

Marieke/Mary Spÿckerman/Speikermann/Spikermanns

Reynier Van Barkelo
1659 – November 22, 1713

Marieke, who went by Mary, was born in Germany and emigrated with her father and brother, William and Matthias. In Daniel Pastorius' manuscript "Beehive" their last name was spelled Spÿckerman and Speikerman and Pastorius gave more details about the family. Both the father and son were lost at sea on the crossing and were buried at sea. Marieke arrived in the new land at Philadelphia on April 21, 1702 and married Reynier on May 6, 1703 in the Germantown township of Krisheim.

William Hull's book "William Penn and the Dutch Quaker Migration to Pennsylvania" verifies that Marieke Speikerman arrived in Germantown, PA in 1702.

At <http://www.progenealogists.com/palproject/pa/16861700.htm>, Marieke Speikerman is listed as arriving in Pennsylvania by 1702 and arriving from Mulheima/d Ruhr/Rheinland. This list included passenger lists from 1685 to 1703 with the note "Most of the people listed below may have actually come to Pennsylvania by way of New York. In 1701 there were 60 families besides single persons in Germantown."

According to "The Van Barkelo Family in America" as found in New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. 084, No. 4, pages 196 – 207 in the October 1953 edition, as contributed by Mrs. John M. Spell : Reynier was the son of Harmen Jans Van Barkelo and Willempje Warnars. He was born in Holland in 1659 and was three years old when his family arrived in New Netherland. He was named in both the land request of 1681 and in the will of his mother and stepfather, probated in 1701. His name disappears from the records in New Netherland as he moved to New Castle County, DE and settled in Bombay Hook Island. According to Wikipedia, Bombay Hook is now the Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge, which is a 15,978 acre refuge located along the eastern coast of Kenty County, DE on Delaware Bay. It was established on March 16, 1937 as a refuge and breeding ground for migratory and wintering waterfowl along the Atlantic Flyway. The Refuge was purchased from local land owners with federal duck stamp

funds. From Wikipedia: "Known to the Native Americans as Canaresse, meaning "at the thickets," and later referred to as Ruyge-Bosje, meaning "shaggy bushes" or thicket, Bombay Hook received its final name from the corruption of the Dutch "Boompjes" or "Boompjes Hoeck" meaning "little-tree point." In 1679 Mechacksett, chief of Kahansink sold Bombay Hook wetlands to Peter Bayard, an early Dutch settler. The price for the area was 1 gun, 4 handfals of powder, 3 waistcoats, 1 anchor of liquor and 1 kettle. In 1682, a canal was built from the town of Smyrna to the Delaware Bay; this waterway became the Smyrna River. According to records, Reynier died in Bombay Hook.

According to the "Van Barkelo Family in America" article, his brother Harmen moved to Cecil County, MD and was involved with the Labadist movement. This article relates that Bombay Hook Island was adjacent to where the Labadist movement was located in Maryland. Bombay Hook was founded by Nicholas Bayard, a son of Nicholas and Anna Stuyvesant Bayard, who was a prominent Labadist, and received the island as a grant from Gov. Andros in 1675.

The article also details that Reynier was a resident of Germantown, PA in 1691 when he applied for naturalization. His father-in-law was prominently identified with the establishment of Germantown. Reynier moved, with brothers Matthias and Isaac Van Bebber to Bohemia Manor in Cecil County, MD in 1704. It is not known when he moved to New Castle, DE where he died. The executor of Reynier's will was Daniel Pastorius, who was the leader of the group of families brought over from Holland and Germany in 1683 by William Penn and who were granted the original tract of land which is now the Germantown area of Philadelphia, PA.

"The Van Barkelo Family in America" article mentioned above had an "Additions and Corrections" section which indicated that Reynier had been a resident of Germantown in the Philadelphia area in 1691 when he applied for naturalization. The article indicated that he moved with the Van Bebber brothers (Matthias and Isaac) to Bohemia Manor in Cecil County Maryland in 1704. However, a search of records for Cecil County finds no reference to Reynier. His brother Harman is found in many records. One record in particular-Abstracts of Cecil County Land Records 1673-1751 lists Harman VanBurkels as being from Cecil County and a freeholder of Bohemia Manor. His name is also spelled Harman VanBurkele and Herman Van Burkloo.

