

The Kip-Kipp Family Newsletter

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1. The Kip-Kipp Family Newsletter

The idea of creating this Newsletter has emerged over the past couple of months. There is a lot of Kip-Kipp material to share in my husband's research and the best means of doing so actually lay at my fingertips although I did not realize it for many months. I kept trying to think of who would carry on his research.

This Newsletter is born of that thought process. I will begin the Newsletter and in God's own time another Editor will appear to take over the task. I am perhaps best suited to begin on his work as I have all of his material at hand that he has collected for his Kip-Kipp ancestors. Regretfully, in 2011 I moved onto my own research into my parent's surnames working only on my one name studies for the most part as I did use to help him with all of his material.

The watermark is Edward's favourite picture of himself and will help me as I type and add material to this newsletter. Likely in the future another watermark will replace this one but for the moment my memory of him and his image will help me through this initial publication and will feel as if I am sharing it with him.

2. Edward Kipp, HBSc, PhD, MLS

Edward Kipp was born on one of the Kipp family farms in Burford Township in southwestern Ontario. His father Lorne Kipp managed the farm for his mother Ida (Schultz) Kipp and had done so since the death of his father William Henry Kipp in 1921. Edward was the second child and son of Lorne Kipp (and his wife Phyllis (Link) Kipp). He was born in the midst of World War II in 1943. His father was 43 years of age when he was born. Unfortunately, Lorne suffered a farming accident in 1945 and passed away which resulted in the farm being sold and Edward moved to Princeton, Ontario with his mother and older brother where he lived until he went

to the University of Western Ontario (now Western University) in the fall of 1962. He studied Chemistry as an undergraduate and then did his PhD in Inorganic Chemistry completing his dissertation and public lecture in the summer of 1970. He then did a Postdoc in Chemical Engineering at the University of Western Ontario and followed that up with an MLS in Library and Information Science in 1975. This change to information specialist gained him a job (hard to come by in those days) and a career that spanned thirty years at the National Research Council in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. I entered the picture when we first met in 1965 and we were married in 1966. Although he missed being a Scientist he grabbed hold of life's offerings and quickly entered into his new field. Along with that his interest in genealogy, which had begun before I knew him, took on a new life in many ways. A cousin, Gordon Riddle, introduced him to the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) which they attended together in the early 1980s here in Ottawa. Edward continued this association with the Ottawa Branch the rest of his life. He served in many areas including Chair of Gene-O-Rama (a yearly conference), Treasurer (several times) and for more than fifteen years Editor of the Newsletter (Ottawa Genealogist as it is now known). Edward was also very active with his class reunions for his Alma Mater the University of Western Ontario (now Western University) helping to organize them every five years for many years. Unfortunately, illness caught up to him and God took him home on the 10th of April 2021. His task though remains a work in progress and over time I am sure other eager hands will pick up the traces and carry on the Kip-Kipp Family Research.

3. Beginnings

My first introduction to the Kipp family history was during a visit to Edward's uncle Howard Kipp in June 1966. He had a picture on the wall which was actually a genealogical chart and my recollection is dim these days although I rather think it is in his records now. The chart began with Isaac Kipp and Hannah Mead and then under that their eleven children were listed. There the memory ends. I can not particularly remember if there were spouses for these children or grandchildren listed. I have not seen the chart for many years but if it reappears as I work my way through I will scan it and put it into an issue of this newsletter.

That was basically the beginning of Edward's active research into his Kipp family and for many years he only worked on the Kipp family until his mother gave him a huge stack of pictures for her Link family and suggested that he also do her family. But the beginning was interesting. Edward quickly found out about the Family History Centre and when we had a car he could easily go and spend a bit of time there on his family history. Edward had never been to the United States except on a field trip with the Chemistry group and initially we did not go there but finally he had exhausted all available resources here (visits to family members/local historians and local repositories were most of that effort) and we headed south in 1973 to

Albany to see what we could find. His uncle knew that his family was from New York State and mentioned Dutchess County. After Albany State Library, Dutchess County was our next stop on that trip. We did make many trips to this area but never found the record he desired which was the birth of his Isaac Kipp verified (1 Nov 1764) and his marriage to Hannah Mead the 29th Aug 1790. These dates were in the Kipp Family Bible which also listed all the children and their dates of birth.

