

What tightens us

Burkuhls

Boerkoels

Buhrkuhls

Together

Part 4

Edition 2025

Ronald Jan Boerkoel

Jeannet Pasterkamp-Boerkoel

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## 1. Preface.

This is the first digital edition of the Boerkoel family tree. This edition is based on the original first edition of March 24, 1989, by Jeannet Pasterkamp-Boerkoel. Jeannet and I worked on its further digitization for several years, until her death in October 2022. Thanks to increasing search capabilities on the internet, many additions and improvements have since been possible, without numerous time-consuming visits to archival institutions. The Boerkoel family in the United States is another major expansion. An attempt has also been made to map the family in Germany. During this process, many contacts with family members have been established, these days mostly through the Boerkoel Family Tree Facebook page and via email. The subscription to genealogieonline also allowed for extensive cross-referencing, and the CBG's Wiewaswie.nl website was a valuable resource.

This digital edition has become much more comprehensive, not only due to the number of Boerkoels, but also to the amount of information about them, the addition of Germany and the United States, and the many underlying facts and stories. To keep things manageable, the publication is now divided into four parts, more or less in a chronological way:

- Part 1. In the German language for Germany the complete German branch with the name Burkuhl
- Part 2. In Dutch for the emigrated Dutch branch with the name Boerkoel in The Netherlands and history of Germany with the name Burkuhl
- Part 3. In English for the emigrants from Germany to the United States with the name Buhrkuhl and prehistory Germany
- Part 4. In English for the emigrants from Holland to the United States with the name Boerkoel and prehistory of the Netherlands and Germany

This section also clearly separates data from the past 100 years and the present, due to privacy regulations. This can be helpful in determining publication formats. The ancestor numbering system has also been addressed; see the explanation in the chapter "Ancestor Numbering."

The family crest has also been officially in effect since 2023.

To provide some clarity to the family tree, the "book version" attempted to record the ancestors, parents, children, and grandchildren of every person whose birth surname was Boerkoel. It's clear that this isn't always successful. Sometimes there are no children, sometimes biological parents are unknown, sometimes no registration has taken place in the past, sometimes children have disappeared through relocation abroad, and sometimes it's simply a mystery. Despite everything, the Netherlands, in particular, proves to be a country where much information about our ancestors can still be accurately traced. I've compiled what I was able to find here. If you have any additions such as photos, stories, publications, certificates, etc., that you would like to include in this family tree, please don't hesitate to contact me. Thank you in advance.

Enjoy reading.

Ronald Boerkoel

Renesse, oktober 2023

Lisse, March 1989

Preface from the 1989 written edition by Jeannet.

Dear family and namesakes

At the beginning of this book, one might ask: "Who is family, and who is (only?) a namesake?" A second cousin, yes, and a second-second cousin no...? A great-uncle, yes, and a great-great-aunt no...?

Following the call in the Margriet newspaper of November 6, 1987, several people responded. Almost all of them were strangers to me. But by working on our family tree together and sharing stories, we got to know each other better. And then I thought: "What difference does it make, anyway, who is and isn't family?" By the end of this book, once you know the relationships and have read the stories, you can form your own opinion.

Jeannet Pasterkamp-Boerkoel,

Lisse, 24 of March 1989

ondernemen met ...  
chrijft het op en stuur het ...

ik ben  
deren. Ik  
endbureau.  
endinnen nu  
voel ik me een  
ander. Wie uit  
omgeving verkeert  
omstandigheden en  
ik contact op te ne-  
en lotgenote? Als je  
ik houdt van poezen,  
kokkerellen; van sa-  
ad ingaan om te win-  
loffie te drinken hoop  
reactie van je. JENNY  
7, MORELSTRAAT 24,  
HAAG.

**Wie heet als wij?** Ik zoek gege-  
vens over de familie **Hartog** voor  
mijn onderzoek. MEVR. M. HAR-  
TOG, H. SEGHERSLAAM 80, 7944  
LG MEPPEN. Contact gezocht met  
hen die geïnteresseerd zijn in  
onderzoek naar de familienaam  
Bergacker/Bergakker. TH. MA-  
GER-BERGACKER, DE ZAALSTE-  
DEN 23, 9461 CS GIETEN. Wie heet  
**Sandifort**, net als wij? Familie-  
gegevens zijn welkom bij J. SAN-  
DIFORT, WERF 7, 1435 KP RIJSEN-  
HOUT. **Boerkoel** heet ik. Voor  
mijn stamboom zoek ik contact  
met naamgenoten. J. BOERKOEL,  
P. POTTERSTRAAT 3, 2162 BS LISSE.

ee:  
lijk  
mij  
voo  
king  
mijn  
BOEF  
WOL

**Leeft:**  
vrouw  
leefft  
Oost  
bezo

MARGRIET, POSTBUS 497, 1000 AL AMSTERDAM. SCHRIJF OP DE  
"EK VAN DE ENVELOP" "BESTE MENSEN" CONTACTADVERTENTIES  
IN BU VOORBAAT UITGESLOTEN.

Source: Margriet 6-11-1987

## 2. The family tree research.

In this chapter I want to delve deeper into the genealogical research itself, and the results that come from it, both in detail and in broader terms..

### **The sources used, and how to handle them.**

First, the 1989 printed publication by Jeannet Pasterkamp-Boerkoel was used. At that time, digitization had barely begun. Word processing was still done on a typewriter, and this publication was therefore mimeographed. The information Jeannet collected was therefore primarily obtained through time-consuming visits to family and archival institutions. Jeannet eventually built up her own archive. Unfortunately, after her death, due to the concerns of her loved ones, I was no longer able to access this archive. Fortunately, the 1989 printed edition has since been digitized, and relevant aspects could be incorporated into the current digital edition. It also turned out that much of the material Jeannet collected can now be found online, and much more.

### **Starting digitization.**

So, thanks to modern computers and the internet, it became possible to make a huge leap forward in family tree research. The first important step was the use of a genealogical computer program. I chose the program GensDataPro, published by the Dutch Association for Genealogy, of which I am also a member. This program has the advantage of linking genealogical sources to the CBG digital archive (website: [wiewaswie.nl](http://wiewaswie.nl)). The CBG is the central digital Dutch archive where population registrations have been digitized since at least 1800. Various provincial and municipal archives in the Netherlands have also been digitized, with much of the information often freely accessible, as far as privacy permits. A Facebook page, "Stamboom Boerkoel", was also launched at that time, which has since been joined by many of the same namesakes. An account was also created at [genealogieonline.nl](http://genealogieonline.nl) as a digital office, supported by various facilities. All of this has led to many new contacts with family.

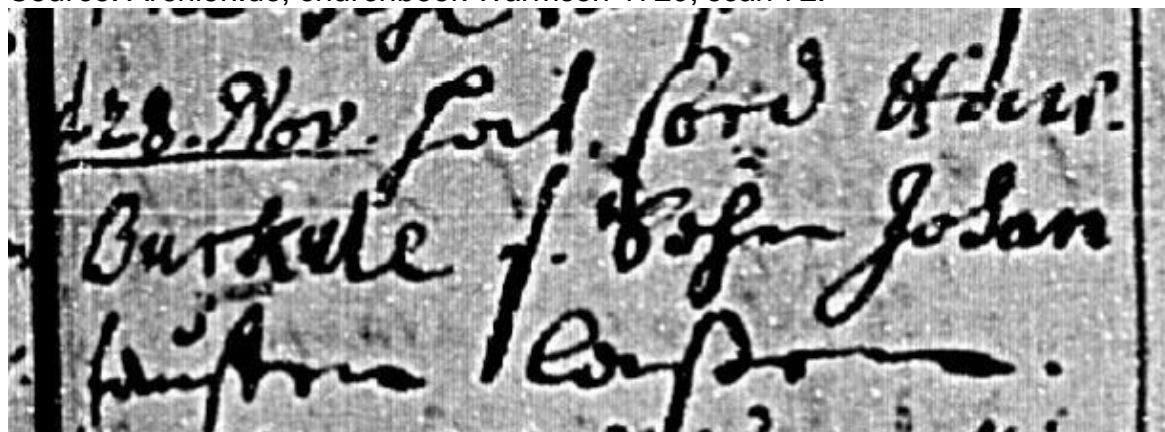
Jeannet's entire written publication was subsequently digitized in GensDataPro, and checked and expanded with digital data from the CBG, other archives, family, etc. This largely resulted in the digital version. Thanks to the possibilities of the internet, it appears that the Dutch family tree could largely be worked out up to the present day. The only thing missing at the time was the German section, which was supposed to precede it.

### **Archion.de**

Meanwhile, the German family tree also turned out to be available digitally. However, accessing this information was much more difficult. The only clue was that Johann Burkuhl, who emigrated to the Netherlands, must have been born in Warmсен sometime around 1730. In Germany, until around 1875, baptism, marriage, and death records were only available in church records, which recorded these records locally depending on the church you were a member of. At a genealogy fair, a representative of the website Archion.de gave me free access for a week to browse their website. Archion.de has already created digital scans of many church records, which you could view in Archion. One problem with this might be that you would need to be able to read the old German handwriting. It turned out that Warmсен was probably located somewhere north of Minden and was primarily Lutheran. Thanks to this free pass, research in the digitized scans of Warmсен's Lutheran church record soon yielded results. I had found Johann Burkuhl!!!!

See next picture of churchbook scan

Source: Archion.de, churchbook Warmsen 1729, scan 72.



Transcription: Den 28-ten Nov. hat Cord Heinrich Burkule sein Sohn Johann taufen lassen.

(In English: On November 28th, Cord Heinrich Burkule had his son Johann baptized.)

And it turned out there was much more to be found. In early 2025, I took out a three-month subscription to Archion.de to see which church records still contained Burkuhls. This research revealed more than 350 Burkuhl scans in 42 church records. Copies were made of all the Burkuhl scans found, transcriptions were made, and documented in a separate compilation file. This compilation file largely enabled a reconstruction of the German family tree. The beginning of this family tree is included in all four volumes of this digital publication, with the relevant source references for each family for the scans found in the scanned church records.

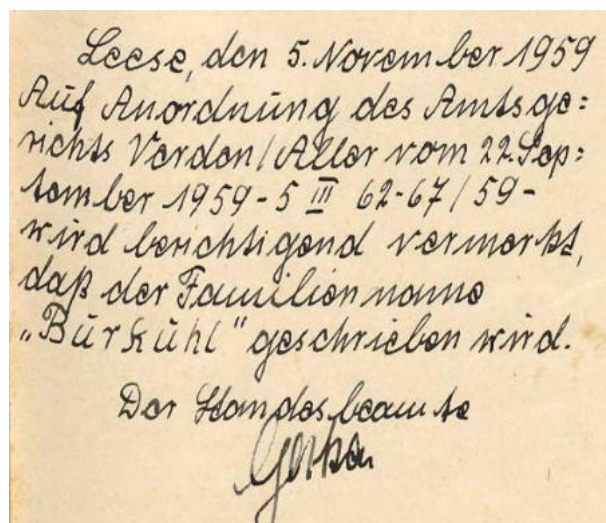
### **The German family tree.**

Research through Archion.de in German church records has shown that the eldest Burkuhl must have been born around 1606. German church records began recording this information around 1675. The purpose of this recording was actually unclear. Who decided to start these registrations? Who decided which information should be recorded? This was likely triggered by the Reformation. Since the Council of Trent (1545-1563), the separation between the Catholic and Protestant churches became definitive. This meant that each faith had to clarify and establish its own identity. The subsequent recordings in the church records were therefore primarily intended to identify your faith and which associated facilities you could participate in, or claim, otherwise you might commit sacrilege. If you moved to another place, you could therefore take your credentials from your old church to the church of the same faith in your new place of residence. So the registration was mainly a membership certificate to show whether you were friend or foe.

It's clear that these records weren't always sufficient for genealogical research. It was often recorded that "Father Johan Burkuhl had his son baptized on the date of baptism with the name Hendrik." So the date of birth remained unknown, as did the mother. Therefore, if someone remarried, that also remained unclear if it wasn't recorded, which happened quite often. And if there were multiple Johann Burkuhls around, the pastor knew whose child the child belonged to; after all, the main thing was membership in the relevant faith through the recording of the baptism.



Another problem was the naming. Not only Burkuhl existed, but also Buhrkuhl, Burkuhle(n), Buerkuhl, Burkuel, and so on. If written poorly, the name could also cause confusion with names like Lehmkuhl. Ultimately, around 1900, the name was officially registered in Germany as "Burkuhl" by the government. German family members who emigrated to the Netherlands around 1750 were given the official name "Boerkoel" by the Dutch authorities, which phonetically sounds the same in Dutch as "Burkuhl" in German. But variations also occurred in the Netherlands, such as Boerkool, Boercool, Boerekool, Borkoel, and so on. The Dutch Boerkoel family who emigrated to the United States retained the Dutch name Boerkoel. German families who emigrated to the United States changed their name to "Buhrkuhl." This means that in the United States, the same family lives with two different names, Boerkoel and Buhrkuhl, and probably don't know each other. For clarity, I'm using only three different names in this family tree: Burkuhl for the family in Germany, Boerkoel for the family in the Netherlands and who emigrated from the Netherlands to the United States, and Buhrkuhl for the family who emigrated from Germany to the United States.



### The “Standesamtregister” (register of the German state office)

The German church registers continued to record until 1875. After that, this registration was transferred to the non-ecclesiastical "Standesamtregister" or "Personenstandregister" (Personal Register) maintained by the local municipal authorities. Around 1800, Napoleon had already made attempts to do this in Germany. However, this provoked such opposition from both the churches and the inhabitants that after Napoleon's departure, the old situation was resumed. Clearly, these situations were not always conducive to accurate registration. But in 1871, Germany, which had been divided until then, became a unit in the form of the German Empire with Emperor Wilhelm I (Wilhelm Friedrich Ludwig von Hohenzollern), who had been King of Prussia since 1861. This was due to the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871, in which Napoleon III opposed the appointment of Leopold von Hohenzollern. France was defeated, Napoleon III imprisoned, and the French Republic returned.

Nevertheless, it wasn't Leopold, but Wilhelm I, who became emperor. And for convenience, a few years later the Standesamtregister (Standesamt Register) was also definitively introduced for all of Germany. A certificate was drawn up for every birth, marriage, and death, which was stored in an indexed archive. Unfortunately, the “Archion.de” website doesn't have a digital version of this. I discovered that I needed a subscription to Ancestry.com for this. They had many digital scans of these certificates from the Nienburg District. This research provided a nice, well-matched record with the church records. This allowed me to further develop the German family tree back to births in 1925. All the certificates found from the Standesamtregister are stored in my archive and can be consulted if desired. The results of this research can be found in part 1, the complete German family tree. Parts 2, 3, and 4 each include the beginning of the German family tree, but are further detailed to the country of emigration.

### **The last hundred years in Germany, the Netherlands and America.**

In the original printed edition by Jeannet Pasterkamp-Boerkoel in 1989, there was no mention of digitization, nor was there any privacy legislation. Therefore, this publication still contained a great deal of information about people who were still alive at the time. Officially, this is no longer possible due to numerous privacy laws. Consequently, in Germany, little information about the last hundred years of the family tree is available digitally. Connecting to the present can only be achieved through individual research by each family.

In the Netherlands, however, a great deal of information about the last hundred years can be found online. Many birth, marriage, and death notices from digitized newspapers often provide sufficient genealogical information. Social media from 2000 onward, as well as other digital sources, also provide useful information. Combined with the information from Jeannet's publication, this has made it possible to partially connect the family tree to the present day in the Netherlands.

In the United States, even more information may be available online. However, many digital resources are only accessible through a fee. The Familysearch website was a good, freely accessible resource, as were the obituaries published by the families themselves, which provide a wealth of genealogical information. The freely accessible Spokeo website, social media, and various others also provided this information. So, despite the US government's privacy regulations, Americans are still publishing freely. Even there, the family tree could largely be developed to date.

Sometimes it was unclear which family someone came from. To still give everyone a place in the family tree, a suitable solution sometimes had to be found, and in such cases, this is indicated in the publication with the relevant person/family, along with reasoning. In reality, there weren't many problematic cases, and there was often enough indirect information available to allow for a most plausible choice. Also, because it wasn't a particularly large family, the options for a solution were limited. However much a genealogist might want to provide the utmost proof for every family relationship, under these circumstances, that's an impossible goal. You can't avoid having to make unexpectedly questionable decisions sometimes.

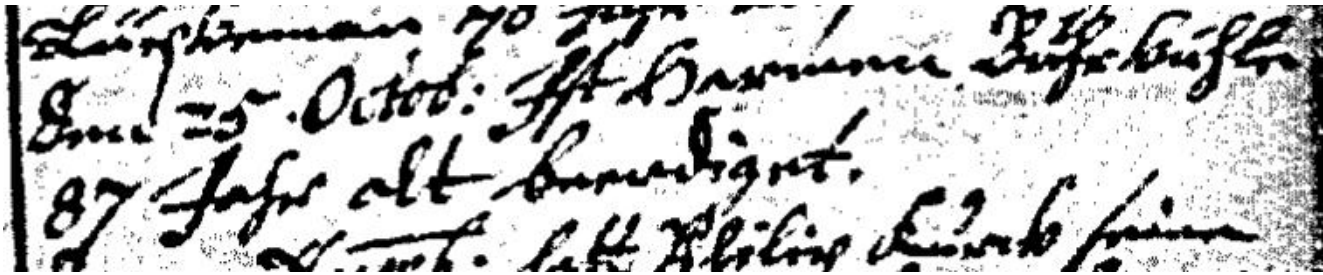
It should be clear that I will not be publishing general publications covering the last hundred years. Only upon request will I share specific information with families about their part of the family tree.



### 3. The further development of the family Buhrkuhl

As mentioned before, the oldest traceable Burkuhl was born around 1606. That is Hermann Burkuhl.

Source: Archion.de, Churchbook Warmsen, 1693, Scan 24



Transcription: Den 25 Octob ist Hermann Buhrkuhle 87 Jahr alt beërdigt. (so, he should have been born around 1606, assuming the age of 87 is correct, but actually that is not so important here).

But where did Hermann Burkuhl come from? That's a difficult question to answer, because no further data exists. But perhaps something can be said about it indirectly. But that will always remain speculation. First of all, there's the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648). The Burkuhls apparently lived in Warmsen, Germany, near Minden and near by the Weser River. The Weser was an important border region at the time, and thus the scene of many warring factions of various stripes: various bishoprics, counties, principalities, religions, and all the major European countries of the time. This war was primarily a religious war between Protestants and Catholics. The question is therefore whether Hermann Burkuhl was actually born in Warmsen in 1606, or whether he arrived there later, during or after the war. The idea that the Burkuhl family didn't always live in this region also stems from the fact that the surname was relatively rare at the time compared to other surnames.

This genealogical research has also revealed that there were already Burkuhls around Bremen at the time. A problem with this is that Archion.de doesn't have any digital church records from Bremen. Bremen has its own genealogical society that apparently manages these records, but it cannot or will not make this data available digitally. However, Ancestry does show that Johann Friedrich Burkuhl had a daughter baptized in 1679, and in 1675, a daughter of Hermann Burkuhl from Warmsen married Victor Bok in Bremen. The church records in Bremen apparently begin as early as 1575, so perhaps something can still be found there. However, you would have to stay in Bremen for a while to find them.

But things weren't exactly pleasant in Bremen at that time either. In 1654, the first war broke out between Bremen and Sweden over control of that area. This proved to be poorly resolved in the Peace of Westphalia of 1648. Although another truce was agreed upon in 1654, the problem remained unresolved. This led to another war with Sweden in 1666, the second war over the same issue. However, a solution was finally found that year, and Bremen remained independent. Whether Hermann Burkuhl moved to Warmsen because of the problems in Bremen, or whether the peace in Bremen after 1666 created more opportunities to move from Warmsen to Bremen, remains a mystery. Near Bremen, however, there was a well-known place at the time, Burg, on the Lesum tributary of the Weser River, which was indeed a defensive structure and was involved in the skirmishes. One might therefore wonder if that place had anything to do with our family name. In any case, Hermann Burkuhl remained in Warmsen until his death in 1693.

### **The first step of emigration.**

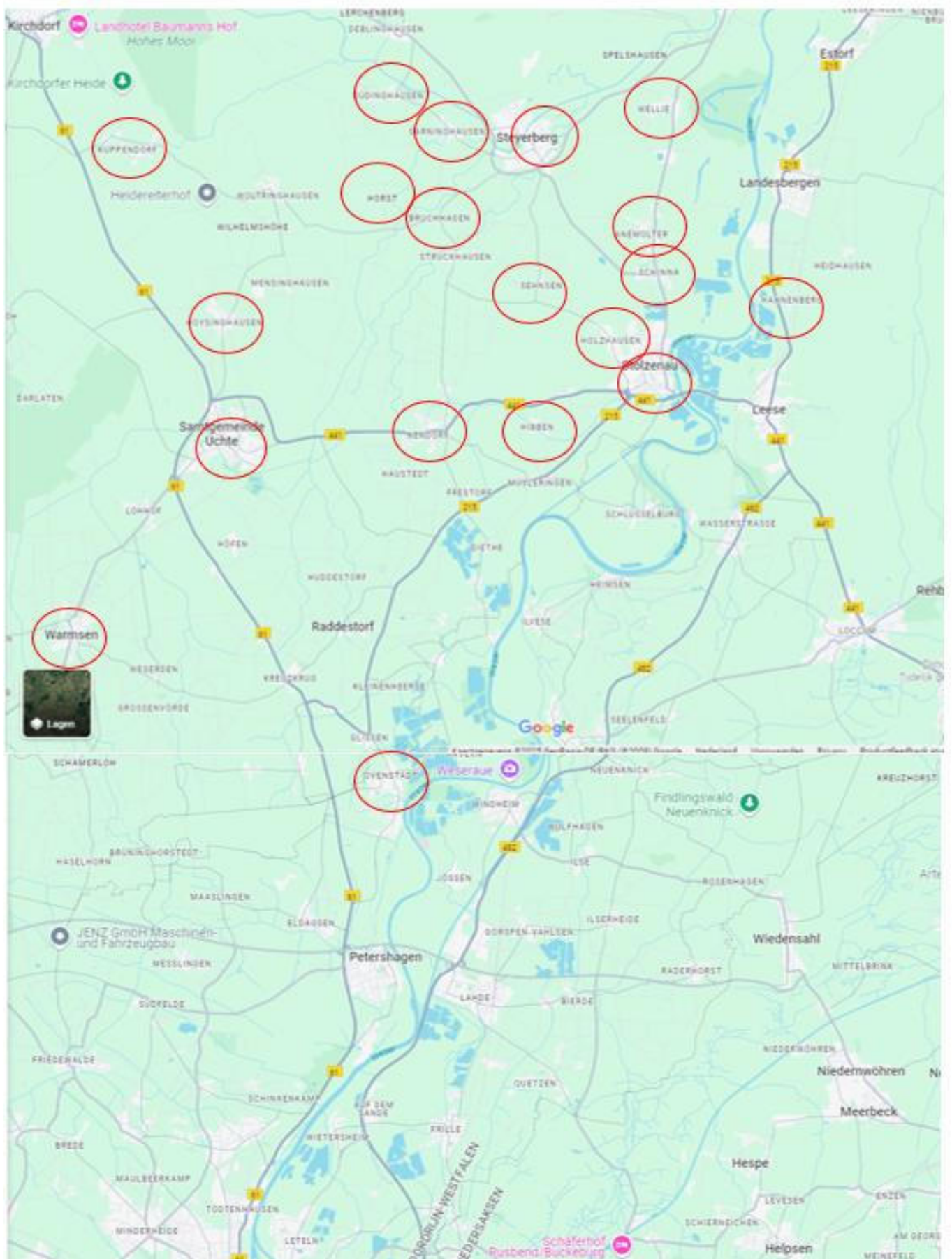
Although things remained calm for a while afterward, the German Lutherans from the Osnabrück/Minden area were mostly poor farmers in serfdom after the Thirty Years' War. This was partly due to the extensive plundering and destruction of people, their homes, and livestock, but also because of the rather infertile, sandy, and marshy soil. In addition to their agricultural work, these farmers necessarily also had various home-based crafts to supplement their income, such as textiles, trade, clog-making, carpentry, or mercenary work. So, essentially, they had to grab what they could get; they had to put food on the table.

Because of these poor economic conditions, it soon became widely known that the economy and employment in neighboring Netherlands were much better thanks to the wealth after the Golden Age, the dry mills, and the boom in shipbuilding. As a result, many seasonal workers from these regions temporarily traveled to the Netherlands during the summer months via now-familiar trade routes. Warmesen was also located near such a trade route, which ran into the Netherlands via Minden and Osnabrück, Bad Bentheim, and Oldenzaal. This was the reason why Cord Hinrich Burkuhl (1697) from Warmesen, his sons Johann (1729) and Dirck (1735), and his nephew Cord Johann (1733), also made these lucrative journeys. It is unknown when they began. Perhaps Cord Hinrich initially traveled alone, and only later did his sons and nephew join him, known as Hollandgänger, on their way to the "land of Pattjan." The peak of this trade route, or Töddenroute, was around 1750.

In Germany, a complex war unfolded again between 1756 and 1763, with the Prussians, French, English, Swedes, and Austrians as key players, vying for both power and religious reasons. This seven-year war already resembled a world war, as the conflict also took place in America. One of the "highlights" of this war in the Osnabrück/Minden region was the Battle of Hastenbeck (near Minden) in July 1757. The French won the Battle of Hastenbeck, bringing the area around Warmesen back under French (Catholic) influence, with all the attendant religious and administrative consequences. It seems this was the last straw for our ancestors from that region.

Around 1757, these four Lutheran Burkuhls settled in (the area surrounding) Haarlem and officially registered with the Lutheran Church of Haarlem. Their motivations were crystal clear: peace, work, and freedom of religion. In recent years, it was primarily Belgians who officially registered with the Lutheran Church in Haarlem. But later, German emigrants gained the upper hand. The German Burkuhl family was given a new name in the Netherlands, one that better suited the Dutch language: Boerkoel. Their faith also changed. Initially Lutheran, many later converted to the then-established Dutch church, the Reformed Church. This proved to have economic advantages in trade and employment. In terms of employment, the Dutch Boerkoels initially focused more on horticulture, flower bulb cultivation, and the related trade, but they also increasingly found themselves in government positions.

In the next chart you can see that the Burkuhls more and more moved from Warmesen to the north.



Source: Googlemaps with own data



## The second emigration step.

Around 1800, living conditions were again threatened by the arrival of Napoleon and French rule. Bremen lost its independence as a free Hanseatic city and became later the capital of the département des Bouches du Weser. Nienburg was also part of that département, but Warmesen was once again located in the neighboring département der Ober-Ems. The new French legislation changed old German customs and traditions. The organizational structure of the German national government was modified according to the French model. The French language was also introduced in the writing of deeds. This period lasted until 1813, after which Napoleon was forced to retreat. After that, everything was restored as much as possible into the old German situation. Bremen became a free Hanseatic city again, the Duchy of Oldenburg and the Kingdom of Hanover returned, and where possible, all reorganizations were reversed. Whether this significantly improved everything is doubtful. Nevertheless, global developments had been initiated that would soon change Germany as well. Meanwhile, in America, the American War of Independence (1775-1783) had ended. This gave rise to a new, first real democratic state in the world, consisting of 13 former colonies. In the subsequent period, the territory of the United States expanded significantly. Texas joined in 1836. And in 1846-1848, the Mexican-American War took place again, after which California also joined.

These developments also permeated Europe, but especially in those places in Europe that had connections to America. Bremen, for example, was one such place. Trade with America grew from Europe, thanks in part to ever-larger ships and the development of steam engines. Consequently, more and more shipping to America came from Bremen, and reports of the beautiful, endless, free land grew. It's no wonder, then, that these stories reached the Burkuhl family, and that they were enthused by them.

THE SUN PRINTING CO. - 6-5-27-2000				1314-1-25		City	
Family name				BURKHUHL		Given name	
				HEINR.			
Accompanied by							
Age	Sex	M.	S.	Occupation	Nationality		
35	M			LABOURER	HANNOVER		
Last permanent residence (town, country, etc.)				Destination			
BALTIMORE, MD.				UNITED STATES			
Port of entry		Name of vessel		Date			
BALTIMORE, MD.		MERIDIAN		OCT. 17		1835	

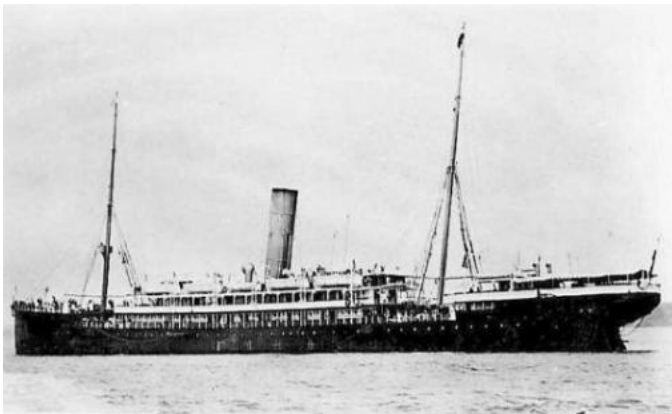
187 W



- The first Burkuhl to leave for America was **Johan Heinrich (1800)**, who was apparently still single and left for the United States in 1835 at the age of 35 on the SS Meridian. He arrived there on October 17, 1835. Nothing more is known about him, so one can only guess what happened to him in America.

Subsequent Burkuhls also emigrated to America. It is suspected that they didn't always make the crossing on the now-larger passenger lines, as nothing can sometimes be found in those archives. The presumption is that, through their contacts with Bremen, they traveled to America on smaller boats from smaller companies, where formal registration was considered less important. Therefore, it is not always clear when the crossing to America was made.

