

The Kip-Kipp Family Newsletter**Table of Contents**

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1. **The Kip-Kipp Family Newsletter**

The second issue of the newsletter has proven to be every bit as difficult as the first. It is just over a year since Edward passed away and I do wonder where that year has gone. Of course we have spent much of it inside with COVID restrictions which I actually welcomed. I prefer the quiet solitude of home life to being out and about. But moving on with the newsletter is important to get all of Edward's research out in the public forum for others to use and enjoy.

2. **Edward Kipp, HBSc, PhD, MLS**

I often think that losing one's father at the age of two must be an extremely traumatic experience. You do not have the luxury of memory as the day to day incidents are quickly lost although probably hover in the back of the brain and display in unusual ways. Not being a clinical psychologist I have no ideas on that but I am suspicious. I did go to Princeton, Ontario, Edward's home time quite a few times during our married life and he loved it there but he also loved it that he had achieved his desire as a child to go to University and study Chemistry and complete his PhD. Not being able to find a job that made use of all that training did not defeat him but rather he trained to be a Librarian and spent the rest of his working life as as an Information Scientist at the National Research Council in Ottawa. We had married when he completed his HBsc in 1966 so I got to be around for all of those years of work and then the years of traveling which was one of his joys in retirement years (he was retired 17 years). Watching as a person goes through their life is an honour I always feel. I suspect that I am a watcher rather than a doer mostly but it appears I am also capable of doing genealogical research as well but a late bloomer for sure. Edward started young learning about his ancestors from his grandparents and early in our marriage he started to record all of that information he was acquiring and had acquired in his youth. Being the scientist he was, he verified all of that information which entailed trips to many repositories in Ontario after we

bought a car. I wasn't interested in genealogy but I liked being part of Edward's team and so did do work on it when he asked.

3. History of The Kip Family in America

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

This website on Roots Web is still accessible but the entire listing is also on the website which Edward created:

<https://wc.rootsweb.com/>

In World Connect, search the "jump to a specific database" field for edwkip8

I need to decide if I should do more with the material in this earlier history. Should I publish parts of it? It is a mystery at the moment as the book is on Internet Archive but there are pictures in the book and presumably they are out of copyright since it was published in 1928 but will check on that.

Fortunately for the Kip Family in America an 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

4. What do we know about Hendrick Hendricksen Kip the emigrant (Part 2 – 1643 - 1685)?

Hendrick Hendricksen Kip was likely in New Netherland on the 16 Apr 1643. He witnessed a settlement by Gertruyt Jacobs on her children [New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch; Vol. II, Register of the Provincial Secretary 1642 – 1647; Translated by Arnold J. F. van Laer (1974), pp. 115 – 116 [original document # 51c]]. This transcription reads as follows:

“Settlement by Geertruyt Jacobs, widow of Gerrit van Vorst, on

her children of their portion of their father's estate

[51c] In the year of our Lord [and Savior Jesus Christ,

one] thousand six hundred and forty-three, [on the 16th] day of April, before me, [Cornells van] Tlenhoven, secretary in New Netherland, residing in Fort Amsterdam, appeared Geertruy[t] Jacobs from Emmenes (a village in the province of Utrecht, near Amersfoort), widow of the late Gerrit van Vorst, with Oloff Stevensen, commissary of the store, and Hendric Kip, tailor, both residents here, her chosen guardians in this case, who declared that she intended to enter into the holy state of matrimony with Rouloff Jansen from Norway, for which reason she promised, as she does hereby, to pay to both her minor children, Jan Gerritsen and Jacob Gerritsen van Vorst, for their patrimonial estate, when they shall have attained their majority, to each the sum of seventy-five guilders; and if it should happen that one of the two children died before reaching his majority, it is expressly stipulated that she, Geertruyt, and he, Rouloff Jansen, shall pay to the survivor as his paternal inheritance a double portion, being one hundred and fifty Carolus guilders, provided that she, Geertruyt Jacobs, the present bride, and Rouloff Jansen, the present bridegroom, shall have the use of the aforesaid money without interest until the above named children are of full age. They, the bride and bridegroom, also promise to bring up the children, keeping their capital safe and not touching more than the interest; furthermore, that they will rear the children decently, send them to school and have them taught reading, writing and a good trade, as decent and God-fearing and honest parent are bound to do, but all according to their means and no more, doing what [51c (2)] they may expect to justify before God and honest men. They Geertruyt Jacobs and Rouloff Jansen, promise to perform and fulfil this in

whole or in part, without any exception which may in any wise contravene this, all without fraud, for which they bind their persons and properties, present and future, without any exception, subjecting and submitting the same to the Provincial Court of Holland and to all other courts, tribunals and judges. In witness whereof this is signed by Geertruyt Jacobs, Rouloff Jansen, and her chosen guardians, and by me, the secretary, in the record. Done in Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland the day and year above written.

