

THE INHERITANCE OF CHARACTERISTICS

by Vira Hughes

The way in which characteristics are inherited is determined by studying the pattern of appearance of a specific characteristic in a family tree of several generations. This family tree must include all the brothers and sisters of the direct ancestors.

If a certain characteristic appears in several generations, affecting both males and females, has been passed from male to male and there is no consanguinity (inter-marriage with distant or close relatives), it is said to be autosomal dominant.

If the same pattern of appearance is present, but there has been consanguinity, the characteristic is more likely autosomal recessive.

When there are only males affected in two or more generations that are connected by a female, the mode of inheritance is said to be sex-linked recessive.

When all daughters but no sons of an affected male show the characteristic, it is sex-linked dominant.

Not all dominant characteristics show up in every generation. They may only show in a certain percentage of the people who carry them. Thus a characteristic is said to have penetrance. An example of this is psoriasis, which has sixty percent penetrance. Thus an apparently unaffected person with no known affected relatives can have a child with psoriasis. The larger the families are, the greater the chances of this type of characteristic showing up.

Some characteristics are also affected by the presence of certain hormones and thus are said to be sex influenced. One example is gout, which is autosomal dominant but only shows up in males.

Most characteristics have several different traits or variations. Thus hair color can be black, brown, blond, red or any color in between. Certain traits are co-dominant, that is they will appear together. Red hair color is co-dominant with all the other shades, thus even people with black hair can have a reddish tinge, and people with blond hair appear as 'red heads'. Two other traits which are co-dominant are yellow streaks in the iris of the eye with eye color, and freckles with skin color.

For most characteristics there are two determining factors called 'genes' that are inherited one from each parent. Some characteristics have four, six or even more genes, thus their effects are additive in the child. One example is skin color, such that any shade from black to white is possible and a dark child could be born to light parents who carry only a few dark genes each (the child got all the dark genes).

Almost every characteristic a person has, from the direction the hair curls on his head, to the way he folds his arms, is inherited. The pattern of inheritance for some characteristics, varies from family to family so it is important to first study your own family tree to be sure of the pattern to which you are heir.

For a listing of all the known inherited characteristics of people (1,050 at the present time) see:

Mendelian Inheritance in Man:
Catalogs of autosomal dominant,
autosomal recessive and X linked
phenotypes, 4th Edition, by Vic-
tor A. McKusick, 1975. Johns
Hopkins University Press.

This book is available in the Cameron
Library at the University of Alberta.

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A LIST OF MENNONITE SETTLERS IN THE CHORTITZA COLONY, SOUTH RUSSIA: 1803

Recently I received a letter from Adalbert Goertz - a well-known Mennonite genealogist - and he included the following article. As the preface explains, the article gives the names of the first Mennonite settlers in the Chortitza colony in South Russia and the villages in which they resided.

The list is significant for many Canadian Mennonite researchers because descendants of these early settlers in Russia are presently spread out over the Americas as a result of migration - beginning in the 1870's.

One should note, however, that according to sources on Mennonite migrations from West Prussia to South Russia, some 228 families originally settled in the area

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while 118 more families arrived in the mid 1790's. This would indicate that more than 300 families resided in the new settlement before 1800. This list of 1803 gives only 245 names. Perhaps only 245 were landowners while the balance were landless families and hence were not included - but this is merely speculation.

- Peter Goertzen

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(The following article was published by the late Franz Harder (+1945) in Mitteilungen des Sippenverbandes der Danziger Mennoniten-Familien Epp-Kauenhowen-Zimmermann, March 1940, pp. 37-42).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SETTLERS IN THE
CHORTITZ COLONY IN SOUTH RUSSIA
AT AROUND 1803

