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HISTORY AND FAMILY TREE OF THE DUTCH-DANISH FAMILY STRICKER/STUCKER



Bruno Hugo Charles Stricker
Willem Frederik Otto Stricker

**HISTORY AND FAMILY TREE OF THE DUTCH-DANISH FAMILY
*STRICKER/STUCKER***



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Family names

Stuckers; Stueckers; Steu[c]kers; Stucker; Stücker; Strücker; de Stucker, Stuckher; Stricker, von Stricker [*]; de Stricker; Paine Stricker; Stricker-Pedersen; Stricker-Nielsen; Stricker-Jensen; Stricker Norgaard; Høgh Stricker; Stricker Axelsen; Bonab Stricker; Stricker Gregersen; Stricker Stærgaard; Klitgaard Stricker; Jongbloot Stricker; Sindt Stricker; Stricker Lund

- [*] The adjunct ‘von’ was used by Danish officers during a certain period of the 18th century, regardless whether they were from noble families. Lengnick distinguished the families ‘v.Stricker’ [descendants of Carl Alexander von Stricker and of Ezechias Heinrich von Stricker by marriage] and the family ‘Stricker’ [descendants of the adopted natural children Otto Christian Stricker, Christian Heinrich Stricker, and Frederikke Johanne Stricker]. In this latter branch ‘Stricker’ only the officers had the name ‘v.Stricker’ too. With the increasing Danish/German cultural sensitivities, this distinction disappeared and only one branch from Aalborg kept the adjunct ‘von/de’

Preface

When Johan de Stucker escaped from his motherland, he would not have imagined that more than 200 years later several hundreds of his descendants would be found back in the current family tree. As this book had to restrict itself for purely practical reasons to the male lines and to female lines that decided to include 'Stricker' in their family names, the real number of descendants may be more than twice the number in this book. Also, it was very difficult to follow later generations due to current privacy legislation. Consequently, members of the recent generations are probably underreported, and we apologize in advance for those members with the family name 'Stricker' who are related but are not mentioned in this book.

We have tried to embed the family tree in the history of the time. If possible and relevant, we outlined the role of our ancestors in important geopolitical events. It is obvious that our ancestors had to have great stamina and perseverance to survive many periods of hardship. Apart from wars and poverty, infectious diseases reduced the size of large families because many children died early.

It took us quite some time to produce this book. Although we started in 1989, several years of standstill due to demanding professional activities delayed the continuation until retirement enabled us to resume. Of course, we had great help from the fact that in the past 200 years other family members registered names and facts such as birth and death with calendar dates, and provided some remarkable anecdotes.

We also gratefully acknowledge the help of several relatives, notably Birgit Thiim Stricker, Maria Rehling Refer, Leif Arne Hansen, and Britt-Marie de Stricker in completing this book. We are also very grateful to Ulla de Stricker for her critical review and important editorial suggestions.

INTRODUCTION

As the procreator and founder of the Dutch-Danish family [de/von] Stricker, Johan Stricker is an intriguing but also unknown person in this family history. Apart from having hundreds of direct and indirect descendants, his somewhat tormented and short life creates questions regarding his background and whereabouts. His grandson, general-major Carl Alexander von Stricker, wrote in 1804 in a letter: *“Nach meines Vaters Bericht soll mein Gross Vater ein Polnischer Edelmann gewesen sein, der sich eigentlich Strücker geschrieben und wegen einen unglücklichen Duel sein Vaterland und ganzes Vermögen verlassen müssen. Er war etliche 20 Jahre alt, wie er nach Rendsburg kam, und heyrathete eine Venten, Schwester zu meiner Mutter-Vater. Er starb in Rendsburg, da mein Vater 1 Jahr alt war.”* [1]. In the historical work of Hirsch about Danish officers [2], artillery major Alexander Stricker, the only surviving son of Johann Stricker and father of Carl Alexander, was the son of ‘a Lithauer’. Lithuania was since 1569 a part of the Polish kingdom and the Polish and Lithuanian nobility was united since the treaty of Horodlo in 1413. Consequently, any nobility would have to be registered and found back in Polish or Lithuanian heraldry.

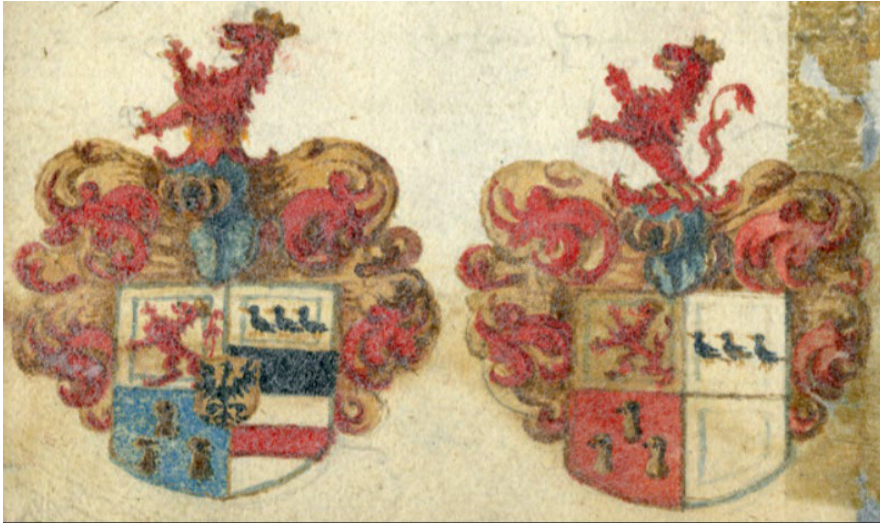
Surprisingly, however, the three sons of Alexander, colonel Johan Christian [1728-1809], major-general Carl Alexander [1731-1820], and lieutenant-general Ezechias Heinrich [1734-1814] sealed their correspondence with an image of an old coat of arms; the oldest one is shown in the upper left part of picture 1 and dates from the late 17th, early 18th century [R Andersen, personal communication].



Picture 1. Seals from letters of the 3 brothers Stricker around 1780-1800, as kept at the Royal Archives in Copenhagen [by courtesy of mr R Andersen]. An enlargement of each seal is shown at the end of the manuscript

This seal is the verified seal from a family of German imperial nobility with the name ‘de Stuck[h]er’. It was registered in Vienna in 1638 [picture 2].

The German eagle is clearly visible and the coat of arms does not resemble any of the Lithuanian or Polish ones with their different elements.



Picture 2. On the right side the coat of arms of Johan Baptiste and Melchior de Stucker before 1638. In that year, the coat of arms was adapted to the one on the left side with the German eagle [‘Reichsadler’] in the center.

The later images of the other seals of picture 1 were used by general-major Carl Alexander Stricker and his brother lieutenant-general Ezechias Heinrich Stricker. Remarkably, picture 3 from the Hirsch collection at the Royal Archives in Copenhagen shows something suggesting a deliberate amendment by Carl Alexander of the original coat of arms as used by the oldest son of Alexander Stricker, colonel Johan Christian von Stricker.



Picture 3. This sketch, found in Hirsch collection of coat of arms of Danish officers at the Royal Archives in Copenhagen shows an amendment of the older coat of arms used by Johan Christian, the eldest son of major Alexander Stricker. The flying birds in the 3rd quadrant are now in the coat of arms of the Danish family de Stricker

This original and verified version might have been inherited and reflect the original signet from his grandfather Johan via his father Alexander. However, it seems that the brothers did not know where the coat of arms came from and the grandfather died too early to be able to tell his only surviving son Alexander Stricker. Nevertheless, all used seals share the same elements as the registered coat of arms of de Stucker in 1638 [figure 4]. Probably, they were all based on the picture on the brass stamp below. The brass stamp was dated as being from the 2nd half of the 17th century [Royal Archives of Belgium. Courtesy of mr M. Libert].



Picture 4. Enlargement of the oldest seal, top left in picture 1. This seal came from an original brass stamp in the Gulstad archives [by courtesy of Leif Arne Hansen]



Picture 5. The seal from picture 4 came from a brass stamp in the archives of the family Gulstad, and originates from Anna Louise Gulstad [1774-1864], the oldest daughter of lieutenant-general Ezechias Heinrich von Stricker, commander of the Kronborg fortress where Johan Christian died in 1809. The seal is identical to the upper left one in pictures 1 and to picture 4. The third quadrant is easily misjudged as flying birds of which picture 6 is a close-up



Picture 6. Close-up of third quadrant: eagle heads with protruded tongues but not flying birds

Coat of arms of the family Stricker/Stucker

Before 1638, the family [de] Stucker had a non-registered coat of arms which is represented at the right side of picture 2. It has some interesting features. First of all, the red lion in the yellow or white first quadrant of the non-registered coat of arms is identical to the one in the coat of arms of the family Stuckar/[von] Stücker in Aachen, Germany. This family had a house in Lemiers which is quite close to Wellen [3]. Also, a family Stücker in Basle, Switzerland, has this lion in their coat of arms and it might be possible that these families share ancestors. Second, the blackbirds in the 2nd quadrant originate from the coat of arms of the mother of Johan Baptiste and Melchior: the noble family de Hinnisdael, medieval knights and later counts and landowners in the Haspengouw of Loon and participants in the Crusades [4]. Third, the eagle heads in the third quadrant on a red background [later blue background in the registered coat of arms] originate from the family Driesmans, the grandmother of Johan Baptiste and Melchior, who was married to their grandfather Johan Stuckers.

In June 1638, the coat of arms was registered in Vienna by Ferdinand II who was the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. This was done on the request of the two brothers Johan Baptiste and Melchior de Stucker and was supported by the Spanish king, who was subordinate to the emperor as Duke of Brabant. In the center of the registered coat of arms at the left side of picture 2 is the German eagle of the Holy Roman Empire which was originally composed of the kingdoms of Germany, Italy, Burgundy, and Bohemia. In the first quadrant with a white/silver background, there is a standing red lion with a double tail, open mouth and red tongue. The second quadrant is split into two horizontal parts: an upper white part with three blackbirds [‘merlettes’] with yellow beaks and legs, and a lower black part. In the third quarter with a blue background, three gold eagle heads with red tongues are depicted, one

above and two below. The fourth quadrant is split into three horizontal parts: white, red, and white.

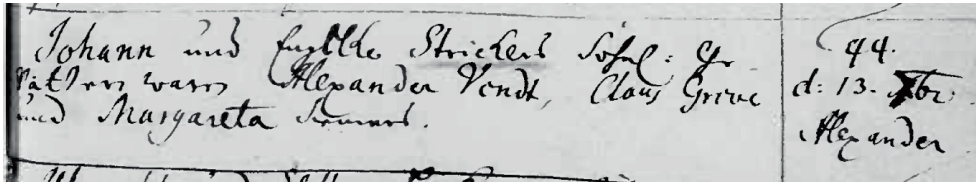


Picture 6. One of the old properties of the family 'van Hinnisdael' in Vechmaal, Haspengouw. The coat of arms is shown above the gate. The mother of Johan Baptiste and Melchior de Stucker came from this family of Crusaders and landowners

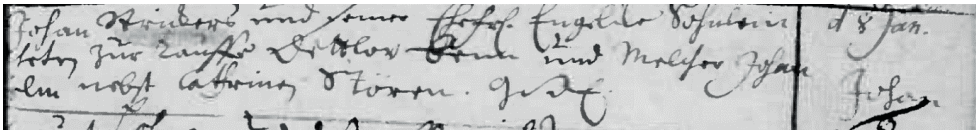
Interestingly, the third quadrant of the coat of arms was later amended by the Danish Strickers. As can be seen in picture 1, Carl Alexander used a seal with three flying birds, and Ezechias Heinrich used one with three stars. The correct seal was used by Johan Christian, the oldest son who therefore may have inherited the signet/seal from Johan Stricker/de Stucker via his father Alexander. The amendments demonstrate that they did not know that the coat of arms came from the principality/bishopric Lüttich, as is confirmed by the statement of Carl Alexander that his grandfather was a Polish nobleman [1]. On the basis of this statement, the family was considered in Denmark as foreign nobility without further evidence [5]. The original signet is still available in the archives of the Danish family Gulstad. After the bombardment of Copenhagen by the British fleet in 1807, Johan Christian removed to Kronborg where he died in 1809. The signet was inherited through the oldest daughter of Ezechias Heinrich von Stricker, commander of Kronborg castle.

Stricker or [de] Stucker ?

The statement “*der sich eigentlich Strücker geschrieben...*” means that Johan Stricker did not use his true family name but a name which phonetically resembled it. ‘Stricker’ was a common name in Rendsburg and in the duchy of Holstein. This was shown by Otto Nobel’s historical article [1] who listed more than 5 unrelated persons with the family name ‘Stricker’ in the Duchy. This was not simply a registration error and Johan Stricker used this name on purpose, as shown when he reports the birth of his two sons to the authorities.



Johann und Engelke Stricker's Sohn: Gevätter waren Alexander Vendt, Claus Greve und Margareta Somers [?].



Johan Strickers und seine Ehefrau Engelkes Sohnlein ...zur Tauffe Detlev Brun [?] und Melchoir Johan Holm [?] nebst Cathrina Storre.

On both occasions, the name 'Stricker' was used, so this must have been on purpose. As the name was common, the risk of discovery by legal authorities from other parts of the Holy Roman Empire was much lower. According to his grandson, he had to leave his country because of a duel and he was probably a fugitive trying to stay away from the authorities. As Rendsburg was a convenient and well-known location for mercenaries, he could live there relatively free and unharmed until his death in 1702, probably by the plague. Dueling was strictly forbidden by law in many European countries, and especially if one of the participants was killed the consequences were serious. Because of the increasing popularity of dueling among young men, already in 1651 legal measures were taken in France and other countries to discourage this trend.

"..... These provisions, however, do not seem to have had the intended effect, for in 1679 Louis XIV found it necessary to issue the celebrated 'Edits des Duels', which prescribed the death penalty for all principals, seconds and thirds, with greater or less confiscation of property. He ordained that gentlemen should be deprived of their letters of nobility and their coat of arms defaced and broken by the public executioner. He ruled that those who fell in a duel should be tried by contumacy and their bodies deprived of Christian burial, being thrown into 'the common receptacle of nuisances'. The mere sending of a challenge was punished by exile and the confiscation of half of the offender's property....." [6].

Although this was French legislation, the influence of this 'Edit de Duel' within Europe was huge. The expression 'unglücklichen Duel' suggests that his opponent was mortally wounded or handicapped. Hence, using a common name resembling his own name was almost certainly used as a cover. One assumption is that Polish Lithauen-Letland may have been confused with the Habsburgian principality 'Lüttich' [in German: 'Lettisch' versus 'Lüttichs'], and that Johan Stricker is the same person as Johannes Franciscus Josephus de Stucker, born in Brussels on 8th August 1670 as the son of lawyer Franciscus Josephus de Stucker [7]. His father Johan Baptiste de Stucker and his uncle Melchior had obtained the coat of arms in figure 2 in 1638 because Lüttich at that time was part of the Holy Roman Empire of emperor Ferdinand II. As Rendsburg was on the border of Schleswig and Holstein [fiefdom of the Danish king but formally a part of the Holy Roman Empire too], living there was not completely without risk.

‘Stücker’ to ‘Stricker’ and Lüttichs to Lettisch/Lithaus are easy phonetic changes in a geographical area where most people were still not able to read and write. This may have all helped Johann Stricker to escape potential capital punishment.

But the next question is why someone living and dueling in Brussels during the Nine Years War [1689-1697] shows up in Rendsburg, the second most important Danish fortress [only Copenhagen was larger] ? After all, he could have gone almost anywhere else in Europe. Apart from the possibility that he arrived in Rendsburg purely by coincidence, there are two more likely routes for arriving in Denmark. First, an interesting possibility is that between 1693 and the end of hostilities in 1697, the Duke of Holstein-Plön was the first field-marshal of the Grand Alliance in the Spanish Netherlands. He brought with him from Holstein eight Dragoon regiments, totaling some 800 soldiers but there were also other troops and commanders from Holstein [8]. As can be read from the story of a famous murder in Brussels in 1694, the Duke gave the order for capital punishment [9] but mostly, he was at his headquarter in Maastricht. Many of his cavalry from Holstein were located west of Maastricht and made reconnaissance tours in the area around St Truiden [10]. As this is very close to Wellen, it seems possible that someone like Johan de Stucker/Stricker was taken up in military activities as a mercenary and hiding in a foreign regiment makes sense for someone on the run who is trying to disappear. Shortly after the ending of the Nine Years War in 1697 with the Treaty of Rijswijk, the large majority of military troops returned to their homelands [8]. Possibly, via such a re-allocation to the biggest fortress of the Danish part of Schleswig-Holstein in Rendsburg, Johan de Stucker/Stricker arrived there ‘etliche zwanziger Jahre alt’ [1].

The second possibility is that he arrived with Duke Ferdinand William von Württemberg who was a general in Dutch service during the Nine Years War. He was also in Danish service and during this war, he directed the Danish regiments in the Spanish Netherlands [11,17,18]. During one of his visits to Brussels in 1696, while he intended to leave the city, the gates had to be closed because of a murder [12]. In 1697, after hostilities with France ended, all foreign troops went back to their homelands. Probably, Danish troops were mainly re-allocated to Copenhagen, Rendsburg and Fredericia. Possibly, Johan Stricker escaped by joining such Danish troops after dueling [according to his own words it was a duel but we can not exclude the possibility that it was manslaughter or even murder]. After all, his father Franciscus Josephus was not only a lawyer but also one of the investigating magistrates in Brussels in these years. He would have immediately realized the consequences of his son’s act and was possibly in a position to help him out of the city of Brussels with the Danish troops. Complete armies [with their accompanying non-combattant population of merchants, blacksmiths, prostitutes, etc] were never allowed to enter a city. But officers were, and a cavalry captain, for instance, had 4 horses [8] that had to be taken care of. Maybe, Johan joined as a non-combattant.

There is an old family story that Johan Stricker came from Poland and had fought in the king’s forces. Interestingly, in 1697, the king of Sachsen August der Starke was chosen as king of Poland and Lithuania. He had a history of fighting with the Ottomans and in 1698, he fought in Podolia in the south of Poland [see map below]. According to Dutch newspapers from that year, duke Ferdinand William fought against the Ottomans in Poland during the siege of Kamieniez in 1698 [13], and also here Danish soldiers participated.



The kingdom Poland-Lithauen in the 17th-18th century

If Johan Stricker participated there, it might have been the source of the story that he came from Poland [which included Lithuania]. Because of the tense situation between Denmark and Holstein-Gottorf [14] heralding the Great Nordic War [1700-1720], the Danes had to come back shortly after this Polish campaign and in September 1699, duke Ferdinand William was made Commander-in-chief of the Danish army [15]. This second possibility is more likely than the first one, because Rendsburg was always in the Danish part of Schleswig-Holstein and many returning Danish soldiers were billeted in the houses of citizens [16]. Moreover, Ferdinand William was allowed to buy weapons in Luik after the ending of hostilities, and there were also troops recruited from the Netherlands [19]. Notably, the following two regiments which had fought in the Spanish Netherland during the Nine Year's War under the command of Ferdinand William of Württemberg were: the Jutland Infantry Regiment and the Queen's Life Regiment [20]. These were both reassembled in Rendsburg during the period 1698-1700 [21]. It is highly plausible that Johan de Stucker from Brussels came to Rendsburg through this Danish military connection. Maybe, Johan was billeted in Vendt's home and seduced the daughter. Of course, this is just speculative. In the subsequent pages, we will start with a historical background of the family 'de Stucker'.

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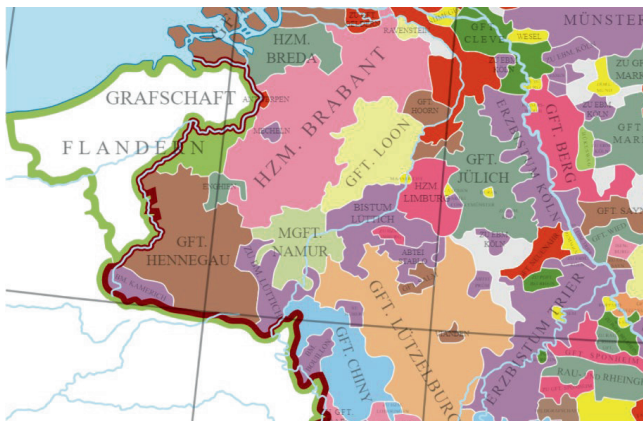
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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND UNTIL 1700

History books and teaching about the Holy Roman Empire may suggest that it was a relatively simply structured system of land leases and loans by its emperor Charles the Great to a selected group of people surrounding him. In reality, it was an extremely complex effort to unite a cluster of heterogeneous remnants from centuries of fighting between populations on the move within Europe, and overrunning a disappearing Roman Empire. Christianity as a religion hardly suffered from these violent centuries and expanded in Europe although at the borders, military conflicts with expanding Islamic elements and religious disputes with the orthodox form of Christianity in Byzantium were common. Especially when the Roman emperor Constantine the Great converted to Christianity around 312, there was a slow development over centuries into an imbalance between religious and military power in Europe. Between 476 and 800, Clovis I and successors were able to consolidate Frankish tribes and a Merovingian dynasty had brought some sort of structure in Europe but around 750, Charles Martel and his son Pepin and later his grandson Charlemagne ('Charles the Great') took over as representatives of a Carolingian dynasty [1].

Although the pope in Rome was considered to be the decisive representative and voice of God on earth, he had no military power whatsoever. However, he could choose and ban an emperor. This started in 800 when Charles the Great, Carolingian king of the Frankish empire since 768 was crowned by pope Leo III. The term 'Holy Roman Empire' was not used at that time but as it was considered as the successor of the Western Roman Empire, dissipated in 476, this term became more and more used over time. After almost 200 years of Carolingian dynasty, king of Germany Otto was crowned to emperor in 962. After the Ottonian and subsequently the Salian dynasty, the Hohenstaufen with Frederick Barbarossa as well-known representative ruled until 1273 when the first Habsburg was chosen, Rudolf I. At that time, the Holy Roman Empire consisted of four kingdoms, i.e. the kingdoms of Germany, Italy, Bohemia, and Burgundy. Each of these kingdoms, however, was composed of a patchwork of duchies, counties, bishoprics, and smaller areas with their own local rights and obligations [1].



Picture 1 The administrative patchwork of duchies [HFM], counties [GFT], and bishoprics [EBM] in the western part of the Holy Roman Empire around 1250

The county of Loon and the principality of Lüttich [Luik/Liège]

The county of Loon started with the region around Borgloon in 1020, composed of the Haspengouw and Maasgouw. The county was roughly similar geographically to the area which is now the Belgian part of Limburg. The county expanded within the subsequent 200 years to a patchwork of cities and feifs from the duchy of Brabant, the bishopric of Luik, and directly from the emperor. The county of Loon was a peculiar mixture of rights and responsibilities going back to ancient times and including areas owned by the church, such as St-Truiden and Munsterbilzen, as well as areas where the sovereignty had to be shared with the duchy of Brabant. After 1300, the power of the counts of Loon declined to the advantage of the prince-bishopric of Luik but Loon remained a separate legislative entity until it was disbanded and taken up in the first French Republic in 1795. The prince-bishopric of Luik was never a part of the Dutch Republic or the Spanish Netherlands but a participant in the Holy Roman Empire.

Origins of family Stuckers/Steuckers/de Stucker/Stricker

The origin of the family seems to center around the village of Wellen in the currently Belgian part of Limburg, near the city of Hasselt. The names Stuker[s], Stry[c]ker, de Strij[c]ker, de Streyker, Strij[c]kers, Stry[c]kers, Stricker, Streker, and Steu[c]kers are relatively common in that area of the former Burgundian/Spanish Netherlands [16]. Wellen was geographically located at that time in the county of Loon [see center of picture 1]. The first known reference to this family was in 1462 in a testimony [2]. During the period 1550-1600, several documents on the buying of, selling of, or revenues from agricultural land and real estates have been registered by Gheert Stuckers, and his son Johan Stuckers and grandson Gerard Stuckers [3]. The latter, was secretary of the municipality of Wellen and an agricultural landowner [seigneur of Eyval].



Picture of Wellen with Eyval [courtesy of J de Billen]

Although the name Stuckers, later [de] Stucker is uncommon in Belgium, the name von Stücker still exists in Germany and Switzerland. Around that time, there was a family von Stücker living in Aachen. They had an estate in Lemiers near Aachen, only some 50 km away from Wellen [4,5]. Possibly, these families were related. However, there were also Stuckers in Overijssel, one of the provinces of the later Dutch Republic [6].

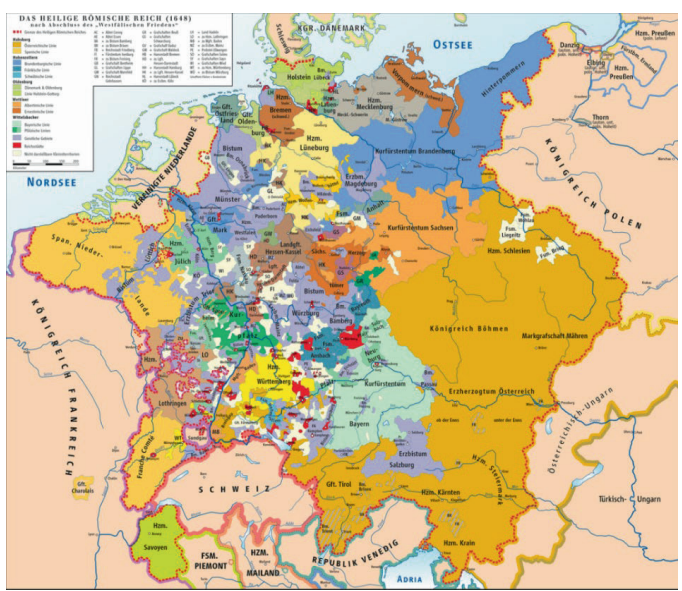
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Dezelfde vermeijert aan **Johan Stucker** en diens echte huisvrouw het erve op der Hornt voor 6 jaar; hij zal 4 varken na het beste, dat hij op den hof gevoed heeft en op St. Marten 4 paar hoenders leveren; het klooster dienen naar oude gewoonte; jaarlijks 25 eiken telgen poten; geen eikenhout en geen elzenhout dan om te »tuenen" hakken, enz.

Tegenwoordig: Derick van Woldenberch, de Rentmeester en Aelbert, de molenaar te Marckvelt.
In duplo ongemaaft en zemerkt D. E. F.

