Mennonite DNA Project Y Chromosome Data Discussion

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The Low German Mennonite DNA Project Y chromosome data is available for download as an Excel spreadsheet. The headings are self-explanatory. There is a dark gray row between each surname. Thick black lines separate the various subgroups within surnames if there is more than one progenitor for that surname. In a few cases, it is unclear if a haplotype belongs in a specific subgroup. In such cases there is a question mark after the number in the subgroup column. Y chromosome STR marker values that are different from the modal value are highlighted in yellow. In such situations, a mutation has occurred within the past 500 years or so in one of the lineages from the original progenitor of that surname or subgroup. If the earliest known ancestors were known to be brothers the names of the brothers are highlighted in blue. The Record Index Numbers for new participants since the last update a year ago are highlighted in green. In some situations there is additional information for some multi-copy markers such as DYS459, DYS 464, and CDY on the Family Tree DNA website that is not included in the spreadsheet and the cells in the spreadsheet are highlighted in brown where this is the case. The information wasn't included in the spreadsheet for simplicity, but the data can be found in the project's website at https://www.familytreedna.com/public/menno/default.aspx?section=yresults after any project member has logged into the FTDNA website. Null values for DYS 425 have been highlighted in pink.

The comments below apply to the currently available Y chromosome marker results pertaining to the Low German Mennonite DNA project. Individual surnames are commented on only if there are results for a least one person from two or more unconnected lineages with that surname or if there is Y SNP or subclade information that is of interest. It should be kept in mind that the data for many men who have been tested by the Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation (SMGF) are incomplete and that as more complete haplotypes become available for these men the conclusions based on the currently available partial haplotypes could potentially change. The numbers referred to for people in the comments are their Grandma numbers as they currently appear in the Grandma database. The abbreviation "NPE" stands for "non-parental event". A non-parental event is a situation where a male does not inherit the Y chromosome of the male head of household he is raised with due to an adoption, an illegitimate birth, or a name change. A haplotype is a set of short tandem repeat (STR) marker results for a given individual. The term recombinational loss of heterozygosity (RecLOH) is also used. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RecLOH for more information about this term. A terminal single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) is the most recently occurring Y chromosome SNP in a specific individual that has been placed on the Y chromosome SNP tree. For a more complete glossary of terms used in genetic genealogy see http://www.isogg.org/wiki/Genetics_Glossary. Some haplotypes have been linked to specific regions or population groups by DNA researcher Ken Nordvedt. The haplotypes are generally associated with those regions prior to the time when surnames came into existence and the progenitor who had the surname in question may not have lived in the region that the haplotype is associated with.

1. Abrahams. There are at results for 3 different unconnected Abrahams families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families both descend from the same

Abrahams progenitor. This haplotype has been linked to Frisia by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt. An Abrams male has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP R-BY76015. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near the Low Countries.

2. Adrian. The results are available for 3 different unconnected Adrian families. There are 2 different subgroups for this surname based on the results. The haplotypes of the descendants of Franz Gerhard Adrian (b. ca 1830) #498921 and Peter Dietrich Adrian (b. ca 1781) #51956 are consistent with each other and form the first subgroup. The haplotypes of the descendants of Heinrich Jacob Adrian (b. 14 May 1779) #52690 are consistent with each other and form the second subgroup. This suggests that either there were two original Adrian progenitors, one for each subgroup, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in one of the two lineages. The haplotype of the first subgroup has been linked to Frisia by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt. An Adrian male from the second subgroup has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-Z8 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near northern England.
3. Andres/Andreas. There are at least partial results for 2 different unconnected Andres families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Andres progenitor. Two Andres males have done Y chromosome SNP testing and have been found to be positive for the R-L1029 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near southern Poland.
4. Arendt. An Arendt male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-S1690 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near northern England.
5. Balzer. There are at least partial results for 2 different unconnected Balzer families. The haplotype of the descendant of David Balzer (b. ca 1750) #263604 is consistent with the haplotype of one of the descendants of Franz Balzer (b. ca 1745) #73359 who was tested. The haplotype of a second descendant of Franz Balzer (b. ca 1745) #73359 is inconsistent with the haplotypes of the other group and forms a second subgroup. This suggests that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in the lineage of the Mr. Balzer whose haplotype doesn't match that of the other descendant of Franz Balzer (b. ca 1745) #73359 who was tested. The Balzer male who is in the second subgroup has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the I-CTS1858 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in the Low Countries or in the southeastern portion of England.
6. Banman/Bahnman. There are at least partial results for 3 different unconnected Banman families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Banman progenitor.
7. Bartel. The results are available for 4 Bartel males. The haplotypes of the descendants of Heinrich Bartel (1766-1828) #859670 and David Bartel (1800-1849) #11880 are consistent with each other and form the first subgroup. The haplotype of the descendant of Heinrich Bartel (1834-1886) #327924 is inconsistent with the haplotypes of the other groups and forms a second subgroup. The haplotype of the descendant of Leonard Heinrich Peter Bartel (b. 1897) #208248 is inconsistent with the haplotypes of the other

groups and forms a third subgroup. This suggests that either there were three original Bartel progenitors, one for each lineage, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in one of the lineages.

8. Bartsch. There are at least partial results for 3 different unconnected Bartsch families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Bartsch progenitor.
9. Becker. There are at least partial results for 2 different unconnected Becker families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Becker progenitor. Of interest is the fact that one of the Beckers does not have known Mennonite ancestry and descends from Frederic Becker who was born in 1824 in Pomerania. A Becker male has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP R-YP1129. This SNP is estimated to have been formed about 1800 years ago per YFull. The R-YP1129 SNP has primarily been found in men from Pomerania and from Germany. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in Germany. The Becker male's closest match on the Big Y has the surname Beltz and traces his ancestry to Germany.
10. Berg. There are at least partial results for 7 different unconnected Berg families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception that the haplotype of the descendant of Franz Berg (1785-1841) #196091 is inconsistent with the haplotype of the other 6 Berg lineages that have been tested. This suggests that either there were two original Berg progenitors, one for Franz Berg's (1785-1841) #196091 lineage and one for the other Berg lineages, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in Franz Berg's (1785-1841) #196091 lineage. A Berg male from the first subgroup has done SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the SNP I-CTS6433. This SNP appears to have originated in or near the Low Countries. Note that the Bergs have a different progenitor than the Bergens.
11. Bergen. There are at least partial results for 5 different unconnected Bergen families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that the 6 different Bergen families all descend from the same Bergen progenitor. A Bergen male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-L151 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near Slovakia. Note that the Bergens have a different progenitor than the Bergs.
12. Bergman/Barkman. The results are available for 4 Barkman or Bergman males. The haplotypes of the descendants of Abraham Barkman (1708-1777) #624324 are consistent with each other and form the first subgroup. A Barkman male from this subgroup has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP R-FT140882. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near the Low Countries. The haplotype of the descendant of Johann Bergmann (1825-1886) #146119 is inconsistent with the haplotypes of the other group and forms a second subgroup. This isn't entirely surprising since Johann Bergmann (1825-1886) is known to have been born illegitimately. The Bergman male in the second subgroup has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-Y33 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near western Ukraine.

13. Bestvater. A Bestvater male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-M417 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in western Russia.
14. Block. There are results for 2 different unconnected Block families. The haplotypes of the descendants of Salomon Block (1766-1814) #139641 are inconsistent with the haplotype of the descendant of Peter Block (1767-1831) #32253. This suggests that either there were two original Block progenitors, one for each lineage, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in one of the lineages.
15. Born. There are results for 2 different unconnected Born families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Born progenitor.
16. Boschman. There are at least partial results for 3 different unconnected Boschman families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Boschman progenitor. A Boschman male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-Z282 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in northern Poland.
17. Braun. There are at least partial results for 11 different unconnected Braun families. The haplotypes of 9 different unconnected Braun families are consistent with each other, suggesting that the 9 different families all descend from the same Braun progenitor. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception that the haplotype of the descendant of Dirk Johan Braun (b. ca 1761) #197948 and the haplotype of the descendant of Heinrich Braun (1895-1954) #516390 which are inconsistent with the haplotype of the other 9 Braun lineages that have been tested. This suggests that either there were three original Braun progenitors, one for Dirk Johan Braun's (b. ca 1761) #197948 lineage, one for Heinrich Braun's (1895-1954) #516390 lineage and one for the other Braun lineages, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in Dirk Johan Braun's (b. ca 1761) #197948 lineage and/or Heinrich Braun's (1895-1954) #516390 lineage. The haplotype of the descendant of Dirk Johan Braun is quite similar to the haplotype of the Hieberts, suggesting that there may have been a Hiebert ancestor in the paternal linage of the descendant of Dirk Johan Braun who was tested. There appears to have been a recombinational loss of heterozygosity (recLOH) event at markers DYS 459 and DYS 464 in the descendant of Diedrich Braun (1766-1851) #196157 who has been tested since he has values of 8 and 8 for DYS 459 and 14, 14, 14, and 14 for DYS 464 whereas the other Brauns typically have values of 8 and 10 for DYS 459 and 11, 14, 14, and 16 for DYS 464. A descendant of Johann Gerhard Braun (1836-1911) #158115 has been tested and his results match those of a descendant of Gerhard Braun (1755-1801). Both of these people have a value of 13 for DYS 393 whereas all of the other Brauns tested for this marker have a value of 14 for DYS 393. This suggests that Johann Braun (1836-1911) #158115 was likely a descendant of Gerhard Braun (1755-1801). A member of the primary subgroup of 9 Brauns who have been tested has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP I-A7718. This SNP is in the I-Y6644 subclade, a subclade that is estimated to have been formed about 1950 years ago per YFull. The SNP I-A7718 appears to have originated in or near the Low Countries. The descendant of Heinrich Braun (1895-1954) #516390 has done Y chromosome SNP

testing and has been found to be positive for the I-Z74 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in Sweden.