Gertrult Jacop from Eramenis

Rolof Jansen Haes

Hendrick Hendricksen Kyp

Oloff Stevensen

Acknowledged before me,

Cornells van Tienh., Secretary”

Looking at the index there are a number of references to the Kip family (again this is a transcription found on page 507 of the above mentioned Register of the Provincial Secretary transcribed/translated by Arnold J. F. van Laer (1974)):

“KIP

Hendrick Hendricksen Kyp

51c, 60b, 64, 168a, b

Jacob/Jacob Hendricksz

147d, 148f, g, i, j, 149c, d, 150h, i, j, 151c, d, e, f, 152d, 153b, 154c, d, f, j, 157h, 158d, g, k, l, m, o, 159b, e, g, 160a, b, g, h, j, 161a, b, c, d, e, f, 162a, b, c, e, f, g, h, i, m, n, 163a, c, d, e, f, 164d, g, 165a, 166b”

Giving a timeline to these documents (all created in New Amsterdam except those marked with an * and they were at Fort Amsterdam or marked with an a and they were noted as New Netherland or with a b and that is the Island of Manhattan)):

Number	Name	Purpose	Date
60b *	Hendrick Kip	Power of attorney	15 Jun 1643
64	Hendrick Hendricksen Kijp	Witness Marriage Contract	3 Jul 1643

Number	Name	Purpose	Date
168a a	Hendrick Hendricksz Kip	Named as Creditor	19 Aug 1647
168b b	Hendrick Hendricksen Kyp	Witness Bon	19 Aug 1647
147d	Jacob Kip	Witness Quit Claim	~23 Oct 1645
148f	Jacob Hendricksz Kip	Witness Land Sale	15 Sep 1646
148g	Jacob Hendricksz Kip	Witness Signature	17 Sep 1646
148h	Jacob Kip	Witness Signature	18 Sep 1646
148i a	Jacob Kip	Witness Signature	17 Sep 1646
148j	Jacob Kip	Witness Signature	17 Sep 1646
149c a	Jacob Hendricksen Kip	Witness Signature	19 Sep 1646
149d a	Jacob H Kip	Witness Signature	20 Sep 1646
150h	Jacob Hendricksz Kip	Witness Signature	18 Oct 1646
150i *	Jacob Hendricksz Kip	Witness Will Signature	17 Oct 1646
150j *	Jacob Kip	Witness Signature	18 Oct 1646
151c *	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Bond	24 Oct 1646
151d a	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Signature Board	24 Oct 1646
151e	Jacob Kip	Witness Contract of Sale	24 Oct 1646
151f *	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Signature	29 Oct 1646
152d	Jacob Kip	Witness Contract of Sale	24 Nov 1646
153b	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Deed Transfer	2 Dec 1646
154c	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Bill of Sale	11 Dec 1646
154d	Jacob Hendricksz Kip	Witness Sublease	14 Dec 1646
154f	Jacob Hendricksz Kip	Witness Bond	14 Dec 1646
154j *	Jacob Hendricksz Kip	Witness Lease	26 Jan 1647
157h	Jacob Hendricksen Kip	Witness Power of Attorney	19 Jun 1647
158d	Jacob Hendricksz Kip	Witness Promissary Note	26 Jun 1647
158g	Jacob Hendricksz Kip	Witness Power of Attorney	2 Jul 1647
158k	Jacob Kip	Witness Bond	6 Jul 1647
158l *	Jacob Kip	Witness Signature	6 Jul 1647
158m *	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Deed Transfer	6 Jul 1647
158o *	Jacob Kip	Witness Deed Transfer	11 Jul 1647
159b a	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Signature	17 Jul 1647
159e *	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Signature	20 Jul 1647
159g *	Jacob H Kip	Witness Transfer	22 Jul 1647
160a *	Jacob Hendricksz Kip	Witness Signature	22 Jun 1647
160b	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Bond	23 Jul 1647
160g *	Jacob Kip	Witness Signature	25 Jul 1647
160h *	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Signature	26 Jul 1647
160j *	Jacob Kip	Witness Signature	26 Jul 1647
161a	Jacob Kip	Witness Signature	2 Aug 1647
161b *	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Signature	2 Aug 1647
161c *	Jacob Hendricksen Kip	Witness as Clerk	2 Aug 1647
161d *	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Signature Mark	2 Aug 1647
161e *	Jacob Hendricksz Kip	Witness Signature Mark	2 Aug 1647
161f *	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Signature	2 Aug 1647

Number	Name	Purpose	Date
162a	Jacob Kip	Witness Signature	2 Aug 1647
162b	Jacob Hendricksz Kip	Witness Signature Mark	2 Aug 1647
162c	Jacob Kip	Witness Signature	2 Aug 1647
162d *	Jacob Kip	Witness Signature	2 Aug 1647
162e *	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Signature Mark	2 Aug 1647
162f a	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Signature	2 Aug 1647
162g	Jacob Kip	Witness Signature Mark	3 Aug 1647
162h	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Signature	3 Aug 1647
162i *	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Signature	3 Aug 1647
162m *	Jacob Hendr. Kip	Witness Signature Mark	8 Aug 1647
162n	Jacob Kip	Witness Signature	8 Jul 1647
163a *	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Signature	9 Aug 1647
163c *	Jacob Hendricksz	Witness Signature	10 Aug 1647
163d *	Jacob Hendricksz Kip	Witness Signature	10 Aug 1647
163e	Jacob Kip	Witness Signature Mark	undated
163f *	Jacob Hendricksz Kip	Signed Power of Attorney	undated
164d *	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Bond of Surety	14 Aug 1647
164g *	Jacob H. Kip	Witness Signature	14 Aug 1647
165a *	Jacob Hendricksz Kip	Witness Signature	14 Aug 1647
166b *	Jacob Kip	Witness Signature	16 Aug 1647

Interesting that Jacob is signing as a witness but not Isaac Hendricksen Kip who was 20 years of age.

The document 163f identifies Jacob Hendricksen Kip as at present assistant in the service on the honorable West India Company here (New Amsterdam) and assigns his uncle Harman Hendricksz Drooch (living in Amsterdam, The Netherlands) as his power of attorney to collect his wages in total three hundred and seventy guilders, seventeen stivers, eight pennies from the Directors of the General Chartered West India Company.

