

Glenn Penner's Y-DNA Wish List

As of 1 Apr 2026

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Note that Y-DNA is passed down from father to son, just like traditional family names. In all cases below we are interested in the Y-DNA results of *men with the specific surname mentioned*.

Note also that the Y-DNA part of the Mennonite DNA Project is interested in having any man who has paternal Low-German Mennonite join the project. Below is simply a list of high priorities in terms of sorting out the different branches of Mennonite family names or solving particular genealogical puzzles. If you have a question, just email me at the address above.

IMPORTANT- I do not contact strangers and ask them for DNA samples. Please do not send me emails of your friends or relatives who you think I should contact. If you know someone who might be interested, please contact them and copy me on the email. If they are interested, they can reply and I can take care of things from that point.

Berg/Barg:

A descendant of Isaac Franz Berg (1813-1890; GM#406344) does not match any of the other Berg or Barg men, nor any men in the Mennonite project. We need Y-DNA results for a male Berg descendant of his brother Cornelius Franz Berg (no dates; GM#187932) in order to sort out what is going on.

Bickert/Bueckert:

We have incomplete Bickert/Bueckert Y-DNA results. The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Bickert/Bueckert who has known Low-German Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their paternal Bickert/Bueckert ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Bickert/Bueckert ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Blatz:

The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Blatz who can reliably trace their paternal ancestry back to Daniel Blatz (b. 1789; GM#164864).

Block:

We have Y-DNA results for 2 Block men, but they do not match. One is descended from Peter Peter Block (1767-1831; GM#32253 and the other's ancestor is Salomon Block (1766-1814; GM#139641). *The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Block who can*

reliably trace their Bock ancestry back to the 1700s and does not connect with one of these families.

Bock:

We have incomplete Bock Y-DNA results. The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Bock who has known Low-German Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their paternal Bock ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Bock ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Born:

We have incomplete Born Y-DNA results. The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Born who has known Low-German Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their paternal Born ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Born ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Boese:

The rare Mennonite surname Boese (or Base) stems from two men: Gottlieb (ca 1788 – 1832; GM#10921) and Martin (b bef. 1780: GM#280519). We have Y-DNA results for a male descendant of Gottlieb; however, we do not have a male Boese descendant of Martin in the project. *The DNA project is willing to cover the costs of having such a person tested.*

Braun:

1) Two closely related Braun men who are descended from Diedrich Braun (GM#196157) through his son Johann have distinctive mutations at 459b, 464a, 464d, 570 and CDY a&b. A male Braun descendant of son Bernhard needs to be tested. At the very least a distant relative of the pair needs to be tested.

2) A descendant of Dirk Braun (GM#197948) does not match the other Braun men. He is descended from Dirk's grandson Diedrich (1837-87; GM#382087). We need Y-DNA results of a male Braun descendent of grandsons Isebrandt (b.abt 1834; GM#472296) or Jacob (b. 1840; GM#107219).

3) Three Braun men who are descended from Isaac Braun (b. 18 Feb 1876; GM#9852) have distinctive mutations at 389. He is a great grandson of Jacob Isaac Braun (1770 – 1831; GM#47827). A male Braun descendant of Jacob Isaac Braun who is NOT descended from Isaac Braun needs to be tested.

Buhler (not Buller):

We have incomplete Buhler Y-DNA results. The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Buhler who has known Low-German Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their paternal Buhler ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Buhler ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Cornelson:

We have DNA results for two Cornelson men who are descended from Johann Cornelson (b. ca 1744; GM#5520) and their results do not match the man who is descended from Cornelius Cornelson (1721-1776; GM#811848). This is likely because Joh. C. was a Flemish Mennonite and Corn. C. was an unrelated Frisian Mennonite. In order to figure this out we need more Cornelson men to be tested.