18. Bueckert. There are results for 2 different unconnected Bueckert families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Bueckert progenitor.
19. Buhr. A Buhr male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-YP610 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near southern Poland.
20. Buller. There are results for 2 different unconnected Buller families. The haplotype of the descendant of Benjamin Buller (b. 1789) #402138 is consistent with the haplotype of one of the descendants of Jeorge Buller (b. before 1660) #32675 who was tested. The haplotype of a second descendant of Jeorge Buller (b. before 1660) #32675 is inconsistent with the haplotypes of the other group and forms a second subgroup. This suggests that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in the lineage of the Mr. Buller whose haplotype doesn't match the that of the descendant of Benjamin Buller (b. 1789) #402138 who was tested. Note that the Bullers have a different progenitor than the Buhlers.
21. Cornelsen. There are results for 2 different unconnected Cornelsen families. The haplotypes of the descendants of Johann Kornelsen (b. ca 1744) #5520 are inconsistent with the haplotype of the descendant of Cornelius Cornelsen (1721-1776) #811848. This suggests that either there were two original Cornelsen progenitors, one for each lineage, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in one of the lineages.
22. Dalke. A Dalke male has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP N-BY69771. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in Germany.
23. Delesky. A Delesky male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-CTS11962 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near southern Poland. Note that a Goerzen male from subgroup 6 is also positive for the R-CTS11962 SNP.
24. Doerksen. There are at least partial results for 10 different unconnected Doerksen families. There are 3 different subgroups for this surname based on the results. The haplotypes of the descendants of David Dirks (b. ca 1699) #34059, David Doerksen (1754-1801) #660112, David Doerksen (ca 1740-ca 1800) #266336, Julius Gerhard Dircksen (1746-1826) #21477, Salomon Doerksen (132-1890) #185279, David David Duerksen (b. 1778) #44775, and Abraham Doerksen (1830-1895) #182922 are consistent with each other and form the first subgroup. One man from this subgroup has done the Big Y test and has the terminal SNP G- Y219651. His closest match on the Big Y descends from a paternal ancestor who lived in Ukraine, but the genealogical connection to this person is likely at least 2000 years back in time since there are many private SNPs that they do not share. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that the SNP G-Y219651 originated in or near southern Poland. The haplotypes of a descendant of David Duerksen (1761-1818) #14628 and a descendant of Johann Kornelius Duerksen (1766-ca 1855) #14530 are consistent with each other and form a second subgroup. The haplotype of the descendant of Gerhard Heinrich Dirks (1783-134) #61557 is inconsistent with the results of the other groups and forms a third subgroup. Of interest is the fact that the haplotype of the descendants of David Duerksen (1761-1818) #14628 and Kornelius

Duerksen (1750-1840) #70539 is a close match to the haplotype of the descendant of Rudolph Peter Kerber (b. 24 May 1890) #392593 as well as a man from Poland who is a descendant of Johann Kerber (ca 1770-ca 1831). It is slso of interest that the haplotype of the descendants of David Duerksen (1761-1818) #14628 and Kornelius Duerksen (1750-1840) #70539 is a close match to the descendant of Arend Peters (1783-1846) #159456 and the Isaacs who have been tested.

25. Driedger. There are results for 2 different unconnected Driedger families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Driedger progenitor. However, it should be noted that the two haplotypes don't have very many markers making a valid comparison difficult. A Driedger male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-Z156 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in southeastern England.
26. Dyck (and Dueck). There are at least partial results for 24 different unconnected Dyck and Dueck families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that the 24 different Dyck families all descend from the same Dyck progenitor. The descendants of Peter Dyck (1731-1772) #1430417, Franz Johann Dyck (d. 1820) #101124, Philip Dyck (b. ca 1733) #159444, Peter Dyck (1760-1827) #69416, Peter Dyck (1749-1808) #266403, Johann Dyck (b. 17 Nov 1857) #24376, Philip van Dijck (b. ca 1564) #12831, Peter Van Dycke (b. 1632) #65041, Jacob Dyck (1727-1786) #180074, and Jacob Dyck (b. 17 Mar 1828) #182126 who have been tested all have a value of 14 at DYS 19 whereas the other Dycks who have been tested all have a value of 15 at DYS 19. This would suggest that Philip Dyck (b. ca 1733) #159444, Peter Dyck (b. ca 1730) #705322, Peter Dyck (1749-1808) #266403, and Jacob Dyck (1727-1786) #180074 were closely related to each other. Johann Dyck (b. 17 Nov 1857) #24376 may have been the descendant of one of these four men. The descendants of Heinrich Dyck (b. ca 1759) #44214, Jacob Dyck (b. ca 1754) #198078, Heinrich Dyck (b. ca 1759) # 44214, Klaas Johann Dyck (1743-1821) #14167, and Johann Johann Dyck (b. 4 Oct 1837) #383899 who have been tested all have a value of 30 at DYS 389-2 whereas the other Dycks who have been tested most commonly have a value of 31 at DYS 389-2. This would suggest that Heinrich Dyck (b. ca 1759) #44214, Jacob Dyck (b. ca 1754) #198078, Heinrich Dyck (b. ca 1759) # 44214, and Klaas Johann Dyck (1743-1821) #14167 were closely related to each other and Johann Johann Dyck (b. 4 Oct 1837) #383899 may have been a descendant of one of them. Four Dyck males have done the BigY test and have been found to be positive for the SNP R-BY32751. This SNP probably was formed about 1000 AD or possibly later than that. The R-BY32751 SNP has been found in a man with the surname Penders who traces his ancestry to the village of Dieteren in the region zuid Limburg in the Netherlands in the early 1700s. Another relatively close match with the surname Otten traces his ancestry to the village of Schinnen in the early 1600s and possibly from the village of Sittard in the late 1500s. Dieteren is only about 10 to 20 kms away from Sittard and Schinnen. This suggests that the original Dyck progenitor was likely from zuid Limburg or somewhere in that region. A Dyck male has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP R-BY146003. Three other Dyck males who have done the BigY have been found to have the terminal SNP R-Y240769. One of these men descends from Heinrich Dyck (1740-1798) #196314, one descends from Heinrich Dyck

(b. 1788) #528121 and one descends from Jacob Dyck (b. ca 1754) #198078. This suggests that Heinrich Dyck (1740-1798) #196314, Heinrich Dyck (b. 1788) #528121, and Jacob Dyck (b. ca 1754) #198078 were closely related to each other. A SNP upstream from R-BY146003, specifically R-FGC43319, has been found in 2 men who trace their ancestry to the Netherlands. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that the R-FGC43319 SNP originated in or near the Low Countries.

27. Eck. An Eck male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-Y57 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near Slovakia.
28. Eitzen. The results are available for 4 Eitzen males. Two are descendants of Abraham Eidse (b. ca 1720) #63776. The othe two are descendants of Nicholas Edse (d. 1776) #917045. The haplotypes of the descendants of Nicholas Edse #917045 are inconsistent with the haplotypes of the descendants of Abraham Eidse #63776. This suggests that either there were two original Eitzen progenitors, one for each lineage, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in one of the two lineages. The haplotype of the descendant of Abraham Eidse (b. ca 1720) #63776 has been linked to Frisia by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt.
29. Engbrecht. An Engbrecht male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-FGC3861 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in the northeastern portion of England. This haplotype has been linked to Frisia by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt.
30. Enns. There are at least partial results for 13 different unconnected Enns families. The haplotypes of the descendants of Dietrich Ens (1750-1825) #118136, Cornelius Enns (1788-1826) #50113, Jacob Enns (1796-1863) #456799, Abraham Enns (1787-1854) #265390, Isaak Enns (b. ca 1746) #196363, Isaak Enns (b. 1773) #265636, Johann Enns (b. 22 Aug 1853) #171191, Franz Enns (b. 19 Oct 1844) #185152, Gerhard Ens (ca 1755-1806) #199341, Gerhard Gerhard Enns (1896-1957) #460911, Abraham Entz (1742-1799) #7678, and Johann Klaas Enns (1741-1819) #44116 are consistent with each other, suggesting that they descend from the same Enns progenitor. The descendants of Dietrich Ens (1750-1825) #118136 and Cornelius Enns (1788-1826) #50113 who have been tested all have a value of 14 at DYS 389-1 whereas the other Ennses who have been tested have a value of 13 at DYS 389-1. This would suggest that Dietrich Ens (1750-1825) #118136 and Cornelius Enns (1788-1826) #50113 were closely related to each other. One Enns male from this subgroup has done the Big Y test and has the terminal SNP R-A20432. His closest matches on the Big Y descend from ancestors who lived in the Netherlands, Germany, England, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. These men likely all share a paternal ancestor who lived somewhere near the Low Countries about 300 AD. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that the R-A20432 SNP originated in or near northern Germany or northwestern Poland. Of interest is the fact that a Goertz male from subcluster 2 shares this same terminal SNP. The haplotype of the descendant of Johann Enz (b. 17 Jan 1828) #405788 who has been tested is inconsistent with the haplotype of the other 13 Enns males who have been tested. This is not entirely surprising because Johann Enz #405788 is known to have been born illegitimately and he took the surname of his mother Maria Enz (1789-1832). This Enz male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the J-Z2507 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near Slovania.

31. Epp. There are at least partial results for 5 different unconnected Epp families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of the haplotype of the descendant of Peter Epp (b. 1862) #684212, which is inconsistent with the haplotypes of the other 4 Epp lineages that have been tested. This suggests that either there were two original Epp progenitors, one for Peter Epp (b. 1862) #684212 and one for the other Epp lineages, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in Peter Epp's (b. 1862) #684212 lineage. Note that the haplotype of the descendant of Peter Epp (b. 1862) #684212 is a close match to the Walls. The results for a grandson of Johann Epp #800426 are almost an exact match to the results for a descendant of Claas Epp (b. 1767) #44902. This suggests that Johann Epp #800426 was either a descendant of Claas Epp (b. 1767) #44902 or that they were at least distantly related.
32. Esau. There are at least partial results for 9 different unconnected Esau families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of the haplotype of the Aron Jacob Esau (b. ca 1783) #44916, which is inconsistent with the haplotypes of the other 8 Esau lineages that have been tested. This suggests that either there were two original Esau progenitors, one for Aron Jacob Esau (b. ca 1783) #44916 and one for the other Esau lineages, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in Aron Jacob Esau's (b. ca 1783) #44916 lineage. Of interest is the fact the haplotype of the descendants of Johann Frank Martens (b. ca 1865) #758639 is an exact match to the haplotype of the descendant of Aron Jacob Esau (b. ca 1783) #44916 who has been tested. Also note that there appears to have been a recombinational loss of heterozygosity (recLOH) event at marker DYS 385 in the descendants of Heinrich Esau (b. 1740) #4370 who have been tested since they have values of 11 and 11 for DYS 385 whereas the other Esaus typically have values of 10 and 15 or 11 and 15 for DYS 385. Two Esaus males have done the BigY test and have been found to have the terminal SNP R-FTF68495. This SNP likely originated in or near the Low Countries about 1600. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near the Low Countries.
33. Fadenrecht. This haplotype has been linked to Frisia by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt.
34. Falk. A Falk male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-Z208 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in northwestern France.
35. Fast. There are at least partial results for 12 different unconnected Fast families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families all descend from the same Fast progenitor. A Fast male has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP G-FT334379. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in southwest Germany.
36. Fehr. There are at least partial results for many different descendants of Benjamin De Fehr (ca 1733-1822) #196504 as well as a grandson of Eduard De Veer (b. 23 Feb 1893) #1074024, who is a descendant of Jan De Veer (b. 11 Aug 1521) #196491 through his grandson Abraham De Veer (b. ca 1585) #12799. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families all descend from Jan De Veer (b. 11 Aug 1521) #196491. Benjamin De Fehr (ca 1733-1822) #196504 is a descendant of Gysbert De Veer (b. 7 Nov 1600) #12803, the brother of Abraham De Veer (b. ca 1585) #12799. These results are of interest since the haplotypes confirm that the descendants of Abraham De Veer (b. ca 1585) #12799 who stayed in the Netherlands are related to the descendants of Gysbert De Veer (b. 7 Nov 1600) #12803, who moved to Poland. This is

the earliest connection to a common ancestor that has been confirmed by DNA testing in the Mennonite DNA project and the first Mennonite lineage that has been confirmed through DNA testing as having originated in the Netherlands. This haplotype has been linked to the Anglo-Saxons by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt. A Fehr male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the I-BY461 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near the Low Countries.

