

Information on the Ancestry of Hendrick Hendricksen (Kip) the Founder of the Kip Family in America

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Hendrick Hendricksen (Kip) was born about 1600 in Niewenhuys as recorded in the Book of Betrothals in Amsterdam, Netherlands. [Series of Baptism – Marriage and Burial Registers in Amsterdam No. 629-fo. 43.V.]. On April 20, 1624, Heyndrik Heyndrixsz of Niewenhuys, 24 years of age, was betrothed to Tryntie Lubberts from Swoll (Zwoll), 25 years of age, orphan. Tyrntie was born about 1599. [History of the Kip Family in America, by Frederic Ellsworth Kipp, 1928.]

This is what the record says:

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 we find 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

Various books printed between 1848 and 1928 give a brief history of the De Kype family from Ruloff De Kype born in 1510 up to the Hendrick De Kype born in 1576. This Hendrick De Kype is supposed to have taken part in the Company of Foreign Countries. It is said he also married Margaret De Marneil and came to New Amsterdam with his family in 1635.

A search of the internet for the names De Kype and De Marneil bring forward miscellaneous references to The Kip Family in America book plus others which have no relevance to us. So I do not know where these names came from.

None of the books, a list of which is provided in the bibliography provides a source for this information. The first mention of this is contained in American Genealogy, by Jerome B.

Holgate, p. 109, 1848 and The Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution, by Benson J. Lossing. Vol. II, p. 81, 1852.

All subsequent books or publications cite these two sources, with an attempt to correct some of the lineage by Edwin R. Purple in Contributions to the History of the Kip Family of New York and New Jersey, 1877.

Early records of New Amsterdam and New York often refer to Hendrick Hendricksen, the tailor or snyer or snyder. There was a second Hendrick the tailor in New Amsterdam as well, who was Hendrick Janszen Snyder. This man was the father of Catalyntje Hendricks Snyers who married Isaac Hendricksen Kip a son of Hendrick Hendricksen.

According to Fredric E Kipp, in his book on page 19 there is a reference to the Records of Old West India Company, No. 14, LXXV fol. 90 vo, as follows.

The Minutes of the Directors of Amsterdam, Holland, record that “Henrick Henricksen Snijder 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.” His request was referred to the Commissioners for New Netherland. Thus he was living in Amsterdam before 1636. (I have not seen this reference.)

The last date they've been found in New Amsterdam so far is the baptism of daughter Tryntje on June 8, 1636.

The first date they were definitely in New Netherland is April 16, 1643 when “Hendrick Hendricksen Kyp” 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].

Then on April 19, 1643 Mr. Hendrick Hendricksz. bp. daughter Femmetje at the New Amsterdam Reformed Dutch Church. The lone witness was Jsac Hendrickszen – possibly his son, who would have been 16.

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].

On Oct 24, 1643, he signed (as Hendrick Hendricksen Kyp) a resolution adopted by the commonality of the Manhattans – Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York ... ed. by E. B. O'Callaghan, vol 1, pp. 191-192.

On the Manatus map of 1639 there are two plantations shown as belonging to a tailor (snyder). One is #25 shown belonging to Hendric de Snyder and the other is #45 shown simply as Plan. van snyder. #25 is at the southern end in or near New Amsterdam; #45 is way up north in what became Harlem.

I. N. Phelps Stokes in his *Iconography of Manhattan Island* .. vol 2, pp. 197-198 traces land records that appear to show that #25 belonged to Hendrick Janszen, a tailor who was known to be in New Amsterdam as early as 1638.

As to #45, Stokes was not able to tell to whom it belonged (vol. 2, p. 205).

Frederic E. Kip in his *History of the Kip Family in America* (1928) says that the "van Snyder" of #45 "undoubtedly refers to Hendrick Kip" (p. 23). However, later on that same page he says "Possibly Hendrick Kip's earliest residence in Manhattan was on this plantation in New Harlem."

However, I [Howard Swain] am skeptical because that would mean he was in New Netherland for four years without leaving any records – especially since he seems to have been a man of substance: He was a Great Burgher and was chosen to be one of the Nine Men, for example. After 1643 there are many records left by him.

So, it seems the best we can say is that the family arrived sometime between 1636 and 1643.

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.

His will (found in the Kip Family papers, Manuscript Division, New York Public Library) apparently was never officially recorded. It was drawn by notary Willem 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 served five terms as city schepen, aided in administering the estate. His 7800 guilder estate was a substantial one for that time period. Will dated Feb. 2, 1671; Codicil dated Aug. 4, 1680; Estate accounting March 8, 1686.

Conclusion:

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.

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