

History
of the
Family v. Kleist

Third part - biographies until 1880
Second department

Tychow Dubberower line

2.revised edition

on basis of the text by H. Kypke (1882)

with additions of Diether Dennies v. Kleist and Berndt v. Kleist (1971)

revised of Sigurd v. Kleist

Hamm

2022

The ancestors of the houses of new family history can be found with the following search:

#W = Wendisch Tychow

#D = Dubberow Schmenzin

#J = Jeseritz

#T = Tzschernowitz

#Z = Zützen

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The register of the biographies is in the volume Damen.

Preface of the edition of 1882

After the biographies Vilnow - Raddatzer line the pressure handed over, assigned the historical commission me, also the other (actually first) main line of von Kleist - family to write Tychow Dubberower issued of first of the three master brothers Pribislaff (I. 15) their members on the IITH family tree, 258 at the number, registers to stand.

The sources, drawn from it I, are except the following made considerably in the first department of the biographies:

1) Royal public records to Stettin, from which me by the quality of the public records acre Dr. von Bülow message and corrections happened;

2) the parish - archives to Siedkow with Belgard, whose church books to 1641 up-rich and its church and parish - register de a. 1591 dates. In the parish and church chronicle of Siedkow some interesting note is contained of the family von Kleist over individual personalities;

3) the parish and church chronicle of Schlönnwitz, Landkreis Schlawe, which anyhow one of the strangest and richest chronicles is, which exist in Pommern. It leads the title: „The laborious Commentator of Schlennewitz, strange occurrences tell of creation of the world on, the work by good illustrations described to etc." you is enough up to the year 1768;

4) the parish - archives to Groß-Tychow, its church books unfortunately only into the end the 17. Century go back;

5) the parish - archives to Muttrin, particularly church Buch von Damen, as far as it concerns Dubberower line;

6) the parish - archives to Stargardt in Lausitz, if it concerns Tzschernowitzer branch of the Tychower of trunk; - and

7) the parish - archives to Wendisch Tychow, its church books to 1617 up-rich. Several special historical works are made with the individual personalities considerable.

Preface to the 2nd edition

Family history consists of the volumes appeared from 1862 to 1886,

the book with the documents of the family with 3 supplements,

the volume to general history with articles for the emergence of the family in 13. Century, to the first generations, to the coat-of-arms of the family and to the preliminary work and sources of family history,

the roles with family trees, which exist today only in family archives in Hamm as well as in individual libraries,

as well as the volumes with the biographies for the three lines as well as the special volume with the biography of the count Kleist von Nollendorf.

1980 appeared the continuation of the family history, which treats the time of 1880 to 1980.

The re-publication the present of the volume stood first in connection with for the complex task to make the old readable family history, which exists within the family only in a few copies, generally available again it in addition, for the regenerating generations, which have difficulties

with the used Gothic letters to make and besides the possibility to create, the texts with programs in English to translate, and a basis for the actualization of the continuation of family history to create. In the meantime has the possibility, the texts around new realizations of supplementing archives documents and pictures gotten a crucial meaning. The extensive collection of approximately German books in the Internet in the full text, particularly with Google Books the USA, published to 1920, led to much supplementing information.

The original texts remained as far as possible. The orthography of old family history was carefully adapted. The new realizations and archives documents are emphasized by italic writing, in new notes are indicated the year of the insertion.

The production of a 2nd edition of "old" family history 130 years after the first edition and approximately 30 years after the continuation of the family history from 1880 to 1980 leads to demarcation questions. Developed division in two parts biographies in old part with 4 volumes for three lines and of extent ago still visible second part, which is into the present, in which 2nd edition is continued thus until 2010, also in the 2nd edition is maintained.

The continuation went out with people, who stood in the middle with appearance of old family history in the life, of the knowledge of the articles of old family history and supplemented the events of the following years. In the 2nd edition of old family history these additions are added in the interest of the better readableness with. Since these biographies contain also the life data of the daughters, can do in individual cases the information up to the center the 20. Century are enough. As consequence of the representation of the daughters in the biography of the father it gave clear Lücken between family stories, which were now closed with the daughters. The continuation had to again assign assigned number to the person with people of a generation, which was still incomplete with the publication of old family history, those. In the 2nd edition these numbers were transferred to the text of old family history and the family trees were adapted.

With the question, how the texts of the 2nd edition in the Internet age can be made available, it remained a goal of obtaining an also printable result. The number of the actually printed copies is however minimal. As main use from there the use of the text was the center of attention in a PDF file. A new (entire) register is in the end the volume Damen. Within the PDF files all terms and name can be found over the text search.

The supply as PDF file in all other respects means that there is no press date. References, which lead to an addition of the biographies, are welcome and can be trained at any time.

In order to improve the readableness, a table of contents is placed in front. With large distances between the biography of the father and the biographies of the sons are inserted references with page numbers. The family trees contain now references, if the descendants of individual sons are specified in separate family trees.

Abbreviation listing

Regarding the abbreviations I permit to refer to the first department of the biographies and add myself only:

Marries act. = Copeiliche Acta because of the v. Kleist - family.

Dam. Church Buch = Damen church Buch

- Descr.** = **Descriptio Genealogica.**¹
Elzow = **of Elzow's aristocracy mirror.**
F.G. = **family history.**
Large Tych. Church Buch = **large Tychower church Buch**
K.M.A. = **war Ministerial documents**
Royally St.-Arch. = **royal public records**
Schlönnw. N. = **Schlönnwitzer message**
Siedk. Church Buch = **Siedkower church Buch**
Starg. N. = **Stargardter message.**
Stavenow = **Stavenower historical message.**
Documents = **document and documents.**
Ungedr. Documents = **unprinted documents, which concern Tychow Dubberower line.**
Documents - Buch = **book with the documents of the family**².
v.D. Osten = **of the Osten's more Pomeranian aristocracy mirror**³.
II. 1 = **IITH family tree, number 1.**

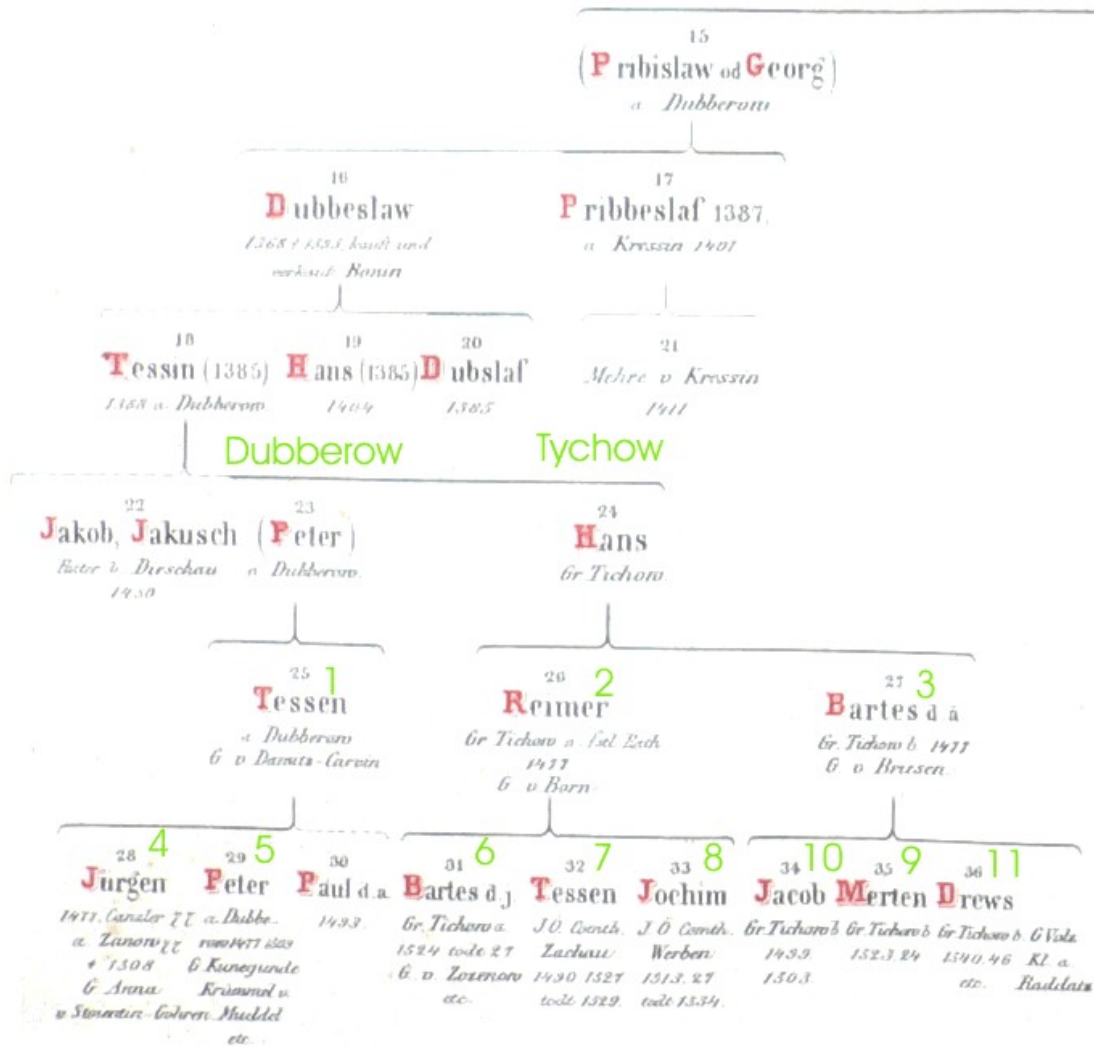
Biographies

The biographies of the 3rd part of family history attach family history in the 4th department of "genealogy and history of Kleist from 1289 to 1477" to the representation in the 2nd part of Kleist - from L. Quandt, which is concerned with the first generations of the family.

¹ (2006) see executions in the 2nd part of Kleist - to family history (of 1873) in the 2nd department under No. 8.

² (2006) the 2 working on are in national archives grab forest in the document rep. 41 No. 28 Plathe, Kopien in family archives. For the meaning of the working on executions in the 2nd part of Kleist are - family history (of 1873) in the 2nd department under No. 20.

³ II. family tree of Kleist family from 1477 on. Tychow Dubberower line. Sketched by W. Stettin, attorney in Belgard, 1872. Several copies of the family tree family archives are in Hamm. A picture of the family tree is on the Internet callable. (2006)



The following cutout from the family tree I, set up 1871 of L. Quandt, which belong to this representation of the early period, and its own numbering of the persons contains, begins with the oldest son of the master father of the family, Kleist de Densin. The inserted green numbers after the system of numbers used in this volume show, where the biographies of this volume begin. By not marked people two are set in parentheses. For it there is no documentary proof. Dubbeslaw is specified in documents 84 of 1368 as a witness. In the documents 85 of the 1375 and documents 86 of 1379 he appears as a salesperson, in the documents 87 of 1383 as a witness. In the documents 88 of 1385 the son Dubschlaf receives money from a contract of his deceased of father also in the name of his brothers, whose name is not mentioned in the document. The first editor of family history received a mention of Tessin on Dubberow in two documents of 1388. The place of discovery is however unknown. The middle brother Hans is mentioned as Hanno in documents 98 of approx. 1304 in connection with a feud. In the following generation also the name Hans is based on later genealogical documents. With the remaining in the following one does not deal more in greater detail. To that extent to the text mentioned above by L. Quandt "genealogy and history of Kleist is referred from 1289 to 1477".

A. Dubberower trunk

We begin with Dubberower trunk and describe first the master seat Dubberow.

The same is appropriate for 1 mile southeastward of Belgard and consists of large and Klein Dubberow, which are of each other separate only by the Leitznitzbach. Genannt in the oldest documents it „grotten and lüttken Dobberowe"; dobery however means after Quandt well. Others derive the name from the Slavic word dub „the oak".

The age of this headquarters lets itself assume from the following: Up to the year 1487 also large and Klein Dubberow had to closed (late offices) Belgard so-called Ripengeld and Ripenkorn (rye and oats), also called Bede (precaria) to give except many other localities. This delivery is after Quandt (documents - Buch IITH p. 260) to Pommern around 1250 introduced, in Belgard - probably only, when it came approx. 1264 at duke Barnim. One may assume that requiring for this places at that time already existed. - With the dutiability was mostly the car service connected, D. i. the castle service to building and repair of the lock Belgard, which certainly the requiring ones in the emergency had to defend. Too all this the requiring Ritterbürtigen regards as those ministeriales of the documents of 1289 to Quandt. Bede and car service were lent soon after their introduction at Ritterbürtige, particularly to close-sat, since they should actually serve the crew for the defense of the locks and for the maintenance. To the Ritterbürtigen also the oldest owners of Dubberow belonged. In the Siedk. Church Buch are ranked some the Mr. von Kleist also among the close-sat, e.g. Christian Heinrich (II. 107) and Werner (II. 143). Regarding the close-sat we refer however on the writing of Kratz, to which we will get back later. In the year 1388 Dubberow was seat „of Tessin Cleest" (I. 18. Documents 91 A and b). In the year 1477 the brothers Jürgen and Peter (II. 4 and 5) Dubberow invests (documents 125) became. - After Jürgen the Ripengeld exchanged ten years and - grain and all princely elevations in „lüttken and grotten Dobberowe" against a Bauer yard to Roggow (194). In the year 1577 Dubberower trunk possessed only Klein Dubberow completely, with the Ritter seat and from Groß-Dubberow only half (13 farmers with 12 hooves and 1 mill). From the other half Damenschen Kleist had -: 5 farmers with 7 hooves and Cösliner branch: 4 farmers with 5 hooves. - According to church and parish register of Siedkow lived around 1591 in Groß-Dubberow: 22 farmers and Cotzen (small farmers); 1 Bauer had run. In Klein Dubberow 13 farmers and Cotzen were, without the shepherd and Müller. - Before the time of the thirty-year old war on the estate Klein Dubberow were sown alone 18 Drömt rye, also oats, barley and peas. In wars however the estate was very much damaged, generally speaking village was no more than 1 house to be found to so still use Krockow everything had away-taken, no piece cattle had remained; everything on the yard and in the village, also the water mill of the soldiers was completely ruined (623). Later however the estate recovered by the diligence of its owners again.

After Bruges man (III. p. 648) Groß-Dubberow in last centuries of two estate goods the A. and b. existed to the estate A. belonged: 1 farm (adjacent to the manor), 1 sheep-farm, 5 farmers, 2 small farmers, 1 jug and 1 school Meister. To estate shares the D. belonged only 4 farmers, 2 small farmers and 1 sheep-farm.

Estate A. was bought in the beginning of the last century by the father of the yard presiding judge Henning Franz von Münchow and taken to new fee, however by Peter von Kleist (II. 144) after the right sayings from 31 October 1701, 16. March and 2 November 1705, also 6 March 1706 as to Kleist - family due fee back-firstrode. The yard presiding judge of Münchow sold this estate with agreement of its wife Luise Henriette, born to

Freiin von Fuchs, after that comparisons from 9 March 1748 at Joachim Friedrich (III. 499).

Estate b. has to always along-listen to the owner of Klein Dubberow. - At present Groß-Dubberow consists of the Ritter estate with the two farms Amalie yard, which carries its name of Amalie von Kleist, born from Versen, the mother of the present owner, and Rosalie yard, after the wife of the same: Rosalie, born by Kameke mentioned⁴, and from the farmer - village. With the Separation all farmers from small and Groß-Dubberow were moved after Groß-Dubberow and received there to have their field in connected tarpaulin. The yards are parzelliert to largest parts and go out of a hand into the other one.

Klein Dubberow covered after Bruges man (III. p. 649) in last centuries except the estate the 1 farm (adjacent to the manor) and 1 water mill. In addition on the field Mark of the estate 1 was appropriate farm (adjacent to the manor), for the Fundel (or Fundal) mentioned, which existed 1 wood attendant apartment in a sheep-farm, and in the apartment of a manorial field guard. Furthermore belonged: the so-called sea-jug, which was in the middle at a lake in the forest, because of the post office road from Belgard to Neustettin, 5 farmers, 1 forester - house, 1 school Meister, 1 smith, 19 fire places in addition. To the estate belonged finally a considerable surface of fencing forest, which bears the name from⁵ one of its mountains „Kapin“, in the same way two seas lain in this forest, as well as little oak forest. - In Klein Dubberow is also 1 chapel, which private property of the basic gentleman is and is organized in which only at extraordinary opportunities church celebrations. The chapel is built for 1792. Under the same is a hereditary funeral, in which several members of the Dubberower of house rest.

Large and Klein Dubberow are incorporate with a parish after Siedkow. To von Kleist as owners of Klein Dubberow the exclusive patronage right over the church and parish are entitled to Siedkow as mould and over filia, to Pumlow. With this right already duke Bogislav X. had by one to 22. March 1485 to Gützkow carried out document his advice, later chancellor Jürgen, at that time to Zanow possessing real property (II. 4) invested and its inheriting, also his brother Peter to Dubberow (II. 5) and all cousins the entire hand to it lent (170). - The patronage right on occupation of the parish place to Siedkow was often denied von Kleist by other owners in parishes, however by to Stargard on 26 October 1763 them this right is finally confirmed gefällt decisions from 12 September 1712 and from 23 December 1720 and at last by to Cöslin to closed comparison as donum gratiae in sempiternum.

Since in the department of IVTH genealogy and history Kleist is already brought to Quandt the certainly meager notes of 1289-1477 by L. over the oldest owners of Dubberow, then is the next task to write the biographies of the members of the Dubberower of trunk from the year 1477 on.

First man which our family tree calls, is #W #D #J

II. 1.

Tessen

on Dubberow.

⁴ The land people call it: „Cape Inca mountain“

⁵ Bruges man III. p. 670 and Dr. Berghaus, Landkreis Belgard p. 742

Of Tessen father Peter on Dubberow (I. 28) was alleged. In the family documents by him it is only stated that it Hans been on Tichow (I. 24) brother son and had one of Damitze from the house Carvin to the marriage and two sons: Jürgen and Peter diminished. It died the year ago 1477. In the total fee letter of the year mentioned one does to his no more mention (125).

The older one of its sons, who under duke Bogislav X. was characterized in outstanding Weise than statesman, is:

II. 4.

Georg (Jürgen)

on Zanow and Dubberow,

Chancellor and Vogt to Rügen forest,

† 1508.

Chancellor Jürgen belongs to the most important personalities of the family. Mikrälius calls it one „makes" man, of Nikolaus von Klemzen one „purifies, informs and industrious" man, Kantzow one „intelligent and pious" man. After Rango it was „virtute, doctrina atque eruditione praezellens."

In order to be able to appreciate of this man of earnings quite, we must before give a short overview of the political conditions at that time of Pommern.

Since long years the Pomeranian dukes were in controversies with the cure princes of Brandenburgs, which Pommern took up as their fee. The thing could be brought heavily to the discharge, particularly since also the German kings did not want to recognize the fee suzerainty of the Marks of Brandenbrge over Pommern for a long time. Finally it succeeded to the cure prince Albrecht Achilles (1470-1486), to convince the emperor Friedrich III. in such a way of its alleged claims at Pommern that the emperor invested on 12 December 1470 to Grätz it with the duchy Stettin, Pommern, Cassuben and Wenden. It did not succeed to Pommern to induce Friedrich of III. to the change its utterance. In stand to Prenzlau, the 31. May 1472 kept the cure prince from it in last wars of conquered Pomeranian cities and locks Garz, Vierraden, Löckenitz, Alt-Torgelow, Penkun and Klempenow. The duchy Pommern Stettin was recognized of the dukes at that time Erich II. and Wartislav X. as Brandenburgian fee. The cure prince transferred it to them with hand and mouth, her carried out fee promises and praised to behave in such a way as they would be guilty it as fee people to do. The conditions of the country should be instructed to carry for the cure prince out the hereditary homage. The emperor confirmed on 2 May 1473 to Augsburg this comparison and invested to the cure prince again with the duchy. Like that time was manufactured the peace for some, however in Wartislav's hearts old Groll remained against the Marks of Brandenbrge hated bitterly by it existing; the loss of the Veste Garz did not let it peace main, restlessly was mindful it to win it again. Erich II. died, the war tiredly, on 6 July 1474. Its son Bogislav X. followed it in the government. Unfortunately enemy the same itself immediately its uncle Wartislav, by it against its advice and will itself with the Mark - princess Margaretha, a daughter of the cure prince of Friedrich II. marries. Wartislav succeeded it, by the intelligent attack of Bartholomäus Brusehaver on 21 April 1477, in the middle in peacetime to arrive into the possession from Garz to. On 24 April ej. a. also Vierraden was again won. Thereby encouraged, connected Bogislav with it and sent yourself „of its uncle Wartislav because of" a letter of refusal to the Mark counts Albrecht and Johann, took with Wartislav's would help also immediately to Ascension Day celebrations 30 April 1478 included Löckenitz. - Albrecht had used its son Johann as governor of the Marks, stayed it in the beautiful franc. Therefore the customer of that arrived at the same time losses of the lock Löckenitz with the letters of refusal the Bogislav's with it. Its reminder at these to return to the fee obligation was unsuccessful. With accompanied of more than 20.000 a men to horse and to foot, 600 satellites and a large number of cannons, of his sons Johann and Friedrich, many

gentlemen and counts from franc, Swabia and even from Baiern cure prince Albrecht consulted armies against the dukes of Pommern; also the märkische aristocracy was pushed to it. Pommern had not been up to such a army power, under such a war prince. Course, which ordres of St. John - knights duly, Bernstein and Satzsig were burned were taken fast, the surroundings of Pyritz and Colbatz were devastated with fire and sword. Bogislav X. looked for its refuge in Daber, the firm lock of Dewitze. Albrecht followed it and got ready to just, closed and city by force to take. There Bogislav asked for free accompanies and rode to the cure prince into the camp. It, of that, praised there, wars, which the cure prince with Wartislav would have to be away completely and ensure that still in the same week Garz was transferred to the cure prince, while Satzsig and Bernstein should be assigned again to Pommern. Bogislav pulled with the cure prince immediately after Garz, in order to take it for it in possession. Since they had approached on a half mile of the city, Bogislav asked for permission for being allowed to ride into the city in order to open the gates and to make all things correct. However in Garz Wartislav's a party prevailed and did not permit to the young prince not to have the city. When the cure prince wanted to ride in to the gates, it found it locked, and one shot with cans at him. Albrecht Achilles took bloody revenge for it. A terrible devastation war broke out immediately; the Marks - and Pomeranian border country were terribly devastated. Churches were beaten to death pillaged, bells taken away, priests, violated and murdered women and virgins. Only the peace made this Gräueln Prenzlau an end on 26 June 1479. The same always set between Pommern and Marks of Brandenbrgen a goal for the wars. Bogislav recognized therein the upper feudal lord shank of the cure prince on, how the emperor had arranged it. It received the country from Albrecht, which transferred it to it with hand and mouth, to fee and did to the cure prince fee obligation, „as a faithful fee prince and man its fee gentleman von Lehnswegen to do is guilty." Garz remained in Bogislav's possessions. Wartislav X. had not any longer experienced the peace, had died it on 13 December 1478 to Barth.

Bogislav was now the exclusive ruler of Pommern. Its main concern was to lift the princely reputation sunk deeply and indeed he became the creator of a strong prince force in Pommern. In order to justify these, first of all the princely incomes had to be increased. Hook says Cöslin p in its history of the city. 110 in purchase on that: „The country was so exhausted by the various wars and internal uncertainty, on disturbance of the trades that of it a small income was entitled to the national gentleman. Which was still, the Rentmeister nahinen in, and brought, to be talked without leading bill, the prince, which they wanted, into the cash, that was however, thus the bones, of which they had gnawn the meat." And Kantzow reports that Bogislav in the beginning of its government generally speaking country to Stettin over 500 Marks of Fink eyes (those are 125 florins Rhein.) at incomes, found to Wolgast 1000 Marks of Sundisch (those are approx. 334 florins) and to Barth 100 Marks of Sundisch. A princely Domanium was missing.

In the hands of the aristocracy was a disproportionately large land possession. The national locks and Vogteien, even the residences of the dukes were nearly all in hereditary possession of noble families or for exorbitant sums pawned around 1478. But it was not only valid to arrange the wrecked financial conditions and improve, but it lay also the administration of justice in the bad one, and inside the country prevailed arbitrariness, brigandages and attacking. Everywhere disorder was torn.

In order to remedy now these grievances, duke Bogislav surrounded itself soon with intelligent and efficient advice. Most important the same are: Werner of Schulenburg, a märkischer nobleman, since 1480 captain of the country Stettin (governor), Georg von Kleist, Heinrich Bork, Adam Podewils and other one. While the advice adjusted themselves heretofore only to requiring at the yard camp, they were now steady around the person of the prince and received their salary. Except these men however, who had their lasting stay at the yard, also still different advice are called, which only as occasionally destined assistance in the proximity of the prince stayed.

So that we win a clear picture of the versatile, benedictionful activity of chancellor Kleist, we want us now the numerous, printed and unprinted documents, in which from his living and working the speech is, more near regard.

For the first time a reference to it is in the register of the University of Greifswald in the year 1476.⁶ Next its and his brother Peter in the total fee letter are done from 13 April 1477 mention. In the same Jürgen and Peter are invested at the same time „Brödere ton of Dubberowe" with their family cousins to Tychow, Muttrin, Damen, Villnow and Raddatz (125). Jürgen must have been in the year mentioned an influential and deserving man, because after v. D. Osten has the family the Privilegium, which the duke in the quoted fee letter it given to owe to these its ancestor v. D. Osten's of words read: „Him has also family to thank that A. 1477 duke Bogislaff all von Kleist the Privilegium living in Pommern given that, thus at the time lived all Kleiste or was born into the future, the entire hand, thus it before already 1474 everything on those estates, which they had in the possession attained, now on all fee estates ex speciali gratia, it still into the future an's family would thus bring, have should; this Privilegium was confirmed 1488 again, and few, probably no families will have; it is this with those fee estates of large effect, if a Kleist a Feudum acquires new fact, then receives such immediately naturam to Feudi antiqui, and falls after dying acquirentis without male inheriting, immediately to the whole all family"; - and v. D. Osten sets in addition: „It was very respected."

