

I, Hother von Mehren, have written this family book after a scan and a photocopy which I received from Pam Alley von Mehren, as well as a scanned copy which I received from the Royal Library, Copenhagen, which has a copy of the book in their archives. As several of the words were quite indistinct, I have sometimes had to venture a guess what was written. In some cases, it was impossible for me to decipher the writing, as it was written in an old-fashioned typewriter, and some of the letters were completely smeared. What I could not clearly read, are marked in **red text**. The German phrases I had big problems with, because I'm not very good in understanding the German language. I hope that anyone, who reads this anyway, will get something out of it.

The family von Mehren

Preliminary results of studies of the genus "von Mehren" s origins, its history, with a short characterization of the members who I have known.

Charles H.C.v.Mehren

Copenhagen, 1944

This document is an electronic/manual translation from Danish to English by Jacques Andersen, married to **Jonna Conny von Mehren**.

The dates are in Danish format dd/mm/yyyy or mm.dd.yyyy English ormat.

The question of my family history and ancestry have already in my younger years had my interest, but so far in my experience, the issue has not previously been the subject of in-depth studies. So far such investigations, if any have been instituted, do not seem to have led to any resolution of the family ancestry, because when I, years ago, before I even started to deal with inquiries in this regard, asked the older members of the family, no one was able to provide information. Found in an old genus pedigree that later formed the basis for my studies, but this did not explain anything from which country the family had immigrated to Denmark around 1690.

As the family's first in Denmark known **Carl von Mehren**, lieutenant-colonel in Zealand national infantry regiment. As well as his younger brother **Levien v. Mehren** (Levien : Dutch shortening of the old - Germanic Liefwin) Captain in the same regiment. Both are mentioned in HIRSCH : Danish officers, but no information about their ancestry.

The name " von Mehren ," in particular the predicate " von " evoked a German origin, which presumption, however, has proved to be erroneous, and in this context it should be mentioned that already oriental expert **August Ferd . V. Mehren**, Professor at University of Copenhagen, indicates a presumption that the family's ancestry was German, but went back the Netherlands, as he, although was baptized " von Mehren " called himself " van Mehren " and that his presumption of Dutch descent has now been confirmed by my investigations extending over many years.

A number of years ago at the request of coal merchant **Edvard von Mehren** in Glasgow there were instituted investigations a present institution dealing with review of personal history and the study of the "Danish Military " for 1698/9 and in the king's manuals for the same year for **Carl v. Mehren** be found spelling " V.Mehrheim " he let himself be misled into assuming that this Carl v. Mehren was a descendant of the German noble family

" V.Mehrheimb " from Cologne and Halle A.Ş. From this family several members including Major General Hans Wilhelm v.Mehrheimb in the same period as the above two brothers **von Mehren** has been in Danish service. A on the basis of this assumption by the Institute prepared pedigree, which was based on guesses, however, could not stand up to closer criticism, and the issue of race ancestry was as still unresolved.

My interest in the matter, however, was aroused, and I decided to try to find a solution of the riddle. The starting point of my investigations, was the two oldest in Denmark known members of the genus, brothers **Carl and Levien v. Mehren** who according to. "Hirsch: Danish officers" were born in 1665 and approx. 1675. After many long studies in present National Archives, where I War Conciliates archives had hoped to find a clue, I contacted therefore again the state archives in several German cities and asked them to investigate whether the two brothers were listed in their churches certificates of baptism. These studies remained long without result.

However, I learned that people had lived people had lived by the name "**von Mehren**" and other spellings of the name in Hamburg, so I contacted, therefore, again in the state archives in Hamburg, from which I had received a negative answer earlier and this renewed request resulted in the long-sought clarification of the issue of the two brothers and thus the Danish family "**v. Mehren's**" ancestry, as the information available from Hamburg stated that: **Carl von Mehren** is baptized 26/8/1666 in Nikolai Church, Hamburg, the son of **Levien vor Mehren (von der Mehren)**, who was a foreigner and in 1659 got citizenship in Hamburg. **Levien von Mehrener** baptized 2/2/1673 in the Nikolai Church, Hamburg, the son of **Levien vor Mehren (vor der Mehren)**. Furthermore baptized in the Nikolai Church, Hamburg, following siblings of these two:

A daughter	24/8/1650	Ernest Dietarich	8/6/1674
Jacob	5/5/1665 (Sponsor: Jacob von Mehren)	Franz Guilss	25/3/1670
Lefien	6/8/1669	Margareta	25/2/1691

The identity of these two Hamburg -born brothers with the two Danish officers can hardly be questioned, with the following facts largely speak for the accuracy of my claim . Firstly, first names identical , then cast their age very well with data in the " Hirsch: Danish officers " . Furthermore , **Carl and Levien** not found to be dead or buried in Hamburg, and must have left this city. You may, however, say that it seem unusual to two civil people in Hamburg is to enlist in the Danish army , but here I can say it with certainty is known that at least a third son of Levien in Hamburg , representing a third brother **Carl and Levien : Franz Guilss vor Mehren** (Vermehren) baptized 25.3.1670 Nikolai Church , Hamburg, has enlisted the Danish service in the Auxiliary Troops who fought in Brabrand, which also Captain **Levien v. Mehren** have participated in fighting. This is evidenced by the National Archives Military records Rh. VIII No . 10 1705/6 Pattern Rollers for the Auxiliary Troops , ifl . where **Franz Guilss** (called **Franz Julius Vermehren**) in 1705 described as Quartiermeister , born in Hamburg , 28 years old , he was demobilitated after 3 years of service. Furthermore, it was not unusual for citizen sons of Hamburg came into service of foreign powers , including in Danish . There can therefore hardly be raised any doubt about the identity of the two Hamburg -born Carl and Levien with the two Danish officers , and I continued as investigations in Hamburg, partly through correspondence with the city archives , and dels performed on the spot , and finally by studying this town's historical and biographical literature . The results of these studies have been applied in a number of pedigrees of Members of the von (van) Mehren , von (van) der Mehren , Vermehren , our Mehren and other spellings .

It is clear from these studies that the family immigrated to Hamburg from the Netherlands and for approx. 150 years since the late 16th century the family has been well represented in Hamburg . A branch of the family, leaving Hamburg, has been and still resides in Lübeck under the name Vermehren . Furthermore in the 17th century a branch of the family , also from Hamburg, lived under the name " von Mehren " in Lüneburg. Also in Frankfurt A.M. ,Frankenthal , Hanau, and in London lived people named Vermehren Vermer , von der Mehren , Vermeer , fermer , the More , also immigrated from the Netherlands. Finally, it should be mentioned that the name " von Mehren " in the beginning of the 18 Century also existed in Christiana , first with Simon van Mehren (von Mehren) .

For these various branches refer to the prepared by me or complete date pedigrees.

As progenitors of the genera in Hamburg, Lübeck and Lüneborg taken into consideration :

Wolter Vermehren (Vermeer , Vormehr , our Mehren , Vormehren) from Antwerp, died before 1615 , mentioned for the first Started in 1608 in Stade . Later in Hamburg.

Paul Vermehren (von Mehren , Vormheren) from Antwerp , died after 1630 (?) , First mentioned in Stade 1600. Later in Hamburg, his son living in Lübeck.

Phillip van der Mehren , Mheren , von Mehren , 1585 from Antwerp to Hamburg, after in 1566 already to have fled to England and then later returned to Antwerp. Death after 1588 , first mentioned in 1566 in Antwerp .

Joachim van der Mehren , Vermehren , Ver Meer, van der Mehren , Vermeer , v. Meere , van der Meer, van Mer, from Antwerp. Death after 1513 was first mentioned in Hamburg 1591st

Livan van der Mhere , van der Mehre , Vermeer , died after 1601 , first mentioned in Hamburg 1575.

For all of them applies that they as Protestants (presumably they were all Lutherans (Martini Sterling) i.e. supporters of the augburgly confession , meaning Reformed (Calvinism) , were expelled from Antwerp , which was in the Spanish Netherlands , either in 1566 by the Duke of Alba, or in 1576 during the Spanish and in 1583 during the French religious persecution , or at Antwerp's conquest of Alexander Farnese in 1595, following a period, which was given Protestants, of 4 years to fix their financial situation and leave the city. However, it is essential in years 1566/7 that the emigration took place, and it seems that at least

Phillip , Joachim and Livan already fled from Antwerp in 1566/7. **Phillip** has first taken up residence in England and later returned to Antwerp. However, in 1585 hat he finally left this city for settling in Hamburg (Stade) He appears in " Declare Tion des noms a surnoms the ceulx , qui sont few sentence Esté Banniz ou Execute a dont en la Chambre des Comptes de SM á Brussels late Esté envoieés les Copies 15 Février 1569 ". In regards to **Phillip** , I say that I have in the State Archives in Hamburg forfundet the " Ehrengedächtnis which seeligen versterbenen **Frau Ulkin** " (Sammlung Winckler : Monumentum .. " from early 17th century , containing a result of Genealogus **Petrue Albertus von Launay** , who begins with **Heinrich and Johannes von der Meerem** (genamte the More) 1270 , Erbherr auf Sterrebecke (at Brussels) and continuing for 12 generations as knights and gentlemen to Starrebecke , Savanthem . Wolume , Sancti Lamberti and Graen near Brussels, and later as mayors , merchants in Brussels and Antwerp , until:

Jan (John) van der Meerem and his aforementioned son **Phillip**. About the father it is said::

Johannes von der Meerem, ein sehr reicher Mann, welcher zu Antwerpen in seinem Palatio (so in der Gasse, genannt de lange gasthuys Strate, gelegen) (en meget smuk gammel bygning, som er bevaret den dag i dag) gewohnt und anno 1552 ein waysanhaus feür die mädgens gar löblich und trefflich begabet hat, wie dies weitläufig bezeugen: Grammaye und Carolus Scribanus in originibus Antwerpiensum, welcher am 113. blat alss Schreibt: Dieses Jungfern haus, ein grosses weitläufiges und nicht woniger rares Gebäude/ as nich einen sehr glücklich ausgang gehabt/ hat **Johann van der Meerem** 1552 gestiftet die jungfern werden allhier in allem guten unterrichtet, walche aus Armut nicht zu leben haben. Diese wann sie etwas zu jahren gekommen sind, werden sie in allen jungfräulichen exarcities so von ihnen erfordert warden mögen informieret, hernach anderen aufzuwart heraus gelassen, oder wann sie ein ehrlicher gesall begehret an demsalben verbeyretet, bekommen aus der arman kasten eine gewisse mitgift, wie nachfolgende verse am haustere anzaigen:
Tot eerlijk Onderhoudt van Meyskens Cleene, Die narmaels duer armode mochten snewen heeft een godfruchtig man wt liefden alleene det godshuys wel begaeft, en bekent in DLeven.

About his son **Phillip** it is said:

„Dessen hinnterbilebener leiblicher Sohn **Phillippus von der Meerem** har geheyratet, hochadliche jungfrau **Margarethem Hanridh** Walcher hernach zur Zeit der spanischen Verfolgungen in der Niederlanden mit seiner frau nach engeland ist gezogen, allwo Diesem **Phillippe** anno 1571, 24. oktober unter anderen kindarn eine Tochter **Johanna v.d. Meerem**, gebhoren ist, nachdem aber die spanische Unruhe gestillet/ ist er Phillippus wieder mit seiner familie nach Antwerpen gereiset, und hat sich herrach wegen der nachfolgende franc_is_han verfolgungen 1585 nach Hamburg begeben. Gedachte tochter jungfrau **Johanna** ist zu Hamburg Herrn **Dietrich de Dobbeler** verhehligt, eines ratsharm von brüssel sehn”

Also **Joachim** probably already fled in 1566 from Antwerp when he is likely to be identical with that of "The person in te Antwerpen XVIo eeow voar hat" Feit van Raligion "Gerechtig vervolgd" 1761/2 mentioned **Joachim Vermeer**, who is accused of keeping rebellion sermons, he was not a priest but grocer and traded with drugs. His father **Hanrich** came from Breda.

Livan was already mentioned in 1575 in Hamburg and is probably fled Antwerp in 1566/7.

About the time of **Wolthers and Paul's** immigration to the Stade near Hamburg is known nothing. The former is stated in "Berenbergsehe genaralogien" in Hamburg that he comes from Antwerp and he has stayed as fabric manufacturer in Stade, afterwards he moved to Hamburg. He was married to **Johanna de Licht**, as it is called in said generalogier, in 1585 with his parents, due to the Duke of Alba's persecution, had to flee and stay in Emden and later in Stade.

About Paul, who is the ancestor of Lübeck branch and in Germany and other countries sprawling family Vermehren, including also the Danish painter J.F.Vermehren, mentions a "Gedächtnisschrift" over his son

Paul :

"Natus est Stadae, que Antwerpia ab persacutionam commigrant parentes, anno 1600."

Several circumstances make it likely that **Wolther and Paul** have been related to each other and perhaps were brothers ;

Paul vor Meren is godfather when **Wolthers** son **Claus** has a daughter baptized. **Wolther and Paul** were both " Tuchbereiter " .

Wolthers daughter and **Paul's** son is married to a **v.Münster** .

Paul's son , also called **Paul** died in 1664 in Lübeck , and a funeral sermon over him in Latin sounds in English translation as follows:

"It is announced .

Stade had given us the man, but our ancestral land and a grateful party had given this man a seat.

Like a rock that is carved out , the son in the middle of the waves does not count the winds force anything and endure storm :

Thus he has always (as a Christian mind is characterized by mental equilibrium) as opposed undaunted rejected any emoticon .

After he had lived thirty-three years with his wife , he was raised to God's glorious kingdom

Even on his deathbed he burned only the love of Jesus , if there is any way to life ... "

Both **Wolther and Paul** settled , along with other Dutch refugees in Stade near Hamburg , a city, which unlike Hamburg had immediately opened its gates for the distressed foreign refugees. Not until the beginning of 17th Century did the two move to Hamburg .

In regards to **Levin** (the father of the two Danish officers **Carl and Levin**) it must be due to several circumstances that the names repeated , both by **Levins** children and by **Wolthers and Paul's** children are considered likely that he is related to the latter two, but how they are related, I have not yet found out, The father of **Levin** may have been the **Jacob Vermehren** who were married in Hamburg, St.Catharinen church in 1637 , as **Levin's** first son baptized **Jacob** , and **Jacob our Mehren** is godfather . **Levin** has been closely related to another **Levin** (Coloring) and **Peter** (Brandy Burner) , which is noted, that after two latter 's death takes over guardianship of their children.

About the **von Mehren, Vermehren** in Hamburg, Lübeck and Lüneborg can be informed that it was dealing with trade over the country, especially with cloth and silk, as well as the manufacture of cloth and dyeing of the same, and through my studies, I got the impression that it has been reputed and well-to-do People who despite the opposition that met the strangers Dutch immigrants from the native citizens in Hamburg, had been able to carve out a position. About The Dutch 'view of the city of Hamburg writes **Buek** in his book: "Die Hamburger Oberaltarn" as follows:

Im 16. Jahrhundert flöteten viele adeliche und bürgerliche Familien aus den spanischen Niederlanden, um Glaubensfreiheit, Eigenthum und leben vor der spanischen Tyrannei zu retten. Sie brachten ihr vermögen, ihre Kenntnisse und ihren Gewerfleiß mit, sie sargten für ihre hälfsbasüftigen Landsleute und es gibt wenige bürgerliche Einrichtungen in Bazleburg auf Handel, Verwaltung besonders armenflege in Hamburg, die nicht von Niederländern ausgegangen der doch thatig befördert wären. Eigentliche Bürger aber wollten sie nicht Verden und so schlossen 13 Niederländer im Jahre 1605 einen desfälligen Kontrakt mit dar Stadt, dar nach seinem ablauf 1615 verlängert vorder, in welchem sie sich wegen dar bürgerlicher abgabe teils zur persönlichen Leistung, teils zu einer Gesamtaufbringung unter sich verpflichteten. Die Bürger waren inzwischen eifersüchtig geworden auf die von den Niederländern errungenen Handelsfreiheiten; der Rath nahm sich der dem Staate zu nützlichen fremden an und es gelang ihn durch die im juxte erwähnte Deputation von 1638 einen neuen Kontrakt mit den Niederländern zu schließen, der aber nur bis 1652 dauerte, von wo an die, ebenfalls 1638 errichtete Deputation zur annehmen mit

jedem einzelnen kontrahierte. Anfangs hatten diese Familien, welche nach Sprache, Sitte und alten Erinnerungen unter sich eng zusammenhielten, sich auch nur untereinander verheiratet. Da jeder Niederländer, der eines Böhgers Tochter oder Witwe heiraten wollte, vorher Bürger werden und aus dem fremdencontract austreten musste, so verschwand allmählich jene Absonderung, die die lutherischen Konfession anhängenden Niederländer wurden Bürger, in die bürgerliche Verwaltung in den Rath gezogen und begründeten angesehenen Familien, von denen noch manche blühen und zu Hamburgs Ehre und Wohlstand beitragen.