Doerksen/Dirks/Derksen/etc:

Several men with this surname are close Y-DNA matches. The paternal lines of these men trace back to men who were members of the Flemish Mennonite church in Prussia. A man who is the descendant of David Dirks (GM#34059), who was a member of the Old Flemish church in Prussia, also matches these men. On the other hand, two men who can trace their paternal ancestry back to two men who were likely brothers and were members of the Frisian Mennonite congregation at Tragheimerweide, do not match the other men. We need Y-DNA results from men with the surname Doerksen/Derksen/Dirks/etc. whose ancestry is in one of the other Frisian Mennonite congregations in Prussia. Can this family name be split into Flemish and Frisian like the Schroeders (and possibly the Cornelsens)? Please contact me at the email above for more information.

Ediger:

We have incomplete Ediger Y-DNA results. The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Ediger who has known Low-German Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their paternal Ediger ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Ediger ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Eitzen/Edsen:

We need a male Eitzen/Edsen descendant of Abraham Eitzen, who is **not** a descendent of Cornelius (1801-1860; GM#6184). *The DNA project is willing to cover the costs to have such a person tested.*

Engbrecht:

We have Y-DNA results for two Engbrecht men who are descended from Peter Absolon Engbrecht (1808-1895; GM#102401). These men match the Kroeker men. We need Y-DNA results from a male Engbrecht who is **not** a descendent of Peter Absolon Engbrecht. *The DNA project is willing to cover the costs to have such a person tested.*

Esau:

A descendant of Aron Jacob Esau (1783-1845; GM#44916) does not match the other Esau men. We need another male Esau descendent of Aron Jacob Esau to do a Y-DNA test.

Ewert:

The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Ewert who has known Low-German Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their paternal Ewert ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Ewert ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Fedrau:

The DNA project is willing to cover the cost of a Y-DNA test for a male Federau, who can reliably trace his Federau ancestry back to Salomon Federau (1724-1806; GM# 8681).

Fehr:

We only have Y-DNA results for descendants of Benjamin Fehr (1733-1822; GM#196504) who immigrated to the Chortitza colony with children and grandchildren. We need male Fehr/DeFehr descendants the other known Prussian immigrants to Russia; brothers Johann and Cornelius Fehr/Defehr. They were sons of Cornelius Fehr (1749-1823; GM#60913). Their descendants live in North America. *The DNA project is willing to cover the costs of having such a person tested.*

Flaming/Fleming:

Members of 4 Flaming families immigrated to Russia. 1) Andreas Andreas Flaming dies in 1825 without leaving any sons behind. 2) Sons of Johann Flaming (d. about 1787; GM#285004), 3) Sons of Peter Flaming (1744-1814; GM#311604) and 4) Cornelius Flaming (1819-1872; GM#410684) The 4 men in the Y-DNA project are all descended from Johann's sons. We need male Flaming/Fleming descendants of 3) Peter whose grandsons, Andreas (1816-1897; GM#4554) and Peter (1820-1876) immigrated to Minnesota in 1877 and 1876, respectively. Another grandson, Andreas (1823-1893; GM#25359) immigrated to Kansas in 1874 and of 4) Cornelius Flaming, whose sons Heinrich and Cornelius immigrated to Kansas. *The DNA project is willing to cover the costs of having such a person tested.*

Frey:

*We have incomplete Frey Y-DNA results. The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Frey who has known **Low-German** Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their paternal Frey ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Frey ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.*

Froese:

The following Froese families are known to have immigrated from Prussia to Russia.

To Chortitza (1789-96):

Peter Froese (1755-1806; GM#173745) and brother Abram Froese (abt 1754 – abt 1800; GM#104047). We have Y-DNA results for male Froese descendants of these brothers, and the results are good matches to each other; the exception being the descendant of Peter (#173749),

son of Peter. *We need Y-DNA results for another male Froese descendant of Peter (b. 1803; #104047). The DNA project is willing to cover the costs to have such a person tested.*

Cornelius Froese (1746-1794; GM#110605). We have Y-DNA results for several of his descendants. They do not match those of the descendants of Peter (GM#173745), Abram (GM#104047), or Peter (#104047).

To the Molotschna colony (1803-47):

Klaas Johann Froese (b. abt 1770; GM#45186). No known male Froese descendants.

Klaas Klaas Froese (b. abt 1780; GM#45191). No known male Froese descendants.

