

Of Bernd the Christian (III. 383) descending

(Old) Schmenziner side branch

flowers to larger parts this very day; only a secondary branch died.

Bernd Christian had three sons: 1) Joachim Friedrich, 2) Alexander Georg Wilhelm and 3) Franz Heinrich (III. 499- 501).

#La #AS

III. 499.

Joachim Friedrich,

Major,

born 9 October 1728, † 18 June 1788,

Bernd of Christian oldest son, studied too Frankfurt a. O., chose however military Carriere. The year 1748 it entered No. 24 into the infantry regiment (old Schwerin), was 23. May 1751 standard-bearer and 1 July 1756 Leutnant.

In the battle with Kunersdorf (12th August 1759) it was wounded.

On 13 September ej. a. it was promoted to the Premier lieutenant and 1 January 1762 to staff - captain, became 12 June 1770 company boss and 3 April 1780 major.

It acquired the estate Guhrow in the autumn 1781 with Cottbus from a judicial sale and died 18 June 1788 at the water craze.

After its private-written will of 30th August 1779 it had its 2nd wife as a sole heiress assigned with the edition of the preservation of real assets to favor of the children inheriting after their death. After his death it turned out however that the will did not meet the valid form requirements. This placed the upper guardianship council at the 11. May 1789 firmly. A personal petition of the widow at König from 4 July 1789 remained unsuccessful. It closed on it with the curator of the children under age, law commissioner Dames, before the city court into Frankfurt a. O. a comparison, which was approved by the upper guardianship council on 17 July 1790. The comparison led to the distribution of the fortune on the children, left the widow however the income, in order to be able to maintain from it the children. A request at König to grant it a pension had been rejected before. The 2 daughters 1st marriage received 525 thalers in gold and 10760 thalers in Courant from the inheritance of their mother together. All 7 children would receive from the inheritance of the father ever 535 thalers in gold and 633 thalers in Courant.

The value of the estate Guhrow is not contained in the amounts, since it should remain undivided and take place a sale only after attained majority of the 7 children.

In addition both sons were entitled together 333 thalers in gold as fee trunk. The widow explained herself additionally ready, to the sons the carriages funds with 200 blanks, determined in the will of their deceased of husband. to pay from their remaining fortune.

a)Its first wife, Caroline Luise von Wulffen, *30. March 1755, daughter the 1768 deceased of the captain Christian Ludwig v. W., hereditary gentleman on Steinhöfel and Kersdorf in close proximity to Frankfurt/Oder and its wife, a realm countess v. Flemming from Buckow, Eheschließung Lossow 29

September 1769, † 3 May 1774 in consequence of the birth of the daughter Ulrike with 19 years, had given it two daughters:

1) Berhardine Friederike Caroline Wilhelmine, born 7 May 1772, died 30 January 1817, mentioned by its brother Heinrich in letters Minette, marries 1791 with Ernst von Löschbrand on Piestow with Fürstenwalde, divorced 1800, pulled thereafter on Pannwitz - estate after Gulben with Cottbus, and

2) Philippine Ulrike Amalie, very decided, wanted to murder Napoleon; it remained unmarried, born 26 April 1774, died 1 February 1849. She was the favorite sister of its half brother Heinrich. She collected the letters of her brother to it. After their death they were published.

b) Born in the second marriage with Juliane Ulrike von Pannwitz, 22. March 1746, died 3 February 1793 in Frankfurt a. O., marriage ceremony Müschen January 1775, it two sons became: 1) Bernd Heinrich Wilhelm and 2) Leopold Friedrich (III. 625 and 626) and three daughters born:

3) Friederike Juliane Christians, born Frankfurt a. O. 17 December 1775, † 7 November 1811, marries Frankfurt a. O. 24. March 1794 with its cousin Philipp von Stojenthin born on Schorin and Darsow with Stolp, Schorin 16th August 1772, + Stolp 28 January 1844. The second wife had been 1814 Charlotte Christians of Zenge, born 26 April 1783, younger sister of Wilhelmine, with Heinrich von Kleist engaged.

4) Maximiliane Augusta Catharina, born Frankfurt a. O. 4 November 1776, † Gulben 29 January 1818 at the consequence of the last childbed, marries Frankfurt a. O. 14 January 1802 with Leutnant Wilhelm of Pannwitz in the regiment Zenge, born Babow 9 February 1772, † Gulben 30. March 1849, and

5) Juliane, born 25 September 1784, marries largely bosch pole 17 September 1809 with Gustav von Weyher (Weiher) on Bozepol, born Lischnitz 5 April 1783, † Lauenburg 1851.

III. 500.

Alexander Georg Wilhelm,

Major,

born 1731, † 1809,

Bernd of Christian other son, born 9 July 1731, was absent invested under 26th August 1749 than standard-bearers (684).

He was on 1 September 1752 standard-bearer in the Dragoon regiment No. 3 and 31 October 1756 Leutnant. As this took part in the seven-year-old war. On 29 January 1766 it received the patent as staff - a captain.

Under 15 June 1776 it became dismiss with 100 realm thalers pension because of bad face and chest damage. On 15 January 1789 it received the character as a major.

In the year 1788 he lived in Königsberg. It died there on 28 April 1809, 78 years old.

With its wife Henriette Gottliebe Freiin von Schrötter from the house Wohnsdorff (1792 died) it had without heir remained. She was a wealthy and probably-activ lady, who took care of in affectionate Weise of its relatives.

After the retirement of its husband (1776) she bought the estate Voigtsdorf, Landkreis Königsberg in D. Neumark, of the district administrator of Pfuhl on Schulzendorf, however already sold Ernst Bogislav von Wobeser it after three years. But it bought with agreement of its man of the three sisters of Birkhahn the estate Walkaschken, in the same way Gerlaucken situated in the principal office Prussian to Eylau - estates.

Under 2 January and 7 June 1790 however sold both its noble estate Gerlaucken with the farmer village Schlautienen, the mill due to it, the farm (adjacent to the manor) Borkehnen and the small estate forest castle (like it up to then leased been) to the wife of Leutnant of the Johann von Brünnow: Sophia Catharina Wilhelmine born of Oldenburg for 36000 realm thalers Prussian Courant and 100 realm thalers keys - g - money.