Among the advice of the duke Jürgen appears for the first time in Wolgast to 25. May 1478. There it is present with the count Ludwig von Eberstein, Curt Flemming, Ewald of Osten and Johannes Zuave as a witness with the investiture of Hans of the abbott Hagen, mayor to new Treptow (130). It is this very day a large number of fee documents present, when whose execution Jürgen was with active as more ducal an advice, carried out yes which it partially independently in the name of the duke.⁷ With renewal and distribution of the fee letters the advice of the princely chamber knew to turn considerable sums. „No angle of the far Pommer country - Barthold (IV. 1, p says. 444) - could withdraw itself from the upper-fee-wonderful supervision of the duke, so few the hardly cultivated area south of Neustettin, around Lottin, where the Central German family of the heart mountains, since at the beginning the 15. Century the desert to master begun, as on the outermost border of the country Lauenburg, where the Klerus under Polish protection interferences tried. In order to prevent damage, from there also the most respected families strove to obtain renewal of their fees and confirmation of the total hand like the line of Behren in the country Wolgast, Gutzkow and Barth in the year 1491, Schwerine, so richly wealthy in areas of Anklam, on Usedom and with repeated completions of Bogislav particularly mindfully. But everywhere more is from transfers, collections and inexpensive purchases comfortably convenient estates to the ducal Domanium, when from new fee distributions the speech had been valid, regardless of up to then as principle that the princes had to again lend reverted fees at earned aristocracy. , Beside Ebersteinen and Putbus only the Kleiste, the brothers Georg and Peter made an exception."

Among the ducal advice Jürgen took first the position one „Scriuers" (writer) or „Honeschryuers" (yard writer), cobfidential clerk (ducis secretarius) and house Minister.⁸ As a house Minister he handed the ducal silver equipment (157) to the silver farmhand over Jacob on 10 May 1483. As a writer of the duke function it to 18. May 1483 to Ückermünde with the investiture of Klaus of the Schwerin (157b). It has this document as: „(Georgius Kleest, Archidiacon tho Nigen star guard unse Schriver" signed. The

⁶ We point only to the documents 130. 130a. 133. 134. 137. 138. 139. 156. 157a and b. 162. 162a. 163. 168. 171. 173. 180. 187. 188a and b. 2nd 192a. 196-198. 200. 206. 206a. 207. 212a and b. 217. 220. 264. 265. 268. 271. 276. 301. 308a. 311 and 324

⁷ Documents 130a. 133. 134a. 137. 138. 139. 147. 157a. and b., 163.

⁸ As a notary he signed the documents 152. 176. 178. 179. 182. 183. 185 and 218.

Archidiakonats of again Stargard was anyhow a Sinecur, since Jürgen was not clergyman, but one designates in some documents expressly as laicus.

The documents of the years 1482-88 it as a notary of the duke signed respectively executed⁹. Only in the document from 17 September 1488, in which Pribislaff (IV. 4) the administrator of the Camminer of diocese and the chapter of the cathedral a written undertaking over its order to the notary with the episcopal principal Officialat to Stettin issued, Jürgen is still called „ducis secretarius". Of Jürgen seal hangs on a Pressel under this document. It shows one at right Page somewhat out-curved sign with a crossbar between two foxes, over the sign the letters Ith K. (212). As a notary it had the duke in legal matters to support respectively to represent. So it had on 23 September 1484 in community with Döring Ramel and Hans Wackenitz, on behalf of the duke to Grimmen one right day to hold (164). On 22 November 1484 five ducal advice, under it Jürgen, had read out and took the complaint articles of the duke against the city Stralsund on the local city hall too against their answer (165). On 4 April 1485. was Jürgen with present, when the duke assured Paul Ramel some pawned fee estates (171). As legal advice it supported the duke, when the same decided a controversy on 23 April 1485 to Hilda between the Facultät and the Nicolai church to grab forest with Henning Behr the older one (172). On 24 July 1485 it signed the document to Rügen forest, in which duke Bogislav confirmed all privileges to the Karthäuserkloster Marienkron before Rügen forest (175). Furthermore it was along also as a notary, when on 31 October 1485 the chapters of the cathedral compared themselves to Cammin, to St. Otto and to St. Marien in Stettin with the duke because of the same from the Capiteln to the time, when they against bishop Marinus appeal, assured 3000 Floren. This document made to Stolp is signed: „Geor Kleist notarius subscripsi" (176). As a notary it supported the duke, since the same met 1486 regulations on 15 January over the fee estates of Lorenz Manteuffel (178). As a notary it manufactured the questioning answer during the process Curts (IV. 3) and its brothers to Raddatz against Peter, Vogt to Neustettin, therefore Raddatzer, Klingbecker and Dallentiner estates on (179) on 10 February 1486 and were as a witness at present, as on the same day Peter with the fee estates mentioned were invested and Curt received deferment of payment of the court costs (100 Marks) (180 and 181). - As a notary it was along also to draw in settled seat-back for the duke in order to increase its income and to fasten the upper-fee-wonderful force of the same. If the entire hand also the same name could be not exactly proven to the cousins and coat-of-arms with completion of a Lehns by the vasalls, then the ducal advice made immediately the relating to the sovereign accumulation right valid. Such a case e.g. arose, when after death Hans Bonin's its cousins Peter and Kartz Bonin nahinen leave fee estates for itself in requirement. In order to bring the thing to the discharge, of Hans von was appointed Dewitz from the duke to fee Richter and decided as such, in the Beiraten from 12 ducal advice on 5 April 1486 to Rügen forest that the estates of Hans of the Bonin, Ansammes son, who dukes reverted, since Bonine could not prove the entire hand, and that those exists Peter Kleist on those estates lent claim to right. The two documents concerning this executed are signed of Georg as ducal notaries. Likewise on 20 February 1488 by a fee yard to Stettin, which the advice of the duke, under it for Jürgen, formed with some vasalls, the family of Köppern, around Anklam and brought descendants of that one bravely Claus,

⁹ The office of a Vogtes was an important. "Vogt, Advocatus - Wegner says. Family history of Dewitz, Band 1, p. 21 - which of the prince was appointed, the entire Vogtei, over which it was set, managed. It was from the vasall conditions and had its seat in a castle of the Vogtei. For it the crown coverage of the Vogtei was appropriate whether to raise it had deliveries in it and to hold the court over in the Vogtei living Nichtvasallen. Fee Schulzen (sculteti) were usually its court assessors (schepen). In addition it was with the land thing (the court meeting) the meeting of the thing-requiring men of the district present (circumstantia). Also probably vasalls appeared with the meeting of the Vogteigerichts, particularly, if they complained against Nichtvasallen.

Prenzlau was sat in the year 1425 into the force of its national gentlemen, the estates of their died. Kinships Curd Köppern sentenced, „because them the total hand and the community of the birth, line and the name do could not. "As more ducal a notary he signed the document, after which in the thing of the duke against Ritter Bernd Maltzan to Wolde decision meet and the latter of his Pomeranian fee estates for losing finally on 25 June 1490 to Wolgast explained and which duke was instructed into the same. Under the document concerning this made the words stand: „Of Georgius Kleist notarius ad praemissa subscripsi". (218). With Bernd Maltzan had to exist the duke as everybody knows some hard Strauß; he was a man of firm, uncompromising sense and despite the surname „bad Bernd" from a noble, knightly character. How Franz von Sickingen and its condition comrades in southern Germany itself increasing princely power to erwehren and upright sought to receive the reputation of the aristocracy, then we find similar efforts also in northern Germany. Bernd Maltzan was not called with injustice of Pomeranian Sickingen. He was in Pommern a representative of the aristocracy, which did not want to bend itself prince power. The Maltzane, on which firm lock, which Wolde sat, had with Demminern gefehdet. Around Michaeli 1483 however both were comparative by Bogislav, Ritter Bernd Maltzan continued however the enmity. The duke was endeavored to reconcile it with the city Demmin and demanded him before court, in order to bring the thing to the discharge. Bernd, in the conviction to be in its right refused persistently appearing did not adjust itself, when the duke had set one right day on 24 June 1490. Therefore became on 25 June ej. a. of Ritter Heinrich bark, as by the duke ordered Richter, under the assistance of the notary „of Georgius K." and in the presence of a large number more ducal advice the decision announced above meet. On this right day were generally speaking 10 Prälaten, 24 noble vasalls and the delegates of 24 cities present. - Into the summer 1491 now the duke destroyed the Wold and drew Bernd's of estates, since this persisted in its resistance. Maltzane turned to the just donated realm Court of Appeal and obtained in the year 1498 a comparison, after which Bogislav them the estates show and which them caused damage with 4000 Rhein. Florin to recompense had.

In the year 1486 we see Jürgen in a new office. He had been appointed ducal Vogt in the office district Rügen forest. On 3 April of the year mentioned the duke had begun in the country Pommern main people and Vögte, which should hold in his absence court. From this everyone should with the Vogte, under which he was situated, its complaints attaches, and this should decide then with presence of the princely advice, that angesessen in its Vogtei were, the things. Who believed itself however by the utterance of Vogtes weighted, its thing should bring before the duke, but do not act anybody with punishment of the breach of the peace arbitrarily against the decision of the Vögte (183). This document signed Jürgen still as a notary.

One the first Vögte, which the duke appointed, seems to have been Jürgen. We conclude this from the following: In the autumn 1486 Bogislav undertook an army trip after Braunschweig. It supplied his sister, the stately large and beautiful princess Katharina to the duke Heinrich the older one of Braunschweig than bride. 800 well prepared riders followed it, all in red dressed. The noble vasalls and the crews from the cities were to this course quantities. Writing out had been issued also to all „Klestenn". Under the Vögten, which had to appear with the crews of their Vogtei, also "Jürgen Kleste one is tho Rügen Wolde" considerably made (189).

As Vogt Jürgen did not have its steady seat in Rügen forest, but we still see it as a result of the duke. Thus we meet it to 12. May 1488 in rate Bogislavs to Stettin, when the same confirmed its monastery estates to the Karthäuserkloster before Stettin and of the same bought fee estates (205 n. 206). "Furthermore Jürgen Klest unse Vaget ton of Rügen Wolde" is every now and then-drawn the document, in which on 18 October 1488 the

privileges of the city grab mountain were confirmed (212a). On 3 June 1489 we meet Rügenwalder Vogt „Jürge" to Wolgast with the investiture of Claves of the Schwerin (212b). On 22 September ej. a. we see it to Treptow, where Bogislav decided a controversy between its advice Curd and Jochim Flemming and Heinrich Knut because of the village yard (213). - Also from the following years a large number of documents is present, which Jürgen's activity testifies as Vogt and a ducal advice. The area forbids us however dealing with each particular more in greater detail. We make down the numbers of the documents considerable.¹⁰

On 6 April 1494 handed to him over the duke closed and country Bütow „to closing faith, on mutual notice"¹¹ (288).

Too closed Bütow had Jürgen for its person 5 to 6 brushwoods horses, 2 guards, goal keeper, 1 Müller, 1 Koch, 1 baker, 1 cellar Knecht, 1 brewer, 1 Woltknecht¹², 1 kitchen Knecht, 1 priest, to board 2 Heerden, to hold 3 field people of the income of the lock and country to dress and be worth. As Vogt to Bütow it steps acting on after the documents 290. 294a. 295. 296. 298. 309 and 311. - On 13 April 1494 it received still the Vogteien Stolpe, Schlawe and Rügenwalde (289). From this Vogteien it received annually 2 load Malz from ducal Mühlen, 2 load oats, to 30 Marks of annual interest, 1 ton of Aal, 4 shock flax and 1 yarn on life ashes the lake.

As Vogt to Bütow and in the country Stolp had Jürgen in community with Dr. Bernhard Eggebrecht, Domprobst to Cammin, an audience with the kings Johann Albert of Poland in the city Sandomir. Johann Albert was as everybody knows König Kasimir's of Poland son, thus duke Bogislav's brother-in-law. Which purpose this legation had whether the envoys had to negotiate because of the still backward marriage money of the duchess Anna with that kings or please in the duke names it that he would like to take over during the pilgrim trip of the same the Beschirmung Pommern with, we do not experience from the document (300). - On 20 December 1498 duke Bogislav handed closed, city and country Usedom to its advice over Jürgen to closing faith, on mutual notice (320). It held this office still in the year 1501, because from the year mentioned still another excerpt from an annual account of the office Usedom is present, from which evidently, like much payment in kind at rye, eggs and barley I. referred as Vogt von Usedom (344). In a document of the same year J. is called advocatus patriae (national Vogt) and praefectus (governors) (337b).¹³

¹⁰ "Closing faith" is an expression used with relating to the sovereign transmissions of castles etc. The pfandweise or also only administrative delivery of a land lock happened "at or on closing faith" or "at faithful hands", either on lifetime or on a nestimmte set of years or on mutual notice. The owner of pledge or manager of a lock, which was him "to closing faith eingethan", the usufruct of the lock and its Pertinenzien had either antichretisch or against bill tray, exercised also to the castle rights belonging to and powers, in particular the Vogtei in the relating to the sovereign name, and was called from there Vogt, also captain, computing Vogt. In the revocable title of the owner "to closing faith" the difference between this and the closing justice of hereditary castle gentlemen lies. Only Ritter-moderate vasalls, also cities and even clergyman did not hold national locks „to closing faith", (report of the public records acre Dr. von Bülow D. D. Stettin 29 October 1877.)

¹¹ Woltknecht is so much as Woold or Wold Knecht = forest Knecht. Since Vogt had to supervise the princely woodlands as an office man also, then it held itself naturally juniors, who led the above title. (Letters royally of the St. Arch. D. D. St. 29. 10. 77).

¹² "The office of a land Vogt or Landeshauptmanns - Samuel Buch wood in the history of the cure Marks of Brandenburgs Theil says IITH Bd. I p. 340 - was from further extent, than jetzo, because it depended the judiciary, but also the war nature of the landscape on it not only; so it also the head of the aristocracy and the conditions, their land easement was to be represented on land days and with yard."

¹³ "The chancellor or as is also called he in older time, the highest writer, was the executive committee of the princely chancellery, the seal keeper and trusted counsellor of the prince. The place is had often, the necessary knowledge of the right, in particular the canonischen right because of, by

In the meantime Jürgen had been appointed in rate of the duke the chancellor. When it arises to such for the first time on 25 January 1491, to which days duke Bogislav 1473 fraternitas Illustrium donated by its father Erich II. et on 19 June Nobilium Annunciationis beatae Mariae, in which persons of both kinds of family, but only from noble parents born could be excluded, confirmed and their seat from the monastery Buckow moved after the St. Ottenkirche to Stettin. Under that illustrious et Nobiles is in the document beside Werner by Schulenburg, Johannes Wopersnow, Bernhard Rohr, Henning von Glinden and other one also „of Jeorgius Klest, more noster cancellarius" mentioned. These advice are called in the document „the faithful and pious Gehülfen and Mehrer of the ducal foundation". It should come also therefore them and its families the same primarily to estate (229).

As a chancellor Jürgen particularly carried in the entangling, which unserm Pommern country on the part of Brandenburg threatened, the most substantial services for the duke out. It is well-known that Bogislav's marriage with the Mark - princess Margaretha remained childless. Thus the trunk of the Pomeranian princes expiring seemed to be close. In addition the duke on a hunt A. had been wounded 1488 in the village dear garden of enormous deer heavily and stood at the edge of the grave. The year after died its wife. The grief over it that the duke, who doubted their conjugal loyalty let it not even to its Siechbette, brought already sickly into the grave. Therefore Brandenburg thought of a close reversion the Pomeranian country. Of the Marks - in the year 1491 a listing the Pomeranian Ritter shank was already sketched to advice and the firm places, whose one believed to be more Brandenburgian Seits for the case of death Bogislav's and the completion the Pomeranian country safe or first to insure have themselves. Therein it means: „Jorg Klistow Canntzler, has Rügenwald Stat and Slosz", and further: „Just as too forgotten, so the case do not happen: Jorgen Klistow the Canntzler and insunderheit Durinck Ramell march alkene to ask, dy wol furder Antzeigung auff dy other Geslecht will give, than Putkumer, Zytzwitz, Stoyntin, Below etc." (233).

Duke Bogislav however genas and marries itself for the second time with the Polish princess Anna, who drew on 2 February 1491 with splendor never seen into Stettin. Immediately the old controversy over the fee glory of Brandenburg was renewed. Cure prince Johann wanted to bring the still ambiguous relationship into the clear. Bogislav however lay exposed to make its future family of oppressive obligations; therefore it sträubte itself to let in the year 1479 fee conditions recognized to Prenzlau be valid still furthermore. On 26 July 1492 a number more märkischer and more Pomeranian advice, under letztern also „Jorgen Kleyst Canntzler", met to Königsberg in Neumark, in order to negotiate because of the disputes between the cure prince and the duke in a friendly way. They came thereby however not to conditions and postponed themselves therefore by 1 May 1493 (254). To many negotiations came however already in former times, i.e. to 26. March 1493 to Pyritz a comparison to conditions. Johann admitted that, although the whole duchy agitates Pommern after imperial pardon from Brandenburgs to fees it „out of particular love and friendship" for itself and its inheriting on eternal times of the fee receipt single speak the duke Bogislav and its inheriting. It went, so long Bogislav's trunk flowered, for itself and its inheriting each upper-wonderful demand on Pommern. On the other hand it received the accumulation right of the entire duchy by Bogislav and its conditions assured. So often the Pomeranian land conditions their princes did homage, should commit itself them at oath place to take after the Abgange of the prince trunk

clergyman; the bishops of Cammin often provided chancellor business with the Pomeranian dukes. With investitures the execution of documents happened with the chancellor, with change of government accepted these the homage of the vasalls and was at all in the company of the prince. Later, approximately in 15. Century, becomes the position a still more higher, the chancellor is the most outstanding member of the princely Rathes, the chairman of the highest Court of Justice, and engages gradually into the place, which one names today the name of a first Minister." (Letters royally of the St. Arch. of 29. 10. 1877.)

nobody as the cure prince to the gentleman. The renewal of such letters, how both princes issued now, was angelobt with each death of both houses. The Pomeranian conditions, gentlemen, prelate, Mannen and cities still placed on the same day, to the 26. March 1493, a written undertaking out, into which it Johann von Brandeilburg for the case without heir of death Bogislav's assured or its inheriting the follow-up to the cure prince into Pomeranian landing. Is equipped documents concerned and the still existing magnificently, 150 yellow Wachs seals hang on 38 often devoured cords of dark red silk. On this federal state parliament were represented the gentleman conditions with 2, the prelate conditions with 13, the Ritter shank with 113 and the cities with 22 voices. Jürgen has this written undertaking as a chancellor went through with. Its seal hangs also to these documents it is Tart crossbar between 2 foxes, on the helmet, damascirten with one in tendril form, three fallen skewers. On a gang transcription present reads: „S. (igillum) Yuri gene Klest." (266). Two days after closed cure prince Johann and Herzog Bogislav a hereditary agreement and a protection and an Trutz alliance (267).¹⁴

Some years later threatened unserm country however new entangling on the part of Brandenburg. The latter reclaimed the marriage estate to that childless the deceased duchess Margaretha von Brandenburg. Bogislav refused the return of the same, because its wife would have held not the conjugal loyalty for it and would not have incurred the loss thus its marriage estate.¹⁵ In order to prove this, the cathedral gentleman Pribislaff (IV. 4) had when principal Official investigations in this thing to employ. The same let some witnesses cross-examine on 12 July 1498 to Stettin by his notary Simon Lode concerning this. As laymen were present at this witness questionings: chancellor Georg K. and Johanne Owestin (317). On 9 January 1499 cure prince Johann died; it sixteen-year-old Joachim I. followed it had from there to Pyritz to 26. March 1493 closed hereditary contract to be renewed and confirmed. Such happened at Pasewalk on 31 December 1500. Allda gave gentlemen, Prälaten, Mannen and cities and all subjects and inhabitants of the duchy Pommern to the cure prince Joachim von Brandenburg a written undertaking over the Eventualsuccession after expiring the ducal Pomeranian house. Also Jürgen every now and then-drew this written undertaking chancellor and every now and then-sealed, like in documents the 226 called (337).

Some years before (1497) duke Bogislav a pilgrim trip to the holy grave had undertaken. Its country it had recommended meanwhile to its brother-in-law, the kings Johann Albrecht of Poland, the kings the Johann of Denmark and the dukes from Mecklenburg to protecting. The government of the same however he had handed beside the duchess Anna to his chancellor over Jürgen K. and bishop Benedict von Cammin. On 16 December 1496, to Fridays after Luciä, he was broken open with select attendants of Stettin. - That chancellor Kleist in the duke absence led, confirm the co-regent shank of the country the family Urk. In the Descr. ad it is called 31 on that in purchase: „To this Bogislav entrusted 10. his wife and princely children and the whole Pomeranian country, when it had pulled into the praised country. "We seen from this the unlimited trust ", which the duke set into his proven councillor. From the time of the absence of the duke also documents are present, which the duchess Anna on 6 July 1497 to grab mountain with the ducal advice: chancellor I., Adam Podewils and Georg camels carried out (312). On 11 April 1498 duke Bogislav, after he had welcomed also the Pope Alexander VI. into Rome and the emperor Maximilian in Inspruck, was returned home happy and explained themselves with the guidance of the regency probably contently. NIC. by Klempzen (l. C. p.) concerning this the following says 180: „Duke Bogislav found that chancellor Georg K. together with Werner of Schulenburg in his absence the country had very probably managed and had geschaffet it a good supply. Therefore it kept it very dear and worth (at least his chancellor Kleist) and gave them also much. And in such a way it remained with these people times in

¹⁴ Barthold IV, 1 p. 463 FF.

¹⁵ See Radd, line p. 34.

large welfare and reputation, and our Mr. Gott blessed everything its doing by their hands. Which then not alone it and denselbigen its advice and Mitgefährten, but also the whole country to everything use and to prospering did. "Also the documents collected by Kratz from that time confirm this. Jürgen was still active to center of the year 1501 as chancellors and more ducal advice. On 17 July 1498 it conciliation the controversy of the brothers Kleist to Raddatz and Loden as a chancellor to Zuch „friendly". - On 18 September 1498 the cathedral gentleman Pribislauff (VITH 4), Prinzipal Official of the Camminer of chapter of the cathedral, by his notary Simon Lode the documents let transsumiren, in which Pope Alexander VI. had given with his visit in Rome jus the de to the duke Bogislav non evocando. As laymen Peter Podewils was present on execution of these documents of chancellors Georg K. and (319). As a chancellor it had the above-mentioned written undertaking from 31 December 1500 went through with (337). As a chancellor it signed documents of Johanne finally on 10 July 1501 to Wolgast of the count to Gützkow (341). This is certainly the last documents, in which Jürgen is called chancellors certainly. On 26 November 1505 was Peter Tetzen chancellor at its place (350). At 27th August 1506 „Jürghen Klist is called" simply more ducal advice beside chancellor Peter Tetzen (352). - From the time of 10 July 1501 up to beginning of the year 1504 no documents are present, which of Jürgen carries name. The same seems to have been in the indicated time not in rate of the duke. The duke had bring along three famous scholars from his journey to the morning country: the doctor of both rights Johann of Kit, from a noble family of Meißen, and two Italians Petrus von Ravenna and its son Vincentius. These strangers knew to flatter to the duke and possessed at last ear and heart Bogislav's and advised it badly. He rather heard it, than its old degree-appropriate advice, that did not understand to flatter to him. The old faithful servants and advice put back, so for a long time the strangers in the country stayed and fell in disgrace, as this lot already met the intelligent and earned Werner of Schulenburg before Whitsuntide 1498. The same disappeared completely for some time from that rate of the prince. Kantzow (Pommerania IITH p. 325 and 326) says: „It is gone hardly one of his advice or servants that the Afterkoser would not have fitted a Pfeil with springs on it." In this way it may have happened that also chancellor Kleist withdrew itself from the yard Bogislav's. Happy Weise left the two Italians Pommern already around 1503 and Johann Kit followed 1504 their examples.

After the research of the public records acre Dr. von Bülow, who due to the documents of the royal. Public records a life picture duke Bogislavs X. for „the general German biography wrote", lies the reason of the dismissal of the old Pomeranian advice certainly more deeply, than here is indicated due to the old chronicles. One would like Christian to conservativen thereafter the old Pomeranian advice with „the" men of the modern times to compare, whose some was removed with the beginning of the new era from its influential positions. Dr. von Bülow writes literally: „Which concerns the relationship between duke Bogislav X. and its older advice after the return of the duke of its pilgrimage, then the cause of the change is Bogislav's of the earlier Pomeranian Chronisten and historical writers very naively only therein searched that the new advice (Kit, Peter and Vincenz von Ravenna) would have flattered to the duke, and it thereby against the voting of the old Pomeranian councellors (Kleist etc.) would have become deaf. This view is nevertheless, in particular if it concerns a as strong, acting prince, as duke Bogislav X., too childlike, that one might leave it still today, to passport Irish. It is neglected the great political importance of the journey of the duke thereby also completely, and the emphasis the same lies nevertheless in this. It was the first time that more Pomeranian a duke received knowledge by own opinion from the condition and government Weise in other parts of Germany. Bogislav recognized that in the South German states the princely force knew to provide validity in completely different Weise, than this had happened so far in Pommern; and a prince, as he, as born for prevailing,

makes such observations nods in vain. Therefore it let unknown facilities provide itself on the return of the Pope and emperor with privileges for the execution of in Pommern so far completely or, and the strange lawyers mentioned were the tools necessary for because the Pomeranian advice were the intended changes in their practice unusual things. First it was valid for the duke to create for the justice in the country a center by introduction of a princely appeal ATI ONS instance, while so far in Luebeck etc. the right was looked for. It certainly only partly achieved this goal. Furthermore Bogislav found the largest part of the princely property with the start of its government sees or pfandweise in the hands of the aristocracy; now if the princely upper fee glory should not at reputation and the duke to for government forces pecuniären Hilfsquellen loss suffering, then so far the fee right had to be handled in stricter Weise than. That it did not work thereby without hardneses and smart use of small advantages, must be admitted, but datiren many of the innovations of the duke, e.g. the collection of the general land lap accomplished despite concerning the provincial diet contradiction (1483)) and the only gradually implemented new monetary law (1489) from the time before arrival of the strange lawyers. Just the transition from an old carried out itself to a recent time under duke Bogislav X., which stepped government authority more into the foreground in relation to the single rights, and this circulation would have taken place, even if Kit and the two Italian lawyers had never come into the country."

