Ella dau of Jakob. Son Albert. Worked as a bricklayer.

Miller, Herbert son of Andreas (Heinrich). Born 1925 in Beschpilaw. Worked in Tagilstroj until 30 May 1946.

Miller, Reinhold son of Philipp. Born 1905 in Ablesch. Wife Marfa Ignatjuk dau of Markow. Children Wassilissa and Alexander. Released from Compulsory registration ("Meldepflicht") in 1956.

Minding, Theodor son of Nathan. Born 1899 in Neuhoffnung, Bessarabia. Wife Anna dau of Fedor.

Monat, Wilhelm son of Johann. Born 1903 in Dschurgun-Mirnowka. Released from Tagilstroj 17 Mar 1943 as incapable of work ("Invalidität").

Murawskij, Gottlieb son of Franz. Born 1913 in Iljinka, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Released from Tagilstroj 31 May 1946.

Murawskij, Johann son of Franz. Born 1909 in Iljinka, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Released from Tagilstroj 31 May 1946.

Müller, Eduard son of Friedrich. Born 12 Feb 1904 in Friedental. Released from Tagilstroj 30 May 1946.

Müller, Erika dau of Ernst. Born 1903 in Simferopol. Released from Tagilstroj 30 May 1946.

Neble, Harry son of Friedrich. Born 1918 in Thälmann rayon. Condemned in Tawdinlag 01 Feb 1943.

Neugum, Jakob son of Ignatz. Born 1923 in Eupatoria. Released from Tagilstroj 31 May 1946.

Neumann, Daniel son of Abram. Born 1900 in Beschui, Perekop rayon. Condemned in Tagilstroj.

Neumann, Isaak son of Abram. Born 1905 in Tokuljtschak, Perekop rayon. Condemned in Tagilstroj.

Neumann, Kornelius son of Abram. Born 1908 in Tokuljtschak, Perekop rayon. In Trudarmee camp Tagilstroj until 31 May 1946.

Neufert, Waldemar son of Jakob. Born 1919 in Adagin/Schönbrunn, Dzhankoi rayon.

Neufert, Heinrich son of Jakob. Born 1914 in Adagin/Schönbrunn, Dzhankoi rayon.

Nuss, Reinhold son of Felix. Born 1924 in Eupatoria. Condemned in Tagilstroj 15 Nov 1944.

Oberländer, Woldemar son of Woldemar. Born 1919 in Krasno-Perekopsk rayon. Released from Tagilstroj 31 May 1946.

Oberzeiser, Johann son of Josef. Born 1923 in Rosental. Released from Tagilstroj 31 May 1946.

Oster, Pius son of Franz. Born 1906 in Rosental, Suja rayon. Died in Krasnoturjinsk camp 30 Oct 1942.

Oster, Friedrich son of Johann. Born 1917 in Beschui-Eli, Saks rayon. Released from Tagilstroj 30 May 1946.

Ott, Heinrich son of Jakob. Born 09 Apr 1921 in Togaily, Freidorf. Released from Tagilstroj 30 May 1946.

Ott, Lydia dau of Fedor. Born 1895 in Kopan, Crimea. Before the war, she lived with her son Alexander. Released from Compulsory Registration in 1956.

Pastler, Andrej son of Johann. Born 1908 in Nishnije Fundukly, Suja rayon. Died in Trudarmee camp Tagillag 05 May 1944.

Pastler, Anna dau of Andrej. Born 1922 in Suja rayon. Husband Leo Gurlebaus son of Alexander.

Pastler, Johann son of Johann. Born 1911 in Nishnije Fundukly, Suja rayon. Died in Krasnoturjinsk camp 30 May 1944.

Pastler, Josef son of Josef. Born 1900 in Nishnije Fundukly, Suja rayon. In Tagilstroj until 16 Apr 1944.