Old archives of Overijssel referring to a family Stucker [6]

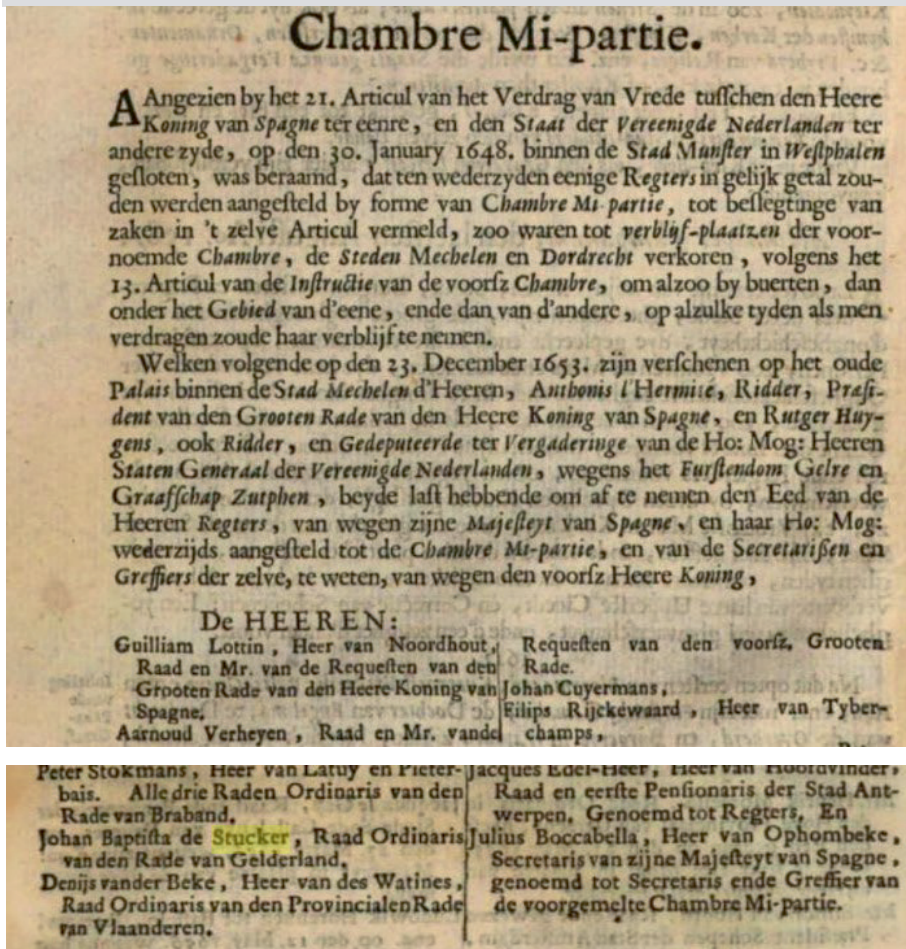
Gerard Stuckers had 2 sons and 5 daughters. The two sons, Johan Baptiste and Melchior studied law in Leuven and advanced to certain administrative positions, while still keeping landownership in Wellen and surroundings. Although their precise dates of birth are unknown, Johan Baptiste was born around 1588, and Melchior a few years later. During their early adulthood, the truce between the Northern Provinces and Spain from 1609 through 1621 might falsely suggest a relatively peaceful life after a very violent period of religious war between northern Protestantism and southern Catholicism. However, as of 1618 the emerging Thirty-Years War in the Holy Roman Empire marked a long



Picture 2 Europe in 1648 after the Treaties of Westphalia and Münster

period of continued religious and political unrest and violence. Both men participated and made their career in the Spanish army during a part of this period. When Johan Baptiste reached the age of 60 years in 1648, the Treaties of Westphalia and Münster finally ended hostilities but this proved to be only temporary. As can be seen on picture 2, the map of Europe was looking completely different in 1648 and the patchwork from around 1250 had largely resolved. After 1648, a so-called *Chambre Mi-partie* was installed with participants from the Dutch Republic and from the Spanish administration and southern provinces. Article 21 of the Treaty of Münster stipulated that ‘on both sides some judges in equal number will be committed through the form of a *Chambre Mi-Partie*’. This assembly would

oversee, and correct where necessary, the commercial policies (such as tolls and customs) of both states and the activities of their respective inhabitants. Most importantly, the Chamber would also 'examine the questions about the non-execution of the Treaty as well as the contraventions against it' and 'upon those decide and pronounce concisely and *de plano* what they find in conformity to the Treaty' [7]. Meetings were held alternating between Mechelen and Dordrecht [8]. These meetings were organized at the request of the two parties, notably when legal issues arose. During the first five years the *Chambre Mi-partie* was quite active but after 1657, it was increasingly frustrated in its proceedings [7]. Overall, the *Chambre Mi-partie* was not considered very useful by historians [9]. This was mostly because the participants from the Dutch Republic were not cooperative. An example is a legal conflict around the monastery of Huybergen where the members from the Dutch Republic did not appear at the meeting [10].



Picture 3 The *Chambre Mi-partie* in the Yearbook of the city of Dordrecht of 1676

Earlier, during the Thirty-Years War period, both men participated in the military campaign along the river Maas/Meuse in 1637 conducted by Cardinale-infante Ferdinand of Spain [11] during which he took Venlo and Roermond back from the Dutch Republic [for which Frederik Hendrik of Orange had conquered these cities in 1632]. Johan Baptiste was a military auditor in this Spanish army. Earlier, he had played a role in the fortification of Hammerstein Castle. He was supposed to be a confidant of the

Spanish Governor Marquis d' Aytona and to have played a role in the discovery of the treacherous plans of count Henry van den Bergh [3], who was lieutenant-general of the Spanish Netherlands but proposed to share them between the Dutch Republic and France [12]. After this campaign in 1637, Johan Baptiste and Melchior submitted with support of the Spanish governor a request to the imperial administration in Vienna for nobility and registration of their family coat of arms [17]. This was awarded in June 1638 [picture 4].



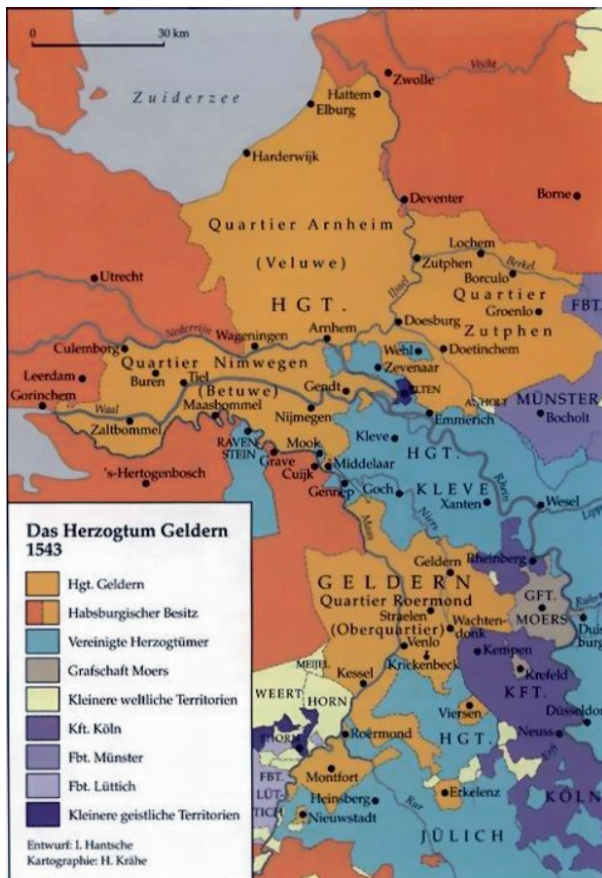
Picture 4 Registration of nobility in Vienna on 4 June 1638 [17]

After these campaigns, Melchior went back to Wellen where he was given administrative positions as magistrate by the abbess Magdalena van der Eltz. Melchior participated in the Court of Vliermael. Jean-Baptiste joined the Court of Gelre in Roermond which was installed in 1580 on behalf of Philips II by the Duke of Parma.

The court of Gelre and Zutphen

The origin of the Court of Gelre and Zutphen can be found in the Treaty of Venlo of 12 September 1543 [14]. This was done after Duke William II of Kleve, Gulik, Berg, Gelre, and Zutphen submitted the request to emperor Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire. All ancient rights were guaranteed by the emperor and taken over in the Treaty. What made the Treaty special were 9 articles that outlined the special position of the Court, as well as the foundation of a Chancellery, which would support the

newly chosen Governor René of Chalon, Prince of Orange. The Treaty made clear that the High Court of Mechelen [‘Grote Raad der Nederlanden te Mechelen’] had no jurisdiction in Gelre [www.resources.huygen.knaw.nl]. Although it was a requirement that the chancellor and councilors were acquainted with the laws of Gelre, they were often educated at the university of Leuven and were administratively oriented toward Brussels. Over the decades after 1568, there were many political and military problems and after the Treaties of Westphalia and Münster, the northern part was a province in the Dutch Republic while the southern part was still ruled by Spain.



Picture 5 Duchy of Gelre in 1543

The duchy of Gelre was composed of two parts. The largest part bordered the bishopric of Utrecht and a southern part lay alongside the river Meuse with Geldern, Venlo, and Roermond [‘Overkwartier’]. The origin of the county of Gelre [which became a duchy in 1339] was around the area that is now the German municipality of Wassenberg [www.overkwartiervangelre.nl]. Already during the wars between 1568 and 1648, Gelre was repeatedly invaded by Spanish troops. The Governor Jan van Nassau, however, endorsed Protestantism and led the duchy quite firmly towards the alliance of northern provinces. Although the Court was obedient to the king of Spain and the magistrates were catholic, their primary consideration was to form the administrative and legislative basis of the duchy. Nevertheless, Jan van Nassau fired the chancellor and all councilors and lawyers in 1578 because he suspected them of sympathy for the Spanish cause. A renewed Court of Gelre and Zutphen would be

set up in Arnhem. In response, the Spanish king Philips II announced on 9 February 1580 that the new Court of Gelre would start in Roermond [14], i.e. the southern part of Gelre ['Overkwartier']. Several of the councilors went over to the Court of Roermond after 1580. None of the other ones was reinstalled in the Court of Gelre of the Dutch Republic. The Court of Gelre in Roermond existed independently from the one in Arnhem until the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 [www.resources.huygens.knaw.nl]. Although Johan Baptiste remained the owner of agricultural land in Wellen, after being military auditor in the Spanish army, his professional career continued as a councilor of the court of Gelre in Roermond. He tried to become a member of the 'Grote Raad van Mechelen' but was not successful.

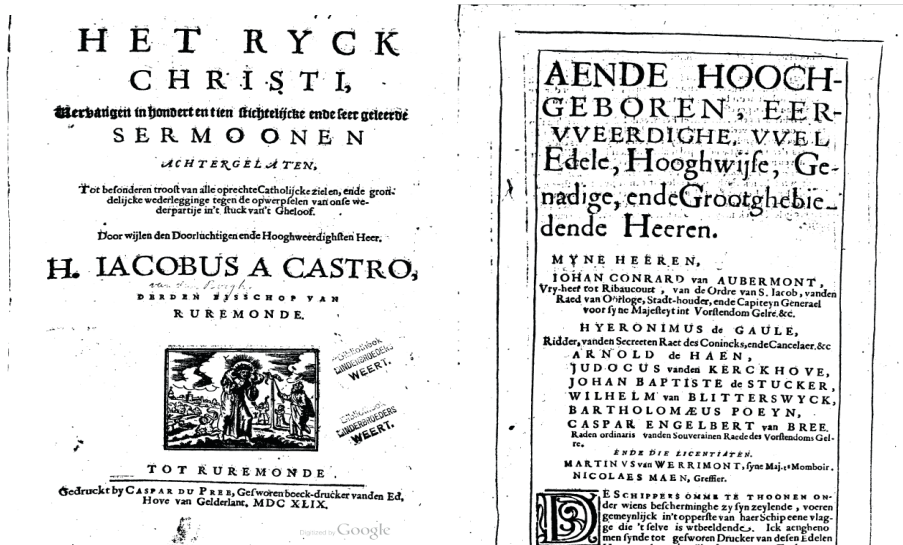
Religion in the family [de] Stucker/Stricker

Johan Baptiste and Melchior de Stucker were probably devoted catholics. That Johan Baptiste also played a role as a councilor in religious affairs, can be read below [13]:

"Les religieuses s'en plainirant à don Jean par une requête du 13 avril, sur laquelle le conseil privé observa, par sa consulte du même mois,

"qu'il étoit au pouvoir de Sa Majesté et de son lieutenant général aux Pays-Bas, ès occurrences des abbayes vacantes en Brabant ou autres provinces, de députer tels commissaires que son bon plaisir porte, pour recevoir les voix des religieux et religieuses, et que telle commission n'est attachée ni compétente précisément à l'office du chancelier de Brabant, non plus qu'à celui des présidents de Flandre et d'autres conseils en leurs provinces: ce qui se peut aussi remarquer du concordat de 1564, que le conseil joint. Il ajoute qu'en 1636, l'auditeur Stucker, à present conseiller de Gueldre, avoit été commissaire à l'élection de l'abbé de Cloosteraedt ou de Rolduc"

Johan Baptiste can be found back in several books and manuscripts from the 17th century [8-10, 13]. Some of these books were religious, such as the book with the title 'Het Ryck Christi'.

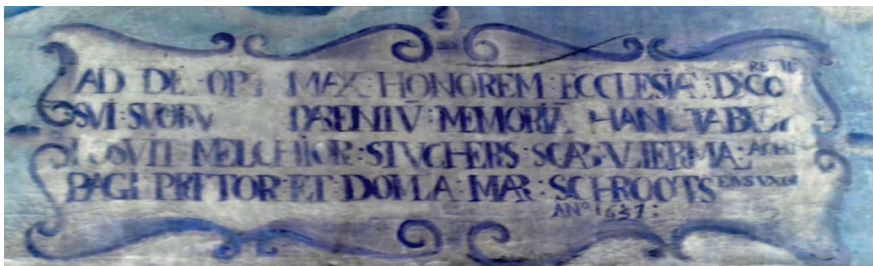


Picture 6 This book with the title "Het Ryck Christi" was published in 1649

Also his brother Melchior was probably a religious man. He gave a painting of a religious scene to the church in Wellen [picture 7]



Picture 7 Painting showing people taking Jesus Christ from the cross. Painted by Abraham van Diepenbeeck, a scholar of P.P. Rubens. This painting was given by Melchior de Stucker to the church in Wellen. Later, it was given by the church to the Abbey of St Truiden. [picture was taken at the stairs to the Emperor's Hall]



“In the honour of the highest God, as decoration of this church, and remembering their parents, this painting was produced and placed by Melchior Stuckers, councilor of Vliermaal and mayor of this village, together with his wife Margarethe Schroots in the year 1637”

Later generations in Brussels

Franciscus Josephus de Stucker, son of Johan Baptiste, was baptized in Roermond in August 1641 while his father worked there as a councilor of the Court of Gelre. After studying law in Leuven, he worked at the Court of Gelre and tried to succeed his father who had died in 1663 but this effort was unsuccessful, as was an effort to become a councilor in the Court of Flanders. Instead, he became affiliated to the Sovereign Court of Brabant in Brussels. In 1692, he was fined because he carried a sword while accompanying the marshal and guards of the city of Brussels during a patrol mission [15]. During his defense, it was emphasized that he knew very well how to use this weapon. How much he was different from the generation of his father and uncle Melchior is difficult to say but it seems possible he was less talented. But he was also living in a time period of great political and military turmoil because the armies of the Grand Alliance and France moved around Brussels for several years and in 1695 the city was severely damaged by French gunfire. At that time, his oldest son Johan was in his twenties and it is plausible that he was involved in the warfare at that time. His younger brother Bernard Joseph was convicted in 1713 for unnecessary violence. Weapons and violence might have fit in a circumstantial pattern in which Johan killed someone in a duel and had to disappear.

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GENEALOGY

Sources:

- Houwaert, approximately 1688: *de Stucker*
- *Heraldisch Fonds van de Dienst van Adel (handschrift no.2, deel III, folio 174). Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken België: Stucker*
- *Lengnick JCL. Genealogier over adelige og borgerlige Familier [33]*
- *Peeters DJSM. Geneanet. [Genealogie Peeters-Rouneau](#) » [Genealogie Online](#)*

Coat of arms:

Registration and description:

- *Houwaert, approximately 1688, under de Stucker: Inventaire analytique du fonds Houwaert-de Grez, Brussels, Genealogicum Belgicum, 1971.*
- *Siebmacher, 4th Edition [1657], under: von Stucker.*
- *Rietstap: Armorial Général, under: Stücker*

Before 1638:

1st quadrant: White [or silver] with a red crowned upraising lion with forward outstretched claws, open mouth with red tongue and double tail.

2nd quadrant: White [or silver] and with three leftward directed blackbirds with yellow legs and beaks in the middle [originates from coat of arms 'van Hinnisdael'].

3rd quadrant: Red background with three yellow eagle heads, one on top of two heads [originates from coat of arms 'Driesman[s] which had three bird heads on a red background] [32]

4th quadrant: White.

On the shield an open tournament helmet with a red and yellow coverage on two sides with a crowned red lion with double tail.

After 1638:

1st quadrant: White [or silver] with a red crowned raising lion with forward outstretched claws, open mouth with red tongue and double tail.

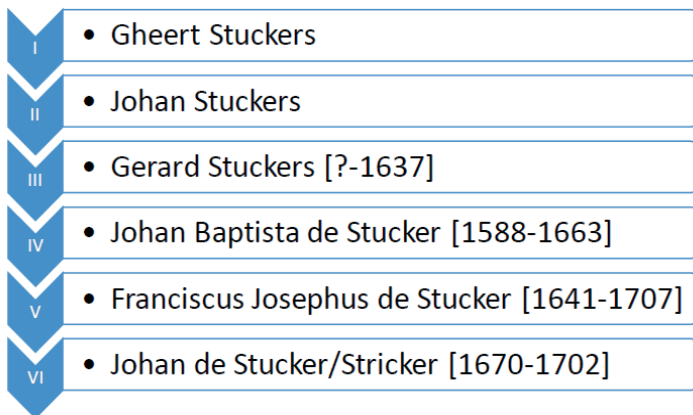
2nd quadrant: Horizontal split with white [or silver] upper part with three leftward directed blackbirds with yellow legs and beaks in the middle, and a black lower part

3rd quadrant: Blue with three yellow eagle heads, one on top of two heads.

4th quadrant: Split into 3 horizontal parts: white, red, white.

In the centre a yellow minor shield with black eagle with spread wings, tail, open beak with red tongue.

On top an open noble tournament helmet with two-sided red and yellow coverage with a gold royal crown, from which rises a crowned red lion without tail.



The geographical origin of the family ‘[de] Stucker’ is around the village Wellen in the province Limburg in Belgium. Wellen is mentioned in historical documents for the first time in 1158 and the settlement is estimated to have appeared around the 5-7th century. The village was long associated with the abbey of Munsterbilzen which had the rights of Wellen. The area suffered from some violent episodes during wars with Charles de Charolais [‘the bold’].

A document dated 11 July 1462 [lettres patentes of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, Cour Féodale de Brabant], mentions: Gerard van Immersele and Catherine Stuckers, married [permission to use their property by testimony or otherwise].

I

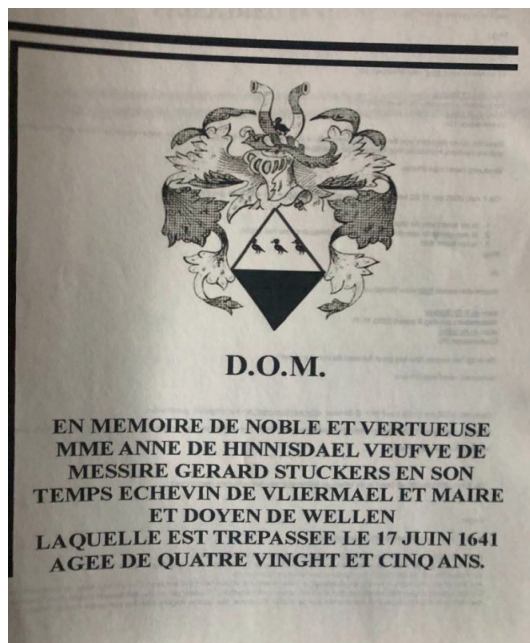
Gheert Stuckers, in a document from 1556 concerning Wellen [municipality of Hasselt, principality of Lüttich, currently Luik, Belgium] is recorded as selling 11½ barrel of rye for a land lease. Children:

1. [II.A] Willem Stuckers, in a document from 27 February 1576 in the county of Loon, agricultural land is sold to Willem Stuckers
2. [II.B] Johan Stuckers. See below

II.B

Johan Stuckers, agricultural land owner [heer van Eydal (Eysale/Ensale ?)], rector of St Cathrijnen in Wellen. Johan [Jan] Stuckers is mentioned in documents in the period 1561-1572 in which he obtains agricultural land and has revenues from it in rye. Married to Marguerite Driesmans [Dreesmans, Driesman or Dirschman]. In the works of heraldist ‘Rietstap’ is a coat of arms of this family, as well as in the coat of arms book ‘Wapenboek Degermeau’. Children:

1. [III] Gerard Stuckers. See below



“In memory of the noble and virtuous mrs Anne de Hinnisdael, widow of mr Gerard Stuckers, in his time councilor of Vliermael and mayor and dean in Wellen. She passed away 17 June 1641 at the age of 85 years” [courtesy of J de Billen]

III

Gerard [Geert] Stuckers, agricultural landowner [Seigneur de Eyval], notary, living in Wellen, councilor and secretary of the municipality. Probably born somewhere between 1550, deceased in 1637 [?]. Geert Stuckers is mentioned in several documents in the period 1588-1637: selling harvest from his land [rye], pledging of house and land, donating rye to the poor of Wellen, yearly interest for the Beguines of Hasselt, selling land to his son Melchior, yearly interest for his grandchildren Knaepen, passing a testimony as a notary. Married to Anne/Anna de Hinnisdael [deceased 17 June 1641], daughter of Wautier de Hinnisdael [steward in Wellen] and Marie-Anne van Oeteren. Children from this marriage:

1. [IV.A] Johan Baptiste Stuckers. See below
2. [IV.B] Agnet Stuckers, married to lieutenant Dingelberch
3. [IV.C] Melchior Stuckers. See below
4. [IV.D] Magdalena Stuckers, first marriage to Jan Robben, second marriage with Robert Bouchon
5. [IV.E] Marie Stuckers, married to Symon Knaepen. Children from this marriage: Elisabeth, Lemmen, and Gerden Knaepen.

6. [IV.F] Anna Stuckers, married to Renner Jans. Children from this marriage:
Jan
7. [IV.G] Margareta Stuckers, married to de Parvo [Perovano ?]. Children
from this marriage: Claude [deceased 1650]

IV.A

Johan Baptiste [Jean Baptiste] Stucker[s], councilor in the court of Gelre and the county of Zutphen, location Roermond. Studied law, probably in Leuven. Since 1638, the name was amended to 'de Stuck[h]er' [von Stück[h]er]. Born in Wellen, [around 1588] and lived in Roermond. He died 1663. Landowner in Wellen: according to documents, he sold land in Wellen 20 February 1653, and a house in Wellen 2 July 1659. Since 1638, the family name was amended to de [von] Stuck[h]er. As of 1623, he was auditeur-militaire [military prosecutor/auditor] in the Spanish army in Gelderland, Juliers [Gulik], and Cleef [Kleve] during the Thirty Years War [1618-1648]. In 1631, he participated in diplomatic missions between l'Infante Isabelle and the Duke of Neuburg. In 1637, he participated in the siege and reconquering of Roermond, which had been taken by Frederik Hendrik of Orange in 1632 after the betrayal of the regional governor Count Henry van den Bergh. Johan Baptiste is responsible for the fortification of Hammerstein Castle, and negotiates as a confidant of the Marquis of Aytóna [Francisco de Montcada y Montcada] with the government of Lüttich about the extradition of van den Bergh for betrayal of the Spanish cause. As of 1633, he was auditor-general. With his brother Melchior, he was ennobled 4 June 1638 [registered in the State Archives in Vienna]. In 1639, he is appointed as member of the – at that time split - Court of Gelre in Roermond/Overmaze. He participated in the Conference of Mechelen in 1652, which was held as a consequence of article 21 in the Treaty of Münster in 1648. He participated in the permanent committee with alternating sessions in Mechelen and Dordrecht to negotiate with respect to potential conflicts between the Republic and Spain [Chambre Mi-partie]. He was one of the nominees for the High Court of Mechelen but was not chosen. In 1608, he married to Theodora N. Children from this marriage:

1. [V.A] Hieronymus Stuckers, baptized 19 February 1614 in Roermond [Registry Catholic Parish of the Holy Christoffel]

Second marriage with Marie Anne de Equilaz [de Equiluz, de Equilus, de Equilien, a noble family from Bilbao], daughter of Pedro de Equilaz, commissaire des montres in the Spanish army, who served in Bretagne [?] and Bohemia. Children from this marriage:

2. [V.B] Franciscus Josephus de Stucker, baptized 21 August 1641 in Roermond [Registry Catholic Parish of the Holy Christoffel; in this register, his father's name is written as 'de Stuijcker']. See below

IV.C

Melchior [Melsen] Stucker/de Stucker [also written as Stueckers], born approximately 1595. Since 1638, the name was amended to 'de Stuck[h]er' [von Stück[h]er]. Agricultural land

owner, steward and councilor of Wellen. From 1640-1644 legal councilor of Vliermael, rector of the 'Onze Lieve Vrouwe and St Franciscus' churches. Died around 1660. He was appointed as magistrate and steward ['Meier', 'schout' and 'rentmeester'] of Wellen 4th September 1626 by the Abbess Magdalena van der Eltz, Lady of Wellen. In documents from the period 1626-1658, he is mentioned in the purchase of land and houses. He is ennobled 4 June 1638, together with his brother Johan Baptiste [IV.A]. Melchior married 10 September 1620 to Margriet [Marguerite] Schroots [Sgroots] who was baptized 28 December 1600 and deceased 5 February 1643. She was the daughter of Michel Schroots and Marguerite [de] Hagelstein. Schroots is a noble family in Belgium [Annuaire de la Noblesse Belgique]. Children from this marriage:

1. [V.C] Anna Margriet [Anne Marguerite] de Stucker, married to Dieudonné du Bois, deceased 1669, lawyer at the sovereign Council of Brabant [see Nauwelaers]
2. [V.D] Maria Magdalena de Stucker. Married 15 June 1648 to Mr Jean de [du] Chasteau [deceased 20 October 1664]: 2 children Melchior and Magdalena. Second marriage with Mr Willem van der Netten
3. [V.E] Marie de Stucker
4. [V.F] Michael Franciscus de Stucker. See below
5. [V.G] Johannes Ignatius de Stucker. See below
6. [V.H] Barbara de Stucker, novice

Second marriage with Maria van Hinnisdael 25 November 1644. Children from this marriage:

7. [V.I] Maria Anna de Stucker, baptized July 1650 in Wellen [l'église St Brigitte]
8. [V.J] Jacques Engelbert de Stucker, baptized 6 June 1652 in Borgloon [l'église St Odolphus]

V.B

Franciscus Josephus de Stucker, lawyer, baptized 21 August 1641 in Roermond. Deceased 11 April 1707 in Brussels. Studied in Leuven. In 1663, he worked with the court of Gelre. He tried to be appointed as a councilor with the court of Gelre as a successor of his father but did not succeed. He tried this again in 1665-1667 but again without success. In addition, an appointment as a councilor with the court of Flanders was unsuccessful. As of 7 October 1664, he is affiliated as lawyer to the sovereign Council of Brabant. He is also "conseiller en assesseur du prévôt de l'hotel du roi et du drossart de Brabant" [Raedt Assesseur] until his death in 1707. He was also councilor-assessor of the 'Rode Roede' ['Red Rod'], which could decide on capital punishment. He lives in Brussels. His name is mentioned in "Histoire des Avocats au Souverain Conseil de Brabant II" [Nauwelaers J 1947;67; no. 476]. He comes into conflict in 1692 with the Attorney-General because he is carrying a sword in the city:

"En 1692, monsieur de Stucker recut du procureur-général une sommation de payer l'amende de 50 florins prévue à l'ordonnance de 1685: il avait rencontré au moment qu'il se pavanait l'épée d'argent à la ceinture. L'avocat se défendit vigoureusement: il était assesseur du prévôt de l'hotel chargé purement criminelle; comme telle il devait être à toute heure prêt à monter à cheval pour accompagner les maréchaux dans leurs chevauchées. L'office de prévôt est d'origine française: les Ducs de Bourgogne l'ont transplanté dans nos provinces, or, en France, le conseiller assesseur porte l'épée. Un avocat français, plaident pour l'assesseur de la maréchaussée de Genlis, s'est un jour exprimé ainsi: "Il se sert des armes aussi bien que de la plume et fait connaître à tout le pays qu'il n'a moins de courage que de l'esprit". Cependent ajouta monsieur de Stucker, dans

l'exercice de la profession d'avocat, la besoin sera, il se conformera exactement aux ordonnances de la Cour. Au surplus, en sa qualité d'assesseur pareille à celle des auditeurs militaires et plus éminente que celle d'avocat il n'est pas soumis à la judicature du conseil"

He married 2 January 1669 in St-Goriks [witnessed by François Daneels and Joannes de Cock] to Maria Francisca Daneels, born 30 May 1646, deceased 25 December 1715, daughter of François Daneels, lawyer au conseil souverain de Brabant, and Jeanne-Marie t'Serstevens [daughter of Johannes t'Serstevens and Maria van den Dijcke. t'Serstevens is a noble family from Belgium]. Children from this marriage:

1. [VI.A] Johannes Franciscus Josephus de Stucker, baptized in the St Gudule in Brussels 8 February [or 8 June] 1670. [See below](#)
2. [VI.B] Johanna Maria de Stucker, baptized in the St Gudule in Brussels 23 October 1671. Unmarried, buried 6 October 1736
3. [VI.C] Bernardus Josephus de Stucker, baptized in the St Gudule in Brussels 9 January 1673. [See below](#)
4. [VI.D] Anna Thérèse de Stucker, baptized in the St Gudule in Brussels 23 May 1676. Died probably before 6 August 1678
5. [VI.E] Anna Thérèse de Stucker, baptized in the St Gudule 6 August 1678. Unmarried. Buried in Brussels 27 November 1747
6. [VI.F] Johanna Philippina de Stucker, baptized in the St Gudule 16 January 1681. Unmarried. Buried in Brussels 21 December 1751
7. [VI.G] Johannes Theodorus de Stucker, baptized in the St Gudule 29 April 1684. [See below](#)
8. [VI.H] Francois Augustin de Stucker, baptized in the St Gudule 11 September 1686 [born 28 August 1686]. [See below](#)

V.F

Michael Franciscus Stuckers [de Stucker], agricultural land owner, living in Wellen, later in Eggerlingen. He was an officer in the cavalry of the Spanish army. Born somewhere around 1620. His name is found in legal notes from the period 1653-1673 [sale of land in Wellen; inheritance from Melchior van Hinnisdael and his wife Elisabeth Schroots; acceptance of gift; exchange of land; land rental]. Married 1 April 1657 in the l'église Notre Dame in Tongeren to Barbara de Lamboy, daughter of William de Lamboy [deceased 28 April 1636] and Catharina de Leeuvette. From an earlier marriage with Frederick de Roest, Barbara had 3 children, Frederick, Anna Louise and Catlon. Barbara de Lamboy died around 1687.