It is also known from Dutch records that Tryntjen Hendricks (their last child known to be born in The Netherlands) was baptized 8 Jun 1636 in the Oude Kerk, Amsterdam – Noord-Holland, The Netherlands (DTB 007p091). The sponsors were Femmetje Lubbers (perhaps a sister to the mother) and Sara Wiltens. Thus showing their presence still in Holland in 1636. Their time of departing from Europe is unknown. Their arrival date in New Amsterdam is also unknown.

A further proof of the presence of Hendrick Hendricksz in New Amsterdam on 19 April 1643 was the baptism of his daughter Femmetje at the New Amsterdam Reformed Dutch Church. The lone witness was Jsac Hendrickszen – possibly his son, who would have been 16. (Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Vol. II, Baptisms from 1639 to 1730 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, 1901. Reprinted 1968, Gregg Press, NJ. P. 15. 1643, 19 Apr Mr. Hendrick Hendricksz parent, Femmetje child, witnesses

Jsaac Hendrickszen, Minister Evardus Bogardus. One notes that he is not yet using the surname of Kip. My husband saw the surname Kip as a dit surname (used in French Canadian genealogy and refers to a nickname or alias which is normally added to a surname – with the translation of dit being “as said” or “called”). Edward’s comment on this was:

“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 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.”

The New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch Volume II that have been referred to in this issue begins with 1642 and runs to 1647. That there isn't any mention of the family prior to 16 Apr 1643 in this text which does commence 7 Jan 1642. Volume I commences in 1638 and searching on Hendrick Hendricksen revealed one individual who has come to New Amsterdam from Doesburch (sp Doesburg ?). Looking at a current map Doesburg is quite far from Amsterdam and from Nieuwenhuys (the home village of Hendrick Hendricksen Kip). There was another individual in New Amsterdam with the name Hendrick Hendricksen who was also a tailor so perhaps as Edward mentions this earlier resident went by the name Hendrick Hendricksen Snyder (Tailor in Dutch) and Hendrick took on the surname Kip for reasons known only to time.

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].

GG 57 PATENT TO HENDRICK HENDRICKSZ KIP

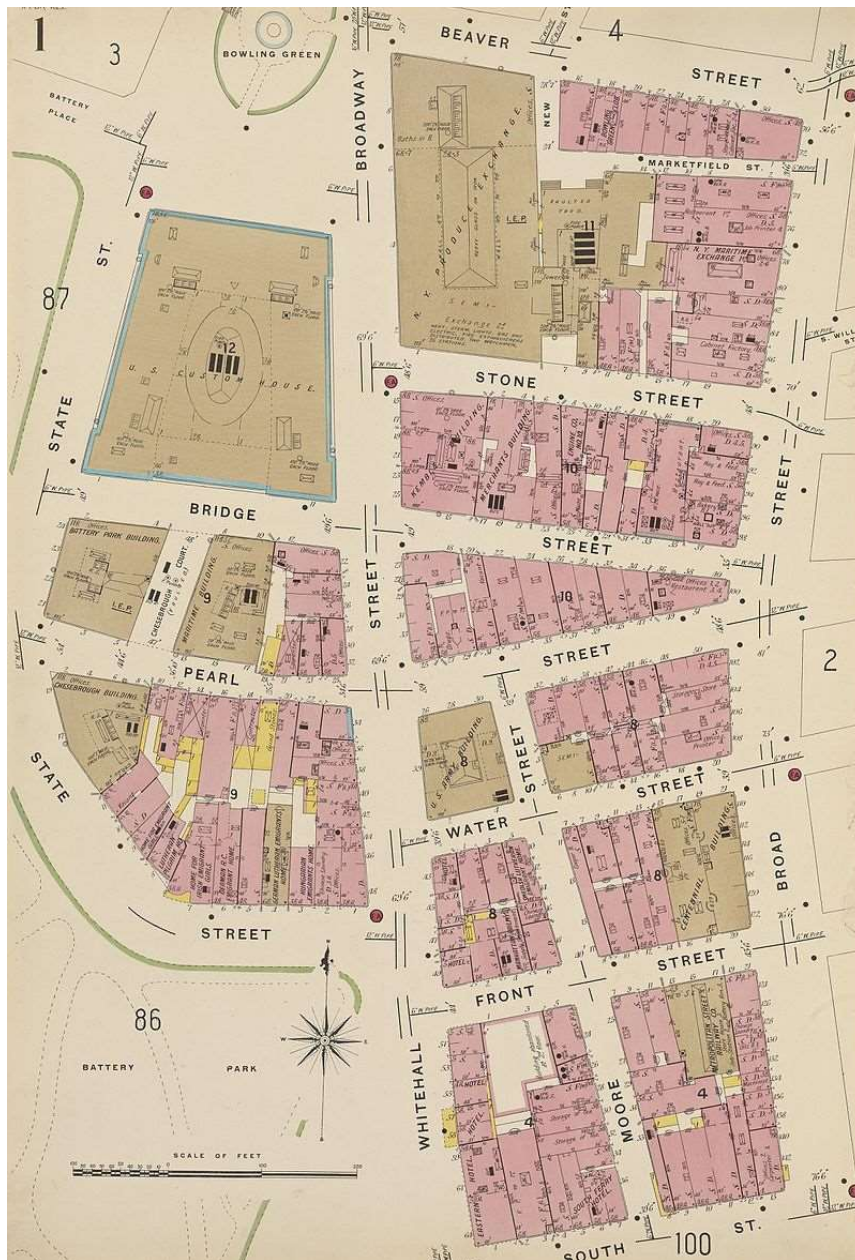
We, Willem Kieft, etc... have conceded and granted to Hendrick Hendricksz Kip a lot located east of the fort in length 7 rods, one foot, 4 inches and 9 grains, and 2 inches on Willem Heyl's side; a point of land one rod, one foot, one grain, further 3 rods; behind in breadth 6 rods, 5 feet, 4 inches, 9 grains; containing altogether in an uneven square 44 rods, 4 feet, 6 inches, 9 grains; with the express condition and stipulation etc...