Pastler, Otto son of Robert. Born 06 Jul 1908 in Agjar-Dscheren. 1930 married Erna Zeeb (1910-1957), dau of Philipp. Daughter Gertrude. Otto and Erna separated from February 1942 until 1954. Reunited in Tawda .

Pastler, Emil son of Eberhard. Born 05 Dec 1910 in Nishnije Fundukly, Suja rayon. Named stricken from Trudarmee list 23 May 1943 as "Invalidität".

Penner, Abram son of Daniel. Born 1903 in Kopkary, Ak-Scheich rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jun 1946.

Penner, Peter son of Franz. Born 1903 in Baschlystscha, Thälmann rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jun 1946.

Penner, Franz son of Franz. Born 1898 in Baschlystscha, Thälmann rayon. In Tagilstroj until his death on 17 Sep 1942.

Petker, Jakob son of Abram. Born 1915 in Sarona. Died 1980. Deported with his parents to Swerdlowsk district in 1930. Worked in the forest for 15 years.

Pinsker, Alexander son of Johann. Born 1905 in Crimea. Died in Krasnoturjinsk camp 30 Jan 1943.

Polle, Hildebert dau of Alexander. Born 1909 in Crimea. Died in Krasnoturjinsk camp 20 Dec 1942.

Portier, Wilhelm son of Johann. Born 1918 in Temir-Bulat, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Escaped from Tagilstroj camp 26 Apr 1942.

Prinz, Artur son of Mathias. Born 1901 in Adargin, Dschambul rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jun 1946.

Prinz, David son of Johann. Born 1901 in Tschutscha/Wakuf, Dzhankoi rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jun 1946.

Punkt, Michael son of Johann. Born 1911 in Kadykoi. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jun 1946.

Pfeifer, Emil son of Robert. Born 1903 in Konrat, Simferopol region. In Tagilstroj until 31 May 1946.

Rapp, Walter son of Eduard. Born 1922 in Kijanli, Itschkinsk rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Rapp, Eugen son of Heinrich. Born 1910 in Ak_Kobek, Feodosia rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Rapp, Otto son of Thomas. Born 1924 in Feodosia rayon. Died in Krasnoturjnsk camp 10 Jan 1942.

Rapp, Erwin son of Mathias. Born 1918 in Feodosia rayon. Died in Krasnoturjnsk camp 08 Jan 1943.

Regner (born Fefler?), Katharina dau of Johann. Born 11 Jan 1924 in Kutschuk-Abai, Ak-Scheich rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Apr 1946.

Regner, Johann son of Christophorus. Born 1893 in Kutschuk-Abai, Ak-Scheich rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Regner, Emma dau of Georg. Born 1904 in Ak-Sakal, Ak-Scheich rayon. Deported to the Urals in August 1941 and imprisoned. Released from Tagilstroj 01 Jan 1946.

Resostaber, Albert son of Johann. Born 1918 in Simferopol rayon. Released from Tagilstroj 01 Jan 1946.

Reibold, Josef son of Peter. Born 1925 in Suja rayon. Released from Tagilstroj 01 Jan 1946.

Reimchen, Alexander son of Georg. Born 18 Sep 1916 in Byten, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Released from Tagilstroj 01 Jan 1946.

Reimchen, Waldemar son of Georg. Born 1924 in Bulatschi, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Released from Tagilstroj 01 Jan 1946.

Reinboldt, Georg son of Peter. Born 1923 in Rosental, Suja rayon. The family was exiled as kulaks to Swerdlowsk district in the 1930's. Was in Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Reinhardt, Theodor son of Michael. Born 1910 in Rosental, Suja rayon. Was transferred 17 Oct 1944 as "invalided" to Tagilstroj where he remained until 01 Jan 1946.

Remel, Robert son of Karl. born 1910 in Eupatoria rayon. Died in Krasnoturjnsk camp 19 Jan 1943.

Rempel Johann son of Hermann. Born 1913 in Karasan, Simferopol rayon. Deported in August 1941, mobilized into the Trudarmee 15 Mar 1942, and condemned 20 Jan 1943.

