

Brothers LANGEMEIJER

LEEUWARDEN

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With the exhibition **Hollandgänger**, about Hanneke mowers and Lapkepoepen, the Frisian Agricultural Museum, together with Tresoar, Historischcentum Leeuwarden and the Emsland Museum in Lingen, paid attention to labour migration from Emsland to Friesland last autumn.

From Mettingen to Friesland.

This labour migration, especially from the county of Lingen, was not accidental. In the sixteenth century, the county, like the Netherlands, belonged to Spain. At the end of that century, it became involved in a war with Spain, just like the Netherlands.

In 1633, after the Spaniards had left the county in 1627, it came into the possession of Frederick Henry of Orange-Nassau. In 1648, at the Peace of Münster, it came under the authority of Orange-Nassau.

After the death of stadtholder William III in 1702, the county was claimed by the King of Prussia and assigned to him.

Because the county of Lingen and the Netherlands were, as it were, under the same administration, there were no trade barriers and free movement of people and goods was possible. In order not to get in each other's way in trade, the villages in the county divided the territories in the Netherlands with which they traded. Friesland was assigned to Mettingen.

One of those merchant families was the Langemeyer family

The Langenhof.

The Langemeyer family had been leaseholders of the Langenhof in Mettingen since around 1530.

At the end of the eighteenth century, Gerhard Heinrich Langemeyer was leaseholder of the Langenhof. He is married to Anna Catharina Maria ten Brink. They had four children.

Gerard Heinrich Langemeijer died in 1785. His widow remarried to Johann Heinrich Schulte Laggenbeck. He was then given the name Langemeyer as a tenant. Ten children were born in this marriage.

The Langenhof, like the Brenninkhof (Brenninkmeijer family), was a large farm in Mettingen. The Langenhof was a kind of seignury, owned by the Lords of Lingen. The Langenhof was demolished in 2012 and replaced by a house.

As Johann Heinrich Langemeyer, b. Schulte Laggenbeck, who died in 1818, the two youngest children Henriëtte and Christiaan took care of the business on the farm. Christiaan is the intended heir.

However, when in 1828 the second son from the first marriage Johannes Heinrich, one of the founders of the firm Gebrs. Langemeijer in Leeuwarden decides to marry the 25 years younger Anna Lucia Hegge(r) and claims the right of leaseholder, he becomes the new leaseholder.

This caused quite a stir in the family.

Christiaan receives a compensation of 1000 thalers and inherits a piece of land near the Langenhof and founds an inn there; "zum Schwarzen Ross".

Bond with Friesland

Of the children of Anna Catharina Maria ten Brink, seven develop a connection with Friesland.

The eldest two from the first marriage, Johann Gerhardus and Johann Heinrich, became linen merchants in Leeuwarden.

Although according to Westphalian inheritance law the Langenhof belonged to him, Johann Gerhardus does not choose to do so. The second son Johann Heinrich does not initially choose to do so either.

From the second marriage:

Maria Theresia married in 1802 Berend Georg (Jürgen) Voss, leaseholder in Schikelde below Mettingen. Berend Georg and his brother Hermann Heinrich moved to Friesland as merchants. In 1797 they successfully founded a clothing store in Bolsward.

Anna Catharina Agatha married Johann Berend Brenninkmeijer (ca.1880-1825). merchant in Sneek. Some of her children remain in Friesland. In the beginning as merchants in manufactures. Later they have shops in Leeuwarden. Among others, Gebr. Brenninkmeijer on the north side of Nieuwestad opposite the weigh house.

Friedrich Johann Gerard (Jan) also comes to Leeuwarden as a merchant.

In 1816 he married the widow Anna Gertrude Henrica Moormann. This brings a Kornbrennerei and Presshefe(gist)fabrik into his possession and he takes over the management of them. The company was given the name Langemeyer and still exists.

Ericus Aegidius married Anna Catharina Theresia Straetmann. He became a merchant in Recke. In 1848, their son Heinrich Aegidius moved in with his family at Nieuwestad 110; later with his cousin Ursela Brenninkmeijer, daughter of Anna Catharina Agatha Langemeijer in Sneek. Ursela is married to Heinrich Cornelis Brenninkmeijer, peddler. They live in the Groote Kerkstraat. Later on to Nieuwestad nz, near the Tontjespijp. Aegidius married Marianne Bernadina Antoinette ten Brink in 1863. They settled at De Korenmarkt (now: Voorstreek 217). In 1872 Aegidius bought a house from Clemens Käller in the Korfmakersstraat. They lived there until 1882, when the family returned to Recke.