37. Flaming. There are at least partial results for 2 different unconnected Flaming families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these Flaming families both descend from the same Flaming progenitor. There appears to have been a recombinational loss of heterozygosity (recLOH) event at marker DYS 464 in one of the descendants of Johann Flaming (b. ca 1756) #285004 who has been tested since his results for this marker are 17, 17, 19, and 19 whereas the results for his brother and the other Flaming who has been tested are 15, 15, 17, 19. This haplotype has been linked to Frisia by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt. Three Flaming males have done the BigY test and have been found to have the terminal SNP R-FTA8880. Two males who have done the BigY who are in adjacent subclades to this SNP trace their ancestry to the Netherlands. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near the Low Countries.
38. Friesen. There are at least partial results for 31 different unconnected Friesen families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception that the haplotype of one descendant of Bernhard Friesen (b. ca 1752) #45114 and the haplotype of the descendant of Jacob Friesen (ca 1734-1776) #3748 are inconsistent with the haplotypes of the other 31 Friesen lineages that have been tested. It appears that there was a NPE in the lineage of one of the descendants of Bernhard Friesen (b. ca 1752) #45114. It is possible that there were two original Friesen progenitors, one for Jacob Friesen (ca 1734-1776) #3748 and one for the other Friesen lineages. The more likely possibility is that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in the lineage of the Jacob Friesen (ca 1734-1776) #3748. The haplotype of a descendant of Martin Johann Friesen (b. 3 Jan 1858) #494115 is an exact match to the haplotype of the descendants of Isbrandt Johann Friesen (1765-1848) #196698, suggesting that Martin Johann Friesen (b. 3 Jan 1858) #494115 may have been a descendant of Isbrandt Johann Friesen (1765-1848) #196698. Three Friesen males have done the BigY test and have been found to have the terminal SNP I-S2335. This haplotype has been linked to the Anglo-Saxons by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt.
39. Froese. There are at least partial results for 6 different unconnected Froese families. There are at least 2 different subgroups for this surname based on the results. It appears that Peter Abram Froese (1755-1806) #173745, Cornelius Froese (d. 1834) #61794, Jacob Froese (1770-1830) #1502298, and Cornelius Froese (1746-1794) #110605 descend from the same Froese progenitor. Note that there appears to have been a recombinational loss of heterozygosity (recLOH) event at marker DYS 459, DYS 464, and CDY in the descendant of Peter Abram Froese (1755-1806) #173745 which is resulting in null values for those markers in that descendant. A Froese male from the first first subgroup has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-DF96 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in southeast England. A Froese male from the second subgroups has done Y chromosome SNP

testing and has been found to be positive for the R-Z307 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near the Low Countries.

40. Funk. There are at least partial results for 7 different unconnected Funk families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception that the haplotypes of the descendants of Hans Funk (ca 1749-1795) #219693 are inconsistent with the haplotypes of the other 6 Funk lineages that have been tested. This suggests that either there were two original Funk progenitors, one for the lineage of Hans Funk (b. ca 1749-1795) #219693 and one for the other Funk lineages, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in Hans Funk's #219693 lineage. Note that the haplotypes of the descendants of Hans Funk (ca 1749-1795) #219693 are a reasonably close match to the haplotypes of the descendants of Heinrich Ediger (b. ca 1750) #30335. Two Funk males from the first subgroup have done Y chromosome SNP testing and have been found to be positive for the SNP R-CTS9219. This SNP is estimated to have been formed about 4700 years ago per YFull. The R-CTS9219 SNP has primarily been found in men from southern Europe. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near southern Austria.
41. Geddert. There are results for 2 different unconnected Geddert families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Geddert progenitor.
42. Gerbrandt. There are at least partial results for 2 different unconnected Gerbrandt families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Gerbrandt progenitor.
43. Giesbrecht. There are at least partial results for 7 different unconnected Giesbrecht families. There are 2 different subgroups for this surname based on the results. The haplotypes of the descendants of Wilhelm Giesbrecht (b. 1767) #266433, Gerhard Wilhelm Giesbrecht (b. ca 1747) #45209, Wilhelm Jacob Giesbrecht (1865-1919) #363715, and Jacob Giesbrecht (b. 1765) #198892 are consistent with each other and form the first subgroup. Wilhelm Jacob Giesbrecht (1865-1919) #363715 is thus likely to be a descendant of Wilhelm Giesbrecht (1701-1776) #266431 and/or Gerhard Wilhelm Giesbrecht (b. ca 1727) #45209. The haplotypes of the descendants of David Giesbrecht (1750-1802) #227280, Abraham Giesbrecht (ca 1739-1814) #158646 and Jacob Giesbrecht (b. ca 1708-1776) #330475 are consistent with each other and form a second subgroup. Note that two Giesbrecht males claim to descend from Abraham Giesbrecht (ca 1739-1814) #158646. However, the haplotype of one of these men matches the haplotype of the Giesbrechts in subgroup one and the haplotype of the other man matches the haplotype of the other Giesbrechts in subgroup two. Further research is needed to determine which of these men has the incorrect pedigree chart. The one in subgroup one claims to descend from Abraham Giesbrecht's son Bernhard Giesbrecht (b. 14 Aug 1775) #158648 and the one in subgroup two claims to descend from Abraham Giesbrecht's son Abraham Giesbrehct (b. ca 1780) #158651.
44. Ginter/Guenther. There are at least partial results for 3 different unconnected Ginter families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Ginter progenitor.

45. Goertzen (Goertz). There are at least partial results for 14 different unconnected Goertzen, Goerzen, or Goertz families. There are 9 different subgroups for this surname based on the results. The haplotypes of the descendants of Georg Goertzen (1725-1808) #101394 are consistent with each other and form the first subgroup. Two Goertzen males in this subgroup have done the BigY test and have been found to have the terminal SNP I-FT259562. This SNP appears to have originated in or near the Low Countries. Note that the haplotypes of the men tested in the first subgroup are a close match to the Hildebrands who have been tested. The haplotypes of the descendants of Heinrich Goertz (b. 1827) #106364, Heinrich Goertz (1771-1813) #15466, Abraham Goertzen (b. ca 31 Dec 1740) #285756, and Stephen Goertz (ca 1748-1815) #353602 are consistent with each other and form a second subgroup. A Goertz male in this subgroup has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP R-A20432. Another man whose surname is not Goertz or Goertzen who also shares this SNP traces his ancestry to Germany and two other men who are in an adjacent subclade trace their ancestry to the Netherlands. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near northern Germany or northwestern Poland. Of interest is the fact that an Enns male from subcluster one shares this same terminal SNP. The haplotypes of the descendants of Peter Gertz (1753-1808) #312161 and Heinrich Goerz (ca 1814-1873) #412506 are consistent with each other and form a third subgroup. The haplotype of the descendants of Heinrich Goertz (ca 1739-1792) #312056 and Peter Peter Goertzen (b. 9 Feb 1859) #235593 are inconsistent with the haplotypes of the other groups and form a fourth subgroup. The haplotype of the descendant of Peter Goertzen (1904-1968) #478097 is inconsistent with the results of the other groups and forms a fifth subgroup. This man has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the I-Y3153 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near the Low Countries. The haplotype of the descendant of Abram Goerzen (b. 1890) #1539162 is inconsistent with the results of the other groups and forms a sixth subgroup. This man has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-CTS11962 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near southern Poland. Note that the Delesky male who has been tested is also positive for the R-CTS11962 SNP. The haplotype of the descendant of Tobias Goertzen (b. 6 Apr 1768) #3234 is inconsistent with the results of the other groups and forms a seventh subgroup. This man has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-S14328 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near the Low Countries. The haplotype of the descendant of Gerhard Heinrich Gertz (1795-1828) #52849 is inconsistent with the results of the other groups and forms an eighth subgroup. This Goerz male has done the Big Y and has been found to have the terminal SNP I-FT274525. This SNP likely originated in England or in the Low Countries. The haplotype of the descendant of Siebert Goertz (1731-1802) #312205 is inconsistent with the results of the other groups and forms a ninth subgroup.
46. Goossen. There are at least partial results for 2 different unconnected Goossen families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Goossen progenitor.