After the three strange councillors leave the duke, the same A. 1504 entrusted its advice Jurgen Kleist again with an important mission. The family Urk. set the same erroneously into the year 1505, by saying concerning this the literally following: „In the J. 1505 Jürgen with Döring Rameln settled the Zwistigkeit between duke Bogislav and the crown Poland, and particularly the city Danzig because of the run Banern and bandits, to Conitz according to desire." This note contains two mistakes: erstlich the year 1505 is incorrectly indicated; the mentioned political mission was implemented at the beginning the year 1504. The other mistake is that the Pomeranian advice would have settled also the dispute of the duke with the city Danzig according to desire. The latter did not succeed to them unfortunately. - It had hereby the following Bewandtnis: In the year 1491 König Kasimir of Poland for the dowry of his daughter Anna (32,000 Dukaten) had its son-in-law, the duke Bogislav, which leaves locks Lauenburg and Bütow as pledge. Already since Erich's the offices Lauenburg and Bütow, certainly under unsicherm just titles, belonged to IITH days to Pommern. At the beginning the year 1504 now König Kasimir's son demanded: Alexander, who its ältern brother Johann Albert († 1501) in the government had followed, the publication of the offices mentioned. Duke Bogislav was just busy at the west end of its state with Stralsund. It sent therefore his chancellor Jürgen K. and to Döring Ramel, Landvogt to Stolp, on the day trip to Konitz, where they agreed with the delegates of Polish König that the two offices should remain for the duke without further load. Against fee service an annual money of 400 Hungarian florins and the transfer of Draheim and Deutschkrone offered Poland to the duke. Whereupon however the Pomeranian envoys did not die. The second main object of the negotiation concerned the quarrels with the city Danzig. The ducal advice reclaimed farmers, which had run away on the area of the city, and required, when the advice of the city showed itself compliantly, even the descendants of for more than 100 years emigrations back. Finally the Polish advice mediated that one extended the distribution right only to the last 10 years. On the other hand however Danziger raised loud complaint over the road brigandage on Bogislav's of areas. Certain moulds, a citizen son of their city, because of insignificant Kaufmannszänkerei since 1495 outlawed, had raised on all roads furious feuds against its alleged eliminators, and finally in the year 1502 in Schlesien as peace crusher moved and to Crossen had been directed. But his brother Simon had won and made ducal area as blood avenger with 24 comrades the discharge more difficult of the thing, by favouring, from duke Bogislav, recovery of the honor and the estates of its family demanded. The feud of the Materne lasted, of Pommern conditions bloodily [15]

confusing, still into the tenth year. The city Danzig and the duke remained on hostile foot, regardless of the Polish envoys to Konitz on Page Danziger placed themselves and the power of the advice, evil perpetrator on lauenburgische areas to waive, in protection took, because Lauenburg belonged still to Poland.

After this day trip we see Jürgen still several times in the next environment of the duke. So at 27th August 1506 (352), on 14 December 1506 (354), to 18. and 23 February 1507 to Rügen forest (356 and 357). From there it accompanied the duke after Stolpe, where the same on its yard a house by the city wall to build meant. Concerning this on 9 March 1507 with that rate of the city agreed upon documents is the latter, which J. went through with has (358).

If we grasp now before long the political activity of chancellor Jürgen K., then we saw from the documents suggested above that with a great many important Staatsacten Bogislav X. with advice and act confessed the same to the duke faithfully to Page that it a large number of most important documents went through with and for his part to the production of regulatory conditions in Pommern much contributed.

Because of we indicate down all documents, in which Jürgen as more ducal an advice designation and active was to the overview.¹⁶ There is their 73. Furthermore it is called in 12 documents more ducal writer, yard writer, notarius and secretarius, in 35 documents as Vogt to Rügen forest, in 12 documents as chancellors, in 8 documents as Vogt to Bütow and in 2 documents than Vogt to Bütow and in the country Stolp. If we read the individual documents attentively, then we win a faithful picture of the versatile, untiring and successful activity of chancellor Kleist by them. The same was before alone an efficient financier, who knew to bring the duke, the state and its own finances into good order. The duke it had finances in the eye with collection of the settled seat-back, with distribution of fee letters, by introduction of the so-called land lap.¹⁷ To be determined it was the species of money which can be struck it, which the duke guessed/advised, Münz Meister to be also ordered and (250 and 336). He was a far thorough lawyer, who ertheilte the duke with the conciliation of disputes good advice, that conciliation some controversy „friendly" (318), which particularly assisted him with the comparisons with the cities in complicated legal questions and in most cases brought the most difficult affairs to the peaceful discharge.¹⁸

Furthermore Jürgen was a gewiegter diplomat, „a fine man", like Nicol. by Klempzen says, a man, who was probably well-versed in the informal forms. The duke entrusted it, also for this reason, with the most important political missions. Jürgen was main it, that the disputes of many years of the duke with Brandenburgs and with the crown Poland conciliation and thus its country, which was completely out-sucked through the earlier wars, whom sought to receive peace. Its effectiveness in that express and internal policy was thus with success and rich benediction crowned. All writers of importance are unanimous in the acknowledgment of eminent earnings, which chancellor Kleist itself around our country acquired. We refer first to the family authors. Stavenow message, v. D. Osten, Elzow and marries Acta states unanimously: „Chancellor Georg v. K. has A. 1481 together with Werner of Schulenburg the yard and national order so orders that at their time Pommern in the best Flor confessed."

[16] seeing we further among the Pomeranian Historiographen and antiquity researchers over and to hear itself their judgment over chancellor Kleist. Hook writes: „The fair men: Werner of Schulenburg and Jürgen K. guessed/advised to the duke equal at the beginning its government, a new budget to form Irish, brought it the domains and financial matters into better order and set it, with agreeing and feed motion of the land conditions into the conditions that it again do not only redeem the pawned domains, but

¹⁶ History of the city Cöslin p. 110.

¹⁷ Fee history p. 627.

¹⁸ Manual of Pommern part of III. B. Ith p. 742.

also a steady yard state to furnish could. "Also Schwarz expresses itself most appreciative over the chancellor, by writing regarding duke Bogislav's government the following: „Duke Bogislav did not forget also to carry the internal prosperity of its common nature and the disorder tearing with the much-year old wars by facility of a formal regiment and court administration to waive also improvement nearly of the purged Cameralwesens again. For the procurement of so important things were it the two for-splendid men: Werner of Schulenburg, more märkischer and Georg von Kleisten, more Pomeranian a nobleman, with incomparable services behülflich. The Mr. von Kleisten stood in the load of a yard chancellor and directs with same skill the law and Polizey, when from Schulenburg the regiment and Cameralwesen, so that by these two more for-splendidly men efforts the whole state machine was driven, and that duke rewarded it their services because of also quite princely and did not become of Kleisten also forgotten. "- Gadebusch finally in its sketch of Pomeranian history (p.) duke Bogislav's says 145 and 146 in the description: „The same used the largest part of its government of everything to bring its country back in Flor. It keen the thriftiness, introduced with the collection of its income a strict order and solved gradually the pawned domains; it was awake jealous over its land easement with the fee estates both and in the cities; it set the coinage on one improves foot and let first golden coins coin. It provided for a better administration of justice, brought the courts in order, bestellete a yard court, opposed the attacking and brigandages with serious ones and created the law of wreckage completely off. At these institutes in the country its advice had: Werner of Schulenburg, Hauptmann in the Principality of Stettin, George Kleist, chancellor, and Henning Steinwehr a large share; they were the soul of all enterprises of the duke, whose advice it into all obeyed, and which was country like that flowering, as it never before been. "Even Dr. Berghaus recognizes the great importance of chancellor Kleist, although it does not depend it also on it, its political activity to suspect on. He says on occasion of him the following to the description of the Ritter seat Dubberow: „Jürgen AI. the duke of most distinguished councillors during recovery princely brought of the household by the ancestors in disorder and with Bogislav's efforts for acquisition autocratic force and their attachment the aristocracy of the country and the cities was opposite, from which the aristocracy, its political position and Gerechtsame denying, added itself more or less willingly, which carried cities however for resistance out, particularly of Stralsund strong middle class. "Far one however maintains Dr. Berghaus that „would help, who the chancellor K. and his brother Peter, who was Vogt in Neustettin (- the same was never Vogt in Neustettin; it is this a confounding with on comes. III. 5 registered Peter from the Muttrin Damen' line -) carried out with the often unconstitutional (nevertheless only regarded by the liberal glasses?!) procedure of the duke, certainly the motive to the awards been, which Bogislav X. Kleist - family by the two documents from 1485 to part to become let." Which Inconsequenz to suspect first earnings of a large man to worthy and afterwards its activity [17]. It is proven by history that chancellor Kleist to constitutional procedure always it turns out for the duke and that the duke in the bloom time of its government also followed such rate. With all important affairs of the country the land conditions were always drawn also to rate. - Erroneous is also the statement of Dr. Berghaus that Jürgen would have accompanied the duke on its army trip to the emperor after Worms. From the family von Kleist only accompanied Tessen, Comthor to Zachan (II. 7) with 4 horses the duke on its course after Worms. - Me also the statement seems erroneous to be, it a existire family legend, Jürgen K. would have the duke on its pilgrimage after the welfare. Country, in combat with the Turkish Corsaren, by a caper with powerful Flamborg the life saved etc. in the

family von Kleist this legend can exist, not possibly there the family Urk. and history contradict her on the deciding.

The deserving capability of the chancellor knew to appreciate duke Bogislav best, and it rewarded it for its many and diverse faithful services truthfully princely. Elzow says concerning this: „Chancellor Jurgen K. has substantial fee estates earns, which itz and still with the family his, "and v. D from duke Bogislav because of its long, faithful services. Osten says in the place quoted already above of it: „It was very respected," why the family it also the Privilegium of the fee letter from 1477 to owe would have.

We see ourselves now the documents, in which of princely rewards, which the chancellor received, the speech is, to more near outer: In the year 1483 Jürgen received the honor title of a Archidiacon from the duke to new Stargard, with a which considerable income was connected anyhow (157d). On 29 September 1483 the duke its advice Jürgen Kleist sold to eternal hereditary fee closed and city Zanow with the two villages Citzmyn and Kutzitz and all their freedoms and Zubehörungen, also flows Nestbeke from then on, where it flows into Zanow, to both banks and ungewehrt into the Wotzeke and Jamund lake, also the princely deposits in the city. The prince kept alone the man service. Jürgen had before paid 700 Floren, which had the same for the redemption of pawned board estates related to the duke. But it the duke had closed Zanow in-done and used up. This pledge contract was transformed now into a sales contract, without Jürgen would have still needed to pay money extra. Its brother, its cousins and their inheriting received the entire hand, like her the same in her other estates from the duke had received (160).

„Possessing real property to Zanow" J. in the documents specified down is called. The family Urk. testify that J. has „Zanow with the tariffs and all glory had and there on the embankment before Zanow, Cöslin wärts (i.e. after Cöslin too) used to"; they err however, by stating that the duke it would later have discussed the Städtlein Zanow „because of the tariff as a shelf and other glory" again and to him „to the Satisfaction" stately fee estates would have lent, which would have Dubberow, Tychow and Crolow Kleisten „anjetzo still" (i.e. A. 1767) in possession. - The correct is rather that the duke arranged a barter contract on 14 September 1506 with its advice Jürgen K., according to which he the same against transfer of the Städtleins Zanow and the villages Zitzmin and Kuhz - which wanted to leave villages 1/2 Franzen, 1/2 Egsow, 1/2 Kummerzin, 1/2 Dubberzin, 1/2 Schlönnwitz and completely Wendisch Tichow and Queesdow. As Draufgeld the duke it promised 300 florins - This barter contract was however only carried out according to Jürgen death with its widow and son (361 and 362).

Regarding the nest brook - we mention this only besides - J. compared itself to 27. May 1498 with the mayors and Ratmannen of the city Cöslin there that the right of both parts should not be entitled, the nest brook with weirs to block (315).

To 22. March 1485 eximerte the duke its advice Jürgen K., to Zanow possessing real property, and its brother Peter, to Dubberow possessing real property, hereditary for all estates in ducal landing, the current and future, also their estates and Untersassen of all judges, so that they and their subjects and estates only of princely Courts of Appeal too „sue" were, and „the ducal land riders no a riding to have there should". They received hereby the independent jurisdiction in their present and in the possession still which can be acquired and were subjected to Bogislav's times alone to the direct Ausspruche of the prince (169). On the same day the duke to Gützkow his advice J. and its brother and cousins invested to the entire hand with the princely Kirchlehn (patronage) in the village „Sitkowe", the mother and the Kirchlehn to Pumlow, the daughter (170). - On 18 February 1487 I. in the exchange received from the duke the Ripengeld and - to grain and Camergeld and everything that the duke in the two villages „lütken and groten Dubberow" tended to have. Bogislav received for this from Jürgen K. the yard to Roggow with all to its associated glories „quitt and freely, to its Camer and closed Belgard at eternal times" (194). - On 7 April 1488 Jürgen received, to Zanow and

Dubberow hereditaryeats, advice and Vogt, „Angefüll" on of Tonnies the Grape the fee estate Carnitz; his brother Peter to Dubberow and its cousins to Tichow, Damen, Muttrin, Villnow and Raddatz received the entire hand (203). - On 15 November 1489 the duke gave them the purchase option at the estates of Wolde and Versen to Sitkowe (214). To 28. March 1490 invested Bogislav its advice „Jürgen Klieste", to Zanow and Dubberow hereditaryeats, hereditary with from Zitzewitzen for 1100 the florin bought village Crolow in the country Rügen forest. The brothers of Zitzewitz had it for the sum mentioned of Marten Tesmar judicially firstrode. Jurgen had paid „of ihretwegen" the sum and had purchased thus the estate for itself. His brother Peter and the cousins to Tychow, Damen, Muttrin, Voldekow, Vietzow, Raddatz, Villnow and Naseband sat, received the entire hand (216). - On 18 February 1491 the duke left the fishery to it and his farmer on parts of the Vietzker of lake (230), belonging to Crolow. - At 25th August 1491 „of Georrius Kleist was confirmed to the chancellor" a religious fee of 6 Floren with Crolow (241). - To 20. May 1493 invested the duke his advice and office man „Jürgen K.", to Crolow hereditary meal, with one of Hans Smorre for 460 Rhein. Florin bought share at Schlackow. The entire hand received his brother Peter and their to cousins to Tychow, Damen, Muttrin, Vietzow, Villnow and Raddatz (269). - On 6 April 1494 J., as already mentions, received closed and to country Bütow, to closing faith on mutual notice (288); in addition on 13 April ej. a. the Vogteien Stolpe, Schlawe, Rügenwalde (289). - On 20 December 1498 received it closed, city and country Usedom (320). In the documents of 27. March 1501 it is called advocatus patriae et praefectus (national Vogt and governors) (337b). - On 11 April 1499 the duke its advice J.K invested., to Crolow and Zanow sat, with the village Rutze (Ruschitz), in the country Stolp convenient, which was settled by the death of Damerowen; it promised to redeem the same from the owners of pledge Marten and Tetzlaff Puttkamer. This happened on 4 June ej. a., and the advice Hans Stoyentin to Gorne and the Rentmeister to Stolp received the order to instruct the advice and office man Ith K. (323 and 328).

All these investitures and awards of became and offices are anyhow a clear proof of the high attention, in which chancellor Kleist with its duke; they are truthfully princely rewards for his deserving activity and excellent achievements.

Jurgen was however not blos an efficient statesman, but it had also a heart for the affairs of the church, it was a religious man. The servants of the church contacted gladly and in a spirit of mutual confidence with its requests it. - It is not improbable that the duke it invested around its pious, church sense sake with the Archidiaconat to new Stargard and with the patronage to Siedkow and Pumlow. - In the documents from 25 January 1491 the chancellor becomes „of Jeorgius K." to that fideles pii coadjutores, factores et augmentatores of the ducal foundation counted (229).

- On 9 October 1493 it created a new Vicarie in the parish church to Rügen forest to the altar the welfare. Cross, in values of 12 floras (282). I. used two times for clergyman because of decree of institution fees (219 and 232). On: 26. 1490 he, to favor of a clergyman, did without to August voluntarily a Vicarie before Wollin (221). - Von Cammin it borrowed bishop Benedictus in community with the Cleriker Joh. Wopersnow 700 Rhein. Florin But the bishop pawned the episcopal Principalat to Stettin and the bishop Pfennig in Neumark to them, kept filter however the order of its Officiale forwards (245). - Furthermore it borrowed 100 Rhein to the administrator of the Camminer of diocese G. Puttkummer. Florin, over their repayment it to 30. May 1493 acknowledges (270). - On 12 February 1501 the Thesaurar and cathedral gentleman Hinricus Levin ordered Georgium Clest beside bishop Martin and unite cathedral gentlemen also „validum" to its Procurator on locking a comparison with B. Schulteti because of some Expensen (337a), archdeaconry made in reference of Stargarder.

- To 27. March 1501 found during the process of the Joh. Smedt, Vicars to Schlawe, against Paul Zitzewitz because of a demand of 100 Marks of Fink eyes capital to its Vicarie, before Camminer clergyman Bernh. Harrow Brecht, as of the Pope deputieren Richter, a negotiation instead of. In the same the representative of the Vicars Smedt referred to a letter, he would be submitted which of Georgius to the K., as earlier advocatus patriae and praefectus, according to which the same would have judged, P. Zitzewitz guiltily, which contentious sum to pay (337b). - From these documents we that J. was in legal questions, also in church legal questions, an authority, see on which one with success referred.

So much Jürgen in addition, for the church and its servants was interested, then it could not get used to itself nevertheless with the then dominant erring teachings of the church, in particular might it from a purgatory nothing have known. Concerning this Micrälius (I writes. C. p. 352 and 353) the following: „George K., from which Dubberow' line, Bogislav's Xth was chancellor, a distinguished man, who, because he from ghosts and other faces, much less from purgatory would not think anything, once, like our chronicles mean, terribly, fierily ghost, when a burning man, with daring ago, on which journey, constantly, frightened very much. "- In more detail of it NIC tells. by Klempzen (I. C. p. 184): „At this time (1498) duke Bogislav in-did. the office Usedom to his chancellor Georg K, and how that-the same had to pull often, its trades half over the Swine, and once in the night over it pulled and after Divenow, is a very strange history wanted to happen to it: It became very dark the sky that Georg probably could not see K., where they should outside. There at Page a voice came and cried: Here, here! The farmhands wanted to follow the same [20] however that did not want Georg K. not to do, because it knew to follow probably that at the night such devil ghost maintained to stagger, and is called it the way, inside it was. Like thus the voice all the time cried: Here, here, and Georg K. to follow wanted, is not at all a fiery man, who was nackend, and a fiery, far coat it umhatte, from there come, to the car gefüget themselves and the reach attacked, thus when daring and Georg Kleisten ran here violently regarded and nothing said, however the coat it left sometimes to up-sore that one rose it fiery Ribben and Flammen from it seen; and the ghost became higher ever more largely and, to that it with the head into the sky been enough: at last it left the car, did the coat impacted and to flames out-poured, as from a burned Miler, a large sound and Günsen, and disappeared in such a way on the length. Of it Georg K. and its highly frightened been, and it in many days could distort, and one says that Georg K could not believe. that a purgatory would be and that he derohalben the ghost would have seen. "- Also CRA MER in the large Pomeranian church chronicle III. p. this adventure mentions and adds 12: „The Pfaffen have this against it (Jürgen K.) use that it would be an indication that a purgatory would be certain, which Georg K could never before nevertheless have believed. "- „However - CRA MER continues - that the sweeping fire only erdichtet and no reason in that welfare. Writing has, also that this or another ghost few help for the proof of the same, is always we God praise! by far different reported." CRA MER continues to itself implement then that the monks of time at that time all forbidden arts keen and Verbündnisse with the devil made, and that the devil would have frightened humans with various ghosts and faces, which the monks would have to their Behelf finely to know to lay out.

The old chronicles, drawn from which Micrälius, are not any longer available. The family Urk. contained over this marvelous Begegnis nothing. We leave the truth of the same undecided. It would however be, if the chancellor had really had a feature, a new proof of the energy and firmness of its character. It let itself divert by nothing of the once entered way.

But we close the biography of the chancellor and bring only in the family Urk. contained few notes over its family conditions:

The chancellor with Anna von Stojenthin was married on fermented, daughter princely. Land Vogt to Stolp of Hans von St. and Hedwig von Massow, who it except a son Jacob (II. 12) bore three daughters:

1) Elizabeth.

She became the wife of the Christoph von Manteuffel on Kerstin, + 1535.

2) Anna.

It was married the chancellor and yard marshal Barnim's X. and captain to Lauenburg Jacob of Wobeser on Silkow, † around 1546, (447), and

3) Sophie,

which the wife the Jacob of Below on Peest became

Several documents speak also of „sons" of the chancellor, without calling the names the same. That he however only one son is Jacob had, from the documents 361 and 402 evidently.

In the year 1508 the chancellor died. The family Urk. indicate erroneously 1518 as its death year. That it is A. 1508 died, from the joke. from 3 September 1509 evidently, in which the duke the barter contract, which it on 14 September 1506 with its advice, mentioned already in former times, Jürgen K., „died. Memory had arranged", because of the Städtleins Zanow etc., with Jürgen's widow, when the Vormünderin carried out young Jacob, the son of both. The duke invested the same therein against man service and pointed Schulzen and Bauern to him. The yard marshal Ewald von Massow and Lüdeke von Massow, Vogt to Rügen forest, received the order to instruct Jacob into the fee estates. Its (anyhow Jürgen) brother and its and their inheriting received to cousins the entire hand (361).

The widow placed the Stojenthin regarding this exchange a written undertaking to its brother-in-law Peter and of Hans out (361a). She did, at the same time as Vormünderin of her son, without the 300 florins, which the duke had assured to Jürgen as Draufgeld (362). In the year 1519 duke confirmed Bogislav of the Anne Stoyentins, of Jürgen widow, on the request of her son Jacob, to Crolow hereditary meals, its respectable yard servant and dear faithful one - the village W. Tychow as Leibgeding. If Jacob died however without inheriting, then she should the estate transfer and but Crolow with share of Slatow receive (402).

We arrange now the documents, in the which Jacob, the son of chancellor Jürgen K. mention is done:

II. 12.

Jacob on Crolow.

† C. 1522.

That it the chancellor only son been, testify not only the two, already documents a while ago mentioned 361 and 402, but also around 1590 written down Ruschitzer the manuscript and Stavenow messages. Elzow (115) calls it Jacob on Rusze (Ruschitz). Thielow attributes Vietzow to him as master seat and says that it seems 1477-90 lived, but here a confounding with III. 20 the considerably made Jacob to be present.

On 3 September 1509 Jacob, still minor, was invested completely with 1/2 Franzen, 1/2 Egsow, 1/2 Kummerzin, 1/2 Dubberzin, 1/2 Schlönnwitz and Wendisch Tychow and Quesdow (361). On 5 October 1513 Jacob, Crolow hereditary meal, became still under age, and its mother as Vormünderin with Jürgen Below to Peest because of a contentious moorland between Dubberzin and Schlönnwitz compared. On Jacobs and its mother Page stood with this comparisons: the princely advice Peter Podewils, Hauptmann to Loitz UN the yard marshal Ewald Massow (371). In the documents of the years 1518 and 1519 Jacob is called more princely yard servant. As this was in October 1518 in the ducal attendants,

as a duke Bogislav's Xth son: Georg I. its sister Sophia the duke Friedrich von Holstein as a bride supplied (394). In the same year it borrowed 50 florins from the Karthäuserkloster to Rügen forest, about what he issued an obligation sealed written by it and (396). - In the year 1519 Jacob retired the village Wendisch Tychow to his mother as jointure. The duke confirmed this with adding that, if Jacob died without heir Wendisch Tychow the village Crolow with the share at Schlackow should replace (402). - A. 1523 already its cousin Jürgen (II. 13), Peter's son, as too Crolow angesessen called (415); therefore will Jacob, like the family tree indicates correctly, C. 1522 to have died. On its end report the family Urk. that it of Carze (Carsten, after others: Caspar) Manteuffel in the ducal castle to Bütow stabbed from the back to (i.e. meuchlings), and that the Meuchelmörder about this in the presence all Kleiste lived, thus at the time, directed to Rügen forest with Rade from downside toward. - Jacob did not leave inheriting. With its death the branch of the Dubberower of trunk so freshly blossoming in the chancellor had been destroyed on sudden Weise. All fee estates, so the same actually brought, fell at Jacobs cousins, Jürgen and Christoph (II. 13 and 14). -

#W #D #J

II. 5.

Peter

on Dubberow.

In act marries. No. 32 it is called Peter the older one. The Descr. geneal. lets completely unmentioned it. v. D. Osten in the description of Dubberower line No. 11 says of it: „In those Kleist - its father Tessen is called genealogies, however this argues against all fee letters. The "latter is however erroneous. Ruschitzer manuscript calls it expressly „of Tessen other son". In the fee letter from 13 April 1477 Jürgen and Peter are called „Brödere tho Dubberowe" (125). In the same way it becomes in the documents of 22. March 1485 of Jürgen brother mentioned and as „to Dubberow possessing real property" designates. Loud these documents it was eximirt with its brother Jürgen to Zanow by the jurisdiction of the main people, Vögte and the office people and placed directly under the princely Court of Appeal (169). - On the same day the duke lent at the same time the entire hand at that to it and all cousins patronage of the churches to Siedkow and Pumlow (170). - After Quandt Peter had the claim on the Bonin' estates (Wendisch Tychow etc.) (185) in the year 1486 probably also. On 7 April 1488 duke Bogislav X. lent to it and his inheriting and cousins for the case without heir of the death of Jürgen „the Angefall" on of Tonnies the Grape of the fee estates Karnitz and others (203). On 15 November 1489 the duke lent the purchase option to it and his brother at the estates of Versen and Wolden to Siedkow (214). - To 28. March 1490 was assured to it and all cousins the entire hand at the estate Crolow bought by its brother Jürgen (216); - in the same way to 20. May 1493 to shares at Schlackow (269), bought by Jürgen. - A. 1509 placed his sister-in-law Anna, born Stoyenthin, to it after the death of its man a written undertaking because of the exchange entered with the duke over Zanow out (361a). In the later documents one does to his no more mention; it will soon thereafter have died. Peter's wife becomes in the family Urk. differently indicated. In Stavenow message (32) is called it Anna von Rammels. At most reliable Ruschitzer the manuscript however calls it a Krümmelß daughter. Thus also v. D are correct. Osten No. 32 and Elzow. The two Letztern still add that the same originates from the house Muddel (lain with Stolpe). In documents it is called with first name Cunegunda. With it witnessed Peter zween sons: Jürgen and Christoph (II. 13 and 14), which after Jacob's death all fee estates, so its father Jürgen had actually brought, inherited.