Children from marriage with Michael Franciscus:

1. [VI.I] Melchior de Stucker. [See below](#)

V.G

Johannes Ignatius Stuckers [de Stucker], agricultural land owner, living in Wellen, probably born somewhere around 1620, deceased some time before 1663. He is mentioned in legal notes in the period 1653-1657 [sale of land in Wellen; etc]. Married to Maria Anna Bormans [de Borman]. Children from this marriage:

1. [VI.J] Margariet Oda de Stucker, baptized in Wellen 8 June 1644. Her name is found in a legal note of 12 December 1670

VI.A

Johannes Franciscus Josephus de Stucker, born in Brussels. Baptized in the St Gudule 8 June 1670. Apart from this, nothing is found about him. In the testimony of his aunt Anne Daneels, [made 18 July 1710 by F Ledineurs, notary in Brussels], all 'de Stucker' children are mentioned with the exception of Johannes. Similarly, the children were all buried in Brussels except Johannes.

The assumption is that Johannes de Stucker is identical to Johan Stricker, the originator of the Dutch-Danish family Stricker. This is based on the following considerations.

First, his grandson Carl Alexander von Stricker [1731-1820], writes in a letter:

"Nach meines Vaters Bericht soll mein Grossvater ein Polnischer Edelmann gewesen sein, der sich eigentlich Strücker geschrieben und wegen einen unglücklichen Duel sein Vaterland und gantzen Vermogen verlassen müßen"

[Nobel O. Personalhistorisk Tidsskrift 1912;33:121-8].

The idea is that Johan was a fugitive and not completely safe in Rendsburg because it was a city in Schleswig bordering the duchy of Holstein that was a part of the Holy Roman empire. Therefore, he may have said that he came from Poland/Lithauen, a coalition partner in the Nordic War around 1700. He may have changed his name Stucker into Stricker, a common name in Holstein. Second, the Stricker family has always used a family coat of arms that is identical to the family coat of arms of the family de Stucker, registered in Vienna in 1638 by the imperial Habsburg administration. This similarity was discovered in the mid-20th century in the Siebmacher book of family coat of arms. That the Stricker family did not know the origin is demonstrated by the fact that there are some variations which can be seen in the seals as registered in the Royal Archives in Copenhagen. There is only one coat of arms seal correct, probably the one from the signet of the oldest grandson Johan Christian. He may have inherited it from his father Alexander, Johan's son. The signet was dated by experts at late 17th century from a period before members of the Stricker family lived in Denmark.

The profession of Johan Stricker is unknown. He died in 1702 in Rendsburg, possibly from the plague. He was possibly married to Engelke Ven[d]t, baptized in the Marienkirche in Rendsburg 31 December 1668, and deceased at the age of 95 years in 1763. She was the daughter of Alexander Ven[d]t [born 11 October 1640, deceased 21 May 1716] and Sunncke Benn, a farmer's daughter. Alexander was citizen of Rendsburg, a cabinet maker, and a member of the "Collegium der 16 Deputierten", a sort of city council. Johann Stricker is mentioned in a manuscript as godfather of Alexander Vendt, oldest son of Hans Vendt, Johan's brother-in-law. Children:

1. [VII.A] Alexander Stricker [de Stucker], born in Rendsburg 10 December 1700, baptized 5 February 1701. [See below](#)
2. [VII.B] Johan Stricker [de Stucker], born in Rendsburg 5 January 1702, baptized 8 January 1702. No further details are found about him. He probably died young

After the death of Johann, Engelke Vendt married 14 August 1719 to the artillery captain Christian Schulz, who lost "beyde Arschbacken" by a canon ball during the siege of Stralsund on the isle of Rügen.

VI.C

Bernardus Josephus de Stucker, a lawyer born in Brussels and baptized in the St Gudule 9 January 1673. He was buried 15 October 1726 in Brussels in l'église Notre Dame du Finistère. Bernardus studied in Leuven, registered 30 August 1696. His name is mentioned in the book of J. Nauwelaers as an unworthy lawyer: "Mr Josephus de Stucker, qui pour un motif futile, assaillit par derrière un paisible bourgeois et l'etendit sur le sol, baignant dans son sang" [23 December 1713; Royal Archives, Brussels]. He married 18 May 1713 to Maria Borremans in the église St Catharine in Brussels. Children from this marriage:

1. [VI.C.I] Barbara Josephe de Stucker, baptized 10 October 1713 in the église St Catharine in Brussels

VI.G

Johannes Theodorus de Stucker, lawyer. Baptized 29 April 1684 in the St Gudule in Brussels, deceased 9 August 1723. Studied law in Leuven and received a degree 30 August 1712. He is not mentioned as a lawyer in the book of J. Nauwelaers. He had a natural extramarital daughter Maria Josepha Stucker with Joanna Sebastianus, who was baptized 13 September 1708.

VI.H

Franciscus Augustinus de Stucker, born in Brussels 28 August 1686, baptized in the St Gudule 11 September 1686. Studied law in Leuven as of 26 February 1706.

VI.I

Melchior Stuckers, married in Wellen to Christine [family name unknown]. Children from this marriage:

1. [VI.I.I] Arnoldus, baptized in Wellen on 15th September 1674. See below

VII.A



These paintings were photographed in the early 1860ies by the famous Danish photographer Vilhelm Tillge. They were probably inherited by the granddaughter Anna Louise Gulstad [VIII.C.IV] who was photographed by Tillge in the same period

Alexander [von] Stricker, born in Rendsburg 10 September 1700, baptized 5 February 1701. Deceased in Rendsburg 4 May 1784 [Christkirche 1784, nr 89]; buried 8 May in the garrison church. Started in June 1719 in the Holstein Artillery Corps. Studied mathematics in 1729 in Kiel. Retired as a major in the Royal Danish Artillery Corps. Married 17 May 1727 to his niece Sophie Christine Ven[d]t, born 1708, deceased 5 May 1744 during her 17th [!] delivery. Sophie is the daughter of Christian Ven[d]t [baptized 2 June 1675], a war commissary of the duchy of Holstein, who was captured by the Danes in 1714 in Tönning and died in Kiel. Sophie Christine was lady in waiting of the Duchess. Children [alive and baptized out of 17]:

1. [VIII.A] Johann Christian [von] Stricker, born 16 March 1728. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.B] Carl Alexander [von] Stricker, born 19 January 1731. [See below](#)
3. Christiana Elsabe Stricker, born 17 November 1732. Died early
4. [VIII.C] Ezechias Heinrich [von] Stricker, born 8 August 1734. [See below](#)
5. Elisabeth Sophia Stricker, baptized 5 September 1736. Died early
6. [VIII.D] Anna Louise Dorothea Stricker, born 10 August 1738, deceased 7 August 1764. She married 17 March 1762 to Colonel Conrad Frederik [von] Herbst. Children:
 1. Sophie Ernestine Henriette Christiane Herbst, born 30 June 1763 and married to vicar Johan Sebastian Stohr.;
 2. Charlotte Johanna Herbst, born 28 July 1764, deceased 19 January 1847, married to major Friedrich Brechwold
7. Sophia Catharina Juliana Stricker, baptized 15 May 1741. Died early
8. Vitus Johann Stricker, baptized 3 July 1742. Died early
9. Sophia Engel Antoinette Stricker, baptized 8 February 1743. Died early

VI.II

Arnoldus Stuckers [de Stucker], married in St Truiden to Marie Rocks 5 February 1721. Children from this marriage:

1. [VI.II.A] Egide Stuckers. [See below](#)

VII.I.A

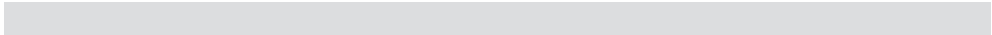
Egide Stuckers [de Stucker], married in St Truiden 11 February 1748 to Marie Trevau.
Children from this marriage:

1. [VII.A.1] Arnold Stuckers [de Stucker]. See below

VI.I.A.1

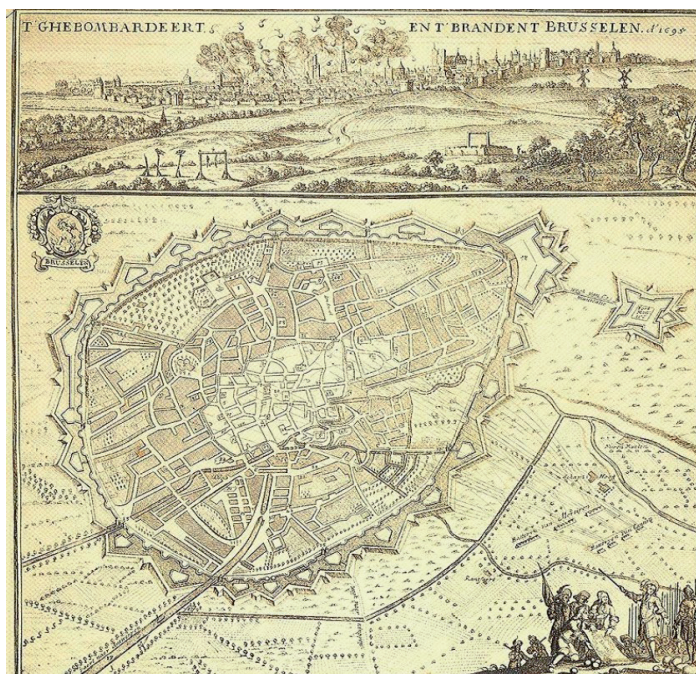
Arnold Stuckers [de Stucker], married in St Truiden 1 December 1769 to Marie Sgroelants.
Children from this marriage:

1. [VI.I.A.1.a] Marie Ide Stuckers [de Stucker], married in St Truiden 4 October 1789 to Egide Eijbrechts
2. [VI.I.A.1.b] Anne Marie Stuckers [de Stucker], married in St Truiden 13 June 1786 to Jacques Briers



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 1700-1800

When Johan Stricker came to Rendsburg, probably in the late 1690's, he left a geographical region with a long history of violence and other conflicts as part of the Nine-Years War [1688-1697]. Born in Brussels in 1670, he was 2 years old when Louis XIV invaded the Dutch Republic in 1672 with a large French army, and with political and military support from Britain, and the bishops of Münster and Köln. After a 2-year military struggle in the territory of the northern Dutch provinces, the initial successes of Louis XIV waned and the treaties of Nijmegen in 1678 ended most hostilities in this area. However, in 1683, Louis XIV attacked the Spanish Netherlands and after French successes, Spain had to give up and sign a truce in Regensburg in June 1684. The Dutch Republic stayed out because of strong neutralistic opposition against the wish of William III of Orange to pick up arms again. After the sudden prosecution of protestants in France ['Saint Bartholomew's Day massacre'] and the escape of almost 200,000 Huguenots, the mood changed. When William III of Orange became king of Britain in 1688, the military situation drastically altered and a Grand Alliance of the Holy Roman Empire, Britain, Dutch Republic, Spain, Savoy, Sweden, and Portugal went to war with France [1]. Apart from the hegemony at sea of the British and Dutch fleets, fighting between the Republic army with its many mercenaries and the French one moved to the southern provinces and waxed and waned like the tides in the ocean. Brussels and other now Belgian cities such as Charleroi and Namur were part of it, the latter besieged and taken by Vauban in 1692 [1].



Brussel in 1695, bombed by Duke of Villeroi

In 1695, Brussels was bombed by the gun batteries of the Duke of Villeroi [1]. But also in other European theatres, the political situation was far from peaceful. This whole century was a sequence of

wars of considerable size. Apart from the fighting in the Spanish Netherlands by the Republic and Britain with France and the Great Nordic War, the Spanish Succession War was the third largest politico-military conflict of the early 18th century [3].

Because Johan's only surviving son Alexander [1700-1784] was 2 years old when his father died, the limited knowledge the boy had about his father must have come from his mother and uncles. It is unclear how Johan Stricker earned a living. One possibility is that he was a mercenary in Rendsburg, at that time a substantial military stronghold at the river Eider, bordering Schleswig and Holstein. On the initiative of Russia, Denmark-Norway, and Saxony-Poland-Lithuania, the Great Northern War [1700-1721] was more or less started when Denmark entered Holstein-Gottorp in March 1700 and besieged the fortress of Tönning [4]. But after a quick landing by Swedish troops around Copenhagen, supported by the maritime powers Britain and the Dutch Republic, king Frederick IV of Denmark-Norway had to sign the peace treaty of Traventhal in August 1700. If Johan had been actively involved in this short war between Denmark and Holstein-Gottorp, it seems likely that this would have been known to the direct descendants of Johan and other members of the Ven[d]t family. So maybe, he worked in the furniture workshop of his father-in-law and brother-in-law until his unexpected death in 1702.

At the battle of Poltava in 1709, the young Swedish king Charles XII was defeated and had to escape with a small remnant of his army to the Ottoman empire where he was taken prisoner and kept in Istanbul. In 1714, he managed to escape and rode back on a horse within two weeks to Stralsund in Swedish Pommern. After 1709, Denmark and Saxony rejoined the anti-Swedish coalition but it took until 1720 to end the war with the killing of Christian XII in 1718 and the defeat of the Swedish empire. Johan's son Alexander joined the army in 1719 [2] but he probably did not participate in the fights against the Swedes in Pommern. However, his stepfather, an artillery captain lost 'beyde Aarschbacken' [his buttocks] during the retaking of Stralsund by Sweden in 1715.

The 'Gottorfer Frage'

An important issue in Northern Europe at that time was the so-called 'Gottorfer Frage'. Originally, in the year 811, the Danish king Hemming decided that the Eider river was the boundary between the Danish Empire and the Holy Roman Empire [31]. Consequently, Schleswig was a fief from the Danish Crown, and Holstein a fief from the Holy Roman Empire. In practice, it meant that the Danish king ruled over Schleswig and Holstein as two duchies of which one was a formal part of the Holy Roman Empire. To guarantee unity, the Treaty of Ribe of 1460 stated that the two duchies should always remain united [4]. When Frederick I of Denmark died in 1533, however, the duchies were split in parts for his descendants, one of whom became king of Denmark. In the end around 1650, the duchies were haphazardly split into a complex pattern of areas which were either ruled by the Danish king or by his relative the duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorf [see below].

As can be understood from the picture, the geographical dislocation was a potential source of conflict, especially since Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp was able to stimulate economical and cultural development more than the Danish parts. Despite being fiefs from the German emperor and Danish king, the dukes worked towards being sovereign. The German emperor showed little interest but it was an important source of political conflicts with Denmark, especially when members from the house of Gottorp married to members from the Swedish royal family. As Sweden was very powerful at that time, this enabled the independence of Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp during 1655-1660 after one of the Danish-Swedish wars but at the same time, it was a dangerous balancing act. After Sweden lost the Great Nordic War in 1720, the independent position of the Gottorp dukes declined with the loss of power of Sweden and several of their parts of the duchies were taken over by Denmark against their will, notably the ones in Schleswig. Nevertheless, the political problems with Denmark remained and peaked in 1762 when Karl Peter Ulrich von Holstein-Gottorp was crowned as tsar of the then great power Russia.



Because he was a great admirer of Frederick the Great of Prussia, he suddenly ended hostilities with Prussia in the Seven-Year War [1756-1763] and planned an assault on Denmark together with Sweden. However, in June 1762, he was forced to abdicate and died under mysterious circumstances. His wife, Catherine the Great, had no interest in a war with Denmark, nor in the small remnants of the duchies and in 1773, she relinquished her properties, after which Denmark attained sovereignty over Schleswig-Holstein while Holstein remained a German fief. That this would not be the end of all troubles, however, would be proven 75 years later in 1848.

What was the position of the Stricker family in this period? After Johan Stricker died in 1702, his only son Alexander chose a military career rather than working in the wood furniture manufacture operated by the Vendt family. In June 1719, at the age of 18 years, he joined the artillery in Rendsburg where at that time the Danish king was duke of the part of Holstein that included Rendsburg. In 1727, he married Sophie Christine Vendt while he studied mathematics at the Christian Albrechts University in Kiel [2]. This was a common path followed by officers from technical units of the army [5], such as the artillery. An artillery officer was supposed to know everything about the trajectory of projectiles and know how to build a gun battery. As the Great Nordic War ended in 1720 when he had been in active service for one year, he had probably not been involved in actual war campaigns. In 1731, he became an NCO and an artillery sergeant. In 1743, at the age of 42 years, he finally became 'stykjunker' [the lowest ranked artillery officer]. This slow progression in his military career may have frustrated him in terms of ambition but also financially as the income of a low-ranked officer was poor and he had a family to feed. In 1745, he wrote a letter to the War Office with a request for a promotion to lieutenant after serving the King for 26 years, offering to give 100 Rigsdalers to the church [6]. In 1751, he was sentenced to 4 months imprisonment because he had travelled to Schleswig without permission and stealthily tried to enter the Rendsburg fortress after his return [7]. He was also accused

of criticizing the Artillery Committee [8]. Early in 1753, he wrote letters to the king, repeatedly complaining about the false accusations and his transfer to Oldenburg (letters of January, March, and May [9]), after which the War Office replied that he should stop complaining and accept his transfer [10]. Nevertheless, he is promoted to lieutenant in 1754 and receives orders to build gun carriages in the fortress of Oldenburg [11]. In 1759, he comes back to Rendsburg as a captain of artillery, after which he writes several letters complaining that he has been bypassed when applying for a company leadership, despite his higher seniority, mathematical education, and poor financial circumstances [12] [*]. Instead in 1764, he is put in charge as captain of a company of craftsmen, and he resigns as a major in 1781 at the age of 80 years [2].

During the years 1745 through 1749, his three sons enter the artillery as gunners, later as corporal/sergeant-pyrotechnicians responsible for handling the gun powder [2]. Apparently, some of them did well because Johan Christian is already an ensign in 1751, and a second lieutenant in 1756 [2]. He comes into conflict with his company commander captain von Plessen because Johan Christian refuses to marry his daughter despite making her pregnant [13]. The brother of the daughter, ensign von Plessen, challenges him to have a duel [14] but Johan Christian defends himself with the argument that he is better able to serve the king as an officer while unmarried, that he would not be able to feed a family with his current pay and that he is willing to marry the mother of his child if he can take over the position of her father as a company commander [15]. Although he is the biological father of Otto Christian, born in 1754, he sends a request in 1755 to the War Office to serve in Norway [16] but this request is rejected. Overall, having a father complaining about a lack of career perspective, and a brother not complying with the usual rules, is not the best starting point for a military career. Nevertheless, the other 2 brothers performed well. Carl Alexanders was ambitious and wrote to the War Office with a request to act as an engineer [17]. Fortune smiled at him when the Danish king entered the retrenchement of Schuby on 20 June 1754 [18] and promoted him on the spot to 2nd lieutenant [2]. Together with his younger brother Ezechias, Carl Alexander traveled to France in 1757 where they joined the French army [2]. Such foreign military service usually boosts a career, especially during war. The Seven-Years War [1756-1763] was a significant boost for the three sons of Alexander Stricker, and made it possible to gain the war experience that was so badly needed in the Danish army.

The Seven-Years War

Although this was sometimes said of the Spanish Succession War in 1715, a better candidate for the term ‘first world war’ is the ‘Seven-Years War’ because fighting took place not only in Europe but also between France and Britain in India and North-America [19,20]. It began as a conflict between Great Britain and France in 1754, when the British sought to expand into territory claimed by the French in North America. The war came to be known as the French and Indian War, with the British and the French and their respective Native American allies fighting for control of territory. At the same time, Prussia, a rising power that had taken Silesia during the Austrian Succession War [1740-1748], struggled with Austria for dominance within and outside the Holy Roman Empire in central Europe. In 1756, the four greatest powers ‘switched partners’ so that Great Britain and Prussia were allied against France and Austria, later joined by Russia. Realizing that war was imminent, Prussia pre-emptively struck Saxony and quickly conquered it. The result caused uproar across Europe. Because of Austria's association with France to recapture Silesia, lost in the Austrian Succession War, Prussia formed an association with Britain. Reluctantly, by following the Imperial Diet of the Holy Roman Empire which declared war on Prussia in January 1757, most of the states of the empire joined Austria's cause. The Anglo-Prussian alliance was joined by a few smaller German states within the empire (most notably the Electorate of Hannover but also Brunswick and Hesse-Kassel). The heaviest large-scale battles in the Seven Years War took place in Europe, notably in the German states bordering Prussia and Austria.



Europe at the start of the Seven Years War [1756-1763]

Although Prussia with its relatively small but well-trained army won several important battles during 1757-1758, such as Lobositz, Pirna, Rossbach, and Leuthen, several others were lost, especially during 1759-1760. While Frederick's focus was against Austria, Russia was able to conquer the eastern part of Prussia with massive troops but suffered in general from very poor logistics which halted their campaigns for many months. The French army was – despite its size – only occasionally successful but it occupied Celle and Cassel, posing an increasing threat to Hannover. Very successful military movements by duke Frederick of Brunswick, however, kept the French army from taking significant parts of the German states, and it lost the great battle of Minden on 1 August 1759 from the Hannoverians. France's interests were mainly the war with Britain on several continents, as opposed to Hannover which received funding from Britain but had hardly any British troops on its territory. After a series of battles, especially Prussia and Austria were economically and militarily exhausted but also France suffered. The war miraculously came to an end when the Russian empress died in January 1762 and was succeeded by Peter von Holstein-Gottorp [Tsar Peter III], an admirer of Frederick the Great. He immediately stopped hostilities, gave back all conquered territory, and offered Frederick help by sending troops. Consequently, also France stepped out of the alliance against Prussia. [19,20]. On 15 February 1763, with the treaty of St Hubertusberg, the Seven Years War ended [19,20]. Only Britain gained from the Seven Years War by attaining global hegemony. Within Europe, there was hardly any territorial gain for any of the parties despite a huge financial cost and loss of human resources. The only relative advantage for Prussia was that it kept Silesia and was now seen as one of the great powers. Austria had regained prestige after the poorly fought battles during 1740-1748.

Carl Alexander produced several reports for the Danish War Office from the military theatre of the 'Seven-Years War' in the German states and received financial rewards for these reports up to a total of 4000 Rigsdalers [2]. That was important because he and his brothers suffered from an almost continuous shortage of money as they were not paid by the French Army but were supposed to be funded by their own Danish army. Carl Alexander acted as an engineer during the siege of Geldern in May 1757. His job was to deal with the water drainage around the walls and to build redoubts and ramps around the city. His superior, lieutenant-general count Beausobre is so happy with his activities, that he is mentioned in the *Kölnische Zeitung* [2]. Later, he was aide-de-camp for major-general count Gallifet in 1759, during which year he attended the siege of Münster under lieutenant-general D'Armantiers [2]. On 1 August 1759, he participated in the large battle of Minden which was lost by the French army under Contades, who was thereafter replaced by field marshal de Broglie. After

participating in several battles and sieges, Carl Alexander was called back to Denmark in 1762, because the Russian army approached Mecklenburg to restore the property and sovereignty of the dukes of Holstein-Gottorf [2,19,20]. His brother, who followed a similar path of fighting also returned, as well as the oldest brother Johan Christian, who had been allocated to the landing troops in St Omer for the intended invasion of Britain [21]. It was lucky for him that the French fleet was beaten by the British on two occasions near Lagos and in Quiberon Bay [19,20], making an invasion impossible. During his travel to Denmark via Amsterdam, he wrote about the huge amount of military equipment near Calais along the coast [21]. In 1761, Johan Christian probably participated in the battles of Villinghausen and Warburg. In a letter from St Omer, he writes in 1761 that he was taken prisoner of war but was released again [22]. After being called back with his brothers to Denmark because of the threat of war with Sweden and Russia, he complains about his low pay despite the expenses he made in France, and despite the fact that he was a prisoner of war and sustained a leg wound during the battles [23]. Ezechias Heinrich participated in the battle of Warburg where his leg was wounded when in Campenbuch the horse below him was shot [30].

In 1769, Carl Alexander Stricker travels to Russia to participate in a campaign against the Ottoman Empire. The departure of several Danish officers attracts the attention of the European newspapers [24]. He started as a captain and arrived on 8 June 1769 in Deraschney in Podolia [currently Ukraine, an area between the rivers Dnjestr and Bug] where the headquarters of the Russian Prince Gallitzin are located [25]. Here, he was in charge of reconnaissance of the enemy which means that he leads a group of approximately 100 Cossack horsemen tracking the enemy and reporting their position. Also, he led the army when it was removed to other locations, often stealthily during moonless nights when he must find his position by looking at the stars [25]. Dangerous moments occur when a rapidly advancing group of 1000 Tartarian galloping horsemen threatens to cut him off his own lines [25]. That this campaign attracts the attention of Western Europe is clear when his name is mentioned with honour in the biggest newspaper of the Dutch Republic [26]. He advanced to major after successfully



Battle at Kagul on 1st August 1771 where around 40,000 Russians defeated 150,000 Ottomans

leading the army corps of lieutenant-general Elmt to take Jassy [2]. In 1770 and 1771, he participated in campaigns of general count Rumyantsev (Romantsov). The biggest battle was on 1 August 1770 in Kahul where a Russian army of around 40,000 men was able to defeat an Ottoman army of some 150,000 men. Carl Alexander participated in the chaotic fights and advanced to lieutenant-colonel. After the battle of Tultschy, he received the St George Order 4th class for bravery [2]. Afterwards, he participated in campaigns with general Weismann and specialized in finding hidden food depots, so that there was no need to return to Podolia during winters. In the autumn of 1771, a corps of 4000 men marched to Babadach and defeated an army of 30,000 Ottomans and set Babadach on fire. Returning to Isatschi, the Pascha and another 30,000 men were defeated and the city was blown up. Although count Rumyantsev submitted a request for awarding him the St George Order 3rd class, this was rejected and instead he received 500 Rubles which he considered an insult [2]. After the final defeat of the Ottomans, he went to St Petersburg and received a knighthood from empress Catherine the Great. Although he was offered nobility if he would accept naturalization as a Russian baronet, he preferred to go back to his motherland Denmark.