- **Johan Heinrich Ludwig (1819)** is the branch that began in St. Louis (Washington, Illinois). He apparently also came to America as a bachelor. When he was not yet 30 years old, he married Frederike Lehmkuhl in St. Louis in 1848. This means he must have crossed over sometime before 1848. They settled as farmers in Stockton, east of St. Louis, and he later married twice more, and all their children were born there.
- **Heinrich Friedrich August (1838) \***  
**Radensleben** is the branch that began in Texas (south of Amarillo). According to Familysearch, Heinrich emigrated to America with his entire family, except for his two eldest daughters, in 1892. They made the crossing on the Norddeutsche Lloyd passengership SS Darmstadt. In Texas, they first settled as farmers. Heinrich had four sons, all of whom married and had children in America.



Then there were a number of non-descendants:

- **Marie Sophie Catharina Burkuhl (1829) \*** Fischer, and her sister
- **Marie Wilhelmine Dorothea (Doris) (1844) \*** Wilhelm/Hofmann, and her sister
- **Marie Dorothee Wilhelmine (1832) \*** -?

And the sisters:

- **Doris Sophie (1876)** from Hoysinghausen, started as a servant for a New York family,
- **Marie (Mary) (1881)** followed a few years later at the age of 16, with her sister paying for her passage in 1897 on the SS Havel 1 of the Norddeutsche Lloyd. She married Ludemann a year later in New York, and by the 1920 census they already had three daughters..

But who is **Mina Burkuhl**, who arrived in the US at the age of 19 on the SS New York of the Norddeutsche Lloyd on March 25, 1868? She should have been born around 1849. But nothing of this can be found in the family tree. Research on the Familysearch website provided a bit more information. Her full name should be **Wilhelmine Minnie Anni Burkuhl**, born on October 27, 1850 in Bruchhagen. But there is only indirect evidence for this from American sources. Her parents are therefore unknown. According to Familysearch, however, she could be the daughter of Johann



Ludwig Burkuhl (1808). But no proof is provided for this. Looking at our family tree, it also appears impossible. Johan Ludwig Burkuhl had eight children, of whom Sophie Dorothee was born on April 26, 1850, according to the official certificate. It's therefore impossible for another child to be born six months later. But who would her parents be then? Looking at the family tree, the only real possibility is **Johan Heinrich Dietrich Burkuhl (1819)**. He married Sophie Dorothe Stöteler from Kirchdorf on June 30, 1850. They also lived near Bruchhagen. Mina would then have been born four months later, something that wasn't entirely unusual at the time. She thus became the first daughter of four children, two of whom died prematurely. As the eldest daughter, she would also have had the character to dare to go to America at the age of nineteen. On the other hand, it appears that Familysearch data can be unreliable if no sources are cited!

Passenger list of Mina Burkuhl's arrival in New York: (source Familysearch)

NAMES.	AGE.		SEX.	OCCUPATION.	The Country to which they severally belong.
	YEARS.	MONTHS.			
Thos. Mayer	31		m	Farmer	Switzerland
Olivia	26		f		
Fr. Trammann	30		m	Black	W. I.
Fr.	5				
Mina Burkuhl	19		f		Germany

Unfortunately, developments in the United States weren't always peaceful either. The Civil War raged from 1861 to 1865, and it's unknown whether the Burkuhl family participated in it, nor what its consequences were. Slavery was abolished in 1865, which also brought considerable economic problems to southern states like Texas. Emigration also proved to be a seismic shift for the family tree. In the eighth generation, Germany still had eight Burkuhl families. In the ninth generation, there were only three families. However, the Franco-Prussian War of 1871 likely had little impact on the German Burkuhls.

Besides wars, epidemics could also significantly decimate the population. Around 1770, for example, the bubonic plague was a recurring issue throughout Europe due to the Russo-Turkish War. This was just after Johann Burkuhl's emigration to the Netherlands in 1751 and just after the Seven Years' War. Incidentally, frequent disease outbreaks were possible until the 20th century, when medical research led to the discovery of the bacterium, the vaccine, and hygiene measures.

### The third emigration phase.

The third emigration phase followed, first with **Lucas Boerkoel (1865)**, who went together with Arie Prook. Arie Prook was a brother of Rensje Boerkoel's husband (1859), and Rensje was a second cousin of Lucas. They left Rotterdam for America in 1891 on the SS Maasdam of the NASM (see pages 82 and 83). What became of Arie Prook is unfortunately unknown.

Then followed by:

- **Aaltje Boerkoel (born 1868)**, married Klaas Mars in 1903. Klaas Mars was a baker. They then emigrated to the United States and ended up in Seattle. There they started a family, the Mars family.
- **Antonetta Boerkoel (born 1882)**, married Hendrik Willem Serdijn in 1904 in Haarlem. They then left for the United States and settled in Lewiston, MI. There they started a family.
- **Neeltje Boerkoel (1861)**, married in 1887 to Lambertus Moodoo. They initially lived in the Dutch East Indies, but after the fall of the colony after World War II, they emigrated with their family to Australia.
- **Catharina Christina Boerkoel (1878)**, married Wilhelmus Johannes Rooijers in 1904 in Haarlem. Wilhelmus was a baker and emigrated to the United States, to Paterson. It seems his wife Catharina couldn't cope with this, because she returned a few years later, and the divorce was finalized in Haarlem in 1917. There are no children.
- **Marijtje Boerkoel (1896)**, went to the United States with Folkert Spoor in 1920. There they married, lived first in Albany (OR) changed their first names into Maxine and Frank, and lived later in Los Angeles



- In 1912, **Cornelis Franciscus Boerkoel (born 1860)** moved with his entire family of five sons and one daughter from the Netherlands to Grand Rapids, Michigan. As a furniture maker, he found good work in the more industrialized north. Grand Rapids was an area with many Dutch immigrants who helped each other and were often united in the Reformed Church, and where many place names had Dutch names.

The Burkuhls in the south were more likely to live in areas with many German immigrants, were predominantly Lutheran, and initially still worked in agriculture. Consequently, place names in these areas were given German names. The consequences of Cornelis Franciscus Boerkoel's emigration from the Netherlands to America had little impact on the Dutch family tree. In the 9th generation, there are 12 Dutch families, and in the 10th generation, there are already 15 families, despite his departure.

### The fourth emigration step

- **Dale Lavon Buhrkuhl (born 1942)**, who moved to New Zealand in 1997. His daughter Mary owns a photo shop in Christchurch, and his son Daren Carl is a medical specialist in Auckland.

- **Anthonie Boerkoel (born 1955)** moved to the US to become a mathematics professor at the Digipen Institute in Redmond, Washington state. He is also an avid chess player, and in his old age in Seattle, he has plenty of time to devote to it.

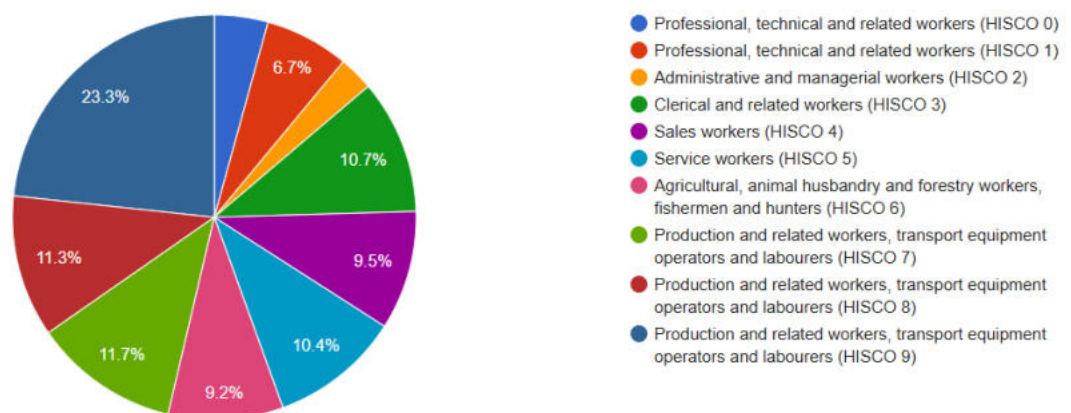
### Current status 2025

The overview above shows the general development of the Burkuhl family since 1606. Hermann Burkuhl could never have imagined this. Outside of Germany, there are currently approximately 40 families with an estimated 150 people. If you include in-laws, this number is many times higher. In Germany itself, this number now seems to be less than 10 families with an estimated number of fewer than 25 people. Most Burkuhls are no longer in agriculture, but sometimes in surprisingly different professions, such as Jan-Carsten Burkuhl, who achieved great success as a WDSF athlete in dance in Germany. And so, every Burkuhl has found his path. But whatever we became, we had Hermann Burkuhl as a connecting ancestor.

Some statistics:

### Distribution of occupations (based on the HISCO classification)

The pie chart below shows the distribution of the 326 found and recognized occupations in the main categories of the [HISCO classification](#).



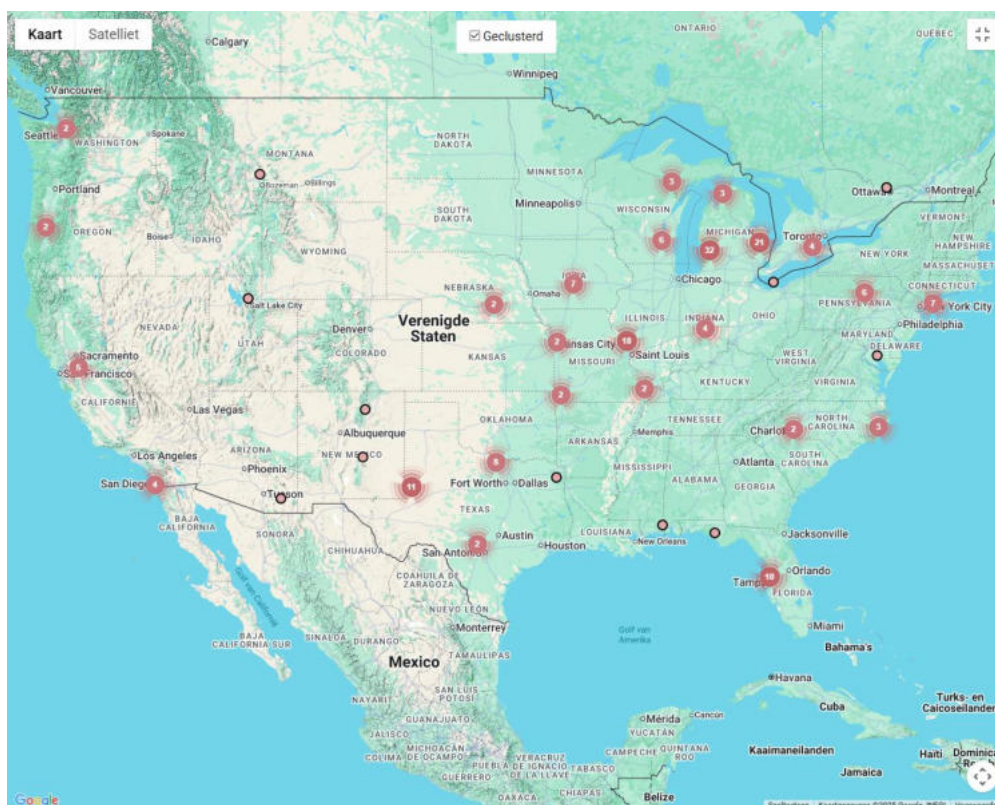
Source: Genealogieonline.nl

The distribution of Burkuhl/Boerkoel in Germany and the Netherlands:



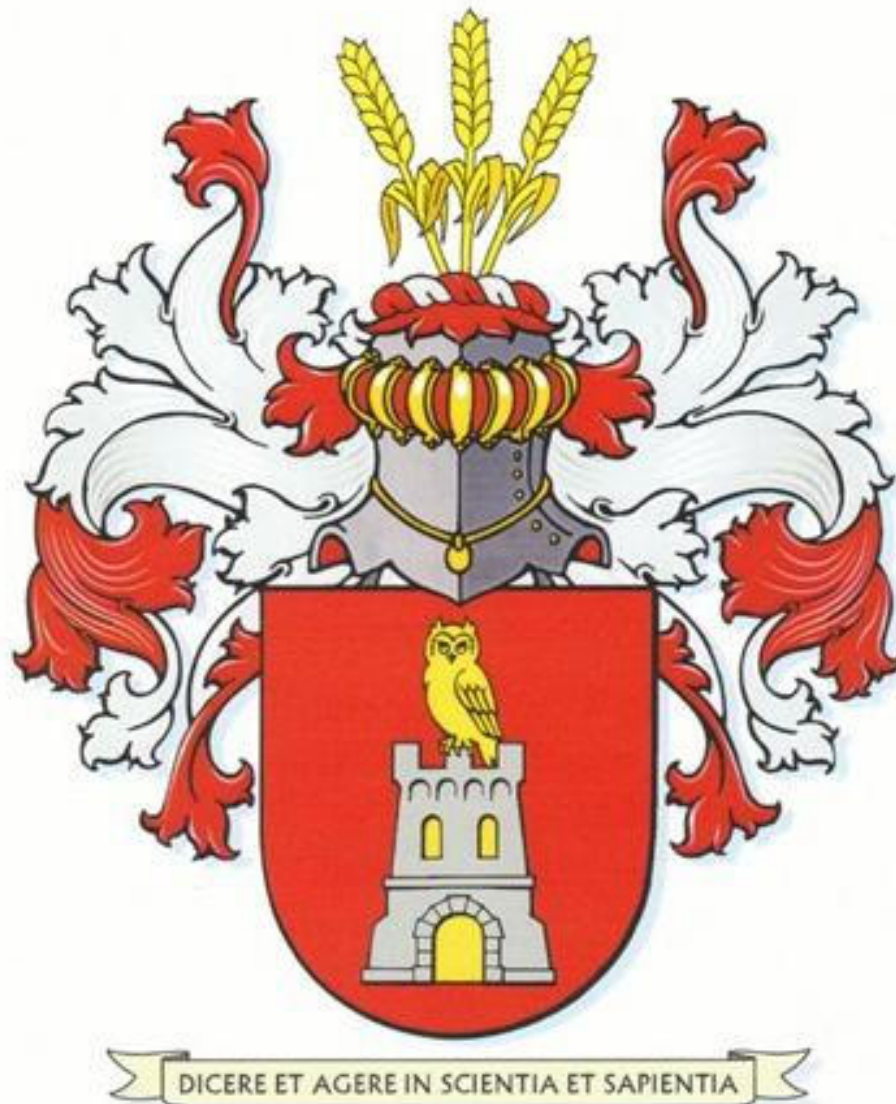
Source: Genealogieonline.nl

The distribution of Boerkoel/Buhrkuhl in the United States:



Source: Genealogieonline.nl

#### 4. The coat of arms of the family Boerkoel



Burkuhl  
Boerkoel  
Buhrkuhl



## Design principles.

Jeannet Pasterkamp-Boerkoel and Ronald Boerkoel strongly advocated for a coat of arms for the Boerkoel family. Initially, it seemed that a coat of arms already existed, but when this proved not to be the case, they decided to design a new one. Extensive historical research was conducted for this purpose (see above), and the requirements are described below. The coat of arms was designed in collaboration with the Netherlands Heraldic College (NGV). Official registration took place through this channel in 2023. Permission was also granted to the CBG for further publication. Heraldic principles.

When designing a new coat of arms, several principles must be observed to achieve a heraldically stylish and strong coat of arms. It is also essential to ensure that the coat of arms is unique to the family in question and does not create confusion or suggest affinities or pretenses. One of the most important things to do is to avoid shield divisions (intersected, divided, quartered, etc.). In most cases, this suggests a combination of several separate coats of arms. Even if one does not combine complete shields, but only symbols in this way as a kind of collage, this does not create unity; it essentially becomes a jigsaw puzzle. Instead, it is important to find a way to merge the various characteristic family motifs into a complete coat of arms. This can be achieved by choosing symbols and colours (heraldic colours and 'metals') in such a way that a clear and uncluttered, unified coat of arms is created. It is important to limit the colours used and the variety of pieces to what can be seen at a glance. (That is an essential characteristic of heraldic expression.) Colours (the basic colours and the two 'metals' gold and silver alternating), and ideally only two, and preferably no more than three; because with colours it already starts to become a gaudy carnival. The number of pieces used should also not be too excessive. You should be able to say: 'that coat of arms with the horseshoes', etc., and not also have to try to spot a tree, plough, etc. Certain symbolism can sometimes also be expressed through colour.

### Justification of heraldic elements of the Boerkoel family coat of arms design:

The chosen priority was the portrayal of the name castle owl (original German name: Burkuhl: i.e. Burg-Uhl, in old German). This is vividly represented by an owl on top a castle. A bird or other animal on a castle (tower) is more common in heraldry, but this is not known for an owl and does not exist in these colors. This creates a strong unique image. Given the aforementioned heraldic principles and limitations, it is a combination not possible with the horse heads, but it is possible in the colors. The colors chosen are therefore in accordance with the main colors of the characteristic symbols in Saxon regions (in the regional coats of arms), the Saxon steed, the stiepels with horse heads, the castles: all are generally depicted in silver on red. Three stalks of corn have been placed as a helmet sign; These are also in the coat of arms of the municipality of Uchte, which Warmсен falls under, thus symbolizing the region of origin and agricultural background of the family.

The motto under the coat of arms: "DICERE ET AGERE IN SCIENTIA ET SAPIENTIA" means: "Speak and Act with Knowledge and Wisdom". The motto itself was designed with considerations on the one hand, the owl in the coat of arms, and on the other hand, the relationship of many Boerkoelen with education and science as well as (agricultural) nature. Due to the fact that the Boerkoel family was originally of evangelical Lutheran origin, the castle also refers to the Lutheran motto: "Eine feste Burg ist unser Gott". (**"A solid castle is our God"**)

## 5. Ancestor numbering.

In genealogy, various numberings are possible to designate people in the family tree. First of all, the question is whether you start from the current person to all parents and ancestors, or whether you start with the earliest ancestor and from there start numbering to the children and grandchildren and beyond. The latter is then called a lineage, and you start with the oldest known ancestor. You then have the choice to work out the family tree with only the male descendants (patrilineal series), or only the female descendants (matrilineal series), or with male and female descendants (called parentage). However, if you start from the current person (called the proband(us) or quarter bearer) to all ancestors, then there is a pedigree chart.

### Numbering in the written family tree of 1989.

In the 1989 edition, Jeannet Pasterkamp-Boerkoel uses the patrilineal series, employing the numbering system I.a, whereby the Roman numeral I represents the generation and the successive letters represent the children born into that generation. The progenitor is the word for the first male person in the family tree. Only the male descendants are numbered here. Because it is not always clear whether living male descendants will start a family, they are also numbered.

I.a Progenitor

II.a Sun

III.a grand Sun

III.b grand Sun

II.b Sun

III.c grand Sun

III.d grand Sun

II.c Sun

III.e grand Sun

And so on.....

The numbering system above is somewhat similar to that of the Meurgey de Tupigny system, where the number appearing in the written line of descent is replaced by a letter. While this is a nice, simple numbering system, it has the disadvantage that with increasing generations, 26 letters are no longer sufficient, and it's also no longer clear from which lineage someone descends.

### Numbering in the new digital family tree.

Therefore, in addition to this old numbering, a new numbering system will be used in the digital family tree. For those interested, this is the numbering system according to Jacques d'Aboville, also known as the d'Aboville system. We will apply this numbering system here to the sons only. This is how it works:

- 1. Progenitor
    - 1.1 Sun
      - 1.1.1 Grand Sun
      - 1.1.2 Grand Sun
    - 1.2 Sun
      - 1.2.1 Grand Sun
      - 1.2.2 Grand Sun
    - 1.3 Sun
      - 1.3.1 Grand Sun
- And so on.....

The disadvantage is that with each subsequent generation, the numbering becomes increasingly longer. The advantage is that numbering can now be done "infinitely," and on the other hand, the lineage line has now become visible. The number 1, 2, 5, 3, 6, 4 therefore signifies the 6th generation (6 digits), where the person in question is the 4th child of the 6th child of the 3rd child of the 5th child of the 2nd child of the progenitor.

This digital version uses both numbering schemes. That's the convenience of a digital version. This way, on the one hand, a connection can always be established with the original written version from 1989, and on the other hand, the new numbering scheme can continue indefinitely. The old numbering scheme ends in the digital version when new generations are mentioned that were not included in the original 1989 edition.

In this version, however, the family tree remains an elaboration of only the male descendants, because of the added stories, deeds, newspaper clippings, etc. A complete family tree without these stories is worked out as a pedigree chart.

### Privacy.

This publication also distinguishes between generations from more than 100 years ago and later. Many of the later generations, which include family members less than 100 years old, may still be alive and may object to publication. This boundary is therefore extended every year. The family tree will therefore never be complete; new generations will always be added.




## 6. Legenda/Legend

The following symbols have been used in this description:

Symbool	Betekenis / Meaning
♂	Man / Man
♀	Vrouw / Woman
∅	Andere sekse / Other sex
★	Geboorte / Birth
♂	Geadopteerd / Adopted
~	Doop / Baptise
○	Ondertrouw / Betrothal
⚭	Getrouwd / Married
⚭	Einde huwelijk / Gescheiden / Divorce
†	Overleden / Death
✕	Gesneuveld / Killed in action
□	Begraven / Interment
urn	Crematie / Cremation

## 7. Generations until 1925

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : <b>BOERKOEL</b>		Generation: I.1
Familie/Family: <b>Hermann Burkuhl</b>		No: 1
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Burkuhl	?
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Hermann	?
★ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmсен, ±1606	
~ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
† Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmсен, ?-10-1693	
□ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmсен, 25-10-1693	
	Geloof/Religion	
	Beroep, Profession	Farmer
	Vader/Father	
	Moeder/Mother	
○ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
∞ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⚭ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

### Sources of birth and death:

- Burkuhl, Hermann, **Warmсен Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 24 (buried)  
This scan shows that Hermann died at the age of 87 and that he must therefore have been born around 1606. Nothing else about Hermann can be found in the church records I examined.

The birth of Hermann Burkuhl's ancestors therefore lies somewhere in the last quarter of 1500, estimated around 1575. Around that time, the Peace of Augsburg was concluded in 1555. This peace established the freedom for Lower Saxony to practice the Lutheran faith. At that time, Warmсен was located in the county of Hoya, where the Evangelical Lutheran faith was primarily practiced. The Burkuhls therefore always adhered to this faith initially. This early period was characterized by relative peace, which allowed agriculture to flourish. Warmсен was (and still is) located in a large agricultural area, and the Burkuhls were therefore also farmers. A noteworthy article has also been written about the peasantry of that period; see the end of this publication.


Kinderen/ Children: 1<sup>e</sup> huwelijk

Voornamen/ First Names Geslacht/ Gender Stamboomnummer		Geboorte/ Birth	1 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ Marriage	Overleden/ Deceased
		Doop/ Baptism	2 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ Marriage	Begrafenis/ Funeral
♂	Rolant 1.1	Warmesen, ± 1643	Margarethe ?	
				Warmesen, 23-07-1693
♀	Lisabeth	Warmesen, ± 1647	1671, Victor Bok	
♂	Hinrich 1.2	Warmesen, ± 1650	1677, A. Tatenhorst	
			1707, I. Riechmann	?
♂	Hermann 1.3	Warmesen, ± 1655	?	
				?
♀	Anne Margrethe			
				Warmesen, 12-05-1719

Indirect birth sources:

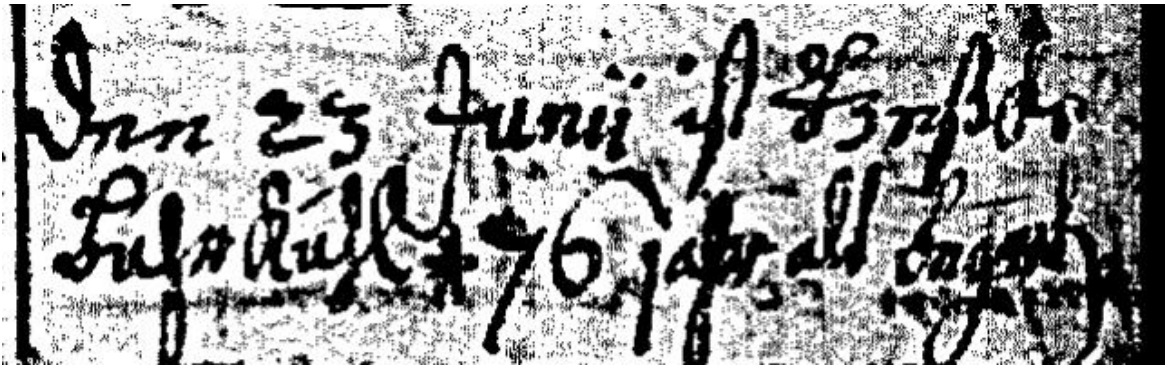
- Burkuhl, Rolant, because Rolant had reached the age of 50 when he died in 1693, his year of birth can be determined as approximately 1643
  - Burkuhl, Hinrich, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 5, marriage. These first entries in the Warmesen church register reveal a Hinrich Burkuhl, who married Anna Tatenhorst in 1677. However, no ages or parents are given. Another name is mentioned, Johan Hillman (see the Source Book), presumably a deceased first husband. Hinrich was married to Anna for 30 years, until her death in 1707. If Hinrich married at, say, 27, he would have been born around 1650.
  - Burkuhl, Hermann, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** Scan 15, 1685. (baptism) Hermann had his child Maria baptized in 1685. I haven't been able to find any further information about Hermann, his wife, or his daughter in the church records. Only the birth is estimated around 1655.
- Death sources:
- Burkuhl, Rolant, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** Scan 24, 1693 (buried) shows that because of the age of 50 he must have been born around 1643. Burkuhl, Anne Margarethe, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch**, Scan 52, 1719. Since no age, parents, etc. are given, this is a mystery, added here as 2nd daughter.

The name Rolant:

- From the church records and consulted old first name lists, it's not clear whether Rolant,  Rolant, or... is meant. I'll stick with Rolant, as that's a bit more common. In principle, anything is possible: Rolof, Rolaf, Roelof, etc., etc. In later generations, a Rolf (with and without a double f) is clearly mentioned several times.

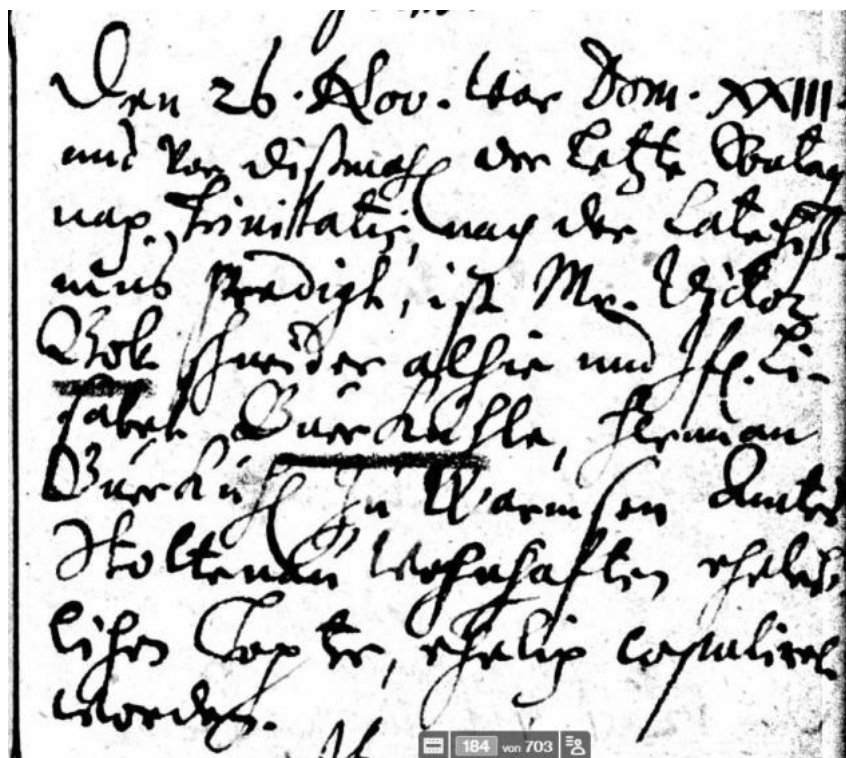
A riddle:

Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784 Scan 42, 1713




Transcription: Den 23 Junij 1713 ist ??? Buhrkuhle 76 Jahr alt begraben.

Because a dash is always written above the name Buhrkuhl on both u's, which is characteristic of the letter "u" written at that time, it really is the name Burkühl. However, the given name is unclear to me. Considering his age, the person in question must have been born around 1637. However, his parents are not listed. Given the year of birth, he could have been a brother of Rolant (1643). However, I have been unable to find any further clues. This information is therefore too insufficient to do anything beyond these speculations.



- Sammlung Bremen, Evangelischer Kirchenbücher 1574-1945
- Transcription: Heirat in 26-11-1671: ...?...Trinitatis enz..ist Mr (Meister?) Victor Bok, Hader of Hoder (Beruf) alhier (=Bremen) und jfr (jungfrau) (E)lisabeth Buhrkuhle (in der Sankt Petri Dom Bremen,) Hermann Burkühls zu Warmesen in Amt Holtzhausen Wohnhaften, eheliche Tochter, ehelich copuliert worden.

The above would mean that the aforementioned Hermann Burkühl from Warmesen could be this first known Burkühl. The marriage took place in 1671, so Lisabeth could have been born around 1645, which means Hermann had this daughter at about age 35. Unfortunately, no mother is mentioned here either.