To 27. March 1792 made Mrs. major von Kleist their will and in the same a family trust for incapable Ms and widows of the family von Kleist from the houses Schmenzin and Zarnekow and the family of the barons von Schrötter from the houses apartment village, Wesselshöfen and Maulen, to compare about what the documents 698 and 703 approaching. For this foundation it intended a capital of 13333 realm thalers 30 large - Still in the same year it died.

III. 501.

Franz Heinrich

on Schmenzin,

Captain,

born 1734, † 1814,

Bernd of Christian youngest son, born 1st August 1734 in Schmenzin, was 30th August 1757 standard-bearer in the infantry regiment No. 42, 7 March 1759 Leutnant and 23 July 1763 Premier lieutenant. On 2 April 1764 it took its parting as a captain.

According to hereditary comparison from 13 December 1763 it had argued in such a way with its brothers and sisters that he the whole estate Schmenzin, whose value was accepted on 17,275 realm thalers, received and compensated its brothers and sisters also bar money. To the estate Schmenzin however were farms (adjacent to the manor) due the following Busch estates and: 1) Friedrich-hope, 2) Linden-hope, 3) mutton sheep-farm, 4) Klein-Linden-hope, 5) Klein Freyenstein, 6) large Freyenstein, 7) Krepelhof, 8) cold mountain, 9) four-yard, 10) Adrian yard, 11) Mountain yard, 12) Eickhoff, 13) Buckhoff, 14) Rohr-hope, 15) Wood-hope, 16) Ranch-hope, 17) Urge-hope, 18) Sour-hope, 19) Lubbenhoff and 20) Kraus-hope. The largest part of these estates is old Kleist - fee, a smaller part however Versen - fee.

By marrying it received in addition: Kussow A, Storckow b, Wruckhütten and Zechendorf A and b.

In the year 1809 it became as a next agnate the curator from its sister-in-law in the life of the called von Kleist - family trust orders.

„On 27 October 1814 the Mr. Hauptmann Franz Heinrich died von Kleist, inheriting and court gentleman on Schmenzin, the Schmenzin' Busch estates, Kussow, Zechendorf, Wruckhütten etc., church patron to Schmenzin, at the age of 80 year 3 month, and in the new Gewölbe at the cemetery to Schmenzin was buried to Belgard.

It had been married three times:

a)with Sophia Luise von Glasenapp, Tochter Paul Wedig on Gramenz and Balfanz, marries 2 July 1765, died 17 September 1781. After the argument comparison with their brothers and two sisters from 17 February you had been assigned to 1777 the estates Kussow A, Storckow b, Wruckhütten and Zechendorf A and b.

From this marriage two sons come of: 1) Paul Bernd August, baptized 2 February 1766 and 2) Georg Joachim Wilhelm, born 20. and baptized 24 July 1767 (III. 627 and 628), in the same way five daughters:

- 1)Barbara Hedwig Magdalene, born 18 June 1769, died 9 May 1791 to Manow, at consumption.
- 2)Catharina Amalia Friederike, born 14. March 1771, died 22 June 1800, marries Petermann on Kleist Wittfelde with war council with Neustettin.
- 3)Charlotte Henriette Sophie, born 21 December 1772, died 31 January 1800, at consumption, in Schmenzin and buried in the local Gewölbe.
- 4)Auguste Ulrike Philippine, born to Schmenzin 22. March 1775, † to Neustettin 2 December 1855, married first a baron von Roberts on Dubbertech, let themselves however from it separate and marries themselves on 11 October 1812 with the captain Leopold August Eduard von Reckow on Camnitz, Kreis Rummelsburg; and
- 5)Juliane Antoinette Johanne, born 22 February 1778, which unmarried remained.

After the death of his first wife their father addressed an input at König to 28 October 1783 to back-transfer that its daughter to transferred share the estate Kussow to it since it could use only so the shares in its possession. Its son-in-law is a hard man, with whom in quality nothing is to be made. The input seems to have remained unsuccessful.

b)On 21 February 1783 captain was received von Kleist a new marriage: with Modesta Wilhelmine von Kameke from Misdow, Landkreis Schlawe, Tochter of the yard advice to Pritzig. The church wedding took place in Varchmin. It died on 3 September 1783.

c)The third marriage it closed with Friederika Luisa von Blankenburg, Tochter of the deceased of district administrator on Schlenzig, Landkreis Schivelbein, born 1755, died as a widow on 4 December 1822 to Belgard, at the stick river, in 77. Years of life.

She had given a daughter Luise Christians Henriette, which died on 14 October 1786 born, already on 10 March 1791 and was buried in Schmenziner Gewölbe to her husband.

By Bernd of Christian three sons were thus the oldest and the youngest leaving heirs. The side branch of the youngest son expired already in the second member. We bring it first.

III. 627.

Paul Bernd August,

born 1766, † 1804,

Franz Heinrich older son, dedicated itself to the agriculture. It inherited Kussow A. Zechendorf A and b, as well as Wruckhütten from its mother. In Kussow he lived to five years. In its last years of life it

was much suffer. It died on 3 September 1804 at the age of 37 year 7 month 6 days, at the shrinking and water craze, in Schmenzin in the house of its father, unmarried.

III. 628.

Georg Joachim Wilhelm

on Schmenzin,

Captain,

born 1767, † 1849,

Franz Heinrich younger son, born 20 July 1767 in Schmenzin, was on 27 April 1785 standard-bearer in the Dragoon regiment No. 12, 8 October 1787 Leutnant, 4 January 1795 (December 1794) Premier lieutenant, 30 November 1801 of staff captain (patent from 25 February 1799) and 17. March 1804 captain. - In the accident year 1806 it was taken by the Frenchmen imprisoned and disintegrated therefore with his father, who did not want to accept it at home; it was in consequence its with its relatives in Zarnikow.

On 20 June 1808 he was discharged with army uniform and was allowed to be away in Schmenzin.

In the year 1810 nearly the whole village Schmenzin became incinerated by thunderbolt, whereby all documents in the old manorial house burned.