During the period between 1770 and 1780, the brothers made steady progress in their military career. In 1772, Ezechias Heinrich advanced to major [27], after alternating service in Holstein, Kronborg, and Norway. Johan Christian advanced to major of infantry in 1774 [2]. Carl Alexander came back as a lieutenant-colonel from Russia in 1773. In 1786, he became colonel and commander of the 1st Oplandsches Infantry regiment. During the war between Sweden and Denmark in 1788, he was commander of the Oplandscher brigade, and he was involved in the campaign to conquer Göteborg [28]. Carl Alexander had an important role in the geographical mapping of Norway [29].

[*] Being in charge of a company could be favorable for a captain as all payments by the War Office were made to him, so that he could use what was left over to his own advantage

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JOHANN CHRISTIAN VON STRICKER AND DESCENDANTS [VIII.A]

VIII.A

I	• Gheert Stuckers
II	• Johan Stuckers
III	• Gerard Stuckers [?-1637]
IV	• Johan Baptista de Stucker [1588-1663]
V	• Franciscus Josephus de Stucker [1641-1707]
VI	• Johan de Stucker/Stricker [1670-1702]
VII	• Alexander Stricker [1700-1784]
VIII	• Johan Christian [von] Stricker [1728-1809]

Johan Christian [von] Stricker, colonel of infantry, born in Rendsburg 16 March 1728, buried in Helsingør 4 April 1809. Started as an ensign in the National Infantry Regiment of Holstein on 22 September 1751. In 1756, he became second lieutenant. He was in garrison on the isle of Fehmarn [1752-1754], later in Schleswig. He came under service as a volunteer in the French army during the Seven Years War but was called back in 1761 because Russian troops invading Prussia were considered a potential threat to Denmark. In 1784, he was a major in the Nordic Leibregiment in Norway. On 16 May 1800, he was promoted to colonel. He was temporarily engaged to Christiane Eleonore baroness von Plessen, baptized 25 March 1728 in Rendsburg, deceased in Plön 31 December 1797.



This drawing was made in 1748 by the 20-year-old Johan Christian von Stricker [1728-1809], later Colonel of Infantry, and the biological father of Lieutenant-Colonel Otto Christian von Stricker [1754-1819], commander of the Dansborg fortress in Tranquebar

She was the daughter of Anna Ulrike von Mohrstein and captain Joachim Heinrich baron von Plessen, born in 1694 and deceased 16 March 1770 in Lemkendorff, Fehmarn. In a letter from Joachim von Plessen to the army headquarter, he complains that Johann promised to marry his daughter but later came with several excuses why he could not afford being married unless he could take over the regiment of von Plessen as a captain. He defends himself by saying that he should not be punished for the rest of his life for a youthful sin, and that he is better able to serve his King and country unmarried.

Children:

1. [VIII.A.I] Otto Christian [von] Stricker, born 15 July 1754. [See below](#)

VIII.A.I

I	• Gheert Stuckers
II	• Johan Stuckers
III	• Gerard Stuckers [?-1637]
IV	• Johan Baptista de Stucker [1588-1663]
V	• Franciscus Josephus de Stucker [1641-1707]
VI	• Johan de Stucker/Stricker [1670-1702]
VII	• Alexander Stricker [1700-1784]
VIII	• Johan Christian [von] Stricker [1728-1809]
IX	• Otto Christian [von] Stricker [1754-1819]

Otto Christian [von] Stricker, lieutenant-colonel, born in Lemkendorf on Fehmern 15 July 1754, deceased in Tranquebar 29 July 1819. Baptized 16 July 1754 as Otto Christian von Plessen because his natural father refused to marry the mother [see above]. Was later adopted by his uncle Carl Alexander [but according to Lengnick by his father] and changed his name to Stricker. Served as a sergeant in Norway. After the Danish Asiatic Company was taken over by the Danish government in 1777, he signed for service 1 November 1777 and was accepted 23 November as adjutant and janitor after recommendation by his superior colonel Bessels. On 28 July 1778, the regiment arrived in the Danish colony Tranquebar on India's east coast. There, he was a lieutenant and headed a regiment of Sepoy [native] soldiers. Later, he was promoted to captain and thereafter to major, and in 1805 to lieutenant-colonel and military commander of the Dansborg fortress until 18 February 1818 when he retired with a salary of 1100 Rigsdalers per year. Married in 1782 to Charlotte Amalia Sundt, born 22 August 1766, deceased 25 February 1804. She was the daughter of Michael Sundt and Agnete Jochims. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.A] Michline Christine [von] Stricker, born and deceased in 1783
2. [VIII.A.I.B] Johan Ditlef [von] Stricker, born 4 July 1784, [See below](#)
3. [VIII.A.I.C] Adolph Frederik [von] Stricker, born 22 July 1786, [See below](#)

4. [VIII.A.I.D] William [von] Stricker, born 13 July 1788, deceased in 1792
5. [VIII.A.I.E] Alexander Heinrich [von] Stricker, born 28 August 1789, deceased 5 January 1790
6. [VIII.A.I.F] Otto Christian [von] Stricker, born 31 December 1790, [See below](#)
7. [VIII.A.I.G] Agathe Marie [von] Stricker, born 21 November 1791 and deceased four days later
8. [VIII.A.I.H] Charlotte Amalia [von] Stricker, born 19 January 1793 and deceased in Helsingør 27 January 1880. Married to 1. The British Lieutenant, later Colonel Smyth and after his death with 2. Siegfried Beck, accountant in Serampore
9. [VIII.A.I.I] Fanny [von] Stricker, born 5 May 1794, deceased 8 August 1794
10. [VIII.A.I.J] Louise Christiane [von] Stricker, born 11 September 1795 and deceased five days later
11. [VIII.A.I.K] Mette Marie [von] Stricker, born 21 September 1796. Married to Johannes [von] Rehling, colonel, Governor of Tranquebar, deceased 1 December 1860 in Helsingør
12. [VIII.A.I.L] Carl Ludvig [von] Stricker[von] Stricker, born 20 May 1798, [See below](#)
13. [VIII.A.I.M] Augusta Leonore [von] Stricker, born 1 August 1800 and buried in Tranquebar 4 April 1831
14. [VIII.A.I.N] Caroline Matilde [von] Stricker, born 29 December 1801, married to P.H.K. Wodschow. She deceased 30 March 1879
15. [VIII.A.I.O] Daniel [von] Stricker, born 13 and deceased 19 February 1804



Spoon belonging to Otto Christian von Stricker [courtesy of Maria Rehling Refer]

Strickers in Tranquebar

A somewhat exotic part of the Stricker family was living in Tranquebar between 1777 and 1845. Details on the life and culture within the colony are given in several books [1,2]. Before Otto Christian Stricker went to Tranquebar, he may have had an unusual life. He was born on Fehmarn in the family of his mother Eleonore von Plessen as the natural child of Johan Christian Stricker [VIII.A]. Although Johan Christian promised that he would marry her when

he became lieutenant [3], he later refused to marry because, according to what he wrote in a letter, he would be in a better position to serve the king while being unmarried [4]. Consequently, Otto Christian was probably raised in his grandparents's house. Later, he was adopted by his uncle Carl Alexander [5] and although he was registered in Lemkendorff in 1754 as Otto Christian von Plessen, he used the name Stricker later and during the rest of his life. The relationship with his father is unclear, as is the reason why he was not adopted by his father. But if this relationship between father and son was indeed poor, it apparently improved over the years because in 1801, the son of Otto Christian (who was sent to Copenhagen in 1799 to attend the cadet school) was living with his grandfather Johan Christian [6]. During early adulthood, Otto Christian served as a sergeant in the Norwegian Livregiment. In 1777, he signed a contract for service in the Indian colony Tranquebar which had been taken over from the Danish East-Asiatic company by the king. This contract facilitated an immediate promotion to lieutenant and when he arrived in Tranquebar on board the 'Rigernes Ønske' in 1778, he was put in charge of a Sepoy company. Otto Christian was quite active. For instance, he participated in a committee to boost industrial activities in the area.

under Navn af *den almindelige* ; og valgte, i Overeensstem-
melse med det anførte Capitel af Planen , følgende til
Medlemmer af den anden Commission, kaldet *Industrie-*
Commissionen :

Hr. Cancellieraad FUGL, Præs.

- Capitaine MÜHL DORFF,

- Lieutenant STRICKER,

- Factor TOP,

- Bogholder SCHMIDT,

- Negociant P. BÆTTGER,

- Præst ved Zions Kirken, ENGELHART, Secr.

Industrial committee to boost economic activities in Tranquebar

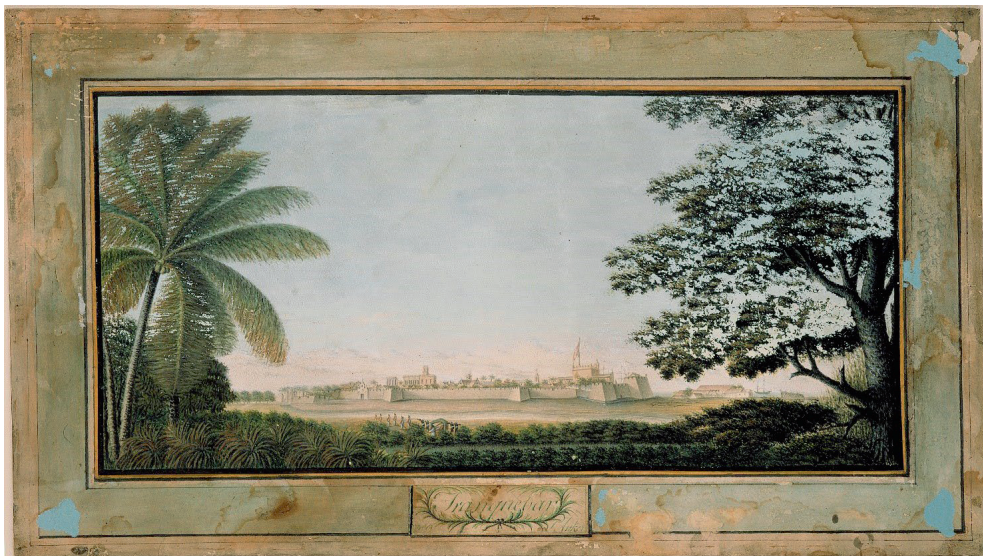
In 1781, he participated in a diplomatic-military mission to Hyder Ali [1], the muslim ruler of Mysore princely state and military commander who played an important part in the wars in southern India in the mid-18th century [7]. In 1802, he became captain and was in charge of the European regiment, and he advanced in 1805 to lieutenant-colonel and military commander of Tranquebar [1]. He and his daughters Mette Marie and Charlotte Amalia were quite active in the Tranquebar society [2]. Mette Marie later married the Governor of Tranquebar, Johan Rehling.

Otto Christian was member of the commission that was charged with investigating accusations against governor Peter Anker made by a Tranquebar Indian merchant who had travelled to Copenhagen to appeal [8]. During the war with Britain in 1801, Tranquebar was occupied for a short period and this occurred again between February 1808 and 1815.



Johannes Rehling, governor of Tranquebar [1838-1841], and his wife Mette Marie Stricker

Although formally prisoners of war, Otto Christian and his son Johan Ditlef kept their salaries and were allowed to live in their house in the city of Tranquebar. Tranquebar [currently Tharangambadi] was an area on the east-coast of Coromandel in India. In 1620, when the Danish trading station was established by the Danish East India Trade Company, Tranquebar was already a well-functioning Indian town with some commercial activities, a large population of fishermen, and a fertile agricultural hinterland [9].



Tranquebar as painted at the end of the 18th century by governor Peter Anker

The Danes constituted a small minority in Tranquebar, numbering at most 200-300 people out of an approximate total of over 3000 inhabitants. The related families Stricker, Sundt, and

Mühdorff were a large part of this community, and as was described in a historical novel, it was quite an experience to arrive in Tranquebar by ship while being awaited on the beach by a waving crowd of relatives [10,11]. The everyday life of the Danish community, which comprised mainly officials and soldiers and their families, was centered in the fortified part of town, in the streets close to the fort. Here they attempted to uphold a Danish way of living at a distance from the Muslim and Hindu quarters in the central and northern parts of the town. The Danes generally lived segregated from the local Indian community, but they formed an integral part of the larger Pan-European colonial community in south India that included British, French, Portuguese, and Dutch expatriates [9].

Tranquebar had a strong global trade economy, and attracted merchants, administrators, soldiers, and missionaries from Denmark, Norway, and other places in faraway Europe along with local Indian dyers and weavers, who were all engaged in the large textile industry that mainly produced silk and painted cotton cloth for export. A large number of these textiles were hand-painted and dyed with elaborate techniques and were amongst the most important goods, besides the coveted black pepper, to be exported from the Coromandel Coast by the Danish trading company [9].

The Danish trading station in Tranquebar never generated much profit and after 1800, it gradually lost importance as a center of trade due to tough competition from the rapid expansion of British power. In the 1820s, European merchants and local Indian weavers moved out of Tranquebar and left the fortified town depopulated, dilapidated, and impoverished. In 1845, Tranquebar was sold for a minor sum to the British, along with Serampore, the Danish settlement in Bengal [9]. In this year, most of the Danish inhabitants removed to Denmark with a mixed feeling of joy and grief. Especially those born and bred in Tranquebar, so-called 'creoles', were anxious to see the motherland. But after arriving in a completely different world of cold winters and small houses without servants, it must have been a disappointment for many of them. Some articles about the life in Tranquebar and the experiences back in Denmark were published from the Rehling archives [12-14].

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VIII.A.I.B

I	• Gheert Stuckers
II	• Johan Stuckers
III	• Gerard Stuckers [?-1637]
IV	• Johan Baptista de Stucker [1588-1663]
V	• Franciscus Josephus de Stucker [1641-1707]
VI	• Johan de Stucker/Stricker [1670-1702]
VII	• Alexander Stricker [1700-1784]
VIII	• Johan Christian [von] Stricker [1728-1809]
IX	• Otto Christian [von] Stricker [1754-1819]
X	• Johan Ditlef [von] Stricker [1784-1832]

Johan Ditlef [von] Stricker, born in Tranquebar, baptized in the Zion church 4 July 1784, deceased 8 December 1832. Captain of infantry in Tranquebar. Married 27 April 1812 to Johanne Frederiche von Stricker in Fredensborg [see VIII.C.VIII]. Witnesses were Adolph Frederik Stricker and Ezechias Heinrich von Stricker. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.1] Henriette Elisa Charlotte Stricker, born 1813. Married to the British lieutenant Charles West
2. [VIII.A.I.B.2] Amalia Emine Stricker, born 1817
3. [VIII.A.I.B.3] Christian Adolph Stricker, born in Tranquebar 25 November 1818. He was sent to school in Helsingør, Denmark where he lived with Anna Louise Gulstad [see VIII.C.IV]. [See below](#)
4. [VIII.A.I.B.4] Charlotte Mathilde Stricker, born 1821. Married to Christian Tiemroth, 'Regierungsrat'.
5. [VIII.A.I.B.5] Elise Stricker, born 1823, deceased 1833.

VIII.A.I.C



I	• Gheert Stuckers
II	• Johan Stuckers
III	• Gerard Stuckers [?-1637]
IV	• Johan Baptista de Stucker [1588-1663]
V	• Franciscus Josephus de Stucker [1641-1707]
VI	• Johan de Stucker/Stricker [1670-1702]
VII	• Alexander Stricker [1700-1784]
VIII	• Johan Christian [von] Stricker [1728-1809]
IX	• Otto Christian [von] Stricker [1754-1819]
X	• Adolf Frederik Stricker [1786-1871]

Adolf Frederik Stricker, born 22 July 1786 in Tranquebar, deceased in Helsingør 13 January 1871. Captain in the army until 1818. Removed after service to Havnsø where he restored a windmill but after his wife died, he removed to a house on the Lovenborg estate in Holbæk. First married to Anna Catharina Lassen, born 28 August 1788, deceased 3 August 1823. Second marriage to Charlotte Marie Petersen, born 17 January 1800. Children from the 1st marriage [none from 2nd one]:

1. [VIII.A.I.C.1] Charlotte Amalia Stricker, born 10 April 1808, deceased 27 March 1889 in Helsingør. Married 6 November 1829 to the miller Christian Ludvig Kierboe, born 19 August 1801, deceased 21 March 1890 in Helsingør. Son of brewer Otto Rasmussen Kierboe. From this marriage the following children: 1. Frederik Christian, born 15 November 1829; 2. Cathrine Methine, born 13 February 1831, deceased 31 October 1868; 3. Emilie Eleonora, born 13 April 1833; 4. Birthe Emilie Augusta, born 7 February 1835; 5. Juliane Marie, born 23 November 1837; 6. Johanne Frederikke, born 26 October 1839; 7. Neltje Charlotte, born 16 November 1841; 8. Lovise Christine Marie, born 4 May 1844; 9. Rasmus Adolph, born 3 October 1846; 10. Elisabeth Potentialia, born 19 May 1848

2. [VIII.A.I.C.2] Frederikke Christiane Stricker, born 21 November 1809 [baptized 8 February 1810], deceased 2 February 1869. Married to the brewer from Helsingør Truels Frederik Kierboe, born 11 October 1814, son of brewer Otto Rasmussen Kierboe. From this marriage: 1. Anna Johanne Christine Amalie, born 9 October 1845; 2. Birtha Marie, born 10 March 1847; 3. Hilda Augusta, born 26 September 1848; 4. Meta Ottine Catharine, born 4 October 1851; 5. Juliane Marie Birgitte, born 12 March 1853.
3. [VIII.A.I.C.3] Johanne Wilhelmine Stricker, born 29 October 1811, baptized 24 November 1811
4. [VIII.A.I.C.4] Caroline Mathilde Stricker, born 14 April 1813. Unmarried
5. [VIII.A.I.C.5] Ottine Christine Stricker, born 10 December 1816, baptized 16 February 1817
6. [VIII.A.I.C.6] Adolf Frederik Stricker, born 14 January 1819. [See below](#)
7. [VIII.A.I.C.7] Børge Thor Carl Stricker, born 16 July 1821. [See below](#)

VIII.A.I.F

Otto Christian Stricker, born in Tranquebar 31 December 1790, deceased 3 May 1819. He was sent to school in Copenhagen in 1799 in his 9th year of age. Unfortunately, he did not do well and was often sick. Despite extensive investigation, no cause was found and in May 1807, Otto Christian was sent back to Tranquebar where it was discovered that he suffered from leprosy. Therefore, he was not tolerated in the city and was sent to an isolated colony of people with leprosy elsewhere where he died in 1819.

VIII.A.I.L



I	• Gheert Stuckers
II	• Johan Stuckers
III	• Gerard Stuckers [?-1637]
IV	• Johan Baptista de Stucker [1588-1663]
V	• Franciscus Josephus de Stucker [1641-1707]
VI	• Johan de Stucker/Stricker [1670-1702]
VII	• Alexander Stricker [1700-1784]
VIII	• Johan Christian [von] Stricker [1728-1809]
IX	• Otto Christian [von] Stricker [1754-1819]
X	• Carl Ludvig Stricker [1798-1876]

Carl Ludvig Stricker, later named Charles Stricker, born in Tranquebar 20 May 1798, deceased in Amsterdam 8 June 1876. After the occupation of Tranquebar by Britain, he was sent to Copenhagen for education but already in 1817, he went back to India, and via Serampore to Batavia in the Dutch Indies where he arrived around 1819. In 1822, he was captain of the schooner 'Molucco' of the shipowners 'Miln, Haswell & Co' in Batavia. In 1825-1826, Charles was captain of the sailing ship 'Louisa', owned by J.G. Duncan. In 1827, he was the captain and owner of the 'Minerva' [179 Brt]. In 1830, the name Stricker was mentioned under trading houses in the Almanac of the Netherlands-Indies. In 1832, Charles owned 2 ships. In 1833, he combined his commercial activities with the American William Fitz Paine, who also had a trading company, and created the trading house 'Paine, Stricker & Co.'. This company had 3 ships in 1833, 4 in 1839, and 7 ships in 1845. In the early 40s, the American Cassius Darling became a partner of the company. The trading house was considered as English and as one of the important ones in the period 1833-1863 [see Broeze FJA. The merchant fleet of Java [1820-1850]. A preliminary survey. Archipel 1979;vol. 18:251-69; Mansvelt WMF. De eerste Indische handelshuizen. 1938].

On 17 June 1827 in the Portuguese-Protestant church in Batavia, Charles Stricker married Neeltje van der Plas, born in Delfshaven 16 June 1804, deceased in Amsterdam 18 April 1878. She was a daughter of Bruno van der Plas and Nivina Bik [Bik; see Nederlands Patriciaat 1976]. Charles Stricker lived at the Koningsplein in Batavia but moved with his family to Amsterdam in 1839, possibly because much trading in colonial goods had moved from Batavia to this Dutch city. Here, he lived at the Binnen-Amstel no 187.

The famous Danish author Hans Christian Andersen [a guest of the family Brandt-van Eeghen at the Herengracht] was an avid traveler. He wrote in one of his travel books:

"Was visited by a 70-year-old mr Stricker who lives here in Amsterdam. His sister is mrs Beck, his grandfather was commander of Kronborg when queen Mathilde was imprisoned there. One of the batteries in the fortress Trekroner is named after him".

"Monday 26 February 1866, sunny but later grey weather. I went out to visit C. Stricker who lives at the Amstel. He was a cadet in Copenhagen, went with his father to Tranquebar, became a merchant and married to a Dutch woman on Java. He is now a rich but aged merchant"

[Note: several of these statements by Andersen are only partly correct and the statements are a mixture of facts and fiction; the commander of Kronborg was his uncle, queen Mathilde was imprisoned earlier, and Charles was born in Tranquebar. See: Reeser H. Andersen op reis door Nederland. De Walburg Pers, Zutphen].

The Ministry of Colonies wrote on 17 May 1851:

"Carl Ludvig Stricker who lived for 20 years on Java as partner of the trading house 'Paine, Stricker & Co.', and since 1839 a resident of Amsterdam. Messages from Amsterdam are positive. Originally, captain on a schooner. Afterwards founder and partner in the well-known and still-existing firm 'Paine Stricker & Co.' in Batavia. Charles Stricker moved to Amsterdam in 1839 after a stay of 24 years on Java, and is still living at the Binnen-Amstel 187 in Amsterdam since then as a rentier. Nothing but good things about his activities and whereabouts and in general high esteem of this person."

By law, Charles L Stricker was naturalized and received Dutch citizenship 19 August 1851. Around 1866, the name of the company disappeared from the "Staatsalmanak van Indië". In the Manor House 'Calorama' in Noordwijk-Binnen are 2 portraits of Charles Stricker and Neeltje van der Plas. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.L.1] Charlotte Amalia Stricker, born in Batavia 11 March 1828, deceased there 3 July 1833. She was buried, together with her sister Eleonora Augusta [see below, VIII.A.I.L.4] in the tomb of the family Stricker at Tanah Abang in Weltevreden [see: Bloys van Treslong Prins PC. Genealogische en Heraldische Gedenkwaardigheden betreffende Europeanen op Java. Deel IV, edition 1939]. The grave was destroyed after the transfer of the colony to the republic of Indonesia.
2. [VIII.A.I.L.2] Otto Christian Stricker, born in Batavia 23 February 1829, deceased in Amsterdam 25 January 1902. See below
3. [VIII.A.I.L.3] Nevina Mathilda Stricker, born 29 August 1830 in Batavia, deceased 20 August 1874 in Amsterdam. Married to: 1. Albertus Gerardus Theodorus Smith, born 1819, deceased 8 March 1870. From this marriage: Georges Charles Smith, born 4 March 1857, deceased 18 March 1878; employe of the 'Nederlandse Handelsmaatschappij'. 2. Dr Pieter Harttenroth, born 1 February 1828 in Brielle, son of Hugo Jacob Harttenroth and Martje Arkenbout. General practitioner in Brielle. Moved to Brussels in 1911 with his 2nd wife Elisabeth Spönhoff where he died 20 January 1914.
4. [VIII.A.I.L.4] Eleonora Augusta Stricker, born 10 June 1832 in Batavia, deceased 4 July 1834 in Batavia. Buried in Tanah Abang, with her sister [see above; VIII.A.I.L.1]
5. [VIII.A.I.L.5] Charles William Paine Stricker, born in Batavia 23 August 1833. See below
6. [VIII.A.I.L.6] Amalia Augusta Stricker, born in Batavia 8 August 1835, deceased 15 June 1914 in the manor Calorama in Noordwijk-Binnen. Married to: 1. Pieter Leonard Arie Goudzwaard in Amsterdam (he died in 1876); 2. Dr Jan Everwijn, born in Beets 26 August 1819, dr phil and biol, herbalist, deceased in Noordwijk-Binnen 8 October 1887. From this 2nd marriage: mr Jan Charles August Everwijn, born 15 November 1873, deceased 5 January 1939. Director of the 'Nederlandse Handelsmaatschappij', envoy and plenipotentiary minister in Washington. Married 1 June 1897 in Leiden to Sara Bertruda Crommelin.

7. [VIII.A.I.L.7] Bruno Hugo Stricker, born in Batavia 20 August 1836. See below
8. [VIII.A.I.L.8] Charles Stricker, born in Batavia 9 June 1838. See below
9. [VIII.A.I.L.9] Augusta Stricker, born in Amsterdam 2 August 1840, deceased in Amsterdam 2 September 1920. Married in Amsterdam 1 February 1866 to Johan Adriaan Zaal, born 4 October 1838 in Suriname, deceased in Zeist 2 August 1913. His father was administrator of plantations in Suriname. Zaal was Captain of the Marines, later member of the council of the municipalities of Nieuwer-Amstel and Wageningen. From this marriage: 1. Johanne Adriane, born in Den Helder 12 December 1866, deceased in Amsterdam 18 September 1917, married to Hermanus Gerrit Jurriaans [1860-12 August 1912], broker in securities; 2. Gustaaf Adolf Frederik, born in Amsterdam 26 February 1869, deceased in Brussels 11 July 1926. 'Ambachtsheer' of Nieuwveen and Uiterbuurt; 3. Charles Ludwig, born 4 October 1873, deceased in Laren 15 May 1937
10. [VIII.A.I.L.10] Adolf Frederik Cossius Darling Stricker, born in Amsterdam 16 June 1846, deceased in Amsterdam 3 October 1876
11. [VIII.A.I.L.11] Maria Anna Stricker, born in Amsterdam 27 January 1849, deceased in Amsterdam 24 April 1850
12. [VIII.A.I.L.12] A child [no name known], born in Amsterdam 10 March 1851, probably deceased the same year.

The Trading house 'Paine, Stricker & Co.'

When Carl Ludvig Stricker was sent to Copenhagen, he must have been somewhere around 17 years of age. He was born in 1798 and six years old when his mother died in 1804. When Tranquebar had to surrender to the British in February 1808, he was nine years old and between 1808 and 1815, nobody was allowed to go back to Denmark although an exception was made for his older brother Johan Ditlef who was allowed to sail to Denmark via Great Britain in 1811. Carl Ludvig studied nautical sciences in Copenhagen.



Carl Ludvig Stricker [1798-1876], one of the founders of the Danish/American [later Dutch-American] trading house "Paine Stricker & Co" and his wife Neeltje Stricker-van der Plas [1804-1878. The original paintings are in the Manor house 'Calorama' in Noordwijk-Binnen

Carl Ludvig originated from a so-called Creole family. According to the definition at that time, these were people born and bred in India, even though they were ethnically European. This term was also used for people of Anglo-European descent who were born in New England on the east coast of North-America. A family such as the Strickers in Tranquebar can be described as 'Creole' and 'Euro-Indians' [a term corresponding to the 'Anglo-Indians' that is so widely used in British literature], but it may be more relevant to think of them as Creoles with a strong feeling of belonging to Tranquebar [1]. One brother of Carl Ludvig and two sisters were related to three Governors of Tranquebar [see figure below]. The children were raised by Indian nannies and probably spoke Tamil fluently. Their relationship with their nannies remained very warm until the colony was sold to the British East India Company in 1845 [1]. The English language was of increasing importance in India, and occasionally, two sisters of Carl Ludvig wrote each other letters in English rather than in Danish. Carl Ludvig Stricker changed his name into Charles Stricker when back in Asia.