There were other Kipp families who did not appear to trace back to the Kip family of New Amsterdam and he also researched those lines to a certain extent but could not find any record that would link his Isaac to these Kipp lines either. Then yDNA arrived and he tested in 2005. A match soon after with a known descendant of the Kip family of New Amsterdam was greeted with great joy. He finally had his answer and could concentrate on the Dutchess County area and so he did. This is a compilation of what he did find as the Newsletter continues until I am able to pass it to another.

Looking back now on those early years, I got to see the area where Edward grew up and the people that he knew there. They were all very fond of him and, perhaps because his father died when he was two, told him many stories about his father which he enjoyed. But these few years before we moved to Ottawa were full of many repository trips to local municipal holdings and the Toronto Archives (I did use to bring along a book to read to be honest). But I cheered him along whenever he found something exciting to share and, as we discovered, I could easily read these old records and I did transcribe them for him as he found the handwriting difficult. So a little knowledge seeped in way back then but not a great deal of interest unfortunately. I do not have any American ancestry so could not really get thoroughly interested. The bonus though he would have this all done for his children I did think at the time!

4. History of The Kip Family in America

Fortunately for the Kip Family in America another earlier researcher put together an extensive family genealogy book “History of The Kip Family in America” by Frederic Ellsworth Kip of Montclair, New Jersey and assisted by Margarita Lansing Hawley of Morristown, New Jersey and was published in 1928 at Boston by Hudson Printing Company. It is available on Internet Archive:

https://archive.org/stream/historyofkipfami00kipf_2/historyofkipfami00kipf_2_djvu.txt

The following appears at the front of the book:

“The compiler when twenty to twenty-two years old (1882 to 1884) worked on the

Kip Genealogy, and obtained considerable data. This material, during the past eight years (1920 to 1928) has been edited and augmented by the genealogist, Miss Margarita Lansing Hawley.”

“Researches have been made in Holland, Great Britain, France, and in all of the places in the United States connected with the Kip family.”

Edward did enter all of the information in this book into a genealogy program (Legacy) and it can be found on the World Connect website:

<https://wc.rootsweb.com/trees/133965/11/hendrickhendricksen-kip/individual>

5. What do we know about Hendrick Hendricksen Kip the emigrant (Part 1 - 1600-1643)?

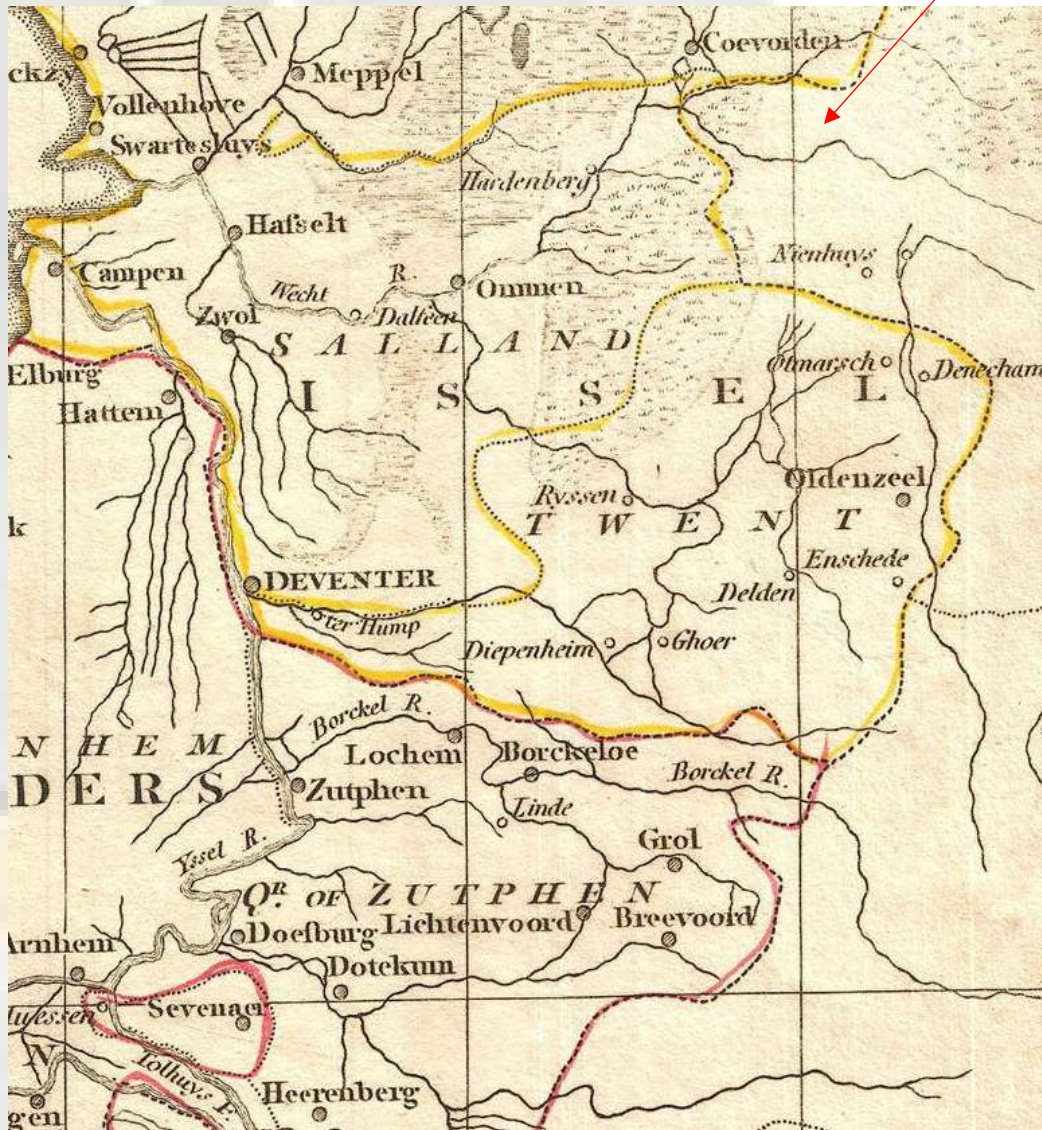
Hendrick Hendricksen Kip or Heyndrick Heyndrixsz as named in the Book of Betrothals in Amsterdam, The Netherlands was said to have been born in Nieuwenhuys in the Betrothal statement found below. His name itself identifies his father as Heyndrix. Finding this on the map proved to be difficult.