We give here the family tree:

Now the biography of the two sons mentioned of Peter follows. Older the same is:

II. 13.

Georg

on W. - Tychow and Crolow.

† C. 1540.

It is called in the documents mostly Jürgen, also Gürgen and George. In the fraternal division it Tychow (Schlawiensis, D fell. i. Wendisch Tychow), a share at Crolow together with the Ritter seat there, a share at Dubberow and Egsow too. - After an excerpt from that listings of the steed services the Pomeranian Ritter shank from the year 1523 it had 2 fee horses to Crolow and to Tychow of their 7 to hold (415). - On 13 January 1524 Jürgen to Dubberow and Crolow received Jürgen I. and Barnim XI from the dukes. its inheritance and fee (417). - On 5 July 1524 it exchanged, in community with his brother Christopher the village Ruschitz at Thomas to Muttrin (III. 39) against its shares at Muttrin, Zadtkow, Boissin, Kieckow and the Döbel estates and 212 1/2 florin without (418). This exchange became on 7 January 1537 by duke Barnim XI. confirmed (451) - On 5 February 1528 it carried with 13 other endorsement out for Henning Lode to Gust against Jacob Kleist to Vietzow (III. 20) and the letter, in which Henning Lode Urfehde carried von Cammin and the whole bishopric for the bishop out and which Jacob promised Kleist for the Abschätzung of the Städtchens Bublitz compensation, every now and then-sealed (434). With this feud it behaved as follows: Henning Lode's brother was already us from the biography of chancellor Kleist p. 12 and badly notorious clerics and notary Simon Lode admitted. The same led the witness questioning, which duke Bogislav the Xth let already employ in the year 1498 because of its before 9 years deceased wife, whose result squats was doubtful. Not for a long time after Simon Lode before the duke had been accused, in Gollnower heath a traveler merchant to have thrown and rob, and only on the Fürbitte of respected family comrade that hatchets had escaped and with a fine to solve had been allowed themselves. It had given its legal career up on that and had withdrawn themselves to its estate Gust (lain in Bublitz office). Some years after it acted with bishop Martin because of the Städtleins Bublitz and was able the purchase price of 3000 Rhenish florins with a mark to disburse. This brought it however with the bishop and Colberger to rate into the suspicion that he the yellow unite recently on open road robbed Colberger merchants would have decreased. In the same time had it from Colbergern of directed bandits: Heinrich von Wedelstedt, into its confessions as jointly guilty ones mentioned. On this statement Colberger, into agreements with bishop Martin, let search on Loden and the suspicious man on the Danzkrüge between Cörlin and Cöslin in harshest one 1512 to reach and into the prison throw. How/as well-being now the torture was not able to bring Loden to confessions that it would have caused also damage to the bishopric, then nevertheless the advice of Colberg believed in the right to be, if it eliminated dangerous

*humans and let it with the sword to behead. Immediately however Simon Lode's brother stepped: Henning as blood avengers against Colberg up, and the city itself refused there carrying out by a fine satisfaction then it sent it the feud letter. And because bishop Bublitz had again drawn in and had sold at Jacob Kleist (III. 20), then also he and his estates and whole bishopric were attacked. On Lode's Page however stepped many noble gentlemen, who the rich and proud city Colberg bitterly hated. They broke in plundering into Colberger suburbs, them pillaged the estates of the bishop and Colberger. They attacked the vasalls of the bishop and led them as prisoners on „Oldenburg“.*¹⁹ The bishop could not protect also the Jacob Kleist in the possession of Bublitz bought by him. Lode attacked the same and forced it to the payment of a heavy ransom money and to the renunciation on the alleged property of the Loden family. Only in the year 1527 thorough measures of the duke and the bishop made an end for driving Henning Lode's and its comrade. Henning became by co-operation Colberger and carried out on 5 February 1528 to Cörlin the bishop von Cammin and the whole bishopric the Urfehde announced already above and retired as compensation for the Abschätzung from Bublitz its estates to cold Hagen, bark Hagen and Schulzen Hagen and promised to the sum of 750 florins, which the bishop wanted to pay to the Jacob Kleist for Bublitz, 390 florins to contribute. Jürgen Kleist carried out with Henning Bulgrin to Wusseken, Sievert Lode to Zuchen, Peter Kameke to Bitzinger, Markes Zastrow to Wusterhanse, Tessen Kameke to Rützow and eight different for Henning Lode endorsement.

From the year 1536 a judgment from Stettin is present over a right controversy between Johan Roggenpan and Lorentz Parsowen as plaintiffs and Jürgen Kleist to Tichow because of a religious a fee in the parish church Slawe.²⁰

In the year 1537 Jürgen Kleist was complicated into a controversy with Franz Brunnow to Quassow, over which we do not experience anything details however in the documents. On 6 February 1537 it received by the princely yard marshal Ansager of Antonius Natzmer to documents, in which it extension of the escort of the year mentioned by because of the erring, which floated between it and Franz Brunnow to Quassow existed and still undecided, up to Whitsuntide were granted (452).

Around 1540 Jürgen Kleist will have died. In the investiture register the Pomeranian Ritter shank of 23rd August 1540 is no longer mentioned its name (459b). That Jürgen C. 1540 died, is evidently from the Prozeßacten of the year mentioned, after which the guardians of the brothers Natzmer approximately „died. Georg Kleist -" complained left sons of guardians and against Christoph Kleist to Tychow and Dubberow because of 9 hooves Catholic ones, meadows, felling trees, hunt and fishery to Slawkow, which they claimed fee as old.

¹⁹ Book with the documents of the family 2nd edition 450a. (2008)

²⁰ „„The princely escort" was a measure necessary with the traffic and police conditions of older time. The foreigner was in certain of degrees, if it not possibly which protection to provide knew, without rights, therefore it placed itself under the escort of a more powerful one, i.e. he requested from this protection. By name this was common with legal cases and it requested in such cases both parties the escort of the national gentleman, so that to the date the traveler could not be resulted and damaged under way of the other party or third, which a thing had against him. Originally existed the escort m of armed crew, which had to bring surely the favorite to the place to the regulation; later a written document, „the escort letter" was sufficient to protect, in that the national prince everything its subjects, in particular the officials anbefahl, the presenter on each Weise" (royally St-Arch.)

The family Urk. testify that Jürgen of Henning von Glasenapp daughter: Mechel or Mechela to the marriage had, with which it three sons witnessed. Ruschitzer manuscript indicates the order of the sons in such a way: Paul, Henning, Peter; Stavenow message (58) however: Peter, Paul, Henning. - That the latters have the correct, we will prove in the following.

#W #D #J

II. 14.

Christopher

on Dubberow and Crolow,

† C. 1568.

On 13 January 1524 it was invested to Dubberow and Crolow (417). On 5 July ej. a. it exchanged Jürge" the village Ruschitz at Thomas in community with its brother „to Muttrin (III. 39) against its farmers in Muttrin, Zadtkow, Boissin, Kieckow and the Döbel estates and 212 florins bar (418 and 451). On 14 December 1526 it received „escort" because of a death impact, which he should have committed allegedly (423). In the following years 1527-29 the escort was extended (432, 435 and 439). - Christopher seems to have lived in pressed fortune circumstances. After [25] the excerpt from the year 1540 Christian, to Dubberow sat, owed listings of the pending demands of the benefits and Vicarien in the parish church to Belgard Belgarder Vicarienkasse 500 Marks, for which he had to pay an annual pension from 30 M. to (459). - On 10 November it admitted itself 1548 of Hypolitus the Butzke to Butzke to a debt of 50 florins; 1562 it borrowed still 50 florins to A. from the same in addition. Furthermore it owed Scholastika Bonin, Hans Versen to Burzlaff leave widow 300 florins - Guarantors were Peter and Wilhelm „Brödere", Kleiste to Zadtkow and Vietzow.

At 23rd August 1540 „Christoffer was again invested" to Dubberow (459b). On 1 June 1546 it including its brother Jürgen children was invested (469). - On 7 January 1547 bishop Bartholomäus lent „nobiles adolescens of Christianus K.", of Christophs to oldest son (II. 26), who cleric of the Diöcese Cammin was, a Vicarie in the parish church to Belgard (the later Pumlow scholarship). Christopher had presented his son for this Vicarie, since it according to his information, when patronum the patronage or presentation right was entitled to the senior (470).

On 1 May 1549 it closed a contract with his brother son Peter (II. 23) because of the five half villages Franzen, Schlönnwitz, Egsow, Dubberzin and Kummerzin, which he of Jochim Below, whose father Jürgen Below had been pawned, had redeemed it. Peter addressed its father Jürgen share at the villages, was also ready to refund to his uncle the laid out money for the share; the meadow to Tychow, which Christian uses for four years, it left to it up to the return of its brothers (473). As now the brothers returned, they could not agree with their uncle because of some yards in Franzen; they had about this controversy before the princely yard court. On 8 November 1557 they were stood however to Belgard. The three brothers: Peter, Paul and Henning retired hooves - 1/2 yard in Franzen to him, about which Christopher had the other half already; furthermore Christian received a yard with a hoof to Franzen, which had been assigned Peter with the division and half hooves of the two hooves, which Henning had to Franzen; finally all three brothers it stepped preserve-get on the Tychow field off. Thus all controversy between Christopher and his sons Carsten and Magnus was on the one hand and the three brothers Peter, Paul and Henning on the other hand dismissed (482).

In the year 1552 Christopher's was a witness with the land peace treaty between duke Barnim XI. and that kings from Poland to Danzig. In the August of the year 1552 duke

Barnim XI was. with an extremely large number of its advice and vasalls, the yard attendants and Gesindes to kings the victory mouth August from Poland to Danzig pulled and with the same a land peace had closed and the earlier alliances (1504 and 1549) had renewed, also had committed myself to carry out against heaths, Ketzler and Schismatiker, even at of Poland furthest borders, war assistance.²¹

On 13 February 1565 Christian presented as a patron to the bishop his sister son, to the Studiosus Crispinus Tesmar to from his father brother „Georgius“, the chancellor in Belbuck donated Vicarie, which vacant by free renunciation of its son Georg (II. 28) had become (488). On 5 October ej. a. the bishop lent the Vicarie (489) to the same.

In the year 1568 of Christophers son was already invested Magnus (491). The father must have died thus the year ago mentioned.

Christopher had had to the marriage:

Dorothea von Wedell from the house Cremzow, Tochter of Dionysius von Wedell and a v. D. Osten Plathe. The same had it three sons: 1) Carsten, 2) Magnus and 3) Georg (II. 26-28) and two daughters born:

1)Dorothea, which the wife the yoke. Wachholz on Dargislaff became, and

2)Essa, which A. was still unmarried 1584.

Descendant of IITH 13

We bring later the biographies of the sons to Christophers; we turn first to the older brother Jürgen sons and to the branches issued by them. The oldest son was:

II. 23.

Peter

on W. - Tychow and Crolow

† C. 1572.

On 1 May 1549 Peter, Jürgens son, closed the contract with his uncle Christopher, mentioned already a while ago, to Tychow possessing real property, because of this redeemed half villages Franzen, Schlönnwitz, Egsow, Dubberzin and Kummerzin. Before four years it had been absent still minor and; its brothers were still absent in the year mentioned (473). - On 24 July exchanged 1550 Peter, Paul and Henning, Gebrüder, to Tychow hereditary meal, died. Of Jürgen sons - in this order they are mentioned after the age in these documents - some yards, assistance and farmer in Schlönnwitz, Cummerzin and Dubberzin, them by their ancestors inherited, with Jochim Below to Peest against yards in Franzen, Egsow etc. you stepped him 2 farmers to Schlönnwitz, 2 to Cummerzin, 2 to Dubberzin starting from and from an occupied yard retired them to him half with wild hoof. But they received half of the Egsow mill to 1 farmer to Franzen, 5 farmers to Egsow and its share from it. But its of the ancestors ererbtes Egsow wood with the meadow marks to it and therein kept Below. The Dubberzin meadows however, which should remain to Belowen mentioned, which apparently are because of the Egsow border, with Dubberzin; they were not along-understood in exchanges. - To conclusions of the documents it is said that Kleiste would be partially still under age. Thus certainly the two younger brothers Paul and Henning are meant (474). To 30. May 1552 confirmed duke Barnim

²¹ Over this Vicarie see ungedr. Documents 510a.

XI. to Rügen forest this barter contract (476). - As the brothers become of age, they divided their paternal inheritance, however Franzen with her uncle Christopher came into controversy with the division of the estate. The same made the thing in the princely yard court pending Stettin. On behalf of the duke Joachim had to Damen (III. 17) and Hans from Wolde to Wusterbarth as princely COMM ISS airs the controversy conciliation. The same brought already the comparison a while ago mentioned to conditions (482) on 8 November 1557 on the city hall to Belgard.

In the year 1561 Peter suffered „deplorable" Brand damage, as him its house and some Bauer yards burned down. Its brother Henning let it request, her wanted the burned down Bauer yards not like a while ago, but in better order to develop. Peter was received on that at the beginning of; since to it however later its brother proposals seemed „inconvenient", then it built the yards nevertheless at the old places, which had hereditary been given to it. Over it controversy, mostly on bad people causing with its brother, developed since its brother was pious otherwise from nature „". Peter's woman had about this expressed: „There is bad boys between my man and its brother, but the long, ungehängten thieves will certainly get their wages. "This expression had referred Martin Hechthausen to Grüssow, Henning's brother-in-law, who was several times in its house, to itself, because it was „the longest one" in Henning's house. He was most applied concerning this and defamed Peter's wife with ugly and improper words and threatened to perforate her with his Spieß. - Like this controversy ended, is from the Hofgerichtsacten, taken out of which above note, not evidently; it is only reported. that Hechthausen would not have spoken in 5 or 6 years with Peter. - On 30 October 1568 Peter, Paul, Henning and their cousins Magnus and Lorenz (II. 27 and 52) to Tychow, Crolow and Dubberow were sat, by the duke Barnim XI. to old Stettin invests (491).

According to information of the family tree Peter C. died 1572. In the documents of the year 1575 the speech from Peter's sons (502 and 507) already is. Peter's wife was called:

Dorothea von Massow, of Nicolaus von Massow to Bartin daughter, with who it six sons: 1) Jürgen, 2) Rüdiger, 3) Claus, 4) Henning, 5) Anton (Tonnies) and 6) Paul (II. 44-49) and two daughters witnessed. The names of the latters are:

1)Dorothea.

The same was married at Antonium von Zarthen, and

2)Anna,

which was married Bartholomäus, Sohn the Christian by Stojenthin on Giesebitz.

In the year 1584 the widow deplored herself over the inheritance comparison, which was donated by princely COMM ISS airs between their sons because of the paternal seat-back; it would have badly gotten away with its two daughters thereby; you would be only left to situated 6 hooves, which her to the Ritter seat Tychow, if the Pftugdienste did not know to cultivate taken of it, and the daughters one would have instructed few Mühlenpächte loco alimentorum. Some years after (C. 1588) the widow died and left to the hooves burdening with many debts.

Of Jürgen second son was:

II. 24.

Paul

on W. - Tychow and Crolow.

† 1572.

On 1 May 1549 Paul von Hause was absent, as his older brother Peter the comparison with his

uncle Christopher (II. 14), mentioned already in former times, locked (473). On 24 July 1550 it consented with its brothers to the estates exchange with Jochim Below (474), also already mentioned. To 30. May 1552 confirmed duke Barnim XI. this barter contract its „dear, faithful Peter, Pawell and Henningk, Gebrüderen, Kleisten to Tychow sat" (476). Also Paul consented to the comparison, which was concluded because of some yards to Franzen with Christopher (482). On 30 October 1568 it was invested (491). On 18 June 1572 it died. In the total fee letter from 22 February 1575 Friedrich is already the speech of its left minor son (502 and 507).

Paul with Dorothea von Natzmer, Tochter of Dionysius von Natzmer to Ristow had been married. In this marriage were them: a son Friedrich (II. 50) and five daughters born, of those

1) Sophia,

born at **Christoph von Böhne on Besow, 1575, † 1626,**

2) **Maria**

at **Paul v. Natzmer to Rützenhagen,**

3) **Dorothea**

at **Johann v. Natzmer to Notzkow were married (523).**

4) **Catharina died unmarried and**

5) **Benigna**

Sebastian v. Reckow married to Stolp.

The widow had Hans von Natzmer complaint with her son-in-law. The same had it when its marrying 3000 florins as dowry of its daughter Dorothea promised. It let it immittiren provisionally into the Bauer yards to Egsow. Since however the yards were not loosened within period of one year, then of Hans v. complained Natzmer because of the promised money, since it was incessantly reminded by its creditors, it had „like a fox more under harrows to live, its apartment would stand as on impulse sand. "There its mother-in-law the money to pay was not able, then it explained itself ready, it 3 farmer for Egsow to retire 1 farmer as Franzen and the field for Schlawe for the wear. The farmers to Egsow and to Franzen deplored themselves however in the year 1596 that Natzmer excessively maltreats them „", by letting it serve also after Notzkow.

As its only son Friedrich (II. 50) had died 1608 ago, fell the seat-back to the brothers Georg and Henning (II. 44 and 47). The same submitted a complaint in the year 1608 because of publication and because of Deteriorirung of the seat-back. The widow would have with the minority of the son their daughter men excessively large gave promised, exceeded the value of the whole seat-back, there already in addition over 15,000 florins Debts on it been. The daughter men would have sought only, like them their brother-in-law, as one „bad, naive" humans the seat-back abdringen could and him to the pending funds pointed; these would not have been received however up to now; they did not want to publish also the seat-back taken in possession. Of of Hans Natzmer particularly they stated that it granted yards far over 5000 florins used and the yard to Egsow around 948 florins would have deteriorirt. - The process pulled itself into the length, however finally to favor of the plaintiffs was decided.

In the year 1610 the widow in the house of her daughter Maria died to Rützenhagen. The daughter men requested the fee follower Georg to Tychow to fetch the corpse after Crolow and there to bestatten, there also the deceased dowry in Crolow conditions. Georg refused however its. The daughter men Hans Natzmer to Notzkow, Bastian Reckow to Crolow and

Christoph Böhne to Besow complained against him, were however rejected, since the funeral costs did not go to fee out of that, but fell the next relatives to the load.

Of Jürgen youngest son was:

II. 25.

Henning

on W. - Tychow and Crolow.

† C. 1575.

Its was already done in the documents 474, 476, 482 and 491 mention. On 30 January 1568 it was invested. On 28 February 1575 it received fee from duke Johann Friedrich its too „lüttken" Tychow, D. i. Wendisch Tychow (501). In the total fee letter of the same year Henning to Tychow, in the provincial government Schlawe for itself and in the name of the sons of its one died. Brother Peter invests (502 and 507).

In the year 1580 it will have died, because in the year following on it his son Peter, still under age, asked for investiture with its † father estates.

Of Henning wife was:

Magdalena von Hechthausen, Schwester of Martin v. Hechthausen on Grüssow, mentioned already in former times, which it a son: Peter (II. 51) and six daughters bore:

1)Catharina, to Lucas von Weiher,

2)Essea,

to Thomas von Stuckius on Reblin,

3)Anna,

to Erasmus von Podewils,

4)Elizabeth,

at Gregor von Grumbkow on Runow,

5)Ilsabe,

at Joachim von Zitzewitz marries, and

6)Maria.

The same died as a virgin from 72 years to W. - Tychow and became there to 24. May 1642 bury.

The three brothers Peter, Paul and Henning had seen, as we, male descendants, to whose biography we turn into now first. Peter had six sons. Oldest the same is:

II. 44.

Georg

on W. - Tychow and Crolow.

† 1629.

On 22 February 1575 Georg was still minor. At its and its younger brothers place its uncle Henning (II. 25) was invested (502 and 507). - On 15 June 1582 the brothers Georg and Rüdiger, to Tychow possessing real property, had quarrels with some citizens of the city Schlawe, which stopped to them expensively. Reason in addition was originally one of

Marten Z. to Ith won and not paid can beer. Formal engagements with the citizens came by misunderstandings to. After they had to yield despite courageous defense of the supremacy, they were left in the lodging, since they angelobten not to escape. On the other morning they wanted to compare themselves gladly with the city. However the advice of the city meant that one is entitled to them „Ritter-moderate punishment", and brought the thing to the announcement. The duke laid to Stolp Jacob Kleist (III. 20) the investigation and punishment to the Landvogte on. Thus they became a penalty of 800 thalers. condemns, and there they in the conditions were not to hunt this sum them 6 Bauer yards were drawn in.²² In order to apply now the fine, Georg took service in the army and pulled to Hungary against the Turks. It brought also 300 thalers. from that wars with home, which it paid immediatly. On this occasion he asked for reduction of the punishment (November 1585). He stated with the fact that he would come just from Hungary, where he against the hereditary enemy of the Christianity, whom Turks, long would have had itself used a time; it would have, separates shyness to announce, from youth on to war services to be used be able and to it at least 300 thalers. brought up. Its brother Rüdiger however would have in France, where he would have also service in the army searched, nothing to apply to be able, but that the Seine lost. A sister - he furthermore out said would be married, one unmarried, its mother would be old, the seat-back already by the father with debts burdening leave. It on 23 February 1588 200 thalers became on that. issued and for the paid 300 thalers. 2 farmers returned. [30] on 3 March ej. a. on its requests still another Bauer was returned to him, so that only 3 farmers remained drawn in.

To 27. March 1584 had pulled „Jörge tight Kliest, that after its father death that wars, for itself and its absent, also under age brothers, who were in the service and Studiis outside" asked received Muth notes for investiture and. In the following years its younger brother Henning, „which after its father death absent been, asked "for investiture and it indicated for the fact that „some of its brothers would not be in the country: the one would be in the imperial. Court of Appeal (? Claus), one with duke Barnim, one in Holtzen (- Holstein? Rüdiger), one with Eggert Güntersberg (? Georg). "On 7 May Henning and its foreign brothers received 1485: Georg, Rüdiger, Tonnies and Pawel (= Paul), died. Peter's sons to Tychow Muth note. - That Georg confessed in the year 1485 in the emperor Rudolph services, is evidently from a letter, which the emperor addressed to duke Johann Friedrich. In the same the emperor calls it its „hardening skis" (D. i. sheet contactors) and „the realm love faithful Georg v. Kleisten" and determined that Georg was instituiert again into its estates. The 200 thalers were undoubted on this letter it. Punishment, as announced above, issue. From the German sending is to be kept far probably sufficiently well-known that emperor Rudolph was not II. to control unable its hereditary country strongly in the conditions, the Turks of the borders of its countries and therefore everywhere in the realm, like in the whole Christianity, over would help asked. Thus war-hilarious let themselves promote to the fight against the hereditary enemy of the Christianity also in Pommern. Particularly violently the war was inflamed in the year 1592 at of Hungary borders. With such danger also Pommern was not allowed to idly behave; it contributed money and horses to wars. After Kramer (B. IVTH p. 54) Kaspar von Wedell on Kremppow was more Pomeranian ride Meister in Hungary in the year 1594. On 26 October 1596, in the murderous battle with Erlau (or Kereszbes) Brandenburgian and Pomeranian ride Meister was together with 40 good of

²² Aspire to a fee ones = ask that aspire to a fee = for ask fee the fee, the investiture seek.

aristocracy. among the 20.000 killed Christians also „" Whether Georg is also in the 90's participated in that wars against the Turks, evidently from the documents not; it is however probable this. Its is done in the documents only again in the year 1601 mention. From the year 1594 still another original coat-of-arms is present, under the which following words written:

„Geörge Kleist M. pp.

Be afraid God and love his Wortt

thus go dirs to wool hie and dortt,

and guard for the cats,

those lick in front and hinden scratch."

This of our Georg coat-of-arms and handwriting is undoubted. - To 27. March 1601 it became with his brothers Claus, Henning and Paul of the duke Barnim XI. invested. Its brother Rüdiger is no more mentioned, had thus already died in these documents (547). On 19 April 1605 this became letter of investiture by duke Bogislav XIII. to Belgard renews (553 and 555). - In the year 1608 Georg lived in Stolp. On 1 May 1608 he, in Stolp and in Schlawe, asked as before, does not do homage to be allowed. The request was granted to it. On 10 May 1608 it did homage in Stolp. On this occasion it is called „Georg the older one, Peter's older son" (564).

Afterwards G. had a multiyear process before the yard court to Rügen forest with its cousin Lorenz (II. 52) because of some pawned Bauer yards to Schlackow and because of Turbation in the estate Egsow. Regarding the first mentioned point at issue both became to 17. March 1617 by arbitral award compared. Georg had at Lorenz 3 farmer to Schlackow for 1400 florin transferred, he had some the same with 350 florins again redeemed; the others remained in soluble, according to contract from 6 March 1611. Lorenz had developed a transferred farm on a wild place in the own district; the same should remain nevertheless in soluble. The new field on the raven refuge was directly divided. By Lorenz the pond put on, in of Georg field and wood situated, was surrendered to Georg, without the fish. Because of the Catholic ones, gardens and fields on Schidlitz should remain to everyone, which it the lot before for a long time assigned and he had in the use. „The Feldrichtunge" should remain, as she stands in between Lorenz and its cousin Friedrich (II. 50) on 4 July 1602 was put up.