by Franz Harder +, Danzig-Ohra

A list of the first West Prussian mennonite settlers in the South Russian colony of Chortitza which was unknown to the present day has been found in the City Archives of Elbing. Although it is not dated, it relates to a letter from Kronsgarten (Russia) dated January 9, 1803 and lists without a doubt the independent residents (Wirte) of the Chortitz colony around 1803. The original list is arranged according to individual villages. However, I felt it more convenient to family researchers to arrange it alphabetically according to family names. It is at the same time a contribution to the emigration of West Prussian Mennonites to South Russia and to the problem of names of the Russian-German Mennonites. The list, therefore, is a supplement to my previous papers published in these Mitteilungen 1937, pp. 188-189, and 1939, pp. 39-42 and the paper by Dr. Werner Zimmermann in the Mitteilungen der Niederlandischen Ahnengemeinschaft 1939, Heft 3. Bernard Kauenhowen in Rosenthal, mentioned in this list, can only be the son of Philipp Kauenhowen whose emigration to Russia has been reported on in these Mitteilungen 1937 p. 71 ff. As in that case, many Mennonite families of Danzig and West Prussia will be able to locate the names of their relatives who migrated to Russia.

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|-----|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Albrecht, Peter | Nieder Chortitz |
| | Andres, Andreas Cornelius | Rosental |
| | " Jacob | Rosental |
| | " Johann | Einlage |
| 5. | Arends, Heinrich | Kronsweide |
| | Balman, Cornelius | Kronsweide |
| | " Jacob | Kronsweide |
| | Barg, (Jacob) widow | Chortitz |
| | " Peter | Berwalde |
| 10. | Barkmann, Franz | Nieder Chortitz |
| | Bartsch, Johann | Rosental |
| | " widow | Chortitz |
| | Becher, Erdman | Nieder Chortitz |
| | Baerg, Berg Franz | Neuendorf |
| 15. | v. Bergen, Berhard | Chortitz |
| | " Jacob | Chortitz |
| | " Johann | Neuendorf |
| | " Peter | Neuendorf |
| | Bergmann, Isaac | Neuendorf |
| 20. | Boldt, Johann | Rosental |
| | Braun, Bernhard | Chortitz |
| | " David | Chortitz |
| | " Dietrich | Chortitz |
| | " Gerhard | Schoenhorst |
| 25. | " Jacob | Chortitz |
| | " Peter | Neuendorf |
| | Braeuel (Breil), Jacob | Berwalde |
| | Bruhn (Brunn), Johann | Chortitz |
| | " Johann | Nieder Chortitz |
| 30. | Classen, Abraham | Schoenhorst |
| | " Anton | Neuendorf |
| | " Franz | Neuendorf |
| | " Isaac | Neuendorf |
| | " Jacob | Rosenthal |
| 35. | " Julius | Berwalde |
| | " Peter | Einlage |
| | " widow | Chortitz |
| | " widow | Neuendorf |
| | " widow | Neuendorf |
| 40. | Dell (Dolle), Peter | Neuenburg |
| | Dieck, Abraham | Neuenburg |
| | " Abraham | Neuendorf |
| | " Class | Neuendorf |
| | " Class | Neuendorf |