Heuerhaus (workers' house) of the Langenhof. Van de Langenhof transferred to the Tüottenmuseum. The Langenhof included seven Heuerhäusers. (photo: author)



Langenhof (Teilkamp-Wöhle) Bruch

Langenhof

Company Gebrs. Langemeijer.

Around 1800 (Johann) **Gerhardus Langemeyer** and **Maria Anna Leydig** came to live in Leeuwarden. They both come from Mettingen. Gerhardus is a merchant. In 1811 he is mentioned in a notarial deed as: "merchant in linen as such patented by deed of patent issued by the maire of Leeuwarden". He has a business on the Nieuwestad nz, now no.39.



Johann Gerhardus Langemeijer (1777-1848)



Anna Maria Leydig (1786-1828)

On 8 June 1812, Gerhard (Johann Gerhardus) and with his brother Henricus (Johann Heinrich) founded the firm Gebroeders Langemeijer. The deed is drawn up by Tiede Bavius,

Imperial Notary, residing in Leeuwarden, Department of Friesland. It is the time of Emperor Napoleon.

The two associates shall be empowered to buy and sell all kinds of manufactures separately, without exception in community of profit and loss. Each of the associates deposits in the massive treasury a sum of two thousand and one hundred francs. (The exchange rate of the franc is about 0.475 guilders; 2100 francs is 1000 guilders).

After a while, Henricus leaves the company. He returns to Mettingen and becomes leaseholder of the Langenhof.

Business is developing well. In 1825 Gerard (Gerhardus) buys from the Gorter family for f. 15,500: *a gentleman's and merchant's house and entrance with separate entrance, two places and bleaching field, two warehouses, stables and wagon house with granaries annexis*. Located on the wide side of the Nieuwestad, no. E 12. Nowadays no. 110.

There is a lot, at least 6 people, live-in staff. Always all Roman Catholic. The entire complex runs from the Nieuwestad to the Ruiterskwartier.

In 1843 he also bought the mansion no. F 8 on the Vleeschmarkt from notary Andreas Lycklema for f. 4705,-. Nowadays the north side of the Nieuwestad. no.39.



Nieuwestad no.39

Johannes Gerhardus dies, at the age of 1848 in house Nieuwestad 110. His wife Maria Anna Leydig died there in 1828, at the age of about 41.

In 1843 Johannes Gerhardus arranged with a testamentary disposition that: "*My affair in manufactures will continue after my death under the same firm and on the same basis as the same one exists today under my management*".

He stipulates that the business will be continued by his three eldest sons Martinus, Gerard and Felix. The youngest son Louis (Bernardus Lodewijkes) will also continue the business as soon as he is 25 years old. Martinus is appointed as chief. The value of the shop is set at f 20000,-, the value of the inventory at f 2000,-.

After the death of Johannes Gerhardus, the four brothers continued the business. Also under the name Gebr. Langemeijer. **Martinus** and **Gerard** remain unmarried and live in the business on the Nieuwestad. **Felix** lives with his family in Vleesmarkt F 8. **Louis** lives with his family in the business at the Ruiterskwartier.

Shortly after the death of his father, Martinus dies in Sept 1848. In that year, a cousin Heinrich Aegidius Langemeyer joined the business as an apprentice. He moves in with his uncle Ger(h)ard(dus).



Gerard (Gerhardus Henricus Desiderius) Langemeijer
(1811-1897)

Felix married in 1850 in Veendam with Maria Catharina Scholte, from Winschoten. He died in 1886 in Leeuwarden.

They had six children.

The youngest partner Louis (Bernardus Lodewijkus) married in 1851 Gúdúla Egbertina Tulleners, daughter of the gold and silversmith Hendrik Cornelis Tulleners. Louis and Gúdúla have four children.

In 1852, the business was radically renovated and the building was given the appearance as it is today.

In the father's will, there is still mention of an affair in manufactures. The brothers expanded the business with furniture, carpets, curtains, wallpaper and beds.

In 1866, the first advertisement appeared in the Leeuwarder Courant. There is frequent advertising in that newspaper and a case of great magnitude arises.