From Mr. Duffin's book, in the section 1691 Naturalization, **Reinier Hermans** name is listed with many others to become a citizen. "High and Low Germans Inhabitants & owners of Land in German Town and in the County of Philadelphia being Forreners (Foreigners) & so not free men according to the acceptacion of the Law of England Have requested to be made free men of the said province pursueant to the power Granted by the Kings Letters Patent and Act of Union and Naturalizacion, & c., made in this Government. Now Know Yee, that for the further Incouragement of the Industry and Soberiety of the said Inhabitants & for the better and further security of their Estates reall and personall to them & their heirs They the said inhabitants, having Solemnly promised (upon Record in the County Court of Philadelphia aforesaid) Faith and allegiance to William & Mary, King & Queen of England, &c., and fidelity & Lawfull Obediance to me according to the Kings Lett(e)rs Patents aforesaid I Doe declare & by these presents Confrim them the said Inhabitant beforenamed, to be Freemen of this Government And That they shall be accordingly held & reputed in as full & ample maner as any person or persons residing therein. And They they, the said Freemen, have Liberty & Freedome hereby to trade and traffique in this Colony or in any of the Kings Dominions and Plantacions, as other good subjects may lawfully doe without any maner of Lett Hinderance or Molestation whatsoever. Witness: Thomas Lloyd, Deputy Govern(o)r of the Province of Pensilvania, &c. Given at Philadelphia, aforesaid, with the assent of the Provincial Council, the Seventh day of the Third Month Anno Dom(in)I 1691 and in the third year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary over England, &c."

Reynier's relationship with Pastorius has been a great advantage in doing research.

Information from Francis Daniel Pastorius' "Beehive" manuscript as found online at:

http://dla.library.upenn.edu/dla/medren/pageturn.html?q=pastorius&id=ME_DREN_2487547 from page 407 in Volume I online which is page 225 in his manuscript:

"Something concerning William Spÿckerman, who himself and my wife Anne Klostermann Pastorius have had one mother but two fathers, as may be seen page 223 by the sign θ the sd William Spÿckerman together with his only son Matthias and his only daughter Marieke, Mary, Anno ??? began to

travel towards Pennsylvania, but the sd Matthias died the 28th of December in the same year upon sea was buried therein, when his own father William followed by death into the deep the 21st of February 1702. Mariecke or Mary came hither by way of Bermuda, arriving at Philadelphia the 21th of April, Anno 1702 and was married with this Reynier Hermans van Burckloe at Krisheim in the german township the 6th of May 1703. This Renier Hermans had of his first wife, like wife called Mary, the daughter of Peter Shoemaker, deceased, six children viz, 1) a daughter named Anne born at Germantown the 27th of July 1689, 2) a son Peter born at Krisheim the 19th of June 1691, 3) a daughter Mary born the 18th of January 1692/1693, 4) a daughter Margaret, born the 1st of March 1696, 4) a son Daniel, born the 11th of February 1697/1698. Susanah, born the 14th of April 1700. Of his above second wife, he had five children, 1) William born at Krisheim the 26th of April 1704, 2) Herman born in Maryland the 27th of December 1705, 3) Jacob, born in Maryland the 14th of December 1707, 4) Samuel born in Maryland the 28th of February 1710, 5) Rebecca, born in Bumby Hook the 29th of March 1713. Anno 1713, the 22nd of November, the sd Renier Hermans died on Bumby Hook and was buried in the Friends Burying place at Ducks Creek, aged 55 years. Anno 1715 ___ of May, his wife married John James, a carpenter, Baptist and Welshman.” There was a further note: “ Herman (the second child of his second wife) died at Georges Crick the 10th of February 1715/1716.”

We know that Bumby Hook is Bombay Hook and Georges Crick is St. Georges Creek, in mid-New Castle County, about 15 to 20 miles north of Bombay Hook.

His death date is verified in “Delaware Quaker Records of Duck Creek Monthly Meeting in Kent CO, DE” which lists “1713 9 mo 22 – Renier Herman, h of Mary, dec.” This is listed with the spelling Vanburkloe(Vanburkle). This date would be November 22, 1713.

The first marriage of Reynier to Mary Schumacher/Shoemaker is also verified in “Shoemaker Pioneers- A Guide to the Shoemaker Families of Colonial America” by Benjamin H. Shoemaker 3rd and Robert Kay Shoemaker and published in 1955. The book relates: “ Peter Shoemaker, widower, arrived in Pennsylvania in 1685 and settled in Germantown with his only son, Peter Jr., and three daughters: Mary, Francis, and Gertrude. Another daughter, wife of Dielman Kobb, remained and died in Germany. His daughter Mary married Reynier Herman van Burkelow; his daughter

Francis (Feronica) married Isaac Jacob van Bebber; and his daughter Gertrude (alias Catherine) married Peter Cleaver. Peter Shoemaker remained a Quaker..... The children of Reynier Herman van Burkelow by his two marriages will be found in Pastorius' "Beehive" at the University of Pennsylvania Library."

The marriage of Reynier and Marieke/Mary was confirmed when the record was found for the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia for Mary Spakermanson and Renier Harmson on the third month, sixth day of 1703 or May 6, 1703.

The relationship existed between Reynier and Francis Daniel Pastorius through Reynier's second wife. This wife was Marieke/Mary Spÿckermann/Speikermann/Spikermann. Her father was William who was the half brother of Ennecke/Anne Klostermanns Pastorius, Daniel's wife. In "The Settlement of Germantown, Pennsylvania and the beginning of the German emigration to North America" by Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL.D, written in 1899: "The residents in 1689, not heretofore mentioned, were.....Ennecke Klostermann, from Mulheim on the Ruhr..... On the 25th of November 1688, Pastorius married in Germantown Anna Klosterman, daughter of Dr. Hendrich Klostermann, of the Duchy of Cleves, and they had two sons, Johann Samuel, born March 30, 1690, and Heinrich, born April 1, 1682. He died February 27, 1719. There is no stone to mark his grave and no man knows where bones lie." Anne Klostermann Pastorius was born on December 15, 1658, the daughter of Jan Klostermann, called Johannes von Neuenhaus and his wife Ännecke von Nensheim. The translated baptism record in Mühlheim lists her father as "Johan zu Niehauss, now in Keller Backhaus-Entgen" with the date as December 15, 1658. She may have been baptized the same day she was born.