45.	Dieck, Dietrich	Schoanhorst	90.	Giesbrecht, Wilhelm	Nieder Chortitz
"	Franz	Chortitz		Goertz, Heinrich	Kronsweide
"	Franz	Kronsweide	"	Peter	Nieder Chortitz
"	Heinrich	Chortitz		Goertzen, Nathaniel	Schoenwiese
"	Heinrich	Einlage		Guenther, Abraham	Nieder Chortitz
50.	Jacob	Chortitz	95.	Johann	Nieder Chortitz
"	Jacob	Chortitz		Hamm, Peter	Neuendorf
"	Jacob	Nieder Chortitz	"	Peter	Nieder Chortitz
"	Johann	Nieder Chortitz	"	(Kann), Peter	Schoenwiese
"	Johann	Nieder Chortitz		Harder, Jacob	Neuendorf
55.	Peter	Chortitz	100.	Jacob	Rosenthal
"	Peter jn.	Neuendorf	"	Peter	Nieder Chortitz
"	Peter sn.	Neuendorf		Heinrichs, Cornelius	Kronsweide
"	Philipp	Berwalde	"	Isaac	Kronsweide
"	Philipp	Neuendorf		Heyde, Claas	Berwalde
60.	Dirksen, Abraham	Neuendorf	105.	Hildebrand, Peter	Chortitz
	Doerksen, Jacob	Neuenburg	"	Peter	Einlage
"	Jacob	Neuendorf	"	Peter	Insel Chortitz
"	David	Chortitz	"	Peter	Neuendorf
"	Peter	Nieder Chortitz		Hoepfner, Anton	Insel Chortitz
65.	Doerksen, Salomon	Neuendorf	110.	Hoog, widow	Einlage
"	Wilhelm	Schoenhorst		Huebert, Abraham	Einlage
	Driedger, David	Nieder Chortitz	"	Jacob	Einlage
	(v.) Eitzen, Daniel	Schoenwiese	"	Johann	Einlage
	Epp, Abraham	Neuendorf	"	Johann sn.	Einlage
70.	David	Chortitz	115.	Johann	Neuenburg
"	Gerhard	Rosenthal	"	Peter jn.	Einlage
"	Gerhard	Schoenhorst	"	Peter sn.	(?)
"	Heinrich	Rosenthal	"	Peter	Schoenhorst
"	Johann	Schoenhorst	118.	Huebert, widow	Kronsweide
75.	Peter	Berwalde		Isaac, Dietrich	Chortitz
"	Peter	Berwalde	120.	Nicol.	Nieder Chortitz
"	Peter	Rosenthal	"	Peter	Chortitz
	Ensz, Abraham	Schoenwiese		Jantzen, Abraham	Neuendorf
"	Cornelius	Ins. Chortitz*		Janssen, Abraham	Rosenthal
80.	Heinrich	Ins. Chortitz	"	Abraham	Schoenwiese
"	Jacob	Berwalde	125.	Albrecht	Nieder Chortitz
"	Peter	Ins. Chortitz	"	Bernhard	Berwalde
"	widow	Chortitz	"	Cornelius	Nieder Chortitz
	Franz, Cornelius	Kronsweide	"	Franz	Schoenwiese
85.	Froese (Fraase) Peter	Neuenburg	"	Franz	Kronsweide
	Funk, Johann	Schoenwiese	130.	Heinrich	Kronsweide
"	Peter	Kronsweide	"	Julius	Kronsweide
	Groehl (Grill), Peter	Neuendorf	"	Peter	Nieder Chortitz
	Giesbrecht, Jacob	Schoenhorst	"	Peter	Nieder Chortitz
			"	Peter	Schoenwiese

