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Phillips DNA News

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Editor: [Nancy Kiser](#)

Please submit news articles or ideas for articles to the editor. Questions about Genetic Genealogy can always be sent to the editor.

Project News

The month of June has arrived, and Father's Day is Sunday, June 19th. A very generous sponsor has agreed to match every donation made to the Phillips DNA Project through Father's Day! These donations will be used to pay for tests of men named Phillips in the British Isles. You can specify Father's Day Campaign if you make a donation. Here is a link to a page where you can make online donations to the Phillips DNA Project:

<http://www.familyreedna.com/group-general-fund-contribution.aspx>

You can also call Family Tree DNA at 713-868-1438 to make a donation to the General Fund for the Phillips DNA Project run by Nancy Kiser or you can mail a check to Family Tree DNA at 1445 North Loop West, Suite 820, Houston, Texas 77008. Any amount is appreciated but be sure to mention the donation is for the Phillips DNA Project run by Nancy Kiser so the money does not get assigned to the wrong project.

If you are not interested in helping to recruit more male British Phillips for DNA testing, perhaps you should simply consider giving a DNA test to one of your male Phillips relatives for Father's Day. However, if you are a Yank, Canuck, Aussie or Kiwi, I believe it is important to focus on testing more European men named Phillips if you ever want to uncover your Phillips roots in the British Isles.

The Phillips DNA Project currently has 42 members named Phillips (or some variation of Phillips) who live in the British Isles. This is approximately 8% of our total membership. Although this may not sound like very many, it is better than most American-run projects can boast. Brits in general are still quite suspicious of the legitimacy of DNA testing for genealogical purposes and it seems the only way to attract most of them is to offer free DNA tests.

So far, our match rate for British men named Phillips is only about 50%. In other words, only half of them end up matching someone who is already in the project. Our match rate with Americans named Phillips is about 70%. What is the reason for this difference?

If you think about it, it stands to reason there are more different Phillips families in the British Isles than there are in the New World, because only a subset of Phillips families likely had

members who migrated to the New World. Therefore, we are going to have to test a lot more British men named Phillips before the match rate starts going up.

I went back and looked at the statistics with regard to American men named Phillips, and when we had only tested a total of 80 American Phillips, our match rate was 60%. Our match rate did not improve to 70% until we had tested well over 100 American men named Phillips.

Therefore, if you are interested in finding your roots in the British Isles, please consider making a donation to the General Fund for that purpose. If you do it before Father's Day, you will get twice the bang for your buck!

Featured Articles

FREDERICK PHILIPSE OF NEW YORK

*Compiled by Nancy Kiser, Volunteer Administrator
Phillips DNA Project and One-Name Study*



Frederick Philipse (Philipszen) was born around 1626 in the Netherlands. Philipse or Philipszen is the Dutch version of Phillips or Philips, and it means “son of Philip”. It is important to note that Frederick Philipse is almost certainly not the same person as Sidrach Phillipps who was christened in March of 1639 in St. Botolph Without Aldgate in London, England, despite the fact that someone submitted a file to the Latter Day Saints making such a claim. Frederick was clearly a Dutchman, not an Englishman. His nickname was “the Dutch Millionaire”.

Frederick was a self-made man who emigrated from the Friesland area of the Netherlands to New Netherland on Long Island around 1648 to 1658. Having learned the trade of carpentry in his native country, Frederick originally followed the same occupation in the New World. He also began selling iron nails. In 1660, he undertook a voyage to Virginia on his own with some merchandise, evidence of his growing interest in trading.

A few years later on 28 October 1662, he married Margaret Hardenbroeck, the widow of Peter Redolphus de Vries, who during his life had been an active and successful trader among the Indians. Philipse acquired some property through his marriage, which helped lay the foundation for his considerable fortune in later years, when he became one of the wealthiest merchants in New York.

The land that would become Philipsburg Manor was originally bought from Adriaen van der Donck, who had invested in an unsuccessful Dutch patroonship in New Netherland prior to the English takeover in 1664. Frederick Philipse, Thomas Delavall and Thomas Lewis purchased the first tracts of land in 1672 in what would later become current-day Yonkers.

When he first purchased the land, Philipse enticed friends from New Amsterdam and Long Island to move with him with the promise of free land and limited taxes. The tenant farmers on the manor who arrived later in the 18th century represented a diverse population of Europeans, coming from Great Britain, the Netherlands, France, Germany, and even from within North America.

Philipse made additional purchases between 1680 and 1686 from various Indian tribes, expanding the property both north and south of the original purchase. Philipse also bought out his partners' stakes during this time period. After swearing allegiance to England, Philipse received a royal charter in 1693, creating the manor as a legal entity and making him the first lord of the manor.

Philipse eventually held 52,000 acres of land along the Hudson River, where he built, among other structures, a simple residence which would be expanded by his descendants into a full-fledged mansion called Philipse Manor. Some of the original structures still stand, including the Philipsburg Manor House, Philipse Manor Hall, and the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow, all of which are now National Historic Landmarks. On a par with the three other main Colonial New York families - Rensselaerswyck, Cortlandt, and Livingston - Philipse fathered one of the richest and most powerful families in the colony.



Philipse Manor Hall, the Lower Mills manor house



Philipsburg Manor House, the Upper Mills manor house



The Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow

Philipse was appointed an Alderman of New York City in 1675, and in September of the same year, he was sworn in as a member of the Council of the Governor. He filled that position for 23 years, except for the short administration of Jacob Leisler, to whom he was strongly opposed. In 1685, Philipse imported about 50 slaves directly from Angola on his own ship. He was later banned from government office by the British governor, Lord Bellomont, for conducting a slave trade in New York. Philipse took advantage of the Atlantic slave trade, using Africans to build most of the buildings on his properties.

Philipse's first wife, Margaret, died in 1691. A year after her death, he married the widow Catharine Van Cortlandt Dervall, sister of Stephanus Van Cortlandt, an adviser to the provincial governor. Her brother Jacobus Van Cortlandt married Frederick's adopted daughter Eva and their son Frederick Van Cortlandt later built the Van Cortlandt House Museum in Van Cortlandt Park in the Bronx.

Frederick Philipse is buried with his two wives in the crypt of the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow, which he completed around 1685. It is the oldest existing church in the State of New York and the fifteenth oldest building. When he wrote his will, Frederick spelled his name "Flipse" and "Flypse" in different parts of the will. Back in those days, people did not have the modern notion that there is only one correct way to spell a name.

After Frederick's death, the manor was split between his son, Adolphus Philipse, and his grandson, Frederick Philipse II, both of whom continued to develop the manor. His great grandson, Frederick Philipse III, third lord of the manor, moved to Yonkers and leased the entirety of his property to William Pugsley before siding with the British in the American Revolution and fleeing New York City for England in 1783. After the Revolution, New York

confiscated Philipse's property. The family property was divided up into almost 200 different parcels of land, with the vast majority becoming today's Putnam County, New York.

Here is a transcription of the will of Frederick Philipse, which was posted on the Phillips Family Genealogy Forum by Rebecca Moon:

(pp.369-374) FREDERICK PHILLIPSE. In the name of God, Amen. I, FREDERICK FLIPSE, of ye city of New York, being in health of body and of sound and perfect memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament. I order my body to be interred at my burial place at ye upper mill, with such charges and in such decent manner as to my executors shall seem most convenient. I give to FREDERICK FLIPSE, my grand son, born in Barbadoes, ye only son of PHILIP, my eldest son, late deceased, ye following houses and tenements in ye city of New York, to wit: That dwelling house with ye appurtenances I now live in, with ye house called ye Boulting house, as also the house next door to ye said dwelling house, and the ground adjoining so far as ye leanto stands, and so far as ye gable end of ye old kitchen and ye fence of the widow De Kay. And also a ware house called ye middle ware house, and ye land behind it, ye breadth of ye said ware house towards ye New street, and to extend in length to ye Broad street, ye same ground being there in breadth between ye Cooper's house and ye ground of Isaac Kip. And all those two dwelling houses and lots of ground lying and being near ye Old Stadt House, at present in ye tenure of Mr. CAREE and Mr. DROILLET. And also all those lands, houses, and hereditaments in the County of Westchester, to wit, that land called Pappariman, with the meadows and the bridge and the toll, and all the right and title which I have to the same. And all those lands and meadows called the Jonckers Plantations, with all the houses, mills, orchards, etc., within the Patent. As also a piece of land in the Mile Square, by me lately bought of MICHAEL HOWDEN. And all that tract or piece of land extending from the Jonckers Plantation or Patent to a creek called by ye Indians Wysquaqua, and by the Christians Williams Portuguese Creek, and from thence according to ye course of ye creek into ye woods to the head of the same, and thence on an east line to the creek called the Jonckers Creek, and thence to continue the same course to Broncks River, and as far as my right extends. Also one half of my meadow lying at Tappan with the appurtenances to the same, To him, the said FREDERICK FLIPSE, my grand son, and ye heirs male of his body lawfully to be begotten. I also leave to my grand son FREDERICK, besides the negroes and the Jonckers Plantation, a negro called HARRY with his wife and child, and two negroes called PETER and WAN, and the boat called the "Joncker," with all pertaining to it, and one half of all the cotton, etc., at the Plantation at ye upper mills, and one quarter of all ships, plate goods, merchandizes, etc. These lands are given to him with this restriction, that it is in lieu of the tract of land called Cinquesingh, purchased by me and intended to be given to his father, my eldest son.

I give to my son, ADOLPHUS FLYPSE, ye following houses and tenements in ye city of New York, to wit, that house and ground that ISAAC MARQUIS at present lives in, with all the rights to me belonging. And a house in Stone street next ISAAC DE FORRESTS, and so far as my right extends. Also a house and lot of ground over against the house I now live in, stretching in breadth to the house of ANTIE GOESSENS, and in length to the house of Mr. ANTHONY BROCKHOLST. And also a house and lot of ground lying in ye Broad street by ye ground of

JACOBUS KIP, with a ware house in ye New street and the land between both from one street to the other. Also those lands, tenements, and hereditaments in ye County of Westchester, to wit, all that tract of land lying at ye upper mills, beginning at a creek, called by the Indians Wysquaqua and by the Christians William Portuguese Creek, being the bounds of the land given to my grand son, and so running up Hudson River to ye creek called Wegehandigh, whereon are two grist mills, and from thence along the river to a creek called Kichtawam or Croton River, and so along the river or creek, according to ye Patent, and thence on an east line as far as the Bronx River, thence to the head of Bronx River, and along Bronx River to the lands devised to my grandson FREDERICK FLIPSE. Also one half of a saw mill at Mamaroneck, late by me purchased of DR. SELINUS. And one half of the meadow at Tappan, by me purchased of Dr. GEORGE LOCKHART. And all that piece of meadow on the north side of Tappan creek, as expressed in the Patent, together with all houses, mills, etc., to him and his heirs male. Also certain negroes (14 in all), and one half of the cattle, etc., at the upper mills. And a large boat called ye "Unity," by me bought of JAN DESMORETY. I leave to my eldest daughter EVA, wife of JACOBUS VAN CORTLANDT, all that house and ground with the appurtenances in ye city of New York where they at present live, with all rights. Also a lot of ground in ye New street, to the south of the old ware house. And one quarter of all ships, plate goods, etc., to her during her life, and then to her second son. Also a certain mortgage of Dr. HENRICUS SELINUS, upon ye lands of JOHN RICHBELL, deceased, twenty miles into ye woods, but not to extend over Bronx River into any lands given to my grand son. I give to my daughter ANATJE, wife of PHILLIP FRENCH, the house and ground in New York where they at present live. Also the old ware house and ground thereto belonging lying in the New street. And all my estate of land in the County of Berghen in East New Jersey, to wit, a house lot in the village of Bergen, a large garden, a Plantation of 15 acres, with 8 morgen or 16 acres of meadow with the right in the undivided wood land of two farms and the Plantation. And all my lands in the County of Ulster, to wit, a piece of land at Mombachus, containing 290 acres. A piece of land at Roundout creek, mortgaged to me by JOHN WARD, counting 700 acres. I also leave to her, after my wife's decease, that lot of ground and appurtenances in New York extending from ye Broadway to ye New street, lying between the ground lot of ROBERT WHITE and the ground of WILLIAM THE CLOCKLUYER. Also one quarter of all ships, goods, etc., to her during her life and then to her second son, and for lack of such to her son PHILIP FRENCH. I bequeath to my dear wife, CATHERINE FLIPSE, £50 per annum, and she shall continue to remain in the house I now live in, and shall receive the money I have engaged and promised her according to our agreement upon our marriage. And also the use during her life of that lot extending from ye Broadway to New street, lying between the ground lots of ROBERT WHITE and WILLIAM THE CLOCKLUYER, and she is to have the guardianship of my grand son FREDERICK FLIPSE until he is of age.

I make my son ADOLPHUS, my son in law, JACOBUS VAN CORTLANDT, executors.

Dated October 26, 1700. FREDERICK FLIPSE.

Witnesses, ISAAC DE FORREST, OLOF VAN CORTLANDT, PHILIP VAN CORTLANDT, WM. NICOLL.
Proved, before LORD CORNBURY, December 9, 1702.

[NOTE. --FREDERICK FLIPSE (or PHILLIPSE, as his descendants spelled the name) was the wealthiest man in New York in his time. The large tract of land in Westchester County was known as the Manor of Phillipsburg. The burial ground at the upper mills, where his remains still rest, is at Tarrytown, and the church he built still remains. The houses and lots in New York, "near the Old Stadt House," are now Nos. 65-67 Pearl Street. They descended to his great grandson, FREDERICK PHILLIPSE, and were confiscated after the Revolution. The house where FREDERICK FLIPSE lived was on the north corner of Stone Street and Whitehall. The "land of the widow De Kay" was on Whitehall Street, next north of his lot. The house left to ADOLPHUS FLIPS, "that ISAAC MARQUISE lives in," is No. 64 Pearl Street. The house on Stone Street, "next to ISAAC DE FOREST's," was next east of the house of FREDRICK FLIPSE, on the north side of Stone Street. The Produce Exchange covers all these lots. The house "over against the house I now live in," left to son ADOLPHUS, is the south corner of Stone Street and Whitehall. It was in after years the city residence of COLONEL ROGER MORRIS and his wife, MARY PHILLIPSE. ADOLPHUS FLIPSE died without issue in 1749 and all his lands went to his nephew, FREDERICK PHILLIPSE. The house and lot left to EVA VAN CORTLANDT is the west corner of Coenties Slip and Pearl Street. This lot and house remained in the possession of her descendants to recent years. In the pictures of the Old Stadt House the house of JACOBUS VAN CORTLANDT is distinctly seen. The house and lot left to ANETJE, wife of PHILIP FRENCH, is on the south side of Pearl Street, and next east of the famous Fraunces Tavern. The lot on Broadway, running through to New Street, which was left to his wife for life, and then to ANETJE, wife of PHILLIP FRENCH, is a little north of Beaver Street. The lots and warehouses on New Street and Broad Street are about half way between Beaver Street and Exchange Place.-- W. S. P.]

Sources:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_Philipse

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philipsburg_Manor

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Dutch_Church_of_Sleepy_Hollow

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/cgi-bin/pageload.cgi?phillipse::phillips::6913.html>

GENFEST 2011, HIGH POINT, NC - A Review

by Wayne Phillips, Hampstead, NC, Phillips Family DNA Group 10

Some folks can enjoy genealogy by reading other folks' hard work. Remember what sparked your interest in learning more about your family of the past? Mine was listening to my great-grandmother tell me of the stories of her family. Her father and his brothers fought in the Civil War. Some of her Quaker relations worked at the State Salt Works so as not to have to fight. She herself went west in a covered wagon with my great-grandfather to California and

he worked in the Yellow Aster Gold Mine. They returned to North Carolina by train. Man landed on the moon before she passed away. Oh, the questions I wish I had asked then.

Speaking for myself, genealogy is more than names and dates, and the occasional relative that makes one feel good. Genealogy, or family history, whichever you want to word it, is more than just facts, but trying to understand and learn about the times and the conditions surrounding an individual, or a family. Due to the vastness of data that can be generated, I have limited my research to the earliest pioneers, especially those in the Carolinas. For me, the research for allied families stops about 1900, or immediately after Reconstruction, whichever seems appropriate.

On Saturday, 30 April 2011, 373 people registered at GENFEST 2011, a genealogical, historical and cultural festival sponsored by the High Point Public Library in High Point, North Carolina. The number of attendees was provided by the Heritage Center staff. By all accounts, it was well attended, and was a lively, noisy group. I am sure some folks just walked in and didn't register as it was very informal. More than 400 people would not surprise me as the attendance.

Approximately 40 vendors - from genealogical societies and experts to history authors and publishers - participated in this fourth annual event, which was held from noon to 5 p.m. Saturday on the first floor of the library.

Genealogy has increased in sources and resources through use of the Internet. Articles and on-line digital copies of manuscripts and entire books that only the well-traveled could have found in the past are now available with minimum computer skills. But all this starves the researcher of one factor, that 'hands-on' feel. I myself will probably never intentionally sit-down with a Kindle and read a book. I am choosy about my reads, so I am limited to what is available. I'm a reference and history book guy. No novels or fiction for me. I love to hold a book, turn a page, and glean what I can from the print and illustrations.

What attracted my wife and me to High Point again this year was the excellent visit last year. Like a kid in a candy shoppe, it was delightful to be "among kindred" researchers.

Last year, the 2010 invitation read as follows:

"On Saturday, May 15th, from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM, the Heritage Research Center (formerly, the North Carolina Collection) will host GENFEST 2010, the revival of its popular local and family history fair, on the first floor of the High Point Public Library, 901 N. Main Street. Come out for a fun-filled day and the opportunity to speak with experts about the heritage, culture, and genealogy of our region. Over forty individuals and institutions will be represented. Bring your questions, heirlooms, photographs, and documents to share. Learn about local genealogical and historical societies, purchase heritage-related publications, and register to win door prizes. You'll encounter experts in the heritage of High Point, Archdale-Trinity, Jamestown, Greensboro, Walkertown, Guilford, Randolph, Davidson, Forsyth and Mecklenburg

Counties, Revolutionary and Civil War ancestry, the history of North Carolina's Quakers, African-American heritage, scrapbooking, photo preservation, metal detecting, and historical publication and more."

In my opinion, the underlined items (my emphasis) were key to the success of last year. Bring your questions! Bring documents to share! This was a real experience to be shared. So my expectation of 2011 was at least to be as good as 2010, an event to enjoy. And I was not disappointed.

Among the scheduled events to be at GENFEST were the following participants:

- Genealogical and historical societies including the Guilford County Genealogical Society, the Davidson County Genealogical Society, the Randolph County Genealogical Society, the Historic Jamestown Society, the Forsyth County Historical Association and the Salisbury Confederate Prison Association.
- Authors including High Point's Glenn Chavis, who writes about black history in High Point; Mary Browning, a professional genealogist who has written books about Jamestown history; Larry G. Morgan, who writes about Appalachian lore; A.B. Pruitt, who has published more than 60 genealogical publications; and Barry Munson, who has published a number of genealogical abstracts.
- Other organizations, such as the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the International Civil Rights Center and Museum, the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum, the Junior League of High Point and the North Carolina Mayflower Society.

There was music at this year's GENFEST. Children's room librarian Kendall Carr played the dulcimer, and a guitar trio called The Three Nephews performed folk ballads and gospel.

A children's crafts area was set up to keep children occupied while their parents enjoy the rest of the festival.

Individual vendors will have prizes to award, and there will be three final prizes awarded at the end of the day: a three-month World Deluxe membership to Ancestry.com, a two-month U.S. Deluxe membership to Ancestry.com, and a one-month World Deluxe membership to Ancestry.com.

So how did my day at GENFEST 2011 go? Very well. I had great inter-action with many exhibitors and tables representing various Piedmont NC genealogical societies.

The High Point Library is a beautiful facility with adequate ground floor facilities and meeting rooms off from the main area. To encourage visitation to all the exhibits and presentations, a handout was provided by the folks at the 'greeting table'. The handout was a series of color-

coded blocks with each of the visitors obtaining a stamp for visiting each particular exhibit or table. As noted above, prizes were to be awarded for those sheets turned in.

Starting in the room on the left, several exhibitors' tables were already flocked with visitors. One I was able to develop quite a conversation with was Barry Munson of Greenville, NC. Barry is on staff at the Joyner Library, North Carolina Collection at East Carolina University, Greenville, NC. He has done a wonderful work in research of obituaries of NC Confederate Soldiers and Veterans. Volume 8 was from the Greensboro area, as many of the obits were taken from the *Greensborough Patriot*. Barry is a great guy to talk with. It wasn't long before he offered me Volume 8 at a reduced price. He has quite a collection of publications offered from an index for North Carolina Genealogy and History Books that can be obtained from barrys-books.com.

In this same room was an exhibit and "work in progress" of an African-American family. The hostess was not present at the time, but a friend of hers was covering for her. She was so excited about the work that her friend had done in researching her family, and this lady was so excited about doing the same for her own family. She was comfortable talking about slavery in her family as well as the remarkable military service. She expressed an anxiousness for the day she could view slave records for South Carolina, which she said was the last state to do so. It was great to see such enthusiasm in searching for one's 'roots'. There were several other African-American tables and displays. Sharing heritage knows no boundaries of race or lineage. Knowing the reason you are who you are, is a reflection of where you came from.

More tables displaying their organizations work or publications were next in line. And the crowd was growing, and the decibel level was exceeding the limits normally acceptable in a library. There was no "shush" expressed.

Olde Mecklenburg Genealogical Society was a treasure trove for me. The two ladies hosting the table with its publications and examples of the quarterly journals were eager to explain the function of their organization. When asked "Did I have connections to Mecklenburg?" it opened a door to much conversation.

When I answered with surnames like Brevard, Alexander, Baskins, McCain, Pickens, Walkup, the expressions of excitement were vastly present. Smiles and glances between the two immediately lit up their faces. They knew they had a "family tree bug" present. Offering any assistance they could, I asked about a family that has eluded me with some details, Beaty. Immediately they launched in a search on their computer index, and started pulling monthly quarters from several boxes beneath the table. Soon I had more data than I could review in a brief time, but I know where I can do additional research.

At this same time I noticed a publication titled "*Dr. J.B. ALEXANDER's Medical Ledger & Account Book, 1855-1871*". Now this is my type of reading. Real events about real folks. They had just two copies, but I have made friends, so the transaction was a verbal agreement and the check was sent Sunday. Such trust these days is rare. I was so taken by the Olde

Mecklenburg group, I also enclosed annual dues for 2011. I can see that my research can expand significantly with help from these folks.

Continuing to make my rounds, observing the publications and exhibits for the many groups there, many named above. The Randolph County table seemed to be busy the whole time my wife and I were there. I wasn't able to speak to the folks there.

Another table that was of interest to me, and possibly other researchers of the Piedmont area of NC, in particular Guilford and Orange Counties, was the great display of publications of Stewart Dunaway. He has done much research and has put together excellent resources for genealogical and historical studies for NC. My eye caught a special publication, **Summers Mill - A Historical Overview - Guilford County, NC**. I had heard he was preparing a publication, complete with photos, about my maternal ancestor's mill in Guilford County. Here too, an agreement was quickly made to take a copy home and send a check.

So my wife and I left with some publications for my own collection and research, new friends and connections for those times when another view may help breach that stone-wall. It was time well spent, and I am looking forward to next year.

For information about GENFEST 2012, to be held in April, call the Heritage Research Center at 336-883-3637, located at the High Point Public Library in High Point, North Carolina.