Done in Fort Amsterdam 28 April 1643, New Netherland.

There are a number of pages in this transcription that mention Hendrick Hendricksz Kip including 28, 45, 53, 56, and 82. The contained information on the neighbours of Hendrick Kip. I am not able to discover at this time if Edward delved into this information to see if he could conclusively place Hendrick Kip on a particular site. I do know that on one of our visits to Manhattan Island we walked in the area that he thought Hendrick lived in and will have to check his blog to see if he mentions that event. Indeed he does:

<https://americancanadianancestors.blogspot.com/search?q=Manhattan+Island>

On April 28, 1643 Hendrick obtained a patent for a lot east of the fort on Bridge Street near Whitehall where he erected a house and shop. The map below is from Wikipedia. We walked all over this area many many times. Wall Street today was actually a wall across the Manhattan Island controlling access to New Amsterdam. The south part of the Island has been expanded out into the harbour so that this area below would have been much closer to the water in the 1600s than it now appears. I still remember Edward standing at the door which he felt was likely the front of the property that Hendrick Kip lived on. We returned to that area a number of times over a two year period.



You can see looking at the Subway map below that this enlarged map is just a tiny portion at the bottom of Manhattan Island as you can see Wall Street marked on the Subway map and all of the above is below Wall Street. Going to New York City is certainly a never to be missed treat. Visiting all the areas mentioned in these early books on the original Dutch Settlement there is very readily done. Absolutely everything is in walking distance. I believed we walked on most of these streets over time. We were there in 2005 for a Conference and then again from 2007-2009 (about ten times in total).



I am so very thankful that we were able to do all of this work just after Edward retired. I was actually still working until the end of 2007 but took time off and the weekends and we traveled so very much in those days. The time from the latter 1990s to 2020 when COVID struck were busy busy ones which saw us on the road all over the North Eastern United States, the Maritimes of Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. We also went to Conferences in the West as well. Trips to Salt Lake City and the Allen County Library were also very meaningful.

Certainly finding one's Kip ancestors involves a great deal of sleuthing. A lot of records appear to have been lost and one must always bear in mind that the records that were created were for that time frame and do not always include all of the information that we need to look back at them.

But returning to Hendrick Hendricksen Kip's story, placing him on Manhattan Island was a big step forward. But I have not yet found any notes on how he proved that but suspect he used the reference pages which I mentioned and looked at the various early maps of Manhattan Island. If I discover more plus find that picture I will post it all later.

Again from Edward's blog:

“In 1647 he was chosen as one of the first Board of "Nine Men" to act as Governing Tribunal for New Amsterdam. Apparently he was satirically called "Hendrick Kip of the haughty lip" because he was strong and fearless. He also held office again in 1649 and 1650. He was appointed a Grand Schepen on Feb. 2, 1656, and on April 11, 1657 he was admitted to the Rights of a Great Burgher. Thus he took an important part in the

government of New Amsterdam. After New Amsterdam was surrendered, he took the Oath of Allegiance to the English in October 1664.”

An interesting history from the Contributions to the History of the Ancient Families of New York. Republished by The New York Genealogical and Biographic Records, Volumes 7-8.

This was written by Edwin R. Purple.

“The transatlantic pedigree of this family has appeared in various American publications within the last thirty years, and while generally agreeing in the account given of Ruloff De Kype, the first known ancestor of the family in Europe, the statements in reference to the immigrant ancestor to America, Hendrick Hendrickszen Kip, have not always been in accord with each other. It is impossible that the latter was the son of Ruloff De Kype, anglicized to Kip, for had he been, his name would have appeared in our early records as Hendrick Ruloffszen Kip, instead of as we now find it, Hendrick Hendrickszen Kip. From this fact and for the reason that no authority for the European pedigree has been given in the publications referred to, it must with all such of like character, be regarded with suspicion. It has been the intention in these contributions, to confine our researches chiefly to the immigrant ancestors of old New York families and their immediate descendants, drawing the materials therefor, when not otherwise indicated, from the Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New York, and from New York wills and conveyances.”

Following the surrender of New Amsterdam to the British and the renaming of the city to New York, I do not find material relating to Hendrick Hendrickszen Kip. When Ed and I visited the Library in New York we were able to see the original will for Hendrick. Wearing white gloves, we carefully looked at the manuscript (part of the Kip Family Papers MssCol 1651, New York Public Library, Manuscript Collections).

There is a publication de Halve Maen, Volume XXXVII, No. 3, October 1962, page 9, 10, 12 and an article on the will of Hendrick Hendrickszen Kip appears there. Title of the article (source mentioned above) How Hendrick Hendrickszen Kip Bequeathed His Estate.

de Halve Maen, V.A. XXXVII, No. 3, Oct. 1962
How Hendrick Kip Bequeathed His Estate
 by Dr. Simon Hart, Archivist, City of Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Aged Dutch colonist here disposed of 7800 estate, fiduciary accounting of 1686 shows, referable to his 1671 will and 1680 codicil.

