

Willempje Warners
1630 – Oct. 28, 1697

Harman Jansen Van Borkeloo (Lubberdinck)
Abt 1626 – Abt. 1671

A great deal has been written about this family. Not all information is the same.

It is sometimes difficult locating these individuals as the spelling of their names changes. He is also located in records as Harmen Jansz Lubberdinck Van Barkelo. One of the variations of the last name was also Van Borckeloo.

According to information provided by John Begeman who lives in Haarlem, the Netherlands, Harman was born about 1626 and died before 1672. It is believed that he died in New Utrecht, Long Island, NY. Willempje was born in 1630 in the Netherlands and died in 1697. They married in Hengelo, Gelderland, the Netherlands in April 1653. His information identifies their daughter Jannetje Hermense Van Borkuloo Lubberdinck as being christened on March 27, 1656 in Geesteren, Gelderland, Netherlands. Geesteren merged with Borculo in 1818.

A little bit different information was found in “Bunnell and Allied Families” by Joan England Murray. This publication explains that records of the Geesteren Dutch Reformed Church verify the marriage of Harmen Lubberdinck soone van Jan Lubberdinck and Willempje Warners as being married on April 11, 1653. Willempje was shown as “Willempje dochter van Warner Elderinck.” From Ms. Murray’s book: “After the marriage of Harman and Willempje, it appears they moved to the town of Hengelo. The DRC (Dutch Reformed Church) records at Hengelo indicate that the first born child of this couple was baptized there on 27 March 1654. She was a girl named Jennecken after her fraternal grandmother. It is thought that the child died soon afterwards. Shortly after they moved to Geesteren, and lived on the family farmstead, known as Lubbeerdinck. The membership list of the church for 1655 lists both Harmen and his wife as members. A second daughter was born, named Jennecken again, and was baptized at Geesteren on 27 April 1656, and their son Reint (Reynier), was baptized there on 5 June 1659. The membership records of the church indicate that Harman Jansz and his wife left for New Netherland. Willem

Jansz, brother of Harman, first went to New Netherland, possibly as early as 1652 and settled in Flatbush in Brooklyn.....It has been determined that the route they followed from the Boruculo area was West to Zutphen, northwest along the frozen Ijsselriver to Kampen, from there across the Zuider Zee to Medemblik (current spelling) then south to Amsterdam, where they stayed for nearly a month; from Amsterdam by boat to the Isle of Texel where the ship de Trouw was awaiting favorable winds. They embarked on 24 March 1662 on the de Trouw crossed the North Sea to the south of England, then crossed the Atlantic by the winter route just north of Bermuda, up past the coast of Virginia and north to New York (New Netherland). The voyage probably took six to eight weeks.”

“A letter informing Director General Peter Stuyvesant of their impending arrival preceded them on 4 February 1662. It was sent by the directors of the Dutch West India Company. It was not until after their arrival in America that the two brothers adopted the surname van Barkeloo. Harman and Willempje settled in New Utrecht where they purchased a house and lot on 17 February 1667 from Johannes Gowenburg. Harman became an Overseer in New Utrecht. Three more children were born before Harman died in 1672.”

According to New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. 084, No. 4 pages 196-207 from October 1953 as contributed by Mrs. John M. Spell: Harman and Willempje were the parents of Jannetje, born in 1657; Reynier, born in 1659; Harman, born in 1662; Jan or John; and Willem. Mr. Begeman’s information has Willem being born in 1666 and Jan Harmensz about 1668. The last three children would have been born after Harman and Willempje arrived in New Amsterdam as verification exists that the parents and two children arrived in 1662.

From “Bunnell and Allied Families” by Joan England Murray, Harmen and Willempje were the parents of: Jannecken Harmens, baptized 27 March 1654 in Hengelo according to Dutch Reformed Church records and died in infancy; Jannecken (Jannetje) Harmens, baptized April 27, 1656 in Geesteren and married Hendrick Jans van Dyck on February 29, 1680; Reinier Harmens, born 1659 in Geesteren and married Mary; Harmen Harmens, born 1662, married Margaret and his will was proved December 2, 1728; Jan Harmens, married circa 1682 and died before 1708; Willem Harmens married April 5, 1697 to Maria Cortelyou and died after 1710. Willempje’s children by her second husband were Tryntje Hanse, born 1672

in New Utrecht, married in 1693 to Pieter van Boskerck (Buskirk) and died October 13, 1736; and Annetje Hanse, born 1674 in New Utrecht, married May 25, 1697 to Claes Hartmans Vreeland and died on December 20, 1698.