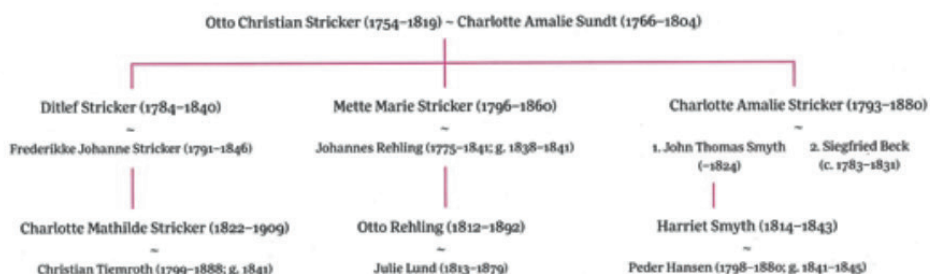


FIG. 4.17. Family tree of the Stricker family who was perhaps the most dominant Danish-Tranquebarian family. Three governors (Johannes Rehling, Peder Hansen and Christian

Tiemroth) married daughters or granddaughters of Otto Christian and Charlotte Amalie Stricker. Through the Stricker family, several newcomers to Tranquebar were socialised

into life in the colony. Only relevant children are mentioned. Years with "g." prefixed refer to years served as governor.

On 31 July 1817, Charles sailed back to India but after several delays he arrived in 1818 in Bengalen without a stop in Tranquebar [2]. At that time he knew that a request by his father, to find him a position on a ship of the British East India Company, was rejected [3]. It is likely that he never saw his father again. His father at that time had been reinstated as a Lieutenant-Colonel and military commander of Tranquebar after the treaty of London in 1814. His father died 29 July 1819, probably from cholera.

Charles may have benefited from his acquaintance with the Creole Anglo-European network connecting India to Sumatra and Java where at that time Raffles governed. Somewhere between 1818 and 1822, he is supposed to have sailed with Captain JG Duncan who arrived in Batavia on 10 January 1818 from Malacca with the schooner 'Lady Sophia' [4], and who was in 1820 captain on the 'Generaal de Kock' [5], one of the ships of the Danish-British trading house Jessen, Trail & Co. This trading house was already registered in Batavia in 1817 [6], and it was an agent for the Ganges Insurance Co. of Calcutta and for the British East India Company which sailed on Bengal and Coromandel but also on Sumatra and Java [7]. This is likely, because according to Larsen [2], Charles sailed directly to Bengal. However, in 1822 Charles showed up in Batavia as captain on the schooner 'Molucco' of the British trading company Miln, Haswell & Co [8]. He must have been quite successful because in the family history of Haswell [<https://www.haswellhistory.ca>], it is stated: "..... and one of

those presenting Raffles with silver plate, as a measure of their esteem: Charles Stricker, was a Captain for George Haswell in the trade of Batavia".



The Danish-American [later Dutch-American] trading house 'Paine, Stricker & Co' on the Kali Besar in downtown Batavia, Dutch Indies around 1860

As early as 1827, Charles was registered as the owner of the schooner 'Minerva' [9], and in 1832, he started his own trading company and had two ships, the 'Charlotta' and the 'Mathilda' [10]. He merged with the North-American trading company W.F. Paine in 1832 [11]. His nephew Rehling, son of Governor Johan Rehling of Tranquebar, was one of his captains, and in 1832, another captain W. Mühldorff may have been his cousin, and a son or relative of the engineer Colonel Mathias Mühldorff who was responsible for the fortification of the Dansborg in Tranquebar [1]. In fact, the route Bengal-Sumatra-Java was a short one and many people with English-Scottish roots were founders of families in the Netherlands-Indies that intermingled with Dutch or native inhabitants until the sovereignty went to Indonesia in 1949 [12]. But also Americans were around. Interestingly, some of the wealthiest Anglo-American Creole families from Boston and other parts of New England became partners in the Danish-American trading company Paine, Stricker & Co. Apart from William Fitz Paine who came from a well-known family in Worcester, Massachusetts [13], in 1834, Cassius Darling became a partner [14]. On 1 January 1845, the American Alfred August Reed became a partner [15]. Reed later became an important benefactor of Yale University. In that period, Paine, Stricker & Co. was very successful in the sugar trade [16]. According to Broeze [13], Paine, Stricker & Co. was perhaps the most prominent foreign house, owning four vessels of 574 lasts [**] in 1840, seven of 824 in 1845, and finally five of 1,012 in 1850 ; in that year their fleet comprised 70 per cent of all British owned tonnage in Batavia [***]. On 27 July 1867, the firm Paine, Stricker & Co. folded [17]

In January 1839, Charles sailed with his family to Amsterdam where he was naturalized as a Dutch citizen in 1851. Here, he was one of the substantial shareholders of the 'Nederlandse Handels Maatschappij'.

[**] A last is approximately 2000 kg or 4400 lbs.

[***] Here, Broeze is apparently unaware of the American partnership. In fact, Paine, Stricker & Co started as a Danish-American trading house.

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VIII.A.I.B.3

Christian Adolph Stricker, born in Tranquebar in 8 November 1818, deceased 16 May 1884 in Fladstrand Sogn, Frederikshavn en buried in Elling. With three cousins Rehling, he was sent by sailing ship for education in Helsingør, Denmark where he lived with Anna Louise Gulstad, a daughter of Ezechias Heinrich [see VIII.C.III]. Christian Adolph married to Christiane Mikkelsdatter 4 June 1848, born 1817, deceased 29 January 1883. He was a day laborer, later without work and financially supported by funds from the church and municipality. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.a] Elise Frederikke Stricker, born in Hjørring 1848
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b] Christian Henrik Ditlev Stricker, born in Hjørring 1851. [See below](#)
3. [VIII.A.I.B.3.c] Michael Marinus Stricker, born in Hjørring 1854. [See below](#)
4. [VIII.A.I.B.3.d] Jens Adolph Stricker, born in Hjørring 1857.

VIII.A.I.C.6

Adolf Frederik Stricker, born 14 April 1819. Captain and later merchant. Married to Johanne Christine Herold, born on 21 June 1828, daughter of brewer Johan Christian Herold and Johanne Marie Kierboe. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.C.6.a] Otto Christian Stricker, born 21 August 1853. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.A.I.C.6.b] Anna Johanne Stricker, born 16 July 1855, deceased 8 July 1864
3. [VIII.A.I.C.6.c] Johan Frederik Stricker, born 6 July 1859. [See below](#)
4. [VIII.A.I.C.6.d] Christian Ludwig Stricker, born 14 July 1862. [See below](#)

VIII.A.I.C.7

Børge Thor Carl Stricker, born 16 July 1821, farmer and tenant of the Flynderupsgaard farm near Helsingør. Married to Cathrine Agathe Hansen. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a] Ane Charlotte Marie Stricker, born 20 November 1846. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.A.I.C.7.b] Peter Adolph Stricker, born 22 March 1850, deceased 25 February 1930. [See below](#)
3. [VIII.A.I.C.7.c] Kristian Stricker, born in 1854.

VIII.A.I.L.2

Otto Christian Stricker, born in Batavia 23 February 1829, deceased in Amsterdam 25 January 1902 in his house at Amstel no 89. Broker of securities and rentier. He is named in a request to the municipality on 12 November 1870 as one of the founders of the new stock exchange [de Vries J. Een eeuw vol effecten. Historische schets van de Vereniging voor de Effectenhandel en de Amsterdamse Effectenbeurs 1876-1976]. He married in 1896 to Alberdina Hendrika Lenten, born 10 February 1865 in Wijhe, daughter of Hendrik Lenten and

Wilhelmina van Dam. They had no children. After Stricker's death in 1902, she remarried 7 July 1904 to the arborist Arie Cornelis Kruseman, born in Loenen 2 May 1863, deceased in Nijmegen 7 May 1917. From this marriage 4 children who all died young.

VIII.A.I.L.5

Charles William Paine Stricker, broker of securities, major shareholder of the 'Michiels-Arnold landen' around Batavia on Java. Born in Batavia 23 August 1833, deceased in Baarn 20 May 1876. Married 10 July 1862 in Bloemendaal to Caroline Augustina Arnold, born in Batavia 15 February 1841, deceased in Baarn 3 August 1904, daughter of Jan-Willem Arnold and Augustina Michiels. Between 1868 and 1873, they lived on the Keizersgracht in Amsterdam but moved 21 April 1873 to the Javalaan A 413 in Baarn. Similar to his brother Otto Christian [VIII.A.I.L.2], he is mentioned as one of the founders of the new Stock exchange.

Children:

1. [VIII.A.I.L.5.a] Charles William Fritz Paine Stricker, born in Batavia 25 March 1863, deceased in Baarn 4 April 1938. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.A.I.L.5.b] Ludwig August Paine Stricker, born in Batavia 11 January 1866. [See below](#)
3. [VIII.A.I.L.5.c] Bruno Hugo Paine Stricker, born in Baarn 1 October 1872. [See below](#)

VIII.A.I.L.7



Bruno Hugo Stricker, born 20 August 1836 in Batavia, deceased 3 January 1892 in Haarlem. After finishing school at the Hernhutters in Zeist, he went back to the Netherlands Indies in 1861. He was a representative of 'Paine, Stricker & Co.', and consul of Belgium in Padang.



Around 1865 in Padang, Sumatra, Dutch Indies. Sitting behind the table is Bruno Hugo Stricker

After becoming ill, he went back to Amsterdam where he became commissioner at the new stock exchange like his brothers. He is also mentioned in an adherent to the foundation of the new stock exchange. He was one of the founders of the Park Schouwburg theatre in Amsterdam. Is mentioned in a book about the 'Noordzeekanaal' [de Vries TH, Schaap D, Rolle S. Honderd jaar IJmuiden en het Noordzeekanaal 1876-1976. Vermande Publisher]. Married 7 January 1875 in Amsterdam to Maria Francina Josephina Carolina Kolberg, born in Amsterdam 6 March 1854, deceased 4 February 1917, daughter of Carl Frederik Kolberg and Maria Helena Zijl.

Children:

1. [VIII.A.I.L.7.a] Bruno Hugo Charles Stricker, born in Amsterdam 15 August 1875. See below
2. [VIII.A.I.L.7.b] Maria Cornelia Carolina Stricker, born in Amsterdam 27 November 1876, deceased in Wassenaar 28 June 1960. Married 11 June 1901 with Alfred Ernest Reinier Arnold, born in Salemba in the Dutch Indies 13 October 1875, deceased in Wassenaar 8 March 1958, son of Jan-Willem Reinier Arnold and Jane Cottrill. Alfred was a railway engineer, later he became director of the "Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Rijstlanden op Java Michiels-Arnold N.V.".
3. [VIII.A.I.L.7.c] Charles Ludwig Stricker, born in Amsterdam 19 December 1877. See below
4. [VIII.A.I.L.7.d] Nevina Mathilda Stricker, born in Amsterdam 31 March 1879, deceased in Voorburg 13 March 1958. Married 15 January 1903 to Jacob Christian Schröder, vicar, born in Zwolle 15 November 1877, deceased in Amsterdam 12 July 1966, son of Johannes Elias Schröder, Lutheran pastor in Brielle, Zwolle and Arnhem, and Catharina Christina Emma Steinmetz. Jacob Christian was Lutheran vicar in Culemborg, Nijmegen and Amsterdam. In Amsterdam, he was director of the Lutheran Deaconess Institute. He was a member of the council for film approval.

5. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e] Willem Frederik Otto Stricker, born in Amsterdam 25 September 1880. See below
6. [VIII.A.I.L.7.f] Amalia Augusta Stricker, born in Amsterdam 30 December 1881, deceased in Dordrecht 16 January 1957. Married 11 April 1905 in Haarlem to Nicolaas Jan Margareet Franciscus van Everdingen, notary and councilor in Buren. He was born in Buren 28 August 1877, deceased 17 April 1953, son of Huibert Gerrit van Everdingen and Elisabeth Neeltje Kuijk.

After Bruno Hugo Stricker's death, the widow M.F.J.C. Stricker-Kolberg married again 24 May 1894 in Haarlem to Abraham Johannes Hendricus Reijnders, born in Haarlem 4 July 1863, deceased in Aerdenhout 25 March 1925. From this marriage: 1. Unnamed boy Reijnders, born and deceased 20 August 1894; 2. Abraham Johannes Hendricus Reijnders, born 7 July 1895, deceased 8 October 1960 in Aerdenhout; 3. Francois Joseph Reijnders, born in Haarlem 23 February 1898, deceased in Amsterdam in 1956.

VIII.A.I.L.8



Charles Stricker, born in Batavia 9 June 1838, deceased in Brussels 4 September 1916. 2nd Lieutenant of the militia of Batavia in 1865. Chairman of the Board and major shareholder of the "Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Rijstlanden op Java Michiels-Arnold N.V." [Wormser CW. Ontginners van Java. W van Hoeve Publishing Deventer; 23 July 1937. Mouton & Co. Printers, the Hague]. Director of the 'Oost-Indische Zee- en Brand Assurantie Maatschappij' te Batavia [1865-1866]. Between 1866 and 1871, he lived in Amsterdam, Corsier in Switzerland, and Brussels. As of 1871 until his death, he lived in Brussels on the Avenue Louise no. 324. He married 24 January 1868 in the Hague to Anna Agrippina Arnold, born in Batavia in 1842, deceased in Brussels 12 April 1930, daughter of Jan-Willem Arnold and Augustina Michiels.

Children:

1. [VIII.A.I.L.8.a] Caroline Mathilde Stricker, born in Amsterdam 21 October 1868. Married 16 July 1890 in Brussels to Joseph Francois Marie Cassiers, born 14 March 1864 in Brussels. Librarian. From this marriage: 1. Germaine Anna Victoire Cassiers, born in Brussels 19 August 1891; 2. Simone Caroline Maria Cassiers, born 11 June 1903, deceased in Beaulieu 2 May 1940
2. [VIII.A.I.L.8.b] Anna Pauline Stricker, born in Vevey, Switzerland, 23 October 1870. Married 17 July 1890 to esquire Emile George Léon Henri Pierre de Brandner de

Goldenstern, born in Brussels 21 June 1864. Lawyer. From this marriage: Ghislain Anna de Brandner, born in Brussels 25 May 1891

VIII.A.I.B.3.b

Christian Henrik Ditlev Stricker, born in Hjørring 23 August 1851. Agricultural labourer. Married to Severine Marie Larsen, born in 1842. From this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1] Lars Martinus Christian Adolf Stricker, born 3 February 1876. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.2] Marie Kristiane Dagmar Stricker, born 11 November 1877
3. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3] Julius Christian Frederik Stricker, born 1 September 1881. [See below](#)
4. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.4] Emma Henrikke Marie Stricker, born 26 April 1884

VIII.A.I.B.3.c

Michael Marinus Stricker, born in Hjørring in 1854. Carpenter. Married to Ane Marie Hansen, born 3 May 1848. From this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.c.1] Jens Christian David Stricker, born 1 June 1887. Fishmonger
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.c.2] Agnes Karoline Lydia Stricker, born 7 October 1888

VIII.A.I.C.6.a

Otto Christian Stricker, born 21 August 1853 in Helsingør, deceased 29 January 1904. Married 7 June 1877 to Hilda Vilhelmine Sørup. Baker.

VIII.A.I.C.6.c

Johan Frederik Stricker, born 14 July 1859. Accountant

VIII.A.I.C.6.d

Christian Ludwig Stricker, born 14 July 1862. Trade commissioner

VIII.A.I.C.7.a

Ane Charlotte Marie, born 20 November 1846. Married to mr Pedersen. From this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1] Peter Carl Stricker-Pedersen, born 20 July 1871. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.2] Trine Stricker-Pedersen, born 29 November 1877.
3. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.3] Adolf Frederik Kristian Stricker-Pedersen, born 18 February 1889. [See below](#)

4. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.4] Augusta Stricker-Pedersen, date of birth not found
5. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.5] Agathe Stricker-Pedersen, date of birth not found
6. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.6] Marie Stricker-Pedersen, date of birth not found
7. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.7] Helga Stricker-Pedersen, date of birth not found

VIII.A.I.C.7.b



Peter Adolph [Smith] Stricker, born 22 March 1850 in Tikøb. Studied Theology in 1875. Later priest in Anholt. Married first to Meta Johanne Elisabeth Rehling, born in 1855, deceased in 1889. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.C.7.b.1] Frederikke Agathe Stricker, born 20 May 1887 in Gerlev

Second marriage 4 September 1906 in Karebaek with Julie Kristine Rübner Pedersen, born 15 September 1864 in Praestholm. Children from this marriage:

2. [VIII.A.I.C.7.b.2] Marie Elisabeth Stricker, born in Græsted [Frederiksborg] 15 September 1899

VIII.A.I.L.5.a

Charles William Fritz Paine Stricker born in Batavia 25 March 1863, deceased in Baarn 4 April 1938. Was a member of the Board of the "Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Rijstlanden op Java Michiels-Arnold N.V.", and of the "N.V. Maatschappij de Breesaap". Director of the "N.V. Algemene theehandel", formerly Da Costa & Co. in Amsterdam. First married 24 May 1888 to Cornelia Abramina Dudok de Wit, born in Amsterdam 10 March 1867, deceased in Laren 6 October 1944, daughter of Corneille Abraham Adrien Dudok de Wit and Maria Cremers. Divorced 27 February 1907. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.L.5.a.1] Charles William Frits Paine Stricker, born in Baarn 7 November 1889. See below

Second marriage with Gerritje van Ingen. Children from this marriage:

2. [VIII.A.I.L.5.a.2] Carolina Antonia Augusta Paine Stricker, born in Baarn 11 August 1910, deceased in the Hague 14 May 1972. Started as a nurse in the Emma Children's Hospital in Amsterdam 3 May 1930. As of 7 April 1931, she worked in Medan on Sumatra. Married in 1931 to N.J.Ch. van der Noort with whom she had one daughter. After a divorce, she married to J.H.Drop with whom she had one son, Hans Drop.

VIII.A.I.L.5.b

Ludwig August Paine Stricker, rentier, born in Batavia 11 January 1866, deceased in Amsterdam 24 September 1916. Removed to Amsterdam 24 April 1909 [Bosboom Toussainstraat 40; WG Ruijschstraat 28]. Unmarried.

VIII.A.I.L.5.c

Bruno Hugo Paine Stricker, born in Baarn 1 October 1872, deceased in Bussum 16 July 1937. Rentier, in 1914 commissary of the "N.V. Zeevisscherijmaatschappij Volharding" in Vlaardingen. Married in Amsterdam 19 July 1907 to Gerarda Maria Brugman, daughter of Gerardus Brugman and Louisa Homburg. In this marriage no children.

VIII.A.I.L.7.a

Bruno Hugo Charles Stricker, born in Amsterdam 15 August 1875, deceased in Haarlem 10 January 1949. Director of the firm "Smits & Reijnders, Metselmateriale" in Haarlem. Later, on the Board of Directors of the N.V. Maatschappij Metselmateriale [merger of Smits & Reijnders, Brouwer & Co in Alphen aan de Rijn, and Reijnders & Stricker in Leiderdorp]. Also, one of the directors of the N.V. Spaarne II [renting real estate]. Also one of the directors of the N.V. Maatschappij ter Exploitatie van Pakhuizen in Batavia. Married 17 December 1904 in Zürich to Lucia Maria Ida countess di Terra, born in Zürich 21 January 1878, deceased in Zandvoort 25 March 1935, daughter of Dr Paul Ludwig Wilhelm count di Terra and Ida Catharina Höfelin. In this marriage no children but one adopted child, Trudy Braun.

VIII.A.I.L.7.c

Charles Ludwig Stricker, born in Amsterdam 19 December 1877, deceased in Haarlem 2 July 1937. Attorney of the firm 'Smits & Reijnders Metselmateriale'. Commissioner in the 'Maatschappij Metselmateriale' in Haarlem and in the 'Maatschappij ter exploitatie van pakhuisen' in Batavia. Charles painted approximately 200 paintings, mainly of rural areas around Haarlem, Buren, Rotterdam, and Ede. Unmarried.

VIII.A.I.L.7.e



Willem Frederik Otto Stricker, general practitioner, born in Amsterdam 25 September 1880, deceased in Rotterdam 8 April 1948. Studied medicine in Leiden, where he graduated in 1906. Thereafter, he worked for three years as a resident physician in the Coolsingel Hospital in Rotterdam. As of 1909, he took over a general practice in Delfshaven, Rotterdam. He was also physician at Wilton-Feijenoord shipbuilding company, the metropolitan police of Rotterdam, and the Dutch railways. He married 11 November 1909 to Catharina Scheffer [born in Haarlem 9 August 1884, deceased in Oegstgeest 12 May 1978], daughter of Hendrik Scheffer and Catharina de Leeuw. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.1] Bruno Hugo Stricker, born in Rotterdam 23 August 1910. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2] Willem Charles Stricker, born in Rotterdam 18 September 1913. [See below](#)
3. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.3] Hendrik Frederik Otto Stricker, born in Rotterdam 18 June 1919. [See below](#)
4. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.4] Eric Stricker, born in Rotterdam 24 June 1921, deceased 23 February 1995 in Oegstgeest. Lawyer and attorney in Leiden. Unmarried.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1

Lars Martinus Christian Adolf Stricker, born in Bindslev 3 February 1876, deceased in 1964. Railway worker. Married to Annine Marie Pedersen, born in Nymanhus 11 July 1879. From this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.a] Marius Christian Stricker, born 17 December 1897. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b] Viggo Vilhelm Stricker, born 24 June 1899. [See below](#)
3. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.c] Aage Emil Stricker, born 12 March 1901. Arrived in New York 17 October 1923. Possibly emigrated.
4. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.d] Johannes Evald Stricker, born 18 January 1903, deceased 25 January 1991
5. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.e] Ellen Kathrine Stricker, born in Sulsted 2 November 1904
6. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.f] Georg Grundtvig Stricker, born in Sulsted 16 September 1906
7. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.g] Asger Stricker, born in 1910, deceased 1959.
8. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.h] Ingeborg Adenna Stricker, born 1913
9. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.i] Gudmund Engberg Stricker, born 1915
10. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j] Bendt Emanuel Stricker, born 1916. [See below](#)
11. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.k] Anna Marie Stricker, born 1920

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3

Julius Christian Frederik Stricker, born in Tolne 1 September 1881, deceased 9 February 1948. Employee in a slaughterhouse. Married to Karoline Sørine, born 18 May 1884. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a] Sigfrid Møller Stricker, born 8 November 1903. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.b] Lilly Sigrid Stricker, born 8 April 1905. [See below](#)
3. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.c] Helmer Rejnhard Stricker, born 16 October 1907.
4. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d] Christian Simoni Stricker, born 20 November 1908. [See below](#)
5. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.e] Anker Lycke Stricker, born 12 May 1910. Gardener.
6. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f] Svend Eivind Stricker, born 7 March 1912. [See below](#)
7. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.g] Karen Marie Stricker, born 8 May 1913, deceased in Byrum 31 May 1993. Married to Aage Melchior Stocklund.
8. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.h] Else Margrethe Stricker, born 25 November 1914.
9. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.i] Knud H. Stricker, born 26 September 1920. [See below](#)



Funeral in February 1948 of Julius Christian Frederik Stricker [1881-1948]. His coffin is carried by his 6 sons: in front from left to right: Sigfrid, Anker Lykke, Helmer Rejnhard; in the back from left to right: Knud, Svend Eivind, Christian Simoni

VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1

Peter Carl Stricker-Pedersen, born 20 July 1871, deceased 16 July 1947. Married to Ane Willumsen. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a] Anders Lars Borge Stricker-Pedersen, born 25 February 1912. [See below](#)

VIII.A.I.C.7.a.3

Adolf Frederik Kristian Stricker-Pedersen, born 18 February 1889, deceased 21 October 1969. Married to Agnete Nielsen. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.3.a] Ruth Stricker-Pedersen, born 8 March 1917, deceased 12 November 1934.
2. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.3.b] Johan Adolf Stricker-Pedersen, born 14 November 1920. [See below](#)

VIII.A.I.L.5.a.1

Charles William Frits Paine Stricker, born in Baarn 7 November 1889, deceased in Laren 15 November 1957. Commissary on the stock exchange, later inspector of the 'Centraal Bureau Rijvaardigheid' [CBR]. Married 24 October 1916 in Bussum to Leonore Marie Petronella Dorper [born in Amsterdam 18 August 1892, deceased in Bussum 9 March 1926], daughter of Ferdinand Dorper and Leonore Marie Petronelle Hinnigh. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.L.5.a.1.a] Fernande Paine Stricker, born in Bussum 11 July 1917, deceased in the Hague 15 May 1985. Married in Laren 23 September 1939 to Willem Marius Gunning, son of Willem Marius Gunning and Johanna van Eibergen Santhagens.
2. [VIII.A.I.L.5.a.1.b] Charles William Frits Paine Stricker, born in Bussum 31 December 1919. [See below](#)
3. [VIII.A.I.L.5.a.1.c] Cornelis Abraham Paine Stricker, born in Bussum on 27 August 1921. [See below](#)

Second marriage on 25th November 1926 in Bussum with Geertruida Jeanette Blom [born in Bussum on 21st May 1901, daughter of O.P.N. Blom and G.J. Stap]. Children from this marriage:

4. [VIII.A.I.L.5.a.1.d] Otilie Jeannette Paine Stricker, born in Bussum 27 February 1928, deceased 1 July 1998.
5. [VIII.A.I.L.5.a.1.e] Maria Elisabeth Charlotte Paine Stricker, born in Bussum 17 August 1933, deceased 5 October 2021. Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Hague.



Rotterdam, the Netherlands in 1938. From left to right: Eric, Wim, Bruun, mother Catharina, Hans [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.1-4], and father Willem Frederik Otto Stricker [VIII.A.I.L.7.e]

VIII.A.I.L.7.e.1

Bruno Hugo Stricker, born in Rotterdam 23 August 1910, deceased 18 September 2005 in Oegstgeest. Studied Egyptology in Leiden, Berlin, Paris, Oxford, and Alexandria. Defended his Ph.D. in 1945 on the Egyptian language structure *cum laude*. Worked as a curator of the Egyptian collection at the Rijksmuseum voor Oudheden in Leiden. Member of the Royal Academy of Art and Science in Amsterdam. Officer of the Order of Oranje Nassau. Unmarried.

VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2

Willem Charles Stricker, born in Rotterdam 18 September 1913, deceased in Rotterdam 24 May 1995. Was a general practitioner in the period 1944-1986. He was also company physician with van Nievelt Goudriaan & Co, shipping company in Rotterdam. Married 21 October 1943 in Rotterdam to Aaltje Geertruida van der Leeden, born in Rotterdam on 23 March 1921, daughter of Adrianus van der Leeden, notaris te Rotterdam, and Maria Adriana Elizabeth van Dorp. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.a] Augusta Catharina Marie Stricker, born in Rotterdam 21 December 1944. Married 10 December 1966 to Jasper Andries Pieter Hooijkaas, urologist in Groningen, son of Jasper Andries Hooijkaas and Cato Hoyer.
2. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.b] Willem Frederik Otto Stricker, born in Rotterdam 21 November 1947. See below
3. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.c] Bruno Hugo Charles Stricker, born in Rotterdam 25 August 1952. See below
4. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.d] Mette Adrienne Stricker, born in Rotterdam 12 November 1955. Married in October 1984 to Johan H. Hermsen, lawyer.
5. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.e] Claire Mathilde Stricker, born 17 January 1963 in Rotterdam. First marriage 7 May 1987 with Derck Steenstra, second marriage in 1995 with Karel Vlieg.