Furthermore, says **Sillam** in its report on The Dutch in Hamburg (Zeitschrift des Vereins für Hamburger Geschichte):

(Translation) On the whole, the immigration of the Dutch families gave to Hamburg's commercial and spiritual life a new recovery. The wealthy, and for the most part aristocratic Dutch, equipped with at that time in Hamburg unusual formation, enhanced Hamburg's trade and were the main incentive to many institutions that till today is an ornament to the city of Hamburg.

About the Dutch migration to the city of Frankfurt AM write **Alexander Dietz** in its Frankfurter Handelsgeschichte:

In allen größeren deutschen Städten nisteten sich die betriebsamen, an freie Verhältnisse gewöhnten belgischen Niederländer, welche der evangelischen Lehre wegen ihre Heimat verlassen hatten, und Italiener aus Floranz, Lucca und Genua ein und verpflanzten mit großer Rücksichtslosigkeit ihre Gewohnheiten, ihre fortgeschrittenen, gewerblichen Betriebsformen und ihren Luxus nach den veralteten, in Zunftforren erstarrten Deutschland. Eine tiefe nationale, wirtschaftliche und vielfach auch religiöse Kluft trennte diese Scharen von Fremdlingen von der einheimischen Bevölkerung und nur widerwillig gewährte man ihnen Einlass. In den katholisch gebliebenen Reichstädten wie Aachen und Köln, wurden sie nach einiger Zeit wieder abgeschoben, und in manchen protestantischen Städten, wie Nürnberg, Augsburg, Ulm, Lübeck fanden sie nicht den nötigen Spielraum zur Entfaltung einer freien Tätigkeit. Diejenigen Städte aber, welche sich mit ihnen dauernd vertragen haben, sind durch sie, die neuen Herren des deutschen Handels, emporgekommen und in den folgenden Zeiten die ersten deutschen Handelsstädte geworden: Ich meine Frankfurt, Hamburg und Leipzig. An die frei gewordene Stelle rückten namentlich die Niederländer, welche trotz ihrer großen Ausbreitung von Niederwesel bis Wien und Krakau, von Basel bis Danzig und Thorn ihren Zusammenhang nicht verloren. Da viele von ihnen auch nach England und Rouen, der Hauptstadt der Normandie, nach Venedig und anderen ausländischen Plätzen ausgewandert waren, erstreckten sich ihre Verbindungen auch auf diese, in den losgetrennten sieben nördlichen Provinzen ihrer Heimatlande erstand für sie ein neuer unabhängiger Staat mit Amsterdam an der Spitze. Sie sowohl wie die Niederländer haben, von einigen Ausnahmen abgesehen, aus ihrer Heimat nicht große Reichtümer mitgebracht, sondern diese auf deutschen Boden meist sehr rasch erworben. Bei der Einwanderung der protestantischen Belgier und Franzosen ist zwischen der direkten und der indirekten Einwanderung zu unterscheiden: eine ist so wichtig wie die andere. Die erste hat kurz vor dem Abzug des regierungsmüden Kaisers Karl V aus den Niederlanden 1554 an und ist einige Jahre durch die Eroberung von Antwerpen durch Spanier (17. Aug. 1585) also bis 1590 beendet. Die Einwanderung beginnt gegen 1600 und dauerte während des ganzen 17. Jahrhunderts fort. Sie führte unsere Stadt diejenigen Massen von protestantischen Fremden zu, welche entweder religiösen Verfolgungen in den katholischen Fluchtstätten, wie Aachen und Köln, ausgesetzt waren, oder sein vor den Schrecken des dreißigjährigen Krieges nach dem wohlhabendsten sicheren Frankfurt flüchteten oder schließlich in den kleineren Verhältnissen der belgischen Koloniestädte Hanau und Frankenthal nicht mehr den genügenden Spielraum für eine grössere geschäftliche Tätigkeit fanden. Hiermit erklärt sich auch, dass zu dieser Gruppe indirekter Einwanderer meist nur wohlhabende Leute, wie die Ruland und Thielen aus Aachen, die Aus Köln, Worms, Hanau, die Punder und **Vermehren** aus Frankenthal gehört haben.

Furthermore:

Infolge der Protestantenfolgen in den Niederlanden wanderten bekanntlich zahlreiche Familien nach Frankfurt aus, wo ihnen jedoch später Schwierigkeiten gewacht werden, angeblich aus Grund der Bekenntnisses/Reformierte gegen Lutheraner/ in der Hauptsache aber wohl aus wirtschaftlichen Gründen, da sie den Einheimischen gegenüber als unbequeme Mitbewerber auftraten. Es zogen daher manchen Familien wieder weiter und zwar auf Grund günstiger Angebote der betreffenden Fürsten nach Hanau aM. Und nach Frankenthal in der Pfalz. Der dreißigjährige Krieg nahm aber Frankenthal viel mehr mit, als Frankfurt, weshalb nach Friedesschl wieder eine Rückwanderung hierher stattfand. Zu den Familien, welche aus den Niederlanden ein, - nach Frankenthal aus, und alsdann nach Frankfurt wiedereingewandert sind, gehört auch die Familie Vermeeren, deren Name auch noch in der Schreiweisa: Vermeren, Vermer, de Mere, de la Mer, Fermeer vorkommt (included several members of the family starting with Leo Lameire (de la Mar, Vermar) in 1560).

About the von Mehren's Vermehren's level and its entourage in Hamburg you get a picture, by studying names of the people who stood godfather for the baptisms. Here mention old, excellent Hamburg genera such as: Hertoch, Bohme, von Blumenbarch, von Köntgelche, Just, von Holten, Amsingh, Greve, Cappelen, Sillan, Engers etc. These genera, some of which are also of Dutch origin, gave the city of Hamburg in the course of time numerous Mayors and Oberalter (Senators). Since it is largely these are names that recur at the baptisms of Joachim, wolther, Davide, Phillips, Hans and the two Levin one can conclude that all of these have been in close relationship to each other.

It is interesting to note that the genus as well as other Dutch lineage's, in line with the religious emotion in predominantly baptized children with biblical names, however, the name Levien, who later will be mentioned, has nothing to do with the Old Testament name Levin, but are of ancient Germanic origin, just like the northern French city Lievin. Both Wolther and Paul have had real estate in Hamburg. Similarly, Joachim, and the latter was manager of the 1585 founded the Dutch charity box.

If you're looking for an explanation why the previously mentioned three brothers, Carl, Levin and Franz Guilss seeking away from the town and enlisted in the Danish military service, this might be sought in the turmoil in Hamburg around 1680 or later, or maybe the three brothers were imbued with the idea of continuing the struggle for their religious freedom and their country's independence, as the Danish Auxiliary Troops on the battlefields of Brabant, the family's old country participated in. Possibly the explanation also lies in the extensive fire that ravaged part of Hamburg, 23 June 1684 (Brook, Kehr wieder, Kibbeltwiete, bey? kleinen fleet, Holländische Reihe, .. just the part of the city where the Dutch genera predomenently lived) and who may have robbed their parents for all funds and thereby forced the children to find a way out.

On the question whether the genus is of nobility or not, I quote what Sillem writes in his aforementioned paper in Dutch in Hamburg:

Ehr ich übergehe zu den einzelne Namen, bemerke ich noch ein Wort über den Umstand, dass nach Gedecken die reisten Flüchtlinge adelicher Herkunft sein sollen. Es könnte uns wundern, dieselben bei uns in Berufsarten vorzufinden, die gemeindlich nicht adelicher Art zu sein scheinen. Statt aller Erklärungen mögen hier die Worte folgen,
mit denen sich der Archivar der Stadt Antwerpen, Herr Alphonse Goovaerts, der Herausgeber der Genealogie der Familie „De Liagre,“ in seiner Nota über diesen Umstand ausspricht. Er sagt daselbst über die Familie Wouther dit de

Westphalie, die nu dan deutschen Ordensherren gehören, nach Antwerpen gekommen ist, und deren Angehörige daselbst Kaufleute, Brauer u.a. waren, das folgende, gewiss auch auf die nach Hamburg geflüchteten Niederländer angewendet werden kann: „Man weiß, dass die Mehrzahl der adelichen (belgischen) Familien, d??sich in Antwerpen

im 16. Jahrhundert niederließen, um sich dem Handel zu widmen und so ein Vermögen wieder herzustellen, da_s die Kriege ihnen genommen hatten. Man braucht nur die Worte der „Inscriptions Funereires et Monumentales de la Provence d'Anvers“ zu sehen, um überall Grabsteine zu finden, die geschmückt sind mit den Wappen von Familien adelicher Häuser, deren Namen die Bezeichnungen Kaufman, Brauer, Weinhändler (Wyntavernier) Juwelier etc. folgen. Indem man eine Handlung betrieb, widersetzte man sich allerdings den Bestimmungen, die den adelichen Stand beherrschten, aber nachdem man sein Vermögen wieder hergestellt hatte, forderte und erhielt man ohne Mühe von Souverein eine „acte de Rehabilitation dans lietat de noelesse“. Das tat eine große Anzahl Antwerpener Familien“

In this connection, I can say that, for example. **Herman Vermeeren** in Antwerpen was knighted in Brussels on 20 April 1613 and bore the weapon, "Armes Fasca the sables a Dargent as quatre piécas, the fascas de sable chargées the 3 Trefles DOR, Poses 2 a 1 les queus de sable, brechantes eur les 2a a 4e fascas d'argent "

When it was established, that my family came from the Netherlands it was close to my heart to find more details about the ancestors of **Wolther and Paul** and others. With that goal in mind, in agreement with descendants of the Lübeck's genealogy **Vermehern** in Germany and Denmark, especially with Mr. **Jørgen G. Vermehren**, Copenhagen, whose investigations specifically included descendants of the **Vermehren** family in Lubeck, in other cities in Germany, Denmark, and in cooperation with those directed a portion of Archives and genealogists in Antwerp and other cities in Belgium and Germany. There is a considerable evidence on these, but so far nothing certain about **Paul and Wolthers** ancestors.

One **Paul van der Meeren** is found as 3 son of **Wauthier (Wolther) von der Meeren** chevalier , seignaur the Saventhem , St__rebecke , West_esel and Westdoorne , i.e. same noble family , as previously mentioned **Phillip** according to ." Ehrengedächtnis und Lebenslauf etc. " (translated : Honor and memory CV , etc. ") is said to be descended from . This ancestral weapons from the 15th century : "plain au chief chargé the two pals , le 2ieme Briss d'unannelet . Cimier une hure a col de sanglier (Boars Head ge) (von Silber über schwartz tailt . Oben drei blaue Pfähle) This weapon has not been used by any of **Wolthers** or **Paul's** descendants. One of **Paul's** descendants used **Nicolay Vermahren** in Lubeck 1677 a weapon showing three golden ears of corn on green field with blue sky , and of Wolthers descendants **Johan Christoffer Vormehren** , citizen captain in Hamburg in the 2nd half of the 17th century, used a weapon , showing a seahorse. In the 16 / 17th century there lived a number of people by the names **Vander More, de la me , Vermeer** etc. Which is clear from "Publication of the Hugonots Society of London ."

Among them one 1567 Douchman **Paule Vandermere** and his wife, **Denizeins** (strangers) in England since 1553.

1570 Registre de baptisme, Mariages at morte et jensne de l'Église Wallone at des Isle de Jersay, Guernsey, serg Origny etc. Blie at Southampton par potante de Roy Edouard six a et de la Reine Elisabeth (Zymington 1890) Les noms de vau, qui ont faie proffession de laur foy et admis a la Gena (holy Communion): Paul de la Mer et sa famme Francoise Hinant (Flamen)

1548 Indentures 30. apr. 1549 for the first payment of the relief granted (4) Nov. 1549 Wolter Meres.

These two **Paul and Wolter** are probably not the same as the two in Stade, since he mentioned explicitly in Hamburg and Lübeck, that they came from Antwerp. However, it is reasonable to assume that also these Londoner, among which there are both silk merchants and weavers belong to the same genus, and this assumption win further credence when one recalls, as evidenced by the archive in Hamburg (Cl.VII Lit.EB no.4 vol Id) that members of the genus Vermeer in the late 16th century and early 17th century have had lively trade with England.

A Lievan uytter Meere (van der Meern) from Ghent was burned 10.15.1572 in Furnes in Belgium as a Protestant.

A Flemish painter **Livin van der Meere** lived in Lyon 1508-1525 and died before the 1528th His son **Jan van der Meere** was also a painter died 1557th

A **Jean van der Meeren**, Echevin d'Anvars 1557 Oudevand (Alderman) van Lakengulde (Cloth Manufacturer Guild) obilt in the Furie (Religious Persecution) 05.13.1576 His weapon was "Trois tours, Ecusson one ceour á trois pals an au franc quartier (d'hermine) l'écu brisé Dune borduer engrélé. Cimier une tour. Which weapon is similar to Sterrebeck-family weapons.

About the immigrant dyers write Dietz in "Frankfurte Handelsgeschichte" page 336:

Im Gegensatz zu den deutschen Färbermeistern darf man sich die belgischen meistens nicht als einfache Handwerker vorstellen, welche gegen Lohn fremde Stoffe färbten. Vielmehr vereinigten sie regelmäßig die dreifache Eigenschaft als kapitalkräftige Seidenfabrikanten, Färber und Händler in ihrer Person, welche für eigene Rechnung die italienische Rohseide ballenweise einkauften, selbst färbten, auf Webstühlen und Mühlen im eigenen Haus oder durch Heimarbeiter zu schnüren, Fransen, Bändern, Garnen verarbeiten ließen und hier oder auf den Leipziger und Naumburger Messen nach dem Norden und Osten Europas verkauften.

In dieser Verbindung lag das Geheimnis ihrer großen Erfolge. Von Jakob Accart heißt es ausdrücklich, daß er seine Geschäfte mit dem Färben, Winden und Zwirnen der Seide gemacht habe, solange er in der Stadt gewesen sei, und Matthias de Mere wird sowohl als Steppseidenmacher wie als Seidenfärber und Händler bezeichnet-designations "Juchtereiter", "Wandereiter" and "trades" thus includes both the preparation of the cloth, and coloration of the same and trade of the same.

Before the immigration of the aforementioned persons of the **von Mehren, Vermehre**, etc., due to religious strife in the Netherlands had to flee and settle in Germany, there already since 1370 in Hamburg persons lived by the names **von Mhere, van Mehre, van den Mare**, etc., of old Dutch nobility, bearing the weapon: "3 Kleeblätter nebeneinander, begleitet von drei, 2-1, Rosen" (translated: "3 clover next to each other, accompanied by three, 2-1, roses) the family has played a role in Hamburg, Wandsbeck's history (see Zeitschrift für Hamburgische Geschichte 3 Bd 1851) (translated: Journal. Hamburg History 3 vol 1851) Of this genus can be mention **Joachim van den Mere** 1484 from Hamburg imatrikuleret Rostock 1486 (1500 mag. Species)

Johannes van den Mere (savannah themes) imatrikuleret Rostock. 1508/9 mag. Art.

Cecilia (Cillia) von Mhere g.2 (with **Peter von Sprengel**, Licentiate and Cansler from Saxony,

Elisabeth (Else) von Mher married with **Georg (Jürgen) von Tzeven**

Anna von Mhere married with **Heinrich Sals Borg** (1524 Mayor of Hamburg) (see Eickhoff: Gesch.

Wandsbecks) This **Sals Borg** was sent in 1524 to **King Frederick 1's** coronation in Copenhagen and was knighted by him. **Salsborg** purchased (or received as gift) of the king in 1525 Lens estate Wandsbeck.

This old Hamburg genus seems to be extinct as early as the 16th century.

As is apparent from the above, the spelling of the surnames over time has been done in many different ways, while the family members in previous periods wrote himself alternately

Van der Meeren, van Meeren, von der Meeren, von Meeren, van der Mehren, van Mehren, von der Mehren, von Mehren, von Mahren, ver Meeren, ver Mehren, vor Meeren, vor Mehren, Vermeeren, Vormehren, Fermahren, Formehren, a Mehren etc. etc.

Now known only two spellings:

Vermeeren, as descendants of the mentioned Lübeck branch

Von Mehren, the Danish branch and family in Bergen, Norway

These three branches seem to be the only ones of the many in the 17th century in Hamburg living persons who have continued the family.