Harman's brother Willem Jansen Van Borkelo married Cornelia Van Salee. She was the daughter of Anthony Jansen and Greetje Reiniers. As explained in the "Van Barkelo Family" article as described below, Willem had emigrated to the United States in 1657 but returned to Holland to conduct business and talked his brother Harman and family (wife and two children ages two and five) into coming to New Amsterdam with him. The group left the Netherlands on March 24, 1662 and arrived on June 22, 1662 at New Amsterdam on the ship De Trouw (which means Faith). The family settled in New Utrecht where Harman died before 1672.

In the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. 077, No. 1, January 1946, pages 31-34 entitled the "Van Barkelo Family as contributed by William J. Hoffman, F.G.B.S., the relationship between Harmen Jans and his brother Willem Jan was established in the Register of Saloman La Chair, Notary Public of New Amsterdam, as published in the Holland Society Yearbook, 1900, page 143. The record states: "1662. June 22. Declaration by Harmen Jansen Van Borkeloo and Willem Jansen Van Borkeloo, brothers, at the request of Aeltie Bickers, wife of Nicolas Velthuysen. They declare that in February of the present year they were traveling from Medenblicq to Amsterdam, and on the trip conversed with divers person. There was a constable (gunner) on board who told them he had some time ago been in this country, and had lso the ship "Noortsterre" here. Said gunner said that Nicolas Velthuysen, husband of Aeltie Bickers, whom he had well known in his (Velthuysen's) capacity of sergeant in Brazil, had died on a trip to Genee (Guinea?). Witnesses, Roelof Jans and Arent Jeuriaens Lantsman."

From the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. 084, No.2, pages 70-81 from April 1953 from "The Van Barkelo Family in America" contributed by Mrs. John M. Spell: "Willen Jans Van Barkelo had come to New Amsterdam about 1657, and, according to Hoppin, had moved to Gravesend to live near his father-in-law, Anthony Jansen Van Salee. Here he became active in public affairs. He later moved to Amersfort, Flatlands, and died in November 1683, leaving no will." Willem was married on two occasion- first to Cornelia van Salee in February 1658 and then to Leysebet

Jansen before Dec. 16, 1666. By his two wives, it is believed that he had nine children.

According to "Register in Alphabetical Order of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N.Y. from its First Settlement by Europeans to 1700" by Teunis G. Bergen; "Harman Janse (Van Barkalo), m. Willemtje Eldringh, and d. prior to 1672. Emigrated with his brother Willem Janse in 1662. He bought a house and lot in N. U (New Utrecht) Feb. 17, 1687, of Johannes Gowenburgh, as per p 233 of Vol. 3 of deeds in office of Sec. of State in Albany. Issue:-Hans Harmanse; and Jannetje Harmanse, who m. Hendrick Janse Van Dyck. Made his mark to documents."

It is not known the date when Harman died, but Willempje married Hans Harmense(n) of New Utrecht on May 12, 1672. He is found on the Assessment Roll of 1676 in New Utrecht with 1 poll, 3 horses, 4 cows and 24 morgen of land. The family then moved to Constable's Hook, which is in present day Hudson County, New Jersey. It is believed that Willempje died on October 28, 1697 in Constable's Hook.

Again, according to the "Van Barkelo Family" article, Willempje had five children by Harmen and 2 by Hans. These children were identified as Jannetje Harmens Van Berckeloo, who was mentioned in Hans' will; Reinier Harmens Van Berckeloo, who was also mentioned in the will and is our ancestor; Harmen Harmens Van Berckeloo, also mentioned in the will; Willem Harmens Van Berckeloo, mentioned in the request for a land grant and Jan Harmens Van Borckeloo, mentioned in the will and land grant request. Her children by Hans were Tryntje Hanse, mentioned in the will and Annetje Hanse, also mentioned in the will.

According to the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record article "The Dutch Ancestry of the Van Barkello Family in Early Kings County, New York: in the Netherlands" by Hendrik O. Slok, in Vol. 115, Number 4 from October 1984: "In the Hengelo DRC baptismal records, the entry of the first born child of this couple (Harman Jansz Lubberdinck and wife Willemkens Warners Elderinck) was registered: 27 March 1654, Harman Jan Lubberdinck and Willemkens Warners a daughter names Jenneken was baptized, witnesses Henrick Waerle, Henrick ten Holte, his daughter Reyntie, his wife and sister." This child must have died as she was not part of the family when they moved to New Amsterdam in 1662.