135.	Janssen, Wilhelm	Kronsweide	180.	(Nowitske s. Sawatski)	
	" widow	Kronsweide		Nickel, Peter	Einlage
	Kaethler, Gerhard	Nieder Chortitz		" Peter	Kronsweide
	Kathler, Michael	Einlage		" Peter	Kronsweide
	" Peter	Kronsweide	185.	Neufeld, widow	Kronsweide
140.	Kasdorf, Isaac	Rosen (?)	186.	Pauls, Cornelius	Kronsweide
	Kauenhowen, Bernhard	Rosenthal	187.	" Frans	Kronsweide
	Knop, Mich.	Chortitz Ins.		" Jacob	Schoenhorst
	Koop (Kopp), Abraham	Chortitz		" Johann	Berwalde
	Krahn, Abraham	Neuenburg		Penner, Cornelius	Rosenthal
145	" Claas	Chortitz		" Cornelius	Neuendorf
	" Bernhard	Berwalde	190.	" Gerhard	Chortitz
	" Georg	Neuenburg		" Heinrich	Schoenhorst
	" Johann	Rosenthal		" Isaac	Chortitz
	Kraus, Cornelius	Kronsweide		" Jacob	Chortitz
150.	Lehn, Isaac	Nieder Chortitz		" Johann	Chortitz
	" (Lihn), Jacob	Neuenburg	195	" Johann	Rosenthal
	Lemke, Abraham	Rosenthal		" Peter	Schoenwiese
	" Johann	Nieder Chortitz		" widow	Rosenthal
	" Jacob	Nieder Chortitz		Peters, Franz	Schoenhorst
155.	Loepp, Arno	Schoenhorst		" Herman	Neuendorf
	" Johann	Schoenhorst	200.	" Herman	Neuendorf
	" Peter	Einlage		" Jacob	Nieder Chortitz
	Loewen, Bernhard	Neuendorf		" Jacob	Nieder Chortitz
	" Daniel	Neuenburg		" Johann	Nieder Chortitz
160.	" Jacob	Neuendorf		" Johann	Schoenhorst
	" Wilhelm	Schoenhorst	205.	" Peter	Kronsweide
	Loewens, Daniel	Berwalde		Petersen, Peter	Ins. Chortitz
	" widow	Chortitz		" Peter	Nieder Chortitz
	Man(d)tler, Peter	Nieder Chortitz		Petkau, Jacob	Berwalde
165.	Martins, Johann	Neuenburg		Pries, Gerhard	Rosenthal
	" Peter	Neuendorf	210.	" Peter (Unmdg.)	Chortitz
	" Peter	Rosenthal		Redekop, David	Schoenhorst
	Neustaedter, Johann	Einlage		" Wilhelm	
	" Peter	Einlage		" Wilhelm	Neuendorf
170.	Neufeld, Abraham	Schoenhorst		Regehr, Peter	Neuendorf
	" Daniel	Berwalde	215.	Reimer, Aron	Einlage
	" Diétr.	Ins. Chortitz		" Jacob	Berwalde
	" Gerhard	Rosenthal		" Jacob	Neuendorf
	" Jacob	Rosenthal		" Johann	Ins. Chortitz
175.	" Jacob	Schoenwiese		" Peter	Neuenburg
	" Johann	Einlage	220.	Rempel, Bernhard	Schoenhorst
	" Peter	Einlage		" Cornelius	Schoenhorst
	" Peter	Schoenwiese		" Kietr.	Rosenthal
	" widow	Neuenburg		" Gerhard	Schoenwiese
				" Johann	Berwalde

225.	Rempel, Johann	Einlage
"	Johann	Nieder Chortitz
"	Peter	Chortitz
"	Wilhelm	Rosenthal
"	Wilhelm	Schoenhorst
230.	N. widow	Schoenhorst
v.	Riesen, Abraham	Neuendorf
"	Aron	Chortitz
"	Aron	Neuendorf
"	Abraham	Schoenhorst
235.	Cornelius	Neuendorf
"	Cornelius	Schoenwiese
"	Isbrand	Schoenhorst
"	Isbrand	Schoenhorst
"	Isbrand	Schoenhorst
240.	Gerhard	Nieder Chortitz
"	Jacob	Kronsweide
"	Johann	Kronsweide
"	Johann	Berwalde
"	Johann	Nieder Chortitz
245	Johann	Rosenthal

* Ins. Chortits or Insel Chortitz means
'Chortitz Island'

@ Unmdg. means not of age.

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ORGANIZING YOUR GENEALOGY

by Louise Croft

In order to extend your family lines back several generations it is almost imperative that you have your information organized. To be unorganized in what may become a very complex situation as more facts, names and dates come in to your possession can only lead to frustration and possibly defeat.

PEDIGREE CHART

The most probable point at which you would start to build your family tree would be by filling out a pedigree chart. The pedigree chart is shown at the end of this article.

By putting your own name on the line beside No.1 and then entering all the required information in the spaces, you are then ready to start your family tree. On line 2 insert the name of your father with all pertinent information and on line 3 insert the name of your mother. Numbers 4 and 5 are for your father's father and mother respectively, and numbers 6 and 7 are for your mother's father and mother respectively, and so on until you can place on the sheet as many names of your ancestors as you have so far. It may be interesting to note that the father's numbers are double the number of the son or daughter, and the mother's numbers are double plus one.