The name's original and correct spelling, from which all these variations has been derived, was, as evidenced by following:

Van der Meeren

As for the origin and explanation of the name keep in mind that the word Meer in Dutch means "see" (realize) water and then quote some sections of Johan Winkler's book: De Nederlandsche Geslachtsnamen on Oorsprong, Geschiedenes one Betsekenis "(1885). (Translation):

Very numerous are the family names that are on loan from the general geographic names. Be it now that such names consists of no more than individual words (e.g. generic names Dijk, Dam, Berg, Quin) or that they are compound with articles (de Berg, T'Felt, the Vymer) with proportions (van Dam, van Quin, up Mar (Opmaer) voor Quin) or as well the proportions of Article (van den Berg, By deWeg, Ter Meulen) It is not only those genera that carry these common names, that most often numerous, but most of these names are also mutually unrelated families.

Family names with a single van in front, being in figure surpassed by geographical names besides this preposition also has an article in front. The proportioned is of course in front of the article, such as: van den, and the van der (which is a very good but outdated form of the conjugated article) and van hat that mostly occurred contracted to Van't. Examples of such family names are Van der A_ker Van der Beck, Van der Besche, Ven den Bergh, Van der Heyden, Van der Meere, Van der Meire and Van der meer, Van de Putte, Van der Zea etc. ...

The preposition Van and the conjugated article is often contracted into a single word was, for example. Vermeer, and Versluys, is contracted by Van der Meer and Van der Sluys. Vermeer, Vermeire, Vermeer, Vermairen, also half German: **Vermeer**.

As a result, it seems the full form of these names with "van der", generally parallel with the contracted configuration with "ver". For example. Vermean next to Van der Baan etc. (Meerstre is the Friesian form of the name van der Mehren (Dutch) and Vermeire (Flemish) name that Meersch has no affiliation with Van der Meeren as Meersch means marshland.

As for the family's first names in the past, I have already pointed out that biblical names enjoyed a comparative advantage. In particular is this the apostles whose names are used. Tileman Dothias Wiarda wrote in 1900 in his book: "Über deutsche und Vornamen Geschlechts-namen "(translated:" Over German first names and family names ")

Sobald man nun anfing die Eigennamen von einen Heiligen zu entlehnen, so war es ganz natürlich, dass man sich vorzüglich die Namen der heilige auswählte, die den größten Win??gkreis hatten. Diese Namen der heiligen von dem ersten Range breiteten sich daher am weitesten aus. Die Heiligen der ersten Classe sind unstreitig die, welche mit dem Stifter der Religion in der engsten Verfeindung gestanden haben, oder Heilige aus dem neuen Testamente. Johannes der Täufer stand als der Vorläufer Jesu, so sehr in Achtung, dass man ihn in der catholische Litanei gewöhnlich oben anstellte. Der Liebling des Heilands, der Evangelist Johannes, führte denselben Namen. Es lässt sich daher leicht einsehen, warum die Nar in Johannes oder Johan sich so sehr ausgebreitet haben. Johannes folgen auf dem Füße nach die Namen der großen Apostel, Petrus auf den, als auf einen Felsen, Christs seine Kirche baute, und Paulus, der át Feuereifer das Christentum befestigte Johannes, Petrus und Paulus sind also die vornehmsten Heiligen, und daher ihre Namen die gangstersten. Dann kommen die Namen der übrigen Apostel und Evangelisten. Jacob, Phillip, Thomas, Andreas, Lucas, Mathäus, Mathias, Simon, Marcus und Bartholomäus.

Unter den heiligen Fraun aus den neun Testamenten hat Maria die Gebenedeite unter den Webern, dan obarsten Rang. Anna, ihre Mutter obgleich die Evangelisten und Apostel ihrer nicht erwähnen steht ihr zur rechten, und Elisabeth zur linken Seite.....

Nicht bloß die aus dem neun Testament genommenen Heiligen, Sündern auch die Heiligen, welche die Legenden in einer langen Reihe aufstellen, haben viele Taufnamen veranlasst. Anton, Marta, Nicolaus, Augustin, Georg, Christopher, Lorenz, Sebastian, etc. Catharine, Sophia, Helene, Justina, Christina, Dorothea, Agnete. Ferner Mauriz, Erasmus, Jodocus, Julius, Justus, Maximillian, Gomilius, Eugenius, Alexander.....

Die Ehre einer Entlehnung von Taufnamen genossen unsere Ureltern Adam und Eva, der fromme Abel, die Patriarchen Abraham, Isaac und Jacob und deren Frauen, Sara, und Rebecca der Priester Samuel.....

On the several occasions mentioned first name Levien (Livan, Levyn etc.), I have to point out that this has not no connection with the name Levy mentioned in the old Testament. This name is, however, of old Germanic origin and composed of words lib, lef ... and Win, and means as much as: the beloved friend. Warden writes in his aforementioned book:

Folgende Silben sind die Bestandteile ächt germanishear Namen:

....

Lib, liub, leof, laf-liebt, beliebt durch alle germanische Mundarten, als: Libo, Liuba, Leffert, Leofhold, Leofwin, Levin

(Win + Freund) Leofric, Liborich, Libolf

Furthermore writes Winkler in his also previously mentioned book:

....

Lieven (from which Lievense is derived) is the old Dutch shortening of the ancient Germanic name Liefwin, which as a family name also appears in a distorted form Liwyn.

Liefsoons and Lievesons come from the male first names: Lieven Lieve, Liwijn, Liefwin.

Lieven (Livin) is also the name of the city of Ghent's patron saint, as well as the name of a northern French town.

Of the three brothers **Carl**, **Levien** and **Franz Guills Carl** is the first who to go into Danish service, as he according to Hirsch: Danish Officers, already in 1690, as 24-year-old named as sect. lieutenant in Schack infantry Regiment. In 1691 Levien followed as 18 year old, and finally in 1702, as 24-year-old **Franz Guills**.

Carl von Mehren, baptized 08.26.1666 in Nikolai Church in Hamburg, died in 1729 on his farm in Vadsby (Sengeløse) unmarried. Mentioned first time as Sect. lieutenant in Schack inf.Rgmt., but has previously served in Prince Carl's Regiment. He is in his military career advanced to Colonel - Lieutenant at Sealand national inf.Rgmt. and has at some point been a teacher at the then existing Copenhagen Knight Academy. Whether he, like his two brothers have participated in the Danish Auxiliaitroppers matches in the Netherlands and in England, is not known. In 1690 Carl according to a letter from General Lieutenant Hans Schack to War Chancellery (call Sager 05.22.1690 no. 199) in the rank of Sek.Ltnt. Been an active enlists. The letter reads as follows:

Allerdurchlauchtigster, großmächtigster, allergnädigster Erbkönig und Herr.
 Als der Sekonden Leutnant Müller bay. des Kapitän Winden Compagnie sein davor bey der Werbung **gr?apituliter** Massen nicht geleistet auch der dabei stehende Fendrich sich nicht seiner Charge gemäß kompostiert, dass er bestehen bleiben kann, dagegen der auf Rekruten Werbung mit dem Kapitän Schreiber ausgrecommendierte Leutnant von Mehren, nebst der Fendrich Christian Carl Bircherod aber sich Mercklich in Ausstellung ziemlich party Leut meritiert gemacht, so ersuche Euer königl. May.st. alleruntartänigst gedachten **von Mehren** die Bemelden Seconde Lieutenants und Bircheroden die Fenrichs stelle bey Capitain Winden Compagnie ertheilen zu lassen.

Hans Schack. Gen.Lieutnt. Copenhagen 22/5/1690.

Carl has been a thoughtful and considerate superior officer for his subordinates, it appears that a memorial of the King 1712 (c):

Major **Mehren** by østsj. Reg Complained in Feb. 1712 from Camp inertia of Copenhagen of in 1710 & 11 suffering hardship on the fleet and now in the rampant Contagion (plague) "that not only the resent best men are dead, but even most of the remainder mainly of the eight Guard companies who In the recent summer has been in the fleet, are so miserable due to weakness so that there is not 20 fresh man in each company, then one after another gets sick. "He urgently asks the king that particular these 8 Comp for a time in 6 weeks to maintain the military payroll and board must be sent home to recuperate".

Carl, who from 1718 was the commander of the 3rd & 2nd Company of the North Zealand. Infantry Regiment was appointed Colonel Lieutenant in Orlist Barners regiment. He owned in his last years a farm in Vadsby by Sengeløse (see War Canc. General Commissariat Royal. Resolutions 21.12.1729 No. 151) that the Crown had given to him. His heir, his brother **Levien** let the farm be sold by public auction, on 29/12/1729. The farm consisted of three wings, one northern with 8 departments new, one eastern of 18 departments new, one southern of 10 departments newly repaired and Kolle, brewer house and baker's oven. The farm was subsequently transferred (1730) in Major Heinrich Julius Timm's own and was merged under Bidstrup Farm. The farm is now owned by the farm owner Ernst Olsen and called Baunagergård. It is located in the easternmost Vadsby and is the first farm in the city's south side when you come on way from Sengeløse.

In addition, he left a farm in Hagen Overdrup by Breininge as his brother Levien inherited by him. Carl was unmarried. He was buried in Sengeløse Church. In the church book are listed:

In Sengeløse 11/07/1729 was well-noble Colonel Lieutenant von Mehren, who died on his farm in Vadsby buried here in Sengeløse Church in the hallway below the big rock.

The church floor has since been restored and some tomb is not visible.

His advancement lists are as follows:

Sect. Lt. . And Prmlt . In Schack Inf.Rgmt .	9 Comp .	12.20.1690
	6 Comp .	1691
	7 Comp .	1699
Prmlt . V.Schertzels Rgmt . (ex Schack , later Xeplins Rgmt .)		1700
Captain of Thune Hundred Comp Østsj.nat.Inf.Rgmt . (created in 1701)		03.26.1701
Chef . F. 7 Comp . of østsj.nat.Inf.Rgmt .		02.15.1707
Chef . F. 6 Comp .		1708
Sec.Major in Toad Hundred Comp By østsj.n.Inf.Rgmt .		06.06.1710
Chef . F. 3 Comp . of Nordsj . night Inf . Rgmt . Ølstykke		03.14.1718
Chef . F. 3 comp . of Nordsj . night inf . Rgmt . Ramsø		1724
Chef . F. 2 comp .		04.15.1726
Character . Colonel Lieutnant		04.15.1726
Colonel Lieutenant by Colonel Barners Regiment		1729

Levien von Mehren baptized 02/02/1673 In Nikolai Church, Hamburg. Died 06/06/1734 at Husemgård (Brønshøj). Is the ancestor of the Danish family **von Mehren**. He probably at the urging of his brother Carl, who in 1690 was enlist-lieutenant, entered 1691 into the Danish king's service. Like his brother, he has served both the East Zealand as at North Zealand Infantry Regiment. He advanced to Captain by Thune, Arts and Lion Herreds Guard companies. In 1730 the regiment was dissolved and he received in 1731 his resignation, but when the regiment in 1733 was restored, he was again deployed and served at Copenhagen Company. According to a letter from Colonel Barner to the King (ref.Cases 08.31.1716 No. 3) he has participated in the Danish Auxilliary Troops matches in Brabant:

”... den Capitain Liutnant **Levien von Mehren** mit der vacanten Compagnie zu begnaigen, welcher ev. Kgl. Majestät von Jugendt auf hier in Dennemark und Brabant gedient und sowohl zu Lande als diesem Krieg 3 See.Campagnien mitgetan, sodass ein jed. Chef, in Specie der Herr Admiral Barfoth ihm ein gutes Compartements und Wohlverhalts beygeten ...“

As Captain-Lieutenant he married in 1714 to **Magdalene v. Vendt (Ventin)**, daughter of Lieutenants of Casper Christian Wentin, later Colonel-Lieutenant, whose seal with weapons found at the National Archives.

Levin had with his wife, three sons, namely:

Carl Christian baptized Hell. Spirit K. Copenhagen	12/12/1714 died 02/05/1715
Carl Friderik baptized Garrison K. Copenhagen	20/02/1716 died 04/12/1759
Henrik Levin baptized Frederiksberg K. Copenhagen	04/07/1717

He died in 1734 at Husum Farm in Brønshøj, a small mansion, owned by Bolle-Luxdorph, which the king merged that with the Rider estate. He was buried in Brønshøj Church Chapel. Husum Farm **was** levelled the same year, and his widow lived in 1738 in one of the 10 houses belonging to the estate. He is called in Hirsch: **Peiter Levin von Mehren**, but signing himself only as **Levien von Mehren**.

His military data are as follows:

Ensign in østsj. Nat. Inf. Rgmt. Smørum Comp	17/6/1707
Leutnant in østsj. Nat. Inf. Rgmt. Hoboe Comp	20/1/1708
Capt.. Leutn. Do. Smørum Comp	17/11/1710
Capt.. And Chef f Thune Comp Same Rgmt.	14/3/1718
Do. F. Arts Herr. Comp Nordsj. Inf. Rgmt.	25/3/1718
Do. F. Lions do.	1724
The regiment dissolved 1730th reduced	1731
Again employed as the regiment was restored. Copenhagen Comp	11/2/1733
Have been 43 years in service (see Ref Cases 23.6.17.34 § 20)	

Carl Friderik von Mehren, baptized 20/2/1716 Garrison Church, Copenhagen. Died 12/04/1759 at Skjoldnæsholm.

2nd son of **Levien von Mehren**, was like his father a soldier, and advanced, as it was customary at that time, from the Musketeers, through the officer ranks to Ensign and First lieutenant. Already at age 16, he was enlisted. He, too served at Zealand night. Inf. R. He applied (War Canc. Over War Secret Honor issued taunts December No. 1755. 67) for admission of his two sons **Jochum Levin Friderik** and **Christian Carl** in the Land Cadet Company, however, apparently only the first mentioned was admitted at this Comparing, since it is clear that **Jochum Frederik Levin** already at age 12 was enlisted, immediately after the Petition was submitted. His second son, who later was the founder of the von Mehren retail complex in Elsinore, was probably not admitted in the Land Cadet Company.

Carl Friderich von Mehren has been married three times. His first wife is not known with certainty. His second wife was 02/27/1754 Anne von Depenbrock, widowed after Holm, possibly daughter of dyer in Roskilde Verner von Depenbrock married 04/13/1719 with Anne Helvig Hanxdatter Aschlund, and his third wife was 30/09/1756 Sophia Margarethe von Mahler, daughter of Leutn. And customs inspector Nicolay von Mahler and Eleonore Reitzen (Køge Switch protok. 1761/6)

Regarding his first marriage is known, as mentioned above, nothing certain is known about his wife's name. However, it is clear from the baptism registry for Vigersted Church that at baptism of his first son **Jochum Levin Frederik**, 07/10/1743 godfather was Jochum parish clerk of Gladsaxe. In 1743 was Jochum Frederik Clausen Svitzer, married 1) Anneke Svendsdatter Schantz, died in 1718 childlrs, 2) Cathrine Moller. It can be assumed that Carl Frideriks wife in first marriage was a daughter of Jochum Frederik Clausen Svitzer. In his second marriage, assuming that the clerk did not make the long journey from Gladsaxe to Vigersted only to be godfather, unless he in his capacity as godfather to the baptized child had special reason to do so. The child is indeed baptized **Jochum Levin Frederik**, probably **Jochum** probably after his grandfather clerk Svitzer, Levin after his paternal grandfather, and finally Frederic after the father. In addition, **Carl Frederichs** first daughter named **Magdalena Kathrine** - not for any of the at baptism present godparents, but Magdalene probably after his paternal grandmother and Roxanne after his grandmother, namely parish clerk Svitzer 2 wife. The evidence points to the fact that **Carl Friederich** first wife was born Svitzer, but I have not yet been able to verify that. Jochum Frederik Clausen Svitzer married both times in Fodby, and here was named in 1722 one daughter Ingeborg Marie, but when church records in Fodby first started in 1721, it can not be seen, if he had other daughters. A number of church records in Central Zealand has been investigated, with the objective to find **Carl Fredrich** first marriage, that must have taken place between 1737 and 1743, probably be in 1742, but without success. It may be assumed that the wedding took place in Vigersted where the wedding protocol does not exist for this period.

The connection between the von Mehren and Svitzer, thus likely to originate from **Levin von Mehren**, who, as mentioned, lived in Husumgård, not far from Gladsaxe where Svitzer in 1722 was parish clerk. **Carl Friderich** died in 1759 and he and his wife are according to the tradition buried at Borup cemetery. His baptize protocol in Garrison Church in Copenhagen reads:

Der vater **Lujen von Mehren**, die Mutter **Magdalena Ventlin** ihr Egte Kind getauft Carl friderich.
 Testes: Obrist Staffenberg, Capt. V. Camps. Reg. Quartiermeister Lerche, Hans Hinrich Bruun.
 Md.honette fräulein Gærners.