Richter, Eduard son of Eduard. Born 22 Nov 1920 in Kongrat, Feodosia rayon. Deported August 1942. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Roller, Ignatz son of Vinzenz. Born 1909 in village of Berlin, Crimea. Died in Krasnoturjinsk camp already on 18 Nov 1942.

Rott, Johann son of Christian. Born 1897 in Saksx rayon. Died in Krasnoturjinsk camp already on 14 Oct 1942.

Ruckhaber, Johann son of Peter. Born 1924 in Crimea. Died in Krasnoturjinsk camp already on 22 Oct 1942.

Ruff, Christian son of Alexander. Born 1908 in Lenindorf, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Ruff, Friedebert dau of Jakob. Born 1902 in Eupatoria rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Seidler, Andrej son of Johann. Born 1901 in Suin-Adschi, Simferopol rayon. Was in Tagilstroj until his death on 24 Aug 1942.

Seidler, Johann son of Andrej. Born 1925 in Mamak, Simferopol rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Sautner, Alexander son of Johann. Born 1907 in Suja rayon. In Krasnoturjinsk camp until his death on 15 Apr 1943.

Sautner, Herbert son of Johann. Born 1919 in Suja rayon. In Krasnoturjinsk camp until his death on 06 Aug 1943.

Seiferling Karl son of Michael. Born 1900 in Bulganak, Saksx rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Seiferling, Pantaleon son of Karl. born 1923 in Kontugan, Saksx rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Simoni, Leonhard son of Wilhelm. Born 1908 in Ablesch, Feodosia rayon. Died in Tagillag 12 Mar 1943.

Tibelius, Johann son of Daniel. Born 1909 in Simferopol. In Tagilstroj until 01 Mar 1946.

Tiche, Paul-Josef son of Jakob. Born 1921 in Tuke-Eli, Suja rayon. Deported to north Caucasus in August 1941, mobilized into Trudarmee 19 Jan 1942. Was in Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946. **[I believe this to be Paul-Josef son of Josef, not Jakob. Josef was a brother to my grandmother. MW]**

Togner, Nikolai son of Nikola. Born 1921 in Crimea. Worked in Nishnij Tagil until 01 Jan 1946.

Traxel, Georg son of Georg. Born 1898 in Adschi-Atman. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Treiber, Bruno son of Peter. Born 1923 in Boragan, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Treiber, Wilhelm son of Philipp. Born 27 Feb 1925 in Arankoi-Eli, Suja rayon. [**I believe this should be Anakoi-Eli, my mother's birthplace. MW**] In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Treiber, Waldemar son of Philipp. Born 1925 in Arankoi-Eli, Suja rayon [Anakoj-Eli – MW]. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Treiber, Ludwig son of Christian. Born 1907 in Karamin, Kolajsk rayon. In Tagilstroj until his death on 24 Apr 1943.

Treichel, Wilhelm son of Karl. Born 1918 in Mumij. Wife Klaudia Odinzewa dau of Kusmin. Worked for the mining authority in Swerdlowsk district.

Uhl, Albin son of Tobias. Born 1923 in Keneges, Leninsk rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Ulrich, Waldemar son of Heinrich. Born 1909 in Eupatoria. Sentenced in Tagilstroj 28 Dec 1942.

Ulrich, Waldemar son of Heinrich. Born 1906 in Eupatoria. Escaped from Tagilstroj 22 Apr 1943.

Utte, Christian son of Johann. Born 1914 in Saksx rayon. Died in Krasnoturjinsk camp on 16 Mar 1943.

Faut, Alexander son of Johann. Born 1922 in Dzhankoi. Wife Maria dau of Fedor. In Tagilstroj camp from 01 Feb 1945 to 01 Jan 1946. Later lived in Tawda.

Faut, Alexander son of Peter. Born 1924 in Dzhankoi. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946. Later lived in Kuschwa.

Faut, Nikita son of Peter. Born 1925 in Alatai, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Mobilized into the Trudarmee with his father 22 Jan 1942. In Tawdanstroj until 01 Jan 1946. Later lived in Kuschwa.

Faut, Peter son of Georg. Born 1903 in Alatia, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Mobilized into the Trudarmee with his son Nikita. In Tawdanstroj until 01 Jan 1946. Later lived in Kuschwa.

Feist, Alexej son of Anton. Born 1924 in Aschaga-Dschamin, Saks rayon. In Tawdanstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Feist, Johann son of Matthäus. Born 1925 in Aschaga-Dschamin, Saks rayon. Condemned in Tawdanstroj.

Feist, Jakob son of Wendelin. Born 1920 in Aschaga-Dschamin, Saks rayon. Released from Tawdanstroj as "Invalidität" or incapable of work.

Föll, Adolf son of Daniel. Born 1921 in Crimea. Died in Krasnoturjinsk 21 Jan 1943.

Föll, Eduard son of Gottfried. Born 1903 in Toi-Tebe, Dzhankoi rayon. Wife Rosalia dau of Friedrich. In Tawdinlag until 01 Feb 1945, then in Tagilstroj until 01 Jun 1946. Later worked for the Building Authority of Kuschwa.

Färber, Reinhold son of Johann. Born 1911 in Byten. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Fix, Georg son of Anton. Born 14 Nov 1912 in Rosental. Educated Pharmacist. Mobilized into the Trudarmee and worked in Nishnij Tagil until 01 Jan 1946. Later worked as pharmacist in a prisoner-of-war camp. Lived under Commandant's Rule until 26 Feb 1948. Rehabilitated in 1991. Married Jelena Tschernjawski dau of Fedor. Two children: Vitali (1947) and Ilona (1948). Lived in Kuschwa as head of the Pharmaceutical Authority. Died tragically 29 May 1961. (photo included)

Fütterer, Wilhelm son of Johann. Born 1924 in Simferopol. "written-off" as "Invalidität" from Tagilstroj on 20 Mar 1943.

Fütterer, Eduard son of Alexander. Born 1919 in Ackerman, Dzhankoi rayon. In Tawdinlag until 10 Feb 1945, then in Tawlag until 01 Jan 1946. Later lived in Kuschwa and freed from Compulsory Registration in 1956.

Vogel, Wilhelm son of Assan. Born 1925 in Tubenkej-tatarskij, Suja rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Vogel, Wilhelm son of Reinhold. Born 1904 in Simferopo rayon. "written-off" as "Invalidität" from Tagilstroj on 2r Feb 1943.

Vogel, Leo son of Friedrich. Born 1906 in Burnasch, Seitler rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Vogel, Paul son of Fedor. Born 1915 in Adschi-Ketsch, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Tagilstroj until his death on 02 Jan 1945.

Vogel, Pius son of Gottfried. Born 1908 in Adschi-Ketsch, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Tagilstroj until his release as "Invalidität" or incapable of work 17 Mar 1943.

Vollenweider, Johann son of Johann. Born 1912 in Baryn-nemetzkij, Kolajsk rayon. Worked in Trudarmee in Tawdinlag until 27 Apr 1945.

Vollman, Wendelin son of Peter. Born 1920 in Neusatz, Suja rayon. In Tagilstroj until his early death on 04 Nov 1942.

Vollman, Grigori son of Kaspar. Born 1915 in Karassubasar. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Voth, Otto son of Peter. Born 1916 in Thälmann rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Frank, Eduard son of Adam. Born 1908 in Friedental, Suja rayon. Died in Krasnoturjinsk on 04 Oct 1942.

Frasch, Edmund son of Emil. Born 1925 in Agjar-Dscheren, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Friedrichsen, Karl son of Hermann. Born 1915 in Busaw-Aktatschi, Freidorf rayon. Mobilized into Trudarmee at Nishnij Tagil. Worked in steel-construction until 14 Apr 1946. Lived later in Nishnij Tagil.

Friesen, Peter son of Franz. Born 1917 in Thälmann rayon. In Tagilstroj until 14 Apr 1946.

Fritz, Eduard son of August. Born 1907 in Rosental. In Trudarmee camp Tawdinlag and then in Tagilstroj until 27 Apr 1945.

Frohmler, Vladimir son of Timotheus. Born 1924 in Ak-Sakal, Ak-Scheich rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Zeiser, Robert son of Adam. Born 1900 in Eupatoria. Died in Trudarmee camp Krasnoturjinsk 29 Dec 1943.

Zeeb, Alexander son of Gottlieb. Born 1898 in Suja rayon. Died in Trudarmee camp Krasnoturjinsk 31 Dec 1942.

Zeeb, Alexander son of Grigori. Born 1900 in Mamak, Simferopol rayon. Released from Tagilstroj 19 Mar 1943 as "Invalidität" or incapable of work.

Zeeb, Friedrich son of Karl. born 1892 in Neusatz, Simferopol rayon. Released from Tagilstroj 19 Mar 1943 as "Invalidität" or incapable of work.

Zeeb, Friedrich son of Friedrich. Born 1924 in Neusatz, Simferopol rayon. Was in Tagillag Trudarmee camp.

Zeisler, Karl son of Johann. Born 1897 in Grigorjewo, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Trudarmee camp Tawdinlag, but released already 15 Sep 1943 as unfit for work.

Zimmermann, Eduard son of Heinrich. Born 1914 in Tabuldy, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Worked in Tawdinlag until 27 Apr 1945.

Schamber, Ernst son of Emil. Born 1912 in Awsjat, Saks rayon. In Tawdinlag until 27 Apr 1945.

Schatz, Otto son of Friedrich. Born 1908 in Suja rayon. Died in Krasnoturjinsk 29 Feb 1944.

Schwarz, Charlotte dau of Ferdinand. Born 1910 in Alt-Kerleut, Feodosia rayon. Mobilized into Trudarmee at Bogoslowlag and then in Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Schellenberg, Abram son of Johann. Born 1924 in Tschongraw, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Scherer, Anton son of Ferdinand. Born 1922 in Crimea. Died in Krasnoturjinsk 12 Jan 1943.

Scherer, Georg son of Adolf. Born 1916 in Simferopol. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Scherer, Markus son of Johann. Born 1914 in Eupatoria. Died in Krasnoturjinsk already on 28 May 1943.

Schäfer, Philipp son of Philipp. Born 1916 in Anakoj-Eli, Karassubasar rayon. Deported 1941 to Kazakhstan, then mobilized into Trudarmee in Tagilstroj 22 Jan 1942. Released 19 Mar 1943 as "Invalidität" or incapable of work. [This is my uncle, brother to my mother. MW]

Schmidt, Anton son of Paul. Born 1923 in Alatai, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Tagillag camp.

Schmidt, Paul son of Karl. born 192 in Bustartschi, Karassubasar rayon. Condemned in Tagillag on 28 Jan 1944.

Schmidt, Vinzenz son of Vinzenz. Born 1912 in Argintschik, Crimea. Died in Krasnoturjinsk already on 28 Jan 1943.

Schneider, Philipp son of Josef. Born 1903 in Raduk, Simferopol rayon. Mobilized into Trudarmee 19 Jan 1942 in Swerdlowsk district. Imprisoned in Beloretzk 11 Feb 1943.

Schneider, Oskar son of Anton. Born 1920 in Crimea. Died in Trudarmee camp Krasnoturjinsk already on 03 Nov 1942.

Schneider, Ferdinand son of Johann. Born 1899 in Aitugan, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. "written off" the Trudarmee lists 13 Sep 1943 as chronically ill ("krankheitshalber").

Schneider, Franz son of Nikolai. Born 20 Nov 1908 in Simferopol. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Schneider Fridolin dau of Ferdinand. Born 1924 in Aitugan, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Tagilstroj until 01 Jan 1946.

Schneider, Ernst son of Friedrich. Born 1923 in Simferopol rayon. Died in Krasnoturjinsk 18 May 1943.

Schneider, Erich son of Theodor. Born 1923 in Agjar-Dscheren, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until 01 Jan 1946.

Schoppert, Leonhard son of Johann. Born 1893 in Beschui-Eli, bijuk-Onlar rayon. Worked in Tagilstroj camp until his release as "Invalidität" or person incapable of work on 19 Mar 1943.

Schröder, Johann son of Peter. Born 1902 in Friedental, Suja rayon. Deported to Kazakhstan and then mobilized into Trudarmee 20 Jan 1942 in Swerdlowsk district.

Schreif, Konrad son of Michael. Born 1905 in the village of Tjumen, Saksx rayon. Mobilized to Trudarmee slave labor camp Tagillag.

Stark, Adolf son of Daniel. Born 1923 in Crimea. After mobilization into Trudarmee, died in Krasnoturjinsk 09 Feb 1943.

Stauber, Traugott son of Christian. Born 10 Jan 1919 in Heilbrun. Graduated from Veterinary program in Dzhankoi. Deported to north Caucasus 17 Aug 1941, then to Kazakhstan in November 1941. Mobilized into Trudarmee 26 Jan 1942 in the Urals, where he worked on a farm. His wife worked as a milkmaid. Released from the Trudarmee he moved his family to Dijewka in Kazakhstan and later to Germany.

Stein, Anton son of Anton. Born 1915 in Zarekwitschi, Thälmann rayon. Wife Hilda dau of Leonhard. Had daughters Anna, Lydia and Sofie. Worked in Trudarmee camp Tagilstroj as a metal worker until 01 May 1946.

Stein, Johann son of Anton. Born 1905 in Menler, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Tagillag until 01 May 1946.

Stein, Jakob son of Anton. Born 1917 in Menler, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. In Tagillag until 01 May 1946.

Steinhauser, Albert son of Alexander. Born 1920 in Neu-Batasch, Kolajsk rayon. Worked in Trudarmee camp Nishnij Tagil until 01 May 1946.

Stock, Waldemar son of Heinrich. Born 1924 in Ak-Scheich rayon. Died in Trudarmee camp Krasnoturjinsk already on 30 Apr 1943.

Stoll, Vladimir son of Vassili. Born 1919 in Eupatoria. “written off” from Nishnij Tagil camp as “Invalidität” or person incapable of work.

Stoll, Oskar son of Heinrich. Born 21 Jun 1916 in Kjanly, Feodosia rayon. “Re-settled” to Swerdlowsk district already in June 1941. Worked in Trudarmee labor camp until 01 Jan 1946.

Stoll, Reinhold son of Reinhold. Born 1918 in Dzhankoi-nemetzkij. Mobilized first to Trudarmee labor camp Tawdinlag and then to Tagilstroj until 27 Jun 1945.

Schuhmacher, Gustav son of Eduard. Born 1904 in Aijtugan, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Died in Trudarmee camp in Swerdlowsk district on 25 Apr 1943.

Schurr, Christian son of Christian. Born 1912 in Crimea. Died already in Krasnoturjinsk camp 06 Jan 1943.

Essau, Nikolai son of Jakob. Born 1897 in Dzhankoi rayon. Died already in Krasnoturjinsk camp 25 Jan 1942.

Eckhardt, Johann son of Heinrich. Born 1902 in Titaj, Bijuk-Onlar rayon. Worked in Trudarmee labor camp in Swerdlowsk district until release as “Invalidität” 11 Jan 1943.

Ensel, Bernhard son of Gustav. Born 1915 in Simferopol rayon. Died in Trudarmee camp Krasnoturjinsk 14 Nov 1942.

Ehrenberg, Karl son of Andrej. Born 1907 in Tschornzja Retschka. Worked in Trudarmee labor camp in Swerdlowsk district until release as “Invalidität” 17 Feb 1942.

Janulis, Wendel son of Kasimir. Born 1909 in Argin, Karasubasar rayon. Departed August 1941 to Kazakhstan. Mobilized into Trudarmee camp at Tawdinlag.

Janzen, Jakob son of Heinrich. Born 1896 in Tokultschak, Perekop rayon. Departed August 1941 to Kazakhstan. Mobilized into Trudarmee 21 Jan 1942. Worked in Tagilstroj labor camp until 10 Sep 1946.

END OF LIST OF NAMES

Auxillary Information – not part of original article. MW

From <http://www.cdi.org/russia/johnson/8390.cfm#12>

12. STALIN'S DEATH CAMPS

SOURCE. Marina Berestova , Tagillag: bol' i svershenie [The Tagil Camp Complex: Pain and Achievement], pp. 100--118 in Obninskii polis (Moscow: Molodaya Gvardiya, 2002)

This essay by a 17-year-old schoolgirl is about the Tagil camp complex (Tagillag), which operated in the Urals between 1941 and 1953.

Tagillag was set up in November 1941 to build new mines and factories in and around the author's hometown of Nizhny [Lower] Tagil in the Urals. By the end of 1942 it had 43,000 prisoners in several dozen camps, some as far from the core area as Bashkiria, engaged in a broad range of work that now included forestry and agriculture. It contracted to 25,752 prisoners in 1944 and 13,610 at the beginning of 1946.

The total number of prisoners who passed through its camps during the peak years of 1942 and 1943 was 85,547. Of these 59,822 (70 percent) were dead by the end of this period.

A special category of the prisoners was made up of Soviet Germans, who were arrested and deported en masse in 1942. About 7,000 of them were sent to Tagillag. Among them were the aviation engineer Boris Viktorovich Raushenbakh, later to become an Academician and famous space scientist, and the well-known chemist and mineralogist Paul Emilyevich Rikert.

Prisoners lived in damp unheated barracks, half underground with small windows under the ceiling. There was less than one square meter of space per person. They slept on bare planks in their work clothes. Footwear and warm clothing were in short supply. The diet contained little protein or vitamins, so pellagra and other deficiency diseases were rife--as well as dysentery, typhus, hypothermia (freezing), etc.

The working day of hard manual labor was 11 hours. Even on "days off" a "subbotnik" (1) was usually declared, involving three or four hours work on supplementary tasks such as clearing railroad tracks, digging trenches, harvesting potatoes, repairing the barracks or removing bugs from the planks. But worst of all were the occasions when prisoners were forced to do extra work after their evening meal, typically to unload coal from freight cars for 3--5 hours or even all night long. "They returned exhausted, ate breakfast, and returned to work without sleeping."

One of the most terrible subdivisions of Tagillag was the 13th penal section, set up deep in the forest in 1943. Its purpose was to isolate prisoners who had infringed camp regulations, refused to work or tried to escape--or who were simply disliked by the commandants. They worked felling trees. Their work quotas were the highest and their

rations the lowest--no more than 300 grams of black bread and a bowl of gruel [balanda] a day. How long could they last on that? (2)

Tagillag constituted a self-sufficient world in itself. It grew its own food and ran its own bakery and retail network. It also possessed a procuracy, a court, a jail, a police force, a state security department, a printing press and two newspapers (one for staff, the other for prisoners), medical, cultural, and sports units, a post office, a fire service, and--last but not least--a cemetery.

NOTES

(1) On a subbotnik people supposedly volunteered for unpaid work of public value on their day off. In practice there was considerable pressure to volunteer, and certainly in the camps there was nothing voluntary about it.

(2) In his Gulag Archipelago, Alexander Solzhenitsyn mentions rumors of special penal camps in the Far North. However, he does not provide much information about them because he was unable to find surviving witnesses.