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : <b>BOERKOEL</b>			Generation: II.1
Familie/Family: <b>Rolant Burkuhl</b>			No: 1.1
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Burkuhl	?	
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Rolant	Margarethe	
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmсен, ± 1643	±1638
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmсен, 23-07-1693	Warmсен, 11-04-1690
	Geloof/Religion	Ev. -Luth.	Ev. -Luth.
	Beroep, Profession	Farmer	
	Vader/Father	Hermann Burkuhl	?
	Moeder/Mother	?	?
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	?	
⌘	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

#### Birth source:

- It can be indirectly deduced from Rolant's date of death in 1693 that he must have been born around 1643 with the stated age of 50..
- It can be indirectly deduced from Margarethe's date of death in 1690 that she must have been born around 1638 with the stated age of 52 years.

#### Death source:

- Burkuhl geb.? Margarethe, **Warmсен Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 20, (buried)
- Burkuhl, Rolant, **Warmсен Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 24, (buried))

Kinderen/ Children:

Voornamen/ First Names Geslacht/ Gender Stamboomnummer		Geboorte/ Birth	1 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ Marriage	Overleden/ Deceased
		Doopt/ Baptism	2 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ Marriage	Begraffenis/ Funeral
♂	Dirck	Warmesen, ± 1667	Ilse Nitert	
				Warmesen, 16-07-1734
♂	Hinrich 1.1.1	Warmesen, ± 1669	Christine Rodenberg	?
		?		Warmesen, 07-03-1679
♂	Hermann 1.1.2	Warmesen, ± 1671	1701, Lucia Geseke Ziegenhirt	
		?		Schinna, 21-08-1737
♂	Rolant			?
		Warmesen, 19-07-1676		?
♂	Johan Harm 1.1.3	Warmesen, ?	Lucia Ehrichs	
♀	Margarethe Elisabeth	?		?
		Warmesen, 04-07-1680		Warmesen, 28-02-1685

Indirect birth sources:

- Burkuhl, Hinrich, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan , (doop)
- Burkuhl, Hermann, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan , (doop)

Birth sources:

- Burkuhl, Rolant, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 4, (doop)
- Burkuhl, Margarethe Elisabeth, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 9, (doop)


Death sources:

- **Kirchenbuch Warmesen**, Scan 79, 1734 Den 16 July is Dirck Burkuhle 66 Year old begraben,( buried)
- Burkuhl, Margarethe Elisabeth, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 15, (buried)
- Burkuhl, Hermann, **Schinna Kirchenbuch 1672-1774**, scan 94 (buried)

Matrimonial Sources:

- Burkuhl, Dirck – Ilse Nitert, **Kirchenbuch Warmesen**, Scan 82, 1736, Den 10 Febr ist Dirck Burkuhle Frau Ilse Nitert 60 year old buried.



Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : <b>BOERKOEL</b>		Generation: II.2
Familie/Family: <b>Hinrich sr. Burkuhl</b>		No: 1.2
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :		Burkuhl
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :		Anna
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmesen, ±1650
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmesen, 13-07-1707
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
	Geloof/Religion	Ev. -Luth.
	Beroep, Profession	Farmer
	Vader/Father	Hermann Burkuhl
	Moeder/Mother	
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Hi(b)ben, 18-11-1677
⌘	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
Hertrouwd/New Marriage		Ilpha Riechmanns
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
~	Plaats?City, Datum/Date	
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
	Geloof/Religion	Ev. -Luth.
	Beroep, Profession	
	Vader/Father	
	Moeder/Mother	
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmesen, 19-11-1707
⌘	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	

Birth sources:

- See the estimate for this at the birth of the child.


Matrimonial Sources:

- 1e marriage: Burkuhl, Hinrich, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 5  
with Anna Tatenhorst, widow of deceased Johann Hilmans
- 2e huwelijk, Burkuhl, Hinrich, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 35  
with Ilpha Riechmann ex of Bachmanns? unclear

Death sources:

- Burkuhl, Anna born Tatenhorst, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 35  
Note: It's unclear from the church records whether she was 50 or 80 years old at the time of her death. I assume 50, because she would have been 28 at the birth of her son Hermann (otherwise 58...). Hinrich remarried Ilpha Riechmann that same year. However, I haven't found anything else about Hinrich since then.

Kinderen/ Children: 1<sup>e</sup> huwelijk

Voornamen/ First Names Geslacht/ Gender		Geboorte/ Birth	1 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ Marriage	Overleden/ Deceased
		Doop/ Baptism	2 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ Marriage	Begrafenis/ Funeral
	Hermann	Warmesen, 01-03-1678		Warmesen, 07-03-1678
		Warmesen, 06-03-1678		Warmesen, 09-03-1678


Birth sources:

- Burkuhl, Hermann, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 8, 1678 (baptism)

Death sources:

- Burkuhl, Hermann, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 8, overlijden (buried)  
Note: Buried on March 9, 1678, 8 days old, born on March 1. Burial usually takes place two days after death, so death would have occurred on March 7. Father Hinrich was probably already in his thirties at the time, having married Anna Tatenhorst the year before.

Kinderen/ Children: 1<sup>e</sup> huwelijk


Voornamen/ First Names Geslacht/ Gender		Geboorte/ Birth	1 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ Marriage	Overleden/ Deceased
		Doop/ Baptism	2 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ Marriage	Begrafenis/ Funeral
	Hinrich	Warmesen, 28-07-1708		
				Warmesen, 28-07-1708

Birth source:

- Since Hinrich was not older than 3 days, he was probably not baptized, and the real date of birth is therefore 25-07-1708.

Death source:

- Burkuhl, Hinrich, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 36, (buried)

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : <b>BOERKOEL</b>			Generation: II.3
Familie/Family: <b>Hermann Burkuhl</b>			No: 1.3
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Burkuhl	???	
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Hermann		
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmesen, ± 1655	
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion	Ev. -Luth.	Ev. -Luth.
	Beroep, Profession	Farmer	
	Vader/Father	Hermann Burkuhl	
	Moeder/Mother		
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⚭	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

#### Birth source:


- Nothing further has been found about this Hermann: no birth, no marriage, no death. Only the birth of his daughter places him in this situation.

#### Kinderen/ *Children*: 1<sup>e</sup> huwelijk

Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i> Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>	Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i>	1 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ <i>Marriage</i>	Overleden/ <i>Deceased</i>
	Doopt/Baptism	2 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ <i>Marriage</i>	Begrafenis/ <i>Funeral</i>
♂	Maria	Warmesen, Mei 1684	
			Warmesen, 12-02-1685

#### Death source:

- Burkuhl, Maria, **Kirchenbuch Warmesen**, Scan 15, 1685, (buried), old 37 weeks, so born around May 1684

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : <b>BOERKOEL</b>		Generation: III.1
Familie/Family: <b>Hinrich Burkuhl</b>		No: 1.1.1
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Burkuhl	Rodenberg
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Hinrich	Christine
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmesen, ±1668
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmesen, 02-11-1730
	Geloof/Religion	Ev. -Luth. Ev. -Luth.
	Beroep, Profession	Farmer
	Vader/Father	Rolant Burkuhl
	Moeder/Mother	Margarethe?
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmesen, 26-09-1693
⊗	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	

Birth source:

- Since Hinrich's death was recorded as being 62 years old, he must have been born around 1668

Matrimonial Source:

- Burkuhl, Hinrich, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 24

Death source:

- Burkuhl, Hinrich, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 74 (buried)

### Kinderen/ Children:

Voornamen/ First Names Geslacht/ Gender Stamboomnummer		Geboorte/ Birth	1 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ Marriage	Overleden/ Deceased
		Doopt/ Baptism	2 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ Marriage	Begraafenis/ Funeral
♂	Rolant	?		?
		Warmesen, 30-11-1694		Warmesen, 07-09-1706
♀	Ilse Margarete	?	1710, Cord Heinrich Siemann	?
		Warmesen, 19-05-1696		
♂	Cord Hinrich 1.1.1.1	Warmesen, ±1697	±1715, Ilse Margrete Hartmanns	?
				Warmesen, 11-11-1770
♂	Johann Ernst	?		?
		Warmesen, 30-09-1698		Warmesen, 02-01-1726
♀	Ilpha	?		?
		Warmesen, 24-06-1708		Warmesen, 08-09-1708
♀	Anna Elisabeth	?		?
		Warmesen, 08-05-1710		
♂	Rolf Hinrich	Warmesen, 1715 ??	1744, Anne Ilse Fincken	?

Only Cord Hinrich is further developed through the emigration of his two sons to the Netherlands. The developing of the German family tree can be found in part 3.

#### Birth sources:

- Burkuhl, Rolant, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 26 (baptism)
- Burkuhl, Ilse Margarete, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 27 (baptism)
- Burkuhl, Johan Ernst, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 29 (baptism)
- Burkuhl, Ilpha, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 36 (baptism)
- Burkuhl, Anne Elisabeth, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 37 (baptism)

#### Indirect birth sources:

- Burkuhl, Cord Hinrich, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 202, At his death, he was 73 years old, so his birth year was around 1697. His parents are not mentioned anywhere. Given his birth year, there are essentially two possibilities: either a child of Rolant or a child of Hinrich. Given the births, he best fits the Hinrich lineup..
- Burkuhl, Rolf Hinrich, married Anne Ilse Fincken in Warmesen on November 12, 1744. If he married between the ages of 25 and 30, he would have been born sometime between 1714 and 1719. That also gives him the best possible place here. He had two children, but shortly afterward the Seven Years' War began. I have not found anything about this family since then.




#### Death sources:

- Burkuhl, Rolant, **Warmсен Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 35 (buried)
- Burkuhl, Cord Hinrich, **Warmсен Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 202 (buried)
- Burkuhl, Ilpha, **Warmсен Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 36 (buried)
- Burkuhl, Johan Ernst, **Warmсен Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 66, 1726, unfortunately partly damaged...., but this could be his only remaining sun...

#### Matrimonial Sources:

- Cord Hinrich's marriage date is derived from the birth year of their first child. The wife's name can be found indirectly in her death certificate and the various births of her children. See there.
- Ilse Margrete married Cord Heinrich Siemann in 1710, she had the age of 14 years? and the following children were born:
  - o Rolf Hinrich op 13-04-1713,
  - o Ilse Marie op 21-03-1723, en
  - o Johan Hinrich op 16-05-1726
- Rolf Hinrich with Anne Ilse Fincken, Warmсен **Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** Scan 97, married 12-11-1744, 2 children, but nothing to be find after that.
  - o Burkuhl, Hans Hinrich, **Warmсен Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** Scan 102, buried Warmсен 25-03-1746, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  year old
  - o Burkuhl, Cord Hinrich, **Warmсен Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** Scan 102, baptised Warmсен 27-02-1747

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : BOERKOEL			Generation: III.2
Familie/Family: <b>Hermann Burkuhl</b>			No: 1.1.2
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Burkuhl	Ziegenhirt(en)	
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Hermann	Anne Lucia Geseke	
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmсен, ±1671	Warmсен, ± 1666
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Schinna, 21-08-1737	Warmсен, 12-04-1745
	Geloof/Religion	Ev.-Luth.	Ev.-Luth.
	Beroep, Profession	Farmer	
	Vader/Father	Rolant Burkuhl	
	Moeder/Mother	Margarethe ?	
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Schinna, 05-04-1701	
⌘	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

#### Birth sources:

- Hermann Burkuhl's death was recorded as 66 years old. His birth year of 1671 can be inferred from this, according to family who lived in Warmсен at the time.
- At her death in 1745, the widow Anne Lucia Geseke was 79 years old, so her year of birth was approximately 1666.

#### Matrimonial Sources:

- Burkuhl, Hermann, **Schinna Kirchenbuch 1672-1774**, Scan 35, 1701, married Lucia Geseke Ziegenhirt(en)

#### Death source:

- Burkuhl, Hermann, **Schinna Kirchenbuch 1672-1774**, Scan 94, (buried)) age 66 years
- Burkuhl, Anne Luise Geseke, **Schinna Kirchenbuch 1672-1774**, Scan 96, 1745 (buried)

Kinderen/Children:

Voornamen/ First Names Geslacht/ Gender		Geboorte/ Birth	1 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ Marriage	Overleden/ Deceased
		Doop/ Baptism	2 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ Marriage	Begrafenis/ Funeral
♂	Dietrich Berend		1732, Anne Bitkens	Buchhorst, 08-04-1775
		Buchhorst, 01-05-1702		Buchhorst, 10-04-1775
♀	Anna Margarethe			
		Buchhorst, 03-05-1705		28-05-1722
♀	Anna Maria		1735, Johan Hinrich Hohrman	Ziegenhoken, 04-09-1776
		Buchhorst, 0109-1707		Ziegenhoken, 06-09-1776
♂	Rolf		±1742, Anne Adelheid Hasfeld	
		Buchhorst, 13-03-1710	1757, Catharine Margarethe Schomburg	
♂	Johan Dieterich 1.1.2.2	Buchhorst, ± 1712	1735?	

Note: Rolf (1.1.2.1) is not further elaborated in this Dutch version, but only Johan Dieterich (1.1.2.2), because his 1st son Cord Hermann (1.1.2.2.1) emigrated to the Netherlands together with Johan and Dirk

Birth sources:


- Burkuhl, Dietrich, **Schinna Kirchenbuch 1672-1774**, scan 50, 1702
- Burkuhl, Anne Margrethe, **Schinna Kirchenbuch 1672-1774**, scan 51, 1705
- Burkuhl, Maria, **Schinna Kirchenbuch 1672-1774**, scan 51, 1707
- Burkuhl, Rolf, **Schinna Kirchenbuch 1672-1774**, Scan 51, 1710
- Johan Diedrich was placed here because he was reported as the father at the birth of Johan Rolff. In principle, it would also have been possible to place him with the Hinrich Burkuhl/Rodenberg family, but that family was already (too) busy.

Death sources:

- Burkuhl Dietrich, **Stolzenau Kirchenbuch 1763-1791** Scan 162, 1775
- Burkuhl, Anne Margrethe, **Schinna Kirchenbuch 1672-1774**, scan 91, 1722
- Burkuhl, Maria, **Schinna Kirchenbuch 1672-1774**, scan 109, 1776

Matrimonial Sources:

- Burkuhle – Bitkens, Dietrich, **Stolzenau Kirchenbuch 1674-1763** Scan 22, 1732, nothing more found.
- Burkuhl – , Anna Maria, **Stolzenau Kirchenbuch 1674-1763** Scan 23, 1735
- Anne Adelheid Hasfeld had her first child in 1743, when she was 23. She probably married the year before. See also Rolf Burkuhl (1710)
- Nothing further has been found about Johan Dieterich's marriage than the record of his children, the first of whom was born in 1736.

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : <b>BOERKOEL</b>		Generation: III.3
Familie/Family: <b>Johan Harm Burkuhl</b>		No: 1.1.3
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Burkuhl	Ehrichs
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Johan Harm	Lucia
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
	Geloof/Religion	Ev. -Luth.
	Beroep, Profession	Farmer
	Vader/Father	Rolant Burkuhl
	Moeder/Mother	Margarethe ?
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
⚭	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	

- Nothing further has been found about this Johan Harm, nor about his son Johan Rolf

#### Kinderen/ *Children*:


Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i> Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>	Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i>	1 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ <i>Marriage</i>	Overleden/ <i>Deceased</i>
	Doop/ <i>Baptism</i>	2 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ <i>Marriage</i>	Begrafenis/ <i>Funeral</i>
♂	Johan Rolf	Warmesen, ± 1706	Buchhorst, 27-02-1788
			Buchhorst, 03-03-1788

#### Birth source.

- Since Johan Rolf was stated to have reached the age of 82 when he died, his year of birth must have been approximately 1706.

#### Death source:

- Burkuhle, Johann Rolf, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1714-1795**, scan 424, 1788

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : <b>BOERKOEL</b>			Generation: IV.1
Familie/Family: <b>Cord Hinrich Burkuhl</b>			No: 1.1.1.1
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Burkuhl	Hartmans	
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Cord Hinrich	Ilse Margrete	
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmesen, ± 1697	
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		Warmesen, 24-01-1696
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmesen, 11-11-1770	
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmesen, 13-11-1770	Warmesen, 14-03-1742
	Geloof/Religion	Ev. -Luth.	Ev. -Luth.
	Beroep, Profession	Farmer	
	Vader/Father	Hinrich Burkuhl	Johan Hinrich Hartmans
	Moeder/Mother	Christine Rodenberg	?
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
∞	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmesen, ± 1715	
⚭	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

Birth source:

- Hartmans, Ilse Margrete, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 27 (baptism)

Indirect birth source:

- Burkuhl, Cord Hinrich, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 202 (buried)

Indirect Matrimonial Sources:

- Hartmans, Ilse Margrete, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 93 (bured)
- Birth of first child

Death sources:

- Burkuhl, Ilse Margrete, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 93 (buried)
- Burkuhl, Cord Hinrich, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 202 (buried)

Kinderen/Children: 1<sup>e</sup> huwelijk

Voornamen/First Names Geslacht/Gender		Geboorte/Birth	1 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/Marriage	Overleden/Deceased
		Doop/Baptism	2 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/Marriage	Begrafenis/Funeral
♂	Johann Hermann			
		Warmesen, 03-04-1716		
♀	Ilse Maria	Warmesen, ± 1723		
				Warmesen, 25-09-1726
♀	Johann 1.1.1.1.1		1760, Maria van Wateringen	Haarlem, 11-12-1806
		Warmesen, 28-11-1729	1789, Anna Sophia Magdalena Holms	
♂	Catrine Margrete			
		Warmesen, 12-09-1732		Warmesen, 21-06-1739
♂	Johann Dirck 1.1.1.1.2		1764, Jannetje Besseling	Oudekerk a/d Amstel
		Warmesen, 31-07-1735		



Birth sources:

- Burkuhl, Johann Herman, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 46 (baptism)
- Burkuhl, Ilse Maria, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784**, scan 67 (indirectly)
- Burkuhl, Johann, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 72 (baptism)
- Burkuhl, Catrine Margrete, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 77 (baptism)
- Burkuhl, Johan Dirck, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784**, scan 81 (baptism)

Death sources:

- Burkuhl, Ilse Maria, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784**, scan 67 (buried)
- Burkuhl, Johann, Haarlem 1806, emigrated to The Netherlands.
- Burkuhl, Catrine Margrethe, **Warmesen Kirchenbuch 1675-1784** scan 88 (buried)
- Burkuhl, Johan Dirck, Oudekerk a/d/ Amstel dec. 1803, emigrated to The Netherlands.
- What happened to son Johann Hermann is unclear.
- Two other sons of Cord Hinrich, Johann and Johan Dirck, appear to have emigrated to the Netherlands in 1757. His daughters are all deceased as well. However, he apparently always stayed in Warmesen, given his death in 1770 there. Although he seems also to have frequently been in Haarlem, see further on under Johann and the treatment of the estate in 1772 after his death, but also as a witness at baptism and marriage by his sons.



Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline: BOERKOEL</i>		Generatie: IV.2
Familie/Family: <b>Rolf Hinrich Burkuhl</b>		No: 1.1.1.2
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name:</i>	Burkuhl	Fincken
Voornamen: <i>First Name:</i>	Rolf Hinrich	Anna Ilse
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmesen
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
	Geloof/Religion	Ev. -Luth.
	Beroep, Profession	
	Vader/Father	
	Moeder/Mother	
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmesen, 21-11-1744
⚭	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	

Matrimonial source:

- Burkuhl, Rolf Hinrich with Anna Ilse Fincken, , **Kirchenbuch Warmesen 1675-1784** scan 97, 1744

Kinderen/ *Children:*


Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i>	Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i>	Overlijden/ <i>Death</i>	Relatie/ <i>Relation</i>
Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>	Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Plaats/ <i>City</i>	
♂	Hans Hinrich	Warmesen, 6-1745	Warmesen, 25-03-1746
♀	Cord Hinrich	Warmesen, 27-02-1747	

Birth source:

- Hans Hinrich became 36 weeks and 2 days old, so apparently born in june 1745
- Burkuhl, Cord Hinrich, **Kirchenbuch Warmesen 1675-1784** scan 97, 1747

Death source:

- Burkuhl, Hans Hinrich, **Kirchenbuch Warmesen 1675-1784** scan 100, (burried) 1746

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : <b>BOERKOEL</b>			Generatie: IV.3
Familie/Family: <b>Rolff Burkuhl</b>			No: 1.1.2.1
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :		Burkuhl	Hasfeld
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :		Rolff	Anne Adelheid
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Buchhorst, 13-03-1710	Ong. 1720
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
†	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		Riessen, 6-10-1756
	Geloof/Religion	Ev. -Luth.	Ev. -Luth.
	Beroep, Profession		
	Vader/Father	Hermann Burkuhl	
	Moeder/Mother	Lucia Geseke Ziegenhirt	
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Buchhorst, ±1742	
⌘	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
Hertrouwd/New Marriage			Catharine Margarethe Schomburg
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		Ong. 1721
~	Plaats?City, Datum/Date		
†	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		Riessen, 4-6-1801
	Geloof/Religion		
	Beroep, Profession		
	Vader/Father		Johan Harm Schomburg
	Moeder/Mother		
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Riessen, 7-5-1757	
⌘	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

#### Matrimonial sources:

- Their first child was born in 1743; therefore, it is expected their marriage could be in 1742.
- Rolf Buhrkuhl with Cath. Marg. Schomburg, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1714-1795**, Scan 27

#### Death sources:

- Burkuhl, Anne Adelheit geb. Hasfeld, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1714-1795**, Scan 364, 1756
- Burkuhl geb. Schomburg, Cath. Margr. **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1796-1829**, Scan 336, 1801

#### Kinderen/ Children: 1<sup>e</sup> huwelijk

Voornamen/ First Names Geslacht/ Gender		Geboorte/ Birth	1 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ Marriage	Overleden/ Deceased
		Doop/ Baptism	2 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ Marriage	Begrafenis/ Funeral
♀	Sophie Rudolfine			
		Buchhorst, 22-3-1743		
♂	Johan Diederich 1.1.2.1.1		1769, Catharine Marlene Ahrens	Buchhorst , 09-12-1820
		Buchhorst, 10-2-1746	1795, Sophia Agnese Hartmanns	Buchhorst , 15-12-1820
♂	Ernst Hinrich			Buchhorst , 26-03-1828
		Buchhorst, 11-9-1748		Buchhorst , 31-03-1828
♀	Anne Geseke		1764, Cord Hinrich Schomburg	
♀	Anne Dorothea Elisabeth	Bruchhagen, 14-05-1751		Bruchhagen, 07-08-1779
		Bruchhagen, 16-05-1751		Bruchhagen, 09-08-1779
♀	Anna Margrethe	Bruchhagen, 03-09-1752		
				Bruchhagen, 03-09-1752
♀	Anne Hedewig	Bruchhagen, 05-05-1754		Buchhorst, 13-04-1758
		Bruchhagen, 12-05-1754		Buchhorst, 17-04-1758

#### Birth sources:

- Burkuhle, Sophie Rudolfin, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1714-1795**, Scan 105, 1743 (bapt)
- Burkuhle, Johan Diederich, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1714-1795**, Scan 107, 1746 (bapt)
- Burkuhle, Ernst Hinrich, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1714-1795**, Scan 111, 1748 (bapt)
- Burkuhle, Anne Dorothea Elisabeth, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1714-1795**, Scan 121, 1751
- Burkuhle, Anne Hedewig, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1714-1795**, Scan 138, 1754

#### Death sources:

- Buhrkuhl, Johann Dieterich, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1796-1829**, Scan 420, 1820
- Burkuhle, Ernst Hinrich, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1796-1829**, Scan 450, 1828
- Buhrkuhl, Anna Margr, **Stolzenau Kirchenbuch 1674-1763**, Scan 256, 1752
- Burkuhlen, Anne Hedewig, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1714-1795**, Scan 370, 1758

- Burkuhlen, Anne Dorothea, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1714-1795**, Scan 409, 1779

#### Matrimonial sources:

- Anne Geseke Burkuhl (te Buchhorst) is married with Johan Hinrich Schomburg (in Nendorf) on 12-11-1764, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1714-1795**, Scan 36, 1764, children:
  - o Heinrich Friedrich Wilhelm, 21-06-1820
  - o Johan Friedrich, 20-07-1822

Kinderen/ Children: 2<sup>e</sup> huwelijk

Voornamen/ First Names Geslacht/ Gender		Geboorte/ Birth	1 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ Marriage	Overleden/ Deceased
		Doopt/ Baptism	2 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ Marriage	Begraafenis/ Funeral
♀	Anne Margarethe Elisabeth	Buchhorst, 16-04-1758	1780, Johan Ernst Nietdfeld	Buchhorst, 10-05-1809
		Buchhorst, 18-04-1758		
♀	Christine Margarethe	Buchhorst, ±1759		
♂	Johan Wilhelm 1.1.2.1.2	Buchhorst, 12-07-1761	1816, Marie Catharine Westhofe	Buchhorst, 16-01-1823
		Buchhorst, 14-07-1761		Buchhorst, 18-01-1823
♀	Catharine Margarethe	Buchhorst, 07-05-1765		
		Buchhorst, 12-05-1765		

#### Birth sources:

- Burkuhle, Anne Margarethe Elisabeth, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1714-1795**, Scan 158, 1758
- Burkuhle, Johan Wilhelm, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1714-1795**, Scan 173, 1761
- Burkuhle, Catharine Margarethe, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1714-1795**, Scan 191, 1765

#### Death sources:


- Burkuhle, Johann Wilhelm, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1796-1829**, Scan 428, 1823
- Burkuhl, Christine Margarethe, **Schinna Kirchenbuch 1775-1827**, Scan 165, 1786

#### Matrimonial sources:

- Burkuhl, Anna Margaretha Elisabeth with Johan Ernst Nietdfeld, **Rießen / Familienbuch II 1800-1850**, Scan 114
- Anne Margarethe Elisabeth Burkuhle (te Buchhorst) is married with Johan Ernst Nietdfeld (in Mensinghausen ) on 24-4-1780, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1714-1795**, Scan 47, 1780
  - o Anna Margaretha Catharina (born 27-4-1781)
  - o Johann Heinrich (born 3-10-1785)
  - o Anna Maria Catharina (born 8-10-1888),

#### Death sources:

- Death Anna Marg. El. , see matrimonial source **Familienbuch II**
- Burkuhle, Johann Wilhelm, **Riessen Kirchenbuch 1796-1829**, Scan 428, 1823

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : BOERKOEL		Generation: IV.4
Familie/Family: <b>Johann Dieterich Burkuhl</b>		No: 1.1.2.2
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Burkuhl	???
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Johann Dieterich	
★ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Circa 1712	
~ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
✝ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
□ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion	Ev. Luth.
	Beroep, Profession	Farmer
	Vader/Father	Hermann Burkuhl
	Moeder/Mother	Luci Geseke Ziegenhirt
○ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⊙ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⌘ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

- Johann Dietrich's existence is known only through the baptismal records of his children in church records. These records (initially) never mention who the mother was. No marriage record for him has been found, nor has a death record for his wife. So, who his wife was remains a mystery for now

Kinderen/ *Children:*

Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i> Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>		Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i>	1 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ <i>Marriage</i>	Overleden/ <i>Deceased</i>
		Doop/ <i>Baptism</i>	2 <sup>e</sup> Huwelijk/ <i>Marriage</i>	Begrafenis/ <i>Funeral</i>
♂	Cord Hermann 1.1.2.2.1		1758, Hendrina van den Oldenhoff	
		16-8-1733		
♂	Sander		1764, Maria Dorothea Döpken	
		10-6-1735		
♂	Johann Rolf		1772, Anne Ilse Marie Dorothea Döpken	
		Holzhausen, 5-5-1738		
♀	Anne Maria			
		Holzhausen, 24-10-1740		
♀	Anna Margarethe Dorothea			
		Holzhausen, 9-2-1743		
♂	Cord Harm	Holzhausen, 15-12-1744		Holzhausen, 15-12-1744
♀	Anna Catharina Margaretha			
		Holzhausen, 25-3-1745		
♂	Johan Diederich		Catharina Magdalena Meijer	Sehnsen, 19-2-1816
		Holzhausen, 27-8-1748		Sehnsen, 23-2-1816

Note: After this, we will continue with Cord Hermann (1.1.2.2.1) because of his emigration to the Netherlands. In part 3, the German branch will be further elaborated.