He had in his three marriages following six children:

1) Jochum Levin Frederic	baptized	Vigersted	7/10/1743	died 3/13/1790	Copenhagen
Christian Carl	baptized	?	6/27/1745	died 10/06/1801	Elsinore
Magdalene Kathrine	baptized	Borup	09/06/1748		
Jacob Wilhelm	baptized	Borup	26/12/1751	died 22/11/1810	Elsinore
	married	Yarn. K.	12/12/1783	Copenhagen	Anne Elis. Jensen
2) Anneke Cathrine	baptized	Borup	05/19/1755		
3) Eleonora Cathrine	baptized	Borup	09/16/1757		

His military data are:

In the service at age 16 in 1732

Ensign in Zealand Nat. Inf. Rgmt. Vordingborg & Valløe Comp 24/07/1748

First lieutenant Do. 10/21/1750

Some distribution after him has so far not been found.

Joachim Levin Frederik von Mehren baptized Vigersted 10/07/1743. Death 3/13/1790 Copenhagen, **Carl Frideriks** first son.

The baptize protocol reads:

Vigersted 10/07/1743 baptized Mons. MEERENS boy of church barn particular Jochum Frideric borne by Henric Ladefogets wife. Godparents Jochum clerk of Gladsaxe, Mons. Smidt from Svendstrup, Mons. Korup also Mons. Almi, Francisca Almi from Jystrup parish.

He came as 12-year-old in the service, probably in the Land Cadet Company after application to Super War secretary as his father had filed in 1755. He stayed 8 years of service and stayed, till he was 20, in 1763 at Benzoneje. Presumably in 1770, he moved to Copenhagen, where he 1773 livd as Collector and Teahandler in Rosenborggade 230 He had five children and several grandchildren, but the male line is extinct. He was married in 1770 to a daughter of the Rev. Albert Lemvig and Elisabeth Fuge: Johanne Cathrine Ernestine Lemvig whose brother Christian Willh. Lemvig the age of 16 was apprenticed to wine merchant Sprunk in Elsinore, where also **Jochum Levin Frederick's** brother **Christian Carl von Mehren** was trained.

A son of **Levin Jochum Frederik Albert Carl** born 1771 had served 8 years as a translation student in Øresund Customs House in Elsinore and 29 years as "really uniformed Road Piqueur (Surveyor)". He owned until 1799 Niverødgård (Inn?). In 1829 he received his resignation. His two sons **Johan Frederik** and **Carl Christian Frederik** died at the age of: 2 months and 5 years.

Christian Carl von Mehren born 06/27/1745 died 10/06/1801 in Elsinore , one founder of this for over 100 years and in four generations consisting **v. Mehren** retail complex in Elsinore , which, stayed for generations in that family, which included liquor store, ship clearance for Øresund duty , delivery of ship supplies , etc. And as in **Christian Carl's** time and later under **Edward Wilhelm** period had a significant extent. Christian Carl's baptism has probably taken place in Vigersted Church, however, lacks the appropriate page in the church certificate of baptism . He lost his father in 1759 at age 14 and it shows that he in 1774 acquired citizenship as a merchant in Elsinore , after he was trained in the trade with Vilan Christian Sprunk , an immigrant German from Zerbet in Anhalt, who was married 1) with a Saxon wife Cecilie Catharina Claessen , with whom he had 15 children , and 2) with an English wife who gave him nine children. Sprunk died 1774. A granddaughter of Sprunk, Fred Christiane later married a son of **Christian Carl : Frederik Christian** . In 1777 , **Christian Carl** became a member of the merchant lodge and in the same year he established himself as ship's clearer at the Øresound Dues and as wine importer . He was associated with Michael Liebman (see Danish Journal 1900) whose daughter Claudine Amalie later married another son of **Christian Carl Johan, Frederik von Mehren** . The genus Liebman from Sweeden , whose original name is " Tygelsjö " is still alive . For instance the royal actor August Liebman, belongs to this genus .

How does the thought arose that this son of an officer, who stayed at Skjoldnæsholm should go into business apprenticeship in Elsinore is not easy to see. One explanation might be sought in the fact that in Elsinore lived descendants a Chirurgus Heinrich Schwitzer, with whom **Christian Carl** through his mother, who is supposed to be a Svitzer, can have been related, and who maybe have gotten the fatherless boy, who was not admitted in Land-Cadet-Company, placed with Sprunk. He has since met Christian Wilhelm Lemvig, and this friendship may have led to the marriage of **Christian Carl's** brother **Jochum Frederik Levin** and Christ Wilm. Lemvig's sister Johanne Cathr. Lemvig.

Christian Carl's business, which, as stated, included customs clearance, ship supplier and particularly in Elsinore thriving liquor store, was very significant and has brought him considerable revenue. He has been a man of great reputation on which legacy witnesses found on his tomb, which is in Elsinore churchyard and maintained by Elsinore:

Blessed is CHRISTIAN CARL VON Mehren born 1745, d 1801, married Virgin Maren Oersted

In this tomb rests the remains of Saligst Hrr .

CHRISTIAN CARL VON Mehren

Citizen and Merchant and Over guardian in Elsinore , Married with virgin Maren Oersted , in which Marriage he was the father of 10 children ,

3 of which for him are in eternity together with him, and his widow with seven dependent children bemoaning his too early demise .

He left behind a beloved and honorable name a widespread trade and sizable fortune. The Creator comfortably, had gifted him with the glorious Properties that are suitable and adorn a so seldom Male . Denmark has lost in him a Acacesius *) . This noble man's whole life was working for the good. He loved friends , goodness, sincerity and for people who deserved it . Charitable against the really needy. Rest assured a better life pasted away, sweet with a quiet firmness. Among family, friends and posterity will his memory will forever be sacred.

Erected by the house of mourning .

Devoted Friend's Memorial

O. Weche

*) (Acacesius is ifl . Frederik Paulsen, an epithet for Hermes (Hermes - Acacesius) it is no evil doing.

(Ifl. Andar Version though: the builder)

(When I read this posthumous fame, my thoughts wandering to my father and his siblings, including Uncle Victor and Aunt Methine, who with truth can be said that they loved goodness and sincerity. Maybe, this is an inheritance from their Great-grandfather.)

In the same large grave now lies buried:

Andreas Carl von Mehren	b. 21/7/1784	d. 11/4/1865
M.C. von Mehren (Weise)	b. 6/10/1786	d. 24/7/1835
Mariane Louise von Mehren	b. 19/3/1862	d. 19/2/1939
Emil Frederik von Mehren	b. 27/5/1866	d. 30/3/1869
Niels Otto von Mehren	b. 18/9/1867	d. 28/6/1890
Johan von Mehren	b. 1/5/1860	d. 12/5/1861
Holger von Mehren	b. 1/5/1860	d. 27/6/1889
Anne Margrethe v. Mehren	b. 27/4/1803	d. 27/4/1864
Ida von Mehren	b. 1/12/1828	d. 3/2/1868
Eduard Wilh. V. Mehren	b. 26/10/1812	d. 25/10/1870
Pouline Christ. V. Mehren	b. 26/6/1825	d. 6/4/1900

According to tales **Christian Carl von Mehren** turned off a bomb that fell in the English Consulate farm (Fenvicks farm) during the English bombardment of Elsinore 30 March 1801, shortly before he died.

He acquired and rebuilt in 1789 Commercial Farm Stengade 57 (see Holstein Genealogy), which he, however, already the same year the 24.6 sold to David Brown, who owned it in 1798. The farm had

facing the street 9 departments, had 2 levels, with an attic over the 4 departments and also had a long sidebuilding. The farm had a garden with gazebo. The property still exists in Elsinore. In 1793 he built or bought the Trade farm, Strandgade 90, which he later annexed, bought by the English Family Fenwick, bought the farm Stengade 70, which in the 16th century had belonged to the noble Scottish Mayor Chart Lejel. The latter property was in 1854 sold by his grandson Prof. **August Ferdinand Michael von Mehren** to N. O. Kirk for 11,500 rigsdaler. It was an apartment building and a brick warehouse, the later built 1642. These properties are also still in Elsinore.

Christian Carl married in 1782 in Birkerød with the 18-year-old Maren Oersted, born 27.05.1764 in Hørsholm, daughter of merchant and innkeeper Anders Nielsen Oersted in Hørsholm and Anne Marie Johansdatter Giessing. About Anders Nielsen Oersted state that he was born in Jutland and that he had learned the carpenter trade in Copenhagen. Whether he is of the same family as Anders Sandoe Oersted and Ørsted, I have not been able to determine.

Already on 06/08/1801 Maren von Mehren (born Oersted) married, at the age of 37, Johan Christian Schultz, Lieutenant-Colonel in the civil arming, R.a.D. (born Mecklenburg 12/01/1775, died 1850), who for some years had served in **Christian Carl's** house. Along with him and his son **Andreas Carl** she continued the business under the name **Christian v. Mehren's Widow & Sun**. She was, however, in 1830 at the age of 66 years divorced Schultz (the form accounts Frederiksborg County 1830 RA) who was married to the son, **Christian Carl's** nanny Ane Christine Wandt (b. 1797 d 1875), who as a widow was godmother to Mariane Louise. **Maren von Mehren** died 15/02/1835 at the age of 71 years in Brønsholm at Hørsholm and was buried in Karlebo Cemetery. Grave site no longer exists. A granddaughter (daughter of Anne Marie, married with Niels Christopher Grimstad) owns a picture of **Maren von Mehren**, born Oersted, and a photographic reproduction of this photo can be found in my picture collection of the family.

Christian Carl von Mehren had the following children:

Mariane	b. 16/6/1783	d. 20/4/1786
Andreas Carl	b. 21/7/1784	d. 11/4/1865
Carl Christian	b. 15/7/1786	
Friderich Christian	b. 17/11/1787	d. 22/8/1813
Johan Friderich	b. 22/6/1789	d. 2/11/1853
Levin Friderich	b. 27/12/1790	d. 2/1/1791
Christiane Caroline	b. 8/4/1792	
Anne Marie	b. 1/8/1793	
Joachim	b. 12/1/1795	d. 20/1/1795
Christian Carl	b. 15/5/1798	d. 4/5/1842

The genus is now continuing in 4 branches, however, with 2 already in the next generation being extinct on the male side.

Christian Carl's eldest son, who inherited the extensive business was:

Andreas Carl von Mehren, my great-grandfather, born 07/21/1784, died as 81-year-old 11/04/1865. He took over the business after his father's death at the age of only 17 jointly with his mother and fathers assistant Christian Schultz, who later married the mother but later he ran the business in company with his brother **Johan Friderich von Mehren**.

After his father's death led to wars with England and Sweden in 1807-1814 very bad times with them to trade in Denmark and especially for Elsinore, as a result of the low sound traffic. It has also been difficult times to **Andreas Carl's** business been difficult times, however, he overcame them, while others ship clearer, as the considerable Wtightske business and van Deurs (Claessens widow) collapsed.

Andreas Carl von Mehren has been a strong and significant businessman with special commercial and administrative abilities, is shown that despite the above named he has been able to build up a very significant business. Besides this he Alderman in Elsinore, and in the years 1845, 54 and 56 Alderman of Merchant Guild, in addition to that he was Director of the Elsinore Water Company. It is in the latter capacity, he, moreover, in 1829 at Customs House Square did put a fountain, a sandstone lion in an octagonal pool. **Andreas Carl** has been a prominent politician, and in 1841 he was elected spokesman for the Liberal Party in Elsinore.

After the bad times , which was a result of the war with England , came better conditions for the country again. Trade flourished again in Elsinore , which, as the old Elsinore Ancestors Ole Lund expresses himself in his book about the city , " was the city , for which all nations had to bend knees if they would be allowed unhindered to pass by the mighty Kronborg , and the proud brig called the Guard ship . My Elsinore , "he writes further , " Was in Europe recognized a world town and the city which is known in all corners of the world , even though they had not the slightest knowledge of the which country it was in. My Elsinore was the real Eldorado, where year after year untold millions poured into the State and public coffers . My Elsinore was cheerful , live lustful , playful and volatile Elsinore ... My Elsinore had clubs , sleigh ride and the dramatic time for Elsinore. Everybody knew each another from birth to grave , and you participated in each other's joys and sorrows as if they were all one family "

A new danger appeared, however, up to the rich and international city. In 1838, for the first time a series of attacks against Denmark's privilege to charge the Sound Dues of Øresund. Other countries, expressed surprise that such a small country like Denmark in century compel to this charge, and there could not be no doubt that the Sound Dues days were numbered. In 1857 these dues were repealed, which had been a source of considerable revenue for the state and the wealth of the city of Elsinore or Reden, and which had forced all ships to enter the Baltic, or came out of this, to make the stop in Elsinore or Reden, pay his duty, which was done by ship handlers Most often ships used this stay to buy provisions, which also happened iby Ship Handles. Furthermore, there was a widespread commerce site between the city's merchants and the foreign shipmasters. Thus Elsinore include known to be trading platform for the finest wines. Furthermore, it fell to ship declaratory, to fix the accidents and shipwrecks, as in sailing ship era happened frequently. Most of these revenues disappeared after the Sound Dues was waived when ships had no business in Elsinore, and were free to pass the narrow strait between Elsinore and Helsingborg, and although Sound Dues waiver were to the countrys advantage, it goes without saying that it hurt Elsinore. Andreas Carl's business suffered, of course, like any other trading houses in Elsinore in the changed times.

For further readings about Elsinore history and topography, see Lauritz Pedersen's work on the Elsinore Soundduty time 1426 - 1857, as well as to M. Galschiøt book about Elsinore, further to the already mentioned Ole Lund's book on the previous century Elsinore.

Andreas Carl von Mehren was married 12.22.1809, with Mette Christine Weise (Weyse), d. Nicolai Church, Copenhagen, 10/18/1785. dead 24.07.1835, 50 years old. Daughter of grocery and teamerchant Sr. Christian Christensen Weise, married 10/02/1776 to virgin Anna Larsdatter Møller, Farvergaden in Copenhagen. Weise lived 1782/94 Vingårdsstræde 180 and 1804/5 Pilestræde 80. About this Weises (Weyse) possible kinship with the composer CEF Weyse that lived the same period in Copenhagen, I have no been able to trace. In **Andreas Carl's** marriage were born eight children, of whom 3 died young:

Mariane Augusta	b. 1/11/1809	d. 20/6/1809
Christian Carl Emil	b. 29/11/1806	d. 30/5/1809
Mariane Emilie Augusta	b. 29/8/1809	d. 27/2/1848
Christian Carl August	b. 1/6/1811	d. 9/5/1896
Eduard Wilhelm	b. 26/10/1812	d. 25/10/1870
Julius Ferdinand	b. 10/7/1815	d. 17/5/1893
Andreas Carl	b. 31/10/1818	d. 1/8/1819
Fanny Louise	b. 4/2/1820	d. 24/4/1845

A photograph by **Andreas Carl**, taken on his deathbed, is suspended at the town hall in Elsinore ..