From Jim Duffin's book "Acta Germanopolis" for the record "Grund-und-Lage-Buch/Germantown Terrier (translation) on page 468-469, we know that **Reinier Hermans** was living in Krisheim, Germantown, County of Philadelphia in December 1689 as his property was adjoining of individuals.

In Mr. Duffin's book for the section "Officeholders of the Corporation of the Germantown," he is listed as **Reiner Hermans (Van Bücklow)** who was a Committeeman (a six year term) between 1692 and 1697. Beginning in

1703, he did not serve a full term. Other names which have been seen while doing research were also listed as various positions in Germantown: Frantz Daniel Pastorius, Jacob Isacks Van Bebbber and different Shoemaker/Schumacher men. According to Pastorius' "Beehive," Reynier and Marieke were married on May 6, 1703.

Specific to his first term as a committeeman: From Duffin's book from the chapter "Raths Buch"/General Court Book (translation): "Anno 1692, the 1st of December, according to the provisions of the Charter, were elected anew for the next year, by the Ballot Box and majority vote- One Bailiff, namely Dirck Isaccs op den graeff. Four Burgesses, namely: 1. Reinert Tisen. 2. Jan Lücken. 3. Peter Schumacher the younger, and 4. Abraham Tünes. Six Committemen, namely: 1. Willjam Strepers. 2. Wolter Simens, 3. **Reiner Hermans**. R. Jan Doeden. 5. Paul Wulff and 5. Peter Clever. Further as Recorder: Arnold Caßel. as Town and Court Scribe or Clerk: Frantz Daniel Pastorius. as Sheriff: Jacob Schumacher. as Constable: Peter Keürlis. as Beadle and Crier of the Court: Antonj Loof."

According to the "Court of Record Book" page 296 for 1692- the 29th day of the 9th month: "Jacob Schumacher delivered unto Herman Reinier (there is a footnote that this should be Reinier Herman) a deed of sale Containing 50 acres of land in Crisheim." Another entry from the same month's record: "Francis Daniel Pastorius as Attorney of Jacob Tellner (Fellner in the transcription) for this singular act delivered unto the said **Reinier Hermans** a deed of sale Containing 42 Acres of land in Crisheim."

According to "Grund-und-Lager-Buch"/Germantown Terrier (translation) on page 448 from Mr. Duffin's book, **Reinier Harmanson** was listed as a witness to a land sale, with Franz Daniel Pastorius, on the 20th day of the 9th month 1692- November 9, 1692.

In 1693, he again received the third highest amount of votes for the committeeman position and the fourth highest number of votes in 1694. In a court record for the 17th of December 1694" "All Krisheimers shall be summoned by the next General Court to respond to **Reiner hermans** on account of the trouble with the fences." For the court record for the election of the committemen on 2nd of December 1695, he is listed first of the six men.

As taken from Mr. Duffin's book from the "Court of Record Book," page 300 for 1694/1695 for "The 5th day of the 12th month, before Arnold Cassel, Bailiff, Reinert Tisen, Peter Schumacher, Jun(io)r., and John Doeden, three eldest Burgesses, as also Heifert Papen, Recorder, Proclamation being made, the jury was called and attested: Jurymen: Peter Keurlis, Tunes (Tames in translation) Kunder, Lenert Arets, Paul Wulff, Abraham Tunes, Walter Simens, Isaac Schumacher, Peter Clever, **Reiner Hermans**, Antony Loof, William Strepers, Martin Seel." This involved a suit in which a man was assaulted. The jury found for the plaintiff for two shillings. Reinier was on another jury with many of the same men as above on the 8th day of the 8th month in 1695 or October 8, 1695. He was also on the jury of a trial on the 24th day of the fourth month 1701 or June 24, 1701 involving the death of a man.

Still from Duffin's book: for the 1st session, which was December 16, 1696: "Isack Jacobs, Jan Lintzen, and Jan duden declare that they cannot serve in their office for reasons of conscience. Johannes Bleeker, **Reiner Hermenß**, and Peter Korrliß were installed in their place."

Still from the "Raths Buch/General Court Book (translation) section of Duffin's book: "1698, the 2st of the 10th December, called December. New Election" Reiner Hermens was elected one of two constables- the other being Wolter Sijmens.