The captain von Kleist received the possession of Schmenzin by inheriting and fee sequence, after the death of its father, contents on 26 April 1815 closed and on 8 June ej. a. judicially confirmed hereditary recess, against those to its sisters Auguste Ulrike Philippine marries captain of Reckow and Juliane Antoinette Johanna von Kleist certain fee compensation of together 14000 realm thalers and against assumption of different small debts of an estate.

It kept house very economically and lived most simply, lent funds at cheap interest and was generous and probably activ against without means ones.

At 15th August 1824 he married Charlotte Lisette Krause from Cöslin, Besitzerin of the estate Geitberg, which him several years before its house nature had already led.

The daughter Auguste Ulrike Luise Johanne (born in Polzin 2 October 1813, † 9th August 1887 to new Buckow) was adopted by it. It marries itself to harvest thank celebrations, 3 October 1830 in Schmenzin with Otto Casimir Friedrich Carl Wilhelm of Zastrow Wusterhase, born 26 September 1800, widow since 19 November 1882.

Their father had it in its will D. D. Schmenzin 14. May 1846 to the universal heiress assigned. After their father death the fee estate Schmenzin fell to the Premier lieutenant, later major Theodor Leopold Friedrich von Kleist (III. 751), which it under 13. March 1853 Versen - share of the estate Schmenzin for 300 realm thalers sold.

On 9 March 1855 it transfers its fortune of 48000 realm thalers, which were largely Popplow, large and Kleist Dubberow registered on Schmenzin, to its husband. With help of this money the same bought the manors Naseband, Villnow and Crämerwinkel.

With that without heir this part of the Schmenziner of branch of page expired to death of the two sons Franz Heinrich, while it in the descendants of Bernd of Christian strongly continued to sprout to oldest son Joachim Friedrich. Joachim Friedrich had two sons: 1) Bernd Heinrich Wilhelm and 2) Leopold Friedrich (III. 625 and 626).

#DH

III. 625.

Bernd Heinrich Wilhelm,

More closely,

born 1776, † 1811.

Its biography published Felix Bamberg in the general German biography in Munich. - On a new publication of the works of Heinrich von Kleist Dr. Karl victories in Leipzig, a warm admirer of the unfortunate poet works. - It is distanced oneself here from there from a detailed description of its life.

An earned acknowledgment of its excellent achievements becomes Heinrich von Kleist in Barthel: „The German national literature of the modern times. 2. supply P. 99- to pay respect 112".

„Bernd Heinrich Wilhelm is not, as generally accepted, 10 October 1776, but after document of identification of the garrison church book in Frankfurt A. /O. on 18 October 1777 born. Its father Joachim Friedrich, captain, late major, in the infantry regiment duke Leopold von Braunschweig No. 24, had witnessed him in his second marriage with Juliane Ulrike von Pannewitz as the third of five children issued from this marriage. It received its first instruction in the paternal roof. To the death of its father, 1788, he came to Berlin to the Prediger Catel into pension. It stepped 1792 into the regiment guard No. 15, became 1795 standard-bearer and 1796 Seconde lieutenant. It already took its parting to 1798 and went to Frankfurt, in order to dedicate itself to the studies. An irresistible urge after knowledge and internal education, after free mental lives seized its. Already in Potsdam he had particularly dedicated himself to the study of the old languages and philosophy. From nature richly talented, he gave with large eagerness of these activness and was not among other things written a not received paper over Kant - to philosophy. After process of one year he selected the diplomacy to its future life professions and went therefore to Berlin. Before its departure it had itself in Frankfurt with Wilhelmine von Zenge engaged, all the more necessarily was it to look for now soon a secured life position. , It such let its internal unrest, a right image of the emergency and affliction of its time not find. Which it also attacked, to whatever activity it decided, in each case appeared prospects, which nods itself would fulfill, hopes, which ended with disappointments.

Thus it drives it restless this way and there in unmethodical change. Of Berlin to Wuerzburg and again back, to Paris, after which Switzerland, where first the poet in it awakes, and where it wants to settle as trembling Auer of the country, then to Thuringia, to Leipzig. Again to Switzerland and again in highest despair to France. Now back after Berlin and further after Königsberg, where he works in that royally domain chamber. But it does not bear it with the calm work around daily bread. Hardly begun it gives it. There its fate leads it to the third time to the so hot hated France, this time in consequence of a misunderstanding as a prisoner of war.

Returned it begins a literarily journalistic activity in Dresden, to it to Austria drove out the Marks - homeland again visits.

Finally, after twelve-year-old, always, always wanderings begun in hope decided with failed hope, the Unruhful heart, at which own misery and the disgrace of the native country gnawed incessantly, on the bank of the WAN lake, a mile of Potsdam, finds the first and last peace (to 21. Nov. 1811). A friend, Henriette bird, which believed suffering at an incurable illness, had removed the promise from it to fulfill to it a request: it asked it to kill it and he shot himself her and.

Its urge after thoroughness was not able to prevent its early concerning at the heights of human striving, from those down the men of letters it, partially with injustice and to its damage, small occurred. „These humans", he wrote, „sits all, as the crawler-type vehicle on a sheet, of everyone believes, its is the best, and around the tree they do not worry. "Crucial on its life influenced the following events: Brockes, for which, as the wonderful, already the deepest and Zart Estonian psychological view stating letter at Wilhelmine from Berlin from 31 January 1801 in Bülow - collection proves, Kleist truthfully ancient admiration of the friendship had, separated from it, in order to accept an office into Mecklenburg, and with it lost, as it expressed itself, which only humans in the densely populated König city, which everyone knew, also the secret fold of its heart. On the other hand, and this was a far more incalculable accident, had Kant - philosophy him to one sceptic approaches the despair made, so that he proclaimed 5 February 1801 in a letter at Ulrike von Berlin woeful: „Even the column, to which I adhered otherwise in the vortex of the life, staggers. I mean the love for the sciences. "In this life of one, slowly from the outset, in it its works the milestones of the way, which it put back, form working despair. There is the experiences of its career. In „the prince of Homburg" it makes those militarily for discipline, over alone the will the ruling, and even law of the absolute obedience which can be denied by great successes not the Fatum, which a noble nature threatens to fall victim. Cruelly coldly he knows it, how the ancient fate, whose consequences are not able to turn the Gods away to put. Opposite him it lets reconciliation enter nevertheless by the natural feeling of a human heart, which breaks through victoriously. The piece is the result of its service in the army. In „Käthchen von Heilbronn" he avenges himself as it were to inconstancy of a girl, who him leaves (certainly at the same time, whom he from itself detached), as he shows, what he by love understands: a completely unconditional, all overcoming, childlike attachment.