47. Groening. There are results for 2 different unconnected Groening families. The haplotype of the descendant of Johann Groening (1769-1825) #55129 is inconsistent with the haplotype of the descendant of Peter Groening (1770-1827) #27786. This suggests that either there were two original Groening progenitors, one for each lineage, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in one of the lineages. A male descendant of Johann Groening (1769-1825) #55129 has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP N-L731. This SNP is estimated to have been formed about 6000 years ago per YFull. The N-L731 SNP has been found in men from Poland.
48. Grunau. There are at least partial results for 2 different unconnected Grunau families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Grunau progenitor.
49. Guhr. A Guhr male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the SNP R-L1029. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near southern Poland.
50. Hamm. There are at least partial results for 4 different unconnected Hamm families. There are 2 different subgroups for this surname based on the results. The haplotype of the descendants of Jacob Peter Hamm (1860-ca 1912) #439515 is inconsistent with the results of the other group and thus forms the first subgroup. The haplotypes of the descendants of Martin Hamm (1871-1898) #529980, Jacob Hamm (1827-1895) #179688 and Peter Hamm (b. ca 1790) #187170 are consistent with each other and form a second subgroup. This suggests that either there were two original Hamm progenitors, one for Jacob Peter Hamm (1860-ca 1912) #439515 and one for the other Hamm lineages, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in Jacob Peter Hamm's (1860-ca 1912) #439515 lineage. A male from the second subgroup has done the Big Y test and has the terminal SNP R-BY55642. His closest matches on the Big Y descend from ancestors who lived in Sweden and have the surnames Mellgren and Lindman. The genealogical connection between this subgroup of Hamms and the men whose ancestry is from Sweden is probably at least 1200 years back in time. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that the R-BY55642 SNP originated in or near northeastern Germany.
51. Harder. There are at least partial results for 8 different unconnected Harder families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families all descend from the same Harder progenitor. Four Harder males have done the BigY test and have been found to have the terminal SNP I-BY199717. This SNP appears to have originated in Sweden or Denmark. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that it originated in Sweden. This haplotype has been linked to the Anglo-Saxons by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt.
52. Harms. There are results for 2 different unconnected Harms families. The haplotypes of the descendants of Gerhard Harms (ca. 1720 - ca 1776) #49701 are inconsistent with the haplotype of the descendant of Johann Johann Harms (b. 1771) #4487. This suggests that either there were two original Harms progenitors, one for each lineage, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in one of the lineages. A Harms male who descends from Gerhard Harms (ca. 1720 - ca 1776) #49701 has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the SNP I-FTC17811. Rob Spencer's SNP tracker program suggests that the I-FT C17811 SNP originated in or near the Low Countries.

53. Hein. There are at least partial results for 3 different unconnected Hein families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families all descend from the same Hein progenitor. A Hein male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the SNP R-S23955. Rob Spencer's SNP tracker program suggests that the R-S23955 SNP originated in or near the Low Countries. Note that the Hein lineages have a different progenitor than the Heinrichs lineages.
54. Heinrichs. There are at least partial results for 2 different unconnected Heinrichs families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Heinrichs progenitor. Note that the Heinrichs lineages have a different progenitor than the Heins lineages.
55. Heppner. There are at least partial results for 6 different men who descend from Peter Hoeppner (b. ca 1650) #187094. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers. A Hepner male has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP E-FTC26873. He has a fairly close match on the Big Y who shares that SNP who has the surname van Bruegel who may have ancestry from the Netherlands, Belgium, or that region.
56. Hiebert/Huebert. There are at least partial results for 18 different unconnected Hiebert families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of the results for 6 men. The haplotypes represent 5 different subgroups. The haplotypes of the descendants of Johann Hiebert (d. 1820), #76615, Cornelius Hiebert (b. 1781) #198431, Heinrich Hiebert (d. 1928) #604869, David Hiebert (b. 1768) #45685, Jacob Hiebert (b. 1726) #45698, Abraham Huebert (b. ca 1780) #76628, Nicolaus Hiebert (1739-1804) #17908, Johann Hiebert (b. ca 1747) #168938, Johann Hiebert (b. ca 1746) #196150, Jacob Hiebert (1833-1903) #1045799, Zacharias Hiebert (ca 1729-1811) #62928, Cornelius Hiebert (1835-1897) #469340, Cornelius Hiebert (1835-1904) #3414, Abraham Hiebert (b. ca 1820s) #401220, and Jacob Huebert (1817-1901) #658704 are consistent with each other and form the first subgroup. A Hiebert male from the first subgroup has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-Z326 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in the Low Countries or in western Germany. The haplotypes of two descendants of Peter Hiebert (b. ca 1780) #144981 form the second subgroup. The haplotype of a descendant of Jakob Nicolaus Huebert (b. 16 Oct 1861) #913068 forms a third subgroup. The haplotypes of two descendants of Jacob Hiebert (b. 22 Sep 1833) #185479 through his sons Peter Hiebert (b. 2 May 1881) #194276 and David Hiebert (b. 15 Jan 1883) #194277 don't match the haplotypes of the other Hieberts and form a fourth subgroup.. A descendant of Jacob Hiebert's #185479 purported brother Abraham Hiebert (b. 7 Aug 1823) #184697 has been tested and this descendant's haplotype matches those of the other Hieberts who have been tested. This suggests that a NPE has occurred in regard to Jacob Hiebert #185479. A comparison of Jacob Hiebert's descendants' haplotypes to other Mennonite haplotypes demonstrates that they are a close match to the modal Penner haplotype. This suggests that the father of Jacob Hiebert #185479 was really a Penner. It is not known whether Jacob Hiebert was born illegitimately to Helena Siemens (b. 1 May 1804) #186874 or whether he was adopted into Abraham Hiebert's (b. ca 1799) #186873 and Helena Siemens' family. The haplotype of a descendant of Kornelius Johann Hiebert (b. ca 1758) #13216 through his son Martin Hiebert (b. ca 1787) #54066 doesn't match the

haplotypes of three descendants of Kornelius Johann Hiebert (b. ca 1758) #13216 through his son Heinrich Hiebert (b. 3 Jun 1791) #132164 and forms a fifth subgroup. This would suggest that there has been a NPE at some point in the lineage of the descendant of Heinrich Hiebert (b. 3 Jun 1791) #132164.

57. Hildebrand. There are partial results for 4 different unconnected Hildebrand families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Hildebrand progenitor. A Hildebrand male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the SNP I-FGC17811. Rob Spencer's SNP tracker program suggests that the I -FGC17811 SNP originated in or near the Low Countries.
58. Hooge. There are results for 2 different unconnected Hooge families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Hooge progenitor.
59. Isaac/Isaak. There are partial results for 6 different unconnected Isaac families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families all descend from the same Isaac progenitor. The haplotypes of the descendants of Jacob Isaak (1728-1805) #175093, Gerhard Isaak (1891-1969) #531136, Abraham Isaac (b. 1770) #45776, and Jacob Isaak (b. 12 Jul 1875) #1034824 are consistent with each other and form the first subgroup. Note that the haplotypes of the Isaacs are a reasonably close match to the haplotype of a descendant of Arend Peters (1783-1846) #159456. An Isaak male from the first subgroup has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-Z36 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in the Low Countries or in western Germany. The haplotype of a descendant of Heinrich Isaak (1802-1850) #70746 forms a second subgroup. This suggests that either there were two original Isaak progenitors, one for Heinrich Isaak (1802-1850) #70746 and one for the other Isaak lineages, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in Heinrich Isaak's (1802-1850) #70746 lineage. Of interest is the fact that the haplotype of the Isaak male in the second subgroup is a close match to the haplotype of the seventh subgroup of the Janzens with close matches having the surnames Jantz, Janz and Jans.
60. Janzen. There are at least partial results for 25 different unconnected Janzen families. There are 8 different subgroups for this surname based on the results. The haplotypes of the descendants of Jacob Franz Janzen (b. ca 1730) #580914, Peter Peter Janzen (b. 13 Jul 1854) #507887, Julius Janzen (b. ca 1730) #199118, Abram Janzen (b. ca 1885) #953109, Franz Janzen (1826-1884) #182815, Heinrich Janzen (1750-1818) #1183665, Franz Janzen (1820-1892) #182815, Cornelius Johann Janzen (1783-1860) #39043, Peter Julius Janzen #945629, Franz Janzen (b. 9 Nov 1808) #514291, Diedrich Gerhard Janzen (b. ca 1764) #61132, Peter Janzen (1817-1884) #467872, Kornelius Janzen (b. bef 1828) #1010388, and Wilhelm Peter Janzen (b. 1769) #53990 are consistent with each other and form the first subgroup. This group of Janzens belonged to Frisian Mennonite churches in W. Prussia. Two members of this subgroup have done the BigY test and have been found to have the terminal SNP J-FGC6742. Of interest is the fact that two close matches to this group trace their ancestry back to the Brabant region in Belgium. In his book "Mennonite Migrations (and The Old Colony)" on p. 79 Henry Schapansky states that a Michael Janszoon was a refugee from the area of Oosterhoot, Brabant who settled in West Prussia where he was a deacon in the Elbing Mennonite Church and where he

died in 1550. He seems to be the Michael Janssen who was sentenced to death in absentia by the Council of Strokes in Oosterhoot in 1571 per an article sent by Jeroen van Oevelen to Tim Janzen in 2021. Given that the J-FGC6742 SNP is in haplogroup J-L70 it is possible that the progenitor for this group descends from Roman settlers in the Low Countries in the first or second century AD. Also of interest is the fact that the Suderman haplotype is a fairly close match to the haplotype of the first subgroup of Janzens and a Suderman who has done the BigY shares the J-FGC6734 SNP with this subgroup of Janzens. The J-FGC6734 SNP is upstream from the J-FGC6742 SNP. This suggests that this subgroup of Janzens and the Sudermans share a common progenitor before the time that surnames came into existence (ca 1500), probably in the Low Countries. Peter Julius Janzen #945629 is likely a descendant of Julius Janzen (b. ca 1730) #199118, probably through his grandson Julius Janzen (b. ca 1781) #199133. The haplotype of the descendant of Paul Janzen (1704-1765) #11942 forms a second subgroup. Paul Janzen #11942 was a member of the Neugarten Frisian Mennonite Church in W. Prussia. The haplotypes of the descendants of Peter Janzen (b. ca 1762) #69404 form a third subgroup. The haplotypes of the descendants of Martin Janzen (b. 15 Nov 1786) #52647 and David Janzen (b. 4 Oct 1872) #174079 form a fourth subgroup. The haplotype of the descendant of Jakob Janzen (b. 23 Oct 1822) #20750 forms a fifth subgroup. The haplotypes of the descendants of Heinrich Janzen (b. ca 23 Dec 1727) #174079 and Franz Janzen (b. Abt 1767) #229645 form a sixth subgroup. The haplotypes of a descendant of Peter Jantz (b. 1650) #39121, a descendant of Andreas Janz (1860-1921) #811044 and a descendant of Jacob Janzen (b. ca 1805) #1305195 form a seventh subgroup. Peter Jantz #39121 was a member of the Przechowka Mennonite Church in Prussia. Three males from this group have done Y chromosome SNP testing and have been found to be positive for the SNP I-L338. This SNP likely originated in England or in the Low Countries. The haplotypes of two descendants of Gerhard Janzen (1874-1944) #94798 form an eighth subgroup.