From the 3rd Session, 21 of the 10th month 1698, fences: "On ditto, it is ordered by the General Court an assessment of six pence on each lot shall be given in a fortnight. Namely, in pursuance of this assessment two men from each quarter are ordered, P(eter) Köerlis and tönnis Könnert), J(oris) Godsijck and H(erman) op de graeff, Hiefert pape(n), Isack Jacobs, (Jacob lapolij) Johannes umstet, **Reiner hermens** and hindrick sel, who shall bring the same to Marten Seel, Treasurer."

From the "Raths Buch/General Court Book (translation) for the 8th Session which was entitled Poor Relief: "The 27 of the 4 month (1699), is is ordered by a General Court to see what may be helpful for Tammes willens due to his wife having been somewhat out of her reason. The court ordered 6 men, four in Germantoun and two in griesheim, to provide help, namely, Tönnis Kunnert and Lenert arns, Claes tamsen and Jan duden, Hinrick Sell and **Reinier Hermans**, - Hindrick Sell and **Reinir Hermens** not participating."

From the “Raths Buch/General Court Book (translation) for December 1st, 1703, **Renier Hermans** was elected the fourth of six committee. Two days later, on Dec. 3, 1703, “Renier Hermans excused himself from serving because the fences were not repaired and his shoats were beaten to death, therefore it would be contrary to him. Paul Wulff was elected in his place.” According to Edward Hocker’s 1933 book on the history of Germantown, **Reiner Hermans** shows up in the records of Abington Friends meeting.

We know that **Renier Hermans** was still living in Germantown as of the 28th day of December 1703 as the record from “Court of Record Book,” page 319 again has him serving on a jury.

From Mr. Duffin’s book from the section “Appendix C: Landowners, 1683-1714” on page 588, **Reiner Hermans** was listed as the attorney for Jan Krey to acknowledge a deed in open Court of Record held at Germantown on May 2, 1704.

Again Renier Hermans Van Burklow is mentioned in a land transaction involving Mathias Van Bebber of Cecil County, Maryland in 1708.

From “The Settlement of Germantown, Pennsylvania and the beginning of German emigration to North America” by Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennybacker: “Much confusion has resulted from a want of familiarity on the part of local historians with the Dutch habit of omitting the final or local appellation. Thus the Van Bebbbers are frequently referred to in contemporaneous records as Jacob Isaacs and Matthias Jacobs, the Op den Graeffs as Dirck Isaccs, Abraham Isaacs and Herman Isaccs; and Van Burklow as Reynier Hermans.”

From “Early Life of the Pennsylvania Germans: Immigration Trends are Divided Into Three General Periods” as found at <http://www.sacred-texts.com/ame/elpg/elpg02.htm>: “The German Immigration into Pennsylvania was by far greater than in any of the other States previously mentioned, but, for the purposes of keeping the record straight, when we speak of the “Pennsylvania Germans” we might just as readily include the Germans settled early in the history of Maryland, Virginia and New York. The Germans settled in those states had the same causes for leaving the Fatherland, and, in the case of Maryland and Virginia, many were for some time residents of Pennsylvania before removing southward. As mentioned previously, the pioneers arrived here in the main prior to the Revolution.

They came in what may be called three waves: 1683-1710, beginning with the founding of Germantown to the coming of the Swiss Mennonites; 1710-1727, at which time immigration was reaching large proportions, and when publishing statistics was begun; 1727-1776, at the outbreak of the Revolution, which, of course, put an end for the time being to all immigration. Few came during the first period, the second increasingly, so that some sort of control seemed in order and the third brought in large numbers. The First Period: 1683-1710- Like the Pilgrims, the Pennsylvania Germans had their own "ship," for in the year 1683 the "Concord" landed at Philadelphia with a small number of German and Dutch Mennonites, who came from Crefeld and Kriegsheim. It is with this group that the interesting story of the Pennsylvania German people begins.....Under Pastorius, a learned man and scholar, far ahead of his times, the settlement cleared land, built houses, and after many hardships had a prosperous community in good season. But the first winter or so was a hard one for the newcomers, since good, warm accommodations could not be made ready at once. The success of this original settlement became known as fast as word and messengers could be dispatched to the old settlements. New arrivals came every year, and in 1694 an interesting band of mystics settled on the bank of the Wissahickon....." This article relates that William Penn received this large tract of land in the new world because Charles II of England owed Penn's father, Admiral Penn a debt of £16,000 sterlings. To eliminate the debt, Penn Jr. tendered the transaction in 1681. Penn had made at least two trips to Holland and Germany, the second trip in 1677, with the purpose "to extend the principles and organization of the Quakers in Holland and Germany."