Regarding the second point: the Turbation in the estate Egsow was so easy the controversy more complicated and therefore not to conciliation. Of Hans Natzmer to Notzkow possessed, like we already in former times seen, for several years a share at the fee estate Egsow and 1 Bauer yard in Franzen. There it however of Lorenz a loan of 1000 thalers. receive, then it had verheidet the same 8 sand hooves of 3 wild Bauer yards, so more duck ILS „and bewachsen", to Egsow antichretisch, D. i. with the right of the pledge use left, however its three occupied farmers had kept the Mühlen lease from his farmers together with share at the court, water law and calibration wood, also to Egsow. When now Friedrich (II. 50) had died C. 1608, Georg had as its next fee followers against of Hans Natzmer the immission into Egsow and Franzen estates receive. Lorenz however, which meant that the immission would have strength not against him, but only against of Hans Natzmer, broke in on of Georg field, let it there to plow and to besäen, let also fruit trees on one of the local yards to knock off. Georg again let the fields ordered by Lorenz abmähen. Thus there was continual controversy. Finally a judgment of the yard court was issued to Rügen forest on 24 July 1620 that Lorenz had the field to Egsow, it

of Hans Natzmer in the use, which was verstatmt of Friedrich on Georg to thus vacate would have. Recourse to Hans Natzmer remained reserving it. On 23 November 1621 however the possession of Egsow was finally regulated in such a way that Georg 3/4 of the village and trucks; 1/4 kept. - In the total fee letter from 26 September 1618, in which duke Franz I. all Kleiste in Pommern invested, „Gurg Kleist is called" to Crolow „absent" (585); in the same way in duke Bogislavs XIV. Total fee letters from 28 September 1621 (594). Probably it was missing illness for the sake of. During the process with Lorenz he had stated A. 1620 that it would be weak „to the bad Seucht and diseases of the impact through God calamity inclinire and. "- On 20 November 1621 duke Ulrich invested to Rügen forest Georg and Lorenz. Georg produced thereby the hummed hand letter over Crolow, Tychow and Dubberow, of duke Bogislav XIII. 1605 issued. - On 14 July 1623 Georg carried the homage (593) for the duke out to Crolow, Schlackow and Egsow personally. - On 27 July 1626 „old Jürg placed to" 1 fee horse because of Crolow (604). - After the register of the controllable estates in Pommern from 17 January 1628 he paid duty 16 1/2 hook hooves to Crolow. 2 Cossäten, 1/2 Müller and 1/2 Schmied (606). - In years 1629 died it, as its son Peter, who 1633, since it searched for become of age, Muth notes, report.

Regarding family conditions of Georg finally v. divides D. Osten (156 and 148) also that it marries two times been:

1)with Christina Woyten from Versin, which it no children born, and

2)with Dorothea von Below, Tochter of Antonius von Below on Pennekow, which it two sons: 1) Peter and 2) Rüdiger (II. 65 and 66) gave.

The other family Urk. do not mention the first wife of Georg. Stavenow message (156) attribute to him also only one son, in the same way Bolduan, whose words read: „Dorothea Belovia Pennecoviensis, filia Antonii, ex qua Petrus." That Georg is however two sons had, from the other documents evidently.

Of Georg younger brothers were:

II. 45.

Rüdiger.

† 1601 ago.

It was still minor Peter's (II. 23) second son, on 22 February 1575 (502 and 507). - On 27 February 1580 it was of age and as guarantor and a representative for Friedrich (II. 50) during the marriage foundation between of Hans Natzmer to Notzkow and Ristow and Dorothea Kleist to Crolow, Friedrichs sister along also (523). It is called on this occasion „to Tychow possessing real property". In the years 1584 and 1585 was he „foreign", i.e. abroad. In order to acquire the money for the payment of the penalty because of the misdeed in Schlawe, it had pulled its however allda robbed and only „gotten off large danger and damage of the body and life of the enemies with 6 horses to France, was. "-

Also after Holstein it is to have gone, in order to acquire allda money, is not to have reached in addition, its purpose there. - In the fee letter of 27. March 1601 is not Rüdiger under the invested one any more mentioned; it must have died before (547). Thus also v. D is correct. Osten (49), which states from it that he young died. With good reason v. adds D. Osten in addition: „With this Rüdiger all Kleist made - an important error for genealogies

and to this Rüdiger woman and children attributed, which is however a mistake and to which Rüdiger (No. 80) comes; this error is important, because thus a whole degree comes out in the generation, on which with Lehnsuccession everything arrives. Thielow found this from those fee letters, cf. fee letters, particularly de 1711."

II. 46.

Claus

on W. - Tychow.

† 1608 ago.

Peter's youngest son, on 22 February 1575 and to 21. March 1578 still minor (502 and 507). He dedicated himself to the studies, first on the university to Kolberg and 1578 in Frankfurt/Oder. Its guardians asked for the Kleist' benefit (Vicarie) to Belbuck, which two Kleiste, when, with approval of the bishop had to assign cartridge. Bishop Kasimir IX. demanded him the order at 14th August 1575 of Magnus (II. 27), ältern both the cartridge, report in this thing and gave on 1 March 1578 to confer the benefit at Claus. Cl. the same received until the end of the year 1592. - In the year mentioned his brothers Georg, Henning and Paul from a again-donated benefit took 100 florins to Schlawe Pomeranian à 5% for it up, so that it could continue its studies. - In January 1593 Cl asked. around the further grant of the Belbuck Beneficiums, since it intended to study still 2-3 years further and no other applicant from the family was present. Bishop Kasimir used about this for him with the duke Johann Friedrich, there the Rentmeister for Treptow the benefit at Cl. further to pay refused. On 1 March 1593 Cl became. to Tychow sat, requested, to send report in. In consequence its it reported on 1 September ej. a. that of Magnus it would have the papers in hands and that the duke would be set in knowledge already in the year 1565 with Crispin Tesmar's presentation completely (488 and 489). - On 5 September ej. a. the duke instructed to disburse the interest per 1592 and 1593 to Claus.

To 27. March 1601 was invested Claus on Tychow (547). This letter of investiture was renewed on 19 April 1605 (553 and 555).

On 18 October 1603 we see Claus under the large corpse attendants duke Barnim's XII. in Stettin; it led the horse behind the fifth flag with Claus's Puttkamer to Moitze. A bright lightning flash with roaring Donner during the procession fulfilled all mind with fears for to notions.

In the total fee letter from 6 May 1608 Claus under the invested one no more is specified (564). From this we close that it died 1608 ago.

Its wife was:

Anna von Kleist, Jerson (III. 82) to Ruschke (Ruschitz) daughter. Anna was married in second marriage with Gerd von Massow on Suckow.

All family Urk. testify that Claus without male inheriting died.

II. 47.

Henning

on W. - Tychow.

† 1618.

He was Peter to Tychow fourth son (502 and 507). After its father death it was absent from house. In the year 1585 he asked for investiture. On 7 May ej. a. it received Georg, Rüdiger, Tonnies and Paul Muthzettel with its foreign brothers. To 27. March 1601 it was invested (547); - in the same way on 19 April 1605 (553 and 555). In the total fee letter from 6 May 1608 it is called Georg of the Ältern brother and Peter aging the son (564). - In the total fee letter from 26 September 1618 Henning is no longer mentioned (585); it must have died before. According to church Buch of W. - Tychow died Henning Kleist, ages to 22. March 1618 to Tychow and was buried on 28 April ej. a. in the church. It died without inheriting.

II. 48.

Anton (Tonnies).

† 1601 ago.

Peter to Tychow fifth son (502 and 507). In the year 1585 was it abroad. To

7.Ej. a. it received Muth notes to May. In the fee letter of 27. March 1601 is not done to its any more mention (547). v. D. Osten (52) writes from it that it 1585 in the childhood died.

II. 49.

Paul

on W. - Tychow.

† 1605 ago.

Peter to Tychow sixth son (502 and 507). In the year 1585 was it abroad. On 7 May 1585 it received Muth notes. In the documents concerned it is called Pawel. To 27. March 1601 it was invested to Tychow (547). In the fee letters of the year 1605 it is not no more called; it therefore died 1605 ago.

The only one of Peter's sons, who inheriting had, was, as we seen: Georg. Its two sons are called:

II. 65.

Peter

on W. - Tychow.

† 1674.

In the year 1633 Peter to Tychow and Crolow, after its father Georg 1629 died and it become of age. On 12 December 1633 it was invested. On this occasion he asked for confirmation of the closing justice, by referring to the Privilegium of 1485, after which the members of the family under the princely Court of Appeal was posed (169). The thing was shifted however on 14 December 1633 upon the request of all entitled members. - After on 25 April 1655 to Rügen forest Peter von Tychow 1 fee horse had held examination to place (632). In the year 1665 Peter and Rüdiger did homage, Georgs sons to W. - Tychow and Quesdow in Rügenwald ashes (640 and 662).

Of inheriting of Hans the Massow to Brunnow and the Creditoren died. Gerdt Massow

had bought Peter their fourth part in the villages Suckow, Sanzkow and Klein-Quesdow; Large Quesdow left to its cousin Joachim Henning (II. 106) again-solubly, according to contract of 19. and 20 September 1672. But Peter transferred the debts of his cousin, in the amount of 6266 florins (653). The first mentioned purchase was already to 21. May 1668 confirmed, after Peter had submitted the originals of the Contracte.

From the year 1658 still another complaint Peter and Joachim of Henning (II. 106) is present that its estate Quesdow ruined by troop marches completely. To 12. and 13 October 1657 had been more Brandenburgian 2 kompagnien Dragoons with the rear march from Prussian there, which had badly carried the estate forward. - On 2 April 1661 Suckow the Ritter seat and 2 Bauer yards burned, also cattle and seed grain down burned also in the village. Therefore Peter asked for four years old Exemption of the contributions.

After the register controllible hooves in the behind-Pomeranian Districten from the year 1667 Peter paid duty to Tychow 28 3/4 hook hooves, to Suckow in Schlaw ashes 6 hooves and in Rummelsburgi 12 hooves (645). - In the year 1672 it restiert to Tychow of 40 thalers. because of a fee horse (651).

Peter's wife was: Ursula by Goltz,

the field marshal Joachim Rüdiger v. D. Goltz sister on Claus Hagen, which it four sons: 1) Georg, 2) Joachim Rüdiger, 3) Arnd Heinrich and 4) Friedrich Wilhelm (II. 93-96) and likewise many daughters bore,

their oldest A. Catharina Elizabeth,

at Jürgen of Hans von Damitz on spark Hagen,

the other b. Dorothea,

born 2 March and baptized the 19. March 1637, on 27 November 1660 at Georg Heinrich von Puttkamer on Zettin as its 1st wife,

the third C. Barbara,

born 21 February, baptized 3 March 1644, at Martin Rüdiger von Zitzewitz on Jugelow, and the fourth D. Essa (after other Ilsa),

at Gustav Richard von Grape on Carvitz, + 1691, when 3rd wife were married.

A. 1674 died Peter.

II. 66.

Rüdiger

on Crolow and Franzen.

† 1675.

On 11 December 1633 Rüdiger, still under age, received Muth notes. During the hereditary division with his older brother Peter it received parts of Crolow, Egsow and Franzen. He redeemed a share in Franzen, a Kleisten fee, from Ernst Bogislav von Krockow, whom to third part, a Belowen fee, he bought 1666 with Chur-princely consent of just the same, so that he left completely Franzen, a share at Egsow and Crolow to his sons with his death. - After the examination to Rügen forest on 25 April 1655 Rüdiger had a fee horse to Crolow to hold (632). On 9 October 1665 it was invested with his brother Peter to Crolow, Egsow and Franzen (640 and 662). - After the register controllible hooves of the de a. he paid duty 1667 on Crolow 22 hook hooves (645). - In the year 1672 it

paid 40 thalers from Crolow for 1 fee horse. (651).

Since 6 March 1667 it was the church to Lanzig with a capital of 100 thalers. arrested. In the year 1675 it died. Its wife: Sophia born of Puttkamer, from the house Wollin, died few days after it, so that both funeral could be celebrated on 17 July 1675. From their marriage seven sons and three daughters had issued. The names of the sons are: 1) Georg, 2) Peter Ewald, 3) Franz Albrecht, 4) Matthias, 5) Anton, 6) Joachim Felix and 7) Rüdiger (II. 97-103). The daughters are:

a)Catharina Dorothea,

born the 19. May 1650, marries A. 1674 at Caspar von Zitzewitz to Crien;

b)Anna Magdalena,

born 1661; - and

c)Maria Adelheid,

born 23 September 1666.

Of the brothers Peter and Rüdiger adult of branches became extinct unfortunately already with their grandchildren. We describe first Peter's branch. In addition already a while ago the considerably made four sons of Peter belong:

II. 93.

Georg,

more Saxan Colonels

on W. - Tychow,

born around 1644,^{†1709}.

*It stepped, still young, into Brandenburgian service in the army. In April 1664 we see it as a standard-bearer in the Leibcompagnie of the v. D. Goltz' regiment, in the accomodation to Rügen forest. It let Allda vomit by the corporal, a soldier and its PAGE a house and took it in possession and quartierte therein the corporal. It gave that its father would have a pecuniary claim to the owner of the house. - Georg was promoted in Brandenburgian services up to the Colonel police officer.*²³ Whereupon it went into upper-Saxan services²⁴ and with Saxan Hülfsstruppen of the Republic of Venice to the Succurs to Morea was sent, where he as the highest one a regiment befeligte. From there it returned A. 1688 „weak Leibesconstitution“.

- Over the war Venetianer in Morea however writes. Guischarde to W in its interesting beech: „Venezia, the queen of the seas“ p. 397: „The core of the venetianischen army consisted of cure-Saxan and braunschweigischen troops, which of their own national gentlemen of the republic sold or, if that sounds better, were rented. This infamous trade was covered up thereby that the princes concerned called themselves confederates of Venice and received the purchase price under the decently sounding name from Subsidiën. The German soldiers themselves however worked also in this sad layer their old fame and were characterized in the fights on Greek ground by bravery not less as through man breed before their slavischen and Italian Cammeraden. - An excellent field gentleman, the Swedish general König Mark in the year 1686, which struck the Pascha of Morea two times on the head, transferred the supreme command over the whole land army.... In the following years (1687) were conquered most cities of the peninsula, and there on its north side Lepanto also in the possession of Venetianer was, then they controlled the whole, once Corinthian, at that time however sea bosom designated after the latter city. From now on they had fewer luck. They conquered Athens, but by a bombardment, which the most beautiful Greek temple, which destroyed Parthenon, partially. They stormed in vain Malvasia, the last city of Morea, which was still in the possession of the

²³ Baron von Friesen, the campaigns that Saxony in Morea during the years 1685 and 1686, archives for Saxan history, No. 2, Leipzig 1863, P. 225, 256. The author relied on documents in royal main public records, under it also a report of the highest one von Kleist, S.P. 243. (2009)

²⁴ Bruges man III. p. 1013.

Turks."

Colonel Georg was at the shrinking craze gets sick and into the hospital in Venice was brought. The year after (1688) was returned home Colonels Georg. From Morea it had bring along a Turk and a small Turk boy, Ali with names. First married itself A. 1689 with a citizen to Schlawe and Colonel Kleist gave it controls. The church Buch of W. - Tychow says: „On 18 October 1689 Ludwig Cornelius, Barbier to Schlawe, and maiden Luise Renata, one to the Christianity converted Turk, whom the Mr. Colonel v. Kleist marries also from Morea brought and after times controlled. "- Of the Turk boy church Buch says: „To 22. May 1689 is mentioned the small Turk boy, Ali, by approximately 8 years, after it called to the Christianity instructed and its faith confession publicly at densely populated meeting put down, on transport of the Mr. highest Georg v. Kleist baptized and George Friedrich. Godfathers were: 1) the high-noble-born Adam of Podewils, Schloßhauptmann, of CRA gene hereditary gentleman, 2) the high-noble-born Mr. Peter von Glasenapp, Obercommissarius, on Manow hereditary gentleman, and 3) of the Mr. Decani von Podewils to Cösternitz hereditary gentleman marriage-dearest. "- Colonel Georg withdrew itself to its estate W ererbtes of the father. - Tychow. In addition it took over large Quesdow, which had been assigned to its younger brother Joachim Rüdiger, it paid the large debts, which clung on the fact and gave after paternally made organization his 2000 thalers to the brother. childlike inheritance bar out. - On 18 September the three brothers sold 1690: Colonel Georg, Joachim Rüdiger and Arndt on W. - Tychow, Quesdow and Besow their share estate in Schlackow, so a some time of died. Jochim Below and its sons pfandweise possessed, at Peter von Puttkamer for 2500 florins From this sum the gentlemen received von Below as past pledge owners 1600 florin (669). On 31 January 1699 Colonel Georg of its cousin Joachim Ewald bought to Zeblin (III. 300) respectively from its guardians the estate Rusch (= Ruschitz) with electoral consent again-available. 1 fee horse was thought of Tychow and Quesdow, by Ruschitz however only one foot. - On 11 November 1699 Colonel Georg was invested (675). - On 24 October 1702 it left for 7900 florins Polish, D. i. 2633 thalers. , Like that it pawned by Caspar von Stoyenthin, the widow of Puttkamer, Margaretha was born 8 groschens a part of the estate Vixow (lain with Stolp), of Stoyenthin. Also Treblin (lain with Rummelsburg) acquired Colonel Kleist. The village burned down however in the autumn 1705, when all grain was in the barn; therefore it could not carry the steed services, which rested on it, for A. out 1706, supply there it the farmers and their cattle with seed, bread grain and fodder had. - On 7 June 1706 he bought from Franz Bernd von Brünnow Pöppeln. Of the Brünnow fees Quatzow and Pöppeln 1 fee horse had to be thought. The district administrator Rüdiger Otto of Zitzewitz, which possessed the Brünnow share at Quatzow, wanted to put because of Pöppeln more than 1/3 fee horse to Colonel on Georg. About it the latter complained and indicated that Quatzow would be a large estate, Pöppeln however only a small field Mark. v. Zitzewitz against it stated that he would have many controllable hooves to Quatzow, Pöppeln however a completely taxfree estate would be and a large, high-usable, wonderful fencing heath been because of „Wipperstrome" would have. On 21 December 1706 answer came that each estate would have to pay for 1/2 fee horse respectively that the estates to be measured would be and then after proportion was divided. - In the year 1707 the Colonel had still another border controversy with Veronika von Below, over whose exit we do not experience however details. In two

archives there are further documents over it.

Of Georg wife was:

Dorothea Esther von Glasenapp from the house Manow, which it four sons: 1) of Andreas Otto, 2) Peter Ernst, 3) Georg Wilhelm and 4) Joachim (II. 133-136) and three daughters bore.

Oldest the same: A. Maria Clara, baptized 22 September 1691, † end of August 1784 in Köslin, married itself in its 3rd marriage with the district administrator Georg von Zastrow, born 9 December 1658, † 28 December 1731 to Kolberg, on Borntin and afterwards as a widow in its second marriage (1st marriage with Modeste Sophie von Benekendorf) with that Prussian major general Georg Friedrich von Oldenburg, born Stiedenitz 1694, which died on 6 January 1758 in Breslau. -

The other one: b. Essa Margaretha, born 1 March and baptized 10 March 1695, † 26 December 1765, became the wife the Colonel lieutenant Georg Ewald von Massow Bartin and after its death those of the major general Georg Ewald (II. 185) on W. - Tychow.

Third: c) Dorothea Augusta, was married the Colonel lieutenant Christian von Lettow, + 172725 on high Born.²⁶

In the year 1709 Colonel Georg, but not, died like v. D. Osten says, in Morea, but on one of its estates in the homeland. Against the death year mentioned a document speaks about the sale of the share at Treblin by the widow to 31. March 1708. A. 1710 asked the widow for Muth notes for her sons. In the year 1713 she bought a share estate in Ristow for its third daughter Dorothea Augusta von Joachim von Natzmer. From the latter Carl Friedrich von Natzmer redeemed this share estate on 7 December 1753 again. On 25 September 1743 the widowed Mrs. Colonel Kleist sold the estate Pöppeln to the yard court advice Felix Otto von Kamecke. (Brügg. III. p. 881). „1746 15 June the high-probably-born Mrs. Obristin v. Kleist was buried allhier (in W. - Tychow) in the Mittelhöff Gewölbe, after the same passed away to the 13 in the afternoon. ejusdem blessedly." (Church Buch by W. - Tychow.)

II. 94.

Joachim Rüdiger,

Danish captain,

† C. 1711.

He was a witness of the contract of 19. and 20 September 1672, which his father Peter with Joachim Henning (II. 106) closed regarding the hiring of large Quesdow (653). This estate was assigned to it in the fraternal hereditary division; it was not able to pay however the debts responsible on it. Therefore the older brother Georg took over this estate and paid him 2000 thalers. childlike inheritance bar out. - To 20 August 1680 did homage Joachim Rüdiger and its brother Arnd Heinrich, Peters sons to Tychow (647). They stated that

²⁵ Treblin the widowed Mrs. Colonel Dorothea ester v. Kleist born v. Glasenapp sells at that time from the field marshal v.d. Goltz bought share of Treblin at Stanislaw Christian v. Puttkammer a witness: Georg v. Wobeln, B.v. Putkammer original on paper, 5 sheets of 5 aufgedr. 6 signatures receive thereby copy of a receipt to seals, 4 from Dor. Ester v. Glasenapp from 10 May 1708, 31. March 1708 rep. 2 Privata No. 1062 old: No. 766 national archives Greifswald (2006)

²⁶ Bruges man III. p. 886

their father would have died before 6 years (thus 1674). - With its financial circumstances it stood to it times sadly. They wanted to give with the homage to the hereditary treasurer and the archivist gladly the guilty 2 realm thalers fee, them had however no money and asked therefore around 4 weeks delay. - On 18 September 1690 Joachim Rüdiger consented to the sale of the share estate to Schlackow at Peter von Puttkamer to Schlackow (669). - On 5 July 1693 he was a witness of the contract, after which Joachim Philipp von Zitzewitz at Arnd Heinrich the estates Jammerin and Kottow antichretisch for 6000 florins Polarize. or 2000 thalers. pawned (672). - On 11 October 1699 Joachim Rüdiger and Arnd Heinrich were invested as „absent ones". Her brother Colonel Georg had authority for it (675). Joachim Rüdiger had stepped 1677 as Capitän of the body regiment to foot into royal Danish services. Stavenow message (352) write from it that it was „before few years captain under that kings of Denmark." It died without inheriting. v. D. Osten (352 and 102) sets its death year between 1711 and 1714.

According to church Buch of W. - Tychow died the captain Joachim Rüdiger v. Kleist on 30 January 1703 and on 23 February like a Christian adlichem use after praiseworthy to the earth was brought.

II. 95.

Arnd Heinrich
on Suckow,

baptized 27 February 1653.

v.D. Osten (103) writes from it that it of its brothers because of the paternal estates compensated with money that it acquireret itself however nachhero Suckow and Besow. - To 19. and 20 September 1672 he was a witness of the contract, after which his father Peter took over the estate Quesdow (653). -

On 20 August the 1680 it did homage (647). - Suckow, a Massower fee, which it acquired, sold it C. 1690 to the district administrator Caspar Ewald von Massow. It had the estate Besow from Ottwig Böhnen, which he money borrowed, on 9 years, of Easter 1677 up to then 1686 taken over by way of lease. When Böhnen died, Arnd Heinrich of its inheriting Liquidum could not, i.e. debt calculation, receive. The thing went an's to yard court and pulled themselves into the length. A. 1690 still lived Arnd Heinrich in Besow. On 18 September 1690 it consented to the sale of the share estate to Schlackow (669). It used the largest part of sales sale of Suckow at Jammerin and Kottow, which he acquired by the pledge contract from 5 July 1693 jure crediti sub pacto antichreseos from the captain Jochim Philipp von Zitzewitz (672). On 11 October 1699 it was invested, is however noted thereby under the absent ones. To 23. May 1699 he had come to Balzer Wilhelm of Goltz into Bartin, all estate had enjoyed there, was however with v. D. Goltz in disputes turn out, whereby he had heavily insulted the latters. When Kleist leave the room, v. instructed D. Goltz Koch, the rifle, which Kleist also brought into the room to remove since Kleist would have jumped already to the Öftern quarrel begun and to the rifle. Koch did it, to Kleist came over it and scolded now still annoyance on v. D. Goltz. It remained however the night there. On the other morning it injurierte the v. D. Goltz on the new, seems to have come also into the hand mixture with it, and disappeared on it. To 24. May 1699 was issued a warrant of arrest to the land rider, Kleist should to the detention be brought, because it violirt the Duelledict. It could not be found however in June ej. a. in Jammerin. Taken, we do not experience which further process the thing.

Against its Moralität Schlönnwitzer messages certification placing. In it we read: „Young

nobleman Arend let A. baptize 1681 to Egsow Hurkinder." It does not seem to have remained unmarried, at least left it physical fee Serbs. At the beginning the year 1711 it was dead. Andreas Care and other friends had set themselves into its estates Jammerin and Kottow; it did not have anything as debts leave.

II. 96.

Friedrich Wilhelm,
more Saxan Colonel lieutenant.

† 1686.

It was baptized the youngest son of Peter, cathedral Inc. 21. p. Tr. 1656.

A. 1672 it was among the witnesses of the several times mentioned contract, after which his father received Peter Groß-Quesdow (653). When its father died 1674, Friedrich Wilhelm was compensated with money. He became a soldier in Chur-Saxan services and was promoted fast,

v. D. Osten (104) says: „Fr. W. poussirte itself uncommonly, already was at still recent years Colonel lieutenant. "As Vice Obrister it led the Saxan troops of the Republic of Venice to the Succurs. It died however already 1686 in Morea, like the documents says, „in the best Flor of its age", unmarried.

**The only one of the four brothers, which leaving heirs became, was thus the oldest: Georg.
It had four sons, whose biographies we bring now:**

II. 133.

Of Andreas Otto.

It is called, baptized Tychow of Andreas in church Buch by W. - Adam 12 October 1690. It died 20 January 1691 and 6 February ejuisdem was buried.

II. 134.

Peter Ernst. (Philipp Ernst.)

† young.

According to church Buch he is Peter Ernst baptized to 13. March 1694. On the family tree of Steinbrück it is mentioned probably only by write error Philipp Ernst. It died on 10 April 1696.

II. 135.

Georg Wilhelm

on W. - Tychow.

It was born on 4 March 1696 and baptized at the 6th ejuisdem.

On 29 April 1710 it received Muth notes. It stepped into royal. Prussian services, 1720 standard-bearer of the infantry regiment Holstein No. 11 became, on 3 May 1722 became it Seconde lieutenant, on 7 May 1735 of staff - captain, in the year 1736 company commander. A. 1739 it was discharged.

Its wife was a baroness of Geist. After v. D. Osten (142) bore it a son, who died before the father. We do not experience the name of this son. The father died thus without male direct descendants.

II. 136.

Joachim,

Leutnant.

born 1702. † 1736.