In its novellas it develops a number of strange conditions, always nature-faithfully arises there to people, whom we, without their debt, see into compelling entangling in-cleverly, from whom it spined round becomes fate-like. So also in the drama „Schroffensteiner", where old family enmity waives free acting, and in charming great „Penthesilea". Tragic embarrassment of noble spirit pushes here titanic in the different characters against each other. Here it shows his highest strength and abundance. The passionate inside - dreams into the strange world, which he had to visit to his Troste, accompanied it in areas, which no different one enters before it and after it. Like Calderon done, he created himself a modern ancient antiquity, in which he is completely at home. Here it shows, what he could have sealed, if him a life had been granted, like Goethe or Schiller, or the Christian faith. Because which even Schiller in fights against disputing conditions had to go through, as easy and natural it appears opposite clouds, outputless rings of Kleist. With Schiller a development was possible to the freedom and it was found, with Kleist not possibly from the beginning.

Alone, because Kleist is Prussian, its writings do not have increased requirement on participation straight with us, but, because it in the north born, the north Germans, to say or still more clearly which represents Prussian element in the literature. Only Achim von Arnim would be to be called here still beside it. Our most poets came from more southern parts of the native country and brought their peculiar kind in style and view with itself. Even Arnim put down much of its angeborenen nature, because it attained its education in South Germany. Of Kleist language, has the sharp, ironically rich in content, which is still today the best page of the citizens of Berlin education. Lessing acquired only with us, Kleist possessed it from nature. Its sentences, even if he understands to build the most ornate periods, break just so gladly briefly, its thoughts off require fewer words, it draw with decided outlines and paint with cloudy.

but exactly true colors. With restless embarrassment it files at its writings: , and carries around always new copies and drawings up for a long time with itself, which it wants to form poetic. The view of life in its works is heroic and joyful; „the Hermann battle" it wrote its drama under the influence of

hopeful hate against the Frenchmen, whose destruction he considered safe. It would not have let of its heroes die, as he went down.

Its shapes warm strength, each word fulfills is alive, which they express, understandably appears their actions and passions. Which other poets could have sealed a girl, how Käthchen von Heilbronn? This running after, burdockful adherences to the man, whom she loves, and at the same time innocence and bashful restraint so beautifully protected that also with no thought the affection is disturbed, which must feel everyone immediately for this feature. As another contradiction is beautifully represented in the prince of Homburg, which can be dreamy and carelessly, unfit to the service with a word, nevertheless so fiery and so efficient for triumphing. How beautifully with all his strength and acquiescence, when the prince sees death before eyes, those for a moment nearly like sudden cowardice it overpowering love of life! A truly human feeling! And so everywhere, where we look, nowhere colored shade only, humans with passions and beautiful thoughts, in which their heart gives to recognize each other. Nowhere imitation; neither Goethe nor Schiller or Shakespeare show up as samples, after which Kleist worked. Which it was, it appears so completed that only he through-gleams alone. The scenes one, by it destroyed, tragedy „Robert Guiscard“, in that Norman König the plague in itself feel and nevertheless upright to received look for themselves the soldier opposite, can the best scenes in Richard third against the page be placed.

From all the acknowledgment, which is not malfunctioned today to its works, Kleist came so much like nothing to ears. It did not have the kind of placing itself well with the people. One repelled it. No stage did not want to play its pieces, no group was to raise it a cooperative, which provided for its progress. Certainly at that time different concerns were appropriate for humans more near. Lonely it pierced itself, so for a long time its forces was enough, and there it him seemed finite that it was thereby in the end, turned he the weak rest on to take refuge away.

This tragic event would be perhaps already in former times entered, if Kleist had not had a large stop at its half sister Ulrike, from the father first marriage with Caroline Luise von Wulffen, it many cases with advice and financially means assisted."

Managing life picture add we still another place from that works of Heinrich von Treitschke: German history in the XIX. Century, part of I P. 315- 317, in addition:

„The political passion of the time found its most powerful artistic expression in the works Heinrich von Kleists, that deeply unfortunate poet, who towered above all the poets of the recent generation. By the original strength of dramatic passion and in person true characteristic he exceeded Schiller; but the inventiveness and the high education, the far view and the proud self certainty of our first dramatist remained malfunctioned for the unfortunate one; without peace a sense disturbed it the even measure of the soul. Hardly considered of the contemporaries, by a puzzlingly cruel fate around all joys rich of a work cheated, he appears to us review ends today as the poets actually up-to-date of those oppressed days, when Herold of that daemonic hate, which strange Unbill poured into the veins of our estate-hearted people. Penthesilea was the wildest, Käthchen von Heilbronn the Zart Estonian and graceful under the dawning dream shapes of the German romance, the Hermann battle however a high song of the revenge, a powerful hymn on the WOL desire of the retaliation - to each course just as sensuously truly, descriptive, animated, as once of Klopstock bard singing indefinite and blurred been, everyone

Feeling directly from the heart rach - thirsting of the present out felt. Kleist did not have itself, as the patriotic scholars, the idea of the native country only by thinking to acquire to have; it felt the naive, natürlichen hate of the Prussian officer, it saw the old glorious flags, being and its house pride been, torn in the dust lie and wanted that to punish, it: that done. Everywhere, where the unsteady one set its walking staff, the wild question pursued it, like the call Erinnyen: „You rise, Germania? is the day of

the revenge there?" Stormily, terribly, like never out, the poetry of the hate rang out to German mouth from its lips:

Rescue of the yoke of the farmhands,

That, from iron ore coined.

A hell son of rights

Over our neck puts!