From the "Van Barkelo Family in America" article, one learns that Jannetje, the oldest child and only daughter of Harmen Jans Van Barkelo, was born in Holland in 1657 and was five years old when her family arrived in New Netherland. On Feb. 29, 1680, she married, in the Flatbush Dutch Church Hendrick Janse Van Dyck, who was baptized on July 2, 1653, in the New York Dutch Church. He was a son of Jan Thomasse and Tryntje Achias (Hagen) Van Dyke. At the time of their marriage, they were both residing in New Utrecht but she is then recorded as from Borkelo in "Earldom Sutphen" and he as being from Staten Island. Both were members of the Dutch Church in New Utrecht at the time of its organization but shortly after the baptism of their oldest child they moved to Staten Island. Later, the family moved to Bucks County, PA. Information about them is also verified in the publication: "Distinguished Families in America Descended from Wilhelmus Beekman and Jan Thomassee Van Dyke" which can be found on the internet.

More details about Reynier are found in his section in this family history.

Harmen Harmens Van Berckeloo joined the Labadist movement in his early twenties and in 1683 he is found at Bohemia Manor in Maryland, where in 1946 when the "Van Barkelo Family" article was written one could still find a Burkelow Creek. From the article: "On Oct. 15, 1694, at a meeting of the Maryland Assembly, he was ordered to take the prescribed oath instead of the Oath of Allegiance; this he did on Feb. 27, 1695-1696, before the Council. In the meantime, he had been nautralized and married Margaret Abell. He was a brewer by trade and was living in Cecil County, Maryland, at the time he made his will. In that instrument, dated March 15, 1728, and proved Dec. 2, 1728, he names his wife, son Abell, who was a sheriff of Cecil County, and the latter's wife Catherine, who was a daughter of Caspar Herman, 3rd Lord of Bohemia Manor. Also mentioned were Abell's children: Harmen, William, Catherine, and Margaret. Information about the will can be found on ancestry.com in the Maryland Calendar of Wills database. This was in Volume 6, page 100.

Willem Harmens van Berckeloo was listed in the request for a land grant but was not listed as a son in the will. According to the "Van Barkelo Family" article, in his marriage entry when he married Maria Cordeljou on April 1, 1697, he is listed as the son of Harmen van Berckeloo. A copy of the marriage record is found on ancestry.com in the U.S. Dutch Reformed Church Records from Selected States, 1660-1926. Willem Harmens and

Maria had four children: Jacques van Borckelo who settled in New Jersey; Harmanus van Borckelo who married Sarah Terhune about 1730; Helen van Borckelo who married Michael Blouw of New Jersey; and Anna van Borckelo who married Pieter Luyster on May 27, 11719.

Harmen Jans and Willempje last child was Jans Harmens van Borckeloo who had a daughter Willempje who married Joris Nevius and later settled in Bucks County, PA.

Willempje's first child with Hans was Tryntje who was born about 1772 and married Pieter Van Boskerck before 1797. This information is from the the "Van Barkelo Family" article. She died on Oct. 13, 1736, at age 65 years and her husband died on July 20, 1738, at age 70. Both were buried in the graveyard at Constable's Hook. Quite interesting when you read the information about Constable's Hook in the Wikipedia post.

Again, according to the "Van Barkelo Family" article, Willempje and Hans' last child was Annetje Hanse who was born about 1774. She married in Bergen, New Jersey on May 25, 1697 to Claes Hartmans Vreeland and had one child: Hartman Claes, who was born on March 10, 1698. She died in Bergen on Dec. 20, 1698. Her widowed husband married Elsje Pieters on August 6, 1699. However, the Old Bergen Reformed Church Marriages as found on the Hudson County New Jersey Genealogical and Historical Society website list Claas Hartmanse and Elsje Pieters as marrying on Aug. 19, 1699.

