

79. Henry S.Ewert, *The Family of Heinrich Ewert 1601-1982*, (Box 601, Mountain Lake, Minn., 1982), 4-13. Courtesy of Dr. Sol Loewen, Hillsboro, Kansas. 1985.
80. Dr. Glenn Penner, *op.cit.*
81. Unruh, 368.
82. Heinrich S.Ewert, 10.
83. The information for this section is based upon the records of Richard D.Thiessen, 2B, and Heinrich Reimer, *op.cit.* Ted Schellenberg does not mention that Gerhard Schellenberg (1725-1802) had a son Paul.
84. From his research of the *Petershagen Gemeindebuch*, Richard Thiessen, *op.cit.*, also states that deaths occurred in the family on September 25, 1789, and February 22, 1790.
85. Unruh, 352.
86. This information is confirmed by the *Tiegenhagen Mennonite Church Records* which state that "Jakob Schellenberg's wife, Catarina Bruhn, was the daughter of Abraham Bruhn of Groschkinkamp." Courtesy of Dr.Glenn Penner, *op.cit.*
87. Ted R.Schellenberg, 10. According to Unruh, 352, all the children of Jakob Schellenberg were born in Tiegendorf.
88. *The Golden Years*, 164.
89. Unruh, 322. Other Kleine Gemeinde in Tiegenhagen included the Daniel Fast Family, whose son Peter Fast (1780-1852), Family 6 in Schoenau, was the father of Bernhard Fast (1809-1878) school teacher in Rosenort and one time Kleine Gemeinde minister. Son Bernhard Fast (1783-1861) moved to Halbstadt and became the Aeltester of the Orloff Gemeinde from its founding in 1824 until his death in 1860. See Daniel Fast Genealogy cf. Tiegenhagen families who opposed the Kleine Gemeinde included, Isaac Wall (Family 9). See *The Golden Years*, 170. Also resident in Tiegenhagen was Jakob Ensz (Family 15), the first Aeltester of the Molotschna Grosz Flemish Gemeinde. For additional genealogical information on Aeltester Jakob Enns (1768-1816) see, John J.Enns, letter to the author November 11, 1988. John J.Enns of Leamington, Ontario, is a great grandson of Aeltester Jakob Enns. Also J.G.Enns, *The Family History*, (34 Bush Avenue, Ottawa, 1974), 2-4.
90. Resident in the village was clock maker Heinrich Krueger (Family 19) whose brother Johan (born 1754) was the patriarch of the famous Krueger clock manufacturing family in the Old Colony. Another brother Abraham Krueger settled in Petershagen (Family 16), the birth place of the Kleine Gemeinde reform movement. See Glenn Penner, "The Early Krueger/Kroeger Family in Prussia", January 1989, *Mennonite Family History*, 18-19. Also "Peter Epp Genealogy 1690" cf.
91. Ted Schellenberg, 12.
92. Katie Peters, "Schellenberg Family Records", Centre for M.B.Studies, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1989.
93. Unruh, 322.
94. Ted Schellenberg, 15.
95. "Wiebe Family Tree/Familienverzeichnis", n.d., no author given. Courtesy of Mennonite Genealogy, September, 1988. Johan Wiebe (1853-1923) had a daughter Nellie born in Tiegenhagen in 1892.
96. The information for this section is based on Richard D.Thiessen, pages 3-43B. According to a death certificate of Abraham Schellenberg (1839-1924) of Kleefeld, Manitoba, his father was Jakob Schellenberg (born 1799). It had previously been established that Abraham Schellenberg (1839-1924), Kleefeld, Manitoba, was the nephew of Abraham Schellenberg (1807-1884) of Tiege, and hence a grandson of Jakob Schellenberg (born 1772). *Profile*, 264. However Richard Thiessen has included the information of a different Jakob Schellenberg (1799-1871), as the son of Jakob Schellenberg (born 1772), and therefore this option is eliminated. The information is verified by the "Familienbuch" of Johan J.Braun, although the birth date of Jakob Schellenberg is given as February 22, 1799, and not September 22. Johan J.Braun, "Familienbuch", Unpublished Journal, Courtesy of John Braun, R.R.2, Box 6, Morris, Manitoba, R0G 1A0. December, 1989.
- As a result Abraham Schellenberg (1839-1924) must be the child of another son of Jakob Schellenberg (born 1772). Only one son David Schellenberg (born 1803) is listed who could possibly be the father. Since Ted Schellenberg, 19, has reported that David Schellenberg (born 1803) died in 1854, this does seem to fit the fact that Abraham Schellenberg (1839-1924) of Kleefeld was orphaned at an early age. This also supports the interpretation that David Schellenberg (1803-1854) was the owner of the large dye works which was purchased by his youngest brother Abraham Schellenberg (1807-1884) in 1854, and also explains why Abraham Schellenberg (1839-1924) was relatively well to do (undoubtedly a substantial inheritance was involved), with payments still being made to him in Canada after his immigration in 1874.
97. See Katie Peters, "Schellenberg Family Records", *op.cit.*, who has listed the family of Jakob Schellenberg (born 1772) and his son Jakob Schellenberg (February 22, 1799-February 4, 1871). It is noteworthy that the place of birth of Jakob Schellenberg (1829-1901) is listed here as Schoenau.
98. Johan J.Braun, *op.cit.*
99. Johan J.Braun, *op.cit.* Johan J.Braun has also recorded that "uncle Daniels married for the second time to widow Maria Reimer, Muensterberg, in May of 1912."
100. She was the daughter of Jakob Barkman (September 7, 1782 April 8, 1836) and Margaret Isaac (February 25, 1790 November 7, 1860). Johan J.Braun, *op.cit.* Maria Baerkman also has a brother Jakob Baerkman (1815-1869), who was the grandfather of Abram Peter Bergmann (1884-1971), who settled in Ste.Anne/ Blumencort,