I did find a book published in 1675 called “The Netherland Historian, containing a true and exact relation of what hath passed in the late Wars between the King of Great Britain and the French King with their Allies against the States General of the United Provinces, from the beginning thereof Anno 1671 to the conclusion of Peace between his aforesaid Majesty of Britain, and the said States, with the continuation of what hath since happened between France and his Allies, against the said States and their Confederates to the end of the Year 1674”. Amsterdam, printed by Stephen Swart, bookseller near the Exchange, in the Crowned Bible, 1675 (I have modernized the English for easier reading).

On page 403, “His Excellency the Lieutenant General Rabenhaupt having on the 7 April made himself Master of the Town and Castle of Nieuwenhuys left a small Garisson there and gathered his Troops together again, joining them to the army at Velthuyfen; whereupon the Bishop also hurried his men together, between Enskede, and Oldenzeel, and marched towards Otmarsen

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=UUCJo7cCXXAC&pg=PA403&lpg=PA403&dq=where+was+the+town+of+Nieuwenhuys+in+The+Netherlands&source=bl&ots=xgN2ImZgxp&sig=ACfU3U2jW4IsNSY7e01imrywQqzHH84Y8w&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjHqKOD651AhUCVt8KHZGUCR0Q6AF6BAgSEAM#v=onepage&q=where%20was%20the%20town%20of%20Nieuwenhuys%20in%20The%20Netherlands&f=false>

Locating this town did prove to be difficult. A map of The Netherlands dated 1799 created by Clement Cruttwell shows a place named Nienhuys which is located in Germany just across the Netherlands border from the places mentioned above namely Oldenzeel, Enschede and Otmarsch.



[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/64/1799 Clement Cruttwell Map of Holland or the Netherlands - Geographicus - Batavia-crutwell-1799.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/64/1799_Clement_Cruttwell_Map_of_Holland_or_the_Netherlands_-_Geographicus_-_Batavia-crutwell-1799.jpg)

Interestingly, searching on Nienhuys brought up the following issue of The London Gazette, Issue 871 from Monday April 6 to Thursday April 9, 1674. “....the Bishop of Munster having caused 1000 horse to be brought together to oppose the farther progress of Monsieur Rabenhaupt, they happened to rencounter him near North.... and were defeated by him and the troops under his command; after which Monsieur

Rabenhaupt marched toward Nienhuys where as is said here there were 1000 men in garrison and causing the place to be attacked took it by storm.”