According to Wikipedia, "In 1646, the Dutch West India Company, under the leadership of Director-General William Kieft, gave a land grant to Jacob Jacobsen Roy who was a chief gunner or constable in Fort Amsterdam in New Amsterdam. The area, "Konstapel's "Hoeck" in Dutch, takes its name from Roy's title. Roy, however, never cultivated or settled the land. The first settler is believed to be Pieter Van Buskirk (Boskerck). Born around January 1, 1665, Van Buskirk built a stone house overlooking Upper New York Bay on Constable Hook at what became known as Van Buskirk's Point around the year 1700. Van Buskirk started a small family cemetery next to his house in 1736. His wife, Tryntje died on October 31 (note: other records also show Oct. 13, not. Oct. 31) of that year and was buried in the cemetery. Pieter Van Buskirk died two years later on July 20, 1738 and was also buried in the cemetery." Clearly Hans and Willempje were in the area as the same time as Pieter Van Buskirk.

According to the website for the Hudson County Genealogical and Historical Society, Hans died on October 26, 1700 and is buried in Old Bergen Reformed Church cemetery.

From the New York Genealogical and Biographical Newsletter, Vol. 5, No. 1 for Spring 1994 by Harry Macy, Jr., F.A.S.G., F.G.B.S. : “During the 16th century, congregations throughout the Netherlands broke with Rome and formed the Nederland Hervormde Kerk or Dutch Reformed Church. In New Amsterdam prior to the English takeover of 1664, the Dutch Reformed was the only Christian denomination permitted to hold public worship. Regardless of race or nationality, nearly every couple in the city was married by the Dutch minister or domine, and nearly every child was brought to him for baptism. The universality of the city’s earliest Dutch Reformed records, along with their marvelous detail, make them an extremely important genealogical resource. The first Dutch Reformed services were held on Manhattan Island in 1628, and a church existed as early as 1633. In 1642 a church was erected within the Fort at what is now the Battery. It was replaced in 1693 by a new church in Garden Street (now Exchange Place), which in 1729 became the Old Church when a second or New Church was built in Nassau Street.....”

Harman’s brother Willem is the subject of an article entitled “Willem Jansen van Borculo, and Cornelia Antoinise van Salee of New Amsterdam” as found in Volume 3 of “The Washington Ancestry and Records of McClain and Johnson and Forty Other Colonial American Families” by Charles Arthur Hoppin. In the article, Willem is identified as having come from Borculo in the county of Zutphen, Gelderland, Holland about 1657. The marriage of Willem and Cornelia is not recorded but she married shortly before February 3, 1658 as suggested by an entry made by the minister or deacon of the Flatbush Dutch Reformed Church. The article goes on to indicate that Willem was married twice: first to Cornelia by whom he had two children: Jannetje who married Jan Barentsen (van Zutphen) in 1679 and Cornelia and to Leysebet Jans. This article mentions that in the manuscript “Deacons’ Accounts of the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush” under the heading “Old Members found here in the 4 towns in 1677... Amersfoort, the following entry is found: “Willem Van Borkulo. Died Nov. 1683.” The date of death of his second wife Lysbet Jans does not appear.

Mr. Hoppin's article also lists Harmen Janse Van Borculo as a witness to a purchase of property- land, house, barn, etc in the village of Gravesend from Pieter Louweresen and mother, Styntie Lourens for fifteen hundred guilders to Willem. On a number of documents, he signed his name as "Willem Jansz Van Borkello" or "Willem Jansz van Borkelo."

Again, from the New York Genealogical and Biographical Newsletter- The Researcher, Vol. II, No. 13 for Summer 2000 by Henry B. Hoff C.G., F.A.S.G., F.G.B.S. : "The bedrock of much New York genealogical research is the records of the Dutch Reformed Church of New York City. Beginning in 1639, these are the earliest and most extensive church records for any congregation in New York or New Jersey. Baptisms, marriages, memberships and burials to 1800 and beyond are available in print or in manuscript form." This article also cites Mr. Macy's article cited above.

From "The Women of the House" by Jean Zimmerman which tells the story of Margaret Hardenbroeck who emigrated to what would become the United States in 1659: "The year was 1659. The woman at the ship rail was Margaret Hardenbroeck, she was all of twenty-two years old, and this was her New World. The seaport before her was tiny compared with the European ports of Amsterdam or London, but it was a promising entrepôt, an infant marketplace that just might grow to be money-making giant. Holland had the audacity to christen this settlement, which thirty-five years ago was nothing but a bare-dirt trading post, after its urbane commercial capital, Amsterdam. Now, finally the frontier community of New Amsterdam was beginning to look as if it might amount to something."