Franz Franz Froese (b. abt 1762; GM#62960). No known male Froese descendants.

Cornelius Franz Froese (d. 1834; GM#61794). We have a descendant in the project.

Johann Johann Froese (1785-1827; GM#52790). Son Franz to Manitoba in 1874. Descendants in Canada.

David Froese (b. abt 1805; GM#413850). No known male Froese descendants.

Hermann Hermann Froese (b. 1804; GM#413779). No known male Froese descendants.

To Samara region (1850s):

Cornelius Froese (1815-1894; GM#342303). Descendants in Russia and Germany.

Jacob Froese (b. 1abt 1814; GM#342313). Great grandson Cornelius (1896-1948; GM#136378) to Canada in 1930. Great grandson Heinrich (#1269171) to Germany.

Sons of Abraham Froese (1802-1842; GM#4848). No known male Froese descendants.

Funk:

Descendants of Hans Funk (ca 1749-1795; GM#219693) through his great grandson Peter (1831-1908; GM#180391) do not match the other Funk men. We need a male Funk descendant of Hans Funk (ca 1749-1795; GM#219693) who is not descended from Peter (1831-1908; GM#180391). *The DNA project is willing to cover the costs of having such a person tested.*

Ginter/Guenther:

The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Ginter/Guenther who has known Low-German Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their paternal Ginter/Guenther ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Ginter/Guenther ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Goetz/Gaetz (not Goertz):

We have complete Y-DNA results for a male Goetz descendent of David Heinrich Goetz (b. 1775; GM#51968). This family lived in the Molotschna colony. There are also descendants of Jacob Goetz (b. 1764; GM#199077) in the Chortitza colony. For example, Jacob Goetz (GM#344245) of Nieder Chortitza was likely a grandson. *The DNA project is willing to cover the costs to have such a male Goetz/Gaetz from this Chortitza family tested.*

Groening:

Two Groening men who have Johann Groening (1807-1866; GM#109113) as a common paternal ancestor are a Y-DNA match. However, a male descendant of his probable uncle Peter Groening (1770 – 1827; GM#27786) does not match. We need to have another male-line Groening descendant of Peter Groening (1770 – 1827; GM#27786) do a Y-DNA test. *The DNA project is willing to cover the costs of having such a person tested.*

Hamm:

We need a male Hamm descendant of *Martin Hamm* (1690-1750; GM#4754). *The DNA project is willing to cover the costs of having such a person tested.*

A descendant of Jacob Peter Hamm (1860-1911; GM#439515) does not match the other Hamm men. We need Y-DNA results from a male Hamm descendant of one of his brothers Peter (b. 1850; #531068) or Martin (b. 1854; GM#532693) in order to investigate this.

Harms:

People with the surname Harms who can trace their ancestry back to Mennonites in Russia are descended from the 5 families listed below:

- 1) *Johann Harms* (1737 – 1803) GM#199079
- 2) *Johann Harms* (1781 – ????) GM#107755
- 3) *Johann Harms* (1730 – 1796) GM#286733
- 4) *Gerhard Harms* (1720 – Abt 1776) GM#49701
- 5) *Johann Harms* (b. 1801) GM#87969

We have Y-DNA results for male Harms descendants of 3) and 4). We need male Harms descendants from the other families.

Heide

The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Heide who has known Low-German Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their paternal Heide ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Heide ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Hiebert/Huebert:

Several Hiebert/Huebert families emigrated from Prussia to Russia. For those we can trace down to the present day, we very much need a Hiebert/Huebert man who is a direct male-line descended from *David Hiebert* (1774-1852; GM#266749) to do a Y-DNA test in order to complete this study. *The DNA project is willing to cover the costs of having such a person tested.*

Hildebrand:

The following Hildebrand families are known to have immigrated to Russia between 1789 and 1835:

1. A Lutheran named *Peter Hildebrandt* (1754-1849; GM#174696) joined the Mennonite emigration to Russia in 1788. He later married the daughter of Jacob Hoepfner. We need a male Hildebrandt descendant to do a Y-DNA test to see if this family is related to the Mennonite Hildebrandts.