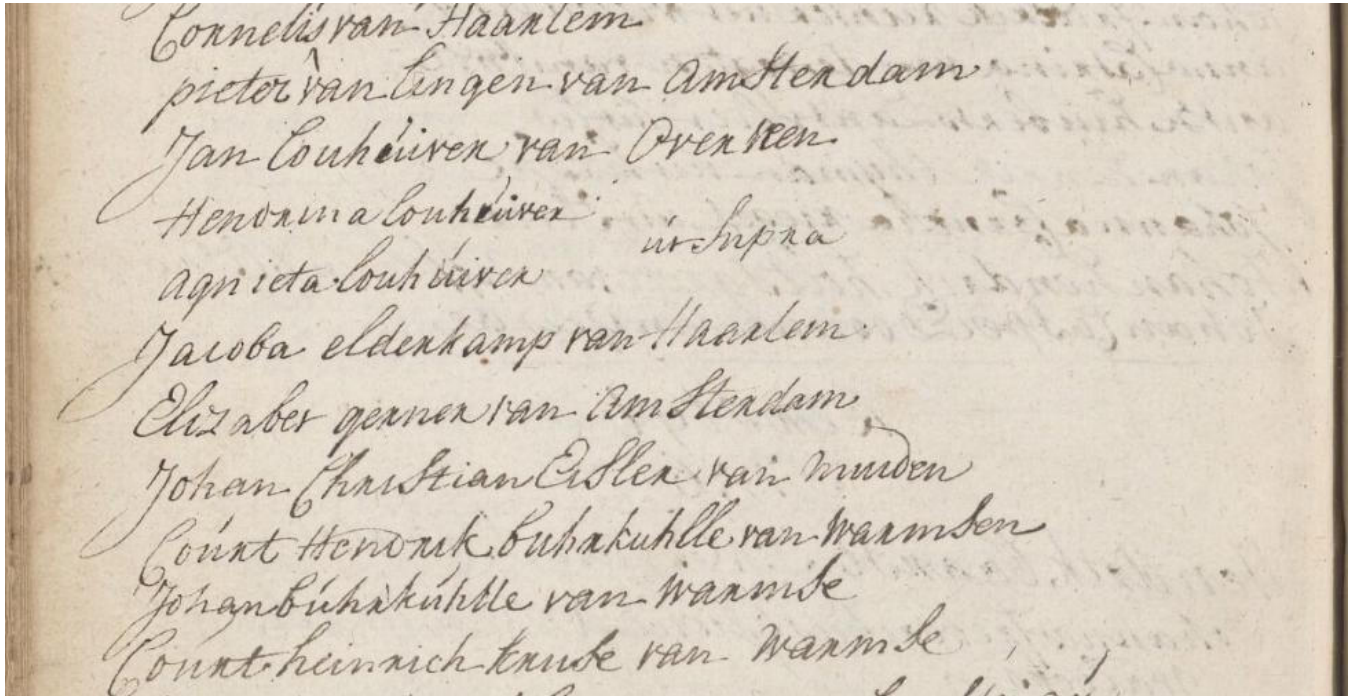
Birth sources:

- Burkuhl, Cord Hermann, **Stolzenau Kirchenbuch 1674-1763** Scan 134, 1733 (baptism)
- Buhrkuhl, Sander, **Stolzenau Kirchenbuch 1674-1763** Scan 134, 1735 (baptism)
- Burkuhl, Johan Rolf, **Stolzenau Kirchenbuch 1674-1763** Scan 146, 1738 baptism)
- Burkuhl, Anna Maria, **Stolzenau Kirchenbuch 1674-1763** Scan 154, 1740 (baptism)
- Burkuhl, Anna Margaretha Dorothea, **Stolzenau Kirchenbuch 1674-1763** Scan 159, 1743 (baptism)
- Burkuhl, Cord Harm, **Stolzenau Kirchenbuch 1674-1763**, Scan 252, 1744 (born/death)
- Burkuhl, Anne Catharina Margaretha, **Stolzenau Kirchenbuch 1674-1763** Scan 164, 1745 (baptism)
- Burkuhl, Johan Diederich, **Stolzenau Kirchenbuch 1674-1763** Scan 171, 1748 (baptism)



## 8. Emigration to The Netherlands.

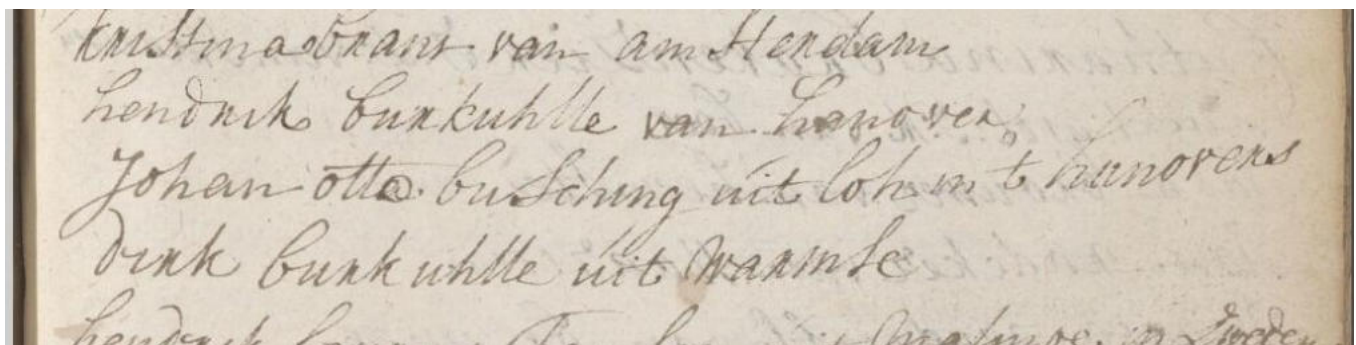
Source: Register of members of the Lutheran Church in Haarlem, Easter 1757, April 10:



These are listed as registered:

- Court Hendrik Burkuhl from Warmen
- Johan Burkuhl from Warmse

And on the next page of the membership book:



- Hendrik Burkuhl from Hannover
- Dirk Burkuhl from Warmen

What are the family relationships? It is clear, in any case, that the German church records of Warmsen show that Johan and (Johan) Dirck were brothers, sons of Cord Hinrich. A little further on, an inheritance from Cord Hinrich (who died in Warmsen) will be divided between Court, Johan, and Dirk. The question now is how the four names from the Lutheran church register relate to these four names from the inheritance deed. This is clear for Johan and Dirk. But what about Hendrik and Court Hendrik? The same name Hendrik (Boerkoel) will also appear several times later in deeds as a witness, which suggests that Hendrik is the father. Nothing more is heard about father Hendrik later, which is plausible if he returned to Warmsen, Germany. For Court Hendrik, there is only one possibility in the German church records: Cord Hermann from Warmsen, born in 1733. His German name must then have been changed to Court Hendrik in the Lutheran church record in The Netherlands. He also later married as Court Boerkoel to Hendrina van den Oldenhof.

So far, this seems to me the most practical and logical solution. At the time of his emigration to the Netherlands in 1757, Johan was 28 years old, his brother Jan Dirk was the youngest at 22, and his second cousin Coert was 24. However, Hendrik, the father of Johan and Dirk, was already approaching 60. When, after a few years, he saw that his sons had settled down well, he apparently returned to Warmsen, and according to German church records, he died there in 1770. While this might explain some things, it is also purely speculative, as no irrefutable evidence can be found. There is insufficient data, and the information that is available changes quite frequently.

Although these Burkuhlen are registered in the Lutheran membership register in Haarlem, this does not mean they actually lived there. However, there was not a Lutheran community everywhere. Johann, later called Jan, lived in Lisse. For example, the register of Incoming Persons 1714-1777 in Haarlem states:

- 25-7-1758, Jan Boerekoel, Luthers, young man, labourer from Hanover, coming from Lisse in the Magdaleene Alley”.

He probably met his future wife in Lisse. The marriages (North Holland) include:

- *“Being married here on May 4, 1760: Jan Boerkoel, J.M. van Hanover, on the Kleine Houtweg, with Maria van Wateringen, J.D. van Lis in the Groote Houtstraat, witnesses: Court Boerkoel and Maria van der Jork.”*

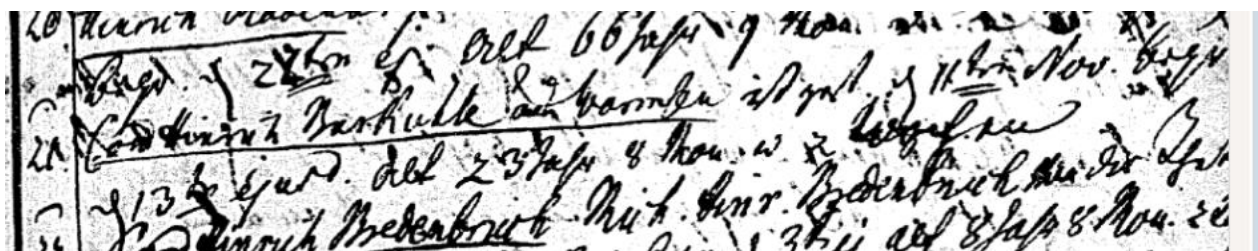
Later records also showed that they met on special occasions and were often present as witnesses at weddings and births.

We know from Coert Boerkoel's marriage certificate to Hendrina van de Oldenhof in 1757 that he lived in Hillegom. And from Dirk, the wheelwright, that he married Jannetje Besseling in Ouderkerk a/d Amstel in 1764. We don't know Hendrik's place of residence, and no marriage was registered. This makes sense, assuming he's already 60 years old, had once married in Germany, and could be living here with his children.

## A legacy from father Burkuhl from Germany.

Cord Hinrich, the father of Johann and Johann Dirck, died 11-11-1770 in Warmsen,

Source Churchbook Warmsen 1675-1784



Transcription: Cord Hinrich Burkuhle aus Warmsen ist im Jahr 1770 den 11-ten Nov. verstorben und den 13-ten begraben alt 73 Jahr 8 Mon. te Warmsen.

Below is the text of two deeds from notary Nicolaas van Leyden. Where the text mentions (?) or ..., the original text appears to be indecipherable. The transcription of what was legible is given below:

24 Mey 1771

*The following witnesses appeared before Nicolaas van Leyden: Gerrit Hendrik Steenmayer, residing in Boomhorsten, amte Stoltenau (Buchhorst, amt Stolzenau), but present in this city (Haarlem), aged 62 years, and over such of competent age to bear witness to the truth. Who, at the inquest of Coert Boercool, Jan Boercool, and Dirk Boercool, declared to be true and truthful, that on November 11, 1770, in Warmsen near Boomhorste, under the office of Stoltenau, the aforementioned, unmarried and without children, died Coert Hendrik Boercool, the only surviving son of the appellants... for the long-deceased brother Roelof Hendrik Boercool (Rolf Hinrich, no. 1.1.1.2), and that of the same. Roelof Hendrik Boercool has no more brothers or sisters or children of deceased brothers or sisters alive than the applicants in this case, and that he also has no other child, children, or of these Detrendenten(?) than the aforementioned. Now recently deceased Court Hendrik Boercool and that therefore the applicants are the only closest friends and heirs. Certificate of the same deceased.....that he has known the aforementioned deceased from childhood and even long before his birth had a very familiar and almost daily contact and intercourse with his father, as well as subsequently with the deceased as well as with the applicants, and that he also helped to bury the body of the aforementioned Court Hendrik Boercool, now deceased.*

Transport 8 juli 1771

*Court Boercool, Jan Boercool, and Dirck Boercool, the first residing in Hillegom, the second under the jurisdiction of this city, and the third residing in Ouderkerk but present within this city as the sole heir ab intesto of their cousin Court Hendrik Boercool, who died unmarried interstatus and without descendants on November 11, 1770, in Warmsen in Hanover.*

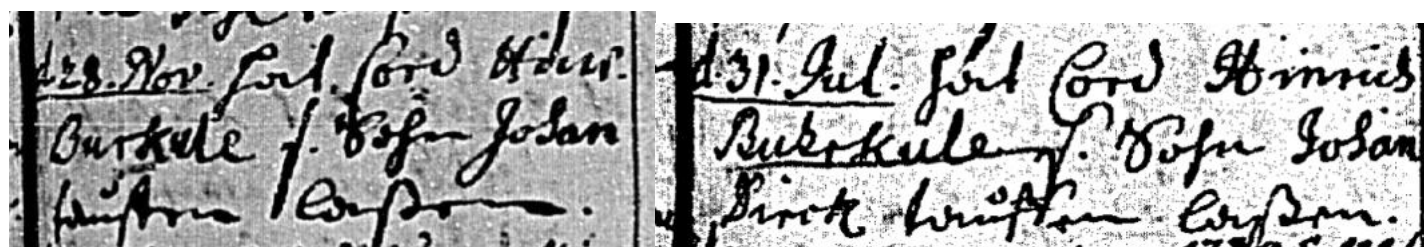
*And they declared, Comparants in Qualit/e aforesaid, to have sold and therefore hereby cede and convey in full and free ownership and in favor of the Most Honorable Mr. A. Remees Floris van Zanen, Mayor and Councilor of this city, a bond at the expense of the community of Holland and West Friesland, at the office of this city of Haarlem, in the name of .....Roosterman. in capital Two hundred and forty guilders, dated November 22, 1672, no. 306 and aggregated February 26, 1675, no. 709, registered in folio 85, which bond in favor of the aforementioned. Their Comp Neeff Coert*



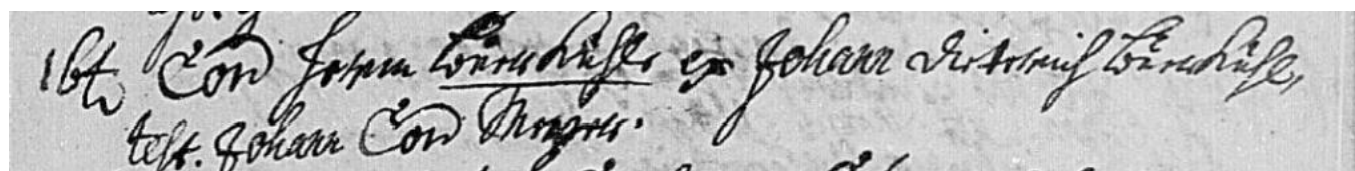
Hendriks Boercool (nicknamed Gerrit Hendrik or Coert Hendriks Boercool) was transferred in full and free ownership by private deed dated 24 December 1763 by Bruym van Loenen.....

Comment on this:

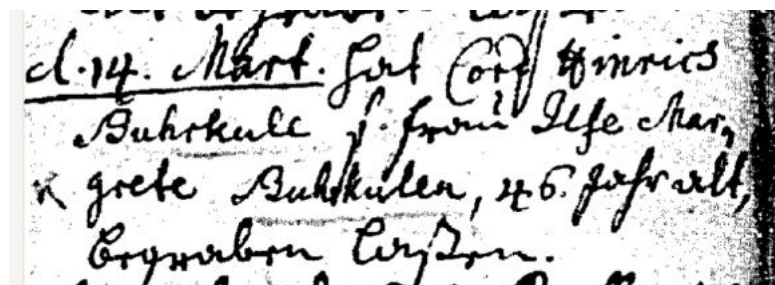
In 1771, Hendrik (the fourth Boercool from the Lutheran church register of 1757) is no longer mentioned in the above deed, only Court, Jan, and Dirk. It therefore appears that Hendrik is the person who died on November 11, 1770 (known in Germany as Cord Hinrich). The German church records clearly state that Johann and Johann Dirck were both baptized by Cord Hinrich as his sons. There can be no misunderstanding about this:



Only Coert (Cord Johann) is a second cousin, namely a son of Johann Dieterich Burkühl, whose grandfather (Hermann) was a brother of the grandfather (Heinrich) of Johan and Dirk





These facts are therefore not entirely clear from the above deed. What is clear is that all other



children of father Cord Hinrich had died, so there were indeed no children left in Germany. He was also unmarried, as his wife had died almost thirty years earlier, in 1742, at the age of 46. That he moved to Haarlem in 1757, albeit temporarily, is not surprising. This man had lived in Warmsen for over half a century, and it is understandable that, after

peace returned to that region, he wanted to return to Warmsen. However, it remains a matter of conjecture.

The story in the deed will therefore be aimed at settling the estate without too many problems.

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : <b>BOERKOEL</b>			Generation: V.1
Familie/Family: <b>Johan Burkuhl / Boerkoel</b>			No: 1.1.1.1.1
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Boerkoel (Burkuhl)	Van Wateringen	
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Jan (Johan)	Maria	
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmesen (Germany),	Lisse, ± 1731
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmesen, 28 nov. 1729	
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 11-12-1806	
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 16-12-1806	Haarlem, 21-5-1787
	Geloof/Religion	Ev.-Luthers	Reformed
	Beroep, Profession	Gardener	
	Vader/Father	Cord Hinrich Burkühle	Reinier van Wateringen
	Moeder/Mother	Ilse Margrete Hartmanns	Maartje Jans van der Jerk
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem	
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem	
⌘	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
Hertrouwd/New Marriage			Anna Sophia Magdalena Holms
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Holstein, 9 aug 1739	
~	Plaats?City, Datum/Date		
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 23-7-1821	
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion		
	Beroep, Profession		
	Vader/Father		
	Moeder/Mother	Dina van de(r) We(e)tering	
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 2-8-1789	
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Married not in front of the church but in front of the Aldermen	
⌘	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		



In the Netherlands, the name Burkühl has been changed to Boerkoel, phonetically the same, but spelled differently. From now on, only the name Boerkoel will be used.

Kinderen/ *Children:*

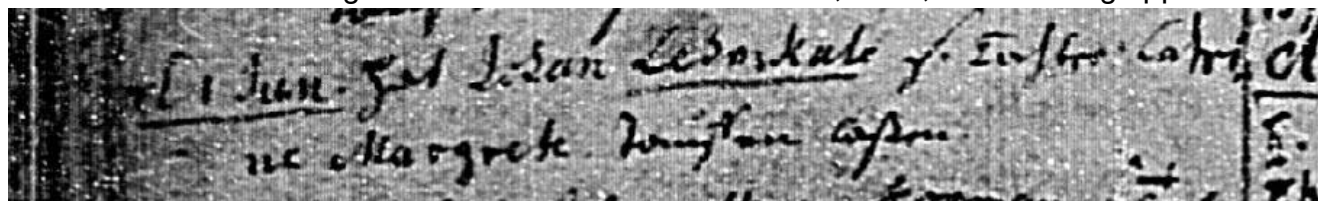
Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i> Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>	Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Overlijden/ <i>Death</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Relatie/ <i>Relation</i>
♂ Hendrik	29-3-1761, Haarlem	26-5-1810, Haarlem	VI.1
♂ Reinier	26-11-1763, Haarlem	12-5-1796	VI.2
♂ Johannes	17-2-1765, Haarlem	5-3-1841, Utrecht	VI.3
♂ Dirk	29-1-1767, Haarlem	23-2-1851, Heemstede	VI.4
♂ Adam	31-8-1769, Haarlem	1-9-1846, Haarlem	VI.5



The Wijde Geldeloze Pad in Haarlem in the 18th century. In the early 1900s, this part of Haarlem was completely demolished for urban renewal. When Jan died in 1806, he was already living here. Many of his descendants have lived here since then. See the separately documented story about this.



First from the church register of Warmen: From Scan 107, 1751, the following appears




Transcription: 1 juni 1751 hat Johan Burkule seine Tochter Catrine Margrete taufen lassen.

So it seems that before Johan emigrated to Holland, he already had (at least) one daughter, and was therefore married.... In that case, there would have been a first marriage in Germany. It's quite possible that (partly) due to the Seven Years' War that began in 1756 and turned the Warmen border region into a war zone, his wife and children died. However, nothing more can be found of this. These seem to be reasons to leave home and hearth for good and settle permanently in the Netherlands. However, he remarried in the Netherlands, and we'll consider this his first marriage.

Regarding Johan's second marriage in the Netherlands, to Anna Sophia Magdalena Holms, there are some uncertainties. She was also a widow, but it is unknown whether she had any children. There are certainly no children from this second marriage. Her death certificate also mentions her presumed date of birth. She is from Holstein, which could have been a town 40 km east of Brno in the Czech Republic (the former Habsburg Empire), although it has been given a modified Czech name in present-day Czechia. No other place names with the name Holstein are known. The county of Holstein in northern Germany is also a possibility, but that is not a clear place of birth. No other possibilities were found.

Another aspect is the spelling of her surname, Helms, Holms, or Hollem, or something else entirely. Various records have different spellings, both by the clerk and by her signature. So you can see that names were often juggled around at the time. Furthermore, absolutely nothing is known or found about parents, brothers, sisters, or other close relatives.

It is known that she had previously been married to Johan Daniel Schuster, but apart from that fact, nothing more concrete information about this can be found in the archives.

Genealogie van het geslacht / <i>Familyline: BOERKOEL</i>		Generation: V.2
Familie / Family: <b>Johann Dirck Burkuhl / Jan Dirk Boerkoel</b>		No: 1.1.1.1.2
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name:</i>	Boerkoel	Besseling
Voornamen: <i>First Name:</i>	Jan Dirk	Jannetje
★	Plaats / City, Datum / Date	
~	Plaats / City, Datum / Date	Warmesen, 31-7-1735
†	Plaats / City, Datum / Date	
□	Plaats / City, Datum / Date	
	Geloof / Religion	
	Beroep, Profession	Carriage maker
	Vader / Father	Cord Hinrich Burkule
	Moeder / Mother	Ilse Margrete Hartmanns
○	Plaats / City, Datum / Date	Ouderkerk a/d Amstel, 5-10-1764
∞	Plaats / City, Datum / Date	Ouderkerk a/d Amstel, 25-10-1764
⚰	Plaats / City, Datum / Date	


During his life as a carriage maker::

den 13 December, 's avonds ten 5 uren, te Amsterdam in de Ives in de grasse Goud verkoopen: een party van goederen  
NOS AYROS HUYDEN. Leggende als by Notitie word aangewezen, en aldaar heden te zien.  
Men zal op Saterdag den 15 December, 's morgens ten 9 uren precies, verkoopen: eenige honderd Yke BOOMEN, 12 à 15  
Duim over 't Kruis, van 25 tot 36 voet lang, te Ouderkerk; te bevragen by DIRK BOERKOEL.  
C. Ploos van Amstel Jacob Cornelisz., F. H. Onkruid en J. Westeling, Makelaars, zullen op Maandag den 17 December,

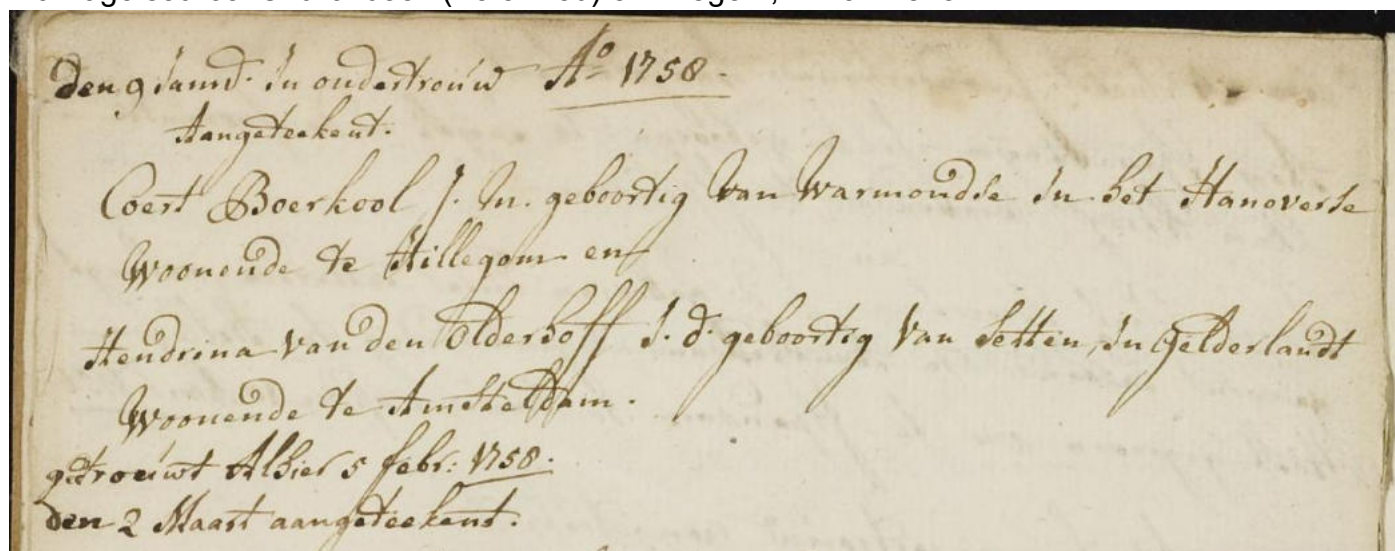
After his death:

Nous apprenons d'Amvers que le célèbre Oculiste FORLENZE, est de retour des Département du Rhin, &  
qu'il se rendra incessamment à Amsterdam. Nous rappelons qu'il a fait dans cette Ville, il y a quatre ans  
& demi, des opérations très brillantes. Nota. Il descendra à l'Hôtel des Armes d'Amsterdam.  
Allen en een legelyk d'e eenige Schnapen of ander Vee, Houtwaaren, gezaagd of ongezaagd, of eenige andere Goederen, hoe ook genaamd, onder zich berastende moet hebben, iets verschuldigd zyn of te vorderen hebben van DIRK BOERKOEL, in le en Wagenmaker te Ouderkerk aan den Amstel, gelieven daarvan opgaaf te doen, hoe eerder hoe liever: doch uiterlyk voor half January 1804, aan PIETER VAN ROOIJEN, Gerechtsbode te Ouderkerk aan den Amstel, als Gemachtigde van JANNETJE BESSELING, Weduwe van wylen DIRK BOERKOEL.

Their marriage remained childless.

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : BOERKOEL		Generation: V.5
Familie/Family: <b>Cord Hermann Burkuhl/ Court Hendrik Boerkoel</b>		No: 1.1.2.2.1
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Boerkoel	Oldenhof, van den
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Coert Hendrik	Hendrina
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Zetten, circa 1738
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	16-8-1733
†	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
	Geloof/Religion	Ev. Luth. Reformed
	Beroep, Profession	
	Vader/Father	Johan Dieterich Burkuhl
	Moeder/Mother	?
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Hillegom, 9-1-1758
∞	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Hillegom, 5-2-1758
⚭	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	

Marriage source: Churchbook (Reformed) of Hillegom, 1749 - 1815.

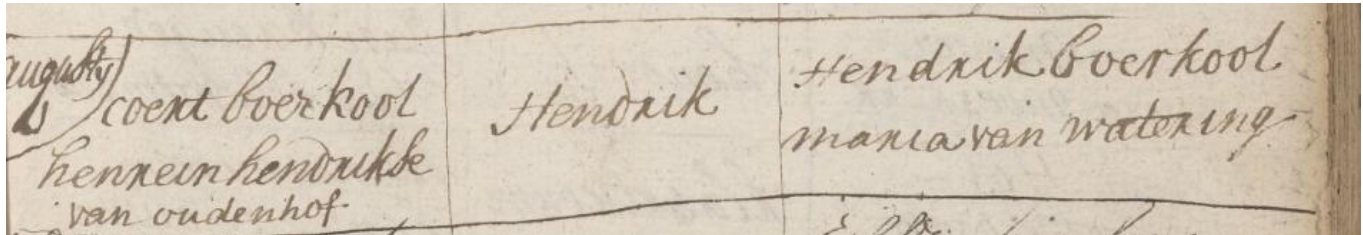


### Kinderen/ Children

Voornamen/ First Names Geslacht/ Gender		Geboorte/ Birth Plaats/ City	Overlijden/ Death Plaats/ City	Relatie/ Relation
♂	Hendrik	Hillegom, 1-8-1760		
♀	Margaretha	Hillegom, 14-10-1761	Sassenheim, 5-6-1844	

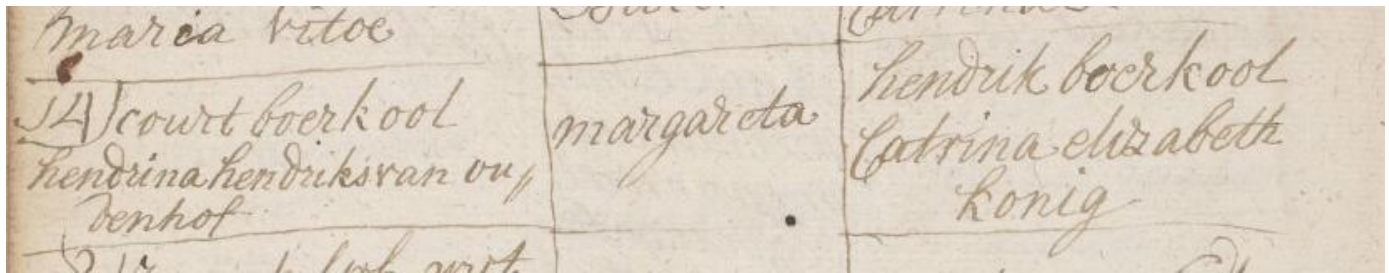
Birth source: Baptismal record of the Lutheran Church in Haarlem,

Baptism of Hendrik on 1-8-1760

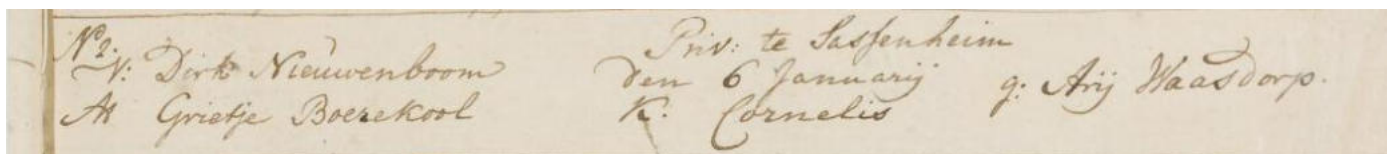


It's interesting to see that above and below, Father Boerkool (Hendrik, being Cord Hinrich) is present as a witness at the baptism of his second cousin. What happened to nephew Hendrik afterward is unknown. Often, his (premature) death was not recorded. However, nothing more can be found about him later.

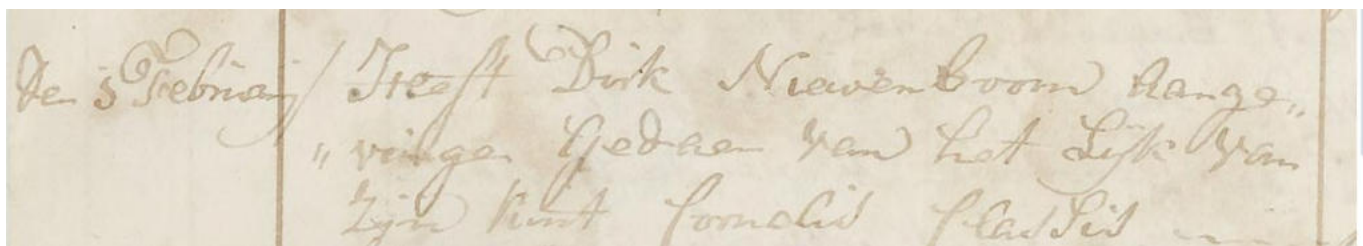
Margareta baptized in Haarlem 14-10-1761




Margaretha later married Dirk Nieuwenboom in Hillegom on May 3, 1787, and they had five children: Gerritje, Hendrik Koenraad, Fredrik, Trijntje, and Cornelis. Cornelis, however, died a month after his birth:



And death:





Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : BOERKOEL			Generation: VI.1
Familie/Family: <b>Hendrik Boerkoel</b>			No: 1.1.1.1.1.1
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Boerkoel	Van Gelder	
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Hendrik	Geertruy(d)	
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem	Haarlem, 17-3-1755
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 25-3-1761	Haarlem, 19-3-1755
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 26-5-1810	Krommenie, 22-10-1822
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, Zuiderbegr.pl. 30-5-1810	
	Geloof/Religion	Reformed	Reformed
	Beroep, Profession		
	Vader/Father	Jan Boerkoel	Abraham Jacobszn van Gelder
	Moeder/Mother	Maria van Wateringen	Eva Barrevoet
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 2-5-1784	
∞	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 16-5-1784	
⚭	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

At the end of his life, Hendrik was admitted to the hospital/old men's home at Groot Heiligland. The old men's home is now the Frans Hals Museum. His cause of death was given as: Nervous disease. Geertruij later lived in Amsterdam and Krommenie, where she died on 22-10-1822.