Perhaps Nienhuys and Nieuwenhuys are just two different spellings of the same name. The German State does appear in 1674 to be holding that particular town but by then Henrick Henricksen Kip was in New Amsterdam.

https://books.google.ca/books?id=XeZBAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA875&lpg=PA875&dq=town+of+nienhuys+the+netherlands&source=bl&ots=cDr1MUDhMw&sig=ACfU3U3Z6tFFwbULpOBS16w92D47L6Iydw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjCwu6Z-J_1AhWidt8KHUbpDIAQ6AF6BAgYEAM#v=onepage&q=town%20of%20nienhuys%20the%20netherlands&f=false

New London Universal Gazetteer or Alphabetical Geography (1826) ... (Published at London by G. Virtue, 26 Ivy Lane) lists Nienhuis as a town of Hanover on the Dinckel, 18 miles west of Lingen (page 650).

<https://www.google.ca/books/edition/The+New+London+Universal+Gazetteer+Or+A/l/w7RfAAAAcAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=nienhuys+Germany+%2B+map&pg=PA289&printsec=frontcover>

Searching on Family Search for a baptism for Heyndrick Heyndrixsz son of Heyndrix yielded too many results and will leave that for another researcher. It is interesting the extra information which includes the name of his brother in law Blomert Sanders. A place name search was not revealing. Reading the history of Graftschaft Bentheim (the area in Germany where this town now appears to be located) reveals a contested area in this part of the Holy Roman Empire. It makes interesting reading and does explain why so many people in the 1600s left Europe and came to the Americas.

20 April 1624

Heyndrick Heyndrixsz, van

Niewenhuys, snyder, out 24 jaren, geasst~ met

zyn swager Blomert Sanders, 9 ans woon~ inde Servetsteeg

& Tryntie Lubberts, van Swoll, out 25 jaren, geen

ouders hebbend, a puero woon~ inde Angelierstraet, geass~

met haer nigte Annetie Heyndrix

[signed] Hendrick Hendricxsen, Trineke Loebes

DTB 429p86 - Huwelijksintekeningen in de kerk

Translation:

20 April 1624

Heyndrick Heyndricksz, from

Niewenhuys, tailor, 24 years old, assisted by

his brother-in-law Blomert Sanders, since 9 years living in the Servetsteeg,

was betrothed to Tryntie Lubberts, from Zwolle, 25 years old, parents

dead, since childhood living in the Anjeliersstraat, assisted

by her cousin Annetie Heyndrix

[signed] Hendrick Hendricxsen, Trineke Loebes

DTB 429p86 – Marriage intentions in the church

Searching marriages from FamilySearch.org Edward found that Henrick Henrixsz(en) married Trijntje Lubberts on May 5, 1624 at Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands. [Indexing Project No. M01225-2. Source Film No. 113358.] [Indexing Project No. M90102-1. Source Film No. 113364].

May 6, 1625 Abraham son of Henrick Henrixsz and Trijntje Lubberts was presented for baptism at New Church, Amsterdam North Holland, Netherlands and baptized by Dominie L. Ambrosius.

Source: "Netherlands Births and Baptisms, 1564-1910", database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XBB7-LZB> : 7 February 2020), Abraham Henrixsz, 1625.

Jan 10, 1627 Isaack Henrixsz son of Henrick Henrixsz and Trijntje Lubberts was presented for baptism in the Nieuwe Kerk, Amsterdam North Holland, Netherlands.

Source: "Netherlands Births and Baptisms, 1564-1910", database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XBPB-BTY> : 7 February 2020), Isaack Henrixsz, 1627.

8 Mar 1629 Beertje Heindricksz daughter of Heindricksz and Trijn Lubbers was presented for baptism in the Oude Kerk, Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands.

Source: "Nederland, Indexen van de Archieven, Primaire Archiefstukken (BS en DTB), 1600-2000," database, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6ZBS-Y4MM> : 25 June 2021), Beertje Heindricksz, Baptism 8 Mar 1629, Nederland; from database, openarchives (<https://www.openarch.nl> : 2016); citing Deel: 6, Periode: 1622-1634, archive 5001,

inventory number 6, record number DTB 6, folio p.233; Deel: 6, Periode: 1622-1634; Stadsarchief Amsterdam.903/1:1:XBPB-BTY : 7 February 2020), Isaack Henrixsz, 1627.

25 May 1631 Jacob son of Heindrik Heindrix and Trijntjen Lubbers was presented for baptism in the Oude Kerk, Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands.