VIII.A.I.L.7.e.3

Hendrik Frederik Otto Stricker, born in Rotterdam 18 June 1919, deceased 2 January 2004 in Schalkhaar. Radiologist in the Hospital in Deventer, later in Arnhem. Married 13 May 1950 in Basel, Switzerland, to Susanne Stehelin, daughter of R.I. Stehelin and Adèle Petersen.

Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.3.a] Priscilla Adèle Catharina Stricker, born in Rotterdam 11 March 1951. Dentist. Married Gérard Louis Gülcher, son of Johan Willem Gülcher and Laura Mathilde Tegelberg.
2. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.3.b] Susanne Esther Stricker, born in Rotterdam 10 September 1952. Was married to mr. H. Hampe, lawyer.
3. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.3.c] Jeroen Willem Stricker Stricker, born in Deventer 28 September 1956. See below

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.a

Marius Christian Stricker, born in Sulsted 17 December 1897, deceased in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, USA on 17th June 1971. Married to Anna Katrina Djurhus, born 30 September 1902, deceased 27 August 1981. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.a.1] Augie Edward Stricker, deceased 2010.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b

Viggo Vilhelm Stricker, born 24 June 1899 in Østerbæk Hammer parish, deceased in 1984. Telegraph employee. Married to Maren Kristine Jacobsen, born 24 October 1902 in Bindslev. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.1] Poul Stricker, born in Lindholm parish, Aalborg 4 May 1926, deceased 23 February 1936. Teacher, no descendants.
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.2] John Erik Stricker, born in Lindholm parish, Aalborg 8 January 1928, deceased 2 July 2005 in Melholt parish. See below

3. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.3] Jørgen Stricker, born in Lindholm parish, Aalborg 16 September 1929, deceased 25 November 2012 in Leisure Island, Knysna in South-Africa. [See below.](#)
4. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.4] Poul Christian Stricker, born 26 December 1938 in Lindholm parish, Aalborg. [See below.](#)

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j

Bendt Emanuel Stricker, born 1916 in Hørnsted. Blacksmith. Married to Grethe Thomsen, born 1916. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.1] Aage Kurt Stricker, born 11 January 1939 in Aalborg. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.2] Birgit Stricker, born 12 December 1941 in Aalborg. Married to Steve Jackson and emigrated to the USA, three children: Rodney, Gregory and Christopher Jackson.
3. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.3] Vibeke Stricker, born 10 March 1949 in Aalborg. Social Health assistant. [See below](#)
4. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.4] Lars Peter Stricker, born 22 December 1951 in Aalborg. [See below](#)

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a

Sigfrid Møller [Mylius] Stricker, born in Aalborg 8 November 1903, deceased in Christiansfeld 21 October 1993. First marriage with Edith Wilhelmine Sindt, born in Haderslev 13 June 1906, deceased in Brørup 14 September 1965. Second marriage with Rigmor Dagmar, born 11 December 1912, deceased 8 April 2000. Sigfrid leased and managed the Brødremenighedens Hotel in Christiansfeld between 1939 and 1974. Children from the 1st marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a.1] Aase Birthe Sindt Stricker, born 25 March 1929 in Kolding. Married 13 February 1960 to Lars Swane. Two daughters Birgitte [1960] and Julie Annette [1965].
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a.2] Poul Mylius Sindt Stricker, born 11 November 1932 in Kolding. Deceased 30 May 1995. Gardener. Three children: Finn, George, and Diana Stricker.
3. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a.3] Ida Caroline Sindt Mylius Stricker, born 6 April 1937. [See below](#)

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.b

Lilly Sigrid Stricker, born on 8th April 1905, deceased in 1989. Married to Sophus Bernhard Hansen from Køge, railway worker. From this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.b.1] Knud Tage Stricker, born 25 August 1946. [See below](#)

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d

Christian Simoni Stricker, born in Aalborg 20 November 1908. Married to Mary Charlotte Høgh Nielsen. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d.1] Ove Sofus Frederik Høgh Stricker, born 11 November 1937. [See below.](#)
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d.2] Jens Christian Høgh Stricker, born 6 July 1942. [See below.](#)
3. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d.3] Kirstin Susanne Høgh Stricker, born 22 April 1948.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f

Svend Eivind Stricker, born 7 March 1912. Tailor. Married to Jørga Hansen. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1] Torben Stricker, born 11 July 1942. [See below](#)

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.i

Knud H Stricker, born 26 September 1920, deceased in Christiansfeld 25 April 1996. Knud Stricker was hotel inspector and active member of the Malthese knights for which he ended as the commander of Jutland, the isle of Funen, and Schleswig. In 1986, he became Grand Chevalier. Married to Tove Sørensen, born in Christiansfeld 8 June 1921, deceased 12 July 2008. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.i.1] Kirsten Harriet Stricker, born 29 September 1943. Married to mr Nielsen.
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.i.2] Karen Elisabeth Stricker, born 3 March 1945. Married to mr Kamper.
3. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.i.3] Jette Margrethe Stricker, born 28 November 1948. Married to mr Petersen.
4. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.i.4] Kim Peer Halfdan Stricker, born 16 March 1954.

VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a

Anders Lars Borge Stricker-Pedersen, born 25 February 1912, deceased 29 June 1979. Married to Dagny Riis. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a.1] Bent Stricker-Pedersen, born 8 August 1942. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a.2] Arne Stricker-Pedersen, born 13 March 1946. [See below](#)
3. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a.3] Lars Stricker-Pedersen, born 3 September 1951.

VIII.A.I.C.7.a.3.b

Johan Adolf Stricker-Pedersen, born on 14th November 1920. Married to Marie Greve. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.3.b.1] Henrik Kristian Stricker-Pedersen, born on 31st January 1954

VIII.A.I.L.5.a.1.b

Charles William Frits Paine Stricker, born in Bussum on 31 December 1919, deceased in Amsterdam 14 September 1984. Worked with public relations at British Petroleum Netherlands in Amsterdam. Was married to Anik Troncin until divorce in 1983. No children.

VIII.A.I.L.5.a.1.c

Cornelis Abraham Paine Stricker, born in Bussum 27 August 1921, deceased in Amsterdam 19 December 1974. Had several office jobs. Was married until divorce in 1956 to Gine Madsen, daughter of G.B. Madsen and A.T.J. van der Molen. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.L.5.a.1.c.1] Leonore Jacqueline Jeanette Paine Stricker, born in Blaricum 4 March 1954. Married to F.E. Kroymans.

VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.b

Willem Frederik Otto Stricker, born in Rotterdam 21 November 1947. Studied law in Leiden and, as of 1987, was a notary in the Hague, later in Rotterdam. Children from marriage with Yvette Dijkstra:

1. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.b.1] Duco Fokke Willem Stricker, born in Rotterdam 30 April 1984.
2. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.b.2] Justus Jacob Bruno Stricker, born in Rotterdam 7 September 1985, deceased in Rotterdam 5 November 1989.
3. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.b.3] Cédric Charles Stricker, born in Rotterdam 5 February 1988.
4. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.b.4] Victor Justus Stricker, born in Rotterdam 23 July 1993.

VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.c

Bruno Hugo Charles Stricker, born in Rotterdam on 25 August 1952. Studied medicine at Leiden University Medical School. Defended a Ph.D. on drug-induced hepatic injury at Erasmus University on 21st October 1987. As of 1978 Senior Inspector of Healthcare, and since 2001 Professor of Pharmacoepidemiology at the Erasmus Medical Center. Married on 5th June 1979 to Monique Jacqueline Antoinette van Berge Henegouwen, born in the Hague on 3rd August 1954, daughter of Laurentius Arnoldus Johannes van Berge Henegouwen and Maria Theodora Johanna Vos. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.c.1] Sanne Stricker, born in Zoetermeer 16 July 1979.
2. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.c.2] Katinka Stricker, born in Zoetermeer 18 October 1982. Katinka has two daughters with Bart van Elk: Suze born 15 September 2010, and Puk born 26 June 2013.

VIII.A.I.L.7.e.3.c

Jeroen Willem Stricker, born in Deventer 28 September 1956. 1st lieutenant of the Royal Dutch Navy. Married to Susanne Beatrix Hoffmann, daughter of Alfred Hoffmann and Beatrix Burckhardt in Basel, Switzerland. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.3.c.1] Bram Jeroen Stricker, born in Den Helder 7 August 1982.
2. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.3.c.2] Eric René Stricker, born in Den Helder 17 February 1985.
3. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.3.c.3] Michelle Jenny Stricker, born in Den Helder 7 February 1988.
4. [VIII.A.I.L.7.e.3.c.4] Charlotte Heather Stricker, born in Southwick, Great Britain, 15 August 1989.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.2

John Erik Stricker, born in Lindholm parish, Aalborg 8 January 1928, deceased in Melholt 2 July 2005. Interior painter. Married 25 November 1967 to Ulla Beier Lauridsen, born in Ribe 17 March 1944. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.2.a] Christian Stricker, born 22 October 1968 in Ribe. See below.
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.2.b] Lisbeth Stricker, born 24 September 1971 in Dronninglund. See below.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.3

Jørgen Stricker, born in Aalborg 16 September 1929, deceased 25 November 2012 in South-Africa. Married to Sophie Vermaak. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.3.a] Nadine Stricker, born 5 June 1959.
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.3.b] Yolanda Stricker, born 24 December 1961.
3. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.3.c] Lara Stricker, born 4 September 1970.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.4

Poul Christian Stricker, born 26 December 1938 in Lindholm parish, Aalborg. Teacher. Children:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.4.a] Karin Birgitte Stricker, born 3 October 1965. See below.
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.4.b] Erik Stricker, born 4 September 1968. See below.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.1

Aage Kurt Stricker, born 11 January 1939 in Aalborg. Textile cutter. Children:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.1.a] Johnny Stricker, died early
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.1.b] Rasmus Stricker, date of birth not found
3. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.1.c] Christina Stricker, date of birth not found

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.3

Vibeke Stricker, born 10 March 1949 in Aalborg. Social Health assistant. Children:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.3.a] Anne-Dorthe Stricker, born 10 July 1968. See below
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.3.b] Frederik Stricker, born 12 July 1977 in Aalborg, lorry-driver.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.4

Lars Peter Stricker, born 22 December 1951 in Aalborg. Radio mechanic. Married to Lene Klitgaard Jensen, born 17 January 1956. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.4.a] Jeppe Klitgaard Stricker, born 18 December 1979 in Aalborg. See below

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a.3

Ida Caroline Sindt Mylius Stricker, born 6 April 1937 in Christiansfeld, deceased 18 September 2009. Married 24 September 1960 to Bent Lund. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a.3.a] Steen Mylius Stricker Lund, born 18 September 1959. See below
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a.3.b] Troels Stricker Lund, born 18 October 1962.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.b.1

Knud Tage Stricker, born 25 August 1946 in Aalborg. Building constructor. Deceased 19 April 2019. Married to Eva Jensen. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.b.1.a] Dorthe Stricker, born 15 July 1967. See below

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d.1

Ove Sofus Frederik Høgh Stricker, born 11 November 1937, deceased 29 June 2017. Married to Birgit Thiim. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d.1.a] Bettina Høgh Stricker, born 17 December 1964.
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d.1.b] Peter Høgh Stricker, born 16 July 1968.
3. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d.1.c] Helene Høgh Stricker, born 1 August 1975.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d.2

Jens Christian Høgh Stricker, born 6 July 1942. Children:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d.2.a] Lars Høgh Stricker, born 24 March 1981.
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d.2.b] Jan Høgh Stricker, born 10 May 1983.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1

Torben Stricker, born in Horsens 11 July 1942. Director of a hospital. Married to Eva Espensen, born 1946. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.a] Carsten Stricker, born 29 April 1972. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.b] Søren Stricker, born 17 May 1974. [See below](#)
3. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.c] Karen Stricker, born 21 December 1982. [See below](#)

VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a.1

Bent Stricker-Pedersen, born 8 August 1942. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a.1.a] Peter Stricker-Pedersen, born 17 November 1967.
2. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a.1.b] Henrik Stricker-Pedersen, born 17 June 1970.
3. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a.1.c] Dorthe Stricker-Pedersen, birth date not found.

VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a.2

Arne Stricker-Pedersen, born 13 March 1946, teacher in Højby. Later librarian in Faaborg. Children:

1. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a.2.a] Anders Stricker-Pedersen, born 28 July 1970
2. [VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a.2.b] Rasmus Stricker-Pedersen, born 4 November 1975

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.2.a

Christian Stricker, born 22 October 1968 in Ribe. Customs- and tax advisor. Married in Gentofte 1 June 2002 to Anne Sophie Springborn. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.2.a.1] Frederik Stricker, born 13 May 2001 in Gentofte.
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.2.a.2] Mathilde Stricker, born 22 January 2004 in Gentofte

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.2.b

Lisbeth Stricker, born 24 September 1971 in Dronninglund. Married 3 August 1996 to Johann Holmström. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.2.b.1] Tessa Charlotte Stricker, born 14 May 1997 in Aalborg.
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.2.b.2] Freja Katharina Stricker, born 28 June 2000. Freja has a daughter Luna My Stricker Grønhøj, born 14 August 2018.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.4.a

Karin Birgitte Stricker, born 3 October 1965. Children:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.4.a.1] Gabriel Emil Stricker, born on 13th October 2002.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.4.b

Erik Stricker, born 4 September 1968. Married 25 July 1998 to Nushin Sarah Bonab. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.4.b.1] Minna Mathilda Bonab Stricker, born 7 February 2001.
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.4.b.2] Julie Mitra Bonab Stricker, born 14 January 2004.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.3.a

Anne-Dorthe Stricker, born 10 July 1968 in Virum. Nurse. Married to Per Sørense, born 29 December 1971, plumber. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.3.a.1] Sille Amalie Stricker, born 12 May 2001 in Aalborg.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.4.a

Jeppe Klitgaard Stricker, born 18 December 1979 in Aalborg. Director of U.C.N. in Aalborg. Married to Lotte Jongbloot, born 1983. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.4.a.1] Bertram Jongbloot Stricker, born 7 January 2017 in Aalborg.
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.4.a.2] Anker Jongbloot Stricker, born 8 September 2021 in Aalborg.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a.3.a

Steen Mylius Stricker Lund, born 18 September 1959 in Christiansfeldt. Dairy technician. Married to Lene Nielsen, born 1965 in Varde. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a.3.a.1] Nicolai Stricker Nielsen, born 7 February 1994 in Odense, master Information Technology.
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a.3.a.2] Jacob Stricker Nielsen, born 27 November 1996 in Aalborg, master of arts.
3. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a.3.a.3] Christine Stricker Nielsen, born 17 November 1999 in Fredericia.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.b.1.a

Dorthe Stricker, born 15 July 1967. Commercial lawyer. Married to Klaus Leth Gregersen. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.b.1.a.1] Laura Stricker Gregersen, born 25 November 2003.
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.b.1.a.2] Asger Stricker Gregersen, born 11 October 2006.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.a

Carsten Stricker, born in Randers 29 April 1972. Commercial banker. Married to Jannie Sørensen, born 16 April 1974. From this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.a.1] Oliver Stricker, born 13 November 2000.
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.a.2] Christian Stricker, born 13 November 2000.
3. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.a.3] Julie Stricker, born 19 November 2004.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.b

Søren Stricker, born in Randers 17 May 1974. IT-developer. Married to Karen Pedersen but later divorced. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.b.1] Viggo Stricker Pedersen, born 17 April 2004 in Aarhus.
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.b.2] Sigurd Stricker, born 17 November 2006.

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.c

Karen Stricker, born 21 December 1982. Married to Carsten Stricker Axelsen. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.c.1] Emilie Stricker Axelsen, born 10 February 2012.
2. [VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.c.2] Alberte Stricker Axelsen, born 7 April 2015.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 1800-1900

The 19th century was one of turmoil and decline in the history of Denmark with consequences for members of the family Stricker and related families. Starting with the roaring gunfire from Kronborg castle in April 1801 until the devastating course of the 2nd Danish-German war, Denmark lost Norway in 1814, and Schleswig and Holstein in 1864 and changed from a large to medium-sized nation to a small one. Many male members from the families Stricker and related ones actively participated in these wars, and some were killed or remained crippled. With the exception of Ezechias Heinrich von Stricker [VIII.C], who started the skirmishes with the British fleet when admirals Parker and Nelson forced their passage through the Øresund, the entrance of the Sound, the older generation of Strickers were already retired. Before opening fire, Ezechias Heinrich was able to postpone the attack on Copenhagen by one day, pretending that his communication with the crown prince in Copenhagen through horsemen would take time for him to decide on permission for the British fleet to pass [1]. In fact, the optical telegraph already facilitated rapid communication but this extra day gave the defenders of Copenhagen more time for their last-minute preparation. Apart from Ezechias Heinrich, Justus Alexander [VIII.B.I] and Carl Christian [VIII.B.V], both sons of Carl Alexander von Stricker [VIII.B], were actively participating. Justus had recently finished building Stricker's Batteri near Kastrup in 1800 and delivered the first shots on the British fleet on 2 April 1801. Later, the British ship of the line *Desiree* was damaged and stranded on the Middelgrundten [1]. During the following war of 1807-1814, both men were in active service after which Justus joined the Auxiliary Corps heading to Waterloo but arriving too late for active participation in the battle. Participating in the Danish navy was Christian Heinrich [VIII.C.VIII] who was awarded the 'Dannebrogsmænd' order in 1815 [2].

Although in 1814, Denmark was almost bankrupt the decades thereafter became relatively prosperous and the country fared much better until in 1848 a complex constitutional crisis occurred. Although this concurrently happened in several European countries such as Prussia and Austria, especially in monarchies, the mixture in Denmark was particularly dangerous. One might say that the situation in 1848 in Denmark is almost impossible to explain in a few lines. But in summary, there were several important problems working in concert to create some sort of 'perfect storm'. First, the absolute monarchy of Danish kings had changed into a constitutional one and a strong liberal movement like the ones in the rest of Europe further reduced the power of the Danish king as it did elsewhere in Europe. Second, there was the problem of inheritance. As Frederik VI would have no children inheritance would have to follow the female line. But the rules of inheritance were different for the kingdom of Denmark and for the duchies, and several claims for the throne were made from the houses of Oldenburg/Glücksburg and Augustenburg. Third, there was the law from 1460, stipulating that Schleswig and Holstein could not be split apart. The duchy of Schleswig (Schleswig) was a dependency of Denmark in the 13th and 14th centuries, but from 1386 to 1460 it was united with Holstein. Since that time, the German culture and language rapidly gained prominence, even in the northern part of Schleswig with its Danish majority. After 1474 both Schleswig and Holstein were ruled as separate duchies by the kings of Denmark, although Holstein also remained a fief of the Holy Roman Empire and, later, as of 1815, a member of the German Confederation. The Napoleonic wars awakened German national feeling, and the political bonds that had existed between Schleswig and Holstein suggested that the two regions should form a single state within the German Confederation. A countermovement developed among the Danish population in northern Schleswig and from 1838 in Denmark itself, where a latent clash between Danish and German culture was already growing since around 1700. The powerful liberal faction insisted that Schleswig had belonged to Denmark for centuries and that the frontier between Germany and Denmark had to be the Eider river (which had historically marked the border between Schleswig and Holstein). The Danish nationalists ('Eider Danes') thus hoped to incorporate Schleswig into Denmark, in the process detaching it from Holstein. German nationalists conversely sought to confirm Schleswig's association with Holstein, in the process detaching the former from Denmark. These differences led in March

1848 to an open uprising by Schleswig-Holstein's German majority in support of independence from Denmark and close association with the German Confederation [3,4]. All in all, with the help of volunteers, such as students from the university of Kiel, the army of Schleswig-Holstein took Rendsburg from Danish troops by surprise taking many weapons and armament. This uprising gained momentum after receiving support from the German Confederation of which several states sent troops, such as Mecklenburg, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Hanover, Saxony and especially Prussia. Wishing to defeat Denmark before Prussian, and German troops arrived to support them, 7,000 Schleswig-Holsteinian soldiers under General Krohn occupied Flensburg on March 31. Over 7,000 Danish soldiers landed east of the city, and Krohn, fearing he would be surrounded, ordered his forces to withdraw. The Danes were able to reach the Schleswig-Holsteiners before they were able to retreat, and the subsequent Battle of Bov on April 9 was a Danish victory. At that time, there were four Strickers serving as officers in the Danish army, all grandsons of Carl Alexander von Stricker: Carl Frederik Pogwisch von Stricker, 37 yr [VIII.B.V.A], Ludwig Alexander Römeling von Stricker, 34 yr [VIII.B.V.B], Wilhelm Carl Bernt Stricker, 31 yr [VIII.B.I.D], and Ezechias August Stintzing Stricker, 28-year-old [VIII.B.I.E]. After this initial success of the Danes in Bov, the Prussians took Schleswig 23 April 1848, a battle in which Carl Frederik Pogwisch von Stricker was killed. After the withdrawal of the battalion from the Valley of Bustorf during the battle of Schleswig, he was wounded in the upper arm, the lungs, and the lower part of the body. The latter 2 wounds were fatal. After the battle of Schleswig which was taken by Prussia troops, the battles of Missunde and Oversee were won by Prussia and other states of the German Confederation but there were also some Danish successes until a truce was forced by the great powers Britain, Austria, and Russia (fearing that Prussia would become too powerful). In the subsequent convention of Malmö, there was a temporary halt of hostilities with Prussia but in 1849, war broke out again This time, Denmark was more successful and won some battles. However, in 1850 Prussia was again forced by the great powers to enter a peace treaty with Denmark after which this country had its hands free in their war with Schleswig-Holstein. This war between Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein and the German Confederation lasted three years (1848–50) and ended only when the great powers pressured the German states and Prussia into accepting the London Protocol of 1852. Under the terms of this peace agreement, the German Confederation returned Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark. In an agreement with Prussia under the 1852 protocol, the Danish government in return promised not to tie Schleswig more closely to Denmark than to its sister duchy of Holstein. The hostilities of 1848-1851 were survived by three out of four Stricker brothers. Carl Frederik Pogwisch was killed while his brother Ludwig Alexander Römeling Stricker was somewhat luckier. Although not mortally wounded, he left the war with severe injuries and suffered from serious disabilities during the rest of his life. As a captain of the 2nd Jäger Corps, he participated in the important battles of Sundeved, Fredericia, Isted, and Stenten-Mühle, where he was severely wounded. He left the army as a major and was awarded a knighthood of the Dannebrog 13 September 1848 [2]. The two other Strickers survived unharmed. Especially Wilhelm Carl Bernt had been successful as a captain and chief of staff of the 2nd Brigade of Colonel Hagemann and received the knighthood of the Dannebrog [2] after successful battles in 1848 near Nybøl and Dybbøl. Ezechias August Stintzing was awarded the knighthood of Dannebrog on 6 December 1852 [2]. The first Danish-German was a tragedy for families with roots in both Denmark and the duchies. The family Stintzing from Rendsburg, strong proponents of the separation from Denmark, terminated all contacts with the mother of Wilhelm Carl Bernt and Ezechias August Stintzing Stricker, who was born in that family in Rendsburg.

In 1863, nevertheless, the Liberal government prevailed on the new Danish king, Christian IX, to sign a new joint constitution for Denmark and Schleswig. Prussia and Austria were now able to intervene as the upholders of the 1852 protocol. In the ensuing German-Danish war (1864), the Danish forces were largely outnumbered by Austrian troops via Hamburg and Prussian troops from Mecklenburg. Although some 2,000 Danes successfully prevented the Prussian army with 10,000 soldiers from crossing the river Schlei at Missunde on 2nd February 1864, the tide turned rapidly during the following days [4]. During encounters on 3rd February south of Ober Selk, the Danish major Rist, a brave but very impulsive officer, took command without regard for existing command lines and gathered platoons and companies for the attack against the enemy.



Snow storms on 5th and 6th February 1864 at the Dannevirke where the army was largely unsheltered

This led to a chaotic retreat until discipline was restored within the companies by Wilhelm Carl Bernt Stricker [4] and other captains and platoon commanders. The weather conditions were so bad with cold and snow, and the state of the Dannevirke so poor, that after early skirmishes at the Königshügel near Ober Selk, the army decided to withdraw. On the night between 5 and 6 February and in heavy snow storms, the army withdrew to Flensburg. From there Danish troops were relocated, especially to the Dybbøl fortifications near Sønderborg and on the peninsula of Als. Although this withdrawal was a logistical masterpiece, wars are not won by withdrawing armies. Nevertheless, the silent withdrawal gave the Danes a temporary advantage until their disappearance was discovered by the Austrians and Prussians who rapidly followed their track on the road from Schleswig to Flensburg. The following pursuit by Austrian troops was large and aggressive. To stop them from reaching the tail end of the army, someone had to stop them. At a hilly stronghold near Oversee, the Danes relied on the 7th Infantry Brigade of Colonel Max Müller, a tough no-nonsense professional who placed his faith in the attack. He was a total proponent of the bayonet, and had imbued his subordinates with this philosophy. He could be completely relied upon to keep his nerve under any circumstances [4]. On the west side between the Sankelmark lake and the road, Captain Wilhelm Carl Bernt Stricker was commanding the 1st company of the 11th battalion while his brother Ezechias commanded the 2nd Company on the east side of the road. On the west side near the Sankelmark lake, the heaviest fighting developed when Austrian cavalry and infantry arrived with support from mobile artillery. A fierce fight ensued in which the Danish company and battalion formations could be maintained for a while and made a vigorous counter-attack but canon shots, cavalry and numerous infantry caused great losses [4]. Therefore, the heavily outnumbered Danes had to withdraw to the north along the main road to Flensburg. Because of his role in the fight, during which his horse below him was killed by a canonball, Wilhelm Carl Bernt received the Silver Cross [5].



Officers of the battle at Oversee on 6th February 1864, among whom Carl Berndt and Ezechias Stintzing Stricker, both knights of the Dannebrog

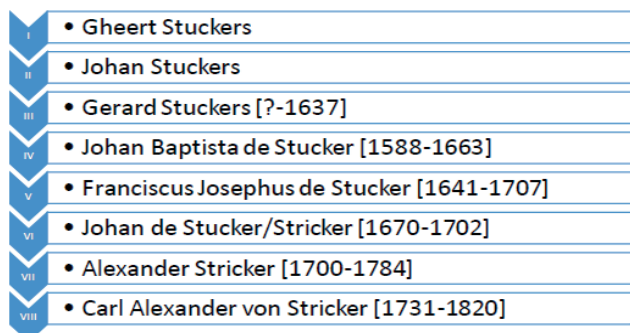
The course of the 2nd Danish-German war was much less favorable than the first one. This had several reasons. First, Austria participated with a large army that had recently been reorganized after the battle of Solferino. This had improved the close combat cooperation between artillery and cavalry and infantry. Second, although the Prussians were relatively inexperienced in the beginning, their large army and artillery overwhelmed the Danes. Denmark had neglected their army in the period since 1851, counting on the political support of the great powers France, Britain, and Russia. Especially, the Prussians also had the advantage of very modern rifled artillery made by Krupp, and breech-loading rifled Dreyse guns with a firing rate per minute of three times the firing rate of the Danish Schneider muzzle-loading guns [4,6].

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CARL ALEXANDER VON STRICKER AND DESCENDANTS [VIII.B]

VIII.B



Carl Alexander von Stricker, major-general, knighthood of the Russian St George order with a nobility patent on the condition of naturalization [which he declined]. Carl Alexander was born in Rendsburg-Neuwerk 19 January 1731, deceased in Copenhagen 10 February 1820.