Old men's home and courtyard of the current Frans Hals Museum on the Groot Heiligland in Haarlem

There was some confusion about Geertruij's parents. Her death certificate listed her father as Jacobus van Gelder, but it must have been Abraham Jacobszn van Gelder, because he was married to Eva Barrevoet, and Geertruij was conceived from that marriage, according to her birth and baptism certificates. The Humanitarian list also shows that Geertruij and Hendrik later became humanists, as did their son Reinier. Barrevoet was also interested in this.

*Kinderen / Children:*

Voornamen / <i>First Names</i> Geslacht / <i>Gender</i>		Geboorte / <i>Birth</i> Plaats / <i>City</i>	Overlijden / <i>Death</i> Plaats / <i>City</i>	Fam. No.
♂	Johannes	Haarlem, 24-7-1785 ★	Amsterdam, 16-9-1821	VII.1
♂	Abram	Haarlem, 26-2-1792 ~	Haarlem, 7-4-1792	
♂	Abram	Haarlem, 4-10-1793 ★ Haarlem, 6-10-1793 ~	Scherpenzeel, 29-12-1877	VII.2
♂	Reinier	Haarlem, 1-8-1796	Krommenie, 2-8-1879	VII.3

- The first Abram was only a few months old.

From the Orphan Chamber archive, Folio 10, original tekst

*Today, the 14th of January 1810, the Orphan Surveyors of the City of Haarlem appointed and commissioned Geertruy van Gelder, widow of Hendrik Boerkoel, as Guardian and Adam Boerkoel as Guardian over*

*Abraham Boerkoel old 16 &*


*Reinier Boerkoel lud 14 Years*

*Minor children of the aforementioned Geertruy van Gelder, conceived by the late Hendrik Boerkoel.*

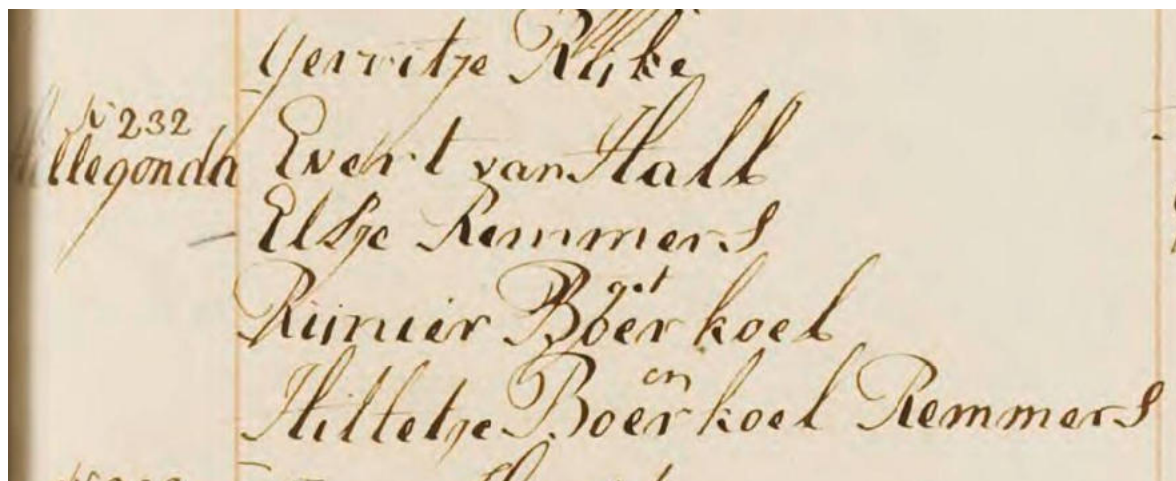
Folio 11.

*Today, the 14th of June 1810, the Orphan Masters of the City of Haarlem have appointed and commissioned Johannes Noedwelker as supervising Guardian of Abraham Boerkoel, aged 16, and Reinier Boerkoel, aged 14, minor children of Geertruy van Gelder, conceived in marriage with the late Hendrik Boerkoel*



Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : BOERKOEL		Generatio: VI.2
Familie/Family: <b>Reinier Boerkoel</b>		No. 1.1.1.1.1.2
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Boerkoel	Remmers
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Reinier	Hilletje
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 26-11-1763
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	12-5-1796
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
	Geloof/Religion	
	Beroep, Profession	
	Vader/Father	Johan Boerkoel
	Moeder/Mother	Maria van Wateringen
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Vermoedelijk Haarlem, 20-5-1792
⌘	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	

From the baptismal register of March 22, 1795, of the Westerkerk, Reinier and Hilletje are witnesses to the birth registration of Hillegonda, the apparent daughter of Evert van Hall and Elsie Remmers (sister of Hilletje?). Hillegonda would also have a brother, Cornelis Evert van Hall, who would become a surgeon but died at the age of 42 in Oudshoorn.



Hillegonda  
 Evert van Hall  
 Elsie Remmers  
 Reinier Boerkoel  
 Hilletje Boerkoel Remmers


Maart  
 Elsje  
 van Van Vader Harmen Westervolgen (gedeslooten)  
 Moeder Eva Van Hall  
 Getuigen Evert Van Hall & Elsje Remmers  
 geb: den 7 Maart.

Here too, you see witnesses: Evert van Hall and Elsje Remmers. In this case, it seems that at Elsje's birth, her mother was a sister of Evert van Hall. The father is listed as deceased, so that would have been recent. But in this case, we are in the Dutch Reformed Church in Heemstede. Elsje's birth was on March 7, 1789, and her baptism on March 18.

Rijnier De van Evert van Hall  
 De Moed. Elsje Remmers  
 De get. De wed. R. Boerkoel

Here, R. Boerkoel (Reinier) is also a witness, but this time without Hilletje, as it is stated that he is now a widow. This birth and baptismal registration took place on the deed date of May 29, 1796, in Amsterdam at the Amstelkerk. Hilletje was present at the previous deed in 1795, so this provides a better understanding of Hilletje's time of death. However, Reinier's time of death (May 12, 1796) is more difficult to determine. It is clear, however, that no further children were born from this marriage.

Reinier most likely lived on Wagenweg, outside the Grote Houtpoort gate, and that's where he died. The Wijde Geldelooze Pad is a side road at the beginning of Wagenweg. Reinier was buried on May 18th or 19th at the Zuiderbegraafplaats (Southern Cemetery) in Haarlem. The cause of death was given as chest disease.

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : <b>BOERKOEL</b>		Generation: VI.3
Familie/Family: <b>Johannes (Jan) Boerkoel</b>		No: 1.1.1.1.1.3
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Boerkoel	Heyligenveld
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Johannes (Jan)	Anna Margaretha
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	±1767
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 17-2-1765
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Utrecht, 5-3-1841
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Utrecht, 1-4-1812
	Geloof/Religion	
	Beroep, Profession	Greengrocer
	Vader/Father	Jan Boerkoel
	Moeder/Mother	Maria van Wateringen
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Noordwijkerhout, 19-6-1796
⌘	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	

Anna Margaretha Heyligenveld appears in many variations: Margreta, Margrieta, Maragreta, and Heiligenveld, Heijligenveld(t), etc., and Anna is even sometimes Maria. This surname appears to be almost impossible to find in the Netherlands; it is therefore a more Germanic name, Heiligenfeld, and it is therefore expected that she was born in Germany somewhere near "Hannoversche," where the Boerkoels also originated. In any case, her parents are not listed in the Netherlands.

Johannes (Jan) and Anna lived in Noordwijkerhout, among other places. They attended the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Haarlem, where their two eldest children were also baptized. They then moved to Utrecht. According to an old newspaper advertisement, Jan sold plants there in 1812:

MUEL VAN HENGELAAR, l'un et l'autre à Utrecht.  
 \* \* Chez J. **BOERKOEL**, à la Campagne Zyden Balen,  
 hors le Waardpoort à Utrecht, on peut se Procurer à juste  
 prix, des plantes de BETTERAVES.  
 On annonce au Public que le CHARIOT d'Utrecht

It was the French period, so Dutch was no longer an option. However, he wasn't selling garden plants. Betteraves are actually beets, so it was more about the root, like fodder beets, sugar beets, or red beets, which were then called "mangelwortelplanten" (mangelroot plants).


Kinderen/ *Children:*

Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i> Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>	Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Overlijden/ <i>Death</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Relatie/ <i>Relation</i>
♀ Maria Anna	26-3-1797, Haarlem		
♂ Jan	11-9-1798, Haarlem	9-8-1853, Utrecht	
♀ Catharina	12-10-1800, Utrecht		
♀ Geertruy	8-11-1802, Utrecht		
♀ Anna	8-11-1802, Utrecht	24-5-1807, Utrecht	
♀ Anna	31-10-1807, Utrecht	26-1-1809, Utrecht	

- The family moved to Utrecht sometime around or after 1800. The first two children were born in Haarlem. In Utrecht, he initially lived in "Buiten de Waardpoort" and "Op den Zeedijk." At the end of his life, Jan still lived at Lange Janstraat, District C, number 179..
- Maria Anna became a servant, remained unmarried, and eventually settled somewhere in Waalwijk. In 1854, however, she moved to Utrecht and lived with her sister Catharina. Not long after, on April 17, 1955, according to the Utrecht civil registry, she moved to Arnhem. There, however, she lost track.
- So Jan was born in Haarlem, according to his military registration on September 11, 1798. Jan died on August 9, 1853, "at half past ten in the morning at the age of 56, without a profession, born in Noordwijkerhout, living here at Tuchthuissteeg B 237, unmarried son of..." The registrar of this certificate is not a good math person; Jan died a month before his birthday, so he was not quite 55, but 54.
- Catharina had a son, Hendrik Boerkoel (1822-1846), by an unknown father. Hendrik enlisted in the army at the age of 19 for six years. He went to the Dutch East Indies and rose through the ranks from corporal to sergeant. A year before he could be discharged, he died of unknown causes in Batavia. However, Catharine later married widower Dirk van der Slot, a carriage maker, on September 5, 1849, in Utrecht. Her occupation is listed as "merchant." However, no further children were produced from that marriage. Dirk had previously been married to Adriana de Klein, and from that marriage he already had eight children....
- Geertruy married Willem Theodorus van Muijden, "Ship's carpenter" born in Amsterdam circa 1800, living in IJsselstein, on 28-4-1830 in IJsselstein, and they had 5 children
- Anna, unfortunately both Annas died prematurely.

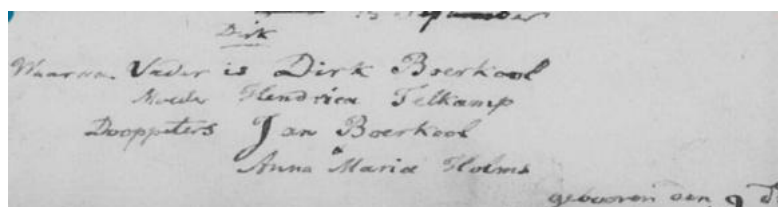
Since there are no further male descendants, this part of the family tree ends here.



Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : BOERKOEL			Generation: VI.4
Familie/Family: <b>Dirk Boerkoel</b>			No: 1.1.1.1.1.4
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :		Boerkoel	Telkamp
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :		Dirk	Hendrica
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Heemstede, 5-9-1766	
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 29-1-1767	Hillegom, 23-9-1770
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Heemstede, 23-2-1851	Heemstede/de Glip, 11-7-1816
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion		
	Beroep, Profession	Gardener, carpenter	
	Vader/Father	Jan Boerkoel	Jurriaan Telkamp
	Moeder/Mother	Maria van Wateringen	Hendrika Barends
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⚭	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Hillegom, 15-2-1801	
⚭	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	11-7-1816	
Hertrouwd/New Marriage			Bartha Otter
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 23-1-1774	
~	Plaats?City, Datum/Date		
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Heemstede, 28-9-1844	
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion		
	Beroep, Profession	Subservient	
	Vader/Father	Jan Otter	
	Moeder/Mother	Dina van de(r) We(e)tering	
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⚭	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 18-11-1818	
⚭	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

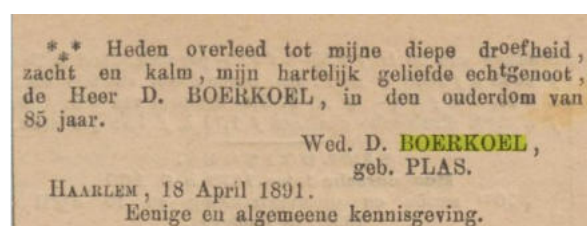
### Kinderen/Children:

Voornamen/First Names Geslacht/Gender	Geboorte/Birth Plaats/City	Overlijden/Death Plaats/City	Relatie/ Relation
♂ Jan	Heemstede, 4-10-1801	Heemstede, 21-11-1831	
♂ Gerrit	Heemstede, 6-11-1802	Heemstede, 21-12-1822	
♀ Hendrica Maria	Heemstede, 19-1-1804	Haarlem, acte 7-4-1866	
♂ Dirk	Heemstede, 9-9-1805	Haarlem, 18-4-1891	VII.4
♀ Maria	Heemstede, ±1807	Heemstede, 22-6-1860	
♂ Jacobus	Heemstede, ±1809	Heemstede, 5-5-1878	VII.5
♀ Antonetta	Heemstede, 27-10-1810	Haarlem, 23-4-1885	
♂ Reinier	Heemstede, 27-5-1815	Heemstede, 12-1-1816	




From the baptismal register of the Dutch Reformed Church, baptism of Dirk Boerkoel in 1805

- All the children are from his first marriage to Hendrica Telkamp. Dirk also survived his second marriage to Bartha and became a widower for the second time.
- The eldest brothers **Jan and Gerrit** both did not live to be older than 30 and 20 years old respectively, and were unmarried.
- **Hendrica Maria** married Jan Vermeer on November 8, 1826, in Haarlem, and they had 12 children. Jan only lived to be 50, so Hendrika married again on May 28, 1856, in Haarlem, to Hendrik Zeggels. This was Hendrik's third marriage; he had previously married Maria Magdalena Arps and Wilhelmina Beerens, both childless.
- **Dirk** married Neeltje Plas on April 28, 1847, in Haarlem, but they had no children. See the Oprechte Haarlemsche Courant of February 27, 1851, and April 21, 1891



- **Maria** did not marry and became 53 years
- **Antonetta** married Johannes Hendrikus Kuisenkamp in Haarlem in 1847, and they had two sons, who died prematurely. Johannes himself only lived to be 39, so Antonetta remarried Anne van der Baan in Haarlem on September 24, 1856. This marriage remained childless.
- **Reinier** hasn't even turned one year old yet.

This means that only Jacobus goes further in the family tree.

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline: BOERKOEL</i>			Generation: VI.5
Familie/Family: <b>Adam Boerkoel</b>			No: 1.1.1.1.1.5
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name:</i>	Boerkoel	Lens	
Voornamen: <i>First Name:</i>	Adam	Maria Catharina	
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem	Rijnsaterwoude, ± 1766
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 31-8-1769	
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 1-9-1846	Haarlem, 7-1-1849
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion	Ev.-Luth.	
	Beroep, Profession	Gardener	
	Vader/Father	Jan Boerkoel	Johannes Melchior Lens
	Moeder/Mother	Maria van Wateringen	Maria de Roo
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Rijnsaterwoude, 14-4-1792	
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Rijnsaterwoude, 6-5-1792	
⚭	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 1-9-1846 bij overlijden Adam	

Adam and Maria Catharina lived on the market garden on Wijde Geldeloze pad. Because they had no successor for the business, their cousin Dirk (the son of Adam's brother Dirk) came to live with them.

#### Kinderen/ *Children:*

Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i> Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>		Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Overlijden/ <i>Death</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Relatie/ <i>Relation</i>
♀	Anna Maria	Haarlem, 16-12-1792	Haarlem, 20-7-1868	
♀	Marregretha	Overveen, 6-4-1795	Haarlem, 12-8-1795	
♀	Marregretha	Haarlem, 1-4-1796	Haarlem, 14-12-1873	

- **Marregretha Boerkoel** was married to Joannes Rosengaarn, Haarlem, 5-8-1829. No children were born from this marriage.



Te HUUR, tot den zeer matigen prijs van f 130 's jaars; Een alleraangenaamst gelegen en logeabel BUITEN-VERBLIJF, even buiten Haarlem, in de nabijheid van den Hout. Te bevragen bij A. **BOERKOEL**, op het Gekke-lozepad, buiten de Groote Houtbrug te Haarlem.

The one who lives on the Geldeloze Pad outside the Groote Houtbrug bridge in Haarlem. Which Boerkoel could this be, Adam, or perhaps Abram? Or both?

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Hofje van Oorschot

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The **Hofje van Oorschot** is a [hofje](#) on the Kruisstraat 44 in [Haarlem](#), [Netherlands](#).

History

[edit]

This hofje was founded upon the death of the donor in 1768 (the date on the memorial plaque on the facade), but wasn't built until 1770, because of demands made by the neighbor on the other side of the street, David Van Lennep. He wanted an attractive view, and organized the commission of the monumental wrought-iron gate that exists today. The donor was Wouterus van Oorschot, a burger of Amsterdam who was born in Dordrecht. He founded the hofje on his death because of his Haarlem roots. His grandfather Levinus Savarij was buried in the [St. Bavochurch](#) in grave nr. 142.<sup>[1]</sup> The family shields of Oorschot and Savarij are on display in the top of the facade of the main building, with a small poem which reads "Wouterus van Oorschot shows his love here for the poor and as an example to the rich; died 19 March 1768".

Rooftop poem and family shields of the Oorschot and Savarij families


The hofje was built upon the grounds of the former *Heilige Geesthuis*, an old religious institution like the St. Elisabeth gasthuis that itself was a type of hofje.<sup>[1]</sup> The will and testament of Van Oorschot had not specified a location, and Van Lennep, himself in the city council, voted against the sale of the land to the hofje founders (executors of Van Oorschot's will). Once the deed was done, Van Lennep managed to have the gate installed, which effectively bars entry to the hofje from the street.<sup>[1]</sup>

The Hofje van Oorschot is located on the west side of the Kruisstraat where it meets the Barteljoristraat.

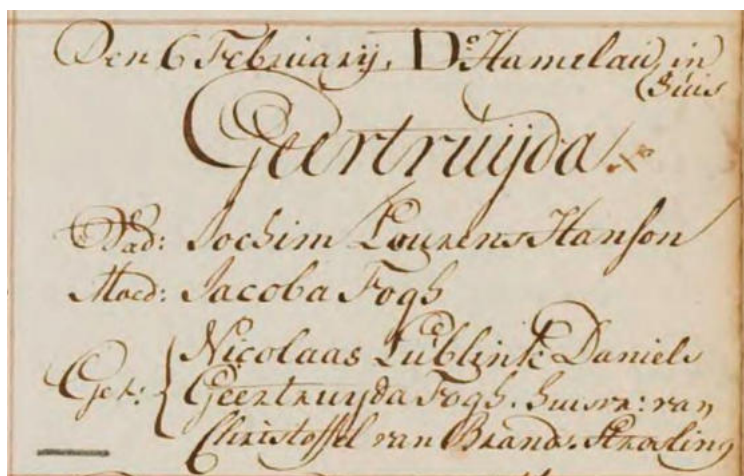
Hofje van Oorschot, view through the gate.

\*\* Heden overleed alhier, op het *Hofje van Oirschot*,  
 mijne eenige zuster ANNA MARIA **BOERKOEL**, in  
 den ouderdom van 75 jaren.  
 HAARLEM, 20 Julij 1868. M. **BOERKOEL**,  
 weduwe J. Rozengaren.  
 Verzoeke deze als bijzondere kennisgeving aantemerken.

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Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : BOERKOEL		Generation: VII.1
Familie/Family: <b>Johannes Boerkoel</b>		No: 1.1.1.1.1.1.1
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Boerkoel	Hanson
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Johannes (Jan)	Geertruijda
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 24-7-1785
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 27-7-1785
+	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Amsterdam, 16-9-1821
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Amsterdam, 15-2-1869
	Geloof/Religion	Ev. Luthers
	Beroep, Profession	Office worker
	Vader/Father	Hendrik Boerkoel
	Moeder/Mother	Geertruy van Gelder
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Jochim Lourens Hanson
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Jacoba Foch
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Amsterdam, 25-7-1808
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	

Although Johannes was only 36 years old, 4 children were still born.



Source archive Amsterdam

Churchbook Baptisms, archive number 5001, inventory number 268, page p. 68 (folio 43), no. 7 act number DTB 268

4de Kompagnie.	5de Kompagnie.
Kapitein H. J. Momma.	Kapitein D. J. Alewyn.
1 Lieut. . . . .	1 Lieut. S. M. Hes.
2 Lieut. A. Fabritius.	2 Lieut. H. Verwyden. Jr.
2 Lieut. H. J. Gemmening	2 Lieut. J. C. Bley.
Serg. Maj. P. Buys.	Serg. Maj. J. Coers. Jr.
Sergeant. L. v. Willegen.	Sergeant C. M. Hafner.
_____ B. van Kampen.	_____ J. van Wyk.
_____ T. Frantzen.	_____ J. Boerkoel.
Fourier J. Pynappel.	Fourier J. F. Arbman.

Sergeant J. Boerkoel of the 5th company Schuttery Amsterdam 1819.

The “schuttery” (civic guard), as the organization of the guilds, was responsible for ensuring order and security (the same organization depicted in the Rembrandt painting "The Night Watch"). Over time, the civic guards were disbanded, with Amsterdam's in the early 1900s being transformed into a government-sponsored civic guard.

#### Kinderen/ Children:



Voornamen/ First Names Geslacht/ Gender	Geboorte/ Birth Plaats/ City	Overlijden/ Death Plaats/ City	Relatie/ Relation
♂ Hendrik	Amsterdam, 12-9-1808	Amsterdam, 30-10-1808	
♀ Jacoba	Amsterdam, 27-3-1810	Amsterdam, 28-1-1841	
♀ Geertruij Hendrica	Amsterdam, 8-6-1812	Amsterdam, 1-3-1896	
♂ Jan	Amsterdam, 21-5-1814	Amsterdam, 30-6-1835	



Source: Amsterdam Municipal Archives  
Baptisms, archive number 5001, inventory  
number 62, page 115 (old page 60), no. 5, act  
number DTB 62

- Hendrik didn't live much longer than a month.
- Jacoba lived to be 30 years old, and remained unmarried
- Geertruij married Jan de Graaff on 3-6-1835 in Amsterdam, but the marriage remained childless
- Jan only lived to be 21 years old, so no descendants here either.



Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline: BOERKOEL</i>		Generation: VII.2
Familie/Family: <b>Abram Boerkoel</b>		No: 1.1.1.1.1.2
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name:</i>	Boerkoel	Maanen, van
Voornamen: <i>First Name:</i>	Abram	Jannigje
★ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 4-10-1793	Bunnik, 12-10-1790
~ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 6-10-1793	
✝ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Scherpenzeel, 29-12-1877	Scherpenzeel, 6-3-1840
□ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion	Reformed
	Beroep, Profession	Gardener
	Vader/Father	Hendrik Boerkoel
	Moeder/Mother	Geertruy van Gelder
○ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Bunnik, 25- en 1-2-1818	
⊙ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Bunnik, 10-2-1818	
⌘ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	By death Scherpenzeel, 6-3-1840	
Hertrouwd/New Marriage		Catharina Johanna Labastide
★ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		Amsterdam, 1802
~ Plaats?City, Datum/Date		Amsterdam, 1802
✝ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		Scherpenzeel, 27-3-1879
	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
	Geloof/Religion	
	Beroep, Profession	
	Vader/Father	Pieter Labastide
	Moeder/Mother	Elisabeth Cabeljon
○ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⊙ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Scherpenzeel, 9-2-1844	
⌘ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

Kinderen/Children:


Voornamen/First Names Geslacht/Gender	Geboorte/Birth Plaats/City	Overlijden/Death Plaats/City	Relatie/ Relation
♂ Hendrik Jacobus	Nederlangbroek/2-2-1819	Utrecht/12-2-1897	VIII.1
♂ Jan Dirk	Nederlangbroek/13-8-1820	Haarlem/7-11-1903	VIII.2
♀ Hendrika Jacoba	Leersum/1-3-1823	Scherpenzeel/25-1-1840	
♀ Geertruida Johanna	Leersum/9-9-1825	Haarlem/1-8-1908	
♂ Jacobus	Scherpenzeel/28-7-1827	Rotterdam/8-3-1906	VIII.3
♀ Jansje	Scherpenzeel/29-5-1829	Scherpenzeel/26-6-1840	
♂ Reinier	Scherpenzeel/19-11-1831	Scherpenzeel/27-12-49	
♀ Sofia Machtelina	Scherpenzeel/29-7-1833	Scherpenzeel/16-8-1833	

- All children come from the first marriage with Jansje van Manen.
- Hendrika Jacoba was only 17 years old. In the death certificate, she is mistakenly called Hendrika Johanna.
- Geertruida married Cornelis Hirs in Haarlem in 1857. No children were born from this marriage.
- Jansje has barely turned 11 years old
- Sofia is barely 1 month old

Birth notification of Reinier, Burg. Stand Gelderland, act no. 23, act date 19-11-1831

23. In het jaar Een. duizend acht honderd een en dertig den negen.  
 Leende te Veenendaal des nadermiddags om vier uur. Voor ons  
 Burgemeester, Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Staat des ge.  
 meente Scherpenzeel, Marten Aertsen, Provincie Gelderland,  
 geaccompanyd Abraham Goerhoeve des vater jans  
 Thirion, alhier woonachtig, welke een kind van half man,  
 het geslacht heeft voorgegeven den negentiensten, November  
 des mogens ten half tien uur met hem doelman en des.  
 Leidsche huisvrouw Jansje van Manen, geboren en aan  
 hietbrek hij verklaarde de voornamen van Reinier  
 te willen geven. De gemelde verklaring en voorstelling is  
 geschied in tegenwoordigheid van Huibert den vater van  
 den en vyfde jaren en Jacobus Spruyt des vaders dertig  
 jaren waarmede beide alhier; met den vader, den  
 acte van geboorte na voorlezing meermalen ons hebben geteekend.

A. Goerhoeve J. Spruyt  
 H. den vater

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : <b>BOERKOEL</b>		Generation: VII.3
Familie/Family: <b>Reynier Boerkoel</b>		No: 1.1.1.1.1.3
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Boerkoel	Renses
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Reynier	Rensie
★ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 1-2-1796	Krommenie, 8-11-1799
~ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 3-2-1796	
✝ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Krommenie, 2-8-1879	Krommenie, 10-1-1883
□ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion	
	Beroep, Profession	Shopkeeper
	Vader/Father	Hendrik Boerkoel
	Moeder/Mother	Geertruy van Gelder
		Luwe Rense(s)
		Geesje Mooy
○ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Krommenie, 2 en 9-5-1819	
⊙ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Krommenie, 16-5-1819	
⌘ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

In 1814, Reynier was forced to serve in Napoleon's National Militia. He was exempted for one year by lottery. In 1815, he was exempted for another year "on account of physical disabilities and being the breadwinner of his widowed mother." He was also exempted in 1816 because he was the breadwinner for his mother. In 1817, he was finally exempted from military service, when he was "allotted number 8," which, having not been called up to date, obligated him to serve in any capacity."

Reynier and Rensie lived in Krommenie throughout their marriage. Reynier was a shopkeeper in 1846 (marriage certificate of his son Reinier). In 1850 he was unemployed (marriage certificate of son Jan) and in 1854 he was a carpenter (marriage certificate of son Lucas)



Rensie's name was also spelled in various ways, e.g. see the next notice in the *Oprechte Haarlemsche Courant* of 19-5-1869:



Kinderen/ *Children*:

Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i>		Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i>	Overlijden/ <i>Death</i>	Relatie/ <i>Relation</i>
	Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>	Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Plaats/ <i>City</i>	
♂	Hendrik	Krommenie, 5-7-1819	Krommenie, 5-11-1907	VIII.4
♂	Luwe	Krommenie, 5-12-1820	Krommenie, 23-8-1895	
♂	Jan	Krommenie, 15-10-1823	Krommenie, 13-3-1870	VIII.5
♀	Geesje	Krommenie, 4-10-1825	Krommenie, 19-11-1833	
♂	Abraham	Krommenie, 21-10-1827	Veenhuizen, 9-6-1903	
♂	Lucas	Krommenie, 9-7-1831	Beverwijk, 8-12-1911	VIII.6


- Luwe remained unmarried. He was first a baker's assistant and later became a baker in Zaandijk
- Geesje was barely 8 years old.
- Abraham also remained unmarried and apparently fell on hard times, ending up in Veenhuizen, in the Drenthe penal and re-education colony. He died in 1903 at the age of 75 in the hospital there. Whether he had already retired is unclear. The two ward supervisors who signed the certificate only confirm his death. So he always slept in a ward, and during the day you had to have something to do. But what really happened, and how it all came

about, will likely remain unclear. In any case, he had already received a discharge letter from Veenhuizen in 1877, after a two-year hospitalization, with the intention of returning to Krommenie. He was given a sum of almost 11 guilders. When he returned to Veenhuizen is unknown.