The Langemeijers are also active in society. They take place on the board of the Chamber of Commerce, the church, poor relief and the school

On May 12, 1881, the company was dissolved. Gerhardus Henricus Desiderius and Georg Felix are leaving. Bernardus Lodewijkus (Louis) died in 1879. The two other partners, Hermanus Henricus Gerardus and Julius Maria Franciscus Antonius Fischer, son and son-in-law of Georg Felix, are entitled to continue the business under the same name.

In 1897 they stopped the drapery business and focused entirely on furniture sales and home furnishings.

In 1902 Fischer stops and the Fischer family and Hermanus Henricus Gerardus Langemeijer sell the buildings after a sale.

Vroom and Dreesmann

With the closure and sale of the store, the Langemeijers disappear from Leeuwarden. They often opt for a high level of education and establish themselves as lawyers or doctors elsewhere in the Netherlands. The Attorney General of the Supreme Court and professor Gerard Langemeijer (1903-1990) is one of them. He is a grandson of the murdered physician Egidius Silverius,

The buildings are sold to Wilhelmus Hermanus Vroom and Anton Caspar, Rudolph Dreesmann and Caspar Anton Albert Tombrock. Tombrock is in charge of the store. Vroom and Dreesmann are both married to a sister of Casper Anton Albert Tombrock. Casper Tombrock previously had a drapery business in Leeuwarden.

The sale price is fl 43,500.

The business is continued under the name 'Magazijn de Zon', the name under which Vroom and Dreesmann conducted their business at the time. In 1930, Vroom and Dreesmann left Nieuwestad 110 and moved to the buildings on the Nieuwestad where they were located until recently.

Until 1892 there was the Winkel van Sinkel.

Finale UITVERKOOP
 -- BIJ --
GEBRS. LANGEMEIJER,
 begin DONDERDAG 2 JANUARI 1902,
 's morgens 9½ uur.

Niet alleen **Seizoen-Artikelen**, maar ook alle **NIEUWE GOEDEREN**, welke voor levering 1902 besteld waren, moeten binnen 5 maanden uitverkocht zijn, daar het Huis dan in andere handen overgaat en de Affaire niet voortgezet wordt.

Meubels, Tapijten, Loopers, Gordijnstoffen, Vitrages, Tafelkleeden, Behangselpapier, Vloerzeilen, Linoleum, Bedden, Matrassen en Dekens, Bedspreien, Schermen enz.

Alles tegen spotprijzen.

advertisement in the Leeuwarder Courant

Magazijn „DE ZON”.

32 Filialen in Nederland.

UITGEBREIDSTE MAGAZIJNEN van
Manufacturen, Bedden, Dekens, Tapijten
 en aanverwante Artikelen.

VROOM & DREESMANN.

Te LEEUWARDEN: Nieuwstad 110, voorheen Magazijnen de Heeren **GEBRS. LANGEMEIJER.**

ONTVANGEN

de nieuwe **VOORJAARS-ARTIKELLEN**, zooals: groote keuze zwarte en couleerde **JAPONSTOFFEN, VITRAGES, JAPONBONTJES, SATINETS**, alle mogelijke soorten **WITGOEDEREN**. Groote sorteering witte en couleerde **ROKKEN** in satinet, luster, moiré, linnen en katoen vanaf 79 ct. **COSTUMROKKEN** in verschillende soorten, nieuwste modellen, vanaf f 2,60. Onze nieuwe **CORSETTEN** munten dit jaar uit in prachtige tailles, solide afwerking en extra voordeelige prijzen. Grootste sorteering **BOEZELAARS** in alle soorten. Ruime keuze in alle gemaakte **WITTE GOEDEREN, HEBBEN FRONTS, DASSEN, MANCHETTEN** enz. enz.

Bijzonder verzoeken wij uwe aandacht op onze extra groote afdeling van **BEDDEN, DEKENS, LEDIKANTEN**, alle soorten **SPRINGVEEREN MATRASSSEN**, welke op maat geleverd worden voor twee personen à **f12.50**; tevens op onze groote sorteering bekende solide kwaliteiten **TAPIJTEN, KARPETTEN, LOOPERS, MATTEN, KLEEDJES, BEHANGSELPIEREN, GORDIJNSTOKKEN, KNOPPEN, ROEDEN, RINGEN** enz. enz. Volledige **SLAAPKAMER-AMEUBLEMENTEN** in Pitsch-Pine, Eiken en Noten. Alle soorten **VEEREN-, KAPOK- en ZEEGRAS-BEDSTELLEN**: alle soorten **STROO-, ZEEWIER- en SPRINGVEER-MATRASSSEN** zijn steeds voorradig.