The pedigree chart is Chart No.1 and you are number 1 on Chart No.1 (1-1). Your father is Number 2 on Chart No.1 (2-1) and your mother is Number 3 on Chart No. 1 (3-1), etc.

FILING SYSTEM

It is now necessary to organize a filing system whereby you may collect in one spot all the information on the family of each pair of your ancestors. I would suggest that you purchase some file folders for this purpose. On one folder place the name of yourself and your wife (or husband). Also place beside your name your pedigree chart number (1-1). On a second file folder enter the names of your father and mother and their pedigree chart numbers (2-1) and (3-1). Continue in this manner until you have a file folder for each pair of ancestors. In this file folder you may wish to file birth, marriage, death certificates, etc. on that family as well as copies of letters that you write regarding information on this family plus letters you receive.

Russian Settlers

It is important to keep copies of your letters for there will be times when you will forget precisely what information you asked for when you wrote a certain letter.

You will note that the name of your 2nd great grandfather is no No. 16 on Chart No. 1. If you have further information on this many you may wish to start Chart No. 2 where you would place the name of your 2nd great grandfather on the line beside No. 1 (1-2). You are then ready to continue to extend your line back past your 2nd great grandfather. You would also start a new chart for your 2nd great grandmother, No. 17 on Chart No. 1. She would also be No. 1 on Chart No. 3 (1-3).

FAMILY GROUP SHEET

The pedigree chart is a good way to map out your ancestors but it does not leave room for your brothers and sisters, or your aunts and uncles; and what tree would be complete without these important family members. This makes it necessary to have several family group sheets on which you may record the information on all the members of each family. As you record this information it is very important to also record the source of your information - was it a birth certificate, letter, book, or as told to you by an elderly aunt or uncle, etc. If it was on microfilm, record the number of the microfilm and page number. The family group sheets may be kept in your file folders but you probably have a book to assemble all your sheets in. As you proceed, you will develop your own system that works best for you.

CARD FILE

You may wish to develop a card file in alphabetical order to cross reference with your pedigree charts, e.g. your father, who is No. 2-1 on your pedigree chart and file folder would also have the same number on the card file. You would also place on the card all the information you have on that person - parents, date and place of birth, marriage and death, names of children, etc.

Perhaps you may like to use different colored cards for each of your family lines.

If you are interested in more involved and advanced numbering systems consult Vol. 2, No. 2 of this magazine.

PERSONAL HISTORY

Just as it would aid you immeasurably if each of your ancestors had written a personal history, I would strongly suggest that you write your personal history to pass on to your descendants who, a hundred years from now will be most interested in what you were like. In this history you could record the highlights of your life, where you lived, schools you attended, names of your teachers, how you got along with your brothers and sisters, family experiences, etc., etc.

SOURCES

Following is a list of sources of information which may help you in your search:

Books and Manuscripts

Family Bibles	Account Books	Baby Books
Biographies	Histories	Journals
Scrapbooks	Diaries	

Certificates

Birth	Marriage	Graduation
Confirmation	Baptism	Death

Newspaper clippings

Births	Weddings	Obituaries
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Land and Estate Records

Abstracts of Title	Tax Records	Wills
Land Petitions	Mortgages	Deeds
Trust documents	Agreements	Leases

Military Records

Enlistment and induction notices, orders, discharges

Miscellaneous

Letters	Announcements	Pictures
Memorial Cards	Passports	Apprenticeship records

RELATIVES

Keep a notebook and as you go through your material, make a list of the information you need to get. Keep a record of each microfilm that you read and note whether or not it was helpful.

Family group sheets and Pedigree Charts may be obtained at the Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 9010 - 85 Street, Edmonton or check with the A.G.S. for other various types of family group sheets.

- Louise Croft

NOTE: This material formed Lecture 2 of the genealogical course offered by the University of Alberta in Edmonton.