On 29 April 1710 it received Muth notes. He became a soldier, died however already A. 1736, as Leutnant at the Dohna regiment to Wesel.

Its wife was Anna von Glasenapp, Gerd Wedige v. Gl. on Gramenz daughter, with whom it remained without heir.

With these four sons thus this side branch of the Dubberower of trunk died. We give the family tree of

We give now the biographies of the seven sons of Rüdiger (II. 66). Their names are:

II. 97.

Georg,

on Crolow,

born 1648 † 1711.

The brothers Jürgen, Peter Ewald and Anton are derived in the Zarnekow family tree from Rüdiger (II. 45), Peter's (II. 23) son, the letter of investiture from 3 February 1711 however mentioned expressly that they are of Rüdiger (II. 66) sons and Jürgen (244) grandchildren (678). Georg was born on 4 May 1648. In January 1675 a captain George von Kleisten is mentioned by the Golzi regiment. That it concerns this Georg, is doubtful. The family documents mentioned over it nothing. Also the age does not seem to fit. On 13 October 1680 Gerd von Below on Sileßke for it and his brother Peter Ewald (647) did homage. On 1 July 1681 Georg was a witness of the barter contract, after which Christian Casimir (II. 82) exchanged its estate Mandelatz to its brother Bastian Heinrich (II. 84) for its estate share to Groß-Tychow (656). At this time the church executive committee got a process from to Lanzig with the brothers von Kleist because of some backward demands of their father. The same owed the church since 6 March 1667 100 florins In addition the church had been adjusted ago of their father and its mother of funerals „before 2 noble horses, them ", according to church register de 1612 per 25 florins to demand, in addition the interest of the 150 florins from the year 1675 on. In the same way thalers restierten according to church bill „3. beige-set before 3 noble corpses of young people, thus without ceremonies in the church. "- On 1 July 1683 the brothers v. Kleist sold to probably satisfy in order the church cash to tepid-tens of its estate Crolow to the captain Rüdiger von Manteuffel for 6800 florins again-available, and on 28 January 1692 they transferred to it jus relutionis at Peter von Puttkamer on Vietzke for 1300 florin Georg signed this instrument with own hand, his

brothers Peter Ewald and Anton tamquam test. Peter von Puttkamer transferred on it on 31 October 1699 jus reluendi under the same conditions at Rüdiger von Zitzewitz, kept however the half Inventarium for itself (671).

On 10 November 1699 the three brothers mentioned v. Kleist, Rüdigers sons, were invested Jürgen nepotes (675). On 3 February 1711 they were invested on the new (678). But still in the same year Georg died after v. D. Osten (243 and 105), without inheriting.

II. 98.

Peter Ewald

on Crolow and Franzen,

born 1651. † C. 1730.

It was born on 10 December 1651. From the paternal estates it inherited Franzen, which from two parts: a Kleist - and Below' fee existed, and a share at Crolow. Crolow was sold completely on 1 June 1683 with its grant at Rüdiger v. Manteuffel and jus reluitionis on 28 January 1692 at P. v. Puttkamer were transferred (671). On 13 October 1680 Gerd v. Below for it had done homage (647).

According to Schlönnwitzer message let of you young nobleman P. baptize 1680 Hurkinder in Egsow A. - In the following years it was married with maiden Anna Catharina von Below, Martin v. B. in Muddel daughter, who it three sons: 1) Martin Rüdiger, 2) Caspar Heinrich and 3) Georg Ewald (II. 137-139) bore.

On 10 November 1699 it was invested (675). This letter of investiture was renewed on 3 February 1711 (678). In the year 1704 P had. of you. to pay duty by Franzen 1/3 fee horse in Rügenwald. In the year 1712 P stood. for E. on the large yard to Franzen according to Schlönnwitzer message godfather with the baptism of his grandchild child Peter Otto (II. 175). Afterwards its name is not any longer called; it will soon thereafter have died.

II. 99.

Franz Albrecht,

born 1653, † 1700.

It was born at 28th August 1653. It served in the Danish army. 1687 he was standard-bearer in the prince Georg-Regiment, 1689 Seconde Leutnant in the battalion prince Georg in English pay in Ireland, then he became 91. Battalion shifts. 1692 were in Flanders. 1693 it became Premier Leutnant. It died according to family news in Holland, unmarried, the year ago 1700, after Danish archives documents in the year 1700.

II. 100.

Matthias,

born 1655.

It is after v. D. Osten (246 and 108) to 27. March 1655 born and without inheriting died.

II. 101.

Anton,

born 1657, † 1714.

It became to 27. May 1657 born. From the paternal estates the share estate Egsow was assigned to it, which it o. 1687 to its cousin, spätern father-in-law Lorenz Wilhelm (II. 108), who already 1/2 Egsow possessed, for 4000 florins sold. In the year 1692 he was a witness of the Cedirung jus rel. the estate Crolow at P. v. Puttkamer (671). On 10 November 1699 it was invested (675); in the same way on 3 February 1711 (678). According to Schlönnwitzer message was married Anton on 16 October 1702 with Erdmuth Catharina von Kleist, a daughter of Lorenz a while ago-mentioned Wilhelm. The same lived at that time on the small yard to Franzen. From it that Anton A. had to place 1704 to Egsow 1/6 fee horse, we conclude that its father-in-law Egsow leave the share estate to it at least on some time to the usufruct. From there they pulled after Ziegnitz. The same sold major Friedrich v. Böhn at Anton, according to contract from 4 July 1709 on 12 years. Before they held Ziegnitz probably by way of lease. There them two sons born, who are not registered on the family tree, i.e. Peter Georg, were born 1707 and died. 1711 and Georg, born 1709 and died. 1711. - By Ziegnitz they pulled after Franzen, where them the captain Peter Georg v. Kleist to 28. March 1713 the small yard with three farmers due to it again-available on 12 years sold. Of this yard it had to think 1/6 fee horse. In the investiture register of the behind-Pomeranian vasalls of 18. May 1714 stands also for Anton, Rüdigers son under the invested one (680). However it still died in the same year, after v. D. Osten (247 and 109), without fee Serbs.

That Anton specifies Colonel lieutenant been, as on our family tree II. 101 indicated, and like also Steinbrück on its family tree (436) it, is provable from none of these documents.

Neither the Belehnungs Urk. from 10 November 1699 (675). from 3 February 1711 (678) and of 18. May 1714 (680), still also v. D. Osten (247 and 109), still Stavenow message (250), still the Descr. towards. (250) would start it as a Colonel lieutenant. Probably a confounding of our Anton with Anton Christian (III. 326) is present, who at this time Colonel lieutenant was in Saxan services. Bruges man (III. p.) on occasion wet Glienke of a Colonel lieutenant Anton v. Kleist mention does 750 to the description of the Ritter seat. From the v. Kleist - Lehnsacten is now evident that the mentioned Colonel lieutenant Anton Christian wet Glienke inherited by his brother Claus Christoph (III. 323). Only in it errs Bruges man that it the widow v. Kleist, born v. Lepell, at which after wet Glienke fell, as which ehemahlige wife the Colonel lieutenant Anton regards, while she was the wife of his brother Claus Christoph.

After Bruges man Anton left III. 872 two daughters Eleonora Sapphira and Margaretha Elizabeth. The same sold under the assistance of their mother brothers, as its guardians and fee followers, on 20 February 1742 the small yard to Franzen paled to Johann Conrad Schiebel of Schiebelstein. This, as well as its brother Alexander Martin Schiebel of Schiebelstein the small estate became, after the family of those v. Kleist leave on 8 September 1745 excluded, with entirely the hand to a fee given and on that on 30 April 1760 to the Letztern.

Of Rüdiger youngest sons are:

II. 102.

Joachim Felix,

born 22 July 1660,

and

II. 103.

Rüdiger,

born 7th August 1664.

Both died young, the latter after v. D Osten (111) completely young.

The only one of these seven brothers, which leaving heirs was, is thus Peter Ewald. The same had said, as, three sons, whose biography we want to now bring.

The oldest one of the sons is:

II. 138.

Martin Rüdiger

on Franzen.

† 1762.

It is 1682 to Ziegnitz born, therefore the oldest son Peter Ewalds. The family tree indicates erroneously Georg Ewald as the oldest sons; the same was born however only A. 1686. 1701 it visited Pädagogium in Halle. In the year 1709, as Colonels Georg (II. 93) died, Martin Rüdiger became the seat-back W. - Tychow and Groß-Quesdow share open and awarded. First possessed the widow the Colonels of the v. Kleist still and the latter the Wirkl. Go. Budget Minister v. Podewils. M.R. reserved itself at both the dissolution. In the years 1710-1712 we see it to Franzen and 1713-1717 to Ziegnitz. The latter it possessed jure crediti.

To 19. May 1714 did homage M.R., Peter Eggerds (instead of Ewald) son, of Rüdiger grandchild, Peter's per epic (680). In the years 1720-1723 it had a process with Georg Böhn because of dissolution of Ziegnitz. In the year 1720 we see it on Cösternitz, which had been assigned to its wife after the death of its parents, until it received the district administrator H. Balthasar v. Below 1743 as new fee. A. 1722 it had process with Caspar v. Krockow because of 1/3 fee horse with Franzen.

On 30 September 1743 M.R. on W did homage. - Tychow, died. Peter Ewalds son (684).

According to contracts from 5 March 1717 and 10 June 1720 he had bought Dubbertech von Franz Jürgen v. Kleist and those to v. Bonin; it sold it however in the year 1744 at Paul Anton v. Zastrow on gold mountain for 3600 florins

On 7 March 1743 it borrowed 120 thalers from the Symbow' church. It came ever more deeply into debts. Its principal creditor was Werner E. from Bandemer. The same offered 1749 on judicial sale of W. - Tychow. The fee Serbs were provocirt. On 4 May 1750 W became. - Tychow subhastirt. It was on 11557 thalers. 15 Sgr. rated. The captain v. Kleist on Wendisch Cösternitz offered 6000 thalers. This offer was not accepted however. „It would be too hard, the salesperson would be by debts unfortunately enough, it to the begging staff would anyhow come, -" this contents of the rejecting order. A new date was set. The estate the wife of the highest one, after times major general Ewald Georg (II. 185), Theresia Margaretha, born v. Kleist, on 22

October 1751 for the requirement of 8080 thalers. awarded.

M.R. was married 1711 with Margaretha Sophia von Below from Cösternitz, the Claus's v. B. and Margaretha Sophia von Meseritz from Neumark oldest daughter. The same bore it six sons: 1) Peter Otto, 2) Georg Anton, 3) Martin Heinrich, 4) Christian Rüdiger. 5) Adolph Bogislaw and 6) Joachim Felix (II. 175-180). In addition they had - after v. D. Of Osten specifications (356) - three unmarried daughters, whose a Catharina Elizabeth was born 1716 to Ziegnitz. After v. D. Osten (145) died M.R.A. 1762.

II. 139.

Caspar Heinrich,

born 1685.

According to Schlönnwitzer message it was born 1685, was thus Peter Ewalds second son. It died unmarried in Italy.

II. 137.

Georg Ewald

on Franzen.

It was born in the year 1686 to Franzen, was thus Peter Ewalds youngest son. 1705 it visited Pädagogium in Halle. 1713 he bought A. from Martin von Pirch a part of Gersdorff, the other part bought later (1746) his son-in-law Peter Georg v. Puttkamer of Ernst Bogislav v. Pomeiske.

Georg Ewald marries itself:

1)with Ms von Pirch on Gersdorff and after their death

2)with Barbara July IANA von Zitzewitz on Brötzen. The latter lived 1 year as a widow long on the yard to Saleske, died there and at 6th August 1737 in the Mr. Patroni Gewölbe was buried.

They left some daughters, from those:

1)Anna,

to a Mr. von Czarbsky and

2)Ursula,

around 1740 at Peter Georg v. Puttkamer on Gersdorf, born 1707 or 1712, + Gersdorf 9 December 1782, one married.

After the death of the father the older daughter inherited the share of Gersdorff, bought by the father. She surrendered however her law of inheritance to their other sister. Latter sold as a widow, with grant that inheriting their man, after they had built the farm (adjacent to the manor) Peter village, Gersdorff together with farm (adjacent to the manor) at 18th August 1795 at August Wilhelm of Schwichow.

Georg Ewald was without fee Serbs had died, there his only son Peter Georg (II. 174.) young had died.

By Peter Ewalds sons had thus only the oldest, Martin Rüdiger, Lehnserben. The names

the same are:

II. 175.

Peter Otto.

† young.

It was born 1712 to Franzen and died after v. D. Osten (451d and 187) young in services.

II. 176.

Georg Anton.

† as cadet.

It died young with those Cadets.

II. 177.

Martin Heinrich,

Leutnant,

born approx. 1717²⁷, † 1757.

On 29 September 1740 he was standard-bearer with infantry rain. la moth No. 17. It stood 1741 at the Rosen regiment to Cöslin. To 24. May 1742 it became Seconde Lieut., to 23. March 1752 Prem. - Lieut. As this fought to Manteuffel' regiment in the infantry battalion of Wreeden in the v. on 6 May 1757 in the battle with Prague against the Austrians. It both hands were shot, on which it died on the third day. It died unmarried.

II. 178.

Christian Rüdiger,

Leutnant

born approx. 1720²⁸, † 1757.

It stepped, as its older brother, into which infantry-moves. la moth No. 17, was to 24. May 1742 standard-bearer, on 24 October 1745 Seconde Lieut., and at 12th August 1756 Prem. - Lieut. Also it was shot on 6 May 1757 in the battle with Prague, serving in the same regiment v. Manteuffel, wounded by the cross. It died on the fourth day at its wounds, also unmarried.

²⁷ Marries act. No. 356 and v. D. Osten 189.

²⁸ v.D. Osten 190.

II. 179.

Adolph Bogislaff,
Leutnant,

born approx. 1729²⁹, † 1760.

On 6 December 1754 it was infantry-moved standard-bearer with. v. Jeetze No. 17, on 3 October 1756 Seconde Lieut., on 12 February 1758 Prem. - Lieut. With the assault, which Laudon to 15. March 1760 on the Prussian troops, i.e. on the regiment v. Manteuffel and 2 Eskadrons Baireuther Dragoon, lying in Neustadt in Upper Silesia in the accomodation, made, Leutnant v. Kleist was wounded. Prussian withdrew themselves after Neiße. Adolph Bogislaff received le mérite to the medal because of its good behavior pour. It died shortly thereafter at the wound, 11 April 1760, also unmarried.

II. 180.

Joachim Felix,
Leutnant,

born approx. 1731, † 1757.

He was on 15 January 1755 standard-bearer with infantry rain. v. Jeetze No. 17. In the battle with Kollin in Böhmen on 18 June 1757, in which König Friedrich II. suffered a defeat, Leutnant J.F was wounded. heavily and remained on the battleground. It was

unmarried, like its brothers before-mentioned.

With that without heir however also this other branch of the Dubberower of trunk expired to death of these five sons Martin Rüdiger.

In the following we bring the far biography of the descendants of Paul and Henning v. Kleist (II. 24 and 25). Paul had only one son.

²⁹ Marries act. 356 and v. D. Osten 192.

II. 50.

Friedrich

on Crolow.

1575 under age, † 1608 ago.

On 22 February 1575 it, still minor, was invested (502 and 507). Also on 27 July 1580, to which days the marriage foundation between of Hans Natzmer to Ristow and Dorothea Kleist was closed, Friedrich was still under age (523). To 27. March 1601 it was invested on the new (547), in the same way on 19 April 1605 (555). On 4 July 1602 it had closed its inheritance in Egsow with Lorenz (II. 52), concerning, a contract. After the year 1605 one does to his no more mention. It will, like the family tree says correctly, 1608 ago to have died. Its fee estates: 3/4 to Egsow and 1 Bauer to Franzen, fell to its father brother Georg (II. 44). - Friedrich was married with Anna von Below, of Ambrosius the v. B. to Saleske daughter. It died however without male inheriting.

Of Henning only son was:

II. 51.

Peter of Lange

on W. - Tychow.

† 1608 ago.

In the year 1581 Peter, still under age, asked for investiture with his deceased of father estates. To 27. March 1601 it was invested (547). Except W. - Tychow possessed P. a share of large Quesdow. There it put on a Meier yard and added 4 Bauer yards, received also from the duke Barnim XII. the insurance that this tree field from the treasure register is to enjoy and noble freedom. After his death his sons Jürgen and Henning divided this Meier yard.

In the October of the year 1601 Peter in community with his cousins Jürgen (II. 44), Claus (II. 46), Henning (II. 47) and Paul (II. 49) complained to W. - Tychow against Massowen, which were justified to Suckow at the Kirchlehn, because of the village Quesdow, thus it after Tychow to put ask. The duke would have separated the village Freetz of the Tychow church before three or four years, since the minister of Tychow of the village Tychow could alone not have food. Quesdow would have heard no bridge in former times after Tychow, because of Wipperstrome however, so at that time, but only bars had, would have gone the Quesdower after Suckow. - Whether had, we do not experience this complaint success. After Brügg. III. p. 884 was large and Kleist Quesdow in last centuries to Suckow, and not after W. - Tychow incorporate with a parish.

Peter with Gertrud von Massow, fourth daughter of Ewald v. M. on Bartin and Dorothea v. Zitzewitz from Dübsow was married. Their marriage was blessed with three daughters:

1)Magdalena,

2)Dorothea.

The same was paralyzed 24 years long and died 21 April 1638. The church Buch of W. - Tychow says of it: „1638 21 April on the morning is the well-being-noble and virtue-rich virgin Dorothea Kleist, which 24 years lamely and contract been and from three Zaubri thus bezaubert died, and bury 30 April to Tychow buried in the church and."

3) Anna Maria.

In addition them three sons were born: 1) Henning, 2) Ewald and 3) Georg (II. 67-69).

On 6 May 1608 already Peter's sons became: Henning and Jürgen invest. Peter died thus C. 1607. In the just mentioned fee letter it is mentioned „the younger one" or „Lange" (564).

Peter's widow died 18th August 1631. Church Buch says: „21 September 1631 the well-being-noble, Vieltugendsame Mrs. Gertrud Massowen, is honours and Vesten Petri Kleistes blessed widow, which buries dearful 18th August differently, to Tychow."

The Peter's Langen sons thus were:

II. 67.

Henning

on W. - Tychow and Quesdow.

1621.

Into the family Urk. Henning is indicated to Jürgen than the older, v. D as the younger son of Peter and. Osten 77 says of Jürgen: „For Thielow set it to the youngest, Kleist - family trees however to the first son; I follow this latter, from good causes." - However v. D. Osten errs this mark. In all existing fee letters the sequence of the sons always becomes: Henning and Jürgen indicated, so that Henning is certainly the older of the sons.³⁰

On 6 May 1608 „Henning and Jürgen, Gebrüder were invested to Tychow, in the provincial government Schlawe, Peters the young or Langen sons" (564); in the same way on 26 September 1618. In these documents Henning and Georg of Peter are called the Langen sons, Henning's of the Ältern grandchild and Georg great-grandchild (585). On the same day Kleiste received to Crolow, Dubberow, Wendisch- and Groß-Tychow still particularly letter of investiture, therein Henning and Jürgen also the Peter's younger sons in the provincial government Schlaw is mentioned (588). On 28 September 1621 they were invested on the new (593 and 594). To 19. March 1618 was Henning with funeral duke Philipps II. along also; it was one of the 24 carriers of the coffin.³¹

With the examination of the behind-Pomeranian fee horses A. 1626 Henning and Jürgen the younger one placed 1 fee horse because of Tychow (604). - In the year 1628 Henning had 32 1/2 hook hooves, 2 Kossäten, 1 Müller, 1 shepherd and 1 shepherd Knecht and the Arrendarius, D to Tychow. i. tenants to pay duty to Tychow 1 shepherd and 1 shepherd Knecht and the tenant to Quesdow 1 shepherd Knecht (606). On 28 November we see 1633 along of Henning name under those, which Leutnant Peter Haß certified that on the day mentioned 5 Musketiere to Malchow delivered, it carried their name for it on the role, so the leader with itself, write had let. The land conditions had already decided A. 1627 that in behalf of general Landesdefension was placed to each horses 1 Musketier. The provincial governments Stolp and Schlawe however placed at that time 123 horses and just so many Musketiere (614). With the examination on 25 April 1655 to Rügen

³⁰ Erroneously David Rutzius calls in bez. Corpse lecture it Henning Kleist on Zichow, instead of Tychow.

³¹ In Wendisch Tychow there were three yards: the upper, central and Niederhof. Therefore we meet there to g! eicher time different owners respectively tenants.

forest of Henning already placed son: Philipp with its uncle Jürgen to Tychow and Quesdow 1 fee horse (632). - On 24 February 1642 Henning had died in the Wipper had drowned. Church Buch writes of it: „The well-being-noble, Gestrenge and Veste young nobleman Henning Kleisten, which want to go 24 February 1642 into noon again from Quesdow to Tychow, from the bars dropped and in the Wipper probably drowned, his age 58 years."

Of Henning wife was a born of Stojenthin. Two daughters are made considerable for us. To 23. March 1619 was born and baptized 1) Lisebeth Maria. The church Buch of W. - Tychow says: „1688 the 2 January died maiden Elizabeth Kleistin, a 70jährige maiden."

Later 2) Sophia was born. The same married Jürgen von Wachholz on Brötz, ducal stable Meister.

In addition our family tree calls two sons of Henning: Philipp and Hartwig (II. 104 and 105). According to church Buch of W. - Tychow was born it still another third Söhnlein on 30 July 1622, which in that welfare ejuisdem to 11 August. Baptizes Georg was called. The same died however already on 21 February 1623 and became to 14. March ejuisdem bury.

Peter's second son was:

II. 68.

Ewald.

† young.

It died before its father. After the death of the same only Henning and Jürgen of the father divided estates.

The third son was:

II. 69.

Georg

on W. - Tychow and Quesdow.

1621.

On 6 May 1608 it, absent and still under age, was invested (553b and 564), in the same way on 26 September 1618 (585 and 588) and on 28 September 1621 (594), in the same way on 19 January 1622 to Quesdow (593). - In the fraternal division Jürgen had received the tree field too largely to Quesdow to a Ritter seat and had had the steed services out equal its brother Henning to carry. He had asked now A. 1618 that he „equal others of aristocracy, which also the first Ritter seat put on and freedom by the princely. Treasure attains - into same freedoms it was set that the tree field from the treasure register was thus painted. "- This please was granted to it. - In the year 1626 it placed 1 fee horse (604) with its brother Henning because of Tychow. In these documents it is called Jürgen „the younger one". - In the year 1628 he paid duty 32 1/2 hook hooves, 1 Müller, 1 shepherd and 1 shepherd Knecht (606) to Tychow. - On 25 April 1655 Jürgen with its nephew Philipp placed 1 fee horse (632) to Tychow and Quesdow. - In the year 1672 Jürgen and Philipp von Tychow and Quesdow for 1 horse of 40 thalers restierten. (651). - In the documents following on it its name is not any longer called. It will have died soon after.

Its wife was Sophia von Schmeling, with who it witnessed three daughters and three sons. To 26. May 1621 them twin daughters were born and baptized at 29. the ejusdem:

1) Felicia - and

2) Dorothea.

A third daughter calls the Descr. towards. (251)

3) Gerde Ruth. It is called by the remaining authors Gertraud. The same married a Mr. von Stojenthin on Stojenthin.

From of Georg three sons the family tree calls only one: Joachim Henning (II. 106). According to church Buch of W. - Tychow was born on 27 October 1622 it a son, who on 3 November ejusdem in the h. Baptizes the name Claus received; in the same way on 2 October 1642 a little son, which on 2 November ejusdem in the h. The names baptize Philipp Christian received. -

We receive more details only from the first mentioned son:

II. 106.

Joachim Henning

on Quesdow.

† C. 1690.

It made some grief for its parents in its youth and caused for them many costs. In order the year 1653 it, because he stood in the Verdachte, homicidium to have committed, was drawn gefänglich and sat 2 years in Colberg into captivity. Afterwards it, as he expresses themselves was completed, the Captur issued and he from the fiscal action in terms of homicidii and exempted again. The time of the Captur had Joachim Henning father much money cost for rent and cost cen. nevertheless admitted itself the son of D. D. Colberg D. 15 July 1658 of Anna Rangke, died. Of Matthäus Heisen widow to Colberg, because of backward food money and house rent held for the time, there it in Colberg in Captivität, to a debt of 318 florins In the year 1661 the widow Heise sued it because of the guilty 318 florins together with interest (105 florins). Plaintiff was immittiert 1664 into a Bauer yard to Quesdow, had to complain however later again against him, in puncto turbationis at the farm.

In the year 1658 Joachim Henning and Peter (II. 65) had complained that its estate Quesdow would be completely ruined by troop marches. To 12. and 13 October 1657 would have been 2 kompagnien of brandenburger Dragoons with their return out and the estate Prussian there would have devastated. In this time Marten was Stojenthin from Stojenthin tenant of Ouesdow. - On 9 November 1665 Ith H was invested. to Quesdow, Jürgens son of Tychow, (640 and 662). - In the year 166? paid duty he to Tychow 14 5/16 hook hooves (645). According to contract of 19. and 20 September 1672 he left its estate large Quesdow with 11 controllable hooves at Peter (II. 65) and kept only a Gütlein in Tychow and 3 5/16 controllable hooves for itself. Peter however transferred for it Joachim Henning debts in the amount of 6266 florins to pay (653). After v. D. Osten 357 died J.H.C. 1690, without inheriting.

We turn now to Henning, the older brother of Georg, Söhnen. Were their two: Philipp and

Hartwig.

II. 104.

Philipp

on W. - Tychow.

† C. 1666.

He was baptized on 10 November 1617. In the year 1655 Philipp placed and its uncle Jürgen to Tychow and Quesdow 1 fee horse (632). - On 9 November 1665 already of Philipps sons became: Christoph and Philipp, under age et absentes, invested (640 and 662). Philipp had died according to church Buch of W. - Tychow on 6 July 1657.

Of Philipps wife was: Anna Agnisa von Heymen, the princely Pomeranian Oberhof marshal and district administrator Christoph percent, hereditary gentleman on Poblitz and Anna von Massow, from the house Zozenow daughter. Them two sons became: 1) Christoph and 2) Philipp Hart TIG (II. 140 and 141) and four daughters born. The names of the latters are:

1)Agnisa Margaretha.