~~2. *Peter Hildebrand* (1762-1849; GM#176314). Immigrated to the Chortitza colony in 1789. Son of *Heinrich* (see below). We already have a male Hildebrand descendant in the project.~~

~~3. *Heinrich Hildebrand* (b. ca 1726; GM#1080793). Was in his late 70s when he immigrated to the Molotschna colony with 3 of his sons in 1804.~~

~~a) *Diedrich* (1749—ca1805; GM#174972)~~

~~b) *Heinrich* (1752—1816; GM#45724)~~

~~c) *Isaac* (1758—????; GM#227868)~~

~~d) *Peter* who immigrated in 1789 (see above)~~

~~We already have a male Hildebrand descendant in the project.~~

4. *Gerhard Hildebrand* (1752-1815; GM#45711). Immigrated to the Molotschna colony in 1804.

5. The family of *Bernhard Hildebrand* (1757-1804; GM#53427). His widow, Sara (Harder) Hildebrand, immigrated to Russia in 1818 with 2 sons:

a) *David* (b. 1794; GN#53421) to Sparrau, Molotschna

b) *Bernhard* (1795-1874; GM#344041)

6. *Johann Jacob Hildebrand* (d. 1831; #62658). Immigrated to Lichtfelde, Molotschna in 1818.

*The DNA project is willing to cover the costs of a Y-DNA test for male descendants from each of the groups above, **except** #2 and #3. The person must be able to reliably trace their paternal Hildebrand ancestry back to one of the men named above.*

Hooge:

Three Hooge families emigrated from Prussia to Russia:

1) *Johann Daniel Hooge* (b. 1770; GM#198106 & 45040)

2) *Jacob Hooge*'s sons *Heinrich* (b. 1788; GM#61533) and *Peter* (b. 1790; GM#60940)

3) *Heinrich Christoph Hooge* (b. 1788; GM#61654)

We have Y-DNA results for male Hooge descendants of 3) and need male Hooge descendants of 1) and 2).

Kasper:

We do not have Y-DNA tests for any Kasper man. *The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Kasper who has known Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Kasper ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.*

Kauenhofen:

There are two lines of Mennonite Kauenhofens. One is descended from Abraham Kauenhofen through his only known son Berhard (1659-1727; GM#203976). His descendants are found throughout North and South America. The other line is that of Abraham Jansen Kauenhofen. This family stayed in Prussia. Some emigrated to the Netherlands in the 1700s. Some ended up in Germany after the 2nd world war. We need a male direct line member of this family from each of these two lines.

The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Kauenhofen who has known Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace his ancestry back at least 200 years. If you are unable to trace your Kauenhofen ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Klassen:

We need a male Klassen descendent of Erdmann Klassen (dates unknown; GM#199282). *The DNA project is willing to cover the costs to have such a person tested.*

Lammert/Lambert:

We do not have Y-DNA tests for any Lammert/Lambert man. *The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Lammert/Lambert who has known Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Lammert/Lambert ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.*

Lehn:

We have incomplete results for the one Lehn male who is in the project. *The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Lehn who has known Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace his ancestry back at least 200 years. If you are unable to trace your Lehn ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.*

Lemke/Lemky:

Members of two Lemke families emigrated from Prussia to Russia:

1) Brothers *Jacob* (b. ca. 1761; GM#187139), *Johann* (b. ca. 1759; GM#163972) and *Abraham* (no dates or GM# - son Abraham (1818-54; GM#186995). They immigrated to the Chortitza colony.

2) Brothers *Jacob* (ca 1779 – ca 1840; GM#53315&45985), *Abraham* (b. ca. 1782; GM#53324) and *David* (b. ca. 1788; GM#55107). They immigrated to the Molotschna colony.

The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Lemke who has known Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Lemke ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Lohrenz/Lorenz:

Two Lorenz families immigrated from Prussia to Russia:

1) *Wilhelm Wilhelm Lorenz* (1788-1849; GM#46056), immigrated from Ohra (essentially a suburb of Danzig) to the Molotschna colony in 1817.