Of his siblings must be mentioned:

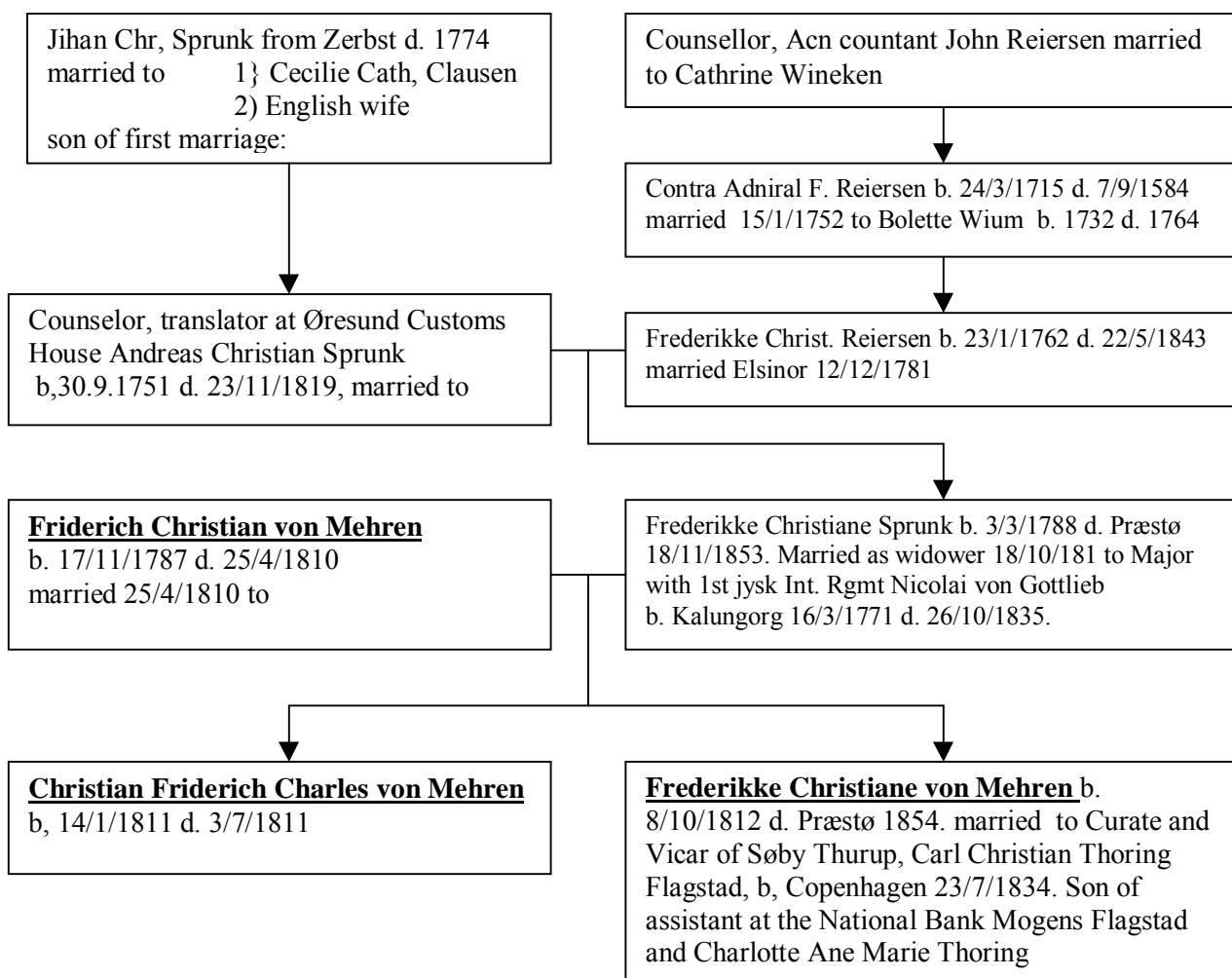
Carl Christian von Mehren, born 07/15/1796, which according to tradition was sea officer and later ship's captain and, also according to the tradition must have sailed with slaves in the Caribbean and be killed by the slaves on a journey. I have been able to trace that on 10.20.1803 in the age of 17 he was enrolled in Copenhagen as a Volunteer without salary at the private ships "Anna" and "Jacobine" on an East Indian trip 1803/5 and rolled 11/15/1805 as fourth officer on the packet boat "The Three Sisters" that sailed to India 24th the same month..

In 1825 he searched for through a proclamation at the Elsinore Probate Court, because his heirs wanted his estate, i.e. the Elsinore Over Paternalism the existing stock split.

Another of **Andreas Carl's** brothers was:

Friderich Christian von Mehren born 11/17/1787, died at age 26 08/22/1813 at Elsinore buried in Point FGN 36 He got to be member of the Merchant Guild in 1807, just at the time when Denmark's trade went into a prolonged downturn. It is apparent from the Elsinore Probate Protocol that Friderich Christian's business at his death have been in trouble. He married 25/04/1810 in Elsinore with Fred Christiane Sprunk born 03/03/1788, died in Præstø 11/18/1853, daughter of Counselor and translator at Øresund Customs House Andreas Christian Sprunk (born 30/09/1751 died 23/11/1819) married 12/12/1781 by Frederikke Christine Reiersen (born 23/01/1762 died 5/22/1843, daughter of Frederick Reiersen, Contra Admiral and Holmen Chef born 24/03/1715 died 07/09/1784 and Bolette Christine Wium born 1732 died 05/24/1764) (see also Nyrop: NL Reiersen). **Frederikke Christine von Mehren** married as a widow on 10/18/1814 with Nikolai v. Gottlieb, born 16.3.1771 Kalundborg, died 10/26/1835. Major by 1 Jutland inf. Regiment.

Friderich Christian von Mehren had a son, **Christian Friderich Charles von Mehreb**, born 01/14/1811, died 03/07/1811 and a daughter **Frederikke Christiane von Mehren** born 08/10/1812, died in Præstø 1854 who 11/04/1843 was married in the Church of Our Lady, Copenhagen, to Curate and Vicar for Soby and Thurup, Oluf Christian Thoring, for Copenhagen 23.07.1814, son of Assistant National Bank Mogens Flagstad and Charlotte Anne Marie Thoring.



A third brother of **Andreas Carl** was

:

Johan Friderich von Mehren, born 06.22.1789, died 02.11.1853 as 64-year-old. He was a boy student at Bernstoffsminde on Fyn, one Pensions and reformatory for boys, founded in 1794 by Count Johan Ludwig Reventlov Brahetrolleborg, a school that enjoyed a high reputation beyond its borders. In 1810, he joined the Merchant Guild He was Grocer and Wine Merchant in company with his brother **Andreas Carl von Mehren**. He occupied his father's estate Stengade 70 / Strand Street 83

He married 07.16.1819 Claudine Amalie Liebman, b 10.29.1791 died 2.28.1852, daughter of his father's associates Michael Liebman, such Tygelsjö, Sweden 23/12/1751, residing Strand Street 12, died 6/12/1819 and Birgitte Augustine Sprunck (consecrated in 1783). In the marriage were born three boys, namely twins 23/12/1820, who died shortly after birth and **August Ferdinand Michael von Mehren**.

August Ferdinand Michael von Mehren f.6/4/1822, died 11.14.1907, the beyond its borders famous Oriental expert. I shall confine myself to quoting what Salmon's Lexicon tells about him:

Mehren (' mérøn) . August Ferdinand Michael van , a Danish Oriental expert , born in Elsinore 6 April 1822. 14th Nov 1907th M. turned early to the study of Semitic languages in which Subjects DG Monrad in the beginning of the 1840s seemed like Private Docent at University Here . However, under the former condition it was impossible to get further training in Denmark , M. traveled to Leipzig and educated here during the famous Fleischer to one of his contemporaries thorough Arabic. In 1849 he began Lectures on Copenhagen's University, was 1851 Associate Professor and in 1854 Professor of Semitic - oriental Philology, from which position he retired in 1898 to spend his last years in Fredensborg . The winter 1867-68 he stayed in Egypt. Of the Semitic language rich field has grown M. had preferred Arabic. Due to the subject's remote character, he has had less importance as a teacher than as an independent researcher. . On a number of research areas within the Arabic Philology , he has delivered works and editions, , all of which are characterized by great thoroughness and much critical ability. His first big work was >> Die Rhetoric der Araber << (1853), next he turned to the arabic geographical litterature and published in 1866 Dimishki at the instigation of the Petrograd Academy (Cosmographie the Chamseddin ed- Dimichqui . Texte Arabe), a French translation came in 1874 under the title : Manuel de la cosmographie you moyen âge. The journey to Orient gave rise to a couple of archaeological works; far greater importance was , however, M.'s last and most important Series Works, dealing with the Arab Philosophy Ibn- Sina (Avicenna) . During preoccupation with Arabic History of Religion M. was led particularly the questions about Avicenna and his relation to the Greek Philosophy. In that regard , he has published a serie of articles in the Danish Academy of Sciences and records (1881-86) and the Belgian Journal >>Museon << , and in a monumental Magnificent Edition, he has given the arab . Text of Avicenna 's smaller Skr (Traités mystiqus dÁbou al- Hosain ibn Abdallah Ibn Sina ou dÁvicenne (Leyden 1889-94). Peculiarly for M.'s scientific activities is that he everywhere with predilection searched pioneer Task . Already his first work , the Arab . Rhetoric , denotes Extraction of a whole new sphere , and to an even greater degree this applies whether the Arabic Philosophy of works. The difficulties that are about to grapple with a scientific substance , where virtually complete lack Preparatory , has M. had a special attraction . He stands in his Contemporary Science as one of the best representatives of the Fleischer founded School of Arabia , he had this whole School -depth knowledge and its insight into the Arabic Grammar richly Details , but he had a far wider view and superior of treatment over several school German representatives . The cultural side of the Arabic Studies with the related knowledge of modern languages and the modern Oriental Culture the Ratio Implications for Science has for M. for the whole Fleischer's School had less attraction . M. was finally a skilled numismatist who have described and translated different rare Oriental Coins in the Copenhagen Coin Cabinet . Furthermore recognition of his

scientific activities obtained M. in rich measure , both in Denmark and abroad . (The article is authored by Prof. Ostrup) .

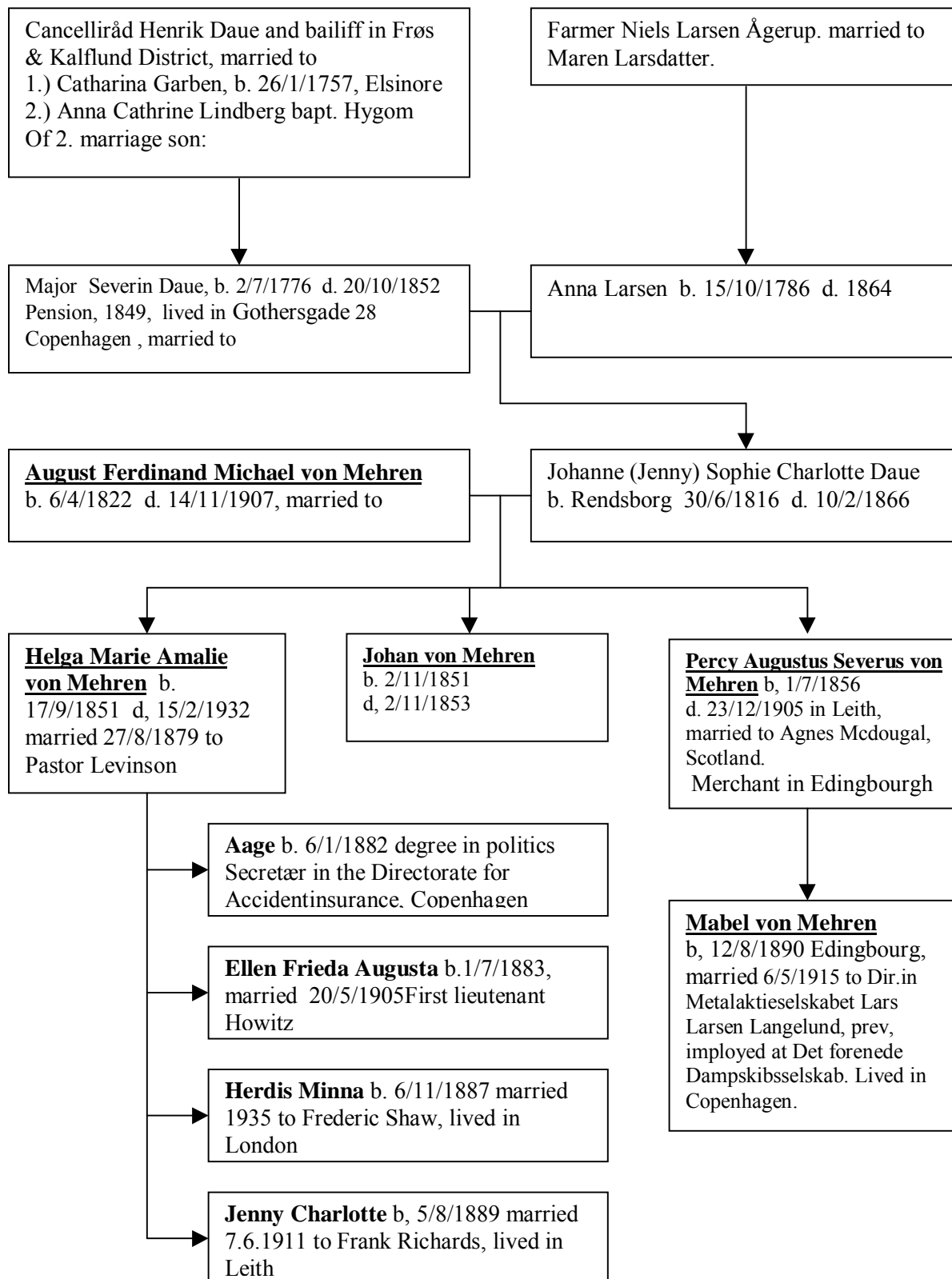
See further. Danish Biographical Lexicon, and most Danish and foreign Encyclopedia.

He was R. D. 1869 D. M. 1887 came. of 2nd degree 1892 Com. of 1st degree in 1898 and was a member of the Academy of Sciences league Russian St.Stanislav Guild 2nd degree. Swedish North Star of 3rd degree.

Prof. von Mehren lived in Copenhagen Vestervold No. 31 and in the years 1899/1906 in Fredensborg. Although baptized von Mehren, he called himself van Mehren, presumably because he, as philologists have had Presuming that the name may be of Dutch origin.

On 07/07/1849 he was married in Trinity Church Copenhagen to Johanne (Jenny) Sophie Charlotte Justine Daue, born Rendsborg 30/6/1816 death 02/10/1866 (daughter of Major Severin Daue born 07/02/1776 died 20/10/1872 and Anna Larsen b. 10/15/1786 death1864)

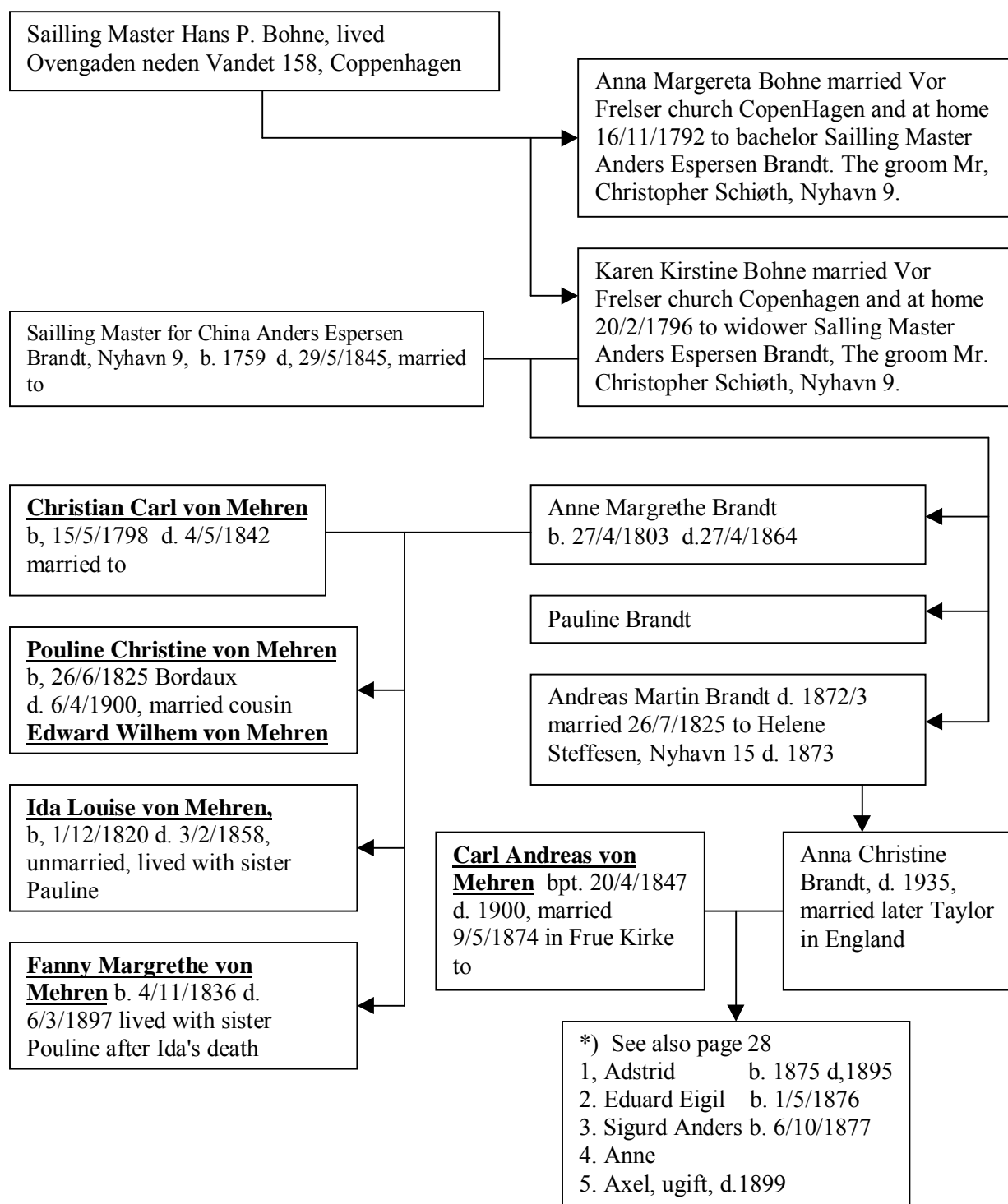
Also this branch is extinct on the male side.



