

Friedrichsfeld

Bessarabischer Heimatkalender—1968

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Note: Information within [brackets] are comments by the translator.

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Friedrichsfeld

by Erwin Heer

The *Homeland Book of the Bessarabian Germans* [[Heimatbuch der Bessarabiendeutschen](#)] suggests further research. It shows us where there are still small gaps to be closed. For example, I do not find anything about the hamlet (*Weiler*) of Friedrichsfeld near Borodino in the Homeland Book. (Please do not confuse it with the Friedrichsfeld estate (*Gut*) south of Klöstitz!) Since I knew this hamlet from my own experience, I decided to write down its little history, which lasted only ten years. I am indebted to the founder of the hamlet, Mr. Friedrich Ulrich, for the documents.

When I was a state teacher and sexton in Neu-Borodino in the spring of 1933, I drove at that time and also later a good two times to the neighboring Friedrichsfeld to the west to inquire about the occurrence of the dwarf footsteps (*Zwergtrappe*), which was already extremely rare at that time. Unfortunately, I had no success; nevertheless, my journeys were not entirely in vain: I got to know a new, young German settlement that made a very good impression on me. The prosperity of those colonists was evident in all the farmyards. The soil was also very fertile, as the grain indicated. There have been no crop failures there in the ten years.

Friedrichsfeld was founded in the spring of 1930 and numbered exactly one decade of its existence up to the Resettlement in 1940. The founder was the above-mentioned colonist Friedrich Ulrich, born in Borodino in 1893. The hamlet was named Friedrichsfeld after the founder. Since the settlement was located in the little Capri-Valley, it was also called Capri; this has even been the official name for Friedrichsfeld since its foundation. I knew that this hamlet was also called “Huschi”, which is apparently supposed to be a nickname. Friedrichsfeld was located about eight kilometers [4.9 mi] north of the mother community of Borodino and about three kilometers [1.9 mi] west of Neu-Borodino. The following eight families lived in

Friedrichsfeld until the Resettlement in 1940: Jakob Rait, Karl Schulz, Emanuel Schock, Pauline Rait, Friedrich Ulrich, Gottfried Ehni, Johannes Schulz and Andreas Fregin. Karl Schulz came from Josefsdorf; Andreas Fregin came from Mathildendorf and originally came from Beresina; all other settlers came from the mother colony of Borodino. We can see from this that Friedrichsfeld was an almost pure offshoot of the mother colony of Borodino. The Friedrichsfeld people left Borodino, eight kilometers [4.9 mi] away, mainly in order to be able to bring in the harvest more easily on their own nearby soil in the new location. The well water was of differing quality; there was both good and bad drinking water. The Friedrichsfeld people were mainly engaged in agriculture (grain cultivation, including not a small amount of corn cultivation), as well as some viticulture. The hamlet had about fifty inhabitants and 300 hectares [741 acres] of land. It was a good sign for the flourishing of this small settlement, which was brought to an abrupt end by the Resettlement in 1940.

Friedrichsfeld belonged, as did neighboring Neu-Borodino to the Tighina (Bendery) District. Both settlements, however, lay close to the border with the neighboring Akkerman (Cetatea Alba) District, to which Borodino already belonged. Like Neu-Borodino, Friedrichsfeld also belonged to the political community of Ewghenitza, which lay one and a half kilometers [0.9 mi] north of Neu-Borodino. The town hall (officially called Primaria) was there and responsible for Friedrichsfeld and Neu-Borodino. At that place was also the authorized post office for both German settlements; Ewghenitza, however, was a Bulgarian village. It would have been far more favorable for Neu-Borodino and Friedrichsfeld if both settlements had belonged to the Akkerman District; then they would have been responsible to the town hall of their mother municipality of Borodino, where they could have been looked after much better; after all, both settlements were offshoots of Borodino. As it was, however, both settlements were located in a foreign environment, mostly among Bulgarians. The one good thing about it was that both were and remained purely German settlements.

Like Borodino and Neu-Borodino, Friedrichsfeld also belonged to the Klöstitz Parish. The Friedrichsfeld people were married in Klöstitz, confirmed in Borodino together with the Borodino and Neu-Borodino confirmands. The nearest church for Friedrichsfeld was in Borodino, if we disregard the closer Neu-Borodino Prayer House. So the Friedrichsfeld people attended worship service at Alt-Borodino as also Neu-Borodino did; but also in the hamlet itself the sermon was sometimes read out on Sundays. For ecclesiastical matters, the Friedrichsfeld people were mainly looked after by their mother congregation in Borodino. Friedrichsfeld already had a small cemetery with three graves.

Accidents are not known in the short, ten-year history of this small hamlet. The wolf did not come into the settlement, the Friedrichsfeld people were well supplied with dogs.

The Friedrichsfeld people were resettled in October of 1940 together with Neu-Borodino and Alt-Borodino and came with them to various resettlement camps. After that, they were settled in the Kulm District in Danzig-West Prussia. After a few years of uncertainty on new, foreign soil, the Flight to Germany took place in January of 1945, which apparently all Friedrichsfeld people had survived well. Of them, Emanuel Schock is said to have emigrated to the USA.

The following four men were killed in the last World War: Alfred and Otto Ulrich, both sons of Friedrich Ulrich, Johannes Schulz and Adolf Rait. Here, too, the death toll was enormously high, considering that Friedrichsfeld had about fifty inhabitants; that is about ten percent of the fallen of the former inhabitants of this small hamlet.

[Translation Ends]

[Friedrichsfeld not on this map—indicated by white arrow and small red circle]



Stumpp Map of Bessarabia reworked by Rolf Jethon—not in original document