

Glenn Penner's Y-DNA Wish List

As of 1 Apr 2021

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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 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 can trace their paternal ancestry back to the 200 or so traditional Low-German Mennonite surnames join the project. Below is simply a list of personal interest to me 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.

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 pay to have 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 CDYa&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. A male Braun descendant needs to be tested.

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.

Buller:

We have two Buller men in the project who are the grandson and great grandson of Heinrich Buller (1853-1933; GM#32757). We need Buller men who are not descended from Heinrich in the project.

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, 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)?

Eitzen/Edsen:

We need a male Eitzen/Edsen descendant of Daniel Eitzen #18358. *The DNA project is willing to pay 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.

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 pay to have such a person tested.*

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 pay to have such a person tested.*

Groening:

Two Groening men who have Johann Groening (1807-1866; #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.

Hamm:

We need a male Hamm descendant of Martin Hamm (1690-1750; GM#4754). *The DNA project is willing to pay to have 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.

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. **I have compiled a detailed genealogy of the early Hiebert family in Prussia and Russia, but will not finish it up for public consumption until this last family is accounted for.** *The DNA project is willing to pay to have such a person tested.*

Hildebrandt:

We have 2 closely related descendants of Heinrich Hildebrandt (b ca 1700; GM#537406) in the project. Unfortunately, we have incomplete Y-DNA results for them. We need another male Hildebrandt descendant of Heinrich H. to do a Y-DNA test.

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. *The DNA project is willing to pay to have such a person tested.*

Hooge:

Three Hooge families immigrated 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 from families 2) and 3) and need a male Hooge descendant of 1).

Kauenhofen:

There are two lines of Mennonite Kauenhofens. One is descended from an 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.

Koop:

We need a male Koop descendent of Abraham Koop (1762-1827; GM#146853). *The DNA project is willing to pay to have such a person tested.*

Lehn:

We have incomplete results for the one Lehn male who is in the project. *The DNA project is willing to pay the testing costs for any male Lehn 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.*

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 pay 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 only partial Y-DNA results for a descendant of Peter Heinrich. We need direct line male Lorenz descendants in the project. *The DNA project is willing to pay to have such a person tested.*

Neufeld:

Two descendants of Salomon Neufeld (1701-1775; GM#265863) have DYS393=14 and two have DYS393=13. In order to help sort this out we need male Neufeld descendants of Salomon Neufeld who are NOT descended from Jacob Neufeld (1820-89; #237869) OR Jacob D. Neufeld (1911-89; GM#629845).

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 2 family groups.

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 genealogically useful.

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 pay to have such a person tested.*

Reimer:

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.

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.

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 pay to have 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 pay to have 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 pay to have such a person tested.*

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.

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 pay to have such a person tested.*

Wilms:

Four Mennonite Wilms families moved from Prussia to Russia:

- 1) Peter (b. 1741, d. 1801-07; GM#197301)
- 2) Heinrich (1756- GM#197106) to Chortitza colony in 1789. No known sons.
- 3) Heinrich (1759-1826; #136363) to Molotschna colony in 1818.
- 4) sons of Heinrich (1753-1812; GM#51786) who immigrated to the Molotschna colony with their step-father Heinrich Wiens in 1818.

We have Y-DNA results for male descendants of 1) and 3) and are looking for descendants of 2) and 4).

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 pay the testing costs for any male Zielke 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.