A fourth brother of **Andreas Carl von Mehren** was

Christian Carl von Mehren, b 15/05/1798, d. 04/05/1842 as 44-year-old. He was a merchant in Bordeaux and established himself later in Copenhagen, where he in 1830 was also English Consulate secretary. He lived in 1827 St.Giertruds Strait 207. In 1835/6 L.Strandstræde 72 and 1838/42 Nyhavn 9 (now 17.11 the father-in-law, later the brother-in-laws property).

He married 09/24/1824 to Anne Margrethe Brandt born 27/04/1803 died 27/04/1864



Christiane Caroline von Mehren one of **Carl's** sisters born on 8/4/1792 married 2 times:

1 Master Josias Carl Frederik Schou, from whom she was divorced.

2 Provisioning Manager Andreas Lassen, married 01/13/1833 in Karlebo.

Since her second marriage took place in Karlebo, it can be assumed that she after the divorce from her first husband lived with her mother in Brønsholm. She had two children in the first marriage:

Emilie Ottilie	baptized, Frue Kirke, Copenhagen 07/05/1813
Andreas Caroline	baptized, Karlebo 12/12/1828

Anne Marie von Mehren, another of **Andreas Carl's** sisters, born 1/8/1793. She married in Frederiksberg Church to Niels-Christopher Grimstad, quarantine chief in Grimstad, Norway, Sailing Master, month's Lieutenant in Denmark. A Daughter of hers, according to family tales, owns a painting of **Maren von Mehren** and her second husband Schultz. She had eight children:

Anne Marie b. 1814/15 married 06/16/1847 to Ferdinand Carl Johan Lindeskov (48 ½ years old)
Brandy Burner and Citizen Representative in Hillingdon.

Amalie unmarried

Emilie (married Wedel)

N. N. (married Fjeldsø)

N. N. (married Junker)

Frits

Carl

Thomas Lutken

Four sons of **Christian Carl von Mehren**, the founder in Elsinore, led the family on, however, two of the branches, which mentioned previously extinct in the next generation, and when it comes to the third branch, **Johan Friderich's** then his son Prof. **August Ferd. v. Mehren** admittedly a son, **Percy Augustus Soverus v. Mehren**, but this one left no male descendants.

Andreas Carl von Mehren, ancestor of the fourth branch, left behind, as specified, 5 sons and 3 daughters and 2 of the sons, namely **Edvard Wilhelm von Mehren** and **Julius Ferdinand von Mehren**, each had numerous children and grandchildren, so the genus is currently both well represented, and widespread all over the world. As far as I can see, there live in this year 1944 approx. 26 male and ca. 20 female descendants of my great-grandfather Andreas Carl, of which only 9 male and 7 female members of the family residing in Denmark, while the rest live in USA, Scotland, Australia, South Africa, Spain, England, Italy, and West Africa. There is, with approx. 26 male members of the genus, hardly any danger that the family should become extinct.

Both **Andreas Carl's** sons: **Edvard Wilhelm** and **Julius Ferdinand** led the family trade traditions continue in Elsinore.

Edvard Wilhelm von Mehren b. 10.26.1812 , d 10.25.1870 , as 58 -year-old , who , besides being Grocer, Grain Handler, owned a garment factory in Stengade 15 and a fuel coke plant and coal trading in Elsinore has been a very good Grocer, partly evidenced by the fact that he in 1857 is among the highest taxed in the city, and he left at his death of a considerable fortune and a widespread business . He owned Lønholt Ladegård . He joined the Merchant Guild in 1838 and inhabited in Elsinore on the beautiful estate Nygade 8 , where now the Catholic church is housed .

Edvard Wilhelm was also a politician and supporter of the Liberal Party . He was married in the Garrison Church in Copenhagen 04/01/1844 to his cousin **Pouline Christine von Mehren** a

temperamental and authoritative , yet helpful woman born 26/06/1825. on 4/6/1900, 75 years old, with whom he had 16 children, of whom , however, many died young. His widow lived in 1899 in Vendersgade 25A in Copenhagen . Paintings of **Edvard Wilhelm von Mehren** and his wife is hanging on Old Marienlyst Museum in Elsinore.

His children:

1. Methine Margrethe	b. 20/11/1844	d. 25/4/1847	
2. Caroline Augusta	b. 5/3/1846	d. 5/3/1846	
3. Carl Andreas	b. 20/4/1847	d. 1900	
4. Christian August	b. 19/3/1849	d. 1849	
5. Et barn	b. 19/3/1849	d. 1849	
6. Christian August	b. 15/8/1850	d. 27/8/1850	
7. Holger Edvard	b. 1/5/1860	d. 27/6/1889	unmarried
8. Marianne Louise	b. 19/3/1862	d. 19/2/1939	unmarried
9. Einar Edmund	b. 26/7/1864	d. 1897	Pharmacist. Buenos Aires
10. Christian Louis	b. 6/2/1853	d. 1927	
11. Wilh. Espersen	b. 9/12/1854	d. 27/4/1900	
12. Otto Edvard	b. 20/4/1856	d. 12/11/1856	
13. Paul August	b. 2/7/1858	d. 1911	Engineer in Argentina. Participated in the Boer War on the Boer side: Daughter: Pouline Marianne, married to Harald Cock, South Africa
14. Johann Harald	b. 1/5/1860	d. 12/5/1861	
15. Emil Frederik	b. 27/5/1866	d. 30/3/1869	
16. Niels Otto Edvard	b. 18/9/1867	d. 28/6/1890	unmarried

Marianne Louise von Mehren, who is the only one of these sisters whom I have known. Writes a relative to me:

The daughter **Marianne** was a very intelligent woman, but strongly influenced by the home environment. These old ladies namely her mother, her sister Miss **Fanny von Mehren** and her girlfriend Miss Tagea Johansen, who both lived with **Pouline**, left their mark on her. Her dress as a young girl was pretty peculiar. When she were out with the mother or when they had guests, she tried to cover the adult mother's often offensive performers that could be easily be misunderstood by outsiders. Outside the mother's circle, she was quite another. I have for example. heard the painter and sculptor Olivia Holm Møller with great enthusiasm mention **Marianne** for her great insight into both historical topics and issues relating to architecture. Back then it was indeed difficult for a intelligent woman who remained unmarried, to make a living, and in particular it must have required an extraordinary willingness to break from such a conservative home, as it was in Nygade 8.

Marianne von Mehren was for many years a social lady. She lived her last years in the Treschewske Foundation on Amager where also **Methine von Mehren** lived and still lives. I've known **Marianne von Mehren** for many years and met her on and off over time, and I appreciated her cultured, stylish being and her veneration of the family. A miniature of her grandfather Christian Carl that she owned, is now in my possession. her rich collection of family pictures, especially photographs, has helped to enable me to build a photographic pedigree of the family.

Edvard Wilhelm's business was after his death continued by his brother **Christian Carl August von Mehren** b. 06/01/1811, d. 09/05/1896 buried Lønholt Cemetery, unmarried, who had studied Law and

worked for the Ministry of Interior, and of his sons cand.phil. **Carl Andreas von Mehren** b. 20/04/1847, d 1900 to 1867/71 who had studied medicine in Copenhagen and lived Frederiksholms Channel 28, and **Wilhelm Espersen von Mehren** b. 9/12/1854 on 4/27/1900.

The first son is:

Carl Andreas von Mehren, a physician who took over the coal trade and fuel coke factory, was councilor in Elsinore and Liberal politician. He married 09/05/1874 in Frue Kirke, Copenhagen the Christine Brandt, who as a widow later married Taylor in England (see Christian Carl von Mehren) He had 5 children:

Astrid b. 1875 d 1896 unmarried

Eduard Eigil b. 05/01/1876 married Ellinor Lyhr from Oslo, coal merchant in Glasgow.

two sons:

Eduard Carl Frederik b. 16/10/1912, married 1933 Annelise Andersen,
daughter of Dir. N. Andersen, Odense.

Paul Kristian b. 5/11/1916.

Both sons serviced as Lieutenants in the British Navy during the war 1939 - 1945

Sigurd Anders b 10/06/1877, married 10/02/1920 in Albert Lea. Minn. to

Eulalia Marion Andersen b. 07/24/1892.

Engineer, residing Minnesota, Minneapolis

three sons:

Arthur Taylor v.Mehren b.10/8/1922 USA Albertt Lea MN

Robert Brandt v,Mehren b.10/8/1922 USA Albert Lea MN

Georg Anders v.Mehren b. 10/8/1926 USA Frankfurt KY.

Arne farmer resident Melbourne Australia

Axel

The 2nd son **Wilhem Espersen von Mehren** b. 9/12/1854 on 4/27/1900 led the textile mill further and started approx. 1892 along with Brewer IC Tvede fishnet factory "Denmark", which he skillfully led until his death 1900.

He married in 1883 with Nielsine Dampe f 1850 on 01.16.1914. his picture is hanging on Old Marienlyst Museum.

He had five children:

Esbern Thedo.Dampe b. 4/9/1884

married Harlet Elis. Martin b. 18?4 d.1921

Son Wilhem Carl Dampe b. 17/10/1908

married 15/8/1935 Edel Johansen, divorced

Adoptive son Christian Borge b. 1932

married 26/12/1943 Valborg Petersen

Son Esbern Dampe b. 12/2/1945

Daughter Nelly Pauline von Mehren b. 22/7/1910,

1st.marriage: Frenchman Frank Ottesen

2nd. marriage: Rich. Christiansen

married Olga El. Andersen b. 1888

Poul Dampe

b. 1895

married, divorced 1904, emigrated 1905, Dairy Owner USA

three daughters and one son.

Svend Dampe

b. 3/6/1888

emigrated 1905, married Olga ..., Dairy Owner Hibbing MN USA
participated in the World War 1944 on the American side.

one daughter Jane.

Niels Wilhem Dampe b. 1889 d. 1903

Erik Dampe

b. 15/2/1891

Born in Elsinore. Engineer from Odense Teknikum 1914. Emigrated to USA April 1915.

Married 18/3/1916 in St. Paul MN to Dagmar Korsgaard Jensen b. 3/9/1893 Hudson WI

3 children:

Vibeke Dampe von Mehren born 7,22,1917 in Cleveland OH.

After end school, she moved to Denmark in 1936 and got her High school diploma from Aarhus akademi. In 1939 she graduated from the University of Copenhagen with a filosoficure. Next she moved back to USA and married in 1945 in Westfield NJ, JamesBerry Macrae (b. April 1917 in Plainfield NJ).

Eric Dampe von Mehren born 5.26.1922 in Duluth MN. Served in the US Navy from May 1944 to Oct 1945 on a Eskorte Destroyer. Married Sept 1940 in Westfield NJ , Gloria Lawrance (b. 4.16.1920 on Marthas Vinyard.

2 children:

Robert Scott von Mehren, b. 7.5.1941 in Plainfield.

Dennis John von Mehren born in Plainfield.

Gaynor Bente von Mehren born 10.2.1925 in Duluth MN. Married 1.22.1945 in Westfield NJ Albert Charles Fetzer b, 12,18,1916 in Westfield.

1 child:

Alan Craig Fetzer born in Westfield.

A brother of the aforementioned **Carl Andreas von Mehren** and **Wilhelm Espersen von Mehren** was **Christian Louis von Mehren** b. 6/2/1853 d 1927 74-year-old, was a farmer and owner of Lønholt Ladegård by Frederiksborg. He was married to Mathilde Sjøstrøm from Sweden. He must have been quite distinctive: His two children:

Lars Emil von Mehren b. 14/01/1885 d. 11/11/1912, Farmer,
married to Betty Petrea Andersen. b 03/26/1888
three sons:

Cristian Edvard von Mehren b. 12/5/1908 d. 13/10/1980
married to Edith Ingrid Paula Gøbel b. 20/1/1908 d. 17/3/1981

3 children:

Jonna Conny von Mehren b, 9/8/1936

Ina von Mehren b. 5/11/1941

Hother Emil von Mehren b. 11/10/1942

Peter Julius von Mehren b, 1909,
married to Rigmor Haagensen, Copenhagen

2 children:

Finn von Mehren d. 30/10/1930

Lissie von Mehren b. 27/9/1942

Anker Edmund Nikolai von Mehren b. 1912,
married to Eva Rasmussen, Copenhagen

2 children:

Conny von Mehren b, 3/1/1933

Tessie von Mehren b. 8/6/1939

Ida Sophie von Mehren b. 19/04/1882, married bank teller Axel Harald Falk residing in
Malmö. divorced
3 children:

Sven Kriisii Niels Ture Falk b. 27/12/1911, engineer in Malmö

Torsten Wilhem Otto Falk b. 25/4/1913 in Malmö

Greta Ingeborg Falk b. 16/2/1918

Neither **Eduard Wilhelm von Mehren's** brother jurist **Christian Carl August von Mehren**, or his son
Medicine **Carl Andreas von Mehren** possessed his mercantile skills, and after his death it went back for
the great and versatile business. After **Christian Carl August von Mehren's** death, it shows that **Carl
Andreas von Mehren** has been living in Copenhagen, Citadelsvej 15.1 and 17.11 while his widow in
1901 lived in Willemoesgade 143 1903/4 in Odensegade 5 III and later on Vestervoldgade.

Edvard Wilhelm von Mehren's business in Elsinore was after his death not passed on by the family.
While Edward Wilhelm had gotten his business in to new and other mercantile directions, that the family
had tried in earlier times, it was his brother:

Julius Ferdinand von Mehren, - my grandfather born 07/10/1815 in Elsinore, d. 05/17/1893 at the age
of 78 years, continued the ship's supply-and trading business further in Elsinore, which, however, due to
the Sound Dues repeal in 1857 had led to the change in the city of trade, especially in his last years, and
became more modest. He was a member of Merchant Guild in 1854 and received appointment as Consul
for Mecklenburg on 5.22.1867 and as Consul for Belgium and inhabited the beautiful old property
Stengade 72, which he owned, and which was originally built by the nobles Mayor Chart Lejel in 1500.

This property is now restored. **Julius Ferdinand** had as a young man studied medication and had, according to Father and my Uncle Victor told me, no distinct business sense, whereas he probably would have been a very talented scientist. In a rather advanced age he learned the Italian language, because in the course of time had been part Italian Masters as customers. He was knighted by the Belgian Leopold Order.

On 06/07/1848 he married, in the Church of Holmen Copenhagen, Martine Vilhelmine Christensen b. 17/12/1821 d. 6/4/1896, 75 years old, an adopted daughter of distiller Petersen, Copenhagen, Daughter of candle making own Frantz Christensen and wife Magdalene Christensensdatter, Vestergade 49. He, the father, owned 1834/5 the property Princensgade 381 Copenhagen. A sister of Martine Vilhelmine, my grandmother was a painter, and a sister of hers must have married a Wichmann.

Grandpa and Grandma had the following children:

Louise Johanne	b. 18/ 3/1849	d. 5/ 1/1901
Julie	b. 26/10/1850	d. 20/7/1874
Henry Charles	b. 9/6/1852	d. 21/4/1923
Alfred William	b. 31/1/1854	d. 21/3/1899
Eduard Christian	b. 23/12/1855	d. 11/2/1911
Andreas Fratz Julius	b. 1/4/1858	d. 8/6/1924
Julius Ferdinand	b. 26/3/1860	d. 9/7/1936
Ernst Ludvig	b. 26/9/1861	d. 9/5/1924
Metine Christine Poulina	b. 12/12/1862	
Victor Albert	b. 10/3/1869	d. 31/8/1938

Grandfather's eldest sister:

Marianne Emilie Augusta von Mehren, b 29/8/1809 d 2/27/1848,
married in 1831 to Tobacco Manufacturer, Consul FC Bendixsen in Thisted (b. 05.08.1803 d. 07.29.1877)
with whom she had the following children:

Andreas Carl Eske	b. 9/11/1832 d. 5/22/1902, Farmer, married in Stockholm.
Elisabeth Methine Christ. Bendixen	b. 11/11/1838 d. 29/09/1840
Christine Antoinette Bendixsen	b. 21/10/1840 d. 07/08/1881, married to Etatsråd, Gross. Theod. Malling b. 7/5/1830 d. 28/02/1913, Convenience Store in Hamburg
Hans Ditlev Bendixsen	b. 14/10/1842 d. 12/02/1902, shipbuilder, married to 1) NNNissen 2) Emma NN.
Christian Bendixsen	b. 09/15/1844 d. 24/11/1912 Tobacco Manufacturer S. Francesco. married to Maren Gjørup b. 9/30/1851 d. 3/20/1935
Fanny Louise Bendixsen	b. 06/07/1847 d. 06/06/1914 married to Farmer Krøger.
Emil August	b. 02/26/1848 d. 05/28/1905, Officer, Thisted. married to Louise Welling b. 4/30/1854 d. 5/11/1932

To this branch belong Tobacco manufacturers Officer Carl Bendixsen and Erik Bendixsen, owner of Carl Bendix's's Cigar Factory in Copenhagen, Brigadevej 47

Grandfather's youngest sister named **Fanny Louise von Mehren** b. 04/02/1820 d.24/4/1845 on the Guinea coast. She was married in 1844 to (kar.Bt.kirurg, Doctor at the Danish possessions) Peter Frederick Lucien Hansen from Ribe b. 30/12/1809 d. 05/29/1849. No children.