It was the same unrestrained natural force of the national passion, as once in the wild sounds of the Marseiller - march, only unequally poetic, true, more deeply felt. Afterwards the unfortunate poet in the prince of Homburg created the only artistically completed of our historical dramas, which picked out its material from new, still truthfully alive German history, the most beautiful poetic transfiguration of the Prussian weapon fame. And this work at the contemporaries without trace passed and the situation of the native country became ever sadder, there died the impatient one by own hand - a victim of its angeborenen diseased ill-will, in addition, a victim of its dark, hopeless time. It designates the large reversal of the national life that a man from the old Brandenburgian soldier families with the whole color splendor of the new poetry this Prussian Soldiership glorified now, which is enough in such a way uncomprehending and misunderstood, which had remained far for modern German education. As lively nevertheless now the rigid stubborn Countrysquire 's took part way the brands in the mental work of the nation: a long number of its sons: Kleist, Arnim and Fouque, Humboldt and L. of Buch stood with at the top under Germany poets and scholars. The low-brows - nature of the old Preußenthums was finally completely overcome."

Among the poets of the wars of liberation W calls. „historical and life pictures from the renewal of the religious life in the German wars of liberation" volume II P. 38 also Heinrich Baur in its von Kleist: „We may not leave Heinrich von Kleist, which unfortunately committed suicide in the torn condition of its mind before the German collection, instead of awaiting in patience of the hour of God and to place unmentioned then the whole strength of its powerful personality the father country to the service. „The Hermann battle", in which it in the days of the deepest disgrace a terrible scourge against the Rhein federation - politics vogue and to the revenge sum up courage the fraternization of the German trunks over everything praised themselves, and which enormous song „Germania leave to their children" to us to suspect, what out the poet would have carried, if its unsettled forces in to tat to up- arising Germany the homeland and a goal had finally found. „Do not strike it dead, the world court asks you for the reasons! " - that was the Losung, which he out-divided all German trunks and rangs against „son of the hell". " -

Of Kleist portrait one adds here.

#La #AS

III. 626.

Leopold Friedrich,

Major and postmaster,

born 1780, † 1837,

Joachim Friedrich younger son, born 7., baptized 23 April 1780 too Frankfurt a. O., was 27 February 1795 standard-bearer in the infantry regiment No. 24, 7 October 1797 Leutnant, 13 July 1799 to the regiment guard No. 15 b was shifted, in which it in June 1800 aide, 18. May 1804 Premier lieutenant and 27. May 1806 of staff - captain became. On 10 June 1809 he became a company commander in the Füsilier battalion of the regiment guard. To 30. It received March 1811 as major with regiment uniform and 400 realm thalers pension its parting.

Under 13 June ej. a. was approved that post office Meister in Stolp, major von Raszeck was allowed, its post office to the major von Kleist transfer and but its pension referred from 1 July 1811.

Since April 1820 it was Ritter of the ordre of St. John medal. In the year 1835 the confidence of the citizens of Stolp chose it to the city delegate chief.

With the presence of the Crown Prince in Stolp on 4 June 1837 the major was von Kleist by mistake not loaded to the board. When the Crown Prince became more aware of it, it let it invite still very hasty, with noticing to appear in the suit in which it would be. It appeared immediately and took the place between two Hussar officers. When the Crown Prince saw this, it said: „You sit there not on your place, come you to me to the left page." It had hardly established itself there, then he was met by the impact.

It left its wife with nine children.

On 20 June 1804 it had born itself to Zipkow with Stolp with Wilhelmine Agnese Dorothee Friederike von Blanckensee, 31. March 1788, died to Stolp 1867, lady of the Luise north since 1814, daughter of major Friedrich Bernhard von Blanckensee from its first marriage with.... Seibert von Cronenfels, marries.

It had it five sons: 1) Hermann Leopold Friedrich Bernhard, 2) Adolph of Arminius Leopold, 3) Theodor Leopold Friedrich, 4) Maximilian Leopold and 5) Christian Ewald Leopold (III. 749- 753) and five daughters given:

1) Thusnelda Therese Louise Wilhelmine, born to Warbelin 2 October 1809, † 19. March 1889 in Berlin, marries 24 October 1834 to Stolp with Julius's Caesar Adrian of Osten on largely Jannewitz with Lauenburg, born Jannewitz 29 January 1808, † Ems 30. May 1878, member of the manor-house and Ritter of the St. of ordre of St. John medal.

2) Agnes, born 21 February 1817, † 15 December 1898 in Stolp.

3) Cäcilie, born 17 February 1819 in Stolp, † 19. March 1908 in Stolp, Stiftsdame to Geseke Keppel.

4) Auguste, and

5) Helene, born 25 January 1828 in Stolp, † 26 January 1905 in Stolp.

Leopold Friedrich with wife, daughters Agnes, Cäcilie and Auguste

Mrs. major von Kleist possessed the estate Giesebitz inherited by the father together with its brother Friedrich August Anton Johann von Blanckensee; they had however already sold the same 1813 at Joachim Neitzke.

Still at that von Kleist the Crown Prince had written days of death of the major to the widow a letter, which is kept this very day as an expensive memory in the family, contents:

My Madam!

The feeling to be only annoying with your fair deep pain to work yes disturbing and injuring held back me in my room, as you the heavy, sad visit in this house made even. These lines would not like to do nevertheless the same effect, which I of my interfering into that mourning - scene feared. It is the purest, most low-felt participation, which lets me write you. They know, what a dear acquaintance Mr. v. Kleist me were. Its shaking, sudden end in my room and in my present made an indelible impression for me. I indicated the painful event immediately of König to the majesty, whose grace the theure perpetuated one had particularly to enjoy, and asked it to take care of the abandoned family in case of which conditions should make such desirable, and after my return after Berlin it should be me an obligation, where it possibly feasible to carry your interest. God richest comfort may be with you, my most graciously wife. Take up these volatile lines written in largest vibration good-naturedly and indulgently and prove you to me this, by not answering me, therefore please I. They took up the terrible impact, like a Christian, from the hand of the gentleman over life and death. Its benediction will not be missing.

Stolp, 4 June 1837.