Editor's Note: Published in full text for the first time are three documents surviving from the 1671-1686 period in New York that appear in parallel columns below, one giving the original Dutch, the other an English translation especially prepared by Dr. Hart for *de Halve Maen*. Part of the "Kip Papers" in the New York Public Library, they disclose a will dated 1671, codicil of 1680, and estate accounting of 1686 that show the care with which the testator, Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, and his representatives disposed of the sizeable estate he left upon his death at the age of 85 in the year 1685.

These papers also illustrate the persistence of Dutch civil law in New York after being displaced by the English common law in 1664. The oral making of wills before a notary, or by written and sealed instrument left in his custody, was in fact practiced long after the seizure of New Netherland. A certain informality evidently attended the settlement of Hendrick Kip's estate, however, because what appear to be the essential papers indubitably came into his descendants' possession.

His will, like the other writings apparently never recorded, was drawn by notary Willem Bogardus, eldest of four sons born to Anneke Jans of her second marriage in 1638 to Domine Everardus Bogardus. Since both will and accounting cite the notary, it seems likely that Bogardus, who was city treasurer 1680-85 and later postmaster of New York province, entrusted the papers to Hendrick's son Jacob, especially since Jacob, who had served five terms as city *schep*en, aided in administering the estate.

The accounting establishes the 1685 date of Hendrick's death, a point long obscure to researchers. The family genealogy notes that "Hendrick Hendricksen Kip was last mentioned in the records of 1665 but the date of his death is unknown" (*History of the Kip Family in America*, p. 36, by F. E. Kip, pub. Montclair, N. J., 1928). Other facts about the career of this colonist — a forceful man who did not hesitate to speak out against Company policies he thought inept, and who for years carried on a feud with Kieft — are well documented in the record.

Born in 1600 at Nieuwenhuys, the Netherlands, Hendrick came to America in 1637 with his wife Trijntje Lubberts and their five children: Isaac, Beertje, Jacob, Hendrick, and Trijntje. A tailor by occupation, he prospered and came to own considerable property. In addition he became one of Stuyvesant's advisory council of Nine Men in New Amsterdam, a *schep*en, and "great burgher," and outlived all his sons except Jacob. His 7800-guilder estate was a substantial one for that day. For other details of the family, see "Legal Document of Dutch Colonial Times" (*de Halve Maen*, Vol. 35, No. 4, Jan. 1961, p. 9).

The editor is greatly indebted to Dr. Hart for producing so excellent a translation from photocopies furnished of the well nigh indecipherable specimens of 17th century Dutch handwriting that comprise this record (Bogardus drafted the will and Evert Pietersen, it seems, the codicil, whereas the accounting, except for Jacob Kip's signature, is in an unknown hand). For their keen interest and valued aid, appreciation is also expressed to Louis H. Samuels, Esq., of the New York Bar, long a student of Dutch colonial legal history, and to Mr. Robert W. Hill, of the Manuscripts Division, New York Public Library.

[R. H. A.]



From original documents at New York Public Library
Signatures appearing on the documents. 1. Willem Bogardus, Anneke Jans' son, New York notary who drew the will. 2. Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, the testator. 3. Jacob Kip, Hendrick's son, who prepared the accounting. 4. Evert Pietersen, who drafted the codicil.

1. [THE WILL]

February 2, 1671

In the name of our Lord, amen.
 May it be known to all who shall see this present deed, that in the year of the birth of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, 1671 February 2, about ten o'clock in the morning, appeared before me, Willem Bogardus, notary public, residing in New York, admitted by the honorable Francis Lovelace, governor-general of New York, etc., in the presence of the further mentioned witnesses, Mr. Hendrick Kip, alderman of this city, whom I, the notary, know well and who is in full possession of his senses as it was clear from his appearance, while the opposite could not be noticed.

As he realizes the weakness and mortality of men, the certainty of death and the uncertainty of its time and hour, and does not want to part from this world without having disposed beforehand of his worldly goods, he disposes of them with a free mind and unconstrained will, without being actuated or deceived by anyone and he does so according to his final and last will in ways further mentioned.

First he recommends his immortal soul to the merciful God Almighty and his body to the

1671, February 2.

In den naeme des Heeren amen.
 Kennelijcke sij enen igelijcken die dit tegenwoordich instrumenten sullen sien, hoe dat in den jare van de geboorte onzes Heeren en Salichmaeckers Jesu Christij, 1671 den 2e february, des morgens ontrent 10 uren voor mij, Willem Bogardus, notaris publiek in N(ieuw) Yorke residerende, geadmitteert bij den weledele en recht achtbare heere Francois Lovelace, Gouverneur Generael van N(ieuw) Yorke etc. int bijwesen van de getuijgen naer-genoemt in eigener personee is gecompertert en vericheenen Mr. Hendrick Kip, gewesen schep en deser stede, mij notario wel bekennt, gaende en staende sijn verstant overall wel machtigh en volcomentlijck gebruijkende alst uytelijcken bleeck, hetsetve niet anders conde bemercken.

Ta kennen gevende de swaackheit en sterfelijckheyt des menschen, de seeckerheit des doots en d'onseckerheit van de tijt en ure vandien, willende daerom sijt dese werelt niet scheidjen sonder alvooren van sijne tijdelijcke goederen gedisponert te hebben, heeft oversulcx sijt een vrij gemoet en onbedwongen wille sonder opmachinge oft misleijdinge van inuant, gedisponert over sijn uijterste en laeste wille in manieren naer beschreven.

