

The Kip-Kipp Family Newsletter

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- 1. The Kip-Kipp Family Newsletter**

This newsletter as edited by me will only look at the yDNA study at FT DNA for the Kip-Kipp families and maintain the information that is online for the Kip-Kipp lines that Edward created.

This study includes several different sets of results and I can not comment on the results that are other than the Kip family of New Amsterdam/New York who arrived in New Amsterdam/New Holland in the late 1630s or early 1640s. I do not know the genealogy of these families nor will I do any work on that. I am simply collecting up the material that is new and specific to the Y-700 which was done on Edward's sample and it will be the last test that is done on his sample as there was only sufficient sample to do this test. It would be up to another descendant in this line to test to carry the work forward beyond what Edward has already committed to.

- 2. Edward Kipp, HBS, PhD, MLS**

I have not yet contacted the BC Archives re the original material that was in Edward's possession. That will likely be this summer. This Kipp family was a pioneering family with Isaac his wife Hannah and four of his five children coming to Upper Canada in October 1800 and requesting land as a settler which he received. This family was definitely a pioneering family (many returned to the United States as pioneers in the next generations while others went west to Saskatchewan and British Columbia as pioneers while others stayed in Ontario).

- 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

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. yDNA study at FT DNA on the Kip-Kipp Families

The actual group has a number of results for various Kip and Kipp families that emigrated to the United States from The Netherlands to New Amsterdam/New Nork and that was Edward's line. As well there were emigrants directly from Germany in the 1750s to the United States but I will not discuss those results. I welcome anyone else to do so but I simply do not have time to take that on as I am writing surname books on several of my own family lines.

Project Statistics

Big Y	4
Distinct Y-DNA Confirmed haplogroups	7
Family Finder	23
Paternal Ancestor Information	25
Total Members	42
Unreturned kits	4
Y-DNA Deep Clade (after 2008)	3
Y-DNA Deep Clade (prior to 2008)	1
Y-DNA Subgroups	7
Y-DNA12	18
Y-DNA25	16
Y-DNA37	16
Y-DNA67	12
Y-DNA111	7

The Y-700 test revealed a lot of information about this specific Kip/Kipp line descendant of Hendrick Hendricksen Kip of New Amsterdam (now New York). .

Just a short recap and there is one match on 111 markers, there are three matches on 67 markers, there are 40 matches on 25 markers, there are 894 matches on 12 markers. Because the 12 markers has one of the markers with a rare value even looking at the 12 marker people can be interesting from a deep ancestry point of

view. However I am more interested in the Y-700 test which looks at mutations in the haplogroup. Another research and I have been corresponding (Edward corresponded with him earlier) regarding the Y-700 results. This researcher had shared with Edward the idea that this particular line could be Viking and indeed the tests showed a common lineage back (13 steps backwards) which is significant and does lend credence to the idea that this is a line found in Norway likely from 1000 CE on with the furthestest back shared mutation having a paternal origin in Norway (6 members). These origins are self reported.

The branch point with Edward is shared by a Norwegian family that lived at Eiker, Buskerud, Norway in the 1500s. There are seven private SNPS shared with this family but not with any of the other tested Norwegian lines. The estimate on the branch point (MRCA) is suggested as around 1200 CE (850-1400 CE).

The even more interesting idea put forth by another researcher is the idea that until 1000 CE this branch was located in Northern Europe and sometime in the 1000 – 1300 time frame one (or more) members of this family line emigrated to Norway.

Interestingly enough the results of the Ice Man in 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 FTDNA 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 3 1	3 9 2	3 8 9 2	4 9 7	4 3 8
A (6)	I-M170+	66196	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 table from the thesis 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 Common Era) and hence 3000 to 2700 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.

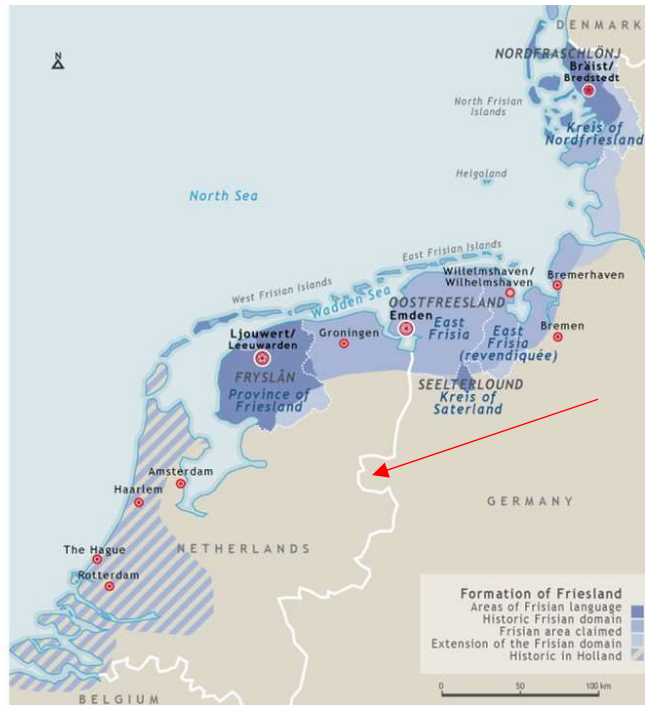
The full thesis is available in German at this link:

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

Having found a likely location for the birthplace of Hendrick Hendricksen Kip (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). The Frisians lived along the seacoast and were there before the Roman Empire expanded. As the North Sea rose towards the end of the first millennium the Frisians moved inland, although this area again became populated after diking and the people were referred to as "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.

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-Palatine German); great paternal grandmother (Rathbun - USA-English); great maternal grandfather (Allen - USA-Dutch); great maternal grandmother (Parlee - USA-French Huguenot). 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.

Next time more discussion on the Norwegian matches. I do postulate that when Doggerland was still above water that his line probably emigrated from present day Europe to present day Norway (perhaps 2000 to 2500 years ago during the period of the Roman Empire) and at some point returned to the Netherlands (as a “Viking settler”) coast where his Frisian yDNA is found and noted historically as being Frisian.

As more testing occurs by other members of his ancient line we may well have more answers.

5. Next Issue

Anyone wishing to submit an article/letter to the editor please send to Elizabeth Kipp (kippeeb@rogers.com).