Their devoted servant

Friedrich Wilhelm, Crown Prince

The protection of the material situation of the widow took place in Weise that the successor had to take over the obligation as post office Meister and Lotterieeinnehmer to disburse the widow annually 200 thalers as pension. Its input to the first chamber of the federal state parliament to let the pension of the treasury pay remained unsuccessful.

III. 749.

Hermann Leopold Friedrich Bernhard,

born 1807, † 1813,

Leopold Friedrich oldest son, born 26 September 1807, died 1813.

III. 750.

Adolph of Arminius Leopold,

Major retired to Stolp,

born 1812, † 1885,

Leopold Friedrich second son, born 16 January 1812 to Stolp, was as a boy in width Hagen in pension and visited thereafter the corps of cadets. On 29 July 1829 he was standard-bearer in the 2nd guard regiment to foot, 22 June 1830 agreed Seconde lieutenant and 23. May 1832 over the budget in-ranks. On 24 October ej. a. it was ruled out, however 13 January 1833 stepped into 25. Infantry regiment and became 23 April 1844 Premier lieutenant, 14 November 1850 captain and company commander and in July 1855 captain 1st class.

On 18 January 1859 he was discharged with the character as a major. It received chance for civil supply and a pension from 745 realm thalers together with regiment uniform.

It had taken part in the campaign 1849 in Rhein Pfalz and Baden.

In the year 1859 he lived in Ehrenbreitenstein.

According to juror-judicial negotiation D. D. Ehrenbreitenstein 4 June 1851 he had retired to its brother Theodor its fee San sayings on Schmenzin and to him the estate to exclusive management had left.

Since 1863 he lived in Stolp, where he died at 24th August 1885, unmarried.

#La

III. 751.

Theodor Leopold Friedrich,

Major retired to Stolp,

born 1815, † 1886,

Leopold Friedrich third son, born 17. May 1815 in Stolp, came into the corps of cadets and was 7th August 1832 standard-bearer in the 9th infantry regiment, 14 February 1835 Leutnant and 16 February 1850 Premier lieutenant. On 5 September ej. a. it was ruled out with regiment uniform. On 18 January 1835 he became provisional company leader of the 3rd battalion (Schievelbein) of 9th militia regiment and 11 January 1853 captain.

On 13 December 1860 it received the parting as a major with the uniform of the 2nd Pomeranian infantry regiment (Colberg) to No. 9.

To 24. May 1864 he was leader of the 2nd quantity of the 3rd battalion of 9th militia regiment and 1866 commander of the militia battalion Gleiwitz, then the 4th battalion of the infantry regiment No. 22 with Stolberg - corps. It took part in 1866 the campaign against Austria, and with the red eagle medal 4th class with swords was distinguished.

After the death of its cousin Georg Joachim Wilhelm, who 1849 without fief-heirs died, he got the manor Schmenzin, with exception from Versen - of the fee San part, which was not fee-moderately possessed by the previous owner, by fee sequence respectively transfer on the part of his three brothers, in possession. Its three brothers were with him, according to certificate royally of the appeal court to Stettin from 2 September 1850, the only fief-heirs of the deceased Georg Joachim Wilhelm von Kleist you had it their shares at Schmenzin left by the juror-judicial respectively notarial documents D. D. Ehrenbreitenstein 4 June 1851, potsdam 9 June together with certificate from 24 December 1851 and Brieg 20 June 1851, against assumption of the debts and other compensation responsible on the estate from the fee deduction.

By notarial sales contract of 13. March 1853 acquired Theodor von Kleist also from Versen share of the estate of the legitimized testamentary heiress of the deceased of captain Georg Joachim Wilhelm:

Mrs. Auguste von Zastrow on Wusterhanse, born von Kleist, adoptive daughter of Georg Joachim Wilhelm von Kleist, for a purchase money of 300 realm thalers thereby he became owner of the whole estate, which C. covers 13500 mornings area. 31 belonged to farms (adjacent to the manor), by which 29 was leased. With 550 mornings area it purchased the estate Geitberg for 17,500 realm thalers from the judicial sale on 16 April 1859.

In the years 1855 to 1857 he built a new manorial house in Schmenzin, and the same opposite, only by a portion of old, stately oaks from it separately, in the years 1858 and 1859 a new church.

The major von Kleist main header the Busch leasing up and established new farms (adjacent to the manor), which he partially after in Danish wars famous places become: Chaff, Alsen etc. called. For the purpose it sold the largest part of the beautiful Schmenziner of forest.

In the year 1854 he was selected from the old and fastened landed property of the districts Belgard, Neustettin and Fürstentum to the member of the manor-house (until 1867).

Due to its awkward financial situation it sold Schmenziner estates in the year 1868 to the count Conrad Kleist (II. 225) and was in Switzerland, 1876 in Nice and in Darmstadt, in the last years usually to Stolp.

It married itself on 12 October 1838 with Marie Pauline von Petersdorff, born 12 July 1817 to Resehl, † Stettin 6th 12. 1893, daughter of the district administrator retired Friedrich on Blankenfelde, Resehl etc. and the Jean-nice of Blankenburg.

From this marriage are two sons: 1) Friedrich Wilhelm Theodor Leopold and 2) Brunow Ewald (III. 863 and 864) and four daughters issued:

1) Olga Wilhelmine Johanna Marie, * Carl yard 16. 9. 1839, † Labehn 13. 8. 1919,

2) Hedwig Laura Marie Heloise, born 21 November 1840 to Stettin, † Berlin 7/2/1926, marries Buddendorf 20. September 1860 with Leutnant and Adjutanten in the emperor Franz-Grenadier-Regiment No. 2 in Berlin Paul Hermann von Blomberg, * 6/5/1836, † Berlin..., royal Prussian general of the infantry z. D., before commander of the 39. Infantry brigade in Hanover.

3) Catharina Marie, born 21 November 1845 to Stettin, † that. 6/8/1918, and

4) Gertrud Wilhelmine Marie, born 15 June 1853 to Schmenzin, † Stettin 2/2/1914.

Major Theodor von Kleist died on 22 January 1886 in the ordre of St. John hospital to Züllchow with Stettin, at last maintained from his wife, who had lived long years separately from him.