Carl Alexander entered military service with the Artillery Corps of Holstein 5 June 1745. In 1751, he became ensign and in 1754 2nd lieutenant. As of 1757, he served as a volunteer in the French Army during the Seven Years War in several campaigns in Germany. He played an important role as an engineer during the siege of Geldern. He participated as aide-de-camp of general de Beausobre and marshal de Broglie and was present at the big battle of Minden 1 August 1759. During French service, he advanced to captain. In 1762, his brother Johan Christian, Ezechias Heinrich and he were recalled to Denmark because of a looming military conflict with Sweden and Russia around Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorf. In 1769, he volunteered to join the Russian army fighting against the Ottoman Empire, and participated in several campaigns in the Ukraine and Moldavia. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and received the prestigious Russian St George Order. Back in Denmark as captain, he was promoted to major in 1774 and to colonel in 1797. In the war against Sweden in 1788, he was the commander of the Oplandske brigade. Between campaigns, he played a major role in developing the geographical cartography of Norway.

Married 12 November 1774 to Margreta Charlotte von Römeling [born 14 July 1743 in Christiania in Norway, deceased 8 November 1802 in Oslo], daughter of major-general Jost Conrad von Römeling and Adelgunde Christina Sofie von Meyer. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I] Justus Alexander [von] Stricker, baptized 22 December 1775. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.B.II] Adelgunde Sophie [von] Stricker, born in Norway 24 June 1777, deceased 7 April 1853. Married 10 February 1803 to major Oriens Gottlov von Oppen [born 24 March 1761, deceased 24 March 1820].
3. [VIII.B.III] Margrethe Charlotte [von] Stricker, born in Norway 13 September 1778, deceased 6 October 1808. Married 3 January 1802 to dr Schultz, regiment surgeon.

4. [VIII.B.IV] Dorothea Amalia [von] Stricker, born in Norway 23 April 1780, deceased 24 December 1831. Married 12 November 1797 to colonel Jacob Carl von Kaalund, deceased 24 December 1831.
5. [VIII.B.V] Carl Christian [von] Stricker, born in Norway 28 August 1782, deceased 1 January 1845. See below
6. [VIII.B.VI] Johannes [von] Stricker, born in Norway 3 January 1784, deceased 1 January 1785.

VIII.B.1



I	• Gheert Stuckers
II	• Johan Stuckers
III	• Gerard Stuckers [?-1637]
IV	• Johan Baptista de Stucker [1588-1663]
V	• Franciscus Josephus de Stucker [1641-1707]
VI	• Johan de Stucker/Stricker [1670-1702]
VII	• Alexander Stricker [1700-1784]
VIII	• Carl Alexander [von] Stricker [1731-1820]
IX	• Justus Alexander [von] Stricker [1775-1841]

Justus Alexander von Stricker, colonel of Artillery, baptized in the Agerskirke in Aggerhus near Oslo 22 December 1775, deceased in Fredensborg 30 January 1841. He has built the 'Strickers Batteri' which fired the first shots at the British fleet in April 1801 and played a role in the battle of Copenhagen. Afterwards, he volunteered in the 'Auxiliary Corps' against Napoleon. Later, he became the director of the Fire Brigade of Copenhagen. Married in 1806 to Maria Amalia Henrica Majus Stintzing, born in Rendsburg 10 March 1787, deceased in Copenhagen 16 February 1859. From this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A] George Alexander Römeling [von/de] Stricker, born in Rendsburg 7 April 1807, deceased 22 April 1880. See below

2. [VIII.B.I.B] Maria Adelgunde Dorothea Amalia [von] Stricker, born 15 December 1812, deceased 26 August 1878. Married in November 1848 to Carl Zingelmann, Krigsassessor.
3. [VIII.B.I.C] Charlotte Catharine Wilhelmine [von] Stricker, born in Viborg 4 January 1815, deceased 2 November 1879. Married 8 November 1837 to Emil Heinrich Waldemar von Meijeren, lieutenant and kammerjunker [young lord], born 21 August 1810 in Holbæk, deceased in Copenhagen 11 April 1881.
4. [VIII.B.I.D] Wilhelm Carl Bernt [von] Stricker, born in Bouchain, France, 6 November 1817. [See below](#)
5. [VIII.B.I.E] Ezechias August Stintzing [von] Stricker, born 21 March 1820. [See below](#)
6. [VIII.B.I.F] Pauline Amalia Henriette [von] Stricker, born 13 August 1821, deceased 17 November 1855. Married in 1852 to mr Carlsen.
7. [VIII.B.I.G] Wilhelmine Anine Frederikke Justine [von] Stricker, born 7 June 1823.
8. [VIII.B.I.H] Emilie Catharine Caroline Mathilde [von] Stricker, born 23 May 1826, deceased in 1857. Married 14 November 1853 to Frederik Vilhelm Rosenvinge.

VIII.B.V

I	• Gheert Stuckers
II	• Johan Stuckers
III	• Gerard Stuckers [?-1637]
IV	• Johan Baptista de Stucker [1588-1663]
V	• Franciscus Josephus de Stucker [1641-1707]
VI	• Johan de Stucker/Stricker [1670-1702]
VII	• Alexander Stricker [1700-1784]
VIII	• Carl Alexander [von] Stricker [1731-1820]
IX	• Carl Christian [von] Stricker [1782-1845]

Carl Christian [von] Stricker, captain, born in Kristiania [Oslo] 28 August 1782, deceased in Snodstrup 1 January 1845. Married 4 January 1809 to Cathrine Margrethe Dorothea Pogwisch [born 22 December 1784, deceased 14 October 1837]. From this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.V.A] Carl Frederik Pogwisch [von] Stricker, born 22 May 1811. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.B.V.B] Ludwig Alexander Römeling [von] Stricker, born 24 June 1814. [See below](#)
3. [VIII.B.V.C] Marie Cathrine Sophie Amalia [von] Stricker, born 13 April 1818. Married 1 August 1838 to Carl Wilhelm Hansen, merchant in Frederikskald

VIII.B.1.A



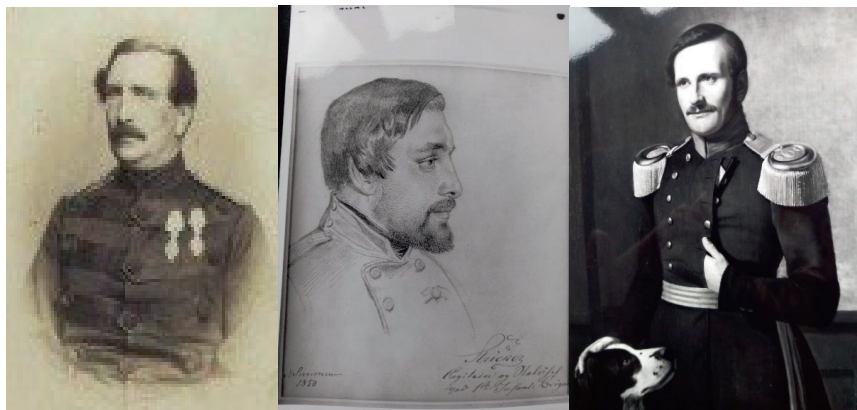
I	• Gheert Stuckers
II	• Johan Stuckers
III	• Gerard Stuckers [?-1637]
IV	• Johan Baptista de Stucker [1588-1663]
V	• Franciscus Josephus de Stucker [1641-1707]
VI	• Johan de Stucker/Stricker [1670-1702]
VII	• Alexander Stricker [1700-1784]
VIII	• Carl Alexander [von] Stricker [1731-1820]
IX	• Justus Alexander [von] Stricker [1775-1841]
X	• George Alexander Römeling Stricker [1807-1880]

George Alexander Römeling [von/de] Stricker, born in Rendsborg 7 April 1807, deceased in Aalborg 22 April 1880. Chief auditor and later mayor of Ribe. Afterwards, Gouvernement councilor and mayor of Aalborg. Married 29 April 1843 to Meta Dorothea Johanna Springborn [born 5 May 1816, deceased in Aalborg 29 August 1890, daughter of captain Johannes Christoffer Herman von Springborn and Kirstine Henriette Voss. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.1] Justus Alexander [von/de] Stricker, born 25 March 1844, deceased in Odense 30 April 1858
2. [VIII.B.I.A.2] Robert Johannes Alexander [von/de] Stricker, born 21 July 1845. [See below](#)
3. [VIII.B.I.A.3] Herman Emil William [von/de] Stricker, born in Ribe 4 October 1847, deceased 14 May 1848
4. [VIII.B.I.A.4] Georg Holger August [von/de] Stricker, born in Ribe 30 April 1849. [See below](#)
5. [VIII.B.I.A.5] Wenzel Herman Carl William [von/de] Stricker, born in Faaborg 26 April 1855, deceased 15 May 1858

6. [VIII.B.I.A.6] Halfdan Alexander [von] Stricker, born in Faaberg 25 March 1857, deceased 8 June 1920. See below

VIII.B.1.D



I	• Gheert Stuckers
II	• Johan Stuckers
III	• Gerard Stuckers [?-1637]
IV	• Johan Baptista de Stucker [1588-1663]
V	• Franciscus Josephus de Stucker [1641-1707]
VI	• Johan de Stucker/Stricker [1670-1702]
I-VII	• Alexander Stricker [1700-1784]
VIII	• Carl Alexander [von] Stricker [1731-1820]
IX	• Justus Alexander [von] Stricker [1775-1841]
X	• Wilhelm Carl Bernt Stricker [1817-1885]

Wilhelm Carl Bernt [von] Stricker, born in Bouchain 6 November 1817, France, while his father was a major in the Auxilliary Corps against Napoleon. Named after Prince Wilhelm von Hessen, the Corps commander. Deceased 26 August 1885. Started as a cadet in 1829 and became 2nd lieutenant in 1835 in the regiment of Prince Christian. Became captain in 1849 while successfully participating in the first Danish-Prussian war of 1848-1851. Was involved in the second Danish-Prussian war with a good track record despite the loss of Holstein and Schleswig. Became colonel in 1867, and in 1874 he was deputy military commander of Copenhagen. In 1877, he became general and commander of Dannebrog and in 1879, he became Inspector-General of the Infantry of the Danish army. Married 3 May 1845 to Hedwig Helene Bahneberg, born 18 April 1822, daughter of Christian Bahneberg. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.D.1] Justus Peter Christian Stricker, born in Copenhagen 25 February 1846. See below
2. [VIII.B.I.D.2] Poul Stricker, born in Rendsburg 17 March 1857. See below

VIII.B.I.E



I	• Gheert Stuckers
II	• Johan Stuckers
III	• Gerard Stuckers [?-1637]
IV	• Johan Baptista de Stucker [1588-1663]
V	• Franciscus Josephus de Stucker [1641-1707]
VI	• Johan de Stucker/Stricker [1670-1702]
VII	• Alexander Stricker [1700-1784]
VIII	• Carl Alexander [von] Stricker [1731-1820]
IX	• Justus Alexander [von] Stricker [1775-1841]
X	• Ezechias August Stintzing Stricker [1820-1886]

Ezechias August Stintzing [von] Stricker, born 21 March 1820, deceased 4 October 1886. Participated as a captain in the Danish-Prussian wars of 1849-1851 and 1864 with a good track record. Was promoted to colonel later. Married 10 August 1849 to Bertha Seiffarth, born 28 May 1825. From this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.E.1] Oscar Gustav Alexander Stricker, born 3 December 1851. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.B.I.E.2] Rudolph August Stricker, born 26 November 1853. [See below](#)
3. [VIII.B.I.E.3] Olga Amalie Stricker, born 4 May 1857

VIII.B.V.A

Carl Frederik Pogwisch von Stricker, born 22 May 1811, deceased 23 April 1848. Was 1st lieutenant in the 3rd regiment. While located in Aalborg, he participated in an illegal duel during which he injured his opponent, lieutenant Münnich in the face. He was mortally wounded during fights around Schleswig in 1848 during the first Danish-German war. He is buried there [see picture]. An obituary was published about his death:

Obituary Carl Friederich Pogwisch Stricker [1811-1848]

He was born on 22nd May 2011 in Fredericia. His father Carl Christian Stricker was affiliated there as a captain of Artillery, and thereafter with the Infantry as captain of the 2nd Jyllands Infantry Regiment. With the transfer of this regiment to Copenhagen in 1821, the family Stricker moved to the capital and Carl Friederich, then 10 years old, was placed on the primary school for citizens in Christianshavn. Already at young age, he expressed the wish to follow a military career, and therefore his parents arranged that he was enrolled on the Cadet Academy at the age of 13 years. His father, despite economic poverty, was nevertheless able to arrange a position for him there as a cadet. In 1831, Stricker came into service as a 2nd lieutenant with the 3rd Jyllands Infantry Regiment in Aalborg. In 1841, he was promoted to 1st lieutenant. During the upraisal in 1848, Stricker participated with the 11th Battalion and took part in the battles near Bov and Schleswig. After withdrawal of the battalion from the Valley of Bustorf during the battle of Schleswig, he was wounded at three sites, i.e. in the upper arm, the lungs, and the lower part of the body. The latter 2 wounds were fatal. Against his wish, some of his subordinates tried to get him back to their lines. However, the soft soil on which the fighting took place, and the fierce gun firing by the enemy, made that these efforts had to be abandoned, and Stricker had to be left behind at Engen where he was later found by Prussians who took him to a newly built field hospital in Bustorf. He was treated there with great care. Around midnight, he was still alive but when a doctor visited him at 3.00 hours, he was dead.

Stricker was of average height but strongly built and he had the character and physical condition which made him very capable for his tasks. He was appreciated by everybody as a brave and active officer with military tactical insight. The cheerfulness and liveliness which characterized him during youth had been replaced during the last year by a somewhat gloomy mood.



VIII.B.V.B

Ludwig Alexander Römeling von Stricker, born 24 June 1814, deceased 7 February 1890. Was a captain of the 2nd Jäger Corps and participated in the important battles of Sundeved, Fredericia, Isted, and Stentenmühle where he was severely wounded. Left the army as a war invalid but was promoted to major in 1856. He was awarded a knighthood of the Dannebrog. Married to Cecilie Olivia Schödte. From this marriage no children.

VIII.B.I.A.2



Robert Johannes Alexander de Stricker, born in Ribe 22 July 1845, deceased in Copenhagen 27 April 1916. Studied law. Mayor of Svaneke and later of Kalundborg. Married 1 August 1877 in Aalborg to Cecilie Caroline Elisabeth Bruun, born in Gjol 17 March 1853, deceased in Copenhagen 18 February 1922. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.2.a] Robert Alexander Bruun Stricker, born in Aalborg 27 October 1878, deceased in Aalborg 24 July 1880
2. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b] Volmer Sophus Walter Stricker, born in Copenhagen 1 October 1879. See below
3. [VIII.B.I.A.2.c] Astrid Stricker, born 10 May 1881, deceased in Aalborg 25 October 1888
4. [VIII.B.I.A.2.d] Harriet Meta Stricker, born 25 January 1883 in Aalborg, deceased 26 February 1955. Married 17 September 1904 to Frederik Valdemar Olsen, born May 1877, deceased 19 November 1962, General in Belgian Congo. One child, Hjørdis Elin born 9 November 1908, deceased 6 July 1959. Married to Lars Peter Nørgaard, born 20 August 1905, deceased 23 July 1967
5. [VIII.B.I.A.2.e] Alexander Stricker, born 26 July 1884. See below
6. [VIII.B.I.A.2.f] Helge Einar Stricker, born 31 October 1887, deceased 31 July 1888
7. [VIII.B.I.A.2.g] Einar Stricker, born 13 November 1890

VIII.B.I.A.4

Georg Holger August Stricker, born in Ribe 30 April 1849, deceased 5 June 1881 in Riga, Latvia. He was a bank employee. Married in Riga 1 October 1872 to Aurora Maria von Cassano, born in 1852 in Italy from a noble family. She died in 1885 and had the nickname 'Riga's Rose' because of her beauty. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a] Meta Emilie Mary Stricker-Nielsen, born in Riga 5 February 1873. See below
2. [VIII.B.I.A.4.b] Alexander Georg Stricker, born in Riga 19 May 1874. See below
3. [VIII.B.I.A.4.c] Lilly Mary Stricker-Jensen, born in 1878. See below

VIII.B.I.A.6



Haldan Alexander Stricker, born 25 March 1857 in Faaborg, deceased in Thisted 8 June 1920. Station master of the railway station in Studsgaard. Married 13 May 1889 to Christiane Martine Hvorup, born 6 May 1853, deceased 21 June 1926.

1. [VIII.B.I.A.6.A] Rigmor Stricker-Hvorup, born 14 October 1886, deceased 4 January 1964

VIII.B.I.D.1

Justus Peter Christian Stricker, medical doctor, born 25 February 1846, deceased 19 May 1915. Married to Gustine Hansine Elisabeth Jensen [born 6 October 1848, deceased 30 May 1907], daughter of the merchant and consul Christian Jensen and Louise Dorothea Ebel. From this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.D.1.a] Christiane, born in 1881

VIII.B.I.D.2

Poul Stricker, born in Rendsburg 17 March 1857. Bank manager

VIII.B.I.E.1

Oscar Gustav Alexander Stricker, born 3 December 1851

VIII.B.I.E.2

Rudolph August Stricker, born 26 November 1853. Married 14 April 1906 to Kristine Marie Mølgaard, born 2 October 1879

VIII.B.I.A.2.b

Volmer Sophus Walter de Stricker, born 1 October 1879, deceased 31 August 1928. Volmer was an adopted child from Copenhagen and not the natural son of Robert Stricker [VIII.B.I.A.2]. He was a medical doctor on the isle of Samsø, later district physician in Kjellerup. Married 24 June 1906 to dentist Nicoline Mette Kirstine Rasmussen, born in Fredericia 9 May 1882, deceased 11 September 1959. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.1] Robert Cecil Christian Volmer de Stricker, born 29 March 1907. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.2] Gudmund Rudolph Birger Volmer de Stricker, born 1908. [See below](#)
3. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3] Eigil Viking Volmer de Stricker, born 14 February 1914. [See below](#)
4. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.4] Otto Christian Volmer de Stricker, born 27 August 1915. [See below](#)
5. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.5] Poul de Stricker, born 26 November 1920. [See below](#)

VIII.B.I.A.2.e

Alexander de Stricker, born in Aalborg 26 July 1884, deceased 13 March 1951. Accountant. Married to Alexia Schwaner, born in Copenhagen 15 November 1886. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.2.e.1] Astrid Cecilie de Stricker, born in Copenhagen 14 August 1914. Married 16 December 1939 to Paul Elo Larsen, born 26 December 1913

VIII.B.I.A.4.a

Meta Emilie Mary Stricker-Nielsen, born in Riga 5 February 1873, deceased in Lyngby 10 January 1952. Married in Aalborg 22 August 1896 in the Budolfi church to Harald Vilhelm Nielsen, lieutenant, later merchant, born in Aalborg 6 February 1868 and deceased in Snekkersten 16 April 1948. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.1] Svend Harald Thuesen Stricker-Nielsen, born 28 January 1900. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.2] Harald Stricker-Nielsen, born 10 October 1901. [See below](#)
3. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.3] Holger Alexander Stricker-Nielsen, born 8 February 1904. [See below](#)
4. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.4] Bjarne Thuesen Stricker-Nielsen, born 12 June 1911. [See below](#)
5. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.5] Tage Stricker-Nielsen, born 27 October 1912. [See below](#)

VIII.B.I.A.4.b



Alexander Georg Stricker, born in Riga 19 May 1874, deceased in Newcastle 28 May 1909. Accountant. Married but no children.

VIII.B.I.A.4.c

Lilly Mary de Stricker, born in Riga 25 April 1876, deceased in Skovshoved 26 April 1950. Married in Aalborg 12 August 1898 to Peter Frederik Jensen, born 20 May 1870 in Tornemark, Kongsted Sogn, Fakse, deceased in Frederiksberg 21 December 1935. He was a lieutenant-colonel and director of the Geodetic Institute in Iceland. From this marriage 4 children, of which numbers 2. and 3. changed their name into 'Stricker-Jensen':

1. [VIII.B.I.A.4.c.1] Aurora Charlotte, born in Frederiksberg 4 December 1899, deceased in Copenhagen 20 April 1960. Assistant at the Geodetic Institute. Married in 1948 to Otto Olsen. From this marriage no children
2. [VIII.B.I.A.4.c.2] Tyge Stricker-Jensen, born 13 January 1903. See below
3. [VIII.B.I.A.4.c.3] Gudrun Stricker-Jensen, born in Frederiksberg 28 March 1906, deceased November 1987 in Charlottenlund
4. [VIII.B.I.A.4.c.4] Peter, born and deceased 1914

VIII.B.I.A.2.b.1

Robert Cecil Christian Volmer de Stricker, born 29 March 1907. Deceased 1983. Policeman. Married 27 December 1934 to Eva Jensen, born 5 September 1907, deceased 22 March 1995. From this marriage no children, but they adopted a son Eric, born 1950.

VIII.B.I.A.2.b.2



Gudmund Rudolph Birger Volmer de Stricker, born in 1908. Deceased 1967 on the isle of Samsø. Watchmaker. Married Estrid Kromayer, born 13 February 1906, 13 March 1943, divorced 1946.

VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3

Eigil Viking Volmer de Stricker, born in Ans 14 February 1914, deceased 20 January 1966. Electrotechnical engineer. Married to Margarethe Dorthea Uhrhammer Pedersen 28 December 1938. Born 11 July 1916. Deceased 21 November 1994. From this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.a] Eigil Volmer Römeling de Stricker, born 22 October 1940. See below
2. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b] Inger Louise de Stricker, born 25 January 1944. See below
3. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.c] Sven de Stricker, born 25 August 1946, deceased 30 March 1986. Unmarried.



Family de Stricker around 1926. From left to right: Gudmund, Eigil, Nicoline, Volmer, Poul, Cecil, and Otto de Stricker [VIII.B.I.A.2.b]

VIII.B.I.A.2.b.4

Otto Christian Volmer de Stricker, born in Ans 27 August 1915, deceased 10 January 1981 in Lundtofte. Engineer. First marriage with Lizzie Marie Engelhardt, born 23 July 1921, on 30 June 1940. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.4.a] Lise Lotte de Stricker, born 5 January 1941

Second marriage on 28 March 1948 with Edith Signe Elvira Petterson, born 3 February 1922 in Sweden, deceased 7 February 1996. Children from this marriage:

2. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.4.b] Hans de Stricker, born 2 May 1951. See below
3. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.4.c] Britt-Marie de Stricker, born 25 March 1957. Married 23 September 1983 to Jesper Stahl, born 28 September 1960. From this marriage two adopted children: Sebastian, born 19 May 1990 and Christoffer, born 28 April 1993

VIII.B.I.A.2.b.5

Poul de Stricker, born 26 November 1920 in Copenhagen. Poul was adopted. He had a Master's degree in Pharmacy. He was married to Birthe Seidler Hansen, born 8 May 1925. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.5.a] Ulla de Stricker, born in Copenhagen 16 December 1951
2. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.5.b] Lise de Stricker, born in Esbønderup 18 March 1954. Lise had a daughter in 1983

VIII.B.I.A.4.a.1

Svend Harald Thuesen Stricker-Nielsen, born in Frederiksberg 28 January 1900, deceased in Lyngby 29 March 1978. Executive of the company Stricker-Nielsen Brdr A/S. Married 28 October 1924 to Elly Dupont, born 7 October 1902. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.1.a] Birthe Solvej Stricker-Nielsen, born 11 November 1927
2. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.1.b] Jytte Stricker-Nielsen, born 11 October 1929
3. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.1.c] Tove Stricker-Nielsen, born 19 April 1934

VIII.B.I.A.4.a.2

Harald Stricker-Nielsen, born in Frederiksberg 10 October 1901, deceased in Hjellev 23 January 1977. Executive of the company Stricker-Nielsen Brdr A/S. Married 21 April 1927 with Poula Elisabeth Joachimsen, born 14 July 1906, deceased in Hellerup 9 October 1985. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.2.a] Per Stricker-Nielsen, born 14 January 1928. See below
2. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.2.b] Aase Stricker-Nielsen, born 11 July 1931

VIII.B.I.A.4.a.3

Holger Alexander Stricker-Nielsen, born in Frederiksberg 8 February 1904, deceased in Copenhagen 10 January 1972. Attorney. Married 8 October 1930 to Vera Huhs, born 4 March 1908. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.3.a] Ole Stricker-Nielsen, born 28 April 1934, deceased 25 May 1934
2. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.3.b] Kirsten Stricker-Nielsen, born 21 May 1931
3. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.3.c] Vera Stricker-Nielsen, born 4 July 1935, deceased 10 September 1960. Married to Steffen Christian Lautrup, born 7 April 1935, deceased 7 December 1959

VIII.B.I.A.4.a.4

Bjarne Thuesen Stricker-Nielsen, born in Frederiksberg 12 June 1911, deceased in Helsingør 22 March 1979. Worked as an attorney at Stricker-Nielsen Brdr A/S. Married 16 December 1939 to Ellinor Nielsen-Kaas, born in Snekkersten 8 July 1919, deceased in Helsingør 8 September 1986. From this marriage no children.