Fanny Louise died shortly after her arrival in Guinea Coast by Climate Fever. She married Dr. Hansen shortly after his appointment to doctor at the Danish possessions in West Africa and followed her husband to Frederiksberg to the Guinea Coast. I have in my possession two letters she wrote to a friend in Elsinore, one on the Atlantic, the other from West Africa.

The oldest of father's siblings were Aunt:

Louise Johanna von Mehren, born 18/3/1849 d. 05/01/1901 at Claytorp, 52 years old of breast disease. She was married 14/9/1875 in Elsinore to Doctor Hans Peter Lillelund Meyn b 12/04/1844 in Polvskær on Bornholm, d. 25/11/1920 in Copenhagen, son by Dean Carl August Meyn and Nicoline Sophie Hansen. He practiced from 1873/80 in Dronninglund in Northern Jutland, and thereafter in Claytorp by Kvistgaard in North Zealand, one hobby farm, built in the beginning of the last century by the old Elsinore grocery family Brown. Aunt Louise, I do not remember, while I for many years, both as boy and as an adult have known Uncle Meyn and learned to appreciate him. After he had given up his practice and gone to stay with his daughter Ingrid in Copenhagen, I was often with him at my parents place on Fasanvej when the family on Saturday afternoon and evening gathered there for a nice game of cards, some dinner, and a rum toddy.

I appreciated Uncle Meyn, his dignified exterior and his cozy, little roudy, but warm, sincere manner. About Clayton, I have beautiful memories from my vacation stay in Elsinore as a boy and later as a adolescent in 1909, when Uncle Victor, Freia and I in the afternoon would bicycle from Elsinore along the Standvejen to Skøtterup and from there into the country to the idyllic Claytorp where a wonderful supper usually would be waiting for us. The time after dinner we spent at dusk on the porch out toward the meadow until we returned home along Standvejen to Elsinore with thousands of stars above us and the lights from Helsingborg blinking on the other side of the dark Øresound.

Regular I met Uncle Meyn also at Uncle Charles in Elsinore, with whom he often visited. Aunt Louise and Uncle Meyns children were:

Thyra Meyn, b. 10/28/1876 in Asaa Jutland, d. 1943 by diabetes
married to Farmer Christian Severin Andersen, Aars in Oslo, b. 27/11/1877

Children:

Inger b. 08/07/1913

Jens Ludwig b. 5/11/1915

Karen b. 1/24/1917

Gerd b. 02/08/1919

Julius Carl Meyn b/ 11/28/1877 in Asaa, Jutland,
Captain in the reserve, brickwork owner in Jutland,
married to 1) Manda Schierning Dt. of Oberstltnt. Schierning.
2) Olga Stendorf

Niels Wilhelm Egil Meyn, b. 08/12/1878 in Asaa,
married to Ellen Jenssen b. 11/23/1885, Dt. lawyer Jenssen, divorced

Children:

Mogens b. 6/14/1907
Hans Jørgen b. 1908 d 1908
Else b. 8/29/1909
Anne Grete b. 1912

Charles Victor Meyn, b. 6/1/1880 in Asaa. d. 1/3/1905 in New York, unmarried

Ingrid Meyn, b. 15/7/1881 in Claytorp by Kvistgaard,
married to Head of Østifternes Kreditforening Ove Rønne, b 5/23/1883

Child:

Kirsten b. 9/21/1915, cand. mag. Teacher

Carl August Meyn, b. 7/1/1882 in Claytorp,
married to. Rigmor Basse, b. 25/4/1889

Son:

Torben b. /13/3/1916

Hans Meyn b. 5/6/1883 in Claytorp
married to Sofie Larsen b. 5/15/1891? death?

Children:

Hans Erik b. 3/2/1911
Edith b. 28/5/1912
Paul b. 20/4/1914
Finn b. 11/5/1916
Birthe b. 2/12/1924 (?)

Louis Johan Meyn, b. 6/4/1885 in Claytorp d. 1891

Father's other sister

Julie b. 10/26/1850 d. 7/20/1874, died diabetes, unmarried.

Father's elder brother:

Henry Charles von Mehren is born 9/6/1852 and died 21/4/1923 at the age of 71. He traveled as a young man to Leith in Scotland, where he established himself as a merchant and later went into Company with his cousin **Percy von Mehren**, after a number of years he returned to Elsinore and took over after his father's death his ship store business. He settled in the premises that now make up the old pharmacy in Elsinore. Also, Uncle **Charles** was Belgian Consul and he was the holder of Belgian " Medal civique If.Hl. " and Knight of the Order of Leopold. However, since the shop due to the previous circumstances mentioned in Elsinore no longer had any significant business, Uncle **Charles** later established a Retail Business in the same industry on the corner of Bramstræde and Standgade in Elsinore. In recent years, after he, due to his age, also had abandoned that business, he managed his Klasselotteri collection in Elsinore, which his widow still manages. With him ended the family's past so glorious trade tradition in Elsinore.

Uncle **Charles** was a consummate oddball, a nice, old, cozy blusterer. Maybe some disappointed by life, but not nevertheless, kind-hearted and with a overbearing outlook on life. He was a great and very stout man. I remember him from my many visits to Elsinore as a child and adult, first in Strandgade, later in Villa Ruth at Nordre Strandvej, and late in Stengade 68.

A single memory of Uncle **Charles**, I write down, because it perhaps shows a glimpse of the loneliness that the old-aged bachelor has felt and was the cause of his trapped manner : When I at the age of 11 - 12 years, along with mom was visiting Elsinore , we - Uncle **Charles**, mother , his housekeeper and later wife Miss Petersen, and I - a late afternoon went to Gefion to eat supper. We had a small room for ourselves, and I sat down by the piano and played a few tunes. When I included playing a little sentimental German melody with an Italian theme of the beautiful Sorrento, I must add that I as a boy had a beautiful singing voice , which I later sadly lost - I noticed that Uncle **Charles, which** I otherwise had not recognized showing any sentimental feelings, sat quietly and listened to the song with tears running down his cheek. Later I understood that on this occasion he felt very sad and lonely.

When I think back on my vacation at Uncle **Charles**, I see before me the semi-darkness, spacious dining room in Strandgade with the round table. I can still feel the faint smell of gas from the adjacent kitchen, where the faithful Jensine ruled. I'm thinking about the double beer, which we got with lunch, an unknown glory for me. I hear small talk in Bramstræde outside the windows and clatter on the cobblestones. I remember his big poodle, and not least, I remember the shop where I was allowed to weigh in bags, tap beer and paraffin oil.

Uncle **Charles** was, as mentioned, married to his longtime housekeeper Miss Sophie Petersen, who after his death led the lottery collection further. She married a second time to the auditor Thor Power, but after a few years again widowed.

In a relatively late age Uncle **Charles** got a daughter:

Inger von Mehren b. 07/01/1911 and an event that was a great joy for the middle-aged, a little weird and a man, that stays to himself.

About father's brother:

Alfred William von Mehren, born 01/31/1854 and died 3/21/1899, I know only that he was a merchant in Riga in Russia and when he died, he was quite well situated. He was attacked by a brain disorder and died in 1899 as a result of this disease in Denmark.

Father's next brother:

Edvard Christian von Mehren was born 23/12/1855 and died 11/2/1911 in Kolding. He married 11/9/1890 to Kathrine Emilie Frederiksen born 12/11/1862, died 30/7/1945 in Copenhagen, the daughter of Dye and Textile factory owner Carl Christian Callesen Frederiksen from the Tønder, residing in Kolding and Anna Nielsen from Vejle. After a number of years of employment as a shipbroker in Kolding Uncle **Edvard** received appointment as sworn shipbroker in Kolding. Also, Uncle **Edvard**, as I remember from a visit to Kolding as a boy, was a bit of an oddity, but a sincere good person.

Uncle Edward's three children were:

Carl Julius von Mehren born 2/5/1892, died 5/10/1912 on the way from Buenos Aires to Denmark. Unmarried. Was employed in timber industry with his Uncle **Andrew** in Barcelona. Later in business in Buenos Aires.

Edith Ingeborg von Mehren born 3/17/1894, married 8/4/1934 to Army Captain Thygesen K. Thygesen 9/12/1893, head of the War Department, 1945 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1946 Colonel. Residing in Gentofte, Kirkebakken 8

Son: Erik Thygesen Thygesen born 1/20/1937.

Cousin **Edith**, I have known for many years, from my holiday visit as a child in Kolding and my memorable weekend visits to Uncle Victor "Pleasant Home" in Elsinore. She was frequent, and, - thanks to her good humor - always guest of my parents at Fasanvej. She was for many years inmaid at Uncle Victor and later employed at his Pharmacy in Copenhagen. She is slightly below average height with a small fine face, slightly curved nose, dark blond hair and lively eyes. The character of her is her always good humor and her domestic and practical sense, the later she probably inherited from her mother.

Edvard Christian von Mehren born 2/9/1896, married 8/4/1925 in Barcelona to Emma Rasmussen born 9/4/1902. Daughter of Bookkeeper Jacob Valdemar Rasmussen b. 20/8/???? in Vordingborg and Ingeborg Larsson born 4/2/1851 in Hädevik, Sweden, died 1920. **Edward** was employed in shipbroker business in Kolding and Copenhagen. Thereafter some years in the timber industry at his uncle Andreas in Barcelona. After his uncles death Edvard continued his uncle's business in Barcelona, but during the revolution in 1936 in Spain he had to flee to Denmark, where he then ran the Merchants Business in timber, while he worked as a cabinet-Courier for the Danish Foreign Ministry.

Cousin **Edward and** I have over the years been together frequently together with, and I learned to appreciate his good humor, his optimism, his honest and easy going nature. In his soldier time he was a frequent and welcome guest in our house. - I especially remember our motorcycle trips with friends Müller and Stahl. **Edvard** is above average height, full-bodied, blond and has blue eyes. His wife Emma, who I have known for many years, is from Copenhagen, a nice and good wife. She emigrated to her family in the United States but traveled to Barcelona to marry **Edward**.

Daughter: **Grete von Mehren** born 8/4/1936.

The next uncle in order is

Andreas Frantz Julius von Mehren, born 1/4/1858 d. 8/6/1924 in Barcelona from cancer. He married 27/6/1891 Marian Beatrice Laura Skinner born 6/9/1872 in Richmond, Sommerset, died in 1936 in Copenhagen, the daughter of attorney Fritz Owen John Skinner, Sommerset and Francis Marian Spurway, Devon. Like most of his brothers, Uncle **Andrew** emigrated also from Elsinore and stayed in the years 1877/80 in Germany, 1880/5 in England. In 1885 he settled in Barcelona and was employed as the Consulate-General at the Danish Consulate. Later he established himself in the timber import and coal trading. His business was of a rather significant extent. It was carried on by his nephew Edward, until the latter during the Spanish Revolution in 1936 had to give up the business and flee to Denmark. Uncle **Andreas** received 3/18/1889 the order "Comendador Ordinario de la Orden de Isabel la Católica." My knowledge of Uncle **Andreas** is confined to his visit to Denmark for a few weeks and my visit to Barcelona in 1923. He was gracious, pleasant and enjoyable and despite his long stay abroad still Danish in mind. His wife, Beatrice, of good, wealthy English family, cultivated the art of painting and showed in

this great skill. She fled during the Spanish revolution with three of her children to Copenhagen, where she died a few months after her arrival.

Their children are:

Beatrice Francis Martina von Mehren, born 2/5/1892 called Birdy. She had during the revolution in Spain in 1936 with her mother and her siblings John and Winnifred escaped from Barcelona. She settled in Copenhagen and lived here on the interest of a fortune, which she had inherited from her grandmother Mrs. Skinner, and fortune was allowed to stay in England. She was the first of the three children, who in 1929 again went back to Barcelona, to see what the revolution had spared the family's possessions and wealth.

She is very pleasant and cultivated, the only of the siblings completely English embossed that I know of.

Andre Alfred Luis Ignation von Mehren, born 4/1/1894 in Barcelona, married to Winifred White. He has stayed in Buenos Aires, but recently he has taken up residence in Birmingham, England, as a merchant.

Children:

Andre von Mehren

Doree Carmen von Mehren

Carmen Cariada Methine von Mehren, born 7/9/1895 in Barcelona. married to Juan Puertas Serra, Spain, factory inspector and wholesaler of refrigeration equipment. Residing Lerrida, Spain. Carmen and her husband had during the revolution in Spain 1936 fled the country to the Republic of Andorra in the Pyrexes, where they for a while had a very difficult time. After the revolution, they returned to Lerrida. I have know Carmen only from two short periods in Barcelona and Copenhagen. She is a little above average height, slim, very pretty with pretty bright eyes.

Children:

Luis

Carmen.

Winfred Maria Alfonsina von Mehren, born 4/4/1899 in Barcelona, married 1937 to manager Carl Thane - Jørgensen, Copenhagen. She fled with her mother and siblings from Spain in 1936 to Copenhagen and married here Carl Thane - Jørgensen. In 1940 she traveled with her husband back to Spain, where the latter unsuccessfully sought to carve out an existence , including in Valencia. The man , however, went back to Copenhagen in 1940, while Winfred , who had gone to stay with her sister Beatrice, first in 1942 again took up residence in Copenhagen . Winfred should be admired for the ease and naturalness with which she made the transition from the rather large facilities that she had been used to in Spain, to the conditions she lived under in Copenhagen, which were considerably more modest and no prior knowledge of housework, she acquired the necessary skills in a short time. To learn the Danish language caused her however many difficulties, and even her English language, it could sometimes occur to me very difficult to understand as it was spoken with Spanish pronunciation. She is literate, a winning nature, slightly above medium height, dark blond, has beautiful eyes and distinctive facial features.

Nieves Cecily Andrea von Mehren, born 21/11. dead 1/11/1906

John Albert Carl Ramon von Mehren, born 8/6/1904 in Barcelona.

Chemical Engineer In Barcelona, studied in Barcelona, Belgium and France, especially Metallurgy. Also, he fled to Copenhagen in 1936 and was here employed at the Danish Yeast Central laboratory. In 1940 he returned to Spain, where he had been employed as factory manager of a chemical plant in Madrid.

John was my true Cicerone during my stay in Barcelona. Due to his winning and fairly manner he found after his arrival in Denmark, soon friends in Copenhagen. He is quiet, and thinks fatr, through his stay in Spain, he has a southern character, medium height, dark, scarred, high forehead.

Mercedes Dorolly Cecilia von Mehren, born 8/13/1907, married 1/6/1933 to Alberte Roig Maimo, Optometrist, residing in Casablanca. I know Mercedes only from a short stay in Barcelona and from her visit to Copenhagen. She is beautiful, but quite small in figure. She resides in Casablanca, avoiding thus the fate that befell her mother and siblings.

Father's younger brother :

Ernst Ludwig von Mehren , born 26/9/1861 dead 5/9/1924 in Naples Italy, married 30/11/1889 to an Italian woman Anna Mobilia , born 16/7/1866 in Marcone.

He lived in Piedimonte d'Alife , where he was employed as a confidential clerk in a textile factory.

The widow lived 1940 in Naples , Via f Mattia go famiglia Boccaccino , Piazzetta Concordia 5 (?)

Uncle **Ernst** I have never seen.

Children:

Wladimir von Mehren b. Naples 17/8/1890 d. 12/6/1897

Olga von Mehren b. Naples 6/5/1892 Violinist Inside .