From "Germantown 1683-1933: the record that a Pennsylvania community has achieved in the course of 250 years being a history of the people of Germantown, Mount Airy and Chestnut Hill" by Edward W. Hocker, published in 1933: " Founding the Community- Arrival of the Pioneers- In the third year of Pennsylvania's existence as a province and within less than twelve months' time after William Penn, the founder, had taken up his abode on the shores of the Delaware, there arrived at Philadelphia two small groups of German settlers whom Penn's appeals had lured from the Rhine country. They had acquired land in the new province and had planned to build a town where cherished customs of their Fatherland might be maintained along with a wider degree of civil and religious liberty than the Fatherland afforded. The community they established was named Germantown. It was the first American community composed entirely of German settlers. For nearly a

quarter of a century Germantown had its own government, with greater powers than any other town in Pennsylvania possessed. Then from 1707 until 1844, Germantown was a township in Philadelphia County. For the next ten years the more populous part of Germantown was a borough, while township government continued in the remainder of the original tract. Upon consolidation of all local governments of Philadelphia County with the city of Philadelphia, in 1854, Germantown ceased to be a municipal entity. It is now the Twenty-second Ward of the city of Philadelphia.....It was on Aust 20, 1683, that the first of the two groups of German settlers landed at Philadelphia. It consisted of the learned and pious Francis Daniel Pastorius, then 32 years old, and nine other other persons who were in Pastorius' employ- Jacob Schumacher, a turner by trade who became sheriff of Germantown in 1693; George Wertmüller, a Swiss; Isaac Dilbeck, his wife and their two sons, Jacob Gasper, Conrad Bacher (or Rutters) and an English servant, Frances Simpson. They were reinforced on October 6 following by a larger party comprising thirteen families from the neighborhood of Crefeld, Germany. Usually it has been said that this group numbered thirty-three persons. That number has been accepted because thirty-three "freights" were registered on their behalf for the ship Concord, on which they made the voyage. However, children under the age of 12 years were counted as half a "freight," and infants less than 1 year old were not counted at all. So in all probability there were more than thirty-three.....Most of the names, it is evident, are Dutch rather than German. The European home of these immigrants had been in or near Crefeld, which is in the Rhine region of Germany no far from the borders of Holland.

More from Germantown 1683-1933: "Religious and economic motives mingled in impelling this migration. While these German pioneers held to religious ideas which were subjected to restrictions in Germany, nevertheless theirs was not the zealous faith of the New England Puritans who made the voyage to the New World that they might worship according to the dictates of their own conscience- but refused to grant the same right to those whose consciences dictated another form of worship."

"In Germany full religious privileges were generally granted the Lutheran, Reformed and Catholic churches. Numerous groups of adherents to mystical beliefs had come into existence.....Even before he had thought of founding a commonwealth in America where persons of any and all Christian faiths might be welcome, William Penn had been in contact with the German sects to whom the recognition of church and state was denied. In various ways

their beliefs were akin to those of the English Quakers, the espousal of whose religion had brought imprisonment to Penn. Quaker preachers traveled through Germany conducting meetings among Pietists and mystics. In 1671 and again in 1677 William Penn made such tours. On the second visit he was accompanied by George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, Robert Barclay, George Keith, John Furly and other Quakers. In Frankfort-on-the-Main they were welcomed by members of Spener's congregation and the visitors spoke at religious meeting held in homes of Pietists."

"At Krisheim, or Kriegsheim, a village near Worms, a little congregation of Quakers had existed for some years. Penn preached for them in a barn. Quaker meetings had also been held in the nearby town of Crefeld, arousing complaints from the clergy, though there is no evidence that Penn visited Crefeld in 1677. In Crefeld there also was a Mennonite congregation, between whom and the Quakers were many bonds of sympathy. The Mennonites' custom of adult baptism caused them to be classed with the outlawed Separatists, Pietists and heretics generally. Thus when William Penn issued literature about his province in America, beginning in 1681 with "Som Account of the Province of Pennsylvania in America," this literature usually was translated into German and sometimes into Dutch, and was extensively circulated throughout the valley of the Rhine."

".....Shipping his books to his brother Samuel, Pastorius left Frankfort April 2, 1683. On his journey down the Rhine Valley he stopped at Crefeld and talked there with the Op den Gräff brothers, Tünes Kunders and others who were planning also to go to Pennsylvania. On April 16 he was in Rotterdam and conferred with Benjamin Furly, sailing on May 4 and arriving at London four days later. There, by virtue of a power of attorney from the Frankfort associates, he arranged for the purchase of 15,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania. In the ship America, Captain Joseph Wasey, Pastorius and his party set sail from Gravesend on June 6..... On August 20 they landed at Philadelphia. Up to that time about eighty houses and at least one tavern had been built in Philadelphia. The city, as Penn had laid it out, comprised 1280 acres, extending from the Delaware to the Schuylkill and from Vine Street on the north to South street on the south. When Penn had arrived, the previous autumn, it was estimated that there were about 1000 Swedes along the Delaware, and also some Dutch settlers. Upland, whose name was changed to Chester, was the capital until March 1683, when the seat of government was transferred to the new city that Penn had named Philadelphia. Fifty ships had arrived up to the summer of 1683."