N<sup>o</sup>. 69

Op heden, den honderd Juni  
negentien honderd en drie, verscheen voor mij ondergeteekende, Ambtenaar van den Burger-  
lijken Stånd der gemeente Elburg, provincie Drenthe,  
Jan deen  
oud zevenenveertig jaar, van beroep zandprijmer, wonende  
te Beendungen gemeente Elburg en Erant  
Wiegman, oud zevenenveertig  
jaar, van beroep zandprijmer, wonende te Beendungen  
gemeente Elburg, de eerste en de tweede  
getuige van den na te noemen overledene, die verklaarden, dat Abraham  
Boekhoud, angelaard  
wonnende te Beendungen, gemeente  
Elburg van beroep houder, zoen van Reynier  
Boekhoud  
en van Prinsje Bouw, hiden overleden  
is in de gemeente Frommanic, den sin en hondstiden October  
een duizend acht honderd zevenenveertig den negenenden  
derde maand Juni, des namiddag te weer uren,  
en het hondstid der rechts wet inrichtingen  
te Beendungen, in de gemeente Elburg  
in den ouderdom van veertien veertig jaar is overleden.  
En hadden deklaranden  
deze akte, na voorlezing, nevens mij ondertekend.  
J. exco  
Wiegman  
Brumbeek



Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : BOERKOEL			Generation: VII.4
Familie/Family: <b>Dirk Boerkoel</b>			No:1.1.1.1.1.4.1
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Boerkoel	Plas	
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Dirk	Neeltje	
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Heemstede, 9-9-1805	Middelle, ±1805
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Heemstede, 15-9-1805	
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 18-4-1891	Haarlem, 25-9-1898
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion		
	Beroep, Profession	Gardener	
	Vader/Father	Dirk Boerkoel	Klaas Plas
	Moeder/Mother	Hendrika Telkamp	Grietje Jans Hartogh
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 28-4-1847	
⚭	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		


- Dirk and Neeltje didn't marry until they were 41. No children were born from this marriage.
- At the time the marriage certificate was drawn up, Dirk lived as a gardener on Wijde Geldelooze Pad in Haarlem. His father, Dirk, lived in Heemstede and is listed as a carpenter.

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline: BOERKOEL</i>			Generation: VII.5
Familie/Family: <b>Jacobus Boerkoel</b>			No: 1.1.1.1.1.4.2
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name:</i>	Boerkoel	Klaarmond	
Voornamen: <i>First Name:</i>	Jacobus	Christina	
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Heemstede, ±1808	Breukelen, 31-3-1807
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Heemstede, 16-10-1808	Breukelen, 19-4-1807
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Heemstede, 5-5-1878	Heemstede, 21-12-1871
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion		
	Beroep, Profession	Carpenter	
	Vader/Father	Dirk Boerkoel	Dirk Klaarmond
	Moeder/Mother	Hendrica Telkamp	Heyltje van Ginkel
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Heemstede, 20-11-1842	
⚭	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

Kinderen/ *Children:*

Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i> Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>	Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Overlijden/ <i>Death</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Relatie/ <i>Relation</i>
♂ Dirk	Heemstede, 29-7-1844	Heemstede, 28-11-1914	
♀ Hendrica Antonetta	Heemstede, 7-5-1846	Heemstede, 5-1-1875	
♀ Hillegonda Jacoba	Heemstede, 21-9-1848	's Gravenhage, 6-3-1907	
♂ Wiebe Mijne	Heemstede, 13-6-1852	Heemstede, 5-7-1876	

- Hendrica married Willem Vermeer in Heemstede in 1865, and they had five children. Although there were several painters in the family, Willem was simply a baker.
- Hillegonda married Abraham Peppel in 1875 in The Hague, and they had one child, named Jacobus Dirk. Abraham, like his father, was a carpenter. Although Hillegonda lived to be 58, Abraham later remarried Geesje Landkroon.
- Wiebe Mijne did not get older than 24 years old.


Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : BOERKOEL			Generation: VIII.1
Familie/Family: <b>Hendrik Jacobus Boerkoel</b>			No: 1.1.1.1.1.1.2.1
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Boerkoel	Bogaards	
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Hendrik Jacobus	Adriana	
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Nederlangbroek, 2-2-1819	Rijnsburg, 21-7-1815
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Utrecht, 12-2-1897	Scherpenzeel, 27-9-1880
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion		
	Beroep, Profession	Garden boss	
	Vader/Father	Abram Boerkoel	Machiel Bogaards
	Moeder/Mother	Jansje van Maanen	Trijntje Pietersd. Brusse
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Zoeterwoude, 8-5-1846	
⚭	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

Hendrik and Adriana first lived in Utrecht, where their daughter Jansje was born. Their father, Hendrik, was a florist, perhaps together with his brother Jacobus, who was a florist in Rotterdam. Afterward, the family lived in Scherpenzeel, where Abram was born. Hendrik became a gardener in Scherpenzeel. In 1891, at the age of 72 and a widower, he moved to Haarlem, where his brother, Jan Dirk, lived. However, he died back in Utrecht at the age of 78.

*Kinderen/ Children:*

Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i> Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>	Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Overlijden/ <i>Death</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Relatie/ <i>Relation</i>
♀ Jansje	Utrecht, 6-8-1848	Haarlem, 20-1-1893	
♂ Abram	Utrecht, 4-9-1854	Utrecht, 24-5-1923	IX.1

- Jansje had a son, Hendrik Jacobus, in Scherpenzeel in 1883, from an unknown father. Unfortunately, this son died seven months later. Jansje never married again and only lived to be 44.

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : <b>BOERKOEL</b>		Generation: VIII.2	
Familie/Family: <b>Jan Dirk Boerkoel</b>		No: 1.1.1.1.1.1.2.2	
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :		Boerkoel	Sjardijn
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :		Jan Dirk	Maria
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Nederlangbroek, 13-8-1820	Leiden, 15-3-1819
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
†	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 7-11-1903	Haarlem, 4-1-1892
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion	Chr. Ref.	
	Beroep, Profession	Gardener	
	Vader/Father	Abram Boerkoel	Hendrik Sjardijn
	Moeder/Mother	Jansje van Maanen	Hester Carlie
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Leiden/Oegstgeest, 26-10 en 3-11-1844	
∞	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Leiden, 7-11-1844	
⚭	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

From "Oprechte Haarlemsche Courant" of 10-11-1869 and 22-4-1882



Jan Dirk lived in Scherpenzeel from about the age of six and grew up there. After serving in the military, he married Maria Sjardijn in Leiden. After living near Oegstgeest, in Warmond, and in Rijswijk, Jan Dirk became a gardener on the Elswout estate in Bloemendaal. They lived in a low-ceilinged house on Elswoutlaan in Bloemendaal.



(it's still there) as shown in Google Maps. And that's where most children were born.

The beautiful asphalt road with a separate bike path that now runs past the cottage used to be a regular dirt track. But the children loved playing on the climbing dune at "Kraantje Lek." Many Boerkoel descendants have returned to visit that cottage, even Boerkoelen from the United States (descendants of son Cornelis Franciscus).

Elswout Estate is a unique story, beginning in 1633 under Carel Jansz. du Moulin and later completed by Gabriel Mercelis, who gave it his name, Elswout (Els'woud). The influential Borski family strengthened their social position through investments in the country house and the landscaped park, which became an example of classic country estate culture. The surrounding water features, winding paths, and viewpoints demonstrate their ability to combine ambition and grandeur, functionality and the experience of nature, an approach that clearly distinguishes Elswout from other country estates. Today, it belongs to the Dutch Forestry Commission (Staatsbosbeheer) and is accessible for a fee. It is impressive that Jan Dirk Boerkoel worked and lived here as a gardener.

Kraantje Lek, located at the foot of the Blinkert, has a history dating back to the time of Napoleon. Around 1811, French troops camped here in the dunes, overlooking the strategically located path to Zandvoort, Haarlem, and the Haarlemmermeer. The spot owes its name to a leaky tap providing fresh dune water, opposite the famous "Holle Boom" (Holly Tree), which, according to tradition, was the birthplace of children, both frightening and entertaining generations of Haarlem toddlers.

Zandvoort fisherwomen used to walk home from the Grote Markt along this path. They would stop at the tree, not only for a sip of fresh dune water, but reportedly also for a comforting drink in the nearby café. You can still get free dune water from the original tap. There's a playground, a charming restaurant with a Jachtkamer (hunting room), and the Tuighuis (harness house) for gatherings. Kraantje Lek is not only a place to rest on the edge of the dunes, but also a tangible reminder of how history, landscape, and folklore seamlessly intertwine in Kennemerland.

On November 1, 1866 (Jan Dirk was 46 at the time), the family moved to the market garden on Wijde Geldelooze Pad in Haarlem. Jan Dirk and Maria lived there for the rest of their lives, close to where their grandparents once lived, and where their immediate family still lives. See their 1866 registration in the Haarlem population register: (Wijde Geldelooze Pad 33 later<sup>35</sup>)



nummer.	teekening en Jaar der Inschrijving.	FAMILIENAAM. (Familienaam der vrouw.)	VOORNAMEN. (Volut geschreven.)	M. (m) v. (v) Geslacht.	Betrekking van el soom tot het hoe het huizezin. (Niet in te vullen vo derlijk levende.)	teekening en Jaar der Geboorte.	(Met vo lar
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
1	20 Nov 1866	Boerkoel	Jan Dirk	m	hoofd	Beaufort 1820	
2	"	Gardin	Maria	v	hoofd	1820	
3	"	Boerkoel	Hendrik Jacobus	m	hoofd	1819	
4	"	"	Johanna Jacoba	v	hoofd	1849	
5	"	"	Reinier	m	hoofd	1852	
6	"	"	Cornelis Franciscus	m	"	1854	
7	"	"	Jan Pieter	m	"	1860	

Kinderen/ Children:

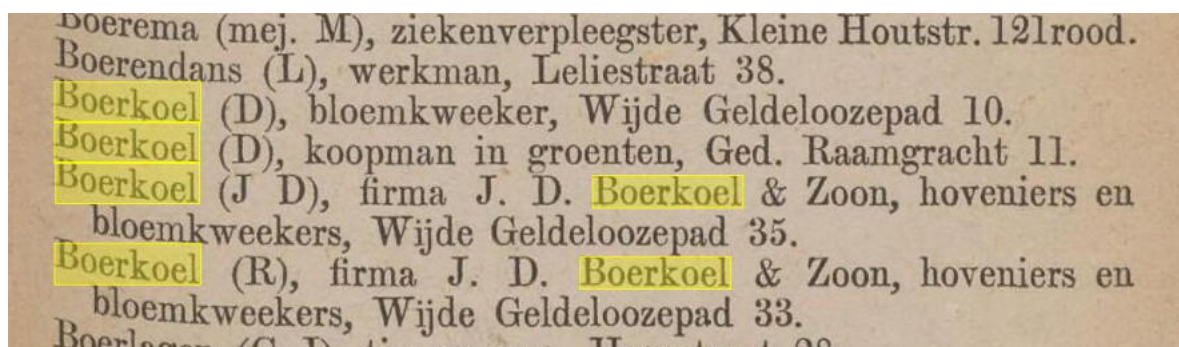
Voornamen/ First Names Geslacht/ Gender		Geboorte/ Birth Plaats/ City	Overlijden/ Death Plaats/ City	Relatie/ Relation
♂	Abram	Warmond, 28-12-1845	Moordrecht, 7-5-1914	IX.2
♀	Jansje Hester	Rijswijk, 31-12-1847	Haarlem, 20-1-1918	
♂	Hendrik Jacobus	Bloemendaal, 9-12-1849	Haarlem, 30-3-1867	
♀	Johanna Jacoba	Bloemendaal, 11-6-1852	Haarlem, 27-12-1914	
♂	Reinier	Bloemendaal, 21-9-1854	Haarlem, 9-11-1933	IX.3
♂	Jan Dirk	Bloemendaal, 28-1-1857	Bloemendaal, 22-2-1862	
♂	Cornelis Franciscus	Bloemendaal, 31-8-1860	U.S.A., 25-2-1923	IX.4
♂	Jan Pieter	Bloemendaal, 10-5-1863	Haarlem, 30-8-1944	IX.5

- ansje married Dirk Wijkhuizen in Haarlem in 1873, and they had 16 children.
- ohanna married Paulus van Duijvendijk in Haarlem in 1879, and they had 3 children
- Cornelis Franciscus emigrated to the United States. This part 4 of the family Boerkoel will continue with the Boerkoelen in the United States. Part 2 shows the family Boerkoel remaining in The Neteherlands.





Adresboek Haarlem 1884. Removal.



The Naauwe is the Naauwe Geldelooze Pad, a side road of the Wijde Geldelooze Pad. And the Congress of Flora? The Wijde Geldelooze Pad was first called the Molenlaan. See:

*Molenlaan or Wijde Geldeloozepad outside the Grote Houtpoort 28-10-1755: "a house with the yard (having been a farmstead in old times) called the Hooge Hulst or the Congres van Flora ... standing and lying in the wide Geldeloozepad or the Molen*

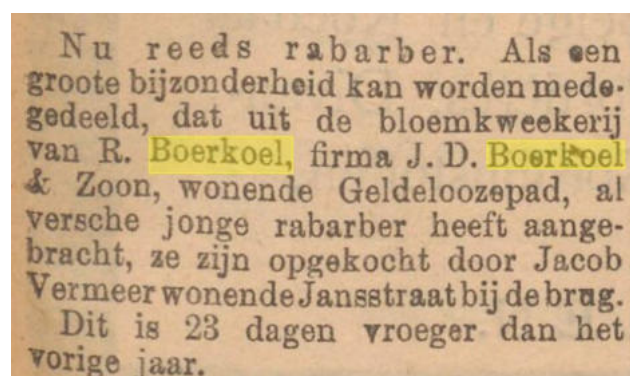
*Laen, just outside the Groote Houtpoort ... to the west certainly a small lane ... ending in the Mercuurs or Starre Laen, ending in the Naauwe Geldelooze pad; With the addition of a small garden annexed to it, situated in the English lane leading out from the square on the Wagenweg ...", 19-07-1758: "Boge 7107 ... a house and yard with a garden annexed to it ... called the Citizen Congress of Flora, standing and lying outside the Grote Houtpoort, in the Moole Laen, now called the Wyde Geldeloozepad ...", 18-01-1764: Idem"*


It is not immediately stated which J.D. lived here, but from the possibilities, the only possible name is Jan Dirk (1820), who was married to Maria Sjardijn. Jan Dirk was also a gardener.

*In the Memorial Book commemorating the golden jubilee of the National Teacher Training College in Haarlem 1912, on page 141 it is stated:*

*Subject Teachers, for Science, Mathematics and related subjects, J. Boerkoel (horticulture), May 1, 1871 – September 1, 1888*

It turns out that Jan Dirk also used his horticultural knowledge in an educational institution such as the National Teacher Training College in Haarlem, where he started at the age of 51, and continued until he was 68 in 1888.



Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : BOERKOEL			Generation: VIII.3
Familie/Family: <b>Jacobus Boerkoel</b>			No: 1.1.1.1.1.1.2.3
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Boerkoel	De Wilde	
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Jacobus	Adriana	
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Scherpenzeel, 28-7-1827	Utrecht, 25-4-1821
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Rotterdam, 8-3-1906	Rotterdam, 14-1-1897
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion		
	Beroep, Profession	Florist, Undertaker	
	Vader/Father	Abram Boerkoel	Unknown
	Moeder/Mother	Jannigje van Maanen	Johanna De Wilde
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Maarssen, 27-7-1849	
⌘	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		


According to various records, Jacobus was first a florist, in Haarlem he was a laborer and coachman, in Kralingen (Rotterdam) again a gardener or florist, but from 1864 onwards he is consistently listed as a "funeral attendant." In many "foreign" records, he is often listed as a "aangever" (who officially reports the death of a person). Whether he was an independent entrepreneur is unknown.

On August 21, 1864, Jacobus and Adriana had twin boys. One baby was stillborn. The other, named Jacobus Cornelis, grew up well.

Kinderen/Children:

Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i> Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>	Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Overlijden/ <i>Death</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Relatie/ <i>Relation</i>
♂ Abraham Jacobus	Utrecht, 22-10-1849	Utrecht, 20-1-1850	
♀ Jansje	Maarssen, 20-1-1851	Hillegersberg, 27-10-1928	
♂ Abram	Maarsseveen, 19-2-1852	Nov. 1921	IX.6
♀ Adriana Jacoba	Haarlem, 3-3-1853	Rotterdam, 4-5-1934	
♀ Geertruida Johanna	Haarlem, 19-9-1855	Rotterdam, 26-9-1936	
♀ Hendrika Jacoba	Amstelveen, 26-12-1857	Rotterdam, 11-6-1874	
♀ Johanna	Kralingen, 11-8-1860	Kralingen, 2-2-1861	
♂ Jacobus Cornelis	Rotterdam, 21-8-1864	Rotterdam, 17-10-1929	IX.7
♂ Levenloos geboren jongetje	Rotterdam, 21-8-1864	Rotterdam, 21-8-1864	

- Jansje married Leendert Noorlander in Rotterdam in 1876. They had two children, but Leendert died in 1882 at the age of thirty. Jansje then wanted to marry his younger brother, Johannes. She received permission for this by Royal Decree. On December 10, 1884, Jansje married again in Rotterdam, this time to Leendert's brother, Johannes Noorlander, and five more children were born to that marriage.
- Adriana married Frank Noorlander (1851) in Rotterdam in 1874, and they had 11 children. Frank's father, and the father of Leendert and Johannes, whom Jansje was married to, were brothers.
- Geertruida married Pieter Bijkerk in Rotterdam in 1880, and they had one child who did not live past two months old. Pieter also did not live past 40. Later in life, Geertruida likely lived in a small beguinage in Delft. She traded in oil and/or petroleum. Geertruida, however, did not die until 1936.
- Hendrika just turned 17.
- Johanna was only a few months old.


Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : BOERKOEL			Generation: VIII.4
Familie/Family: <b>Hendrik Boerkoel</b>			No: 1.1.1.1.1.1.3.1
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Boerkoel	Bakker	
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Hendrik	Aagje	
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Krommenie, 5-7-1819	Krommenie, ±1823
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Krommenie, 5-11-1907	Krommenie, 7-12-1894
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion		
	Beroep, Profession	Carpenter	
	Vader/Father	Reinier Boerkoel	Jan Bakker
	Moeder/Mother	Rensie Renses	Duifje Koster
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Krommenie, 12 en 19-4-1846	
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Krommenie, 26-4-1846	
⊗	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

Hendrik was a carpenter. At his own marriage, he was still a carpenter's apprentice. Later, he rose to the rank of carpenter, as is stated in several other marriage certificates where he served as a witness.

Kinderen/ *Children:*

Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i> Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>	Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Overlijden/ <i>Death</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Relatie/ <i>Relation</i>
♀ Geesje	Krommenie, 20-7-1847	Krommenie, 18-9-1848	
♂ Jan	Krommenie, 24-11-1849	Krommenie, 22-12-1896	
♂ Reinier Hendriks	Krommenie, 30-1-1852	Zaandam, 26-1-1921	IX.8
♀ Geesje	Krommenie, 22-1-1854	Krommenie, 29-5-1854	
♀ Geesje	Krommenie, 14-8-1855	Amsterdam, 9-5-1938	
♀ Duifje	Krommenie, 27-11-1857	Krommenie, 17-3-1945	
♀ Rensje	Krommenie, 27-11-1859	Krommenie, 22-2-1944	
♀ Trijntje	Krommenie, 19-9-1863	Krommenie, 18-2-1945	
♀ Jansje	Krommenie, 7-2-1865	Wormerveer, 1-6-1942	

- Geesje only lived to be one year old, the next Geesje barely six months old, and the third Geesje fared better. She married Peter Böekling in Amsterdam in 1882, and they had one son. For reasons unknown, this marriage didn't last long, as Geesje remarried in Amsterdam in 1890, to Roelof Kruse. This marriage produced four more children.
- Jan remained unmarried and was only 47 years old. He was a carpenter in Krommenie
- Duifje married Thijs ten Wolde in Krommenie in 1883, and they had 5 children
- Rensje married Dirk Prook in Krommenie in 1883. The marriage remained childless. Dirk's brother, Arie Prook, later emigrated to the United States with Lucas Boerkoel (1865)
- Trijntje married Dirk Hart in Krommenie in 1897. This marriage also apparently remained childless.
- Jansje married Dirk Breeuwer in Wormerveer in 1891. This marriage also apparently remained childless. Dirk had previously been married to Amelia Heier, but that marriage also remained childless.


Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : BOERKOEL			Generation: VIII.5
Familie/Family: <b>Jan (Reiniers) Boerkoel</b>			No: 1.1.1.1.1.1.3.2
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Boerkoel	Rol	
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Jan Reiniers	Grietje Pieters	
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Krommenie, 15-10-1823	Krommenie, 12-3-1825
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Krommenie, 13-3-1870	Krommenie, 5-4-1855
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion		
	Beroep, Profession	Merchant	
	Vader/Father	Reinier Boerkoel	Pieter Simons Rol
	Moeder/Mother	Rensje Renses	Guurtje Cornelis Baars
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Krommenie, 2 en 9-6-1850	
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Krommenie, 16-6-1850	
⊗	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

Kinderen/ *Children*:

Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i> Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>	Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Overlijden/ <i>Death</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Relatie/ <i>Relation</i>
♀ Rensje Jans	Krommenie, 11-9-1851	Zaandam, 20-5-1941	IX.8
♀ Guurtje	Krommenie, 17-1-1853	Krommenie, 24-4-1860	

- Rensje Jans married Reinier Boerkoel in 1879 in Krommenie. They were close relatives, having shared grandparents. Both their fathers, Jan and Hendrik, were sons of Reinier Boerkoel (1796). This marriage did produce two daughters, but they died prematurely.
- Guurtje unfortunately did not live to be older than 7 years old.



Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline: BOERKOEL</i>			Generation: VIII.6
Familie/Family: <b>Lucas Boerkoel</b>			No: 1.1.1.1.1.1.3.3
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name:</i>	Boerkoel	Blij	
Voornamen: <i>First Name:</i>	Lucas	Aaltje	
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Krommenie, 9-7-1831	Wormerveer, 13-3-1833
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Beverwijk, 8-12-1911	Krommenie, 2-5-1903
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion		
	Beroep, Profession	Factory laborer, fisherman	
	Vader/Father	Reinier Boerkoel	Jan Blij
	Moeder/Mother	Rensje Renses	Neltje Valk
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Krommenie, 16 en 23-7-1954	
∞	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Krommenie, 30-7-1854	
⚔	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

Lucas worked at the Sijpesteyn factory in Krommenie, a weaving mill. However, Lucas and Aaltje had a large family, and as a result, they weren't well off. The children had to make do with what they could get. Reinier had many adventures as a result. Lucas later retired from working at the factory. In 1881, he was a peat cutter (see Reinier's marriage certificate), and from June 3, 1883, he is listed in several marriage certificates as a fisherman.

Kinderen/Children:

Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i> Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>	Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Overlijden/ <i>Death</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Relatie/ <i>Relation</i>
♂ Reinier	Krommenie, 29-5-1855	Wormerveer, 14-6-1929	IX.9
♂ Jan	Krommenie, 25-10-1856	Haarlem, 27-1-1892	IX.10
♂ Hendrik	Krommenie, 18-10-1858	Haarlem, 30-6-1915	IX.11
♂ Gerrit	Krommenie, 31-10-1859	Krommenie, 9-8-1893	
♀ Neeltje	Krommenie, 29-6-1861	Utrecht, 22-2-1949	
♀ Rensje	Krommenie, 22-4-1863	Amsterdam, 19-8-1895	
♂ Lucas	Krommenie, 5-7-1865	Eureka, Californie 1930	
♀ Truitje	Krommenie, 26-5-1867	Beverwijk, 7-3-1946	
♀ Aaltje	Krommenie, 9-11-1868	Krommenie	
♀ Maartje	Krommenie, 19-6-1870	Krommenie, 8-6-1880	
♀ Aagtje	Krommenie, 16-2-1872	Krommenie, 1-6-1880	
♂ Luwe	Krommenie, 3-7-1874	Krommenie, 10-8-1876	


- Gerrit apparently remained unmarried, but he did not live to be older than 33 years old.
- Neeltje married Lambertus Moodoo in 1887 in Krommenie. They had six children, several of whom emigrated abroad, first to the former Dutch East Indies, then to Australia.
- Rensje married Abraham Jacobus Walter in Krommenie in 1889. The reason is unclear, but she remarried in Amsterdam in 1892 to Jacobus Aldenberg. The first marriage was childless. In the second marriage, they had one daughter.
- Truitje married Klaas Kweldam in Krommenie in 1891, and they had 3 children.
- Aaltje married Klaas Mars in 1903 in Krommenie. Klaas was a baker, and he wanted to continue his baking talents in the United States. They eventually ended up near Seattle. The 1950 census lists a son, a daughter-in-law, and two granddaughters.
- Maartje only lived to be 9 years old, and Aagtje only lived to be 8 years old.
- A unique story is that of Lucas Boerkoel. He emigrated to the United States in 1891 with Arie Prook. Arie Prook was a second cousin by marriage from Krommenie, his brother Dirk Prook being married to Rensje Boerkoel. The passenger list of the SS Maasdam listed them as "carpenters"—carpenters. It's unclear what happened to Arie Prook. It's known that Lucas Boerkoel first worked as a forest laborer in Mendocina, California, and later as a railroad worker. He apparently remained unmarried and likely died in San Francisco around 1930. The only suspicion regarding Arie Prook is that he served in WWI.
- And the youngest son from this marriage, Luwe, unfortunately only reached the age of 2

## Who may inherit from Lodewijk Boerekool?

*Recently, a certain Lodewijk Boerekool, alias Louis Boerkool, died in Eureka, California (without leaving any known relatives). The gross balance of his estate amounts to approximately \$5,000. Persons who believe they are entitled to the deceased's estate under Dutch law can submit a certificate of inheritance showing their family relationship to the deceased and contact the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in The Hague.*

In 1930, this notice appeared in the newspaper, probably in the Haarlems Dagblad. Now, to inherit Lodewijk, that's what they wanted! Several families tried. You never know! But first, they had to know who this Lodewijk actually was. Nobody knew Lodewijk at all. Lambertus Moodoo, married to Neeltje Boerkoel, took the initiative, among other things, for the family from Krommenie. Could Lodewijk perhaps be Lucas, Neeltje's brother, who had gone to America many years earlier? And yes, this turned out to be the case. Lodewijk was indeed the son of Lucas and Aaltje Blij from Krommenie. He emigrated to the United States after 1889, when he was still a witness at the wedding of his sister Rensje to Abraham Jacobus Walter. In the early years of his American adventure, he endured many hardships. Once, he and a friend were traveling from one state to another. To do so, they had to cross the Colorado River. But the water was so wild and turbulent that their boat capsized and they were shipwrecked. A long time later, more dead than alive, they washed up in California, where they recovered their strength.

For years, he cut down trees in the jungle. In the 1910 census, he is listed as a "woodsman" in Mendocino, California. In the 1920 census, Lucas had moved to San Francisco, California, and his occupation had been changed to railroad laborer. He never married. And so it happened that after his death in 1930 at the age of 64, the above notice appeared in the Haarlem newspaper. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs acted as an intermediary. Family members who could demonstrate they were entitled to (part of) the estate each received approximately 100 guilders after deducting inheritance taxes and other expenses. So, Lucas had actually done quite well, but in his old age, he could no longer enjoy it.

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline: BOERKOEL</i>			Generation: VIII.7
Familie/Family: <b>Dirk Boerkoel</b>			No: 1.1.1.1.1.4.2.1
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name:</i>	Boerkoel	Kerkman	
Voornamen: <i>First Name:</i>	Dirk	Anna	
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Heemstede, 29-7-1844	Spaarndam, 17-12-1850
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Heemstede, 28-11-1914	Haarlem, 7-5-1936
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion		
	Beroep, Profession	Gardener	
	Vader/Father	Jacobus Boerkoel	Cornelis Kerkman
	Moeder/Mother	Christina Klaarmond	Catharina Balkenende
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 27-1 en 3-2-1878	
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 6-2-1878	
⚭	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

Dirk held various professions throughout his life. At the time of his marriage, he was a gardener. At the birth of his first child, he was a greengrocer, and then a merchant. From 1886 onward, he became a laborer.

(Data from notes of the Central Bureau for Genealogy in The Hague).

Kinderen/Children:



Voornamen/First Names Geslacht/Gender	Geboorte/Birth Plaats/City	Overlijden/Death Plaats/City	Relatie/ Relation
♀ Catharina Christina	Haarlem, 3-6-1878	Heemstede, 2-11-1960	
♂ Dirk	Haarlem, 12-8-1880	Den Haag, 29-4-1969	IX.12
♀ Antonetta	Haarlem, 3-8-1882	Lewiston, 6-11-1962	
♀ Catharina	Haarlem, 5-6-1884		
♂ Cornelis Jacobus	Haarlem, 3-12-1886	Haarlem, 16-10-1956	
♂ Petrus	Haarlem, 19-1-1889	Haarlem, 13-5-1892	
♂ Johannes	Haarlem, 24-7-1894	Haarlem, 25-3-1969	

- Catharina Christina married Wilhelmus Johannes Rooijers (born 1872) in 1905, but this marriage apparently had no children. Johannes Rooijers was a baker and left with Catharina for the US, settling in Paterson. Catharina apparently didn't like this in the long run, as she divorced him in Haarlem on August 2, 1917. She remained unmarried in the Netherlands until her death in Heemstede in 1960.
- Dirk was a car driver for the Post Office in The Hague. He most likely had no children.
- Antonetta married Hendrik Willem Serdijn (born 1879) in Haarlem in 1904. They emigrated to the United States, where their first child was born in Lewiston, Michigan, in 1906. They had three children in total. A later grandson of theirs contacted us again in the late 1990s about the Dutch Boerkoel family tree.
- Catharina married Wilhelm Hendricus Homburg (1884) in Haarlem in 1906, and they had a daughter, Anna Maria. A date of death was known for her husband, but not for Catharina.
- Petrus unfortunately died early at the age of 3.
- Cornelis Jacobus and Johannes remained unmarried, and both worked in the vegetable trade as greengrocers.