Source: "Nederland, Indexen van de Archieven, Primaire Archiefstukken (BS en DTB), 1600-2000," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q2DR-PWW1> : 22 August 2017), Jacob, Baptism 25 May 1631, Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands; from database, openarchives (<https://www.openarch.nl> : 2016); citing ; DTB 6, p.306; Stadsarchief Amsterdam.

14 Aug 1633 Hendrick son of Heindrick Hendrixsz and Trijn Lubbers was presented for baptism in the Oude Kerk, Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands.

Source: "Nederland, Indexen van de Archieven, Primaire Archiefstukken (BS en DTB), 1600-2000," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q2DB-G9ZH> : 22 August 2017), Heindrik, Baptism 14 Aug 1633, Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands; from database, openarchives (<https://www.openarch.nl> : 2016); citing ; DTB 6, p.376; Stadsarchief Amsterdam.

8 Jun 1636 Trijntjen Hendrixsz daughter of Heindrick Hendrixsz and Trijn Lubbers was presented for baptism in the Oude Kerk, Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands.

Source: "Nederland, Indexen van de Archieven, Primaire Archiefstukken (BS en DTB), 1600-2000," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q2D1-MGGB> : 22 August 2017), Trijntjen, Baptism 08 Jun 1636, Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands; from database, openarchives (<https://www.openarch.nl> : 2016); citing ; DTB 7, p.91; Stadsarchief Amsterdam.

19 Apr 1643 Femmetje Hendrick daughter of Hendrick Hendricksz was presented for baptism at the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, New York, USA (although I think this should read New Amsterdam, New Holland, I am using the reference given by Family Search).

Source: "New York Births and Christenings, 1640-1962", database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V2HY-YFH> : 14 February 2020), Femmetje Hendrick, 1643.

The presence of the children of Hendrick and Trijntjen Hendrixsz with their parents in New Amsterdam does give credence to this being the same family that

was located in Amsterdam and that emigrated to New Amsterdam after 1636 and before 1643.

The Manatus Map (1639) apparently shows the Plantation of the tailor as No. 45 on the map. Fredric Ellsworth Kip speculated that this is Hendrick Hendricksen Kip. I.N. Phelps Stokes in "The Iconography of Manhattan Island 1498 to 1909, New York" (published 1915) does not, however, indicate who Snyder or the Tailor was. Stokes does however mention Hendrick Hendricksen Kip (page 131) as having a "house with a garden on the north side of High Street, almost directly back of the Old Church on the Strand." But the time period that he has associated with this comment is 1655.

http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/digital/collections/cul/texts/ldpd_5800727_002/ldpd_5800727_002.pdf

Frederic Ellsworth Kip in his book mentioned the Records of Old West India Company (page 19) No. 14, LXXV fol. 90 vo, as follows:

The Minutes of the Directors of Amsterdam, Holland, record that "Henrick Hendricksen Snijder (Snijder being a Dutch word for Tailor) requests for account of Henrick Jansen Snijder according to the bill of exchange, dated Aug. 15, 1635 and signed by Wouter van Twiller and Martin Gerritsen, the amount of 326 guilders, 19 stivers, 8 pennies." [Edward's statement: I have not seen this reference.] His request was referred to the Commissioners for New Netherland." It would appear that Henrick Hendricksen Kip (and he was a tailor by trade) was living in Amsterdam in 1635.

Definitely, with a child baptized in New Amsterdam in 1643, the Kip family was there by that time period.

Is it possible to come closer to their arrival year? The last known date for this family to be in Amsterdam, The Netherlands was the baptism of their daughter Tryntje 8 Jun 1636. On April 28, 1643, Hendrick Hendricksz Kip was granted a lot in New Amsterdam located east of the fort -- New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch; Volumes GG, HH, & II, Land Papers, Translated and Edited by Charles Gehring (1980); p. 17 [original document #GG 57].

A number of authors through the years have discussed the acquisition of the surname Kip by Hendrick Hendricksz. The following is taken directly from a document produced by my husband a number of years ago and I share it with the newsletter.

"Many books (from 1848 to 1928) give him an ancestry with the surname De Kype. None of these books provide a source for this information and the current maintainer of the Kip/Kipp Family in America database has found no evidence to indicate it is true. It would appear his Dutch surname was Hendricksen or Henrixsz or Henrixsen and that sometime between when he arrived in New Amsterdam

between 1636/7 and March 1643 he assumed the surname Kip. This could be described as a "dit" name, since there were several others in New Amsterdam and New England with the surname Hendricksen and also another tailor Hendrick Jansen Snyder, sometimes referred to as Hendrick the tailor.