From "Germantown 1683-1933:" Crefeld, or Krefeld, whence came the thirteen families is now an important manufacturing city of Prussia, situated four miles west of the Rhine, twelve miles northwest of Düsseldorf and thirty-five miles northwest of Cologne. The city's population is now 130,000. It was founded in the twelfth century. Though possessing diversified industries, it is chiefly noted for its manufacture of silk and silk mixed goods, which work has been carried on there for more than two centuries. There are 120 factories which produce silk goods, besides fifty for dyeing silk. Quaker preachers from England had made converts in Crefeld on their tours through Germany. Consequently when it transpired that William Penn, known in Crefeld as a Quaker preacher, was offering to sell land in America, purchasers were soon found among the Quakers and Mennonites of Crefeld. Penn's first prices were £100 sterling for 5000 acres, or 40 shillings for 100 acres, in addition to which the owners were to pay an annual quitrent of a shilling for each 1000 acres to the proprietary of Pennsylvania.....The immigrants were advised to bring butter, cheese, clothing sufficient for two or three years, iron for building, tools for all kinds of mechanics, rope, fishnets and guns. Men and women unable to pay their passage would be taken with the understanding that they would work for four years as servants to pay for their passage and clothing.....At last on July 24, 1683, the Concord set sail from Gravesend with the Crefeld party on board. For three weeks, because of adverse winds, the ship was not out of sight of the English coast. Then precisely seven weeks elapsed before the pilgrims again saw land. It was October 6 when the Concord reached Philadelphia."

More: "About this time Pastorius was able to conclude his negotiations with Penn as to the location of the Germans' land grant. The site they had expected on a "navigable stream" could not be had. They were offered land on the east side of the Schuylkill above the Falls, in the region where Manayunk now is. But the Germans did not like this hilly country. Finally it was agreed that the Germans should receive 6000 acres three miles northeast of the Schuylkill, where they should establish their main settlement. The Frankforters had bought 15,000 acres and the Crefelders 18,000 acres. It was impossible to give them all this land in one tract within ready access of Philadelphia. Hence, they had to be satisfied with 6000 acres, which was to constitute the German Township, while the remaining grants were made farther in the interior.....On October 24 the townsite of the Germans was laid out, Thomas Fairman, surveyor for the proprietary

government, measuring off fourteen lots, under the direction of Pastorius- a lot for each family in the community. The following day the tracts of land were apportioned by a lottery, each head of a family drawing a slip of paper which designated the site of his future home. Thus October 25, 1683, has been accepted as the date when Germantown was founded.”

According to “A Short History of Abington Monthly Meeting with an Account of the Building of Abington Meeting House” by Arthur H. and Ann R. Jenkins from 1929: “The English Quakers who about the year 1680 transferred themselves and their families to the pleasant lands along the Delaware faced no easy existence. To be sure, the wise policies of William Penn and the just and pacific principles of the Quakers spared them the peril from the Indians that was the lot of most of the other American colonies. But the settlers had no lack of difficulties to overcome. There were houses to be built, land to be cleared of its heavy growth of timber, and a civil government to be set up. And, in addition to these tasks, the Quakers set themselves immediately to the organization of their religious society into settled meetings. They were an energetic and a practical people. They were carving a new society and a new state out of the wilderness. Their faces were to the future. They were too busy in making history to give much thought to recording their acts as they went along. And thus it comes about that anyone who delves into the early history of Abington Monthly Meeting immediately finds himself hampered and baffled by the fragmentary nature of the written records. Minutes of the Monthly Meeting were no doubt kept from the beginning, as Thomas Fairman was appointed to procure a book, probably for this purpose, at the earliest Monthly Meeting, in 1683. But there must have been much irregularity in the keeping of minutes, for when George Boone in 1718 made the transcription of the previous minutes which we now possess, he wrote specifically that it was “Transcribed from Sundry Manuscripts.”

According to Historic Germantown, as of 2014, the Abington Monthly Meeting is still open and operating a full complement. It is located on Washington Lane in Jenkintown, PA.

Later in the Jenkins’ book: George Boone was no doubt schoolmaster of Abington School. Among the children of his brother Squire Boone, was Daniel Boone, famous pioneer and settler of Kentucky.” And it seems possible that Reynier’s grandson, and our ancestor William Van Burkleo crossed paths with Daniel Boone in Kentucky.

In the Jenkins' book, Thomas Fairman is described as: "Thomas Fairman, who had been William Penn's surveyor and one of his trusted lieutenants..." The land for the Monthly Meeting was originally donated by Fairman but because of some falling out, the Meeting did not receive the legal title to the land until 1699, fifteen years after the process of the building had started. Again, from the book: "The period of Meeting history between 1686 and 1699 is obscure, but we know that it was a time of difficulty and dissension." The meetings were held in a number of places which were identified but from 1687 until 1702, there was no specific indication in the minutes as to the location where the Monthly Meetings were held. Again, from the book: "The key to these enigmas is probably to be found in an event that shook the Meetings in and around Philadelphia to their foundations. This was the celebrated George Keith controversy and schism. I shall not be able to describe the Keith troubles. Briefly, they extended over several years, beginning about 1690, and led to the withdrawal of considerable number of Friends from the various Meetings. Keith himself, referred to by Philadelphia Yearly Meeting as "that malicious unruly instrument," was an erratic and untrustworthy leader, and a few years later abandoned his followers and joined the Church of England. Some of those who had left the Friends later returned to the Society, as is shown by various minutes of the meeting in after years, but many returned to the Episcopal and other churches."