Both married, and both were going to emigrate... New Haarlem. Courant, April 29, 1904

GETROUWD: R. Tterstal en J. Baart.  
 — N. P. Kerkhof en T. Schram. — J.  
 van Wees en C. Autonisse. — J. H.  
 Mekenkamp en S. M. Goeden. J. J. C.  
 Wullings en W. Schweinsberg. — W.  
 J. Rooijers en C. C. Boerkoel. — H.  
 W. Serdijn en A. Boerkoel. — M.



Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline: BOERKOEL</i>			Generation: IX.1
Familie/Family: <b>Abram Boerkoel</b>			No:1.1.1.1.1.1.2.1.1
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>			
Achternaam: <i>Last Name:</i>	Boerkoel	Budding	
Voornamen: <i>First Name:</i>	Abram	Mietje	
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Scherpenzeel, 4-9-1854	Darthuizen, 4-3-1846
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Scherpenzeel, 29-10-1854	
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Utrecht, 24-5-1923	Utrecht, 3-7-1921
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion		
	Beroep, Profession	Gardener	
	Vader/Father	Hendrik Jacobus Boerkoel	Cornelis Budding
	Moeder/Mother	Adriana Bogaards	Neeltje Woudenberg
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Scherpenzeel, Leersum, 21 en 26-5-1876	
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Scherpenzeel, 2-6-1876	
⚭	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		



Kinderen/ *Children:*

Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i> Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>		Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Overlijden/ <i>Death</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Relatie/ <i>Relation</i>
♀	Neeltje	Leersum, 25-10-1869	Utrecht, 20-4-1945	
♂	Hendrik Jacobus	Amersfoort, 1-10-1876	Utrecht, 26-4-1962	X.1
♀	Adriana	Amersfoort, 7-7-1878	Amersfoort, 19-8-1878	
♂	Cornelis	Amersfoort, 21-8-1879	Utrecht, 29-1-1964	X.2
♀	Adriana	Amersfoort, 11-1-1881	Amersfoort, 1-9-1881	
♀	Jansje Adriana	Beek en Donk, 10-11-1882	Amsterdam, 21-1-1963	
♂	Adrianus Cornelis	Utrecht, 9-8-1886	Utrecht, 23-8-1886	

This is a scan of the Civil Registry of Beek en Donk at the time. It shows that Abraham and Mietje's family consisted of four children.

Volgnummer.	Dagteekening en Jaar der Inschrijving.	FAMILIENAAM. (Familiennaam der Vrouw).	VOORNAMEN. (Voluit geschreven.)	M. (moeder).	V. (vader).	Dagteekening en Jaar der geboorte.	GEROORTEPLAATS.  Met aanteekening der pro- prioze van inschrijvingen het land van vromedings.	Burg. II. (Geh. W. P. L.)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1		Beerkool	Abraham	m	soort	4 sept 1854	Scherpenheuvel	16
2		Budding	Mietje	v	vroon	4. Maart 1856	Zwartkruis	16
3		Beerkool	Hendrik Jacobus	m	zoon	1 oct. 1856	Amersfoort	1
4		"	Neeltje	v	dochter	25 oct. 1859	Leersum	1
5		"	Cornelis	m	zoon	21 Aug. 1861	Amersfoort	1
6		"	Jansje Adriana	v	dochter	11 Nov 1861	Buxtehude	1

- Hendrikus Jacobus, born in 1876
- But then a daughter, Neeltje, from 1869? Neeltje was born in Leersum, when her father was only 15, and her mother was already 23. It could easily have been an illegitimate child, temporarily parked elsewhere. And Neeltje's birth certificate does indeed show that her father was unknown. All the other first children were born in Amersfoort. Only Jansje Adriana in Beek en Donk, and Adrianus Cornelis in Utrecht, but he is of course not listed here yetj.
- Apparently, it wasn't worth the effort to register Adriana in the Civil Registry, as she was only just over a month old.
- Cornelis will be 85 years old
- Adriana from 1881 is also not mentioned in the Civil Registry, but unfortunately, she only lived to be 7 months old.
- Jansje Adriana married Pieter Rietveld (1882) in 1905, they had 3 children, of whom only one survived, but in 1907 Pieter died at the age of 25. In 1908 Jansje married again, now with Dirk Lancee (1876) and they had another 13 children, of whom four also did not survive long.
- Their last child was Adriaan Cornelis, but unfortunately, he only lived for 2 weeks and was born in Utrecht.

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : BOERKOEL		Generation: IX.2
Familie/Family: <b>Abram Boerkoel</b>		No: 1.1.1.1.1.1.2.2.1
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Boerkoel	Van Lingen
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Abram	Clasina
★ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Warmond, 28-12-1845	Cothen, 31-12-1838
~ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
✝ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Moordrecht, 7-5-1914	Gouda, 24-12-1915
□ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Moordrecht	Moordrecht, 28-12-1915
	Geloof/Religion	Chr. Ref.
	Beroep, Profession	Gardener, steward
	Vader/Father	Jan Dirk Boerkoel
	Moeder/Mother	Maria Sjardijn
○ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Loosduinen, Bloemendaal	
⊙ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 13-3-1872	
⊗ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

After living in Loosduinen for several years, the family moved to Brummen (Gelderland). Abram became head gardener at a small country estate owned by two young ladies. Unfortunately, the young ladies were killed in a carriage accident, leaving Abram without work again. Fortunately, the Baron of "Het Hof" in Dieren heard about it and came to ask Abram if he would like to work for him. Later, when the Baron moved to "Twickel," Abram became steward at "Het Hof." On the right in the photo, the Baron's fiancée, Baroness van Pallandt, is pictured on the left, standing in front of their ice palace, built by Abram from ice blocks, in the winter of January 16, 1891. It was an engagement gift to express their warm feelings for each other?

The last years of their lives Clasina and Abram lived in Gouda, next to their son Jan Dirk.



Kinderen/Children:

Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i> Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>	Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Overlijden/ <i>Death</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Relatie/ <i>Relation</i>
♂ Jan Dirk	Loosduinen, 5-1-1873	Delft, 28-1-1930	X.3
♂ Willem Marie	Loosduinen, 5-3-1876	Doesburg, 22-1-1960	X.4



Look, here it is as it should be: all the men are standing, and the woman is sitting on the bench. The woman is Clasina van Lingen, married to Abram Boerkoel, who is standing behind her. Their two sons are standing on either side, Jan Dirk on the left and Willem Marie on the right. The origin of the photo is unclear. The photographer is also unknown. The same applies to the following portrait photos.



Abram en Clasina.

Een verhaal voor mijn kleinzonen

Natuurlijk kennen jullie Opa Boerkoel en Oma heel goed. De grote tuin waarin je zo fijn hard rennen kunt, het schip, dat Sander met Opa aan het restaureren is, de mooie boeken over kastelen en schepen, Oma's spinnewiel en weefgetouw, ik denk, dat jullie dat niet gauw zult vergeten. Maar van de vader en de grootvader van Opa weten jullie eigenlijk niets en daarvan ga ik jullie nu iets vertellen.

De vader van Opa heette Willem-Marie Boerkoel; hij werd 83 jaar en stierf in 1960. Hij was hoofd van verschillende Christelijke scholen o.a. in Polsbroek (Z.H.), Moordrecht en Doesburg.

Deze Willem Marie was dus jullie overgrootvader; zijn vader heette "Abram" en daarover gaat mijn verhaal.

Deze bet-over-grootvader was tuinbaas op een groot buitengoed met een prachtig park eromheen, kassen waarin heerlijke tropische vruchten en bloemen gekweekt werden en er hoorden ook prachtige bossen en boerderijen bij. Deze bet-over-

grootvader had zo'n 50 arbeiders onder zijn leiding, maar de baas van Opa Abram (zo zal ik hem maar noemen) was de baron en het huis heette "Het Hōf".



Op een keer was het een heel strenge winter, het had al lang voorjaar moeten zijn, maar het bleef maar vriezen.

Later noemden de mensen het:

"de barre winter van 1890" en daaraan werd zelfs een boek geschreven.

Nu kreeg de baron trouwplannen en daaraan ging eerst een verlovingsfeest vooraf. De baron

gaf aan Opa Abram opdracht om uit de grote vijver ijsblokken te hakken en daarvan een laken kasteel te laten bouwen. Het zou ook verlicht worden en het moest heel romantisch en feestelijk lijken.

Opa Abram moest aldoor toezicht houden en omdat hij zelf niet hoefde te werken, werd hij zo verschrikkelijk koud. Aan zijn baard hingen de ijspegels van zijn bevroren adem.

Ja, en toen het ijspaleis klaar was, werd Opa heel erg ziek; hij kreeg longontsteking en daarvoor had men in die tijd nog geen medicijnen.

Gelukkig was deze Opa erg sterk en hij werd weer beter.

Als dank kreeg hij van de verloofde van de baron een gouden horloge met een ketting. Het horloge droeg men in z'n vestzak en de ketting zat aan een knoopsgat van het vest vast.

Dit verhaal vertelde jullie Opa's  
vader mij zelf (dat was dus mijn  
Schoon vader.)  
Ik hoop dat jullie het allen volgen  
kunten, want hij vertelde nog veel meer  
maar dat komt later wel eens.

E.H. Boerkoel-de Boer.

allen, herfst 1986.

Translated:

A story for my grandsons.

Of course, you know Grandpa Boerkoel and Grandma very well. The large garden where you can run so well, the ship that Sander and Grandpa are restoring, the beautiful books about castles and ships, Grandma's spinning wheel and loom, I don't think you'll soon forget it all. But you don't really know anything about Grandpa's father and grandfather, and I'm going to tell you something about that now.

Grandpa's father was named Willem Marie Boerkoel. He lived to be 83 and died in 1960. He was headmaster of several Christian schools, including those in Polsbroek (South Holland), Moordrecht, and Doesburg. This Willem Marie was your great-grandfather. His father was called "Abram," and that's what my story is about.

This great-great-grandfather was the head gardener of a large estate surrounded by a beautiful park. It had greenhouses where delicious tropical fruits and flowers were grown, and it also boasted magnificent forests and farms. This great-great-grandfather had about 50 workers under his supervision, but Grandpa Abram (that's what I'll call him) had a boss who was the baron, and the house was called "Het Hof" (The Court).

One time, it was a very harsh winter; spring should have arrived long ago, but the frost persisted. Later, people called it "the harsh winter of 1890," and a book was even written about it. Around that time, the baron was planning to get married, and this was preceded by an engagement party. The baron ordered Grandpa Abram to have blocks of ice cut from the large pond and build a castle from them. It also had to be illuminated, and it had to look very romantic and festive. Grandpa Abram had to watch

over the whole time, and because he didn't have to work himself, he became terribly cold. Icicles from his frozen breath hung from his beard. And yes, when the ice palace was finished, Grandpa Abram became very ill. He contracted pneumonia, for which there was no medicine back then. Fortunately, this grandpa was very strong and recovered well. In gratitude, the baron's fiancée gave him a gold watch and chain. The watch was worn in the vest pocket, and the chain was attached to a buttonhole in the vest.

Your grandfather's father told me this story, as he was my father-in-law. I hope you can all follow along, because he told me much more. But that will come later.


E.H. Boerkoel-de Boer.



Etta Helena de Boer eventually had 5 grandsons, two from her daughter who was also called Etta Helena, and three from her other daughter Jeannette Wilhelmina.

It is unknown who made this beautiful drawing.

Abram Boerkoel - Clasina Boerkoel v. Lingen.

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline: BOERKOEL</i>		Generation: IX.3
Familie/Family: <b>Reinier Boerkoel</b>		No: 1.1.1.1.1.1.2.2.2
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name:</i>	Boerkoel	Sjoukens
Voornamen: <i>First Name:</i>	Reinier	Antonia Elisabeth
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Bloemendaal, 21-9-1854
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Santpoort, 9-11-1933
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 13-11-1933
	Geloof/Religion	Chr. Ref.
	Beroep, Profession	Gardener
	Vader/Father	Jan Dirk Boerkoel
	Moeder/Mother	Maria Sjardijn
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 27-4 en 4-5-1879
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 7-5-1879
⌘	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 28-10-1911 by death
Hertrouwd/New Marriage		Christina Weststrate
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Goes, 8-1-1868
~	Plaats?City, Datum/Date	
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 20-10-1936
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
	Geloof/Religion	
	Beroep, Profession	
	Vader/Father	Pieter Weststrate
	Moeder/Mother	Jannetje van Doorn
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 6-2-1913
⌘	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	

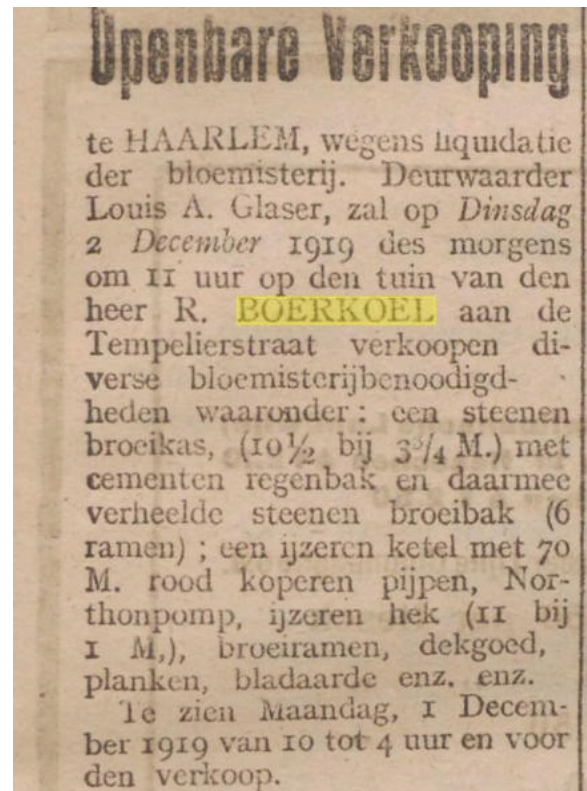
Reinier's marriage certificate states that he was a gardener, but he was actually a landscape gardener. He lived in the old market garden on Wijde Geldelooze Pad in Haarlem, outside the Grote Houtpoort gate, where so many Boerkoels had lived and worked before him. There were greenhouses, and there he tended his customers' palms in the winter. And in the cold, flat beds, he grew plants and summer plants for the gardens he tended. His son, Jan Dirk, came to help him. When houses were built on Tempelierstraat and Wijde Geldelooze Pad, the market garden was sold. By then, it had been in the family for over a hundred years. However, this entire part of Haarlem fell victim to urban renewal at the end of the 20th century; most existing buildings were demolished, and new houses and streets appeared. As an alternative, they were given a plot of land between the new Tempeliersstraat (previously called the Heerenhek) and Wijde Geldelooze Pad.

From "Gids voor Haarlem en Omstreken" 1906



Openbare verkoping = Public auction (of the flowerbulbs garden where they have lived since there start in the 18<sup>th</sup> century

End 1919 the curtain finally falls:



#### Kinderen/ Children:

Voornamen/ First Names Geslacht/ Gender		Geboorte/ Birth Plaats/ City	Overlijden/ Death Plaats/ City	Relatie/ Relation
♀	Maria	Haarlem, 27-3-1880	Haarlem, 21-8-1880	
♀	Jacoba Wilhelmina	Haarlem, 21-6-1881	Santpoort-Zuid, 14-11-1960	
♀	Antonia Elisabeth	Haarlem, 8-11-1882	Haarlem, 8-11-1882	
♀	Antonia Elisabeth	Haarlem, 29-2-1884	Haarlem, 16-4-1884	
♂	Jan Dirk	Haarlem, 6-6-1885	Bennebroek, 4-2-1960	X.5
♀	Antonia Elisabeth	Haarlem, 22-1-1887	Haarlem, 27-12-1970	
♂	Abram	Haarlem, 22-6-1888	Ermelo, 16-9-1963	X.6



All children come from the first marriage.

- Maria was only 4 months old
- Jacoba married Paulus Martinus Rooij in Haarlem in 1907, but divorced in 1918. They had three children.
- Antonia lived for one day.
- The next Antonia is about 6 weeks old.
- The third Antonia married Willem Gerardus van Dalen in Haarlem in 1913, and they probably had 2 children.


After his first wife died in 1911, Reinier remarried Christina Weststrate. One might wonder if she was ever related to Francine Krina Weststrate, who was married to Cornelis Franciscus Boerkoel. However, research dating back to around 1800 yielded little. One family came from the Goes area, and the other from Krabbendijke, quite considerable distances in those days. Apparently, the market garden on Geldelooze Pad in Haarlem still yielded quite a bit:

Volstrekt eenige kennisgeving.  
Heden behaagde het den Heere tot Zich te nemen mijn innig geliefden Echtgenoot en onzen Vader, Behuwd- en Grootvader, den Heer  
**REINIER BOERKOEL**  
in den ouderdom van 80 jaar.  
Zijn lijden was langdurig en zwaar, zijn geloof in Christus onwankelbaar. Het is een troost, dat hij in Jezus is ontslapen en door lijden tot Heerlijkheid is ingegaan.  
Uit aller naam.  
Wed. CH. **BOERKOEL**—  
WESTSTRATE.  
Haarlem, 9 November 1938.  
Schouwtsjeslaan 38.  
De teraardebestelling zal D.V. plaats hebben op Maandag 13 November, om 11.45 uur a.s., op de Algemeene Begraafplaats, te Haarlem, Ingang Schoterweg.  
Vertrek van het sterfhuis 11 uur.  
Geen bezoek. Geen bloemen.

**GIFTEN EN LEGATEN.**  
Wijlen mevr. Chr. Boerkoel-Weststrate te Haarlem heeft gelegateerd aan de Theol. School te Kampen f 3560.— waarvan een vierde deel voor het fonds van den zesden hoogleeraar.

Evert Johannes Polderman was also part of the family for a while. He was born on October 31, 1890, and was an adopted child. He lost his father at the age of five and his mother at eleven. From then on, Cornelis Polderman was his guardian until he reached adulthood. He fit in well with the family and was of good character. He married Johanna Boom, a teacher, on May 8, 1919, in Haarlem, but because they were not yet thirty, their parents still had to give their permission. That was the way it was at the time. He himself had become a building inspector.

## 9. After emigration to United States

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : <b>BOERKOEL</b>		Generatin: IX.4
Familie/Family: <b>Cornelis Franciscus Boerkoel</b>		No: 1.1.1.1.1.1.2.2.3
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Boerkoel	de Jong
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Cornelis Franciscus	Aaltje
★ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Bloemendaal, 31-8-1860	Emmen, 27-8-1862
~ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
✝ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Grand Rapids, 25-2-1922	Cutlerville, 4-7-1952
□ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion	Chr. Ref.
	Beroep, Profession	Carpenter, shopkeeper
	Vader/Father	Jan Dirk Boerkoel
	Moeder/Mother	Maria Sjardijn
○ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 23 en 30-10-1892	
⊙ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 9-11-1892	
⊗ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

When Cornelis and Aaltje married, Cornelis was a shopkeeper in Amsterdam. Their children were born in Haarlem, so they likely lived there as well. In 1911, Cornelis Franciscus left for the USA, for Grand Rapids, where many other Dutch people had settled before him. He initially wanted to see if he could find work as a carpenter there for a year, but with the help of church friends who had emigrated earlier, he succeeded. In 1912, his wife and all the children followed, as shown in the 1920 Grand



### Aaltje DeJonge Boerkoel

**GEBOORTE** 27 Aug 1862  
Roswinkel, Emmen Municipality, Drenthe, Netherlands

**OVERLIJDEN** 4 Jul 1952 (leeftijd 89)  
Cutlerville, Kent County, Michigan, USA

**BEGRAAFLOCATIE** [Akhill Cemetery](#)  
Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan, VS [Aan kaart toevoegen](#)

**PERCEEL** Block O 81-01

**GEDENKPLEK-ID** 165873994 · [Bron bekijken](#)

DELEN [BEWAREN NAAR](#) [WIJZIGINGEN SUGGEREREN](#)

Rapids census. However, Alida is listed there as a son, while she is actually a daughter... Still a bit of a language problem???? In the 1930 census, Alida is 27 years old, now a woman again, living independently in Muskegon City.

Heden overleed tot onze diepe droefheid, onze geliefde echtgenoot en vader,  
**CORNELIUS FRANCISCUS BOERKOEL,**

in den ouderdom van 61 jaar.

Nu aanschouwt hij van aangezicht tot aangezicht. Nu zingt hij Gods lof in volmaaktheid. Deze waarheid, nu in de heerlijkheid te zijn, lenigt onze smart en verrijkt onze troost in dit smartelijk verlies.

A. Boerkoel—De Jonge

Jan D. Boerkoel

Frederik Boerkoel

Abraham C. Boerkoel

Hendrik J. Boerkoel

Cornelius F. Boerkoel

Alida Maria Boerkoel

Grand Rapids, Mich., 25 Febr., 1922

MARCH 8, 1922

Contact with this family continued for some time. His son Cornelis Franciscus (of the same name) wrote a letter to J. Boerkoel (probably from 1913) about information. Later, after Cornelis passed away, his wife Elisabeth wrote another letter with information about the family. They still valued having good ties with their relatives in the Netherlands. See the respective letters below

C. F. Boerkoel,  
 Bloemweg 2, - AMERSFOORT.  
 Ontwerpen, Begrooten,  
 Opzicht hebben en Uitvoeren van  
 BOUWWERKEN.

Kinderen/Children:

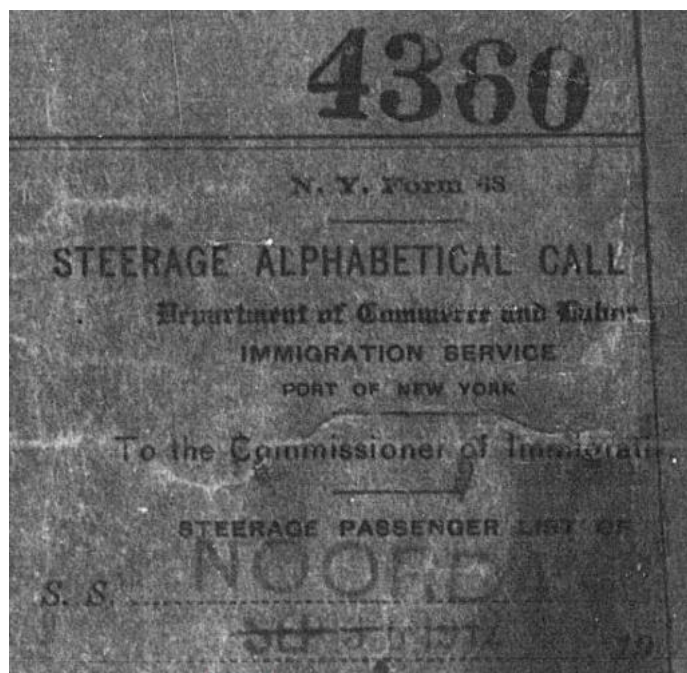
Voornamen/First Names Geslacht/Gender	Geboorte/Birth Plaats/City	Overlijden/Death Plaats/City	Relatie/Relation
♂ John Dirk	Haarlem, 18-4-1894	San Antonio, 18-6-1957	X.7
♂ Frederik	Haarlem, 31-8-1895	Grand Rapids, 1-8-1966	X.8
♂ Abraham Clasimus	Haarlem, 18-2-1897	1-4-1967	X.9
♂ Henderik Johannes	Haarlem, 10-12-1898	Royal Oak, 2-1973	X.10
♂ Cornelis Franciscus	Haarlem, 29-10-1900	Grand Rapids, 28-12-1986	X.11
♀ Alida Maria	Haarlem, 6-3-1903		

- Alida married Jay Martin van Dam on May 25, 1935, in Laporte, Indiana, not far from Chicago. However, when Jay M. van Dam was registered for military service on November 19, 1942, in Kalamazoo, he was already divorced and had no descendants. The 1950 census shows him still divorced and working as a bookkeeper. An obituary states that he died on January 12, 1967, in Kalamazoo. On the obituary of Aaltje in 1952 it is said she lived in New York under surname Roetering. So, it seems she married again, as also shown on the census of 1950, where she is mentioned with her souse Bernardino Roetering, working in New York as a representative of a radio company, unknown if any kids did come, but in 1950 she had already the age og 47 years.

In this edition, part 2, we continue with the Boerkoels in the USA. Part 1 shows the Dutch branch.



## Passengerslist



The SS Noordam of the Holland-America Line in 1912 took the family Boerkoel for ever to the USA

SECOND CABIN.	
Mr. M. ten Brummeler	Mr. Jan D. Boerkoel.
Andriesse.	Mr. Frederik Boerkoel.
Mr. Sch. Anfin.	Mr. Abram C. Boerkoel.
<del>Mr. Lou. Arongen.</del>	Mrs. A. Boerkoel.
Mrs. B. Babitsky.	Mr. Hendrik J. Boerkoel.
Miss Josephine Bader.	Mast. Cornelis F. Boerkoel.
Mr. Bernardo Baima.	Miss Alida M. Boerkoel.
Mr. Robert Bauer.	Miss M. Boetes
Mr. Karl Bauss.	Mrs. Ch. Boguslawski
Mr. Edward Bayer.	Miss M. Boguslawski.
Mr. M. Berkowitz.	Mrs. Kath. Bol.
Miss E. Berkowitz	Mast. Cornelis Bol

Mother Aaltje with her 5 boys and youngest daughter Alida on their way to meet husband and father again after one year, going to a totally unknown country..... In 1923 Aaltje, Alice now, returned alone for a visit to the Netherlands Amsterdam Veerstraat 54, as you can see in the passengerslist of the SS "Rotterdam" who sailed from New York to Rotterdam. I wonder who lived in the Veerstraat 54 ???

## C. F. BOERKOEL, Accountant

ACCOUNTING

BOOKKEEPING

INCOME TAX SERVICE

NOTARY PUBLIC

PHONE GL 6-7363

946 CHERRY ST., S. E.

GRAND RAPIDS 6, MICH.

May 18, 1955

Den Heer J. Boerkoel  
Aelbert-Bergstraat 80  
Haarlem, Netherlands.

Eerwaarde Heer:

U zal zeker wel verassenloepzien om een schrijven te ontvangen van een perzoon draagende een soortgelijke naam "Boerkoel" uit Amerika.

Het doel en oorzaak dezies schrijven wil ik dan niet achterwegen laten. Voor de laatste paar jaar is een jonge vriend uit Amerika naar Nederland gegaan om de Bloemkunst te leeren, zijn verblijf plaats is te Wisse, en daar dit dicht bij Haarlem ligt hebben wij hem verzogt om onderzoek in te stalen naar de families Boerkoel woonende to Haarlem. Op verzoek van dit schrijven hebben wij alleen u adres ontvangen. Wij hebben daarom de vrijmoedigheid genomen om u te schrijven daar wij ook persoonlijk uit Haarlem zijn gekomen.

Voor jaren waren wij benieuwd wat er van het geslacht Boerkoel van onze neven en nichten zijn overgebleven. Wij hopen dat u dit schrijven dan niet kwalijk noemt daar wij gaarne van u zoude invereeren naar de overgeblevenen van onze geliefde Grootvader Jan Dirk Boerkoel. Mijn Vader Cornelius F. Boerkoel inagegreode naar Amerika in 1911 en moeder en vijf kinderen in 1912 van uit Amersvoort. Vader en Moeder zijn ook beiden uit de tijdt.

Als u van dit geslacht afkomstig bent wil u zoo goed wezen en mij eenige dingen inligten anngaande de overgebleven.

Wij lezen in Spreuken 10:7 "De gedachten der rechtvaardigen zal tot zegeningen zijn". Veel heeft mijn vader in onze kindse dagen verteld van zijn vader en moeder en die gedachten zijn wij nog niet vergeten.

Hartelijk gegroet and many thanks,

*Cornelius F. Boerkoel*

Cornelius F. Boerkoel en family



G.R. Mich. Aug 5, 1987.

Dear Jeannette,

A few pointers to the best of my ability and remembrance of the Boerkoel family. Where the name originated, I would not know. Mr C.F.Boerkoel (my husband) was born Aug. 29, 1900. His grandfather John Dirk..... lived in Haarlem. Grandmother was from France..... She was a vessel of Mercy. .... My husbands father was born Aug. 1860, Haarlem, died here Feb. 25, 1923. He was a lover of the truth.

We visited the place where the old Grandparents lived in 1959, Beautiful Bloemendaal.

Brothers of my husband were: John Dirk, Frederick, Abraham, Henri John, Alida Marie, Cornelius.

Our children: Alida Jennette Moerdijk Jan 2, Jane Mast, May 22, Cornelius Franciscus Aug. 13, Joan Ada Born Nov 15 (deceased).

John Dirks children: Alida Jean, Charlotte, John(deceased), Truman.

Fredericks children: Gertrude Sebbens, Francis Chentas, Althea Adema, Loretta Hoekman, Fred Boerkoel(deceased), Dorothea Butte, Fred Boerkoel the II.

Henry's children: Benjamin J.Jr, Henry Jr. and Beverly, one daughter Alida Marie Roetering, no children, deceased.

Abrahams Children: Calvin, Benjamin and Beatrice.

This is the best I can do, Am 85 yrs. myself, and really could not begin to write all nieces and nephews, to many of them.