61. Jost/Just. Results are available for descendants of Martin Just (1817-1877) #17082 and Martin Gerhard Jost (b. ca 1791) #21953. The haplotypes are inconsistent with each other. This suggests that either there were two original Jost/Just progenitors, one for each lineage or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in one of the two lineages. Martin Just (1817-1877) #17082 is known to have been of Lutheran ancestry and thus it seems highly probable that there was never any connection between the Martin Just's (1817-1877) #17082 paternal lineage and Martin Gerhard Jost's (b. ca 1791) paternal lineage.
62. Kehler. Results are available for two descendants of Michael Phillip Kehler (b. ca 1779) #197008, one who descends from Michael Kehler's son Jacob Kehler (1812-1897) through Jacob's son Peter Kehler (1855-1929) #149038 and another who descends from Michael Kehler's son Gerhard Kehler (1825-1902). The haplotypes are inconsistent with each other. The results of the descendant of Gerhard Kehler (1825-1902) are consistent with the results from a descendant of Michael Kehler (1733-1801) #196997 through Michael's son Gerhard (b. ca 1761). This suggests that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in the lineage of Jacob Kehler (1812-1897). Further testing of additional descendants of Jacob Kehler (1812-1897) on other lines of descent is needed to determine which lineage had the NPE.

63. Kerber. There are results for 3 different unconnected Kerber/Karber families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families all descend from the same Kerber/Karber progenitor. One Kerber male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-BY2151 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that the R-BY2151 SNP originated in or near Switzerland.
64. Klassen. There are at least partial results for 30 different unconnected Klassen families. There are 4 different subgroups for this surname based on the results. The haplotypes of the descendants of Abraham Jacob Klaassen (1790-1851) #3062, David Klassen (1863-1929) #509026, Wilhelm Klassen (1860-1923) #98265, Peter Claassen (1785-1852) #932589, Heinrich Klassen (1862-1933) #164637, Isaac Klassen (d. 1780) #5598, Johann Aron Klaassen (b. 6 Jun 1777) #47683, Abraham Klaassen (1722-1788) #134053, Gerhard Klassen (1800-1852) #65568, Julius Klassen (1752-1804) #265383, Peter Klassen (1743-1802) #197190, Abram Klassen (b. ca 1835) #454229, Gerhard Jakob Klassen (b. ca 1769) #529329, Abraham Klassen (d. 1922) #667198, Franz Klassen (1745-1807) #748007, Abraham Claassen (1717-1775) #374949, David Klassen (1739-1804) #102635, Hans Klaassen (1665-1731) #505609, Jakob Peter Klassen (1854-1932) #933632, Franz Julius Peter Klassen (b. ca 1759) #53126, Abraham Klassen (1828-1904) #749558, an unknown Klassen, David Klassen (1865-1951) #535692, Jacob Klassen (1818-1876) #156688, and Peter Klassen (1775-1803) #519523 are consistent with each other and form the first subgroup. Two members of this subgroup have done the BigY test and have the terminal SNP E-FT259752. Of interest is the fact that another close match to this group who has also done the BigY traces his ancestry back to the Netherlands. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests a SNP upstream from E-FT259752, E-BY7566 orginiated in or near Hungary. It should be noted that the marker value for DYS 464b for those men who have this STR reported as being 15 may not actually have 15 as is shown on the table of the results. The men who have the value of 15 for this STR were tested by Family Tree DNA, a company which doesn't report microvariants (short tandem repeat values that contain a partial repeat) for the STRs it tests. The corresponding value for DYS 464b for multiple Klassens who were tested by the SMGF is 14.3, which is probably the true result for this STR. The haplotypes of the descendants of Johann Klassen (1821-1897) #228862, Jacob Jacob Klassen (b. 25 Oct 1856) #214860, and Kohnert Klassen (b. before 1745) #311454 form a second subgroup. Johann Klassen (1821-1897) #228862 and Jacob Jacob Klassen (b. 25 Oct 1856) #214860 were likely descendants of Chonert Klassen (b. ca 1750) #311454. One member of this subgroup has done the BigY test and has the terminal SNP R-BY63454. Of interest is the fact that another man who doesn't have the surname Klassen but who also shares this SNP traces his ancestry back to Sweden. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near the Low Countries. The haplotype of a descendant of Peter Isaac Klassen (b. ca 1792) #44071 forms a third subgroup. The haplotype of the descendant of Gerhard Klassen (1858-1891) #266779 forms a fourth subgroup. A Klassen male from this subgroup has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the I-S18331 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in the Low Countries or in the southeastern portion of England. Note that this haplotype is very similar to the Wiens modal haplotype and that a Wiens male who has done chromosome SNP testing has been found

to be positive for the I-S18331 SNP. This would suggest that there has likely been an NPE in the ancestral lineage of this man and that he likely has a Wiens progenitor.

65. Kliewer. There are at least partial results for 2 different unconnected Kliewer families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Kliewer progenitor.
66. Klippenstein. There are at least partial results for 2 different unconnected Klippenstein families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Klippenstein progenitor. Johan Johann Klippenstein (b. 1865) #249515 was likely a descendant of Jacob Klippenstein (b. 1655) #195796.
67. Koehn. There are results for 2 different unconnected Koehn families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Koehn progenitor.
68. Koop. There are at least partial results for 4 different unconnected Koop families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of a mutation which has occurred at one marker, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Koop progenitor. A male with Koop ancestry has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP I-FTE4484. His closest match on the Big Y who shares that SNP has the surname Stucecki and seems to have ancestry from Poland. Rob Spencer's SNP tracker program suggests that the I-FTE4484 SNP originated in eastern Germany or in western Poland. Of interest is the fact that the haplotype of the Koops who have tested is a fairly close match to the haplotype of a descendant of Henry Cobbe (1238-1310) who was from England.
69. Krahn. There are at least partial results for 3 different unconnected Krahn families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families all descend from the same Krahn progenitor. This haplotype has been linked to Frisia by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt.
70. Krause. There are results for 3 different unconnected Krause families. The haplotypes of the descendants of Kornelius Krause (b. 18 Jan 1856) #225697 and Joseph Paul Krause (b. 18 Dec 1907) #802545 are consistent with each other and form the first subgroup. The haplotype of the descendant of Cornelius Krause (b. ca 1752) #9242 is inconsistent with the other Krause haplotypes and thus forms a second subgroup. This suggests that either there were two original Krause progenitors, one for each lineage, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in one of the lineages.
71. Kroeker. There are at least partial results for 11 different unconnected Kroeker families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families all descend from the same Kroeker progenitor. A Kroeker male has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP R-FT12728. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near the Low Countries or in southeastern Scotland. Of interest is the fact that the descendant of Absolon Absolon Engbrecht (b. ca 1771) #102399 who has been tested has a haplotype that matches 40 of the 43 marker results for this Kroeker haplotype, suggesting that the two surnames originated in the same area of Europe within the past 500 to 1000 years. Note that the Kroeker lineages have a different progenitor than the Krueger lineages.
72. Loewen. There are at least partial results for 14 different unconnected Loewen families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which

have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families all descend from the same Loewen progenitor. This haplotype has been linked to Frisia by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt. A Loewen male has done the Big Y test and has been found to have the terminal SNP R-BY87656. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near the Low Countries or in southeastern England.

73. Loepp/Lepp. There are results for 2 different unconnected Lepp (or Loepp) families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Lepp (or Loepp) progenitor. A Loepp male has done the Big Y test and has the terminal SNP R-S10471. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near western Germany. The Loepp male's closest matches on the Big Y descend from ancestors who lived in Germany.
74. Martens. The results are available for 8 different unconnected Martens families. The haplotypes of the descendants of Johann Frank Martens (b. ca 1865) #758639 and Aron Wilhelm Martens (1756-1801 #7686 form the first subgroup. This haplotype has been linked to Frisia by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt. Of interest is the fact the haplotype of the Martens in subgroup one is an exact match to the haplotype of the descendant of Aron Jacob Esau (b. ca 1783) #44916 who has been tested. The haplotypes of a descendant of Cornelius Martens (d. bef 1819) #660559 and a descendant of Heinrich Johann Martens (b. ca 1787) #396792 form a second subgroup. The haplotypes of the descendants of Heinrich Jacob Martens (b. 1894) #410521, Peter Martens (d. ca 1832) #53840, and Peter Martens (b. ca 1769) #486885 are consistent with each other and form a third subgroup. The haplotype of the descendant of Johann Gerhard Martens (1760-1831) #9117 forms a fourth subgroup. This Martens male has done the Big Y and has been found to have the terminal SNP R-BY27618. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near the Low Countries. The haplotype of the descendant of Cornelius Martens (1724-1886) #197100 forms a fifth subgroup. The haplotypes of the 5 subgroups are inconsistent with each other. This suggests that either there were 5 original Martens progenitors, one for each lineage, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in one or more of the 5 lineages.
75. Nachtigal. There are results for 2 different unconnected Nachtigal families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Nachtigal progenitor.
76. Neufeld. There are at least partial results for 19 different unconnected Neufeld families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families all descend from the same Neufeld progenitor. The descendants of Abraham Neufeld (1736-1815) #100650, Jacob Johann Neufeld (b. 1824) #6514, Johan Neufeldt (d. ca 1794) #197028, and Dirk Johann Neufeld (1767-1833) #134086 who have been tested all have a value of 16 at DYS 458 and have a value of 12 at DYS 442 whereas the other Neufelds who have been tested have a value of 15 at DYS 458 and generally have a value of 12 at DYS 442. This would suggest that Abraham Neufeld (1736-1815) #100650, Jacob Johann Neufeld (b. 1824) #6514, Johan Neufeldt (d. ca 1794) #197028 and Dirk Johann Neufeld (1767-1833) #134086 were closely related to each other. This haplotype has been linked to the Anglo-Saxons by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt. A Neufeld male has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP I-FT201757. Two other men who have done

the BigY and who share this terminal SNP but do not have the Neufeld surname trace their ancestry to Germany and to Poland. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near eastern Germany or western Poland, but that a SNP upstream from SNP I-FT201757, I-FT200959, originated in or near the Low Countries.