"New Amsterdam was not only a market center. It also was the consummate company town. The company was the Dutch West India Company, an entity controlled by a collection of prosperous burghers who persuaded the Dutch government to grant them a monopoly on trade with West Africa and the Americas and the right to colonize territories. One such territory included the pristine slice of land that ran south from present-day Albany through the island of Manhattan. New Netherland encompassed lands on either bank of the Hudson, as well as choice sections of what later would become New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut. Dutch colonists were scattered through Manhattan, Long Island, Brooklyn, and Staten Island, as well as up the Hudson River, where the town of Beverwyck (later known as Albany) was a nucleus for the governing communities of Schenectady, Catskill and Wiltwyck."

“Whether colonists arrived as employees of the Company, sold it the products of their land, or shopped for tools at the store, they all depend upon it for survival. In exchange, though, the Company had always taken care to provision its colonists-unlike, say the English, whose ill-equipped settlers first landed in Virginia in 1607 and, faced with famine, choked down snakes, leather boots, and sometimes each other. To the Dutch, food mattered. In 1625, immediately after the first vessels reached Manhattan, three ships followed with more than one hundred head of hogs, sheep, cows, and horses destined for Company farms. En route, each animal had a private, sand-cushioned stall and an individual handler who “attends to it and knows what he is to get if he delivers it alive.” There would be no “starving times” for New Netherland.”

“Close by the waterfront, on Winkelstraet, or Shop Street, the Company built a full block of brick warehouses, five under one roof, which it supplemented with a cavernous packinghouse that commanded a perfect view of all harbor traffic. Other nearby warehouses belonged to the town’s most successful private merchants. These buildings functioned in the same way as those that crowded the ancient seaports of Holland. With their stately red-roofed facades, they would easily have fit in on the Heerengracht, the grandest canal in Amsterdam. Their imposing heft appeared somewhat discordant in a town that had just finished cutting stones for its first paved street. But that did not matter. The colony’s commercial drive would not be thwarted by a lack of refined conditions.”

“On Manhattan, at the very heart of the Dutch colony, every single thing-from cloth to seashells to human flesh- possessed a dynamic cash value, forever changing, always in play. And for the reason the little town of New Amsterdam at the island’s southern tip vibrated with a fast and loose, somewhat chaotic energy that was absent at more established ports. Small-scale shipyards and workshops thrived along the water’s edge. In a square beside the fort, a new city market drew shoppers every Saturday to buy the ripe produce the “country people” brought by cart and ferry from their Brooklyn and Harlen farms, or boeweries. New Amsterdam was a polyglot town: Eighteen languages had been counted here by the time Margaret arrived in 1659. Business was good.”.....

“Manhattan held only the remains of a small garrison built when independent Dutch skippers began their first trading treks to the region in

1615. Once colonists arrived from Holland under Company auspices, they for some time eschewed Manhattan, which was esteemed mainly for the meadow grass grazed upon by the Company's sheep. Some of the island's acreage had been tilled for grain, and colonial hunters flushed out innumerable delicious rabbits (the progeny of Dutch rabbits set free on the island by farsighted sailors earlier in the century). But Manhattan was not seen as a place where a person would actually want to live.".....

"Manhattan had the shape of a herring, originally a rather narrow herring, its perimeter having not yet been bulked out by the landfill that would come to comprise one-third of the lower island. The herring's pointed head faced south as if it would swim out toward the Atlantic Ocean. The settlement of New Amsterdam stood square on the fish's head, with streets laid out over a fraction of the island's twenty-two square miles of rock, lakes, streams, and forest. In the summer of 1659, a nearly unbroken carpet of green stretched across all of Manhattan and the land masses that encircled it- mainland New York, New Jersey, Long Island, and Staten Island- punctuated by a handful of farms across the wider landscape and the few scratched-out streets at the island's base. Europe had been here half a century but had left barely a footprint."

"A census taken at the same time as the map's creation described many of the town's occupants and buildings. At Margaret's arrival, New Amsterdam had a population of about two thousand and boasted one hospital, one bakeshop, one gristmill, one midwife, one church.... and twenty-one taverns. Many of the cramped and smoky tap houses huddled close by the harbor along a section of Pearl Street called the Strand. There, shipwrights plied their craft, restoring weather-beaten vessels after the bruising voyages from abroad. Walking west on Pearl Street as it traced the water's edge before cinching the narrow tip of the tip, Margaret would quickly reach the heart of the town. A newcomer could reliably find a mason, cooper, or glazier here. The blocks radiating from the Strand housed many of the town's mechanics, laborers, and craftsmen. Carpenters, hatters, and tailors operated out of home workshops in the area. Representatives of the seaborne trades- sailors, gunners, pilots, and supercargoes- also lived shoulder to shoulder in this crowded harbor front.".....