Eerstelijck sijn onsterfelijcke ziele recommanderende in de barmhartige handen Godes almachtigh ende sijn lichaem de

THE TRANSLATOR.—Head-archivist of the Municipal Record Office (City Archives) of Amsterdam, Dr. Hart is a native of Zaandam in North Holland. Readers will recall his two-part article, "Dutch Records Tell Story of Hudson's Voyage" (*de Halve Maen*, Apr. and June 1961 issues), which appeared originally under the title "Amsterdam-Hudson, 350 jaar" in *Amstelodamum* for March 1959, monthly magazine of the Amsterdam Society. He wrote the scholarly "Prehistory of the New Netherland Company" (City of Amsterdam Press, 1959; reviewed in *de Halve Maen*, Oct. 1960 issue), and was co-author of "Protocol of the Lutheran Church in New York City, 1702-1750" (pub. New York, 1958). His other publications include many articles on genealogy, demography, mills, and the whale trade.

earth and a Christian burial.

He also revokes, cancels and makes null and void all preceding wills and all other deeds of last will made and passed before today, as he does not want any of these to be in force any longer or to take effect but this present one.

He also promises by title of prelegacy to his son Isaac Kip his daily clothes and coat and all his shirts and other linens in his personal use.

In the same way he promises his son Jacob Kip his best black cloth coat and a painting by Leckerbeetje.¹

Ditto to his daughter Trijntje Kips, who is married to Abraham Jans(oon), the wardrobe, the dresser and the bed he uses now and two pillows, a bolster, two old blankets and the green curtains.

Ditto to each of the eldest daughters of his mentioned children and also to the eldest daughter of his deceased son Hendrick Kip, a silver spoon.

Ditto to the youngest daughter of the mentioned Abraham Janzoon, named Femmetje, a gold bodkin.

Concerning the remaining goods the testator appoints his universal heirs. Namely the children of his son Issac Kip, his daughter Baertje, his son Jacob Kip, his daughter Trijntje and the children of his mentioned deceased son Hendrick Kip, so they can receive all of it immediately after his death and consider it their own and free property.

This on the condition that the part which shall come to the benefit of the mentioned children of his son Isaac and the children of his son Hendrick Kip, shall be accepted by their guardians who have already been chosen and appointed, to be handed over to them when they have reached the age of maturity or when they marry with their guardian's consent, with the special wish that the fruits of it shall be enjoyed by his mentioned son Issac and the widow of his late son Hendrick Kip.

Further it is the testator's wish and desire that the immovable goods he leaves shall not be divided . . .² or alienated unless with consent and approval of the majority of his mentioned heirs in order to gain advantage.

¹Reference is to the landscape painter, Vincent Leckerbetien, from Antwerp, who painted in Rome and France; died 1650.

²Word crossed out.

—aerde een christelijke begravenisse.

Ten anderen gerevoeert, gepasseert doot en te niet gedaan, alle voorgaende testamenten ende alle andere actens van sijsterse wille voor dato deses eenichsints gemaect en gepasseert, niet willende dat deselve ofte eenige vanden vorder cracht meer hebben en effect sorteren sullen dan dit alleen.

Ten anderen bij titide van prelegaat vooraff gemaecht en besproocken aen sijn soon Isaacq Kip, sijn dagelijckse clederen en mantel mitsgaders alle sijn hemden en andere linnegoet tot sijn lijve behoorende.

Item aen sijn soon Jacob Kip sijn beste swarte laeckense mantel, met een schilderij van Leckerbeetje.¹

Item aen sijn dochter Trijntje Kips, getrouwt met Abraham Jans(oon), de cleercas en trisor met het bedt, dat hij nu gebraijckt en twee kussens, een peulen, twee oude deechens en de groene gardijnen.

Item aen de outste dochters van sijn voors(chreven) kinderen, mitsgaders aen de outste dochter van sijn overleden soon Hendrick Kip sal(sijger), aen ider een silvere lepel.

Item aen de jongste dochter van voors(chreven) Abraham Jans(oon) genaemt Femmetje, een goude haernaelt.

En in de resterende en andere overschietende goederen so heeft den testateur tot sijn eenige en universele erfgenamen genomi-neert en geïnstituert. Te weten de kinderen van sijn soon Isaacq Kip, Baertje sijn dochter, item Jacob Kip sijn soon, item Trijntje sijn dochter en de kinderen van sijn voornoemden soon Hendrick Kip, omme alle deselve testant en naer sijn overlijden te moogen aenvaerden en daer mede te doen als met haer tijgen en vrije goet.

Welverstaende dat de portie die ten behoeve van de voors(chreven) kinderen van sijn soon Isaacq en de kinderen van sijn soon Hendrick Kip sullen comen, bij haere alreets gecoren en gestelde voogden sal aengevoert worden om aen haer wijtgekeert te worden, wanneer tot haer mondige dagen oft met consent van haer voogden sullen comen te trouwen met dese expresse begeerte, dat de vruchten en bladen van dien sullen genoten en getrocken worden bij sijn voorschreven soon Isaacq en de weduwe van sijn overleden soon Hendrick Kip.

Wijders is des Testateurs wil en begeerte dat sijn naer te laeten vaste goederen niet gedeelt . . .² en gealient sullen moeten worden als met consent en toestemming van de meeste stemmen van sijne voors(chreven) erfgenamen om het meeste profijit daerin te bevorderen.

The above was read out to the testator and he declares it to be identical with his last will which he wants to take complete and full effect after his death either as a will, codicil or as a gift in case of his death or among the living.³ Even if not all legal phrases have been observed here, he considers the manner used to be the best and most normal.