77. Neustadter. There are results for 2 different unconnected Neustadter families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Neustadter progenitor.
78. Nickel. There are at least partial results for 4 different unconnected Nickel families. The haplotypes of the descendants of Jacob Johann Nickel (1860-1913) #1009750, Peter Peter Nickel (b. 1797) #53589, and Heinrich Heinrich Nickel (1852-1920) #940664 are potentially consistent with each other, but additional marker values are needed for these different Nickel descendants before it can be determined if these families all descend from the same Nickel progenitor. These haplotypes form the first subgroup. The haplotype of the descendant of Johann Nickel (b. 1774) #707152 is inconsistent with the other Nickel haplotypes and thus forms a second subgroup. This suggests that either there were two original Nickel progenitors, one for each lineage, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in one of the lineages
79. Niebuhr. A Niebuhr male has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP R-FT412992. This SNP is in the R-FT196931 subclade, a subclade that seems to have originated in Poland or in that region. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in Poland.
80. Niessen. There are results for 2 different unconnected Niessen families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Niessen progenitor.
81. Olfert. There are at least partial results for 2 different unconnected Olfert families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Olfert progenitor. Abram Aron Olfert (b. 13 Nov 1899) #816748 was likely a descendant of Abram Olfert (b. ca 1740) #46195.
82. Pankratz. There are at least partial results for 2 different unconnected Pankratz families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Pankratz progenitor. A Pankratz male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the SNP R-YP389. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near southern Poland.
83. Paetkau/Pektau. There are at least partial results for 4 different unconnected Petkau families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Petkau progenitor. A Petkau male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the SNP R-L365. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near southwestern Poland.
84. Pauls. There are results for 3 different unconnected Pauls families. The haplotypes of the descendants of Abraham Pauls (1710-1782) #197145 and Jacob Pauls (1824-1894) #645182 are consistent with each other and form the first subgroup. The haplotype of the descendant of Peter Heinrich Pauls (b. 1 Mar 1787) #55433 forms a second subgroup. This suggests that either there were two original Pauls progenitors, one for each lineage, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in one of the lineages. A Pauls male from the first subgroup has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be

positive for the I-S2606 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in the Low Countries or in the southeastern portion of England. Note that the first subgroup with the Voth surname is also positive for the I-S2606 SNP.

85. Penner. There are at least partial results for 50 different unconnected Penner families. There are at least 6 different subgroups for this surname based on the results. The haplotypes of 45 different unconnected Penner families are consistent with each other, suggesting that the 45 different families all descend from the same Penner progenitor, a man who likely lived 400-600 years ago. There is a discrepancy between the results from Family Tree DNA and the Sorenson Foundation for one of the four values of the multi-copy marker DYS 464 for a descendant of Cornelius Jacob Penner (1852-1920) #163093. FTDNA gives a value of 14 and the SMGF gives a value of 17 for one of the copies of this marker. Similarly, there is a discrepancy between the results from Family Tree DNA and the Sorenson Foundation for one of the four values of the multi-copy marker DYS 464 for a descendant of Johann Penner (1786-aft. 1852) #70103. FTDNA gives a value of 15 and the SMGF gives a value of 16 for one of the copies of this marker. Not surprisingly, the markers that most frequently have mismatches among the first subgroup of Penners are DYS 458, CDY a, and CDY b. These are all known to be markers that generally mutate faster than the other markers. Attempting to group all of the Penners into family clusters based on similar haplotypes is somewhat tricky and must be done carefully due to the fact that the same mutation, particularly for the above three markers, may have occurred more than once in the lineages of these different Penner families relative to the original Penner progenitor's haplotype. The haplotypes of the descendants of Heinrich Penner (1753-1815) #57878, Abraham Penner (d. bef. 1890) #229032, and Edward Penner (1887-1982) #43515 are all very similar, each having a value of 19 for DYS 458, a value of 31 for DYS 449, and a value of 15 for DYS 456. This would suggest that Abraham Penner (d. bef. 1890) #229032 was likely a grandson of Heinrich Penner (1753-1815) #57878. This would not be surprising given that Abraham Penner #229032 is known to have been from Schoenhorst, Chortitza Colony and given that Heinrich Penner (1753-1815) #57878 also lived in Schoenhorst. Edward Penner (1887-1982) #43515 and Heinrich Penner (1753-1815) #57878 were likely descended from a Penner male who lived in the late 1600s or early 1700s in Prussia. Other conclusions about probable relationships will likely be possible once additional marker results are available and/or SNPs unique to specific Penner families are discovered. A Penner male has done a complete genome sequence and has been found to have the terminal SNP E-Z5013. This SNP is estimated to have been formed about 1800 years ago per YFull. The E-Z5013 SNP has been found in men who trace their ancestry to Spain, Morocco, Algeria, and Malta suggesting that the original progenitor of the Penners was likely from the Spain or that region and then migrated to the Netherlands or that region. At least two men with Penner ancestry have done the Big Y and those men share the terminal SNP E-FT239037. The haplotype of the descendant of Abraham Penner (1826-1907) #1072395 represents a second subgroup. This is not surprising since Abraham Penner is known to have been born illegitimately and he took the surname of his mother Anna Penner #1122537, so it seems quite probable that his father was not a Penner. The haplotype of the descendant of Julius Penner (1846-1922) #30504 represents a third subgroup. This is not surprising since Julius Penner is known to have been born illegitimately. The haplotype of the descendant of Julius Heinrich Penner (1846-1922) #30504 is a relatively

close match to the haplotype of a descendant of Jeorge Buller (b. bef. 1660, d. aft 1702), with only 4 markers mismatching, would suggests that a NPE may have occurred somewhere in the lineage of Julius Heinrich Penner (1846-1922) #30504 and that the man in this lineage who was tested may actually descend from a Buller male. The haplotype of the descendants of Abraham Penner (b. ca 1783) #62047 represents a fourth subgroup. This haplotype is a close match to the haplotype of a descendant of Peter Siemens (b. ca 1790) #58879, which would suggest that a NPE probably has occurred somewhere in the lineage of Abraham Penner #62047 and that men in this subgroup who were tested actually descend from a Siemens male. The haplotype of the descendant of Jacob Penner (1854-1922) #500238 represents a fifth subgroup. The haplotype of the descendant of Andreas Penner (b. 1811) #12136 represents a sixth subgroup. A Penner male from the sixth subgroup has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the T-M70 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near southern Syria.

86. Perk. A Perk male has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP I-BY35220. A SNP just upstream from I-BY35220, specifically I-A8191, is estimated to have been formed about 3800 years ago per YFull. The I-A8191 SNP has been found in men from Germany and England.
87. Peters. There are at least partial results for 18 different unconnected Peters families. There are at least 5 different subgroups for this surname based on the results. The haplotypes of the descendants of Elias Peters (d. 1786) #176995 match and form the first subgroup. The haplotype of the descendant of Arend Peters (1783-1846) #159456 is potentially consistent with the haplotypes of the descendants of Elias Peters (d. 1786) #176995 and thus may also belong in the first subgroup. However, it is also possible that the lineage of Elias Peters (d. 1786) #176995 and the lineage of Arend Peters (1783-1846) #159456 share a common progenitor before the time that surnames came into existence (ca 1500). The haplotype of the descendant of Arend Peters (1783-1846) #159456 is a close match to the halotypes of the Isaac males who have been tested. The haplotypes of the descendants of Abram Peters (b. 1860) #11029654, Abraham Jacob Peters (b. 1762) #70191, Gerhard Peters (1772-1848) #18759, Jacob Peters (b. ca 1810) #188316, Aron Peters (ca 1733-1784) #117398, Peter Peters (1880-1955) #182522, Johann Peters (1750-1834) #149667, and Jacob Peters (b. 1755) #138255 form a second subgroup. A Peters male from the second subgroup has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP R-FGC72856. Of interest is the fact that another man who does not have the surname Peters who also shares this SNP traces his ancestry to the Netherlands. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that the SNP R-S3980, which is upstream from the R-FGC72856 SNP, originated in or near the Low Countries. The haplotype of the descendant of Peter Peters (1777-1841) #176734 represents a third subgroup. The haplotypes of the descendants of Aron Peters (ca 1745-1802) #198928, Hermann Peters (b. ca 1744) #149662, Abraham Peters (1827-1851) #2791, Johann Peters (1902-1986) #467244, Kornelius Peters (1850-1944) #495008, and Peter Isaac Peters (1901-1977) #475740 represent a fourth subgroup. The haplotype of the fourth subgroup has been linked to Frisia by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt. A Peters male from the fourth subgroup has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-L47 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in the Low Countries or in the southeastern portion of England. The haplotype

of the descendant of Johan Peters (1863-1946) #177802 represents a fifth subgroup. Johann Peters #177802 was abandoned by his Russian mother, Netzell Petrowitsch, in a pigpen until picked up by a Mrs. Johann Doerksen. See the Grandma database for details. A Peters male from the fifth subgroup has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-YP977 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near southern Poland.

88. Philipssen. A Philipssen male has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP R-FTC51132. This SNP is in the R-BY42360 subclade. Mr. Philippsen has a fairly close match on the Big Y who traces his ancestry to the Netherlands, suggesting that the earliest Philipssen ancestor was likely from the Low Countries.
89. Plenert. A Plenert male has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP R-Y67939. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in eastern Germany or in western Poland.
90. Plett. A Plett male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and have been found to be positive for the R-YP270 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near Belarus.
91. Poetker. There are results for 2 different unconnected Poetker families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families all descend from the same Poetker progenitor. Johann Johann Poetker (b. 15 Oct 1850) #954971 was probably a descendant of Johan Poetker (b. ca 1762) #412754.
92. Pries. There are results for 2 different unconnected Pries families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families all descend from the same Pries progenitor.
93. Quapp. There are results for 2 different unconnected Quapp families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families all descend from the same Quiring progenitor.
94. Quiring. There are results for 4 different unconnected Quiring families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families all descend from the same Quiring progenitor. This haplotype has been linked to Frisia by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt. A Quiring male has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP R-FT112467. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near the Low Countries. Of interest is the fact that 9 other men who do not have the surname Quiring who also share this SNP trace their ancestry to the Netherlands.
95. Rahn. There are at least partial results for 2 different unconnected Rahn families. Three of the people tested are purportedly descendants of Jacob Rahn (1750-1820) #132712. A descendant of Isebrandt Rahn (1683-1749) #951242 has also been tested. The haplotype of the descendant of Isebrandt Rahn #951242 is inconsistent with the haplotypes of the descendants of Jacob Rahn #132712. This suggests that either there were two original Rahn progenitors, one for each lineage, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in one of the two lineages. The haplotype of the descendant of Jacob Rahn (1750-1820) #132712 through his son Peter Rahn (1799-1886) #53531 is inconsistent with the haplotype of two descendants of Jacob Rahn (1750-1820) #132712 through his son Abraham Rahn (1782-1815) #209020. This indicates that a NPE has occurred somewhere in the lineage of one of the descendants of Jacob Rahn (1750-1820) #132712.

Additional testing of Rahn males who descend from Jacob Rahn (1750-1820) #132712 on different lines of descent is needed to help sort where the NPE has occurred in one of the Rahn lineages.