VIII.B.I.A.4.a.5

Tage Stricker-Nielsen, born in Frederiksberg on 27th October 1912. Authorized representative of Stricker-Nielsen Brdr A/S. Married 26 September 1943 to Else Ernst Foged, born in Helsingør 14 August 1916. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.5.a] Harald Stricker-Nielsen, born 12 August 1945. See below

2. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.5.b] Finn Stricker-Nielsen, born 1 June 1947. [See below](#)
3. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.5.c] Karin, born 17 March 1958. Married in Singapore 22 August 1984 to Morten Jaepelt, born 30 April 1958

VIII.B.I.A.4.c.2

Tyge Stricker-Jensen [name later changed to Stricker], born in Frederiksberg 13 January 1903, deceased in Charlottenlund 13 April 1965. Electrotechnical engineer working at the Electricity Company of Copenhagen. Married 2 October 1930 in the Citadel Church of Copenhagen to Grethe Kryger, daughter of the merchant Axel Frode Kryger and Agnes Charlotte Caroline Sommerfeldt. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.4.c.2.a] Nils Peter Frode Stricker, born 13 September 1931. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.B.I.A.4.c.2.b] Lise Stricker, born 11 July 1935 in Copenhagen. Married 6 August 1954 in Gentofte to Mogens Jacob Joachim Ludvig Phister, dentist, born 16 October 1922 in Copenhagen as the son of lawyer Jacob Bronniche Phister and Xenia Paula Kiær
3. [VIII.B.I.A.4.c.2.c] Hanne Auri Stricker, born 30 June 1943 in Copenhagen. Married 2 April 1966 to engineer Per Mogens Rheinländer, born 14 June 1944

VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b

Inger Louise de Stricker, born 25 January 1944. Married 6 August 1966 to Karsten Schunck Jørgensen. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b.1] Bente Elise de Stricker, born 5 July 1967. [See below](#)
2. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b.2] Jakob de Stricker, born 11 December 1969. [See below](#)
3. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b.3] Anne Louise de Stricker, born 19 September 1972

VIII.B.I.A.2.b.4.b

Hans de Stricker, born 2 May 1951. First marriage December 1990 with Marianne Decker, deceased 14 August 1991. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.4.b.1] Johan de Stricker, born 21 May 1991

Second marriage 31 July 1993 with Annette, born 4 July 1960

VIII.B.I.A.4.a.2.a

Per Stricker-Nielsen, born 14 January 1928. Executive of Stricker-Nielsen Brdr A/S. Married 29 December 1964 to Jytte Irmgard Linnert, born 16 November 1936. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.2.a.1] Michael Stricker-Nielsen, born 21 September 1958

2. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.2.a.2] Philip Stricker-Nielsen, born 1 November 1965
3. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.2.a.3] Peter Stricker-Nielsen, born 9 December 1970

VIII.B.I.A.4.a.5.a

Harald Stricker-Nielsen, born 12 August 1945. Married 23 October 1966 to Ida Rasmussen, born 20 February 1945. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.5.a.1] Morten Stricker-Nielsen, born 23 August 1970

VIII.B.I.A.4.a.5.b

Finn Stricker-Nielsen, born 1 June 1947. Married 1 June 1985 to Helle Lykke Truelsen, born 28 March 1956. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.5.b.1] Kenneth Stricker-Nielsen, born 10 February 1985
2. [VIII.B.I.A.4.a.5.b.2] Flemming Stricker-Nielsen, born 3 February 1991

VIII.B.I.A.4.c.2.a

Nils Peter Frode Stricker, born in Gentofte 13 September 1931. Married September 1954 in Copenhagen to Vivi, born 13th April 1930. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.4.c.2.a.1] Janne Stricker, born March 1954. Married to Henrik Hornung Vildgaard

VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b.1

Bente Elise de Stricker, born 5 July 1967. Married 30 June 1990 to Ole Stærgaard, born 22 July 1966. Children from this marriage:

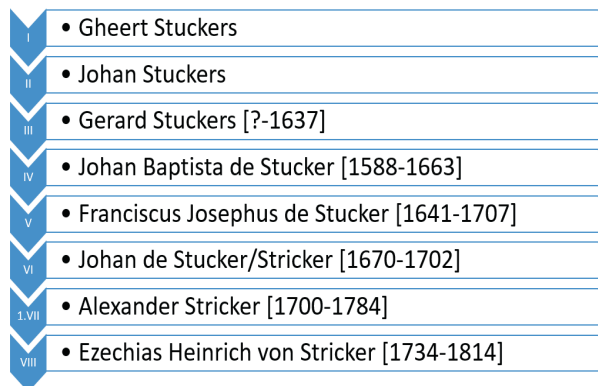
1. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b.1.a] Andreas Stricker Stærgaard, born 12 July 1993
2. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b.1.b] Frederikke Stricker Stærgaard, born 14 March 1996
3. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b.1.c] Jeppe Stricker Stærgaard, born 20 April 1998

VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b.2

Jakob de Stricker, born 11 December 1969. Married in 1999 to Charlotte Scherling Andersen, born 30 April 1973. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b.2.a] William de Stricker, born 9 April 2003
2. [VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b.2.b] Victoria de Stricker, born 18 April 2006

EZECHIAS HEINRICH VON STRICKER AND DESCENDANTS [VIII.C]



VIII.C

Ezechias Heinrich von Stricker, born in Rendsburg 8 August 1734, deceased in Fredensborg 27 March 1814 and buried in Asminderød. He entered service in 1749 as 'fyrværker' [a pyrotechnical artilleryist] in the Holstein Artillery Corps. In 1756 he moved to Copenhagen in the same function with the Danish Artillery Corps. Lieutenant-General. In 1757, he received royal permission to join the French Army with his two brothers to participate in the French campaign in Germany during the Seven Years War [Rockstroh. Biografisk Leksikon 38-39. Engelstoft P, Dahl S. JH Schultz Forlag København 1942] as a 1st lieutenant and later captain. After returning to Denmark in 1762, he was placed at Kronborg fortress and in 1772, he was promoted to infantry major. In 1783, he became lieutenant-colonel of infantry, followed by an assignment as commander of the Artillery Corps under general von Huth in 1788. In 1792, he was colonel and commander of Frederiksstad in Norway but soon thereafter commander of Kronborg fortress. In 1795, he was member of a committee to study the relationship with the artillery company of Helsingør because of many complaints from military personnel. In 1801, he became general-major after reorganizing the artillery of Helsingør, and he also became their commanding officer. Although the direct role in the war of 1801 was modest in comparison to Copenhagen, Ezechias Stricker's role was of significance because of his time-delaying negotiations with the British admirals.

Married 15 May 1764 to Frederica Christiane [von] Herbst [born 4 April 1745, deceased 19 March 1806], daughter of Rear-Admiral Michel Johan Herbst and Engelke Martha Liebe. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.C.I] Michael Alexander von Stricker, born 1765, deceased in 1766
2. [VIII.C.II] Frederikke Christine von Stricker, born 1 December 1767, deceased 1768
3. [VIII.C.III] Jacobine Dorothea Charlotte von Stricker, born 29 March 1771, deceased 1772
4. [VIII.C.IV] Anna Louise von Stricker, born 26 August 1774, deceased 28 April 1864. Married 19 November 1802 to Mads Larsen Gulstad, 1st lieutenant on Kronborg in Helsingør

5. [VIII.C.V] Margrethe Catharine von Stricker, born 9 July 1777, deceased 24 November 1838. Married to Egidius Johannes Beyer, war council officer (kriigsrad) and procurator
6. [VIII.C.VI] Alexander Friederich von Stricker, born 26 August 1779, deceased 28 September 1805 in Rendsburg. Unmarried
7. [VIII.C.VII] Charlotte Elisabeth von Stricker, born 23 May 1782, deceased 14 January 1869. Married to Lauritz Aagaard Hass, war council officer
8. [VIII.C.VIII] Christian Henrich Delv/Stricker, born 8 October 1787 in Norway as a natural son and adopted in 1811 with the name 'Stricker'. See below
9. [VIII.C.IX] Frederiche Johanne Strilev/Stricker, born 28 October 1791 in Copenhagen. She was a natural daughter and adopted in 1811 with the name 'Stricker'. She died at sea on her way back from Tranquebar. Married 27 April 1812 to captain Johan Ditleff von Stricker [VIII.A.I.B]

VIII.C.VIII

Christian Henrich Stricker, born 8 October 1787 in Ringerikke near Oslo, deceased in Hals 27 February 1876. He was a natural son of Ezechias Heinrich Stricker and Johanne Elisabeth Lobedanz, born in Kiel 5 April 1766, deceased in Tranquebar 10 October 1838. He was registered under a false name 'Delv' and received royal permission in 1811 to change his name to 'Stricker'. He started as a sailor and was helmsman of the 'Twee Gysberts' in Batavia in 1807. He was taken as a prisoner of war and kept for two years in Capetown, South-Africa. Between 1811 and 1814 he was a lieutenant in the Danish Navy during the Napoleonic war with England, after which he was awarded the 'Dannebrogsmænd' order. In 1815, he became a merchant in wines and spirits in Aalborg, where he married 14 November 1815 to Cathrine Elisabeth Möller [born 5 August 1793, deceased in 1865], daughter of the owner of a wine trading company. As of 1826, he was appointed as the official ships pilot of Hals. Children from this marriage:

1. [VIII.C.VIII.A] Marie Frederikke Stricker, born 22 May 1817, deceased 1898
2. [VIII.C.VIII.B] Henriette Jensine Stricker, born 5 June 1818, deceased 1891. Unmarried
3. [VIII.C.VIII.C] Johanne Elisabeth Stricker, born 12 July 1819, deceased 1885. Unmarried
4. [VIII.C.VIII.D] Jens Möller Stricker, born 12 September 1820, deceased 30 December 1830
5. [VIII.C.VIII.E] Lovise Margrethe Charlotte Stricker, born 25 February 1823, deceased 1895. Unmarried
6. [VIII.C.VIII.F] Adelgunde Amalie Stricker, born 30 August 1824, deceased 17 December 1894. Married to mr Rye
7. [VIII.C.VIII.G] Christiane Elisabeth Stricker, born 19 March 1826, deceased 21 November 1901. Unmarried
8. [VIII.C.VIII.H] Christian Henrik Stricker, born 3 April 1827. See below
9. [VIII.C.VIII.I] Alexander Ditlef Adolph Stricker, born 25 August 1829. See below

10. [VIII.C.VIII.J] Beate Maria Stricker, born 15 March 1831. Married to Frans Philip Berg [born 1816, deceased 4 March 1868], a merchant in Middelfahrt [on the island of Funen]
11. [VIII.C.VIII.K] Emma Augusta Stricker, born 15 July 1832, deceased 1909. Unmarried

VIII.C.VIII.H

Christian Henrik Stricker, born on 3 April 1827.

VIII.C.VIII.I

Alexander Ditlef Adolph Stricker, born 25 August 1829, deceased 11 December 1880. Worked for many years as an accountant with the merchant Gulsted in Helsingør. Afterwards, he worked as an attorney at the wholesaler Vilhelm Schmidt in Copenhagen. A great grandson of Alexander was Ulrich Salchow [born 7 August 1877 in Copenhagen, deceased 19 April 1949 in Stockholm] who was a famous figure skater with 10 world titles, and a specific jump named after him.

DETAILS OF THE 13 SEALS IN THE ROYAL ARCHIVES OF COPENHAGEN ARE GIVEN BELOW AND ON THE NEXT PAGES



























INDEX OF FAMILY MEMBERS

The family tree is structured as follows: the first Roman digits until ‘VI’ represent the ancestors from the bishopric [later principality] Lüttich, currently Belgium, until approximately 1700 with Johan Stricker [‘VI.A’]. The Danish part starts with Alexander Stricker [‘VII.A’]. The three main subsequent branches are then the descendants of Johan Christian [von] Stricker [‘VIII.A’], Carl Alexander [von] Stricker [‘VIII.B’], and Ezechias Heinrich [von] Stricker [‘VIII.C’]. With each period [‘.’], a new generation follows with capitals, letters, or numbers up to a maximum of 10 generations after Johan Stricker [1670-1702].

I	GHEERT STUCKERS
II.A	WILLEM STUCKERS
II.B	JOHAN STUCKERS
III	GERARD STUCKERS
IV.A	JOHAN BAPTISTE STUCKER(S)
IV.B	AGNET STUCKERS
IV.C	MELCHIOR STUCKERS
IV.C.I	ANNE MARGRIET STUCKERS
IV.C.II	MARIE MAGDALENE
IV.C.III	MARIE
IV.C.IV	MICHAEL FRANCISCUS
IV.C.IV.A	FREDERICK STUCKERS
IV.C.IV.B	ANNA LOUISE STUCKERS
IV.C.IV.C	CATLON STUCKERS
IV.C.V	JOANNES IGNATIUS STUCKERS/DE STUCKER
IV.C.VI	MARIA ANNA STUCKER
IV.C.VII	JACQUES ENGELBERT STUCKER
IV.D	MAGDALENA STUCKERS
IV.E	MARIE STUCKERS
IV.F	ANNA STUCKERS
IV.G	MARGARETA STUCKERS
V.A	HIERONYMUS STUCKER(S)

V.B	FRANCISCUS JOSEPHUS DE STUCKER
V.C	ANNE MARGRIET DE STUCKER
V.D	MARIE MAGDALENE DE STUCKER
V.E	MARIE DE STUCKER
V.F	MICHAEL FRANCISCUS DE STUCKER
V.G	JOHANNES IGNATIUS DE STUCKER
V.H	BARBARA DE STUCKER
V.I	MARIA ANNA DE STUCKER
V.J	JACQUES ENGELBERT DE STUCKER
VI.A	JOHANNES FRANCISCUS JOSEPHUS DE STUCKER/JOHANN STRICKER
VI.B	JOHANNA MARIA DE STUCKER
VI.C	BERNARDUS JOSEPHUS DE STUCKER
VI.C.I	BARBARA JOSEPHE DE STUCKER
VI.D	ANNA THERESIA DE STUCKER
VI.E	ANNA THERESIA DE STUCKER
VI.F	JOHANNA PHILIPPINA DE STUCKER
VI.G	JOHANNES THEODORUS DE STUCKER
VI.H	FRANCISCUS AUGUSTINUS DE STUCKER
VI.I	MELCHIOR STUCKERS
VI.I.I	ARNOLDUS STUCKERS
VI.I.I.A	EGIDE STUCKERS
VI.I.I.A.1	ARNOLD STUCKERS
VI.I.I.A.1.a	MARIE IDE STUCKERS
VI.I.I.A.1.b	ANNE MARIE STUCKERS
VI.J	MARGARIET ODA
VII.A	ALEXANDER STRICKER
VII.B	JOHAN STRICKER
VIII.A	JOHAN CHRISTIAN STRICKER
VIII.A.I	OTTO CHRISTIAN STRICKER
VIII.A.I.A	MICHLINE CHRISTINE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B	JOHAN DITLEF STRICKER

VIII.A.I.B.1	HENRIETTE ELISA CHARLOTTE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.2	AMALIA EMINE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3	CHRISTIAN ADOLPH STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.a	ELISE FREDERIKKE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b	CHRISTIAN HENRIK DITLEV STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1	LARS MARTINUS CHRISTIAN ADOLF STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.a	MARIUS CHRISTIAN STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.a.1	AUGIE EDWARD STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b	VIGGO WILHELM STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.1	POUL STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.2	JOHN ERIK STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.2.a	CHRISTIAN STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.2.a.1	FREDERIK STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.2.a.2	MATHILDE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.2.b	LISBETH STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.2.b.1	TESSA CHARLOTTE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.2.b.2	FREJA KATHARINA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.3	JORGEN STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.3.a	NADINE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.3.b	YOLANDA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.3.c	LARA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.4	POUL CHRISTIAN STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.4.a	KARIN BIRGITTE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.4.a.1	GABRIEL EMIL STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.4.b	ERIK STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.4.b.1	MINNA MATHILDA BONAB STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.b.4.b.2	JULIE MITRA BONAB STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.c	AAGE EMIL STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.d	JOHANNES EWALD STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.e	ELLEN KATRINA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.f	GEORGE GRUNDWIG STRICKER

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.g	ASGAR STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.h	INGEBORG AEDENNA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.i	GUDMUND ENGBERG STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j	BENDT EMANUEL STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.1	AAGE KURT STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.1.a	JOHNNY STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.1.b	RASMUS STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.1.c	CHRISTINA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.2	BIRGIT STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.3	VIBEKE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.3.a	ANNE-DORTHE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.3.a.1	SILLE AMALIE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.3.b	FREDERIK STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.4	LARS PETER STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.4.a	JEPPE KLITGAARD STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.4.a.1	BERTRAM JONGBLOOT STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.j.4.a.2	ANKER JONGBLOOT STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.1.k	ANNA MARIE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.2	MARIE KRISTIANE DAGMAR STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3	JULIUS CHRISTIAN FREDERIK STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a	SIGFRID MØLLER STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a.1	AASE BIRTHE SINDT STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a.2	POUL MYLIUS SINDT STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a.3	IDA CAROLINE SINDT MYLIUS STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a.3.a	STEEN MYLIUS STRICKER LUND
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a.3.a.1	NICOLAI STRICKER NIELSEN
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a.3.a.2	JACOB STRICKER NIELSEN
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a.3.a.3	CHRISTINE STRICKER NIELSEN
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.a.3.b	TROELS STRICKER LUND
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.b	LILLY SIGRID STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.b.1	KNUD TAGE STRICKER

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.b.1.a	DORTHE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.b.1.a.1	LAURA STRICKER GREGERSEN
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.b.1.a.2	ASGER STRICKER GREGERSEN
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.c	HELMER REJNHARD STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d	CHRISTIAN SIMONI STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d.1	OVE SOPHUS FREDERIK HOGH STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d.1.a	BETTINA HØGH STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d.1.b	PETER HØGH STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d.1.c	HELENE HØGH STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d.2	JENS CHRISTIAN HØGH STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d.2.a	LARS HØGH STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d.2.b	JAN HØGH STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.d.3	KIRSTIN SUSANNE HØGH STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.e	ANKER LYCKE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f	SVEND EIVIND STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1	TORBEN STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.a	CARSTEN STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.a.1	OLIVER STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.a.2	CHRISTIAN STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.a.3	JULIE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.b	SØREN STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.b.1	VIGGO STRICKER PEDERSEN
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.b.2	SIGURD STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.c	KAREN STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.c.1	EMILIE STRICKER AXELSEN
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.f.1.c.2	ALBERTE STRICKER AXELSEN
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.g	KAREN MARIE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.h	ELSE MARGRETHE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.i	KNUD STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.i.1	KIRSTEN HARRIET STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.i.2	KAREN ELISABETH STRICKER

VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.i.3	JETTE MARGRETHE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.3.i.4	KIM PEER HALFDAN STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.b.4	EMMA HENRIKKE MARIE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.c	MARINUS MICHAEL STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.c.1	JENS CHRISTIAN DAVID STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.c.2	AGNES KAROLINE LYDIA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.3.d	JENS ADOLPH STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.4	CHARLOTTE MATHILDE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.B.5	ELISA MARIA AUGUSTA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.C	ADOLF FREDERIK STRICKER
VIII.A.I.C.1	CHARLOTTE AMALIA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.C.2	FREDERIKKE CHRISTIANE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.C.3	JOHANNE WILHELMINE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.C.4	CAROLINE MATHILDE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.C.5	OTTINE CHRISTINE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.C.6	ADOLF FREDERIK STRICKER
VIII.A.I.C.6.a	OTTO CHRISTIAN STRICKER
VIII.A.I.C.6.b	ANNA JOHANNE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.C.6.c	JOHAN FREDERIK STRICKER
VIII.A.I.C.6.d	CHRISTIAN LUDWIG STRICKER
VIII.A.I.C.7	BØRGE THOR CARL STRICKER
VIII.A.I.C.7.a	ANNE CHARLOTTE MARIE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1	PETER CARL STRICKER-PEDERSEN
VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a	ANDERS LARS BØRGE STRICKER-PEDERSEN
VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a.1	BENT STRICKER-PEDERSEN
VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a.1.a	PETER STRICKER-PEDERSEN
VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a.1.b	HENRIK STRICKER-PEDERSEN
VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a.1.c	DORTHE STRICKER-PEDERSEN
VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a.2	ARNE STRICKER-PEDERSEN
VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a.2.a	ANDERS STRICKER-PEDERSEEN
VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a.2.b	RASMUS STRICKER-PEDERSEN

VIII.A.I.C.7.a.1.a.3	LARS STRICKER-PEDERSEN
VIII.A.I.C.7.a.2	TRINE STRICKER-PEDERSEN
VIII.A.I.C.7.a.3	ADOLF FREDERIK KRISTIAN STRICKER-PEDERSEN
VIII.A.I.C.7.a.3.a	RUTH STRICKER-PEDERSEN
VIII.A.I.C.7.a.3.b	JOHAN ADOLF STRICKER-PEDERSEN
VIII.A.I.C.7.a.3.b.1	HENRIK KRISTIAN STRICKER-PEDERSEN
VIII.A.I.C.7.a.4	AUGUSTA STRICKER-PEDERSEN
VIII.A.I.C.7.a.5	AGATHE STRICKER-PEDERSEN
VIII.A.I.C.7.a.6	MARIE STRICKER-PEDERSEN
VIII.A.I.C.7.a.7	HELGA STRICKER-PEDERSEN
VIII.A.I.C.7.b	PETER ADOLPH STRICKER
VIII.A.I.C.7.c	KRISTIAN STRICKER
VIII.A.I.D	WILLIAM STRICKER
VIII.A.I.E	ALEXANDER HEINRICH STRICKER
VIII.A.I.F	OTTO CHRISTIAN STRICKER
VIII.A.I.G	AGATHA MARIA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.H	CHARLOTTE AMALIA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.I	FANNY STRICKER
VIII.A.I.J	LOUISA CHRISTINA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.K	METTE MARIA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L	CARL LUDVIG STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.1	CHARLOTTE AMALIA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.2	OTTO CHRISTIAAN STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.3	NEVINA MATHILDA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.4	ELEONORA AUGUSTA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.5	CHARLES WILLIAM PAINE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.5.a	CHARLES WILLIAM FRITZ PAINE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.5.a.1	CHARLES WILLIAM FRITS PAINE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.5.a.1.a	FERNANDE PAINE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.5.a.1.b	CHARLES WILLIAM FRITS PAINE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.5.a.1.c	CORNELIS ABRAHAM PAINE STRICKER

VIII.A.I.L.5.a.1.c.1	LEONORE JACQUELINE JEANETTE PAINE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.5.a.1.d	OTILIE JEANETTE PAINE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.5.a.1.e	MARIA ELISABETH CHARLOTTE PAINE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.5.a.2	CAROLINA ANTONIA AUGUSTA PAINE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.5.b	LUDWIG AUGUST PAINE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.5.c	BRUNO HUGO PAINE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.6	AMALIA AUGUSTA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7	BRUNO HUGO STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.a	BRUNO HUGO CHARLES STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.b	MARIA CORNELIA CAROLINA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.c	CHARLES LUDWIG STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.d	NEVINA MATHILDA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e	WILLEM FREDERIK OTTO STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.1	BRUNO HUGO STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2	WILLEM CHARLES STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.a	AUGUSTA CATHARINA MARIE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.b	WILLEM FREDERIK OTTO STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.b.1	DUCO FOKKE WILLEM STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.b.2	JUSTUS JACOB BRUNO STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.b.3	CEDRIC CHARLES STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.b.4	VICTOR JUSTUS STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.c	BRUNO HUGO CHARLES STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.c.1	SANNE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.c.2	KATINKA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.d	METTE ADRIENNE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.2.e	CLAIRE MATHILDE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.3	HENDRIK FREDERIK OTTO STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.3.a	PRISCILLA ADELE CATHARINA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.3.b	SUSANNE ESTHER STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.3.c	JEROEN WILLEM STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.3.c.1	BRAM JEROEN STRICKER

VIII.A.I.L.7.e.3.c.2	ERIC RENE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.3.c.3	MICHELLE JENNY STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.3.c.4	CHARLOTTE HEATHER STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.e.4	ERIC STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.7.f	AMALIA AUGUSTA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.8	CHARLES STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.8.a	CAROLINE MATHILDE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.8.b	ANNA PAULINE STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.9	AUGUSTA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.10	ADOLFF FREDERIK CASSIUS DARLING STRICKER
VIII.A.I.L.11	MARIA ANNA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.M	AUGUSTA ELENORA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.N	CAROLINA MATHILDA STRICKER
VIII.A.I.O	DANIEL STRICKER
VIII.B	CARL ALEXANDER VON STRICKER
VIII.B.I	JUSTUS ALEXANDER VON STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A	GEORGE ALEXANDER RÖMELING VON STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.1	JUSTUS ALEXANDER VON STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2	ROBERT JOHANNES ALEXANDER VON STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.a	ROBERT ALEXANDER BRUUN VON STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b	VOLMER SOPHUS WALTHER DE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.1	ROBERT VON STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.2	GUDMUND VON STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3	EIGIL VIKING VOLMER DE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.a	EIGIL VOLMER RÖMELING DE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b	INGER-LOUISE DE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b.1	BENTE ELISE DE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b.1.a	ANDREAS STRICKER STAERGAARD
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b.1.b	FREDERIKKE STRICKER STAERGAARD
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b.1.c	JEPPE STRICKER STAERGAARD
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b.2	JAKOB DE STRICKER

VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b.2.a	WILLIAM DE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b.2.b	VICTORIA DE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.b.3	ANNE LOUISE DE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.3.c	SVEN DE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.4	OTTO CHRISTIAN VOLMER DE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.4.a	LISE LOTTE DE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.4.b	HANS DE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.4.b.1	JOHAN DE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.4.c	BRITT-MARIE DE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.5	POUL DE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.5.a	ULLA DE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.b.5.b	LISE DE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.c	ASTRID STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.d	HARRIET META STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.e	ALEXANDER STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.e.1	ASTRID CECILIE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.f	HELGE EINAR STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.2.g	EINAR STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.3	HERMAN EMIL WILLIAM STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.4	GEORG HOLGER AUGUST STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.4.a	META EMILIE MARY STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.1	SVEND HARALD THUESEN STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.1.a	BIRTHE SOLVEJ STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.1.b	JYTTE STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.1.c	TOVE STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.2	HARALD STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.2.a	PER STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.2.b	AASE STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.3	HOLGER ALEXANDER STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.3.a	OLE STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.3.b	KIRSTEN STRICKER-NIELSEN

VIII.B.I.A.4.a.3.c	VERA STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.4	BJARNE THUESEN STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.5	TAGE STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.5.a	HARALD STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.5.a.1	MORTEN STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.5.a.1.a	VICTOR STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.5.b	FINN STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.5.b.1	KENNETH STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.5.b.2	FLEMMING STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.a.5.c	KARIN STRICKER-NIELSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.b	ALEXANDER GEORG STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.4.c	LILLY MARY STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.4.c.1	AURI CHARLOTTE STRICKER-JENSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.c.2	TYGE STRICKER-JENSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.c.2.a	NILS STRICKER-JENSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.c.2.b	LISE STRICKER-JENSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.c.2.c	HANNE AURI STRICKER-JENSEN
VIII.B.I.A.4.c.3	GUDRUN STRICKER-JENSEN
VIII.B.I.A.5	WENZEL HERMAN CARL WILLIAM STRICKER
VIII.B.I.A.6	HALFDAN ALEXANDER STRICKER
VIII.B.I.B	MARIA ADELGUNDE DOROTHEA AMALIA STRICKER
VIII.B.I.C	CHARLOTTE CATHARINE WILHELMINE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.D	WILHELM CARL BERNDT STRICKER
VIII.B.I.D.1	JUSTUS PETER CHRISTIAN STRICKER
VIII.B.I.D.1.a	CHRISTIANE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.D.2	POUL STRICKER
VIII.B.I.E	EZECHIAS AUGUST STINTZING STRICKER
VIII.B.I.E.1	OSCAR GUSTAV ALEXANDER STRICKER
VIII.B.I.E.2	RUDOLPH AUGUST STRICKER
VIII.B.I.E.3	OLGA AMALIE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.F	POULINE AMALIA HENRIETTE STRICKER

VIII.B.I.G	WILHELMINE ANINE FREDERIKKE JUSTINE STRICKER
VIII.B.I.H	EMILIE CATHARINE CAROLINE MATHILDE STRICKER
VIII.B.II	ADELGUNDE SOPHIE STRICKER
VIII.B.III	MARGRETHE CHARLOTTE STRICKER
VIII.B.IV	DOROTHEA AMALIA STRICKER
VIII.B.V	CARL CHRISTIAN STRICKER
VIII.B.V.A	CARL FREDERIK POGWISCH STRICKER
VIII.B.V.B	LUDWIG ALEXANDER ROMELING STRICKER
VIII.B.V.C	MARIE CATHRINE SOPHIE AMALIA STRICKER
VIII.B.VI	JOHANNES STRICKER
VIII.C	EZECHIAS HEINRICH STRICKER
VIII.C.I	MICHAEL ALEXANDER STRICKER
VIII.C.II	FREDERIKKE CHRISTINE STRICKER
VIII.C.III	ANNA LOUISE STRICKER
VIII.C.IV	MARGRETHE CATHARINE STRICKER
VIII.C.V	ALEXANDER FRIEDERICH STRICKER
VIII.C.VI	CHARLOTTE ELISABETH STRICKER
VIII.C.VII	CHRISTIAN HEINRICH STRICKER
VIII.C.VII.A	MARIE FREDERIKKE STRICKER
VIII.C.VII.B	HENRIETTE JENSINE STRICKER
VIII.C.VII.C	JOHANNE ELISABETH STRICKER
VIII.C.VII.D	JENS MØLLER STRICKER
VIII.C.VII.E	LOVISE MARGRETHE CHARLOTTE STRICKER
VIII.C.VII.F	ADELGUNDE AMALIE STRICKER
VIII.C.VII.G	CHRISTIANE ELISABETH STRICKER
VIII.C.VII.H	CHRISTIAN HENRIK STRICKER
VIII.C.VII.I	ALEXANDER DITLEF ADOLPH STRICKER
VIII.C.VII.J	BEATE MARIA STRICKER
VIII.C.VII.K	EMMA AUGUSTA STRICKER
VIII.C.VIII	FREDERIKKE JOHANNE STRICKER
VIII.D	ANNA LOUISE DOROTHEA STRICKER

VIII.E

SOFIE CATHRINE JULIANE STRICKER

VIII.F

SOPHIE ENGEL ANTOINETTE STRICKER