The same remained unmarried and died for C. 72 years old. The church Buch of W. - Tychow says of its end: „1723 10 September is the high-probably-born old maiden Agnisa Margaretha von Kleisten to evening Christian usual and hochadlichem use in accordance with a condition speech held into your funeral buried, after her third ejuisdem on vorhero h taken with large Devotion. Communion approximately against clock three afternoons gently and blessedly in God, their gentleman, its redeemer and redeemers pass away."

2)Anna Sophia,

baptized 17 November 1653, died 6 November 1691 and 17 November ejuisdem one buried.

3)Elizabeth Hedwig,

baptized 3 April 1655, on 17 November 1692 with minister Antonius Schmied to W. - one trusted to Tychow; and

4)Barbara Adelheid,

baptized Domin. 21. p. Tr. 1656.

Of Philipps widow still 30 years lived. A. 1667 paid duty it to Tychow 16 5/16 hook hooves (645). According to contract of 19. and 20 September 1672 it had from Quesdow 300 florins Principal one to receive (653). In the year 1687 it died. The church Buch of W. - Tychow writes: „1687 15 December became the high-noble-born Mrs. Anna Agnisa von Heymen, at that time high-noble-born the Mr. Philipp v. Kleist after-remained 30jährige widow, which verwichenen in October year blessedly passed away, with christl. adl. Use buries.

Of Philipps brother:

II. 105.

Hart TIG,

† young,

on 10 July 1620 one bore and one baptized at 18. the ejuisdem. After v. D. Osten (358b and 100) it remained young in wars.

Of Philipps sons were:

II. 140.

Christoph

on W. - Tychow,

born 23 April 1650 and 7 May ejuisdem baptized. It was invested in the year 1665, still under age and absent, (640 and 662). It took service in the army, died however in wars and to Soest in Westphalen one buried. This happened, after Quandt's calculation, 1698 ago, not, as indicated in the family tree, C. 1720. With above wars is anyhow third, from Ludwig XIV. 1688 undertaken robbery war meant, in which cure prince Friedrich became III. with its troops as everybody knows the rescuer of Germany. This war was decided by the peace by Ryswick 1697.

II. 141.

Philipp Hart TIG

on W. - Tychow,

Of Philipps other son, baptized 12 September 1652. On 9 November 1665 it was invested (640 and 662). In these documents it is called simply Philipp, Philipps son under age. It was at that time absent. For him and his brother Christoph Peter and Rüdiger to W. - Tychow (II. 65 and 66). - According to documents 651 of the year 1672 pH restierte. H. with Jürgen von Tychow and Quesdow for 1 horse of 40 thalers. - On 24 September 1680 oath it the fee oath (647). In the same way it did homage on 11 October 1699 (675). In the year 1704 it had to think 2/3 fee horse of Tychow.

Philipp Hart TIG was three times married:

- 1)with Anna Sophia von Schachtmann from Poland, about 1673;
- 2)on 27 September 1683 with Elizabeth Sophia von Grape from the house Carvitz. The same died on 9 January 1701 in the weeks; and
- 3)on 1 July 1702 with Anna Margaretha von Somnitz.

In these three marriages it 10 daughters and seven sons were born. The names of the daughters are:

1)Anna Sophia,

born 10 May 1674. The same is called in the Kommunikanten registers by W. - Tychow A. 1766 and 67 „old Ms". It died 24 July 1767 in hooping cough, 82 Ith 2 M. 14 T. old;

2)Johanna Alet (Adaletha=Adel);

3)Margaretha Elizabeth;

4)Maria Agnes,

baptized 18 December 1678, 16 October 1754 died, marriedon26October1702LeutnantClaus'sMichaelv.Pirch on Nossinke;

5)Dorothea Esther,

baptized 1 December 1689;

6)Gottlieb,

baptized 3rd August 1693, 5 February 1696 died;

7)Maria Eleonora,

born 1 November 1694 and baptized 11. ejuisdem;

8)Martha,

baptized 9 January 1701, died at 16. the ejuisdem;

9)Barbara Hedwig,

baptized 26th August 1703. She became the wife of Joachim victory mouth of Bandemer, hereditary gentleman on gangs and long joke; after its death she married Carl Eberhard von Stojenthin; one of their daughters from 1st marriage was Barbara Sabina von Bandemer, the wife of the stepbrother of its mother Ewald Georg (II. 185 - Page 63) and from Ewald Heinrich (II. 200 - Page 94);

- and

10)Gottliebe,

baptized 20 November 1707.

The sons are the following: 1) Philipp Ludwig, 2) Ernst ^{Christian},³² ^{3) Hart TIG Reinhold, † 26 February 1691} and was buried 6 March ejuisdem. ^{4) Hart TIG Reinhold, 5) Henning Georg, 6) Ewald Georg and 7) Hart TIG, baptized 22nd August 1706.} - From these 7 sons ad the 3 and 7 indicated are missing in the family tree, of which the first died promptly.

It exists a will of 1713. PH. H. was already dead in the year 1717, since in the year mentioned its third wife is called widow. - The widow bought on 28 October 1729 a part of Notzkow of those to v. Natzmer, sold the same however on 31 October 1731 at Jürgen victory mouth v. Zitzewitz.

II. 181.

Philipp Ludwig.

Of Philipps of Hartwigs oldest son. Will probably use such on 11 January 1688 of Daniel Dietrich v. Hebron to Damnitz the claim on the Hebron scholarship given him, because one hoped from it, it before others „Zuschub". Since it had special inclination and ability for studying, him the claim on the scholarship became to 22. March 1690 confirms. In July 1698 it means from it: „itzo with God would help its Studia has so far brought that the father him now bent to completing the same on a university to dispatch." Over its later life we have unfortunately line news. It must have died the year ago 1768, in which its younger brother Ewald Georg without fee Serbs died. - After Thielow pH died. L. without inheriting.

II. 182.

Ernst Christian.

† 1768 ago,

³² Schlawe will of the Philip Hart-yielded von Kleist on Tichow original on paper, 4 sheets goes. A witness: Christian Wurch, Hans Bahr, Christian Neuenfeldt notary: Friedrich Steindorff 2 aufgedr. Seal 5 signatures 1713 February 11. Rep. 2 Privata No. 1069 old: No. 677 national archives Greifswald (2006)

second son Philipp Hartwigs, baptized 24 September 1688, in church Buch of W. - Tychow and in all family Urk. Ernst Christoph mentioned. It died also 1768 ago, without inheriting.

II. 183.

Henning Jürgen,

PH. Of Hartwigs fifth son, baptized 7 June 1692, died on 29 December 1696.

II. 184.

Hart TIG Reinhold,

Philipp of Hartwigs fourth son, baptized 20 June 1691, after the third son same of name had died on 26 February before. Also it died without inheriting, 1768 ago.

II. 185.

Ewald Georg,

Major general on W. - Tychow,

born 1698, † 1768.

Philipp of Hartwigs sixth son, baptized the 11. May 1698. It stepped already early into service in the army and „was promoted by all stages.“ On 12 June 1719 he was standard-bearer at the infantry regiment Mark count Heinrich No. 12, and on 10 June 1724 Seconde Lieut. In June 1727 it was taken. On 7 November 1727 it stepped as Seconde Lieut. with infantry-moves. Thiele No. 25. On 20 April 1729 it became Prem. - Lieut., on 8 April 1732 of staff - captain. At 16th August 1737 he became a Kompagnie boss, to 15. May 1739 major and to 31. May 1743 Colonel lieutenant in infantry-moves. Young Schwerin No. 32. On 30 September 1743 the Colonel lieutenant Ewald Georg on W did homage. - Tychow, died. PH. H. 's 6th son, by one date of the yard advice Joachim of Magnus v. Kleist (684). On 30 October 1745 he became Colonel and commander of the regiment Hautcharmoy No. 28. On 8 September 1754 he became a major general.

v.D. Osten (184) says of it: „He attended all three famous Silesian wars with all reputation.“ In second Silesian wars kommandierte it in the battle with high Friedberg on 4 June 1745 an infantry battalion, which consisted of the infantryman Compagnien of the regiments v. Flans and l'Hopital. This battalion stood in the battle in the first meeting, at which right wing and came sharply into the fire, so that 1 Unterofficier and 24 common ones were wounded dead and 5 Oberofficiere, 3 Unterofficiere and 111 common ones. At the point of this battalion the Colonel lieutenant v. Kleist distinguished several times and in the battle wounded itself.

Because of his earnings and efficient military achievements in wars and in peacetime König gave it A. 1754 the office main crews to Oletzko in Littau and to free forest and new Hagen in the Mark of Brandenburgs, and in September ejusdem it was appointed with a special pension the commander of the Forts Prussian with Neiße. On 2 May 1758 it received the requested resignation. Therefore it does not seem to have taken services in the seven-year-old wars again.

The major general von Kleist was married, like its father, three times:

1)with Ms von Kettelhack;

2)with Essa Margaretha v. Kleist (II. 93), which died on 26 December 1765. After whose it inherited death from it on 22 October 1751 in the bankruptcy of Martin Rüdiger v. Kleist bought part of W. - Tychow.

At 22nd August 1766 it set for his stepsister daughter: Barbara Sabina, born of Bandemer, Tochter † of Joachim victory mouth v. B., been hereditary gentleman on gangs and long joke, and Barbara Hedwig v. Kleist, to the universal heiress and marries itself 3), already 69 years old, on 11 January 1767 with it. All three marriages were however childless.

On 11 October 1768 the major general Ewald Georg v. Kleist at the heated chest fever, 70 J. 5 M. died old. It is called in church Buch gentleman by completely Tychow and only Patronus. - His widow left Tychow to W after the comparison from 12 January 1770 completely. - the next fee follower, its after times husband, the captain Ewald Heinrich v.

Kleist.

With Ewald Georg became extinct Wendisch Tychower side branch of the Dubberower of trunk. The W. - Tychower estates fell at the cousins to Crolow and Dubberow.

We give the family tree of:

Crolower branch

We turn now to the other Page of the Dubberower of trunk, to Crolower branch. This collateral line became by Christopher (II. 14), Peter (II. 5) other son, reproduced.

#W #D #J

II. 26.

Carsten

born C. 1532, † 1562.

It turned to the religious conditions. On 7 January 1547 it received a Vicarie in the parish church as Cleriker, after his father Christopher, as a senior of the cartridge, presents him to bishop Bartholomäus, to Belgard (the later Pumlow scholarship) (470). In these documents it is called "Nobilis adolescens of Christianus AI., clericus Dioecesis Cammin SiS". - On 8 November 1557 it tuned with its brother Magnus the mentioned already in former times stands too, that its father with his cousins Peter, Paul and Henning locked (482).

In the same year the advice of the city grab mountain let Carsten Kleist from Dubberow

lock together with Otto Manteuffel from Rottnow, Jürgen Mellin and Paul Locksteden because of begun courage will in the city, released it however on bail again.³³

Carsten with Gerd Rahmel daughter on Wusterwitz was married: Anna, who it: a son Lorenz (II. 52) and a daughter Christina bore. The latter married to 14. March 1594 of Nicolaus Gerhard v. Zastrow on Cölpin and Wusterhanse, born August 1561, † 1604.

When Carsten made a journey in the spring 1562 its parents-in-law after Wusterwitz, it was stabbed on the way by its servant Matz with Dolche. The murderer was by means of a warrant pursued from Colbatz (485). On 21 October 1562 bishop Herzog Johann Friedrich asked the duke Albrecht in Prussian to stop the etc. Matz (486).

Carsten was still young, when it died, and left a young widow and a small child flax. His daughter Christina lived A. 1594 still. In this year its brother Lorenz pawned, in order their controls to clear away, two Bauer yards to Kieckow and a share at the local mill (540).

II. 27.

Magnus

on Dubberow.

† C. 1614.

In the documents from 8 November 1557 it is specified as the other son Christophs with (482). On 30 October 1568 it was invested with his cousins Peter, Paul and Henning and with its brother son Lorenz (491). On 22 February 1575 Magnus became Dubberow for itself and in the name of its brother Carsten of minor son Lorenz, in the same way in the name Paul Kleist - to Crolow of left minor son Friedrich invests (501. 502 and 507). In the year 1577 M. possessed 2 farmers with 3 hook hooves, Klein Dubberow to Boissin completely with 12 farmers and the mill, in S. 18 1/2 hook hooves and Groß-Dubberow half with 8 farmers and 2 Catholic ones, in S. 12 hook hooves, in Kieckow 2 farmers with 4 hooves, in Mandelatz 4 farmers with 6 hooves, in Muttrin 4 farmers with 7 hooves, in Siedkow 1 Bauer with 1 hoof and in Zadtchow 2 farmers with 3 hooves (518). - To 27. Storry; 1601 it was invested on the new (546a and 547), in the same way on 19 September 1605 (553 and 555) and on 6 May 1608 (563b and 564). In the year 1613 it placed 2 fee horses (575).

To 15. March 1600 was Magnus with funeral duke Johann Friedrich along also; it led the horse behind third ducal. Pomeranian flag. - Furthermore say marries act. No. 98: „Of Magnus a v. Kleist 1603 duke of Barnim XI have. (it is Barnim XII. meant, † 1 September 1603) funeral attended whether it is this or another to indagiren is not. "v. D. However Osten (32) says: „It will be probably this." Since now at that time other of Magnus Kleist to Dubberow did not exist, then it is unquestionable that at funeral the duke of Barnim XII. participating of Magnus the ours is. It went in front in the second member. In the same way M. took funerals on 9 April 1606 to your duke Bogislav's XIII. part, with whatever it followed the coffin in front in the second member.

The notes of Kratz and Quandt, collected over M., in all other respects throw no favorable light on it. It had many debts and into many processes was entangled. A. 1557 it professed

³³ Yearbook of the German aristocracy, hrg. German aristocracy cooperative, Berlin 1896, P. 971 (2010)

itself to Martin of Wolde, to Schnackenburg possessing real property, to a debt of 400 florins In the following years it borrowed for its brother-in-law Karsten Münchow to Sidow to still 100 florins in addition. A. 1587 complained Wolde's of sons, Jürgen and Renner, against him because of these 500 florins In the year 1589 they asked immission into of Magnus two Bauer yards to Boissin, whatever they received. - A. 1587 complained against it Adam Weyer to Plantikow because of the 100 florins Debt, the which of Magnus had borrowed father, Christopher of H. Butzke, and was transferred to it. M. offered to the pledge „boßlich abgemergelte horses", which he refused to assume to it. In addition M. of the Vicarienkasse in Belgard owed some hundred Floren and because of irregular Zinszahlug was several times sued. - In the year 1575 Richard of Wolde complained against it into puncto turbatae jurisdictionis etc. Kleist it would have asked, Hans Prybe to set as the church theft suspiciously, imprisoned; he would have also done this. In its absence however Kleist would have seized the same and it in own safe-keeping SAM would have taken, „into the church to Syttkow, with high altar, in its own Eysen put", on one week gefänglich would have thought there and would have it without accusation torquing Irish, to execute and of the life to death bring let. - M. called a rascal and a dishonest man the plaintiff before the yard court.

In the year 1580 the same Richard of Wolde the M. in pt sued. violentiarum at its yard Meister of Drewes Mantzken, which M. with lubricated pipe attack and coarsly vilified, by having scolded it „old, Katz-grey Schelm and run thief", him also after the eyes having stung.

A. 1598 complained Reimer from Wolde to Schnackenburg against it that he its yard Meister when plowing with „pipes and others tötlich rifles" to attack and from the life to death bring want, if this did not escape from him. Wolde a dog had away-come. Its yard Meister had Kleist - servants in demand whether it would not know, where the dog would be, since it would have been borrowed Kleisten in former times. Concerning this applied, Kleist at Sundays after the lecture yard Meister would have run after by the village Siedkow to seize it and would have its servant to course-call, it should yard Meister through-shoot whether it also 1000 thalers. cost. Hofmeister however would have jumped over fences and would have hidden themselves. All people however would have run from the church to regard this and the priest would alone have left. - Kleist refused placing before Belgarder castle court also stated itself that the v. Wolde of Polish yard Meister would behave with such „outrageous sumptuousness, as if no land Vogt lived in the country; the same would be with curious pipe on it started etc.

In the year 1606 Kleist turned out in controversy with Richards from Wolde to Siedkow Vogt and Holzwärter of Hans Zültze. v. Wolde had permitted M. to that to get from the forest to Siedkow wood. On this occasion M. came into controversy with the Vogte, according to whose opinion Kleist got itself too much wood.

Vogt stated that Kleist smashed its can on its (Vogtes) head, „dat ick in etliken tiden would not know, dat ick Min which, un de Balbirer on my verzagede. "Zültze went to Poland and requested M. for substitution of the cure costs, and as this in vain, he sent a Brand letter (cancellation notice) to the villages lying around Dubberow, particularly after Boissin - „gy schölen idt in such a way wol entgelden, as he -" if it were satisfactory to Easter not. Kleist turned about this to Belgarder captain and land Vogt. He stated that he would have struck Zültze only with the whip.

Finally still another complaint is present from the year 1600 against M. Georg v. Wolde's Wlttwe to Siedkow complained against it that it disturbed it at the patronage to Siedkow, a Catholic one on priest Wurth would have built and with loose Gesindel would have

occupied; it would have vocirt also an unfit person against gratuities to the vicarage. At present the reformation the owner of Siedkow, Eghardt v. Wolden, had administered at the same time the office for parish to Siedkow. Magnus however appointed around the year 1553 Johanne the Moltzan into the local office for parish and after the death of the same Richard Moltzan, probably previous son. From the year 1591 a church register of Siedkow and Pumlow is present, in which of Magnus Kleist to Dubberow as a patron registered stands. Signed the same is not however from it, because he was unacquainted of the letter.

In the year 1615 of Magnus is already widow the speech of. Their husband will thus have died 1614, as is indicated in the family tree. In the documents 546 it is called „Sophia Monchowen". It was fürstl. Pomeranian yard marshal and captain to Belgard and Colbatz Jacob of Münchow and Anna von Massow from Bublitz daughter. She gave to her husband 4 daughters and einge sons.

The names of the Töcbter are:

1) Sophia,

which was married at Adam v. Versen on Burzlaff,

2) Dorothea,

after times wife fürstl. Wollin captain Hans v. Zastrow on Risnow,

3) Ursula,

after times wife of Peter Kleist on Pumlow, the son of Wilhelm, land Vogtes to Stolp - and

4) Anna,

Wife of Wedig Bernd v. Blankenburg on Peter Hagen.

Anna complained after the death of her father that certain Peter Zollner her father with its lifetimes, in the way of the execution, because of debts all sheep cattle decreasing. With run the same to Belgard it the sheep with its own money would have purchased; its sister man Hans v. Zastrow, fürstl. Wollin things Meister, to Risnow possessing real property, would have bought from it half and the other half for it in „them the vacant and dependant Dubberow estates" out winters and to feed would have promised. Now would have fürstl. Rentmeister Esaias Schacht because of a debt of their Paters of 75 florins the sheep with fitting occupys. She asked for abolition of the seizure and that the Rentmeister was pointed to the fee follower of Dubberow to pay Lorenz to Crolow, since she requiring would not be, their father debts.

Except these 4 daughters M. had also sons, like all family Urk. testify. After the documents of 21. March 1578 had M. Söhne, who could go in 6 to 7 years to the Studiis (520).

However we experience only the name the one of the sons, the Christoph (II. 53).

II. 28.

Georg.

† 1568 ago.

He was of Christophers youngest son. In none the existing family Urk. one does to his mention. However after documents 488 from 13 February 1565 it is certain that of Christophorus a son with name Georg had. The same resigned on the day mentioned the Belbuck Vicarie. - As a duke Barnim XI. on 30 October 1568 Kleiste to Tychow, Crolow

and Dubberow with its paternal fees invested, lived Magnus on the three brothers only. Georg therefore died 1568 ago (491).

#W #D #J

II. 52.

Lorenz

on Crolow and Dubberow,

born 1551, † 30th August 1629.

On 30 October 1568 L was invested. (491); in the same way on 21 February 1575. It was at that time still minor, must be born thus end of the year 1551 or at the beginning of 1552. For him its uncle Magnus was invested (501. 502 and 507). - During the hereditary division with Magnus, him its grandfather Christopher debt had been assigned to his father brother at Scholastika Bonin, in the amount of 300 florins. Up to the year 1582 Lorenz had given neither capital nor interest, therefore the guarantors were sued with the castle court Belgard. At 8th August 1594 pawned L., in order his sister Christina, who at Claus's v. Zastrow on Cölpin and Wusterhans was married, control to correct, two Bauer yards to Kieckow and its share at Kieckower mill at Adrian Kleist to Voldekow for 675 thalers. or 900 florins Pomeranian its father brother Magnus prozessierte against it, however without success, because the duke confirmed the contract (540). -- In the year 1601 Lorenz was except country. To 27. March 1601 it, „foreign“, was invested (546b and 547); in the same way. on 19 April 1605 (553 and 555). On 6 May 1608 it was invested on the new, stands however under the absent ones registered (563b and 564). On 26 February 1618 it was invested to Dubberow and Crolow (585 and 588); in the same way. in the year 1621 (593 and 594). - In the year 1626 it placed 3 fee horses because of Dubberow and Crolow (604). - In the year 1628 he paid duty 29 1/2 hook hooves, 2 small farmers, 1/2 Müller and 1/2 Schmied, to Schlackow 2 hooves, to Crolow to Dubberow and Crolow 44 hooves, 1 Müller, 1 shepherd and 1 shepherd Knecht; in addition Daniel for it paid duty to Crolow 4 hooves (606).

On 20 June 1605 we see Lorenz to Crolow with funeral duke Casimirs IX. in Stettin. It was under the 20 carriers of the coffin. - On 9 April 1606 he was with the funeral duke Bogislavs XIII. under the 24 slow-acting one of the coffin.

Over the process, which Georg (II. 44) had 1617-21 with it and which exit the same taken, have we already in its biography of the closer one reported.

Lorenz with Barbara v. Kleist, Asmus on Damen was married, fürstl. Pomeranian captain to Cöslin and Catharina v. Heydebreck daughter, with who it 4 sons: 1) Asmus, 2) Christian, 3) Heinrich and 4) Georg Heinrich (II. 70-73) and 4 daughters witnessed:

1)Anna,

Wife of Franz v. Bohnen on Culsow, princely Pomeranian advice and captain to Cöslin;

2)Catharina,

which at Christoph v. Puttkamer, Nicolaus on green forest, fürstl. Pomeranian captain to Bütow son was married;

3)Barbara,

Wife the Christian of the v. Kleist, a son of Richard on Damen; - and

4)Christinn,

Wife of Hans the victory mouth of the v. Waldow, Caspar on Gleissig son.

Lorenz died at 30th August 1629.

Also Magnus had only one fee Serb:

II. 53.

Christoph.

† 1618 ago.

The family authors say the only following of him: „Christoph on Dubberow and Crolow had to the marriage: IDA von Blankenburg, from the house Karckow, died however with the same without inheriting, whereby Dubberower seat-back at Lorenz Kleist, Carstens son, on Crolow verstemten." - Thielow attributes to them a son Henrich, which would young have died 1608. From the same we do not find a trace however in the other documents. In the investiture register from 6 May 1608 of Christophs name is missing between that of his father Magnus and its cousin Lorenz. From this we close with Quandt that Christoph before the execution of the fee letter, thus 1608 ago died.

In Lorenz to descendants Crolower branch flowered about and half a century further. Its sons were:

II. 70.

Asmus.

#W #D #J

II. 71.

Christian

on Crolow and Dubberow.

† 1680.³⁴

On 13 February 1631 Christian was invested to Crolow and Dubberow (593). It placed 3 fee horses (614) because of its estates. Christian had pawned to the Dekan Wilhelm Kleist to 2 hook hooves in Groß-Dubberow and 4 hooves in Muttrin. There it the pledge sum of 2167 florins 15 SSL. however to the determined time, he did not pay back by the dekan was sued and promised in consequence its pledge malice to reluiren and to other 2 hooves pawned to Muttrin completely retire (619). - he pawned Crolow to 1639. To 12. Storry; 1641 left Christian to its brother-in-law Hans victory mouth v. Waldow on duke forest, since the same because of control its wife still 3471 gold florins to demand had, its estate in Groß-Dubberow with 2 farmers, 2 wild B. and 2 wild small farmer yards, in addition his share at Mandelatz, so that v. Waldow 12 hook hooves had to pay duty, while he kept 24 controllable hooves; it kept itself just as the purchase option forwards

³⁴ To Stolp pledging of the estate Crolow through Christian Heinrich v. Kleist at Ernst Bogislaw v. Budritzki for 7800 florins original on paper, 8 sheets go. 6 signatures 5 aufgedr. Seal with kurfürstl. Consent v. 20. June 1690 connected by attaching 1639 April 5th rep. 2 Privata No. 1019 old: No. 573 national archives Greifswald (2006)

(620).

At this time Christian vocirte as a patron the clergyman Christian Alexandri, from Schlawe native, to the minister of Siedkow. The same had to flee however soon after start of its office because of the impression and devastations of the Krockow Soldateska to Poland (1643). On this escape it saved the parish and church register de a. 1591, and with its return 1644 he sought to set church and parish by the assistance of the royal of Swedish office captain again in conditions.