96. Ratzlaff. There are at least partial results for 3 different unconnected Ratzlaff families. The haplotypes are for two descendants of Bernhard Ratzlaff (ca 1834-1881) #479270 and the haplotype for a descendant of Peter Ratzlaff (1798-1854) #31787 are consistent with each other. The haplotype of a grandson of Heinrich Ratzlaff (b. 1861) #896571 who has been tested and who is a descendant of Hans Ratzlaff (b. ca 1590) #36101 through Hans Ratzlaff's grandson Berent Ratzlaff (1660-ca 1717) #32092 is consistent with the haplotype of the two descendants of Bernhard Ratzlaff #479270 and the haplotype for a descendant of Peter Ratzlaff (1798-1854) #31787. However, the haplotype of a different descendant of Hans Ratzlaff (b. ca 1590) #36101 through Berent Ratzlaff's #32092 brother Hans Ratzlaff (b. 1 Jan 1661) #36105 is inconsistent with the haplotype of the two descendants of Bernhard Ratzlaff #479270. This suggests that a NPE has occurred somewhere in the lineage of the descendant of Hans Ratzlaff (b. 1661) #36105 who was tested and his purported ancestor. Additional testing of male Ratzlaffs who descend from Hans Ratzlaff (b. 1 Jan 1661) #36105 on different lines of descent is needed to help sort where the NPE has occurred in one of the Ratzlaff lineages. Two males from the first subgroup have done Y chromosome SNP testing and have been found to be positive for the R-YP977 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near southern Poland.
97. Redekopp. There are at least partial results for 3 different unconnected Redekopp families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families all descend from the same Redekopp progenitor. A Redekopp male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and have been found to be positive for the G-L1266 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near northern Crimea. G-L1266 is in the G-Z6779 subclade, a SNP that Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests originated in or near Romania.
98. Regier. There are at least partial results for 8 different unconnected Regier families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families all descend from the same Regier progenitor. A Regier male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and have been found to be positive for the R-Y2395 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near southern Sweden.
99. Reimer. There are at least partial results for 9 different unconnected Reimer families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception that the haplotype of the descendant of Johann Reimer (ca 1770-1819) #46407 is inconsistent with the haplotypes of the other 7 Reimer lineages that have been tested. This suggests that either there were two original Reimer progenitors, one for the lineage of Johann Reimer (ca 1770-1819) #46407 and one for the other Reimer lineages, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in the lineage of the descendant of Johann Reimer (ca 1770-1819) #46407 who was tested. Three male Reimers from the first subgroup have done Y chromosome SNP testing and have been found to be positive for the R-BY91809 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near the Low Countries.
100. Rempel. There are at least partial results for 6 different unconnected Rempel families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families all descend from the

same Rempel progenitor. It should be noted that the marker value for DYS 448 for the descendant of Bernhard Rempel (1763-1806) #101361 who was tested may not actually be 20 as is shown on the table of the results. This person was tested by Family Tree DNA, a company which doesn't report microvariants (short tandem repeat values that contain a partial repeat) for the markers it tests. The corresponding value for DYS 448 for 6 Rempels who were tested by the SMGF is 19.2, which is probably the true result for this marker for the descendant of Bernhard Rempel #101361 as well.

101. Riediger. There are results for 2 different unconnected Riediger families. The haplotypes are potentially consistent with each other but have mismatches at 4 markers, suggesting that these families likely descend from the same Riediger progenitor, but there is at least some uncertainty about this and they may share a common progenitor before the time that surnames came into existence (ca 1500).

102. Rhode. A Rhode male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the I-BY48815 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in the eastern portion of England.

103. Rogalsky. There are at least partial results for 2 different unconnected Rogalsky families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of a mutation which occurred at one marker, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Rogalsky progenitor. A Rogalsky male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-Y4353 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in Germany.

104. Rosenfeld. There are at least partial results for 2 different unconnected Rosenfeld families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of a mutation which occurred at one marker, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Rosenfeld progenitor. A Rosenfeld male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the J-M267 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near western Iraq.

105. Sawatzky. There are at least partial results for 3 different unconnected Sawatzky families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Sawatzky progenitor.

106. Schmidt. There are at least partial results for 5 different unconnected Schmidt families. There are 3 different subgroups for this surname based on the results. The haplotypes of the descendants of Peter Schmidt (1802-1879) #29703, Kasper Schmidt (b. 1664) #273791, and Heinrich Schmidt (1795-1853) #50991 are consistent with each other and form the first subgroup. The haplotype of the descendant of August Schmidt (1802-1897) #209129 represents a second subgroup. The haplotype of the descendant of Martin Schmidt (b. 9 Apr 1766) #105940 represents a third subgroup. This suggests that either there were three original Schmidt progenitors, one for each subgroup or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in the August Schmidt (1802-1897) #209129 lineage and/or the Martin Schmidt (b. 9 Apr 1766) #1059540 lineage.

107. Schroeder. There are results for 8 different unconnected Schroeder families. There are 3 different subgroups for this surname based on the available results. The haplotypes of the descendants of Wilhelm Schroeder (1761-1829) #275130 and Simon Schroeder (1751-1808) #788737 are consistent with each other and form the first subgroup. The haplotypes of two descendants of Isaac Schroeder (1738-1789) #222095

represent a second subgroup, but are inconsistent with the haplotype of another descendant of Isaac Schroeder (1738-1789) #222095. The haplotypes of descendants of Isaac Schroeder's son Johann Schroeder (b. 1763) #196630 don't match the haplotype of the descendant of Isaac Schroeder's son Heinrich Schroeder (b. 1769) #14829. This suggests that an NPE occurred somewhere in the lineage of Johann Schroeder (b. 1763) #196630. The haplotypes of one of the descendants of Isaac Schroeder (1738-1789) #222095 through Isaac's son Heinrich Schroeder (b. 1769) #14829 and the descendants of Peter Schroeder (1718-1802) #694669, David Schroeder (b. ca. 1718) #1124609, Peter Schroeder (b. ca 1740) #351305, David Schroeder (b. ca. 1775) #44460, and Heinrich Schroeder (b. ca 1757) #1286732 are consistent with each other and form the third subgroup. The haplotypes of the descendants of Isaac Schroeder (1738-1789) #222095, Peter Schroeder (1718-1802) #694669 and David Schroeder (b. ca. 1718) #1124609 each have a value of 11 for DYS 439 whereas the other Schroeders in that subgroup have a value of 12 for DYS 439. This would suggest that Isaac Schroeder (1738-1789) #222095, Peter Schroeder (1718-1802) #694669 and David Schroeder (b. ca. 1718) #1124609 were closely related. The haplotype of the first subgroup has been linked to Scandinavia and the haplotype of the third subgroup has been linked to Frisia by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt.

108. Siemens. There are at least partial results for 7 different unconnected Siemens families. There are 2 different subgroups for this surname based on the results. The haplotypes of the descendants of Klaas Johann Siemens (1758-1834) #46557, Peter Siemens (b. ca 1790) #58879, Jacob Siemens (b. 18 May 1764) #2169, and Jakob Siemens (d. 1944) #1007967 are consistent with each other and form the first subgroup. The haplotypes of the descendants of Peter Siemens (b. ca 1845) #951210, Jacob Siemens (b. bef. 1740, d. ca 1786) #159479, and Peter Siemens (b. about 1800) #180306 are consistent with each other and form a second subgroup. This suggests that either there were two original Siemens progenitors, one for each subgroup, or that there was a NPE that occurred early on in one of the Siemens lineages.

109. Suderman. There are at least partial results for 4 different unconnected Suderman families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that all 4 of these families descend from the same Suderman progenitor. A Suderman male has done the Big Y test and has a terminal SNP of J-BY110181. His closest match on the Big Y has the surname Feskens and traces his ancestry back to Belgium. Rob Spencer's SNP tracker program suggests that the SNP J-BY110181 originated in or near Germany. Of interest is the fact that the Suderman haplotype is a fairly close match to the first subgroup of Janzens, suggesting that they share a common progenitor before the time that surnames came into existence (ca 1500), probably in the Low Countries. This subgroup of Janzens shares the J-FTC6734 SNP with the Sudermans. See the summary for the Janzen data for more details.

110. Teichroeb. There are at least partial results for 2 different unconnected Teichroeb families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at one marker, suggesting that both of these families descend from the same Teichroeb progenitor.

111. Thiessen. There are at least partial results for 10 different unconnected Thiessen families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception that the

haplotype of the descendant of Johann Aron Thiessen (b. 31 May 1869) #342798 is inconsistent with the haplotypes of the other 9 Thiessen lineages that have been tested. This suggests that either there were two original Thiessen progenitors, one for the lineage of Johann Aron Thiessen (b. 31 May 1869) #342798 and one for the other Thiessen lineages, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in Johann Aron Thiessen's (b. 31 May 1869) #342798 lineage. It is possible that Francis Thijssen #341198 was the progenitor of all of the Mennonite Thiessens except for the lineage of Johann Aron Thiessen (b. 31 May 1869) #342798. The haplotype of the first subgroup has been linked to the Anglo-Saxons by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt. One male Thiessen from this group has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the SNP I-L338. This SNP likely originated in England or in the Low Countries. The haplotype of the descendant of Johann Aron Thiessen (b. 31 May 1869) #342798 has been linked to Eastern Europe by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt.

112. Tiahrt. There are at least partial results for 3 different unconnected Tiahrt families. The haplotypes of the descendants of Peter Tiahrt (b. ca 1806) #431364 and Siewert Tiahrt (b. 28 Apr 1833) #100559 are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers and form the first subgroup. The suggesting that both of these families descend from the same Tiahrt progenitor. The haplotype of the descendant of Jacob Tjart (1746-1810) #310520 is inconsistent with the other Tiahrt haplotypes and thus forms a second subgroup. This suggests that either there were two original Tiahrt progenitors, one for each lineage, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in one of the lineages.