At the time of Margaret's birth in 1637, public schools flourished throughout the country, open to all, though attendance was not mandatory. Education had become such a priority that many city governments paid for free

instruction of the poor, a clear rejection of the idea that some citizens had little need for academics. Attendance was expected every single day of the year, with the exception of Christmas, Easter, the holiday called Pinkster, two weeks during the dog days of summer, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Children went to school even on Sunday mornings, then accompanied their teachers to church, which provided further exposure to the Bible passages they already had memorized. Girls scowled on their unforgiving benches and struggled not to squirm, just like boys, from the time they started school at age seven until their book learning ceased at about the age of twelve.”

“Children completed elementary school in stages. First they learned reading, then writing, which included instruction on how to wield a fountain pen steadily enough to sign with a respectable cursive rather than with a blotchlike mark. Developing a fine hand in Roman and Gothic scripts had become an essential component of early education- a reflection of the increase in personal letters and messages as the century progressed and of the importance of written communication in business transactions. Basic rhetoric, too, received attention.”

“ Mathematics followed, and it was at this point that some children departed the classroom; parents pulled them out to acquire a trade or work as household servants. Students who remained in school learned practical math skills to do basic bookkeeping or execute an official bill of sale. Learning to read, write and do figures was primarily vocational training. So was gaining a grasp of foreign tongues. A person in business needed to know at least a smattering of languages to communicate with customers, suppliers, employees, and commercial rivals, though a classroom syllabus in languages only could be pursued after primary school at a Latin School or a French School. Neither was open to women. Of course trade itself offered opportunities to master different tongues. Holland’s high level of linguistic proficiency comes across in the comment by one seventeenth-century Portuguese envoy at The Hague: “There is not a cobbler in these parts who does not add French and Latin to his own language.””

“Yellow fever notwithstanding, New York in general was an increasingly comfortable place to live. Thirty-five years after the start of British rule, the city’s population had swelled from two to five thousand. Its area had nearly doubled, with almost as much cleared land above Wall Street, the elegant thoroughfare that remained when Het Cingle fell in 1699, as below it. Elite

New Yorkers clustered, as they always had, at the foot of the island. The long-held, ever-appreciating properties of the Philipsees and their cronies lined the fashionable lanes whose names remained unchanged from decades past- Stone, Broad, Lower Broadway, Pearl- and the new straight streets bearing English names such as Queene and Crowne.” This time period is in the early 1700’s.

“Certain events of the mid-1760’s stood out as flash points for the conflict to come. The British had won the war but lost the peace, at least insofar as the debt they bore when the peace was finally signed. Soon, Parliament passed a quartet of regulations that incited the ire of American colonists. There was the Sugar Act of 1764, which taxed molasses and sugar and put a stranglehold on the rum business; then the Stamp Act of 1765, which imposed a levy on newspapers, legal documents, books, and even playing cards; the Quartering Act of 1765, which mandated that colonists must open their homes to board British troops; and the Townshen Acts; which taxed not only tea but also paint, paper, lead, and glass. It seemed perfectly logical to the Crown that those who lived in the colonies should shoulder some of the burden of their own protection afforded by victory in the French and Indian War. But slapping an excise on everyday trade struck at the heart of life in the colonies and became a daily irritant, an ongoing dramatization of overweening English control. The galvanizing Boston Tea Party would not take place for another ten years, but many colonists had begun to question the very presumption of Parliament to impose taxes at all.”

As found online from Noble Van Burkelo’s “ A Brief History of the Van Burkleo Family:” “Long Island, he (Willem, brother of our ancestry Harmens) decribed, as a place of beautiful rolling woodlands; the trees mostly giant oaks, the finest for height and thickness that a man would ever hope to see. The woods were full of fruit in season-mulberries, persimmons, grapes, great and small, that the woodland floor was red with them. The valleys were flush with grass that grew to the height of a man’s waist. Game was so plentiful that no man could ever want for meat. Deer ran in herds of twenty to thirty and were almost tame. There were wild turkeys, woodhens, pigeons by the millions, in addition to coons, beaver and others. Fish were so plentiful that often one drag of a net would recover enough to feed their families. All these lands traversed by beautiful clear streams fed by numerous springs so that water was always available. The, he said, was so new, clean and fragrant that you could smell the good aroma of it miles at sea; even before you came into sight of the land. No wonder, after hearing

his description, that Harmon Janzen and his wife decided to take their young family to the new land with them.”