Ofelia von Mehren b. Naples 6/12/1893 d. 6/10/1895

Marie von Mehren b. Naples 1/7/1895 married to Gaetano Ventriglia , 1 son

Alphonse . b. 3/3/1923 .

Oswald von Mehren b. Piedimonte d'Alife 11/26/1896 Engineering . Emigration to the U.S.A.

Lydia von Mehren b. 05/31/1898 d. 03/06/1927 married 1926 to Alberte Ørsini , Chemist .

Sylvia von Mehren b. 12/12/1899 author.

Then comes father's sister :

Methine Christine Poulina von Mehren , b. 12/12/1862 .

Aunt **Methine** I have known from my childhood, when she visited us in Hamburg in transit from Naples and Barcelona, where she had visited her brothers , and when I as boy spent my vacation in Copenhagen and Elsinore. She was my childhood dear aunt Methine who like playing with me, told stories and always ready for fun. Later, after I had moved to Copenhagen , she was often guest of father and mother on Fasanvej, and after I got married, also with me. She always brought good cheers and resembles in many respects , both external and in character, my father and his now deceased brother Victor. Like those, she has a good, righteous and balanced mind, is helpful and without subtlety, always in the mood for merriment, like socialiting, - sometimes - especially in her younger days - downright giddy when the family was gathered in merry togetherness at Uncle Victor's or with father and mother. Her, in recent years, increasing heavy hearing loss, bothered her a lot, but did not managed to subdue her good mood. She is until today now as she is over 80 , except for hearing, as well as anyone. Father and Aunt **Methine** appreciated each other. Aunt **Methine** remained unmarried. She did as younger serve as a lady's companion and spend her old age in the Treschow'ske Foundation in Copenhagen .

The youngest of the siblings was: Uncle

Victor Albert von Mehren , born 10/3/1869. dead 31/8/1938, married 28/4/1894 in Copenhagen . Buried in Elsinore. Uncle Victor is, except Edvard, the only one of the brothers who remained in Denmark . He visited as a young man the pharmaceutical college, and became cand. pharm. Employed as pharmacist by Rink at the Old Svane Pharmacy in Elsinore. In 1914, he was administrator and later owner of the pharmacy in Skibby, Hornsherred , and later took over St. Jacobs Pharmacy on Østerbrogade in Copenhagen . Uncle **Victor** died of diabetes and angina pectoris. He lived in Elsinore in St. Annagade by the Black Friars monastery and later on " Pleasant home" a villa opposite the Old Marienlyst Castle. In Copenhagen he lived in Østerbrogade 110 later this Phistersvej 11 in a villa which he owned . His summer residence was in Espergærde.

Uncle **Victor** , I have known from my early childhood, when I spent some school holidays in Elsinore. As a 16 -year-old after my graduation,, I spent a memorable month on St. Anna Street in Elsinore.

Just as long as I have known Uncle Victor, he has been the one of my relatives that I, along with my aunt Methine, has been most appreciated and this is due to his unusual characteristics that meant that I most of all the people who came into contact with him , had to like him. He was an intelligent and interesting man, marked by kindness and hospitality towards everyone , and a pleasant and enjoyable man and much beloved and hold much charm. He had a good word and a helping hand to spare for anyone, Above all , he was also considerate to those he employed . His manner was broad-minded and honorable to the extreme. He always welcomed company, a spiritual talk , also musically and in possession of a beautiful singing voice. The parties at his place in Elsinore at St. Annagade or Pleasant home , where I spent a series of weekends in 1914, or later in Skibby or Østerbrogade 110, in Espergaerde and Phistersvej were always characterized by amusement and fun, music and enjoyable fellowship and interesting discussions and also good food and drinks.

In his younger days he was , as mentioned, appointed at the old Pharmacy in Elsinore , and he was a good friend of Pharmacist Rink and a welcome guest when he assembled his circle of artists, writers and politicians around Holger Drachmann Hørup , E. Brandes and others to the party.

Uncle Victor had for many years suffered from diabetes and angina pectoris, but one can not say that these two serious diseases affected his mood significantly. He was always lively, to the end full of ideas, and rode the bicycle and took lessons in driving a car. For his staff at the pharmacy , he was a good boss , and it is not too much to say that without exception he valued them a lot. When death overtook him after a relatively short battle he left a big need with his relatives, as with all who had known him.

His wife, Aunt Bodil Michelsen, born 12/6/1869 , who survived him , has for many years been plagued by disease , particularly the nervous kind. I have learned to value her for the kindness and hospitality , she has always shown me .She has in her youth been a teacher in Elsinore. Her daughter Karen's death was a grief which she never fully got over. Their two children :

Freia von Mehren , born 23/1/1895, married 1/25/1922 to 1) cand. Pharm. Troels Prip , divorced . 2) Organist Axel Bruun 1945. She is a. Pharmacist and has been employed at the pharmacy in Tårnbæk , Frederikssund, Skibby with her father and St.Jacobs Pharmacy also run by her father. Resided in Charlottenlund, Ejvindsvvej 34, which she owns. Her main characteristics must be said better to be from the fathers side than the mothers . Like her father, very musical enclined, an accomplished piano player . She has composed some songs, etc., which towers over mediocrity. She has a sense of justice , so strong that it sometimes hampers her decisions. She is gifted , independent, enjoyable imaginative, and appreciate a good discussion . Her marriage to Troels Prip was repealed by friendly settlement, and discrepancies may assumed to be due to the large nature difference between Freia , which is lively and spiritual , and Troels that is quiet, reluctant .Children:

Per Prip born 9/13/1923 Skibby. 1942 apprentice in bookstore
Bodil Prip born 3/2/1928 Charlottenlund

Karen von Mehren, born 2/3/1902 dead 25/7/1912 of appendicitis.

My father:

Julius Ferdinand von Mehren born in Elsinore 26/03/1860 and died 07/09/1936 after an operation on Frederiksberg Hospital. He was married to Beate Sørine Landsberg born 01.05.1861 in Hjørring, dead 11/11/1940 at Bispebjerg Hospital, also after surgery (see separate anatavle the genus Landsberg). Hun var daughter of cabinetmaker Carl Christian Landsberg, Hjørring born North Elkær 16/3/1820 dead Hjørring 18/09/1901 and Ellen Margrethe Sørensdatter, born Hjørring 5/11/1819 dead Brønderslev 03/01/1884. (Married Hjørring 05/05/1847).

As a result of the Sound Dues waiver in Elsinore perfect business stagnation that had produced a steep decline in the Elsinore merchant families incomes, including also grandfathers, and since there under the changed circumstances was little opportunity to carve out an existence in the city, all fathers brothers traveled except for one from the city, mostly abroad. Thus went:

Charles von Mehren to Leith, but later returned to Elsinore, to take over his father's business,.

Alfred to Riga, where he established himself as a merchant.

Edvard to Kolding, where he was shipbroker.

Andreas to Germany and England, and then to Barcelona.

Ernst to Italy.

The one who remained in Elsinore, was Uncle **Victor**, who as Master pharm. Was employed in the Old Swan Pharmacy.

Father learned watchmaker and instrument maker profession in the years 1875/81 and then traveled to Edinburg and Glasgow , where he only stayed for a short time . In 1883 he lived Pilestræde 46.1 in 1885 father and mother settled in Hamburg, where they remained until shortly after the First World War began in 1914. In Hamburg far went on the commercial road in the watch industry and was for many years employed by the company Wandschneider & Kähler in Hamburg . Then he traveled fo clock and gold trade industry company Wieg & Co (in Altona) in eastern Germany and later Meusel & Gerling (Hamburg) in Denmark . The first years father and mother lived in Hamburg under modest conditions , but later living conditions became more satisfactory . Brother Julius and I can thank our parents for a good and loving upbringing and a good schooling. In the year 1914, all business in Germany as a result of the war came to a halt and dad decided after many years cherished the desire to return to Denmark. Before leaving Germany, he secured representation of several German companies in the optical as well as silver and gold items . There followed a number of years under favorable economic conditions for father and mother, and I remember with pleasure after I got married, our visits to Northern Fasanvej 54 (now 76) usually on Saturdays , where we would meet Aunt Methine , Edith and Uncle Meyn and often played 66. In the spring of 1936 father whose good humor throughout life otherwise have been resilient, began to feel sick , and a study gave the result that the father was suffering from a cancerous disorder of the stomach. An operation was necessary. He died , however, 4 days after that.

Of all people without exception was father loved for his good humor, his honesty and his goodness. I think it unlikely that the father had an enemy. Come to visit, you were infected by his good mood. He was always opens to pranks and good-natured joke.

While dad's best feature included his humor and his optimism was mother, at least in recent years, more calm and sober, perhaps more thoughtful. Mother was an accomplished housewife, who tended to her home and made good food. Some years before the father's death mom had for a long time been sick of Knud Rosen, whose consequently affected mother's mind and mood a lot, and unfortunately sometimes made her last years quite sad. Mother who lived her final years on "Great Tuborg" Strandvejen 123, also died of the consequences after an operation.

Father and mother lived in Hamburg:
Heinestrasse, Brooktorqai 5 to approx. 1896
Daniel Strasse 57 st. to approx. 1901
Steintorweg to about 25/1/ 1903
Kirchenallee 45 II to approx. 1907
Neubertstrasse 9 to Sept. 1914.

Children:

Julius Edvard von Mehren , born 29/11/1882 dead 08/02/1935 in New York. Buried in Sundby Arnehal , Copenhagen. married 26/7/1919 in New York to Karen Elisabeth Iversen , born 08/09/1889 Copenhagen , daughter of cabinetmaker Johan Heinrich Iversen (of Hamborg lineage) born 09/04/1860 in Viborg. dead 4/4/1941 and ??? born 31/12/1869 Viborg dead 02/12/1937 Copenhagen .

Julius went to Real-School in Seilerstrasse in Hamburg and was then a student at the office in Hamburg . In 1900 , he made a trip around the world on D. " Armenta " as a ship's boy. Upon his return , he was sick for a lpng time of artheritis of the joints. He later got employment in a wine company in Bari in southern Italy, and in the subsequent time he changed often residence. Thus, he was employed in Mannheim , Stuttgart, in the East Asiatic Company Copenhagen , the International Harvester Co. .Copenhagen , 2 years at the Siberian Trading Company in Moscow, where he experienced both revolutions. After a laborious return from Russia , during which he for some time was interned in Germany , he came again in 1918 to Copenhagen. In 1920 he traveled to New York, where he married a Danish lady. Some years later he and his wife visited Copenhagen to try to carve out an existence here , but returned again to New York. Due to its linguistic and mercantile skill he had anywhere good positions but his restless disposition prevented him from take root and create a real position. Enjoyable and pleasant he was , musically and in possession of artistitic abilities. I have always appreciated the " Big Brother " and it was always pleasing and festive, when he came home from his many travels. He was dark, medium, and a man who fell into the ladies' taste. He died in New York of angina pectoris and his widow **Karen von Mehren** then traveled back to Copenhagen , where she settled and was employed by the Phone Service. She has , as I understand it , been Julius a good wife and faithful companion during their stay in U.S.A.

Charles Hans Carl von Mehren . I was born 08/07/1893 in Hamburg and baptized in St. Catherine Church in the same city . My first year I spent in Brooktorqai 5 in Hamburg, where my father and mother lived in a 1 floor apartment . It was a street of close of the harbor, only buildings on one side. About this street and my play with my mates I still have a pretty recollection, even though I was only 4 years when we moved. In the year 1897 the district was included in the free port and the buildings torn down , and we moved to Daniel Strasse 57 in a ground floor apartment . Mostly I see the movingcarts slowly move in in front of us in Deichthorstrasse , while the father and mother and brother Julius and I followed following on foot. Daniel Strasse is a fairly wide street with a long row of houses on one side and a dike

with plants and very few houses on the other side , and beyond the dike is Stadtdeich - channel with Oberhafen where then Lauenburger steamers docked. The street and the dike, and the wide berth beyond the dike was a great playground for us kids in the street. Most clearly I remember the ferocious longballs. Two large fires in the warehouses near to our home made a deep impression of creepy to me. It was while we lived in Daniel Strasse that I came school, and my first schooling under my mother's leadership from Daniel Strasse above Engelberrücke whose stone walls towered above my head is clear in my memory . The first 2 ½ year went I went to St. Nicholas Church School in Bohnenstrasse in the inner city during the tight Miss Dick's and rain teacher Mr. Busse 's educational care. The best thing about schooling was the trip home from school with other schoolmates through the old town of Trostbrücke , Gröningerstrasse , Höxter and Meßberg .

My school holidays I spent sometimes in Denmark , where I visited relatives in Brønderslev , Kolding, Elsinore and Copenhagen . In Autumn 1902, I started the Realschule vor dem Lübeckertore . From my school and its teachers, Mr. Fust Prof. Brincker, Prof. Brasch , Mr. Bertheau , Dr. Schirmacher , Mr. Förster etc I have mainly good memories . Among my best memories associated with the school, was math and physics, as well as our annual school excursions. I left school after a total of 9 years of schooling with a good graduation. In 1909 I was employed for 3 years as apprentice in an office at the company Morin & Co. - An export firm doing business in West Africa - form part Rm. 100 - 200 - and 300 - annual , for conn . 1 , 2 and 3 year , three years of learning with interesting work but with long hours until 6 pm , and subsequent evening school. Having, been ½ year with the company Wilh. Brodersen & Co. . , who traded with china wholesale I was employed as head of a new established West - African Department in the firm Ex & Import Company (TEIC) , the proprietor Scheefisch . I had here an interesting and independent work, which brought good results for the company. In order to maintain my Danish Nationality I had , however, in April 1914 to move back to Copenhagen , where I through Vice President Christensen Company HMGehrckens in Hamburg had been employed as a German correspondent in "De forenede Dampskips Selskab AS" and where I , as these lines are written , are still employed . During the war years 1916/7 and 1918 I served my military service by infantry in the security force.

I will only mention that I appreciate music - I do even playing the piano , - and to my interests particularly include the natural sciences , such as physics, chemistry, astronomy, etc. About those topics I have acquired some skills. I love to travel and have to go traveling visited a number countries in Europe, so I was :

1915 Guldbrandsdalen in Norway
 1918 Guldbrandsdalen in Norway.
 1919 Western Norway
 1921 in Bremen
 1922 in southern Germany
 1923 in Paris and Barcelona
 1924 in London and Hamburg
 1925 in Paris
 1926 in southern France and the Pyrexes
 1927 in Valdres in Norway
 1928 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen in southern Germany
 1929 in Germany, Austria and Chechoslovakiet
 1930 Sveits and Milan
 1931 in Venice and Riva on Lake Garda
 1932 in Hallingdal and Valdres in Norway
 1933 in Hamburg
 1934 Guldbrandsdalen in Norway
 1937 Grindaheim in Norway

1938 Grindaheim in Norway.
1939 Grindaheim in Norway

Norway has my love and I have crisscrossed this country on many holiday trips on foot, by bike and by car. Motor sport has also my special interest and I've done both the motorcycle and the car. The War 1939, however so far, has been a block for both this interest and foreign travel.

In my young days I was at the age of 17/21 years an avid devotee of hiking sport along with good friends in Hamburg. This period of "Wanderfalke" I count among the best in my life.

My first marriage 4/28/1917 with Esther Larsen, born 17/04/1897 in Rye per. Gerlev, was dissolved by mutual consent.

My current wife, with whom I married on 12/28/1928 in Lyngby Ellen Wilhelmine Hansen, born 19/07/1902, is daughter of Dept. Chief Engineer Heimdal, Max Hansen, who during the World War 1914/1918 no less than 4 times was subjected to mine detonation and torpedoing, and his wife Dagmar Hansen, born Matzen-Larsen, lived in Villa Nybo in Lyngby.

My son:

Erik Charles von Mehren, born 09/12/1933, baptized in St. Jacobs Church Copenhagen, born on "Private clinic" in Bredgade 70 Copenhagen. August 1940 in Skovshoved school. Right from birth, Erik, called "Lasse", was a lively boy with a zest for life and an interest in what happens around him. His desire to transform everything in the game may have led to some lack of concentration. He is a loving boy with a good heart and a good mind, but very spoiled. Married to Jytte Petersen, born 07/01/1939.

He is a handsome, slender boy with blond hair and bright eyes.

His son **Peter** was baptized 08/11/1959

Thus I conclude this work, although I add that it is my intention, if further information about the family's ancestry and history will be forthcoming, they will later be added as an appendix to this document.

On this occasion I would like to ask family members or others who may read this compilation, and who are able to provide additional details or characteristics of persons of the von Mehren family, to please contact me.

Charles H. C. von Mehren
Copenhagen, Charlottenlund.
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