My husband's father was a draftsman and fancy cabinet builder.


My husband was an excellent accountant, and very brilliant.


















Our son is following the same career, but it is so much easier now with all the computers.

All the rest of the brothers were Brilliant people, you would have loved to meet some of them. All Americans now through and through.

Sincerely,

Mrs Elisabeth Boerkoel.

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline: BOERKOEL</i>		Generation: X.7
Familie/Family: <b>Jan Dirk Boerkoel</b>		No: 1.1.1.1.1.1.2.2.3.1
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name:</i>	Boerkoel	Beijer
Voornamen: <i>First Name:</i>	John D	Marie J
★ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 18-4-1894	
~ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
✝ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	San Antonio (TX), 18-6-1957	
□ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	San Antonio (TX), 21-6-1957	
	Geloof/Religion	Chr. Ref.
	Beroep, Profession	Civil engineer
	Vader/Father	Cornelis Franc. Boerkoel
	Moeder/Mother	Aaltje de Jonge
⋈ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Lee (IA), 30-12-1921	
⋈ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
Hertrouwd/New Marriage (2 <sup>e</sup> )		Ruby Myrtle Argall
★ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		Ishpeming (MI), 18-11-1909
~ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
✝ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		Grand Rapids (MI), 31-8-1978
□ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion	
	Beroep, Profession	
	Vader/Father	James Argall
	Moeder/Mother	Jane Burrows
⋈ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Gallatin (MT), 20-5-1936	
⋈ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Arapahoe (NC), 28-9-1938	
Hertrouwd/New Marriage (3 <sup>e</sup> )		Anna Beld
★ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		Grant (MI), 2-7-1904

	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		Bradenton (FL), febr 1984
	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion		
	Beroep, Profession		
	Vader/Father		Wietze Beld
	Moeder/Mother		Anna H Hesselink
	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Holland (MI), 17-11-1945	
	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
Hertrouwd/New Marriage (4 <sup>e</sup> )			Hermina Henrietta Eijkelboom
	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		Apeldoorn, 29-7-1895
	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		Grand Rapids (MI), 25-11-1978
	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion		
	Beroep, Profession		
	Vader/Father		Hendrik Jan Eijkelboom
	Moeder/Mother		Hermientje van de Braak
	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Michigan City (IN), 20-4-1946	
	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
Hertrouwd/New Marriage (5 <sup>e</sup> )			Josina C Snoep
	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		Grand Rapids (MI), 16-4-1896
	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		Kerr (TX), 18-12-1962
	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		San Antonio (TX)
	Geloof/Religion		
	Beroep, Profession		
	Vader/Father		Cornelis Jacobus Snoep
	Moeder/Mother		Catharina Walker
	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

John D. Boerkoel set a record by having 5 marriages in his life. Only in one marriage, the one with Ruby Myrtle Argall, they had 1 child

Below his registration card for Worldwar I, and received number

**Form 1 REGISTRATION CARD** No. 10

1 Name in full *John D. Boerkoel*

2 Home address *696 Lathrup Street Rich*

3 Date of birth *April 18- 1894*

4 Are you (1) a natural born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) do alien, or have you declared your intention? *declared intention*

5 Where were you born? *Netherlands (Holland)*

6 If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject? *Holland*

7 What is your present trade, occupation, or profession? *Motor Branch Corp*

8 By whom employed? *Mack Ave*

9 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? *No*

10 Married or single? which? *Single* Race (specify full name) *Caucasian*

11 What military service have you had? Rank *1st Lt*

12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

*John D. Boerkoel*

**REGISTRAR'S REPORT** 24-1-12

1 Tall, medium, or short (specify which)? *Medium* Gender, medium, or stout (which)? *stout*

2 Color of eyes *brown* Color of hair *ashen* Build? *20*

3 Has person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)? *None*

I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

*John D. Boerkoel*  
(Signature of registrant)


Precinct *13*  
City or County *Wayne*  
State *Mich*  
(Date of registration) *Jan 24/12*

**BOERKOEL. JOHN D. PVT 275953** **MR. C. F. BOERKOEL FATHER 229 EASTERN GRAND RAPIDS MICHIGAN**

He entered the army in 1917 30 September. Whatever he has done there oversee, it may have influenced him a lot. He returned from Europe, from Brest in France, in May 1919 with the USS Von Steuben, a passengership of German origin. He had the lowest rank as a PVT engineer (Private engineer), and would have had a lot to repair..... But he survived the Worldwar 1, besides with TBC health issues, but as a disabled volunteer he could stay working in the US army until 1929. He continued working in the construction industry, His brother Frederic of Grand Rapids helped him in hard times giving him home in his family. He became 62 years old as his TBC issues continued and were part of his death in the Veteran Hospital.

Kinderen/ Children:

Voornamen/ First Names Geslacht/ Gender	Geboorte/ Birth Plaats/ City	Overlijden/ Death Plaats/ City	Relatie/ Relation
♂ Truman Ryerson	Wauwatosa (WI), 17-6-1932	Xenia (OH), 5-3-2001	XI.11

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : <b>BOERKOEL</b>		Generation: X.8
Familie/Family: <b>Frederik Boerkoel</b>		No: 1.1.1.1.1.1.2.2.3.2
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Boerkoel	de Bok
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Frederik	Etta
★ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 31-8-1895	Chicago, about 5-1-1903
~ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
✝ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Grand Rapids, 1-8-1966	Grand Rapids, 13-11-2003
□ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
Geloof/Religion	Chr. Ref.	
Beroep, Profession	Accountant	
Vader/Father	Cornelis Franciscus Boerkoel	Ryn de Bok
Moeder/Mother	Aaltje de Jonge	Gertrude Prince
○ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⊕ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Grand Rapids, 17-3-1923	
⌘ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

Form 1 1059 REGISTRATION CARD No. 915 22

1 Name in full: Frederick Boerkoel Age in yrs. 21

2 Home address: 612 1st Ave. S. Grand Rapids MICHIGAN

3 Date of birth: August 31 1895

4 Are you (1) a natural-born citizen (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? Alien

5 Where were you born? Haarlem, North Holland, Netherlands

6 If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject? Netherlands

7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office? clerk

8 By whom employed? Peter H. H. Pailwa for

Where employed? Milvain A. Smith Bldg. (Mylers)

9 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, wholly dependent on you for support (specify which)? No

10 Married or single (which)? Single Race (specify which)? Caucasian

11 What military service have you had? Rank None branch -

12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? Yes - an alien

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

Frederick Boerkoel

A 21-6-8 REGISTRAR'S REPORT

1 Tall, medium, or short (specify which)? Medium Slender, medium, or stout (which)? Medium

2 Color of eyes: brown Color of hair: light brown Bald? No

3 Has person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)? No

I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

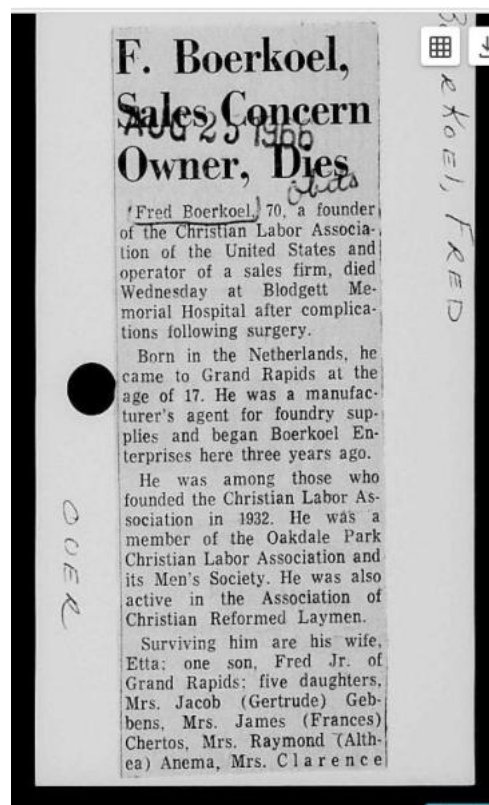
Henry H. Master  
(Signature of registrar)

precinct 5 Ward 3  
City or County Grand Rapids  
State MICHIGAN JUNE 5  
(Date of registration)



Fred started as a clerk by the Pere Marquette Railway in Grand Rapids. Firstly, this can be seen as the start of the later Boerkoel Accountants. It is also possible that he later could help his brother John D finding work as a construction engineer by this railway company. Later Fred became a foundry supplies salesman, a foreman, and finally started his own company Boerkoel Enterprises.

But first Fred was also as his brother registered for Worldwar1 in 1917, see above. At that time, he was still single. But in his registration card of WW1, you can see he also see he claimed exemption from draft with reason of being an "Alien", which John didn't. So, there were no indications further that Fred has been in Europe for WW1, also not when registered in 1942 WW2 He was also the co-founder of the Christian Labour Association in 1932 which shows what man he was like.



## Etta Boerkoel

### Etta Boerkoel Obituary

**B**OERKOEL - Mrs. Etta Boerkoel, aged 100, of Grand Rapids, went to be with her Lord, Thursday, November 13, 2003. She was preceded in death by her husband, Fred, and her son, "Sonny" Boerkoel. She is survived by her children, Gertrude Gebbens, Fran Chertos, Althea (Ray) Anema, Lauretta (Clarence) Hoekman, Fred (Carol) Boerkoel, Dorothea Beute; 15 grandchildren; 37 great-grandchildren; three great-great-grandchildren; and nieces and nephews. Funeral services will be held Saturday 2:00 PM at the Zaagman Memorial Chapel, with Rev. Brian Vos officiating. Interment Rosedale Memorial Park. The family will be at the funeral chapel to greet friends and relatives Friday 7 to 9 PM and Saturday from 1 to 2 PM prior to the service. Memorial contributions may be made to the Bible League or Trinity United Reformed Church. Zaagman Memorial Chapel 2800 Burton St. SE


To plant trees in memory, please visit [the Sympathy Store](#).

- Fred married Etta in 1923. In what way he met her is unknown. They got 2 sons, of which one died, and 5 daughters. Fred died in 1966 in hospital after surgery when he was 70 years old.

*Kinderen/ Children:*

Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i> Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>		Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Overlijden/ <i>Death</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Relatie/ <i>Relation</i>
♀	Gertrude Alice	Grand Rapids, 4-11-1923	Grand Rapids, 16-8-2011	
♀	Cornelia Francis	Grand Rapids, 1925	Grand Rapids	
♂	Frederick	Grand Rapids, 10-1-1927	Grand Rapids, 26-1-1937	
♀	Althea	Grand Rapids, 11-8-1913	Grand Rapids, 25-5-2020	
♀	Lauretta	Grand Rapids, 27-2-1934	Grand Rapids, 26-6-2011	
♂	Frederick jr.	Grand Rapids, 26-1-1937	Grand Rapids, 23-10-2008	XI.12
♀	Dorothea Etta	Grand Rapids, 20-12-1940	Grand Rapids	

- Gertrude married in 1947 Jacob Gebbens, having at least one known child
- Fran married in 1949 James Peter Chertos, having at least one child
- Frederick, named "Sonny" unfortunately died at the age of 10 years.
- Althea married in 1954 Raymond Anema, having 3 kids
- Lauretta married in 1953 Clarence Jay Hoekman, having 4 kids
- Fred Jr married in 1958 Carol Joanna Betten, having 3 kids
- Dorothea married Rowland Clair Beute, having 1 child

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline: BOERKOEL</i>		Generation: X.9
Familie/Family: <b>Abram Clasinus Boerkoel</b>		No: 1.1.1.1.1.1.2.2.3.3
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name:</i>	Boerkoel	Aaltje (Alice)
Voornamen: <i>First Name:</i>	Abram Clasinus	Cammenga
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 18-2-1897
~	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	1-1-1967
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
	Geloof/Religion	Chr. Ref.
	Beroep, Profession	Cost accountant
	Vader/Father	Cornelis Franciscus Boerkoel
	Moeder/Mother	Aaltje de Jonge
○	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	
⊙	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Imlay City, 24-6-1926
⌘	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	

Birth Registration of Abram, and also Aaltje Cammenga in the Netherlands. In the USA the names will soon be changed into Abe or Abram Calvin and Alice.

Op heden den *achtiensten* Februarij, Achtienhonderd Zeven en Negenentig, is voor ons, Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Staat der gemeente Haarlem, verschenen *Cornelis Franciscus Boerkoel*, oud *veertig* jaren, van beroep *boekhouder*, wonende *aan de Nieuwe Kerk 10*, die ons heeft verklaard, dat op den *achtiensten* dezes maands, te *Haarlem*, des *achtiensten* middags te *veertig* uren, in het huis staande *aan de Nieuwe Kerk 10*, No. *10*, is geboren een kind van het mannelijk geslacht uit *Aaltje de Jonge*, zijn echtgenote, *Leen van der Meer*, wonende *aan de Nieuwe Kerk 10*.

aan welk kind hij comparant de voornaam geeft van *Abram Clasinus*.

Deze aangifte is aan ons gedaan in tegenwoordigheid van *Jan Dirk Boerkoel*, oud *zeventig* jaren, van beroep *boekhouder*, wonende *aan de Nieuwe Kerk 10*, en van *Willem Boerkoel*, oud *acht en veertig* jaren, van beroep *boekhouder*, wonende *aan de Nieuwe Kerk 10*.

En is hiervan opgemaakt deze akte en na voorlezing ondertekend door ons, *ambtenaar*, en de getuigen.

*G. F. Boerkoel*  
*G. J. Boerkoel*  
*A. J. Boerkoel*

*A. J. de Jonge*

No. 24 Den *negen en twintigsten* Mei, achtienhonderd *negen en negentig*, verschen voor mij, Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Staat der gemeente Ferwerderadeel, *Jan Cammenga*, oud *veertien* jaren, van beroep *landbouwer*, wonende te *Haarlem*, die aangifte deed, dat den *zesen* twintigsten dezes maands, des *achtiensten* middags te *veertig* uur, te *Haarlem*, een kind is geboren van het *vrouwelijk* geslacht, aan hetwelk de voornaam *Aaltje* gegeven zal worden; van welk kind bevallen is *Bieke Bergsma*, zijn echtgenote, zonder beroep, by hem inwonende.

Deze aangifte is geschied in tegenwoordigheid van *Cees Siccama*, oud *veertien* jaren, van beroep *secretaris*, wonende te *Ferwerd*, en van *Aaltje Bergsma*, oud *een en veertig* jaren, van beroep *landbouwer*, wonende te *Ferwerd*.

Hiervan heb ik deze akte opgemaakt, en na voorlezing met den comparant en de getuigen geteekend.

*J. Cammenga*  
*C. Siccama*  
*A. Bergsma*



**REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after February 17, 1897 and on or before December 31, 1921)**

SERIAL NUMBER 1. NAME (Print) ORDER NUMBER  
 T 179 Abraham Glasius Boerkoel T 10035  
 (First) (Middle) (Last)

2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print)  
 1018 Clay St. Redlands San Bernardino Calif.  
 (Number and street) (Town, township, village, or city) (County) (State)

(THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON THE LINE ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL)

3. MAILING ADDRESS  
 Same  
 (Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same insert word same)

4. TELEPHONE 5. AGE IN YEARS 6. PLACE OF BIRTH  
 None 44 Haarlem  
 (Exchange) (Number) (Mo.) (Day) (Yr.) (Town or county) (State or country)

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS  
 REV. GARYT VOS, 1253 Clay St. Redlands, Calif.  
 (Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)

8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS  
 First Reformed Christian School  
 (Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)

9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS  
 Emporia Ave & Clay St. Redlands San Bernardino Calif.  
 (Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.

D. S. S. FORM 1 (Revised 1-1-42) GPO 16-21030-1 A. B. Boerkoel Registrar's signature

**REGISTRAR'S REPORT**

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

RACE	HEIGHT (Approx.)	WEIGHT (Approx.)	COMPLEXION
White	5' 7"	130	Bulky
Negro	Blue	Blonde	Light
Oriental	Gray	Red	Dark
Indian	Hazel	Brown	Freckled
Philippine	Brown	Black	Light brown
	Black	Gray	Dark brown
		Hair	Black

Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification  
 None

I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark and that all of his answers (which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:  
 None to my knowledge

Registrar for Local Board  
 H. R. Whaley  
 (Signature) (City or county) (State)

Date of registration Feb. 14 - 1942

Local Board No. 153 91  
 San Bernardino County 071

U. S. P. O. REG. BOARD  
 Redlands, California  
 (The stamp of the Local Board in the address space of the registrant shall be placed in the address space)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-21030-1

His WW2 registration card, when he was employed in San Bernardino, Californie, at The First Reformed Christian School. That's quite different from what the WW1 registration said, that he was employed in an Dry Goods Store in the Monroe Av. of Grand Rapids. But whether he ever has been in Europe or not during these wars, is not known.

In the census of 1930, he was cost manager in a furniture industry, in the census of 1940 cost account of a w.p.a. project, all in Grand Rapids. And in the census of 1950, he was a principal of school, still in San Bernardino, as also was shown on his WW2 registration in 1941. A school principal is the head administrator of a school, responsible for overseeing all aspects of its operation and ensuring a safe and productive learning environment. They lead the school's staff, manage the budget, and work with teachers, parents, and the community to promote student success and well-being. I suppose he stayed working there until his retirement. In their obituaries they lived in the end in Imlay City in Michigan, close to the rest of the family.



He also was singing in a church choir. They changed the name of the choir from City Mission Band in Nil Nisi Verum, what means Nothing but the Truth. You can see Abram on the very right side.

In 1923.



Here the wedding photo of Abram with Aaltje and her parents on both sides.


*Kinderen/ Children:*

Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i> Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>		Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Overlijden/ <i>Death</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Relatie/ <i>Relation</i>
♂	Abram Calvin	Grand Rapids, 9-6-1928	Imlay City, 16-9-1994	
♂	Benjamin James	Grand Rapids, 12-12-1931	Grand Rapids, 1-11-2009	XI.13
♀	Beatrice	Imlay City, 31-10-1940		

- Son Abram Calvin did not marry. On his registration card was written, that he had “spetic par birth”, which is probably “septic par birth” which would include health issues. Nevertheless, he became 66 years old.
- Beatrice married William Gerald Elling, and they had 1 daughter and 5 sons, see the photo of the couple here right





Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> : <b>BOERKOEL</b>		Generation: X.10
Familie/Family: <b>Henderik Johannes Boerkoel</b>		No: 1.1.1.1.1.1.2.2.3.4
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name</i> :	Boerkoel	Witt
Voornamen: <i>First Name</i> :	Henry John	Louise
★ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 10-12-1898	Detroit (MI), febr 1899
~ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
✝ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Royal Oak (MI), febr 1973	Northville (MI), 1-11-1924
□ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion	
	Beroep, Profession	
	Vader/Father	Cornelis Franciscus Boerkoel
	Moeder/Mother	Aaltje de Jonge
○ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⊙ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Detroit (MI), 19-5-1921	
⊗ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
Hertrouwd/New Marriage (2 <sup>e</sup> )		Nina Florence Blyth
★ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		Rural mun. Arthur (ON, C) 28-3-1898
~ Plaats?City, Datum/Date		
✝ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		Royal Oak (MI), 21-1-1963
□ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion	
	Beroep, Profession	
	Vader/Father	Walter George Blyth
	Moeder/Mother	Harriet Helen Graham
○ Plaats/City		
⊙ Datum/Date	Essex (ON, Can), 21-1-1963	

Hertrouwd/New Marriage (3 <sup>e</sup> )		Margaret McDaniel
★	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Johnston (PA), 12-8-1905
~	Plaats?City, Datum/Date	
✝	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Williamsport (PA), 25-1-1989
□	Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Williamsport (PA), 28-1-1989
	Geloof/Religion	
	Beroep, Profession	
	Vader/Father	Joel F. McDaniel
	Moeder/Mother	Mary Jane Gross
○	Plaats/City	
∞	Datum/Date	?

- The marriage with Louise Witt did not last long as she died of tuberculosis in the age of 25 years. There were no children.
- In the marriage with Nina, they had 5 children.
- Margaret McDaniel has been married before with Ross Glen Seese, and they had 5 children.

**REGISTRATION CARD**

SERIAL NUMBER: 15344 ORDER NUMBER: A3954

1. NAME (PRINT) Henry John Boerkoel

2. PLACE OF BIRTH (PRINT) 229 Eastman St. E. Grand Rapids Kent Mich.

3. DATE OF BIRTH 19 December 10 1898

4. RACE White

5. U. S. CITIZEN Yes

6. PRESENT OCCUPATION Clerk

7. EMPLOYER'S NAME Boerkoel

8. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS 14th from Binan 3rd

9. NEAREST RELATIVE Corneilus J. Boerkoel

10. I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE

P. M. G. O. (Signature)

**C 21-6-7 REGISTRAR'S REPORT**

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

HEIGHT: Tall ☐ Medium ☒ Short ☐ BUILD: Slender ☐ Medium ☒ Stout ☐ COLOR OF EYES Blue COLOR OF HAIR Black

20. Has person lost arm, leg, hand, eye, or is he obviously physically disqualified? no

21. I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature, or made, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

Signature of Registrar: John Buys

Date of Registration: Sept. 12-1918

Local Board for Division No. 2  
City of Grand Rapids,  
State of Michigan  
Grand Rapids, Michigan  
(STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD)

**REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after February 17, 1897 and on or before December 31, 1921)**

SERIAL NUMBER: 1817 NAME (PRINT) Henry John Boerkoel ORDER NUMBER: 10005

2. PLACE OF BIRTH (PRINT) 703 West Parnum Royal Oak Mich.

3. DATE OF BIRTH Dec 10 1898

4. RACE White

5. U. S. CITIZEN Yes

6. PRESENT OCCUPATION Clerk

7. EMPLOYER'S NAME Grand Trunk Western Railroad

8. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS 441 East Jefferson

9. NEAREST RELATIVE Charles Boerkoel

10. I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE


P. M. G. O. (Signature)

Henry started just as his brother Fred also working as a clerk for Pere Marquette Railway as seen on his WW1 registration. On his WW2 registration he was moved to another railway company, the Grand Trunk Western Railroad, part of a Canadian Holding. As seen on his census in 1930, his wife Nina was from Canada, and he is also Railway Clerk. They lived in Detroit City, where all the children were born, but later moved to Roal Oak where they lived in the lasting years closer to the family.

Kinderen/ *Children:*

Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i> Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>		Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Overlijden/ <i>Death</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Relatie/ <i>Relation</i>
♂	Henry Douglas	Detroit (MI), 2-11-1928	Royal Oak (MI), 19-8-2005	XI.14
♂	James Thorp	Detroit (MI), 7-3-1930	Clawson (MI), 26-3-1997	XI.15
♂	Cornelius F jr	Detroit (MI), 13-8-1931	Detroit (MI), 1931	
♂	Donald Edward	Detroit (MI), 2-2-1935	Royal Oak (MI), 3-6-2006	XI.16
♀	Beverly Florence	Detroit (MI), 17-12-1936	Gladwin (MI), 3-1-2004	

- What happened to Cornelius F jr. is unknown, he died within one year.
- Beverly Florence married Victor Polanco Chavez in 1956, and they had 6 daughters and 1 son

Genealogie van het geslacht/ <i>Familyline</i> BOERKOEL		Generation: X.11
Familie/Family: <b>Cornelis Franciscus Boerkoel</b>		No: 1.1.1.1.1.1.2.2.3.5
Familiewapen <i>Coat of Arms</i>		
Achternaam: <i>Last Name:</i>	Boerkoel	Rademaker
Voornamen: <i>First Name:</i>	Cornelis Franciscus	Elisabeth
★ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Haarlem, 29-10-1900	Grand Rapids (MI), 19-6-1902
~ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
✝ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Grand Rapids (MI), 28-12-1986	Grand Rapids (MI), 12-10-1995
□ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
	Geloof/Religion	
	Beroep, Profession	
	Vader/Father	Cornelis Franciscus Boerkoel
	Moeder/Mother	Aaltje de Jonge
		Johannes Lambertus Rademaker
		Jannetje Kievit
○ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		
⊙ Plaats/City, Datum/Date	Grand Rapids (MI), 25-3-1926	
⊗ Plaats/City, Datum/Date		

I guess he was too young for WW1, but for WW2 he had also a registration card: It gives his work at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in Grand Rapids, and the census of 1940 tells us he worked there as a bookkeeper, so again like the others.

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after February 17, 1897 and on or before December 31, 1921)

SERIAL NUMBER 1. NAME (Print) ORDER NUMBER

T. 982 CORNELIUS FRANCISCUS BOERKOEL T. 10388

2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) (Number and street) (Town, township, village, or city) (County) (State)

556 SHIPLEY NE GRAND RAPIDS KENT MICHIGAN

(THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON THE LINE ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL)

3. MAILING ADDRESS SAME

4. TELEPHONE 5. AGE IN YEARS 6. PLACE OF BIRTH

GRAND RAPIDS 7-6428 OCT 29 1900 NETHERLANDS

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS

MRS. A. BOERKOEL (MOTHER) 931 PROSPECT ST. NE.

8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO. 21 S. IONIA AVE

9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS

21 S. IONIA AVE GRAND RAPIDS KENT MICHIGAN

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE

D. S. S. Form 1 (Revised 1-1-42) ☆ GPO 16-51020-2 C. F. Boerkoel

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

RACE	HEIGHT (Approx.)	WEIGHT (Approx.)	COMPLEXION
White	5 FT 10	160	Light
EYES	HAIR	COMPLEXION	
Blue	Black	Light	
Gray	Red	Dark	
Green	Black	Dark	
Brown	Black	Dark	
Black	Black	Dark	

Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification: NONE

I certify that my answers are true, and the person registered has read or has had read to him the contents thereof, and he has signed his name or mark and that all of the answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

Register for Local Board 5 GRAND RAPIDS KENT MICH

Date of registration FEB 16 1942

LOCAL BOARD NO. 5 Kent County 431 Houseman Building Grand Rapids, Michigan

(The name of the Local Board before jurisdiction of the Registrar shall be printed in the above space)

I found no obituary data, but the website “Find a Grave” told they were buried in the Fairplanes Cemetery of Grand Rapids Block M, Lot 89, Space 4



*Kinderen/ Children:*

Voornamen/ <i>First Names</i> Geslacht/ <i>Gender</i>		Geboorte/ <i>Birth</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Overlijden/ <i>Death</i> Plaats/ <i>City</i>	Relatie/ <i>Relation</i>
♀	Alida Jeanette	Grand Rapids (MI), 2-1-1927	Kalamazoo (MI), 7-12-2008	
♀	Jane	Grand Rapids (MI), 1929		
♂	Cornelius Franciscus	Grand Rapids (MI), 8-1-1931	Grand Rapids (MI), 18-12-2020	XI.17
♀	Joan Ada	Grand Rapids (MI), 1937	Grand Rapids (MI), 26-3-1969	

- Alida married Garrett Jacobus Moerdijk in Kalamazoo, 22-6-1949, and they had 4 girls
- Jane married John Peter Mast, and they had 6 children
- Joan married in 1959 with Joe vanBemden, and there were no kids



## 10. Generations USA after 1925

Due to privacy regulations this part is not shown. When you want further information, please contact me.

(Note: The numbering of the next pages could therefore be not as shown in The Table of Contents)

## 11. Afterword

Jeannet's afterword from the old 1990 publication on which this edition is based

### NAWOORD.

Dit is al weer de laatste bladzijde van het boek.  
Het is tot stand gekomen met de hulp van heel veel mensen.  
Ik wil dan ook graag van deze gelegenheid gebruik maken, om iedereen die er aan heeft meegewerkt, heel hartelijk te bedanken. Allereerst Rita Boerkoel uit Baarn, die naar verschillende archieven in Rotterdam, Utrecht en Arnhem is gegaan, en Jan Boerkoel uit Edam, die voor mij het Gemeente Archief in Amsterdam heeft bezocht. En verder natuurlijk alle mensen, die gegevens, verhalen, foto's e.d. hebben verzameld en opgestuurd. Door al die leuke brieven die telkens met de post kwamen, had ik steeds weer zin om door te gaan!

Helemaal compleet is het boek niet, maar waarschijnlijk voor ongeveer 95 %.

Van enkele oude aktes en sommige krantenknipsels en foto's is de kwaliteit niet zo goed. Maar ze zijn toch té interessant om ze niet te gebruiken.

Ik hoop, dat u dit boek met veel plezier gelezen hebt.  
En wie weet, is het voor u het begin van een nieuwe hobby...

Vriendelijke groeten van

Jeannet Parkerkamp  
Boerkoel

Lisse, 24 maart 1989.

## Afterword of myself

Ultimately, a family tree story is never finished. Hopefully, many more will follow. The first publication was by Jeannet in 1990. It's now 35 years later, and a generation and a half have been added, and Jeannet has sadly passed away. Initially, Jeannet and I were able to collaborate on this new edition. Due to her passing, the project was halted for a while, but now it's moving again. The biggest task was tracing the ancestors in Germany, with the first traceable ancestor, the progenitor Hermann Burkuhl (1606-1693). In addition, the Boerkoel family in the United States has also been mapped, which will appear in a separate publication as part 4. The Buhrkuhl family in Germany from the late 1800s to the present is still a new project, which will result in part 1. Several people also emigrated from Germany to the United States. This German branch, Buhrkuhl (note the extra H), has also been mapped and appears in volume 3. In the meantime, I also received all sorts of responses from various family members in the form of requests for information, additions, and corrections, for which I am very grateful.

The intention is to try to maintain this publication so that a major periodic catch-up effort is no longer necessary. None of this is possible without the family's own cooperation. I would therefore be grateful if additions, corrections, stories, photos, videos, etc. could be included, while respecting privacy. The publication's purpose is to provide a glimpse into the history of our roots and the special facts that have emerged from the family. And last but not least, it would be wonderful if this led to new contacts, referring to Jeannet's motto, "What tightens us Boerkoels together." I therefore hope for many responses. Sincerely,

Ronald Jan Boerkoel

October, 2025