From “Using the Records of the East and West Jersey Proprietors” by Joseph R. Klett, New Jersey State Archives, revised in 2008: Part I- Introduction- Who Were (Are) the Proprietors?- “Based on the joint rights granted by the Duke of York to Sir George Carteret and John, Lord Berkeley, New Jersey became a proprietary colony divided into two provinces, east and west. East Jersey’s development was tied to New York, New England, and the former Dutch colony of New Netherland. The settlement of West Jersey on the Delaware river was initially a Quaker venture, and was associated with William Penn and others involved in the colonization of Pennsylvania.”

“The successors to Carteret’s and Berkeley’s interests in New Jersey essentially evolved into the corporate East and West Jersey Proprietors, respectively. They were the first British landowners of New Jersey, and governed the provinces for the first forty years of British colonization. In 1702, after the proprietors in East and West Jersey had surrendered their governmental authority several times, Queen Anne established New Jersey as a unified royal colony. The proprietors nevertheless retained their land rights. The provincial dual capitals of Perth Amboy in East Jersey and Burlington in West Jersey also survived until Trenton became the state capital in 1790.”

“The records of the East and West Jersey Proprietors document over three hundred and forty years of land transactions and settlement in New Jersey. While the earliest volumes of proprietary deeds, surveys and government commissions were united in the office of the Secretary of State at the time or soon after Trenton was established as the state capital in 1790, a large volume of books containing just surveys or warrants and certain other early records were retained by the proprietors.”

“While members of the Society of Friends (including William Penn) were involved in the development of East Jersey and were in large number among its settlers, the initial colonization of West Jersey was essentially a Quaker venture.....It is not surprising, therefore, that among East Jersey’s archives are certain record types not found in West Jersey, such as quit-rent accounts and exemplified copies (abstracts) of the earliest deed books-the originals having been taken over by the colonial government before 1741.”

More from “Using the Records of the East and West Jersey Proprietors”:

29 May 1660- King Charles II restored to the throne in England; resolves to bring the New Netherland colony into the dominion of the British crown;
23-24 June 1664- Nova Caesaria (New Jersey) is mentioned for the first time in honor of Carteret’s defense of the Isle of Jersey in the English Channel;
18 August 1664- Four British frigates arrive at New Amsterdam; the Dutch surrender. Col Richard Nicolls is established as the governor of the Duke’s territories. New Amsterdam is renamed New York; New Jersey is called Albania by the local English.

13 November 1675- Four counties are designated (without names) in East Jersey based on settlements at Bergen; Elizabeth-Town and Neward; Woodbridge and Piscataway; and Middletown and Shrewsbury.

1-2 February 1682- East Jersey is sold by the trustees of Sir George Carteret to twelve men, all Quakers except one, led by William Penn

7 March 1683- East Jersey’s counties- Bergen, Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth- are formalized, each with its own court

June 1687- East Jersey Proprietors assure royal council that they are willing to have customs collected and also are willing to surrender governance rights provided land rights are retained. With English proprietors of West Jersey, they petition that East and West Jersey be united rather than annexing East Jersey to New York

Mid 1688 to April 1689- New Jersey and New York are temporarily annexed to the Dominion of New England under Gov. Edmund Andros, seated in Boston

5 September 1688- The boundary from the end of the Keith line to the Hudson River is agreed to by West Jersey Governor Daniel Coxe and East Jersey Governor Robert Barclay

1689- England enters war with France; New York presses for annexation of New Jersey for reasons of defense

More from “Using the Records of the East and West Jersey Proprietors”:

“Bergen: 1661/1665- Originally settled by the Dutch as part of the New Netherland colony and incorporated by Peter Stuyvesant in 1661. Settlements included Harsimus and Communipaw (parts of Jersey City), and Pemrepaugh (part of Bayonne). In November 1665, thirty-two residents took the oath of allegiance to the proprietors- the first settlers of new Jersey to do so. Chartered as Bergen Township under Governor Carteret on 22 September 1668. From 1667 to 1670, huge purchases were made in the Bergen area with the approbation of Carteret by speculators from Barbados,

namely William Sandford, Nathaniel Kingsland and John Berry. The area was called "New Barbadoes"; certain grants were within the boundaries of Newark."