It was done this way and was passed in New York in presence of Mr. Coenraet Ten Eyck and Claes Locke, citizens of this city, who signed in protocol the original of this together with the deponent testator and me, the notary, as witness on the day, month and year as before mentioned.

Collation. Which testifies:
[signed]
W. BOGARDUS, Notary Public

2. [CODICIL]

August 4, 1680

Today, August 4, 1680, Hendrick Kip who is living with his son Jacob Kip, sent for me, the undersigned. After examination of the above mentioned will, he wished the following to be put in writing. He wants that instead of his son Isaac, who died, his son Jacob shall draw in advance from the joint estate all his personal linen and woollen clothing.

Also all books, chairs, and pillows, the big and the small leaf-table, all paintings, also the jug-rack with all jugs, the lantern, the mirror, both spectacles, the pewter-basin, the pot in the yard and the pewter-jug in the fortress.

But the carpentry, the napkins, plates, silver and the seawan and everything which might be there shall remain in the joint-estate. And he wishes that after a decent burial each of his five children shall receive an equal share.

(Also give) to Jacob the silver drinking-mug (and) to his daughter (Baer)ke a silver spoon.

Declaring the above to be my last will and requesting that this shall go into force fully and that this shall be accomplished by Mr. Evert Pieterss, to whom this is entrusted, I end and commend my soul to God, amen.

HEND(R)YCK KIP

In my presence:
[signed] EVERT PIETERSS.

(Continued on Page 12)

Alle tegene voornoemt is den testateur duijdelijk voorgelesen sijnde, verclaerde het selve te wesen, sijn sijsterse en laetste wille hetswelcke hij wille en begere dat naer sijn overlijden sijn volcomen effect en voorigangh sal sorteren, tsij als testament, codicille, gifte ter saecke des doots off onder de levende³ en dat niettegenstaende alle maniere naer rechten hierinne niet waren geobserveert, houdende deselve echter voor de beste en gewoonlijckste maniere voor geïnserceert.

Aldus gedaen en gepasseert in N(ieuw) Yorke ter presentie van Mr. Coenraet ten Eyck en Claes Locke, burgers deser stede dewelcke de minnte deses, beneffens den comparant testateur en mij notario als getuigen, ten protohocolle hebben onderteekent ten dage, maent en jare als vooren.

Coll(a)tie. Tweick getuijge:
[was getekend] W. BOGARDUS,
not(aris) pub(lick)

1680, August 4.

Op datum deses den 4 augustij 1680 heeft Hendrick Kip, woonende bij sijn soon Jacob Kip op sijn versoek mijn onderge-s(chreven) ontboden en naer dat het bovenstaende testament is doorsocht, gelieve het volgende voor vast te stellen en begere dat sijn soon Jacob in plaets van sijn soon Isaac die doot is, vooruijt de gemeene staet sal trecken, alle sijn kleeren van linnen, wollen dat tot sijnen lijve behoort.

Voorders alle de boecken en stoelen en kussens, de groote ende kleyne tractafel, alle de schilderije, oock het kannebort met alle de kannetis, de lanteeren, de spiegel, beide brjllen, teijne hecker ende waterpodt off het lant ende de tijne kan int fort.

Maer het timmerwerck ende servetten ende bortis oock silver ende serwand datter noch in wesen sal sijn, sullen gemeen blijven ende begeren dat na een eerlijcke begravenisse sijt de gemeene staet elck van mijn vijf ersamme kinderen van elck even diep sullen deijlen.

Item aen Jacob het silve(re) kuroese, aen sijn dochter (Baer)ke een silver lepel.

Verclaerende dit bovenstaende te sijn mijn sijsterse begeren, versoecke dat dit sijn volcomen kracht sal sorteren ende door Mr. Evert Pieterss die dit toevertrouwen, sal volbracht worden, sluijvende, beveele Goet mij siel amen.

HEND(R)IJCK KIJP

Mij present:
[was getekend] EVERT PIETERSS

³Gift "ter saecke des doots off onder de levende." Ter saecke des doots — a gift made by a person who is about to die; if the donor should recover, however, it is to be given back to him. Onder de levende — the ordinary kind of gift.

Hendrick Kip Estate Accounting by His Son Jacob in 1686

(Continued from Page 10)

3. [ACCOUNTING]

On September 14, 1685, our father Hendrick Kip died and on September 16, he was buried in the church at the Bowery.

On March 8, 1686, we divided the few pieces of furniture in three portions according to the last will. Because one had obtained more or less than the other we saw to it that each was benefitted equally. We found the only capital to be:

[debit]	
Two houses sold to:	
Jacob Kip a house for	f5000
Trijntje Kip or Abraham Jansz.	
a house for	f2800
	<u>f7800</u>

It appears that as burial and other expenses,		
Jacob paid	f578,10.—	
Trijntje paid	f245,5.—	
		<u>f 823,15.—</u>
		f6976,5.—

[credit]	
Jacob is due f5000	f5000
He paid as burial expenses according to the evidence... f420	
Ditto to Hendrick Kermer according to a debt	f100
Ditto to Willem Bogardus for previous expenses f34,10	
Expenses for the last will	f24,—
	<u>f 58½</u>
	f 578,10.—
	<u>f4421,10.—</u>

Trijntje is due f2800	f2800
She paid more expenses than due to her together..... f 88,10	
Ditto as burial expenses according to the evidence....	f256,15
	<u>f345,5</u>
Cash-money to be subtracted	f100,—
	<u>f 245,5.</u>
	<u>f2554,15.—</u>