This conclusion is supported by a recently found reference in a 1909 book "History of the City of New York in the Seventeenth Century," by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. In Chapter VII she talks about variations in names used in New Amsterdam and she comments "For instance, the first bearer of a name now honorably known in many parts of America was a tailor whose signature for years was Hendrick Hendricksen but afterwards Hendrick Hendricksen Kip – kip meaning a hen or the band that ties a bundle of dried fish."

Knickerbocker's History of New York also has an interesting story about Hendrick. He may have been given the surname Kype, Kyp or Kip by his friends. Kip means "chicken" in German, but Hendrick was anything but that as he stood up to authority.

The motto on the Kip crest that appears in many books "Vestigia nulla retrorsum" means Footsteps not backward or Never go back.

However, the family has used the surname Kip or Kipp since about 1643 so I do not think we are about to change."

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America Heraldica. A Compilation of Coats of Arms, Crest and Mottoes of Prominent American Families Settled in This Country Before 1800. Edited by E. De Valecourt Vermont. Brentano Brothers. New York. 1887. PP. 13 (Plate 1), 16.

An Armory of American Families of Dutch Descent, by William J Hoffman. New York Genealogical & Biographical Record. V 64. N. 1. Jan. 1933. PP. 3-7.

Knickerbocker's History of New York, by Washington Irving. W.B. Conkey Co. Chicago. 1848. Project Gutenberg. EBook. 2004. Book 1, Chapter 4.

This does seem like a good stopping point in the known information for Hendrick Hendricksen Kip and Part II will appear in the next issue.

6. Letters to the Editor

This section will be available to anyone wanting to write to the Editor.

7. yDNA study at FT DNA on the Kip-Kipp Families**Project Statistics**

Big Y	3
Distinct Y-DNA Confirmed haplogroups	6
Family Finder	21
Paternal Ancestor Information	24
Total Members	40
Unreturned kits	4
Y-DNA Deep Clade (after 2008)	3
Y-DNA Deep Clade (prior to 2008)	1
Y-DNA12	17
Y-DNA25	25
Y-DNA37	15
Y-DNA67	12
Y-DNA111	6

My husband also tested at Living DNA and 23 and Me where his kit was further defined as R-Z326.

Interestingly, many members of the group with the Kip-Kipp surname belong to R-L48 as does Edward. Downstream from L48 there are three groups listed by FT DNA - L47, Z30 and Z326 with ages respectively 2300 BC, 2200BC, and 1400BC. Looking at Living DNA results coverage for R-Z326 Netherlands 35%, England 35%, Germany 25%, Denmark 25%, Norway 25%, Belgium 25%, Scotland 15%, Sweden 15%, Austria 15%, Switzerland 13%, France 7%, Poland 7%. The epicentre appears to be the Netherlands and England with the percentage dwindling as you move away from the Netherlands towards the west and southwest very quickly and a little slower as you move towards the east and north.

Interpreting this should be very cautious but one is left to think that this haplogroup has come from the east migration wise concentrating in the Netherlands (and England) with diminishing numbers in the east as the haplogroup moved west. Given the age of the three subgroups of L48 this time period precedes the expansion of the Roman Empire and perhaps implies that this group was already there when the Romans moved into the area especially given the apparent or less than 7% presence of the group in Italy and the diminished percentage in Switzerland, Austria and France. Indeed that is the claimed route of the founders for R as it

moved out of Africa, into the Middle East and further east before making a turn back towards Europe from southern Russia.

Of special interest is the Lichtenstein Ice Cave, discovered in 1972, near Dorste, Lower Saxony, Germany. D. Schweitzer, PhD did publish a summary of his PhD in English (PhD 2006 Georg-August-University, Gottingen, Germany) and the link is:

<http://dirkschweitzer.net/LichtensteinCaveAnalysis0804DS.pdf>

The following 12 Y-DNA markers were investigated in all 19 males: DYS 393, DYS 390, DYS 19, DYS 391, DYS 385a, DYS 385b, DYS 439, DYS389-1, DYS 392, DYS389-2, DYS 437, and DYS 438. This minimal haplotype could be determined in 15 of the 19 males (table 18 on p. 93). Within these 15 males, 5 distinct haplotypes were found. They are predicted by the author of this document to belong to haplogroups I-M170+ (80 %), R-U106(S21)+ (7 %), and R-SRY10831.2- (13 %). The closest www.ftdna.com kit to each one of these haplotypes should be deep-clade SNP tested. Of course, it is very likely that members of the same (extended) family, as was also proposed in this thesis, were buried in this cave. Thus, the Y-DNA, as was also the case for the mt-DNA, haplogroup distribution of the people in the Lichtenstein cave cannot be considered to be an accurate reflection of the haplogroup distribution of the peoples settling in the vicinity of the Lichtenstein cave in the Urnfield culture time period (1000 to 700 B.C.E.).