-- Overtuigt u van de ver beneden alle concurrentie zijnde prijzen. -- Uitsluitend à contant. --

Aanbevelend,

VROOM. DREESMANN. TOMBROCK.



Nieuwestad 110 in 1907
(photo: Philippe Hondelink collection)



Nieuwestad 110 in 2019 (photo: author)

The children who do not go into the business:

Anna Maria Sophia married in 1834 in Leeuwarden with Lambertus Bernardus Gerhardus Gescher, Medicinae Docter, born in Vreden, Prussia. They live in the Uniabuurt

Hen(de)ricus Sixtus married in 1847 in Zaandam with Anna Maria Sophia Wubbe, born in Zaandam. He was a merchant in Amsterdam.

Anna Margaretha Bernardina married in 1846 Wilhelm Mauritz Bredemeijer, born in Vreden Prussia. Willem is initially a bookkeeper at Sinkel, later he is a merchant.

They live in the building on the Nieuwestad zz, on the eastern corner of the Oude Lombardsteeg. The building is owned by Antoon Sinkel (Sinkel's shop). This shopping complex between the Nieuwestad and the Ruiterskwartier was built in 1845 by order of the brothers Hermann and Joseph Sinkel in Amsterdam. 40 employees are also registered in the building.



Winkel van Sinkel 1900 (the high building) entrance Ruiterskwartier (photo: coll. HCL)

Egidius Silverius settles in Amsterdam as a Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Midwifery. He married in 1853 in Leiden with Theodora Antoinette van Wensen, Egidius Silverius died on 28 September 1880. Initially, it was thought to be an accident. Twelve years later, it appears that he has been killed.

Een misdaad ontdekt. — Den 2den October 1880 is dr. Langemeijer in den Singel te Amsterdam te water geraakt. Op welke manier wist men toen niet te verklaren.

Ofschoon men op zijn angstgeschreeuw spoedig ter hulp ijde, haalde men slechts zijn lijk op.

Daar zijn horloge vermist was, meende men hier aan een misdaad te kunnen denken.

En het is een misdaad geweest. Te Dusseldorf overleed een man, die op zijn sterfbed voor een rechterlijk ambtenaar verklaard heeft, dr. L. te hebben beroofd en daarna te water te hebben geworpen.

Report in the Leeuwarder Courant of 8 November 1892

Marianna Josephina dies, 15 years old.



Egidius Silverius Langemeijer
(1822-1880)



Theodora Antoinette van Wensen
(1827-1901)

Langemeijer & Stöcker brothers.

The youngest son Christiaan from the second marriage of Anna Catharina Maria ten Brink, Christiaan married Maria Anna Catharina Brenninkmeijer.

Christiaan's sons **Martin, Clemens and Leo** settle in Amsterdam. In 1874 they founded the company Gebr. Langemeijer & Stöcker op. A business in haberdashery, yarns and women's clothing. They are successful and have businesses in Amsterdam, four of them, Hilversum, Haarlem, Arnhem, Utrecht, Schiedam, Delft and The Hague.

They also own their own factories and workshops.

After 1911, business continued under two names. Leo's sons continue with the company: Gebr. Langemeijer. The sons of Martin and Clemens with the company Langemeijer and Stöcker.

In the middle of the last century, business began to decline and the Langemeijer shops disappeared from the streets.



Martin Martin Langemeyer in "the wall of fame" in the Tüotenmuseum

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Dr. Andreas Eijnck, director of the Emsland Museum Lingen

Family Mr. K.F.P.Langemeijer in the Netherlands and W.Langemeyer in Mettingen

Literature:

Mettingen through the ages. Auteur Hubert Rickelmann

Vroom & Dreesman. Authors Philippe Hondelink and Richard Otto

Historical family photos: collection Mr.K.F.P.Langemeijer

**in Germany the Langemeijers write their name as Langemeyer. In the Netherlands usually as Langemeijer.