2) The brothers *Johann* (1785-1838; GM#24005) and *Peter* (1787-1856; GM#11599), sons of a Heinrich Lorenz.

We have Y-DNA results for a descendant of Peter Heinrich. We need direct line male descendant of Wilhelm in the project. *The DNA project is willing to cover the costs of having such a person tested.*

Nickel:

The DNA results for the descendant of Johann Nickel (b. ca. 1774; GM#707152) do not match other Nickel results. He is descended from Johann's son Jacob (#203138). We need a descendant of one of Johann Nickel's other sons Benjamin (#9209) or Kornelius (#188997) to join the project.

Niessen:

Two Mennonite (von) Niessen families immigrated to Russia. Johann von Niessen (b. ca. 1757; GM#198139) immigrated to the Chortitza colony in 1789. Franz Franz Niessen (b. 1800; GM#101626) immigrated to the Molotschna colony in 1818. Descendants of this family lived in Minnesota. We need a male Niessen from the Franz Franz Niessen (b. 1800; GM#101626) family in order to determine if these two families are the same. There is a third family which lived in Danzig but can't be followed down to the present day. Genealogical research has not been able to connect these 3 family groups. *The DNA project is willing to cover the costs of having such a person tested.*

Penner:

We are looking for a male Penner descendant of David Abraham Penner (b 1799; GM#102552) who is willing to do a Y-DNA test. Many of his descendants are in Russia or Germany. His

grandson Heinrich D. Penner (1862-1933; GM#133386) immigrated to the US with his mother and stepfather in 1874.

Peters:

There are 3 descendants of Gerhard Peters (1772-1848; GM#18759) who have a unique mutation at DYS391. However, they are all descended from George Peters (1902-1996; GM#18725). We need a male Peters descendant of Gerhard Peters who is not descended from George Peters in order to determine when this mutation occurred and if it is a genealogically useful mutation.

We are looking for male Peters descendants of *Franz Peters* (#494331) and Franz Peters (#308997) to participate in the project. *The DNA project is willing to cover the costs of having such a person tested.*

Pries:

~~Two Pries families immigrated from Prussia to Russia. Heinrich Pries (who died sometime between arriving in 1789 and the 1795 census of the Chortitza colony; GM#197074) and Gerhard (1764-1817; GM#110533), also of the Chortitza colony. No documentation exists which can connect these two families. We have Y-DNA results for a male Pries descendant of Gerhard and need results from a male Pries descendant of Heinrich. There are descendants of this family in Brazil and there were descendants of this family living in the Orenburg colony in the 1980s. *The DNA project is willing to cover the costs of having such a person tested.*~~

Quapp:

~~We have partial Y-DNA tests for a Quapp man. *The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Quapp who has known Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Quapp ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.*~~

Redekopp:

We are looking for a male Redekopp descendant of Wilhelm Redekopp (1754-1818; #266165) to do a Y-DNA test. *The DNA project is willing to cover the costs of having such a person tested.*

Reimer:

The DNA results of a descendant of Johann Reimer (ca 1770-1819) #46407 do not match the other Reimer men. We need Y-DNA results from other male descendants in order to investigate this.

A descendant of Johann Peter Reimer (1815-1895; GM#180814) and a descendant of Johann Peter Reimer (1854-1941; GM#494609) have DYS447=25. We need a male Reimer descendant of brother Jacob Peter Reimer (1811-1873; GM#186855) to do a Y-DNA test. His descendants are living in Manitoba and other parts of Canada.

Richert:

The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Richert who has known Low-German Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their paternal Richert ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Richert ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Rogalsky:

We are looking for a male Rogalsky, who is a direct male-line descendant of August Julius Rogalsky (1858-1910; GM#42811) to participate in the project.

The DNA project is willing to cover the costs of having such a person tested.

Ruediger/Redger:

Note that this is not the same as the Riediger family. The members of this family are descended from David Ruediger (1807-1874; GM#74859). We do not have Y-DNA tests for any Ruediger/Redger man. *The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Ruediger/Redger who has known Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Ruediger/Redger ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.*

Sawatsky:

All of the Sawatskys of Mennonite background appear to be descended from one of the following:

Johann Johann (1742 – 1818; GM#8410). He moved to Russia in 1789. We have two male Sawatsky descendants in the project.