Haplotype (# of Individuals)	suggested Haplogroup based on Matches within FT-DNA's public Projects	closest FT-DNA Kit	3 9 3	3 9 0	1 9	3 9 1	3 8 5 a	3 8 5 b	4 3 9	3 8 9 1	3 9 2	3 8 9 2	4 3 7	4 3 8
A (6)	I-M170+	66195	13	25	16	11	13	17	11	12	11	28	15	10
B (3)	I-M170+	66196	13	25	15	11	13	17	11	12	11	27	15	10
C (1)	R-U106(S21)+ (R1b1b2g, formerly R1b1c9)	N18407	13	23	14	11	11	14	12	13	13	29	15	12
D (2)	R-SRY10831.2- (R1a)	106116	13	25	15	11	11	13	11	13	11	30	14	11
E (3)	I-M170+	88756	13	24	16	11	13	17	11	12	11	28	15	10

I have extracted this from the article and Sample C is N18407 at FT DNA which is Edward's kit. The distance from Droste, Germany to the town which was said to be the birthplace of Hendrick Hendricksen Kip is just under 100 km. I do find that quite amazing. The age of the samples tested was based on the samples of material found in the cave giving a regional time period of 1000 to 700 B.C.E (Before the Christian Era) and hence 3022 to 2722 years ago. Unfortunately a C-14 analysis to determine the age of the bones was not reported in his dissertation.

Looking at the time period 3000 years ago Europe was in the Neolithic Period and it is postulated that the indigenous communities had adopted agriculture with domestication of animals preceding that. The communal burial site perhaps also helps to place this as single burial sites were starting to be commoner in this time period.

The full thesis is available in German at this link:

<http://webdoc.sub.gwdg.de/diss/2006/schilz/schilz.pdf>

A search did not reveal any further research in this Ice Cave. Returning once again to the discussion under Who is Hendrick Hendricksen Kip and trying to locate the town where Hendrick Hendricksen Kip was born.

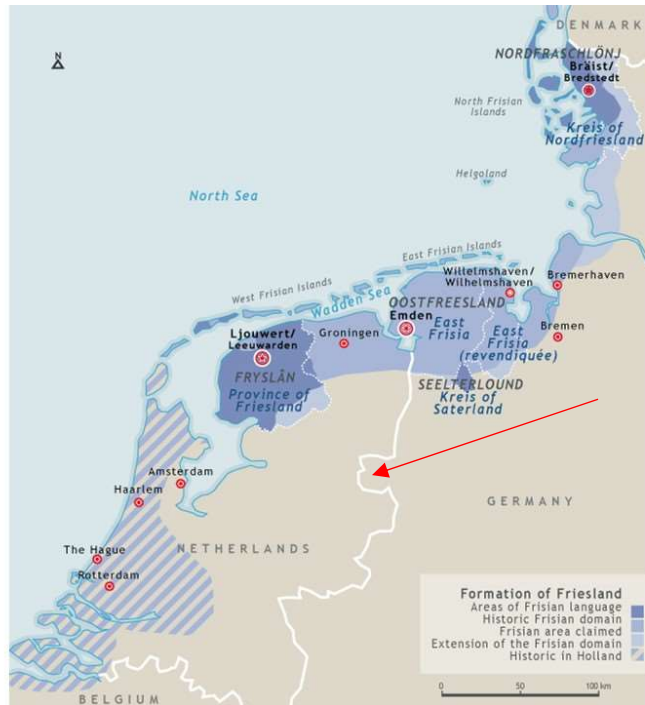
I am into the political times of the day in The Netherlands in the early 1600s in my thinking. It was a time of unrest as the Holy Roman Empire slowly dissolved and became the countries that we know today. France was dominating the area although the article that I found showed the Prince-Bishop of Munster (Christoph Bernhard von Galen) up against Lieutenant General (Carl von) Rabenhaupt. Rabenhaupt was recruited by the Dutch in 1671. Getting back to the 1600s though which is the real interest time period and it comes at the end of a century or more of economic prosperity for the Low Countries as they are known (The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg). The last years of the 1500s and the early years of the 1600s are marred by a series of conflicts with the Spanish Hapsburg rulers. In 1581, this area became an independent state known as the States General or the Dutch Republic. In 1609 the Twelve Years' Truce brought the Dutch Republic into its Golden Age which lasted from 1609 - 1713 and saw the Dutch Republic ranked as one of the most powerful and influential in the world. This was the time of emigration to the Americas and the Dutch were at the forefront establishing New Holland (large parts of present day New York State) and New Amsterdam (now New York City). Many living in the Dutch Republic were interested in emigrating and Hendrick Hendricksen Kip with his wife and six children were amongst those who did.