From the book: "In the meantime, Friends must have been looking about for another site, to which they could secure a clear title, and perhaps where the George Keith quarrels were less bitter. It was at this juncture, on Second Month (April) 5th, 1697, that John Barnes came forward with his gift of land in Abington. Most of my hearers are familiar with this donation, and I will not take the time to relate it in detail. It gave in trust 120 acres of land, "for and towards the erection of a Meeting House for Friends, and towards the maintenance of a School." It was interesting to note that in 1697 the cash donation (£50 for the building) was much more valuable than the 120 acres of land....Work on the new building at Abington did not start for some time, however. We do not know even the approximate date, but the autumn of 1699 or the early spring of 1700 would probably not be far wrong.....The first Meeting in the new building would have been held, therefore, on the date corresponding to May 7, 1702.

The "Van Barkelo Family in America" article as mentioned above talks about the will of Reynier Harmens Van Burkloe which was dated in Bombay Hook on Nov. 19, 1713 and probated on March 19 of an unnamed year. The will names his wife Mary and children: Peter; Mary; Margareta; Daniel; Susanna; William; Herman; Jacob; Samuel; and Rebecca. The will is also mentioned in Calendar of Delaware Wills, New Castle County 1682-1800 page 18 as found on ancestry.com.

Even though, our branch does not descend through Peter's daughter Mary Schumacher/Shoemaker, he was quite the interesting figure in the Germantown area around Philadelphia. The following is from The Strassburger Family and Allied Families of Pennsylvania, by Ralph Beaver Strassburger, 1922, pp. 375-390 : "The Schumachers were Mennonites, but had been among the earliest accessions to the faith of George Fox at Kriegsheim, under the preaching of William Ames, an English Quaker, who labored in that section from 1655 until his death in 1662. About this time fines of five shillings were imposed upon dissenters from the established church for assembling for worship, and among the greatest sufferers are found Peter and George Schumacher, their cattle and household goods having been seized and sold to pay these fines.

Peter had made an agreement with Dirck Sipman, of Crefeld, dated 16 Aug 1685, that upon arrival in Pennsylvania, he would receive from Herman Op de Graeff, 200 acres on which he should erect a dwelling, and for which he should pay a "rent of two rix dollars." In addition to those 200 acres, Peter Schumacher, on 6 Oct 1685, purchased of Herman Isaacs Op de Graeff, Dirck Isaacs Op de Graeff, and Abraham Isaacs Op de Graeff, another 25 acres (a half lot) in Germantown.

After his settlement in Germantown, Peter Shoemaker soon became an active citizen and man of importance in the community, and was one of four persons who signed the certificate of Samuel Jennings in 1693, as a delegate from the Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting to the Yearly Meeting in London.

Peter Shoemaker was about 64 years of age when he came to this country. His wife, whose name is not known, had apparently died in Germany before the date of his emigration. According to Judge Pennypacker: "Besides his son, Peter Jr., and his three daughters, Mary, Frances, and Gertrude, who accomanied over, he had two others. The fifth child, a daughter, married Dielman Kolb. She died in 1705, aged 53, and is buried at Wolfsheim in the

Palatinate, never having emigrated. The sixth child, also a daughter, married Reynier Hermans Van Burklow, who in 1704 removed to Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland."

According to "The Van Barkelo Family in America" as found in New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. 084, No. 4, in the Additions and Corrections pages 239-240: Mary was the oldest daughter of Peter Schumacher, a Palatine immigrant from Krisheim, Germany, who arrived in Philadelphia on Oct. 12, 1685 on the ship Francis and Dorothy.

In researching different names, the relationship between these families is discovered. Peter's daughter Mary married Reynier Van Burklow. Peter's daughter Frances (Feronica or Fronica) married Isaac Jacob Van Bebber/Van Bibber on the 5th month, 28th day of 1690 which would be July 28, 1690. One history on this family says that they moved with Reyner to Bohemia Manor in MD.

Peter's son Peter Jr. married Margaret Op de Graeff on the second month, 6th day of 1697 which would have been April 6, 1697. She died on 7th month, 14th day of 1748 (September 14, 1748) and is buried in the Germantown area. In doing a bit of research, it looks like Margaret's father was Herman. A Herman Op de Graeff was mentioned above as it related to property in the Germantown area. The Herman Op De Graeff identified as Margaret's father was born in Germany in 1642 and died in Dover, Kent CO DE on Nov. 7, 1708.

In trying to find out more about Reynier's supposed time in MD, I found references to his brother Herman Van Burkelow in "History of Cecil County, Maryland and the Early Settlements around the Head of Chesapeake Bay and on the Delaware River with Sketches of some of the Old Families of Cecil County" by George Johnston. From his book: "The Van Burkelows have been mentioned before, and it may be interesting to our readers to know that they were the descendants of Herman Van Burkelow, who lived with the Labadists in 1683, at which time he was twenty-one years of age. He was probably one of the original colony. The name has been applied to a small stream on the Manor now called Burkalow Creek..." In addition, in Chapter XIII in "History of Cecil County, Maryland..." begins the chapter with information about Isaac and Matthias Van Bibber, sons of Jacob Isaacs Van Bibber, who was identified as a Hollander. Some sources indicate that Reynier moved to MD with the Van Bibber brothers.