Johann (1739 – 1804; GM#158803). He moved to Russia in 1804. We have a male Sawatsky descendant in the project.

Peter Peter (1754 – 1827; GM#46508). He moved to Russia in 1804. He has descendants in Russia, Germany, Paraguay, the US and Canada. *We need a male Sawatsky descendant of this family in the project. The DNA project is willing to cover the costs of having such a person tested.*

Thomas (1760 – 1843; GM#156770). His sons Peter (1760 – 1843) and Cornelius (1781 – 1840) moved to Russia in 1804. Son Peter later moved to the Bergthal colony. We have two male Sawatsky descendants in the project.

Franz (1746 – 1782; not in GM). His descendants remained in West Prussia. *We need a male Sawatsky descendant of this family in the project. The DNA project is willing to cover the costs of having such a person tested.*

Johann Daniel (b. 1761, d. 1804-6; GM#197179). He moved to Russia in 1804. He had only one son Jacob who survived to adulthood. He may have descendants in Russia or Germany. Jacob's son Jacob (1826-1908; GM#25083) immigrated to the US in 1879 where his descendants now

live. We need a male Sawatsky descendant of this family in the project. *The DNA project is willing to cover the costs of having such a person tested.*

Schultz:

1. *Jacob* (d. 1819; GM#573990). He died shortly after immigrating from Prussia to Russia. The following male Schultz descendants immigrated to Canada: Aron (1833-1924; GM#185892) and David (1837078); GM#186440) in the 1870s, Jacob (1891-1958; GM#94055), Peter (1868-1944; GM#394355) and David (1871-1919; GM#1013280) in the 1920s.

2. *Heinrich Franz* (1799-1876; GM#284595). His son Isaac (1836-1914; GM#53271) immigrated to the US in 1878 and grandson Isaac Jacob (1863-1945; 162913) immigrated to Canada in 1929.

3. *Georg Johann* (1768-1843; GM#51307). ~~He and his wife were not Mennonites when they married, but were classified as Mennonites in 1823, when the family immigrated from Prussia to Russia. Son Heinrich (1811-1892; GM#54696) immigrated to the US in 1874. Grandson Jacob (1840-1917; GM#8064) immigrated to the US in 1879. Grandson David (1849-1931; GM#431334) immigrated to Canada in 1924.~~ We now have results for this family

4. *The Volhynian Schultzes*. There were several Schultz families living in the Mennonite community in Volhynia. Available genealogical sources do not connect these families.

a) Tobias Johann (1839-1923; GM#282747) to the US in 1874.

b) Benjamin J. Son Jacob (1844-1923; 286940) to the US in 1874. Son David (1842-1918; GM#185583) to the US in 1885. Son Cornelius (1857-1917; GM#111871) to the US in 1904.

c) Abraham David Schultz (1837-1921) to the US in 1875.

d) Samuel Schultz, whose sons Christian (1842-1917; GM#90480) and Abraham (1847-1922; GM#284575) immigrated to the US in 1875.

5. *Heinrich Schulz* (b 1824; GM#1198912). His origin is unknown. His grandsons Heinrich (1889-1955; GM#909460), Wilhelm (1887-1945; GM#1014590) and Heinrich (1899-1962; GM#1005678) moved to Canada in the 1920s.

The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Schultz who can reliably trace their paternal ancestry back to one of these families.