Having found a likely location for the birthplace of Hendrick (Niewenhuys) which lies in present day Germany albeit a little square block of land that sticks into the Dutch countryside; I have not yet found a map that shows anything different with regard to this small area of land. Since he did move to Amsterdam and was prosperous there as far as is known, one assumes he was likely Dutch. His yDNA places him in the Frisian ethnic group (i.e. living within 100 km of Amsterdam). What does within 100 km of Amsterdam look like?

Cities within 98- 100 km of Amsterdam - Boxtel, Den Helder, Brielle, Druten, Waalwijk, Arnheim, Heudsen, Oud-Beijerland and interesting enough all of these cities are in The Netherlands. What can I learn about the Frisians? They lived along the seacoast and were there before the Roman Empire expanded. As the North Sea rose towards the end of the first millenium the Frisians moved inland, although this area again became populated after diking and the people were called Frisians, there seems to be some doubt that this was a large return of the earlier population.

https://www.reddit.com/r/MapPorn/comments/ac95hg/a_map_of_frisia_644x700/

Formation of Friesland



Interestingly you can clearly see on this map (red arrow) the square block of land on the eastern border of The Netherlands where this small village was located that the Betrothal Notice stated as being the birthplace of Hendrick Hendrixsz. These borders were pretty fluid in this time frame and it was more of a matter of who controlled the land. I still have no idea on that other than the pieces from a book and the London Gazette discussing a war in 1674 wherein the Dutch controlled that particular town quoted earlier in this newsletter.

Edward tested his DNA at 23 and Me, Ancestry, FT DNA, Living DNA and it was uploaded to My Heritage. He also tested at Ethnoancestry and Sorenson. At 23 and Me Edward is said to belong to Z-326 and share an ancient ancestor (10,000 years ago) with King Louis XVI.

Ethnicity at tested DNA sites:

	23 and Me	Ancestry	FT DNA	Living DNA	My Heritage
French & German	87.9%				28.6%
Germanic		43%		40.8%	
England/N.Europe		38%			71.4%
Scandinavian	7.7%		29%		
Great Britain			53%		
British & Irish	2%			59.1%	
Sweden & Denmark		8%			
Norway		7%			
Scotland		2%			
Wales		2%			
Central Europe			4%		
Basque			6%		

Looking at Edward's eight great grandparents – Paternal: great paternal grandfather (Kipp - Dutch); great paternal grandmother (Force - English/French); great maternal grandfather (Schultz - north east Germany); great maternal grandmother (Nieman - north east Germany); Maternal - great paternal grandfather (Link - USA-German); great paternal grandmother (Rathbun - USA-English); great maternal grandfather (Allen - USA-Dutch); great maternal grandmother (Parlee - USA-French Huguenot). Edward does have some Loyalist ancestry with his Link, Allen and Parlee lines and a number of the further back ancestors in the Allen and Parlee lines were English Dissenters early to the American Colonies. The Link came in the 1740s to the Mohawk Valley and again married descendants of English Dissenters. So depending on the data sets used Edward's ethnicity results are going to be coloured by these early groups to the American Colonies. Living DNA, My Heritage, FT DNA and Ancestry do tend to show a higher percentage of English than 23 and Me. When I do a manual percentage analysis at the 5x great grandparent level I obtain 30% German, 30% Dutch, 15% French, 10% English, 5% Scandinavian and 5% Scot.

I will discuss the actual yDNA study at FT DNA in the next newsletter within the bounds of confidentiality requested by FT DNA.

8. Next Issue

The next issue is planned for the 1st of May 2022. Anyone wishing to submit an article/letter to the editor please send to Elizabeth Kipp (kippeeb@rogers.com).