III. 752.

Maximilian Leopold,

Colonel lieutenant retired to Stolp,

born 1822, † 1885,

Leopold Friedrich fourth son, born 19th August 1822 to Stolp, visited the corps of cadets and was in-ranked 9th August 1840 agreed Seconde lieutenant in the 1st guard regiment to foot, 12 November 1843, 15. May 1845 to 21. Infantry regiment and 27. March 1847 to 19. Infantry regiment shifts. It was promoted 22 June 1852 to the Premier lieutenant, 25 October 1857 to the captain and 30 June 1859 to the company commander. On 23 February 1861 he came to 4th Posen - infantry regiment No.

59; on 30 October 1866 as a major to the 8th eastPrussian infantry regiment No. 45; on 24 June 1867 he was commander of the Füsilier battalion.

Under 10 September 1868 he got the parting with 1000 realm thalers pension and 100 realm thalers subsidy. - On 18 September 1869 the character was lent to it as a Colonel lieutenant.

It had taken part in the campaign in the large - duchy Posen 1848 and against Austria 1866.

Since 1868 it lived in Stolp.

It had been distinguished 20 September 1866 with the red eagle medal 4th class with swords.

It died to Stolp 6 October 1885.

Its marriage with Anna Cäcilie von Blanckensee, born 20. July 1832, married 26 October to Zipkow with Glowitz, died 11 April 1868 in Graudenz, was blessed with two daughters:

1)Marie, born 23 April 1865 in Schleswig, died. in Stolp on 3 June 1934, and

2)Anna, born 4 April 1868 in Graudenz. died. 2 October 1943 in Stolp, marries 9 March 1922 largely Jannewitz with Busso von Blanckensee, born Riesenburg 12 October 1861, died. Stolp 26 April 1923, Colonel retired

#AS

III. 753.

Christian Ewald Leopold,

Commanding general of the 1st army corps,

born 1824, † 1910

Leopold Friedrich youngest son, born 25. March 1824 in Stolp, became from 1836- 38 in military school to Culm, from there to 1841 in military school to Berlin educated. Seven ten years old, he came from the corps of cadets and the 1st guard regiment to foot as a Seconde lieutenant (12th August 1841) was transferred. - After 12jähriger service at 12. May 1853 to the Premier lieutenant, on 17 January 1857 to the captain 3rd class carries, command it from 1858- 61 first the 12. , then the body Compagnie of the 1st guard regiment z. F., became 1861 commander of the non-commissioned officer school in Potsdam, to 17. March 1863 to the major carries and took part in as an aide in the upper commando of the allied army in Schleswig Holstein in the campaign against Denmark 1864 the storm on Düppeler digging and the transition after Alsen, for which it was distinguished with the red eagle medal 4th class with swords.

In the campaign 1866 command major von Kleist the 1st battalion of the 1st guard regiment to foot in the engagements with Soor and Königinhof and in the battle with Königgrätz, for which it mérite the medals pour IE received.

On 30 October 1866 to the Colonel lieutenant carried, he became at the beginning of 1867 commander of the infantry battalion infantry battalion infantry battalion.

Under 21 January 1868 in behalf of crossing as regiment - commander into großherzoglich Mecklenburg Schwerin services been ruled out, he became on 10 October ej. a. commander of the Mecklenburg Schwerin infantry regiment No. 89 with patent from 30 October 1866. As this was again accepted to the federation of the Prussian army and promoted on 18 June 1869 to Colonel.

In French-German wars 1870/71 the command Colonel von Kleist the regiment No. 89 during the FE storage of Metz, the FE storages of Toul and Paris, in the engagements with Dreux, la Madelaine, Bouvet etc. and in the battle with Le Mans, for which it was distinguished with the iron cross 2nd and 1st class.

On 2 September 1873 as a major general to the officers transferred of the army, he already became in the October of the same year the commander of the 41. Infantry brigade and on 3 February 1880 under transport appointed the general lieutenant the commander of the 1st guard infantry division.

General lieutenant von Kleist was since 1883 Ritter of the red eagle medal 1st class with oak leaves and swords to rings.

Through royally order in counsel from 1 June 1885 is it to be in command general of the 1st army corps in place of the deceased of general of the infantry by Gottberg appointed.

Except the medals mentioned it (1886) possessed it since March 1861 the großherzoglich Hessian earnings medal Philipps of the magnanimous, Ritter cross 1st class, since 1864 the Austrian iron crown 3rd class with war Deco ration, since 1867 the Russian Stanislaus medal 2nd class with crown, since 22. March 1873 the red eagle medal 3rd class with loop and swords to rings, since June ej. a. the Komtur - cross of the Mecklenburgian turns - crown, furthermore the red eagle medal 2nd class with star, oak leaves and swords to rings, the crown medal 2nd class with star, the service cross, the large cross of the Großherzoglich of Hessian earnings medal, the Mecklenburgian military Distinguished Service Cross 1st class, the Mecklenburg-strelitzsche Distinguished Service Cross for honor in wars and the large cross of the Swedish sword medal 1st class. Finally it received 1881 the grand cross with the crown in gold of the großherzoglich of Mecklenburgian house medal of the turns - to crown.

1886 promoted it emperors Wilhelm I. to general of the infantry. After the emperor maneuver D. J. 1887 wrote the aged emperors general v. Kleist: the ON BEHALF K. wish I mean satisfaction still by special grace proofs to confirm, from which I emphasize that I lent a regiment of the army corps to you (infantry regiment No. 44), in order to give to my satisfaction over your successful and my good expectations fulfilling command guidance expression and that I determined gladly for this a regiment, which me as in its achievements was stepping out designated."

Soon after the accession emperor Wilhelms II. requested the 64jährige Ewald v. Kleist its adoption, which was granted to him 1889 under the award of the large cross of the red eagle medal and appointment as the boss of the infantry regiment No. 44, German Eylau. he celebrated 1901 its 60jähriges service anniversary, from which he had worn 26 years long the uniform of the 1st guard regiment to foot.