Schwartz:

The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Schwartz who has known Low-German Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their paternal Schwartz ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Schwartz ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Sommerfeld:

The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Sommerfeld who has known Low-German Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their paternal Sommerfeld ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Sommerfeld ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Spentz:

The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Spentz who can trace their Spentz ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Spentz ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Sperling/Sparling:

*The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Sperling who can trace their Sperling ancestry back at least 200 years and is **not** descended from Peter Sperling (b. ca. 1790; GM#106056).*

Steffen:

This is a very rare family name, and we have no men from this family in the Mennonite DNA project. Two Steffen families immigrated from Prussia to Russia. 1) Johann Johann (1791-1827; GM#61725). He had no sons. 2) Abraham Jacob Steffen (b. 1794; GM#54196). His Steffen descendants stayed in Russia until at least the 1930s. I have not been able to identify any descendants who are known to be alive today. There are many contemporary Steffens in the GRANDMA database, but none can be connected to Mennonites who lived in Russia or Prussia. *The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Steffen who has known Low-German Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their paternal Steffen ancestry back at least 100 years. If you are unable to trace your Steffen ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.*

Steingart:

The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Steingart who can trace their Steingart ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Steingart ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Stoesz:

The Mennonite Stoesz family appears to be descended from two Stoesz men: Jacob (1726-1753; GM#984821) and Cornelius (1731-1811; GM#69121). Several descendants of Cornelius immigrated to Russia and their descendants, in turn, immigrated to North America. The descendants of Jacob remained in Prussia until the end of the 2nd World War. We have one descendant of Cornelius in the DNA project but still need a descendant of Jacob. One great great grandson ended up in Uruguay and others may be in Germany. *The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Stoesz who can reliably trace their Stoesz ancestry back to*

Jacob (1726-1753; GM#984821). If you are unable to trace your Stoesz ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Teichroeb, etc.:

We have Y-DNA results for male Teichroeb descendants of Johann Teichroeb (b. ca. 1744; GM#144717) and Michael Teichroeb (d. ca 1798-1803; GM#46099). They match. We need a male Teichroeb descendant of Peter Michael Teichroeb (1751-1828; GM#46588). He immigrated from Kalthof, Prussia to the Molotschna colony in 1804. Although the GM database shows that he had many descendants in the Molotschna and daughter settlements, not of the male Teichroeb lines continue to the present day. *The Mennonite DNA project is willing to cover the cost of a Y-DNA test for a male Teichroeb descendant of Peter Michael Teichroeb.*

Thun:

The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Thun who has known Low-German Mennonite Thun ancestry and can reliably trace their paternal Thun ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Wedler ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Toews:

The Y-DNA results of four descendants of Isaac Toews (1754-1803; GM#132700) do not match the other Toews men. Isaac Toews was likely a son of Martin Toews (1724-1775; GM#132706). However, a descendant of Johann Toews (1743-1811; GM##225388), who may be another son of Martin Toews, does match the other Toews men. In order to sort this out we need Y-DNA results for direct male-line Toews descendants of Martin Toews (1746-1808; GM# 803360) and/or Franz Toews (1758-1813; GM#225390). It is claimed that these two men were also sons of Martin Toews (1724-1775; GM#132706).

Unger:

We have Y-DNA results from male Unger descendants of Peter (1753-1819; GM#199271) and Peter Unger (1767-1839; GM#52127). We need results for male Unger descendants of:

- 1) *Jacob* (1794-1850; GM#227135) who immigrated to Russia in 1835
- 2) *Johann* (b. 1795; GM#2448) who immigrated to Russia in 1835
- 3) the family of *Heinrich Unger* (1745-1827): a) Heinrich (1789-1876; GM#180567) who immigrated to Russia in 1845, b) Cornelius (b. 1799; GM#413794) who immigrated to Russia in 1846, or grandson Jacob (b. 1816; GM#413961) who immigrated in 1839.
- 4) Jacob (b. 1818; GM#413960) who immigrated to Russia in 1839.

Vogt:

Nearly all Mennonite Vogts are descended from Paul Vogt (1724 - 1809 GM#267674), Johann Jacob Vogt (1755-1812; GM#197987), or Gerhard Vogt (b. ca 1740: GM#419872). We have results for male Vogt descendants of the first two, and they match each other. We still need a male descendant of Gerhard Vogt. He moved from Prussia to the Deutsch Kazun Mennonite community. Some of his descendants live in Saskatchewan. *The DNA project is willing to cover the costs of having such a person tested.*

Wedler (not Wedel):

The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Wedler who has known Low-German Mennonite Wedler ancestry and can reliably trace their paternal Wedler ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Wedler ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Weiss/Weisz:

It appears that Aron Weiss (1746-1810; GM#101667) was the ancestor of all Weisses of Mennonite descent.