Also mentioned in Chapter XIII of Mr. Johnston's book: "Prominent among the early settlers of Bohemia Manor were two brothers, Isaac and Matthias Van Bibber. Their father, Jacob Isaacs Van Bibber, was a Hollander, and was one of the first settlers of Germantwon. His sons, the two brothers before mentioned, were natives of Holland, and were naturalized in Maryland in 1702. Previous to coming to Maryland they had been engaged in merchandizing at Philadelphia. In 1702 Mathias Van Bibber bought part of John Moll Jr.'s land, which the reader will recollect was the easternmost of the four necks which comprised the Labadie Tract. Two years afterward he bought another portion of the same tract, and in 1708 his brother Isaac bought 130 acres of it, which he and his wife Fronica sold to Matthias, in 1711, for £150, which, it is stted in the deed, had been expended in the erection of a mill then occupied by the said Isaac. This mill was located upon a branch of the Bohemia, called Mill Creek, on the site of what was formerly known as Sluyter's mill, every vestige of which has long since disappeared, even the land once convered by the dam now being cultivated. This is the first mill mentioned in the history of that part of the county. It was built a short time before the date of the deed....."

From the "History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884" by J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott, beginning on page 1241: "The Society of Friends : The Quakers under George Fox-he was born in the year 1624- originally called themselves "Professors" or "Children of the Light." It was Gervase Bennet, the magistrate signing the mittimus when Fox was first arrested at Derby, who gave to the sect in derision the name of "Quakers," because Fox bade him and those present to "tremble at the word of Lord.: Bennet, a sturdy Puritan and Roundhead, was not in the habit of trembling at anything, and the extravagant bodily tremors of the new sect might easily be denominated quaking. The name stuck,-it is usually the case with sects and parties that they get their most enduring titles from the lips of opponents,- and the Friends have no aversion to hear themselves so called. The authentic title of Friends was not adopted until the sect embraced a considerable society. In their earlier periods the Friends encountered bitter persecution, and endured it with steadfast hearts even to death under torture. In those periods they were intensely imbued with a missionary and proselytizing spirit, and went abroad through all lands to invite others to participate in the awful gifts of the Divine Spirit, with which they believed themselves endowed. They believed the grace of God to be upon them, making them intuitively conscious of the right interpretations of the Word, and that this infallibility

of perception of the truth carried with it a sacred duty of teaching and preaching to the unenlightened.

Originally they came to America to seek savages to convert, but some learned to flee hither for refuge from persecution. In Maryland, in Delaware, in New Jersey and in Pennsylvania they found a security for rest and worship denied them everywhere else, and speedily they began to form towns in those colonies,- towns which still exist (this book was written in 1884).

The first Quakers on the Delaware landed at the place afterward known as Salem, where a town grew up. In 1667 others of the same persuasion followed and settled at the localities afterward called Gloucester and Beverly, the latter subsequently known as Burlington, in New Jersey. The first prominent member of the society who visited any part of the country attached to Pennsylvania was the famous George Fox, who, in 1672, arrived in Maryland, and, crossing to the eastern shore, proceeded to New Castle, on the Delaware. From this point he continued his journey northward to Middletown, in East New Jersey, where there was already a Quaker meetinghouse. After visiting New England he returned to Middletown, and having crossed the Delaware with the help of Indians and their canoes, he and his fellow travelers proceeded to New Castle. On reaching the latter town he met with a handsome reception from the Governor (Carre) and had a large meeting there, it being the first ever held at that place. From New Castle, Fox went to Maryland, and thence back to England.

Three years later William Edmondson, an English Friend, while making a second visit to North America, came to Middletown, N.J. from New England, and attempted to reach the falls of the Delaware, at what is now the city of Trenton, but lost his way. He finally discovered the falls, and after visiting settlements on the west side of the Delaware, proceeded to New Castle, and from that point to Maryland. Shortly afterward, in 1679, Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter, members of the religious sect called Labadists, also visited the settlements on the Delaware, and finally established a community at Bohemia Manor in Cecil County, Md. In their "Journal," published by the Long Island Historical Society, they mention having met some of the Quakers on the Delaware, whom they describe as being "the most worldly of men in all their deportment and conversation." The two Labadists appear to have formed a very unfavorable opinion of the

Quakers, but their impressions were evidently colored by prejudice and bigotry.”

Still from “The History of Philadelphia:” “The attitude of the society toward the institution of slavery began to be defined at an early day. At first, however, the progress was gradual. The protest of the German Friends of Germantown against slavery, in 1688, failed to produce more than a declaration in 1696, after years of delay, that Friends should “be careful not to encourage the brining in of any more negroes,” but the holding in slavery of such as were already in the province was not discouraged.”