113. Toews. There are at least partial results for 12 different unconnected Toews families. There are 2 different subgroups for this surname based on the results. The haplotype of a descendant of Martin Toews (1724-1775) #132706 through his son Johann Toews (1743-1811) #225388 is consistent with the haplotypes of the descendants of Julius Toews (1741-1780) #187161, Cornelius Toews (1737-1800) #5556, Peter Toews (b. ca 1770) #914897, Isaac Toews (b. ca 1765) #46701, Dirk Toews (b. 1778) #46697, Franz Johann Toews (1885-1966) #83441, Peter Toews (1778-1829) #777463, Abraham Toews (1747-1787) #706878, Johann Toews (1763-1803) #102986, Isaac Toews (1774-1831) #164449 and Johann Peter Toews (b. 1882) and these haplotypes form the first subgroup. However, the haplotypes of a descendant of Gerhard Toews (b. 15 Oct 1860) #351537, a descendant of Johann Toews (b. 23 Feb 1876) #132684, and a descendant of Jakob Toews (1822-1909) #51740, all of whom are supposedly descended from Martin Toews (1724-1775) #132706 through his son Isaak Toews (ca 1754-1803) #132700, are inconsistent with the haplotype of the descendant of Martin Toews (1724-1775) #132706 through his purported son Johann Toews (1743-1811) #225388. In addition, the haplotype of a descendant of Martin Toews (1724-1775) #132706 through his son Martin Toews (ca 1746-1808) #803360 is inconsistent with the haplotype of the descendant of Martin Toews (1724-1775) #132706 through his son Johann Toews (1743-1811) #225388, but is consistent with the haplotypes of the descendants of Isaak Toews (ca 1754-1803) #132700. These haplotypes form the second subgroup. These results suggest that either Martin Toews (ca 1746-1808) #803360 and Isaak Toews (ca 1754-1803) #132700 were not sons of Martin Toews (1724-1775) #132706 or that ancestry of the Toews male who traces his ancestry back to Johann Toews (1743-1811) #225388 is somehow incorrect. Probably the best possible explanation for this is that Johann Toews

(1743-1811) #225388 may not have actually been a son of Martin Toews (1724-1775) #132706. A Toews male who descends from Franz Johann Toews (1885-1966) #83441 has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-S18632 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near the Low Countries. A Toews male who descends from Abraham Toews (1747-1787) #706878 has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-PAGES00105 SNP. However, he has not tested positive for any additional SNPs upstream from R-PAGES00105 that are below R-U106. Note that R-PAGES00105 is not downstream from R-S18632. It is possible that the R-PAGES00105 SNP result is a false positive. Note that the results for the person who is positive R-PAGES00105 SNP came as a transfer from the Genographic Project and extensive Y SNP testing wasn't done for this man. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that the R-PAGES00105 SNP originated in or near western Switzerland. Big Y testing is needed by a descendant of Abraham Toews (1747-1787) #706878 as well as at least one other Toews male from the first subgroup.

114. Unger. There are results for 4 different unconnected Unger families. The haplotypes are potentially consistent with each other but have mismatches at 4 markers, suggesting that these families likely descend from the same Unger progenitor, but there is at least some uncertainty about this and they may share a common progenitor before the time that surnames came into existence (ca 1500). An Unger male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-FGC12346 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near the Low Countries.

115. Unrau/Unruh. There are at least partial results for 7 different unconnected Unrau and Unruh families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Unrau/Unruh progenitor. Two men with the surname Unrau/Unruh have done the BigY test and have been found to have the terminal SNP R-JFS0330. This SNP is found in the R-S4060 subclade. The SNP R-S4060 is estimated to have been formed about 3200 years ago per YFull. The men who have the R-S4060 SNP who have been tested are primarily from England and Estonia. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that the R-S4060 SNP originated in or near the Low Countries.

116. Vogt. There are at least partial results for 3 different unconnected Vogt families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Vogt progenitor. This haplotype has been linked to Frisia by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt. A Vogt male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-Z8 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near northern England.

117. Voth. There are at least partial results for 4 different unconnected Voth families. There are 2 different subgroups for this surname based on the results. The haplotypes of the descendents of Johann Voth (d. 1832) #4541, Johann Voth (1736-1820) #310985, Heinrich Voth (d. 1863) #307212, and Cornelius Voth (1838-1898) #180114 are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers and form the first subgroup. A Voth male from the first subgroup has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the I-S2606 SNP. Rob

Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in the Low Countries or in the southeastern portion of England. Note that the first subgroup with the Pauls surname is also positive for the I-S2606 SNP. Another male with the Voth surname has also been tested and his haplotype is inconsistent with the haplotypes of the other Voth males who have tested. This isn't particularly surprising since the paternal grandfather of this male Voth is unknown and his surname was probably not Voth. He has done limited Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-U152 SNP.

118. Wall. There are results for 8 different unconnected Wall families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers, suggesting that these families all descend from the same Wall progenitor. This haplotype has been linked to the Anglo-Saxons by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt. A Wall male has done the Big Y test and has been found to have the terminal SNP I-FGC31049. He has no close matches on the Big Y. His closest match on the Big Y has ancestral origins in the Netherlands. His closest match on 67 STR markers has the surname Workman and has ancestral origins from Germany. Rob Spencer's SNP tracker program suggests that the SNP I-FGC31049 originated in or near the Low Countries.

119. Warkentin. There are at least partial results for 10 different unconnected Warkentin families. There are 2 different subgroups for this surname based on the results. The haplotypes of the descendants of Cornelius Warkentin (1814-1896) #140272, Aron Aron Warkentin (b. ca 1772) #46757, Franz Peter Warkentin (b. 9 Jan 1914) #514788, Gerhard Johann Warkentin (b. ca 1767) #46748, Johann Johann Warkentin (b. 14 Feb 1849) #180004, Peter Johann Warkentin (b. 14 Sep 1891) #345097, Johann Warkentin (b. 1750) #46782, Aron Warkentin (d. ca 1897) #1007887, and Johann Warkentin (1730-1806) #69262 are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers and form the first subgroup. This haplotype has been linked to Frisia by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt. A Warkentin male from the first subgroup has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-FGC15332 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in eastern England. An additional Warkentin (kit #IN45036) has tested and his haplotype is inconsistent with the other Warkentins who have tested. However, his father is not known to have been a Warkentin. His haplotype forms a second subgroup.

120. Wedel. There are at least partial results for 4 different unconnected Wedel families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families all descend from the same Wedel progenitor. A Wedel male has done the BigY test and has been found to have the terminal SNP R-Y50863. There is one other man who has also done the BigY and also has this SNP. He has the surname Ptasnik and traces his ancestry to Poland. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in southeastern Poland.

121. Werner. A Werner male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the I-Y6345 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in eastern Germany or in western Poland.

122. Wiebe. There are results for 18 different unconnected Wiebe families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families all descend from the same Wiebe progenitor. Some of the families have a marker value of 30 for DYS 449 and most of the rest have a marker value of 31. Those families with the same value for

this marker are likely more closely related to each other than those who don't have the same marker value. This haplotype has been linked to Frisia by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt. A Wiebe male has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-Z159 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near the Low Countries.

123. Wieler. There are results for 7 different unconnected Wieler families. There are 2 different subgroups for this surname based on the results. The haplotypes of the descendants of Johann Wieler (b. 1771) #127055, Cornelius Wieler (1765-1807) #487640, Johan Heinrich Wieler (1758-1802) #197280, Peter Peter Wieler (1778-1850) #187168, Abraham Wieler (1740-1796) #1319059, and Abraham Wieler (1741-1805) #1009756 are consistent with each other and form the first subgroup. A Wieler male from this subgroup has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the R-DF13 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in Ireland. All of the Wielers in the first subgroup have a marker value of 23 at YCA IIb with the exception of the descendant of Abraham Wieler (1741-1805) #1009756 who has a value of 19 at that marker. This would suggest that there must have been a deletion of a relatively large portion of the short tandem repeat at this marker location, likely as the result of a recombinational loss of heterozygosity (RecLOH). The haplotype of the descendant of Jacob Klaas Wieler (1794-1815) #55032 forms a second subgroup. This suggests that either there were two original Wieler progenitors, one for the lineage of Jacob Klaas Wieler (1794-1815) #55032 and one for the other Wieler lineages, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in Jacob Klaas Wieler's (1794-1815) #55032 lineage. Note that the haplotype of the descendant of Jacob Klaas Wieler (1794-1815) #55032 is a close match to the haplotype of the Warkentins who have been tested.

124. Wiens. There are at least partial results for 11 different unconnected Wiens families. There are 2 different subgroups for this surname based on the results. The haplotypes of the descendants of Abram Wiens (d. before 1795) #198228, Abram Abram Wiens (b. 13 Aug 1896) #990794, Heinrich Wiens (1847-1921) #755624, Bernhard Wiens (1841-1886) #1030497, Peter Peter Wiens (1867-1909) #583819, Peter J. Wiens (1842-1913) #283887, Abraham Wiens (b. ca 1846) #45656, Johann Wiens (b. ca 1748) #47044, and Peter Wiens (1773-1823) #341095 are consistent with each other and form the first subgroup. A Wiens male from the first subgroup has done Y chromosome SNP testing and has been found to be positive for the I-S18331 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in the Low Countries or in the southeastern portion of England. The haplotypes of the descendants of Jacob Johann Wiens (b. ca 1762) #47010 and Gerhard Jacob Wiens (16 Nov 1859) #513463 form a second subgroup. This suggests that either there were two original Wiens progenitors, one for the lineage of Jacob Johann Wiens (b. ca 1762) #47010 and Gerhard Jacob Wiens (16 Nov 1859) #513463 and one for the other Wiens lineages, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in the lineage of Jacob Johann Wiens (b. ca 1762) #47010 and Gerhard Jacob Wiens (16 Nov 1859) #513463. Gerhard Jacob Wiens (16 Nov 1859) #513463 was probably a descendant of Jacob Johann Wiens (b. ca 1762) #47010.

125. Willms. There are at least partial results for 4 different unconnected Willms families. There are 2 different subgroups for this surname based on the results. The haplotypes of the descendants of Peter Willms (b. 1742) #197299, Cornelius Willms

(1730-1787) #108859, and Heinrich Kornelius Wilms (b. 1880) #533309 are consistent with each other with the exception of mutations which have occurred at some markers and form the first subgroup. This haplotype has been linked to Frisia by DNA researcher Ken Nordtvedt. Two Willms males from the first subgroup have done Y chromosome SNP testing and have been found to be positive for the R-CTS6353 SNP. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in or near Frisia. The haplotype of the descendant Jacob Jacob Willems (1774-1830) #53004 forms a second subgroup. This suggests that either there were two original Willms progenitors, one for the lineage of Jacob Jacob Willems (1774-1830) #53004 and one for the other Wieler lineages, or that there was a NPE that occurred at some point in Jacob Jacob Willems (1774-1830) #53004 lineage. The Willems male from the second subgroup currently has no matches in the Family Tree DNA database at 37 markers.

126. Wittenberg. Two Wittenberg males have done the BigY test and have been found to have the terminal SNP R-FT248358. Most of the males who have done the BigY who are in adjacent subclades to this SNP trace their ancestry to either Germany or to Poland. The closest match, a Mr. Pederson, has ancestry in Norway. Rob Spencer's SNP Tracker program suggests that this SNP originated in Poland.

127. Zacharias. There are at least partial results for 2 different unconnected Zacharias families. The haplotypes are consistent with each other, suggesting that these families both descend from the same Zacharias progenitor. Jakob Zacharias (1885-1933) #945779 was likely a descendant of Wilhelm Zacharias (b. ca 1700) #8772.