Total of the estate.....	f6976,5.—
The estate is now f6976,5.—	
Divided in 5 portions each portion will amount to	f1395,5.—
	<u>5</u>
	<u>f6976,5.—</u>

Jacob must pay to the heirs of the late Isaac Kipz.....	f1395,5.—
When divided into 6 portions each portion will amount to.....	f 232,10½
	<u>6</u>
	<u>f1395,—</u>

To the heirs of the late Hendrick Kip	f1395,5.—
When divided into 5 portions each portion will amount to.....	f 279,1
	<u>5</u>
	<u>f1395,5.—</u>

To the heirs of Beertje Kip.....	f 235,15.—
Trijntje must pay to the heirs of Beertje Kip.....	f1159,10.—
Jacob's portion is.....	f1395,5.—
Trijntje's portion is.....	f1395,5.—
	<u>somma summarum f6976,5.—</u>

N.B. From this must be subtracted the proportional expenses for each portion for the conveyance of the houses and other things.

[signature] JACOB KIP

Op den 14 Sept(embris) 1685 is bestevader Hend(rick) Kip zal(iger) overleden ende 16 Sept(embris) aen (de) Bowery in d(e) kerk begraven.

1686 den 8 Maert hebben volgens testament d(e) geringe meuble goederen gedeelt in 3 staken en(de) dat den een min oft meer hadt molcander goetgedaan, en(de) bevonden (he)t eenige dat capitaal was:

De twee vercofte huysen aen:	
Jacob Kip een huys voor.....	f5000
Trijntje Kip of Abr(aham) Jansz.	
een huys voor.....	f2800
	<u>f7800</u>

tot de begrafenis en(de) anders blijkt,		
Jacob	f578,10.—	
Trijntje	f245,5	
		<u>f 823,15.—</u>
		f6976,5.—

Jacob credit op d(e) f5000.....	f5000
betaelt tot d(e) begrafenis als blijkt bij specificatie.....	f420
item betaelt aen Hend(rick) Kermer volges obligatie.....	f100
item aen Will(em) Bogardus voor van outs.....	f34,10
voort testam(ent).....	f24,—
	<u>f 58½</u>
	f 578,10.—
	<u>f4421,10.—</u>

Trijntje credit op d(e) f2800.....	f2800
meer betaelt aen d(at) vervallen is doen beliep.....	f88,10
item oockbetaelt tot d(e) begrafenis als bij specificatie	f256,15
	<u>f345,5</u>
daerof gaet dat tot haerers(?) in cas lagh.....	f100
	<u>f245,5</u>
	<u>f2554,15.—</u>

somma d(e) geheele staat is.....	f6976,5.—
Nu f6976,5.—	
In 5 staken comt ider staeck.....	f1395,5.—
	<u>5</u>
	<u>f6976,5.—</u>

Jacob moet wytkeeren aen (de) erve van Isaac Kipz. zal(iger).....	f1395,5.—
In 6 stacken comt ider.....	f 232,10½
	<u>6</u>
	<u>f1395,—</u>

aen (de) erve van Hend(rick) Kip zal(iger)	f1395,5.—
In 5 stacken comt ider staeck.....	f 279,1
	<u>5</u>
	<u>f1395,5.—</u>

aen (de) erve van Beertje Kip.....	f 235,15.—
Trijntje moet wytkeeren aen (de) erve van Beertje Kip.....	f1159,10.—
Jacob sijn part is.....	f1395,5.—
Trijntje haer part is.....	f1395,5.—
	<u>somma s(ummarum) f6976,5.—</u>

N.B. Hier moet afgaen ider staeck proportioniert d'onkosten van (de) transportie van (de) huysen en(de) anders etc.

[zijn handtekening] JACOB KIP

Looking at the records in Amsterdam is a next step for any researcher. It is not something that I will do but Edward did find people more than willing to meet with him and go to the archives so that he could see the material and they would also translate the documents for him.

The next issue will look at one of the sons of Hendrick Hendricksen Kype.

5. Letters to the Editor

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

I did receive one email after the publication of the first newsletter hoping that I would continue. If there are any comments which you would like to make this is a good spot to do that.

6. 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 15
Y-DNA37 15
Y-DNA67 12
Y-DNA111 6

It is quite a while since I looked at the website display for the Kip—Kipp yDNA study. At some point in the next year I am thinking of doing a y-700 test on Edward's kit. It was not something that interested him a great deal but if there is sufficient material I think it would be a good addition to the study.

There are six members who fit precisely into the New Amsterdam Kip family. Some of these individuals are able to trace back to Hendrick Hendricksen Kip. My husband was unable to find the father for his Isaac Kipp born 1764 in New York State. There are a number of possibilities but over time he was unable to find any of

these lines that could be traced down to match up with the birth of his Isaac Kipp. Isaac is on the census in 1790 at Northeast Town with his wife Hannah (Mead) Kipp. They are living next to or with Jonathan Mead. In 1800 they are on the census at Rensselaerville and with them are several of their sons (one son remained at Northeast Town with his grandfather Jonathan Mead). Isaac came to Ontario in the fall of 1800 and applied for land as a settler. More about Isaac another time.

In the last issue I mentioned the testing that my husband has done at other companies and that his yDNA is located in the Netherlands area where Hendrick Hendricksen Kip lived before coming to New Amsterdam in the 1640s.

I may wait until I have results for Edward's testing before commenting further on the yDNA study in general. The Kip family of New Amsterdam was not the only Kipp family in the 1700s in the United States and more discussion on these early families will also be forthcoming as Edward did spend time looking at these lines and where they came from.

7. Next Issue

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