The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Weiss who can reliably trace their paternal Weiss ancestry back to Aron Weiss. If you are unable to trace your Weiss ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Wichert:

The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Wichert who has known Low-German Mennonite Wichert ancestry and can reliably trace their paternal Wichert ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Wichert ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Wieler/Wiehler/Wheeler:

A male descendent of Jacob Jacob Wieler (1821-1885; GM#55034) does not match the other Wieler men. We are looking for a male Wieler/Wiehler/Wheeler descendant of one of his brothers to do a Y-DNA test. The only brother with descendants in the GRANDMA database is Gerhard. He immigrated to Kansas in 1874. He had a son Heinrich, who moved to Minnesota and a son George Wheeler, who moved to Saskatchewan.

Wilms:

At least 11 Mennonite Wilms (Willems, Wilhelm, Williams) families moved from Prussia to Russia.

To the Chortitza Colony:

- 1) *Cornelius* (d. < 1793; GM#198497).
No known sons.
- 2) *Cornelius* (b. 1760; GM#198117)
Sons Cornelius and Claas. Descendants unknown.
- 3) *Heinrich* (1756- GM#197106) to Chortitza colony in 1789.
No known sons.
- 4) *Heinrich* (b. 1760; GM#198245)
Son Peter (b. 1799; GM#198249) – a descendant Kornelius (1895-1958) died in Coquitlam, BC.
- 5) *Peter* (b. 1742, d. 1801-07; GM#197301) *We have a descendant in the Project.*
- 6) *Peter* (d. < 1793; GM#198212)
Only known son, Jacob, to Yazykovo. His grandson Abram (1892-1955) died in BC and a grandson, Johann (1895-1973), died in Alberta.
To the Molotschna Colony:
- 7) *Gerhard* (1773-1824; GM#47092). Immigrated in 1803-4.
No known male descendants.
- 8) *Heinrich* (1753-1818: 47097). Immigrated in 1803-4.
No known male descendants.
- 9) sons of *Heinrich* (1753-1812; GM#51786) who immigrated to the Molotschna colony with their step-father Heinrich Wiens in 1818.
- 10) *Heinrich* (1759-1826; GM#136363. *We have a descendant in the project.*
- 11) *Jacob* (1774-1830; GM#53004)
Grandson Abraham (1835-1903; GM#159515) immigrated to the US in 1875.
We have a male Willms descendant from 5) and 10) above. We are looking for male Willems/Wilms/Williams, etc. descendants from the other families.

Wohlgemuth:

The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Wohlgemuth who has known Low-German Mennonite Wohlgemuth ancestry and can reliably trace their paternal Wohlgemuth ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Wohlgemuth ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Zacharias:

Five Mennonite Zacharias families appear to have immigrated from Prussia to Russia:

- 1) Wilhelm (1769-1840; GM#265327), who moved from Danzig to the Chortitza colony around 1789.
- 2) *Gerhard Johann* (1773-1851; GM#47115) who from Elbing moved to the Molotschna colony in 1804.
- 3) *Paul* (1744-18??; GM#46644) who immigrated from Elbing to the Molotschna colony in 1804 (no children).
- 4) *Klaas* (1767-1831; GM#101101) who immigrated from the Heubuden area to the Molotschna colony in 1809.

5) *Johann* (b. 1795; GM#6692) who immigrated to the Molotschna colony in 1823 with his sisters and brother-in-law.

At this point we only have Y-DNA results for a male Zacharias descendant of Wilhelm. We need male Zacharias descendants from the other families in the project.

Zielke:

The DNA project is willing to cover the testing costs for any male Zielke who has known Mennonite ancestry and can reliably trace their paternal Zielke ancestry back at least 150 years. If you are unable to trace your Zielke ancestry back that far, please contact gpenner@uoguelph.ca for help.

Anyone wishing to financially support these efforts can do so by simply going to <https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/menno/about/background> and clicking on donate. Tax receipts can not provided.