The chairman Georg implemented 1908 the following in his speech to the 50-Jahrfeier of the family federation: "... a golden wedding could be celebrated in the year 1906 by the current senior of our family, which it had granted to ascend in the military career the high level. ... It acquired the family high martial laurels and brought from 2 campaigns the medals purely le mérite and the iron cross lth class home. ... As the land marshal Constantin v. Kleist to Mitau in the year 1871 of the family two valuable pistols in a case with the regulation gave that they should into the possession in recent wars by bravery of distinguished officer from the family change, it by family resolution to the Colonel and commander at that time of the Mecklenburgian infantry regiment No. 89, the after times is in command general appropriated. The honor gift, which presented the family to the golden wedding, considered to this martial life course. It existed in golden cup, which is to bring its martial honors to the medal on a page pour le mérite, on which the Kleist coat-of-arms shows others, and to the expression that the man celebratin his jublee became large by martial earnings, in addition, for the

family and acquired their name and therefore their thanks for all times worthy and safe is. The high-earned senior more peaceful an old age would like to have granted and its courageous knightly sense in its family have lived on"

Ewald died to 29. 12. 1910 in 87. Year of life in Potsdam. When its dying the officer corps of the Ith army corps put on 3 days mourning.

On 23 April 1856 he celebrated his marriage ceremony to Pessin in Havellande with Otilie Wilhelmine Betty von Knoblauch, born 12th August 1834 in Pessin, † potsdam 21. 9. 1914, daughter of the deceased of ride Meister and Gutsbesitzers Friedrich Wilhelm of Knoblauch.

In this marriage are two sons: 1) stillborn 31 January 1857 and 2) Friedrich Wilhelm Ewald Leopold (III. 865), on whose biography in the continuation family history one reports, and three daughters born:

1)Elizabeth Pauline Thusnelda Ida, * potsdam 25. 9. 1859, † Berlin 11. 3. 1938, Mainz marries 14. 2. 1880 with Eduard Georg v. Jagow, Colonel, * Calberwisch 9/8/1850, † Blankenburg A. resin 1917.

2)Of Agnes Laura Wilhelmine, * potsdam 12. 12. 1863, † Cappenberg 5/9/1955, Dr. h. C. of the University of Königsberg ith Prussian, 1st chairman of the patriotic woman association, marries Königsberg 28. 9. 1886 with Wilhelm count v. of Groeben, estate devolving by primogenitur gentleman on Ponarien, East Prussia, * Ponarien 16. 3. 1850, † that. 10/8/1899.

3)Marie Auguste Betty, * Schwerin 24. 8. 1872, † Tannay, Kanton Waadt, 20. 2. 1963, pre-mount yard lady of the duchess married by Saxony Altenburg, Ith Berlin 8/2/1916 with Leopold v. Buch, Generalmajor z. D., * Schwerin, Mecklenburg 3/9/1852, † that. 14. 1. 1919; married IITH Berlin 14. 5. 1921 with Ewald baron v. Kleist (III, 898), royal Prussian chamber gentleman and major of the reserve retired, on Hard, Switzerland, Karthan and Haarn, Prignitz, * Namslau 19. 12. 1868, closed † Linden yard, down Mois, Schlesien, 8/7/1938. Its biography is in the continuation of family history.

Enclosed its picture.

By Leopold Friedrich five sons have thus third: Major Theodor von Kleist and the youngest: General Ewald von Kleist male inheriting.

Major Theodor von Kleist has two sons: 1) Friedrich Wilhelm Theodor Leopold and 2) Brunow Ewald (III. 863 and 864).

#La

III. 863.

Friedrich Wilhelm Theodor Leopold,

Cavalry-captain,

born 1842, † 1923

Theodor Leopold Friedrich older son, born 22 July 1842 to Stettin, became to 18. May 1863 in Heidelberg at the legal faculty registered, was 11 November 1865 standard-bearer in the Dragoon regiment No. 3, 12 July 1866 Leutnant and 14 December 1871 Premier lieutenant; on 11 June 1872 command as an aide with the 31. Cavalry brigade; 15 September 1877, under relieving of its commando, surplus cavalry-captain; 18 January 1878 Escadrons boss in the Pomeranian Dragoon regiment No. 11 and 11 December 1884 as an aide to 18. Division (Flensburg) command.

It is excellent with the iron cross 2nd class.

As Premier Leutnant it took the parting, in order to administer the estate Labehn, Landkreis Stolp, an old possession of the family of its wife. He managed late owner of Labehn and his estate with large circumspection.

It died on 26. 11. the 1923 in Labehn.

On 16 October 1873 it married as a Premier lieutenant in the Dragoon regiment No. 3 and aide of the 31. Cavalry brigade to Labehn with Catharina Friederike Wilhelmine Gertrud von Gutzmerow, born in Potsdam 17 October 1850, † Labehn 13. 1. 1911, daughter of Leutnant in the guard Hussar regiment Heinrich Philipp Emil von Gutzmerow and the Gertrud born of Puttkamer.

This marriage was blessed with two children:

1) Gertraud Maria Barbara Erna, born 16 October 1877 in Labehn, † Berlin 21. 5. 1928, Labehn marries 28. 4. 1897 with Werner v. Bandemer on Gambin and Wendisch-Buckow, cavalry-captain retired, * with Hagen 26. 12. 1864, † Gambin 7/4/1929, and

2) Leopold, born 9 May 1880 (III. 943). On his biography and those of his children in the continuation of family history one reports.

III. 864.

Brunow Ewald Theodor Georg,

Major,

born 1848, † 1914,

Theodor Leopold Friedrich younger son, born 7 July 1848 to Blankenfelde, was agreed and 16 October ej. a. again in-ranked 10 October 1868 standard-bearer in the 1st Pomeranian uhlan regiment No. 4, 6 September 1870 Leutnant, 23 September 1879 the regiment than Premier lieutenant (Diedenhofen). Under 22 July 1886 he was appointed cavyly-captain and Escadrons boss in the 2nd Silesian Hussar regiment No. 6. As a major it took the parting.

It was Ritter of the iron cross 2nd class.

It lived later with its 3 unmarried sisters in Stettin. It died on 10/9/1914.

We give the family tree of: