

## Brief History of Borodino

Source: DAI Microfilm T-81; Roll #608; Serial 826; Group 1035;  
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[Translator's Note: The following information is taken from a file folder of DAI (**D**eutsches **A**usland-**I**nstitut) documents captured in Germany during World War II which contains documents dealing with material of the ethnic Germans from Bessarabia who were resettled in the German Reich in 1940. Comments in square brackets are those of the translator.]

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[Translation Begins]

### Brief History of Borodino

Borodino was established by settlers in 1914, most of them coming earlier from the Kingdom of Württemberg.

Originally, the place was named “Alexander” and later was given the name “Borodino” by the administrative authorities.

Many of the settlers already migrated at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century to the then Russian-Poland and came from there to Bessarabia in 1814. At first, 100 families were settled in Borodino and an additional 17 families in 1815. A total of 623 souls were settled there. Every family received 1 farm consisting of 60 *Desjatine*, or 67 hectares [148 acres] and a farmyard 20 *Faden* wide and 190 *Faden* long (40 meters wide and 380 meters long) [131 feet wide and 1,246 feet long]. The village had 118 farmyards which made up 7,080 *Desj.* (7,712 hectares) [17,494 acres], of which 6,719 hectares [16,602 acres] were cultivatable land, 647 hectares [1,599 acres] for meadows, 226 hectares [558 acres] for vineyards, and 120 hectares [297 acres] for fruit orchards and forest. In addition, there was also purchased land of “*Stepple*” amounting to 220 hectares [544 acres] and “*Lambrowka*” and “*Ars*” amounting to 1,000 hectares [2,471 acres] which brought the total amount of land for Borodino to 8,932 hectares [22,071 acres].

At the time of the Resettlement, there were 486 yards and 594 families amounting to 2,763 souls (of which, 4 yards, 11 families with 44 souls were not German), 562

school children between the ages of 7-16, 2 school buildings with 8 classrooms, 1 large assembly hall and 12 teachers, of which 6 were German and 7 Romanian.

As for animals, there were 2,200 horses, 1,600 cows, 3,400 sheep, 20,000 poultry; and furthermore, there was 1 machine driven mill with 6 steel rollers and 1 hydro oil press, 1 factory producing agricultural implements, 2 dairies, 1 co-op with 2 branches, 1 cement block factory, 4 blacksmiths, 7 carpenters, 2 wagon-makers, 2 cooper shops, 4 tailors, 5 shoe-makers, 2 pottery shops, 3 saddle-makers, 3 master masons, 1 gravestone-maker.

Borodino was located on the Steppe river “Saak” cutting through a valley at the foot of a mountain range that rises from west to east about 400 feet above sea level, in the Akkermann Region (*Kreise*), Klöstitz District (*Gebiet*) and church parish (*Kirchenspiel*), 90 km [56 miles] from the provincial city of Kishinev, 100 km [62 miles] from the regional city of Akkermann and 10 km [6.2 miles] from the Beresina Railroad Station.

Official Seal:  
Bessarabian Resettlement Camp  
Saxony Region  
Nr. 38  
Reichenau/Schützen???

[Translation Ends]