The following information is "From Geesteren to Nieuw Netherlands" by Tom Burklow at burklowfamily.com: "About one and a half miles north of the town of Borculo, NL is the small town of Geesteren. From Geesteren you need to travel about one mile east through Nederbiel where you will find the Lubberdinck farm. It is on the farm where we first locate the earliest members of the modern day Burklow (and similars) family. There we would have found Jan Bernts Lubberdinck (b 1606) and his wife Jennecken Ten Olinckhaven (b. 1585). They were married on April 2nd 1617 in Geesteren, Borculo Manor, Zutphen Earldom, Province of Gelderland. Jan Bernts and Jennecken produced 6 children:

Bernt Janszoon b: 1618 in Geesteren, NL

Wyllem Jansen b: 1621 in Borculo, Guilderland, NL

Jan Jansz b: 1623 in Geesteren, NL

Harman Jansen b: Abt 1626 in Geesteren, NL

Gerrit Janszoon b: 1629

Geertruijdt Jansd b: 11 Sep 1646 in Mallum, Eibergen, NL

From another source, it is possible that Jan's birth year was 1585 and Janneken on Jan. 17, 1592.

Wyllem had sailed to New Amsterdam by 1658 where he married and begun to establish a life for himself and his wife Cornelia Van Salee. Eventually Wyllem sailed back to The Netherlands to see his family. By this time his brother Harman Jansen was married to Willempje (Willimetic) Warner and had a five year old daughter Jannetye and a 4 year old son Reynier Harmans.

In the early months of 1662, Wyllem, Harman with his wife and young children along with a fellow Borculo resident, Adriaen Hendricks, set out on their long journey. Later they would all list their occupations as farmers.

Their journey would have begun by heading west until they reached the frozen waters of the Ijssel river. From there they would have followed it north on it's winding journey to the Ijsselmeer. Here they would have faced what I suspect would have been a bitter fifteen mile journey to the other side of the Ijsselmeer with the goal of reaching Medemblik. From there they

would travel south across land to Amsterdam where they stayed for about a month.

The first part of their ocean journey would take them out from the port of Amsterdam north along the Dutch coast to the island of Texel. Arriving at Texel they would find their ship "De Trouw" (The Faith) anchored awaiting favorable winds.

The "Schipper" of Record: Jan Jansz. Bestevaer. On the ship's record, its departure is listed as Amsterdam with a destination of "Nieuw A'dam (New Amsterdam). It is not clear why they joined the ship at Texel. It is possible that by the time they had arranged for their passage the ship had already departed for Texel to wait for favorable winds. This would not be the first trip for De Trouw. Between 1659 and 1664 De Trouw and her "Schipper" Jan Jansz Bestevair would make the crossing six times.

On the DeTrouw passenger list their names appear as follows:

*Willem Jansz from Berckeloo

*Harmen Jansen from Berckeloo, wife and 2 children, 5 and 3

*Adriaen Hendricks farmer from Berckeloo

This is where we find the origins of the many American variations of the name (Burkelow, Burklow, Bartlow, Barkalow, Bartlow, Barkuloo, Barricklow, etc.,) The family surname prior to this would have been Lubberdinck (Lubberding). The source of this name would have been their farm located near Geesteren. As was traditional, if they would have relocated to another farm they would have assumed the name of that farm. Having departed their farm they registered as Wyllem Jansz or Harmen Jansen "van Berckeloo" or Wyllem and Harman "From Berkeloo."

After sailing from Texel on 24 March 1662, they would have crossed the North Sea to the south of England. It would have been traditional to use the southern or "winter route" crossing the Atlantic just north of Bermuda. After passing the coast of Virginia they would have turned north to Nieuw Nederland (New York). Such voyages usually took from 6 to 8 weeks. They arrived in New Netherlands June 12th 1662 as the van Berkeloos.

Six years before their arrival, the settlement of New Utrecht had established itself and began to grow. Records indicate that two years before their arrival there were already eleven "substantial" houses. As with many settlements of

it's time, New Utrecht had a Block K-house with palisades, or defenses established for protection. This small settlement surrounded by the forest home to many Indian which were considered "savages." After being ordered by the Governor to build the defenses they also clear the forest back within gun-shot range for better defense."