Of 14. until 17 April 1645, after devastations of the 30jährigen of war, in Belgarder accomodation a revision was in the country thought. On occasion we experience the same over the present condition of the estates of Christian that „its house and yard, also the whole village Groß-Dubberow into youngest imperial ones irruption so zernichtiget that it does not serve annoyance, as in its whole yard everything at boards, grounds, doors and gates peeled off not to also find broken and in the camp geführt that not a hand broadly allda remained, furthermore that generally speaking village Klein Dubberow more than one house to so still use daher it comes that it so few, when its poor people can have apartment and maintenance therein. "- Christian had gone on his other estates and his farmers to Poland had therefore gone. - Also the mill with Dubberow was completely ruined, stone and iron work made niece and taken away, and no means available to bring it back in conditions. All grain and hay had gotten the imperial ones into the camp. No horse, a cow, no ox, no sheep was not available, also the sheep stable completely destroyed made. - Mandelatz was desert and generally speaking completely wild and village no more to find than a Bauer man which Christian brother-in-law, Waldow, was responsible „" (623). After the examination from 25 April 1655 Christian had to Dubberow and Crolow to be held as so far, 3 fee horses. It was however determined that it also for Schlackow, Egsow and Franzen C. pertin. its steed services to carry out would have; the same were determined at present at 1 fee horse (632). - After the again furnished hoof register de in the year 1663 paid duty Christian to Boissin after the sand measurement, thus A. 1624 happen, 1 hoof and because of Kleist Dubberow after the measurement of 1652 3 hooves (638). - On 9 November 1665 Christian was invested on the new. As its estates in the fee letter Dubberow, Crolow and Egsow are called; it is called Lorenz son, of Carstens grandchild and Christophs great-grandchild (640 and 662). - After the register controllable hooves of 1667 he paid duty 29 1/2 hook hooves to Crolow, to Dubberow 13 7/8 land hooves and to Boissin 1/2 land hoof (645). To 16. He paid duty May 1671 generally speaking only 23 hook hooves. After the old register he paid duty to Dubberow and Crolow 44 hooves, in the same way because of Daniel 4 hooves. Because of sand silting 8 hooves were settled accounts. Of the remaining possedirten and paid duty died. District administrator v. Münchow inheriting in Muttrin 6, in Groß-Dubberow 2, Valentin to Kieckow 4. it remained Christian because of small and Groß-Dubberow, Mandelatz, Zadtkow and Boissin 28 hooves. In Groß-Dubberow its father had pawned a share in dotem at Anselm Bonin; the same paid duty 3 hooves. In Boissin, which was also pawned, Jeßken paid duty an inheriting of 1 farmer 2 hooves, so that Christian only 23 hooves had to pay duty. - In the year 1672 it held 3 fee horses to Dubberow and had for it 120 thalers to pay; it restiert of it 86 thalers. 24 SSL. By Crolow, Schlackow, Egsow and Franzen C. pt. it held 1 fee horse, for which he still 33 1/3 thaler restiert (651). - In addition Christian possessed still another share estate in Zadtkow, which he his Eidam Christian Heinrich v. Kleist on Raddatz (IV. 25) with 1300 florin Pomeranian in dotem taken into account. Latter sold the same after its father-in-law death for 1137 florin Pomeranian at Lorenz Heinrich (III. 294) on Damen (657).

Christian was married with Barbara Sophia von Kleist, Peters on Pumlow daughter. With

the same it was married A. 1631 on Martini. In this marriage them 4 sons became: 1) Christian Heinrich, 2) Lorenz Wilhelm, 3) Ewald Friedrich and 4) Henning earthling (II. 107-110) and 7 daughters

1)Eva Maria, who died young;

2)Barbara Hedwig,

marries itself with Woitzlaff von Versen on Burzlaff and Vessin;

3)Anna Ursula,

born 1637, became the wife the Christian of Heinrich v. Kleist on Raddatz (IV. 25). On 19 December 1676 them to Dubberow a Töchterchen Elizabeth Maria was baptized. The latter later probably married Leutnant Adolph Ernst v. Schnell;

4)Dorothea Catharina, baptized 12 February 1643;

5)Sophia Christina, born 12 April 1644, married Anselm v. Bonin on Gellen;

6)Elizabeth Hedwig,

baptized 6 April 1651, was married Dubislaff Jochim v. Kleist on Damen (III. 201);

7)Eleonora,

baptized 20 July 1656.

The second daughter Barbara Hedwig was married in the second marriage with of Hans Christoph v. Waldow. Their husband complained however before 14 January 1690 on divorce because of bösllicher leaving. Barbara Hedwig stated the literally following against him: „My man traktiert in the estate, into which he to me in-married, sat, me hungern and be darben can, also otherwise badly that I poor, old woman from it to go and everything leave have, to my son-in-law of energy Moritz Ploetz. It gehauset in such a way in the estate that the yard court has it must exmittiren let. It accused of me, I as a heath and a Turk with it acted, me drunk and with the Tabackspfeife on the Feuerheerd set, it me on the neck bought, but nothing more of it, than, an old woman had, so that all' its luck forfeit and everyone wanted to warn that he yes do not take an old woman. Ick brought 13 children to the world, which 14 todtgeboren. It called me „old wasted on drink beast". "-

The man became the divorce however suffering. It had had to vacate the estate and wanted gladly again inside, therefore he wanted to again get along with his wife. It however rejected it, because she would not have a shelter for it. „I would know non said it - as and where I should attend him, as unter'm blue sky." - In October 1691 it lived still.

Her father Christian however had already died 1680.

II. 72.

Heinrich,

Lorenz third son, died young.

II. 73.

Georg Heinrich,

Lorenz youngest son. it studied 1625 in Frankfurt/Oder. On 13 February 1631 his brother Christian asked for investiture for him, since he was still under age (593). In the year 1632 it died to Sagerke, on. Franz Böhn estates stabbed of Swedish officers meuchlerisch. Duke Bogislav XIV. looked for in a letter to the Swedish Gubernator D.

D. 13 December 1633 the punishment of the perpetrator after, all the more, there within few days it three such cases occurring.

The family tree, as well as marries act. 252 set this fact erroneously into the year 1637.

From Lorenz 4 sons had thus only one, Christian, fee Serb. Its sons are:

II. 107.

Christian Heinrich

on Dubberow,

born 1637, † 1693.

It turned to the study. Its father directed an asking letter for him, in behalf of acquisition of the Pumlow Stipendii, to the Swedish government. The same authorized on 25 September 1645 the payment of the same, annually 9 florins 14 SSL. Since the scholarship was however badly paid, then the father asked to assign the land rider the recovery of the same. To 12. May 1651 we meet Christian H. as Studiosus in Stettin and to 21. May 1657 in Königsberg.

On 19 November 1680 it did homage (647). In the year 1683 it sold its estate Crolow, which it in the hereditary division been assigned, at Rüdiger v. Manteuffel; by its youngest brother Henning earthling he bought against it the estate Dubberow. - On 22 January 1690 it was Mitverordneter of the cure prince. Commissarius with statement of the fee horses in Belgarder district. Afterwards it had from Klein Dubberow to hold Mandelatz and Boissin 1 fee horse. Crolow possessed to it times Ernst Bogislauff Budritzke's inheriting and had of it 5/12 fee horse to hold (667). Rüdiger v. Manteuffel had the 1300 florin guilty for Crolow Pomeranian paid, therefore had not other far sold the brothers v. Kleist the estate, until it came on 28 January 1692 into the hands of Peter v. Puttkamer on Vietzke (671).

Christian Heinrich was married two times. To the first marriage it had:

Erdmuth v. Puttkamer, the cure prince. hinterpomm. District administrator Werner v. P. on Vietzow daughter,

which it bore 6 sons and 8 daughters:

1) Anna Barbara,

born 1662 to Egsow;

2) Barbara Sophia,

born 1667, became 1688 the wife of Anton Jacob of Below on Pennekow and Sellnitz;

3) Erdmuth *Regina*,

born 1673, + 1744, became, Kublitz 13 April 1691, of Marcus von Puttkamer, + 3 November 1714, on German Plassow and Kublitz in the Krs. Stolp marries;

4) Catharina Maria

became to 18. March 1702 the wife of the captain de Brün.

The four youngest daughters died after v. D. Osten (112) young. - The names of the sons are:

1) Christian Heinrich, born 1663 died to Egsow, 1664; the same is missing in the family

tree;
2)

#W #D #J

II. 108.

Lorenz Wilhelm
on Egsow,

born 1640, † 1700.

That it illuminates Christian other son been, from documents 657 of the year 1685. It was born on 28 January 1640. At 31st August 1681 it did homage (657). - After the listing of the fee horses from 22 January 1690 it had 5/12 fee horses from Egsow to hold (667). - At the beginning of October 1699 he bought too half the other half of Anton (II. 101) to Egsow, which he possessed, in addition. He asked by one of his sons for investiture with the whole village Egsow, since he could appear age and body weakness half for homage not personal. - On 11 October 1699 it was invested (675).

To 26. March 1700 it died to Egsow, according to Schlönnw. N.

From Lorenz Wilhelm we mention lives still that he was complicated into the so-called Zeisi training controversy. From an order of the Churbr. hinterpomm. Consistory D. D. Stargard 18 December 1689 illuminates that minister Zeisius to Zirchow and Cunsow in in Stolp synode. Doctor Koschnitz, Lorenz Wilhelm v. Kleist, Ursula and Dorothea smiths, intervener (it was the cartridge of the Past. Zeisius) against all Ministeriales to Stolp et Consortes had complained. In order mentioned Lorenz Wilhelm v. Kleist, its wives, was referred Ursula and Dorothea smiths sharply that they leave their tidy teacher and in Mr. Zeisius lectures itself so much often appeared. First both one gave up to both, which belonged after Stolp to select another city preacher to the Beichtvater up to the discharge of the thing, not it, but another neighbouring Prediger, and latter.³⁵

To the marriage (oo Vietzke, 16 November 1669) Lorenz Dorothea von Puttkamer, 1645, had born the sister of the woman of his brother, daughter of the district administrator Werner v. P. on Vietzow and Puddiger. Of its father-in-law it to control its wife a wild Bauer yard to Schlackow, this of Ritter of Asmus Natzmer bought, in solutum slammed shut. It exchanged the same however against a particle in Ristow to his brother Christian Heinrich, he was appropriate for which, since he had there already several Bauer yards.

Their marriage was blessed with 4 daughters and 6 sons. The names of the daughters are:

1) Sophie Adolphine,

with Georg Daniel v. Kamke on Franzen A. 1705 marries;

2) Erdmuth Regina, born and died. 1677;

3) Erdmuth Catharina,

marries 16 October 1702 with Anton Kleist (II. 101); and

4) Regina,

³⁵ New history of the family v. Puttkamer, P. 266 - Xth 165. (2016)

born 1685.

The sons are called: 1) Christian Heinrich (II. 147); 2) Werner Joachim, born 1671; 3) Werner Wilhelm, born 1673; (Ad the 2 and 3 sons mentioned do not stand on the family tree registered.) 4) Joachim Magnus; 5) Peter Georg and 6) Jacob earthling (II. 148-150).

II. 109.

Ewald Friedrich,

born 1654, † 1656.

He is Christian third son. According to church Buch von Siedkow he was baptized on 12 December 1654 to Dubberow.

II. 110.

Henning earthling

on hare leu,

born 1659, † 1743 ago.

According to church Buch von Siedkow he was baptized on 27 December 1659 to Dubberow. He dedicated himself up to its 17. Years the sciences. For the purpose Pumlow was benefit lent to it. On 24 February 1686 it did homage (647). In the documents 657 from the year 1685 it stands correctly as Christian a youngest son registered. It sold its estate Dubberow about 1689 to its oldest brother, so that he did not possess anything from the paternal fees.

To 28. March 1693 he married Martha Margaretha von Dewitz, Tochter of the captain Gustav Georg v. D. to Daber, born 28 January 1672. It received a part of hare leu as dowry. Henning earthling however sold this estate averages contracts from 25 April 1696 to the general lieutenant Joachim Balthasar v. Dewitz. In the year 1735 we see hare leu in the possession of the second son of Henning earthling: Eccard Wilhelm, who it sold later at Karl Joseph v. Dewitz. v. D. Osten (114 and 361) says that Henning earthling on hare leu died. It died 1743 ago.

Its two sons were: 1) Christian Gustav and 2) Eccard Wilhelm (II. 151 and 152).

Were from the four sons of Christian thus three leaving heirs. May first the biographies of the sons and grandchildren the oldest 4 brothers, the Christian Heinrich (II. 107) follow.

The family tree enumerates their five:

II. 142.

Christian Lorenz,
more Saxan Leutnant,

born 1668, † 1699 ago.

It was born Christian of Heinrich second son, 21 June 1668. The oldest son, who carried the father names, had died 1663 to Egsow born and 1664. Elzow (168) tells the following of

Christian Lorenz before long: „It is, after he some years to the school held, after in 17. A. 1684 in Saxony and drawn years of its age under the Mr. highest Georg Kleisten von Tychow (II. 93) from dannen in Morea into Venetiani services, allwo it 1686 standard-bearer become and in Corfu died."

II. 143.

Werner

on Dubberow,

born 1671, † 1734.

Christian of Heinrich third son. It studied Erfurt and Jena on the universities. After its father death however it accepted of the same leave estates and compensated its brothers with money. On 11 October 1699 Werner was invested to Dubberow, Christian Heinrich son and Christian grandchild. As its brothers promote here considerably made: Peter, Jürgen Caspar and Anton Jacob. The name ältern of the brother Christian Lorenz is not called here, either, because it already died or, because it was absent in Morea (675 and 678). In the investiture register of 1714 the brothers Werner, Georg Caspar and Anton Jacob under the invested ones are only stated (680).

In the year 1705 Werner had a controversy because of the three fee horses, which clung on its fee estates. It refused paying the sum total for the fee horses alone by indicating that the following pieces of its estates in stranger of hands would have changed over:

1)By Groß-Dubberow the widowed district administrator would possess v. Münchow to Nassin 8 hooves;

2)in Mandelatz would be everything that its ancestors possessed: 2 hook hooves and some Ritter country, changed over according to contract of 4th August 1697, into the possession of the captain Sebastian Heinrich (II. 121) to Groß-Tychow;

3)Everything that would hold its ancestors in Zadtkow possessed, Richard Christian. It would possess only Kleist Dubberow completely, therefore the other identifications would have to contribute after proportion to the fee horses.

The Mrs. Landrätin v. Münchow answered on that, she would not possess from Groß-Dubberow only controllable ones hooves, no tree and bush, would have thus to fee horses the anything to contribute, Werner against it could from felling trees alone many thousands take. The others stated that Werner in Groß-Dubberow would possess an estate of 7 farmers or 14 hook hooves, in addition 2 Bauer yards in Boissin, also in Muttrin 6 hooves prätendirte.

On 24 December 1705 the answer came that because of the third fee horse organization was to be made for designirten hooves after proportion. On 16 April 1706 this was confirmed. From this Werner needed to give to third fee horses only the 1/8, the remaining ones had to 7/8 to contribute.

1710 was made for it editions because of the wood impact. On 21 October 1710 Balthasar Heinrich Christoph von Wolden on Siedkow without inheriting died. Immediately Werner asked for investiture with Siedkow, by referring to the purchase option, which duke Bogislav X. the v. Kleist - had lent to family at the estates of Wolden to Siedkow on 15 November 1489 (214). It was rejected however on 23 November 1711, since Siedkow would be taken up to general letter of investiture those by Wolden and they would have the entire hand to it. - In the year 1714 Werner Kleist Dubberow possessed completely, in Groß-Dubberow a Meier or a gentleman yard with 3 farmers, 1 small farmer, the jug and smithy justice, in Boissin one Ritter yard and 1 Bauer yard with all justice and glory and the fishery in the standing lakes and flowing landing on water. - To 26. March 1728 Werner and Georg Caspar, Gebrüder, everyone reached 20 thalers. Fine condemns, because they had flogged the H. Christoph v. Manteuffel, pledge-sat to Groß-Dubberow, Knecht, who injuriirt them in bitter Weise. The Pomeranian government however reported that the brothers v. Kleist could not pay „because of

notorious poverty and doubly suffered Brand damage" this fine without complete ruin. König on that issued to 23. May 1729 them the punishment in the grace way.

To 22. March 1719 had vocirt W. as a patron the minister Isaak Musäus from new Buckow into the office for parish to Siedkow. To the latter it was issued during the seven-year-old of war badly. On the return of the branch Pumlow it was attacked in January 1762 by the Kosacken, in accordance with-ISS-acted terribly, robbed of its all dresses, its car and his horses. In this it fled with its after Buch refuge into the forest. In consequence of the mistreatment and cold he died soon thereafter, 75 years old, after he confessed 44 years in the vicarage.

Werner was married, married with Clara Christian IANA von Lockstaedt from the house Crössin on 21 April 1697. This marriage was very with many children. Church Buch von Siedkow counts 15 children 9 daughters and 6 sons. Their seven died however young. Only 4 sons and 4 daughters came to right years. The names of the daughters are:

1) Earthaspire to a fee Maria.

baptized 13 February 1698;

2) Catharina Ursula,

baptized 1699, on 23 October 1714 of Mathias von marries 20 August Kielpinski with;

3) Maria Luise,

baptized 19 September 1703, with Jacob earthling of Below marries 3 December 1723;

4) Anna Charlotte,

baptized 21 September 1705;

5) Martha Clara Sophia, baptized 5 July 1707;

6) Earthaspire to a fee Sophia,

baptized and died 7 March 1710;

7) Margarethe Amalie,

baptized 22 April 1711. She became on 9 April 1736 the wife Peter Augustin von Lentz, hereditary gentleman on Grantzin, Retzin, Latzig. Mögerhall and Damerow (church Buch von Siedkow);

8) Earthaspire to a fee Lucretia,

baptized 3 November 1712. She became the second wife the Colonel lieutenant Gotthilf the Christian v. Kleist on Pumlow, Wurow and Redel (III. 358). It died to 25. March 1779 to Redel at the age of 66 years 4 months and 3 weeks;

9) Dorothea Elizabeth.

baptized 9 November 1716.

The sons are called: 1) Christian Henning, baptized 27 February 1701; 2) Alexander Christian, baptized 17th August 1702; 3) Johann Henning, baptized 15 October 1708; 4) Friedrich Wilhelm, baptized 12. May 1715; 5) Casimir Henning, baptized 18. March 1718 - the family tree calls it Christian Heinrich - and 6) Jürgen Ernst, baptized 5 July 1721 (II. 186-191). Only four of these sons arose, ad the 2, 3, 4 and 6 mentioned, the other two died young. With the birth respectively baptism of the youngest son died the mother. Church Buch says: „On 5 July 1721 the Mrs. Patronin Clara Christine de Lockstaedt, the Mr. Werner v. Kleist on Dubberow cordially loved Mrs. died Gemahlin. "The widower survived it still 13 years. „On 17 December 1734 the Patronus Mr. Werner v. Kleist died schleunig."

II. 144.

Peter,

born 1672, † C. 1710.

Christian of Heinrich fourth son. On 27 October 1694 its guardians stated from him that he would be „more piously, more naive and unhealthy" humans and should after the father arrangement ad this vitae alimenta have. On 11 October 1699 it was invested (675). It was in the meantime, in order to earn itself its bread, stepped into Brandenburgian services. But was he so poorly that he did not have so much, in order to appear in Stargard for homage. In its letter of apology⁷ about this he says literally: „My brother Werner to Dubberow has all' my in hands, and whether he has probably in Dubberow no more thaler, than I, also in long time anything from the outside to me given, do not have to regard then I my and crepiren, dahero also with the Militia me maintained and to the Musketieren to turn to have, so that I can save myself, can however from meaning not so much have that I can come to Stargard to the homage."

Peter firstrode later the estate Groß-Dubberow A., which was taken to new fee by the father of the yard presiding judge Henning Franz von Münchow to, after the right sayings from 31 October 1701, 16. March and 2 November 1705, also 8 March 1706 as to the family a v. Kleist due fee.

In the investiture register of 1714 Peter's name is not located any longer. It is thus before, like the family tree says, C. 1710 died.

II. 145.

Georg Caspar,

Imperially. Captain,

born 1676, † 1738.

Christian of Heinrich fifth son, born 8 November 1676. In the year 1694 we see it in Danish war services. In Denmark it served 8 years, after 1 year under Saxony, 1 year that kings of Prussians, and the emperor of Germany 20 years, during which time he was promoted up to the captain. It fought in the bloody battle with Narva (1700) also, was during the FE storage of Casservien, Siebenbergen, Keßmark and Cypershausen. It fought to Hiernächst against the Frenchmen with the fortress Freiburg, at last in Hungary in two field battles against the Turks with your (1716) and Belgrade (1717) and returned on it to its native country.

On 11 October 1699 G.C had been invested., in the same way in the year 1714 (675 and 680).

In community with its older brother Werner it possessed share estates in Latzig and Sellnitz, Landkreis Schlawe. They sold together the same to A. 1712 (697). In these documents means it: „It constirt at present determines not completely whether such v. Kleist' pieces of fee been."

In the years 1720 and 1722 G.C is registered. several times as a godfather with baptism in Dubberow and Egsow. He lived to it times with its brother Werner on Dubberow.

When in the year 1727 the widow of Sebastian Heinrich (II. 121) sold its share at Mandelatz with Kiefheide, which was bought of its husband A. 1697 of Werner, at Caspar Franz Casimir v. Versen, which already anyhow as Versen fee had the half village, stated G.C. the close right at the pieces sold by its brother, however hereby one rejected.

The church to Siedkow possesses a beautiful, large cup together with Patene gilded by silver, inside and outside strongly. On both is the same inscription: „LN Honorem tri university Numinis donavit G.C. v. K." The cup is made in Kolberg on 1 June 1727.

According to church Buch von Siedkow the imperial died on 28 April 1738. Captain Caspar Georg v. Kleist from the high noblewomen Dubberower house. - It died unmarried.

II. 146.

**Anton Jacob
on Dubberow,**

born 1679, † 1739 ago.

It was born Christian of Heinrich youngest son, 6 January 1679. The majority of the family Urk. simply Anton calls it. In church Buch von Juchow however he is called of Antonius Jacob. After the same A.J. on Kleist Dubberow was married with virgin Sophia Ursula v. Kleist, † Christian Heinrich, hereditary gentleman on Raddatz daughter, on 26 April 1700. Them two sons became: 1) Werner Heinrich and 2) Henning Alexander and a daughter Anna born. The latter died A. 1733 to Wuckel (church Buch von Cölpin).

A.J. had been invested in the years 1699 and 1714 (675 and 680).

In the year 1704 those had possessores of the estates † Peter (IV. 27), to hold as Anton Jacob to Dallentin 3/16 fee horse; in addition it held 1/4 fee horse.

Anton Jacob must have already died the year ago 1739, because according to Juch. Church Buch died the widowed Mrs. Antonius v. Kleist in Juchow on 9 January 1739.

Among the six sons thus only Werner and Anton Jacob of sons had Christian of Heinrich. However with that without heir becoming extinct the same expired also this side branch of Dubberower.

Of Werner six sons are these:

II. 186.

Christian Henning,

baptized 27 February 1701, died the-the same year.

II. 187.

Alexander Christian,

Imperially. Captain, born 1702, † 1774

He was baptized at 17th August 1702, studied at first in Jena and stepped then into imperial ones service in the army, in which he was promoted up to the captain. 1756 it took its parting to A. and went from the Netherlands to Vienna, in order to bring its demands had to the imperial yard there in correctness. Afterwards it returned to its to Pommern.

To 13. March 1773 was invested captain Alexander Christian, of Werner son, (684). On 7 March 1774 Alexander v. Kleist, been imperial died according to church Buch von Siedkow. Captain, Werner v. Kleist - son. It died to Kleist Dubberow unmarried.

II. 188.

Johann Henning,

born 1708, † 1739.

Of Werner third son, baptized 15 October 1708. v. D. Osten (193 and 582) states from it that it A. 1740 as Leutnant in the v. Marwitz' regiment, on the advertisement in Poland, unmarried died. The remaining family authors is its name does not admit been.

II. 189.

Friedrich Wilhelm,

born 1715, † 1757

Of Werner fourth son, baptized 12. May 1715. On 4 March 1740 he was standard-bearer with infantry rain. v. Marwitz No. 21. As a standard-bearer it did homage A. 1743 (684).

At 8th August 1743 it became Seconde Lieut., on 20 February 1746 Prem. - Lieut., on 2 September 1749 of staff - captain, on 4 June 1752 Kompagnie boss. On 18 June 1757 he remained in the battle with Collin, as a captain, in the regiment a general of the v. cases.

II. 190.

Christian Heinrich,

born 1718, † 1720.

Of Werner fifth son. In church Buch von Siedkow it is baptized Casimir Henning mentioned, 18. March 1718.

II. 191.

Georg Ernst,

Captain, † 1776.

Of Werner youngest son, baptized 5 July 1721. After its father death it received Kleist Dubberow and the estates Groß-Dubberow (B) and Boissin aristocracy due to it in the fraternal division. Share. On 24 October 1741 he was standard-bearer with infantry rain. v. Kleist No. 26. On 16 September 1743 it was invested as a standard-bearer (684). At 24th August 1746 it was Seconde Lieut., on 5 October 1751 Prem. - Lieut., on 30 June 1756 of staff - captain. In the battle with Leuthen (1757) a captain became v. Kleist - probably the ours - of infantry-moves. Mayerink wounded. On 2 January 1758 he became a Kompagnie boss. - On 10 December 1761 it took its parting and lived on its estates. In church Buch von Siedkow it is several times registered in the years 1738, 1749, 1765 and 1775 among the godfathers with baptism of the children of its subjects. - On 11 July 1762 it appointed the candidate Isaak Musäus as a patron as the minister of Siedkow. Its successor, minister Braunschweig, appointed the royal. Consistory, which reason is not well-known. To 22. March 1769 it vocirte the candidate Wilhelm Gottfried franc field. How happen this is told, in the parish chronicle by Siedkow of the closer one. In the same captain Georg Ernst v. Kleist „a simple, simple and natural man is called". It is called literal therein: „As franc field come to Jürgen Ernst v. Kleist and it this started cartridge at that time with the words: „You want to also probably have the parish, there are already 45 under that tables (their letters), answered franc field calmly: „Where carrion is, collects themselves there the eagles. "Its lively mood pleased the patron, a simple, simple, natural man, and it drove with it to Siedkow, where more certainly pure-hit a corner (which into the parish to Siedkow to in-marry itself meant) was just present. Since it happened now coincidentally,

if a coincidence is that a husband brought just its dead to woman to the funeral, and in addition of Reineck ex impromptu a corpse speech required, this however large noise made, meaning, which would not let itself from the sleeve to vibrate in such a way, and which would know woman without lecture is also probably buried, then asked Patronus the franc field: „Well, Mr. Kandidat, wants hei crimps wades to versöken?" Franc field was immediately ready for it, held the corpse lecture, and as it the church came, fell patron it around the neck and to it agitated the parish assured. "

On 27 November 1776 captain Georg Ernst v. Kleist died, at the age of 56 years. - It had its will already on 9 March 1759 D. D. Breslau made. Into it had used ride Meister Bogislaff Christian-dear (III. 455) to the sole heir. His sister son, the captain v. Borcke, in the Borck regiment to Tilsit he had 1000 thalers. bequeathed and the other sister son had he a Legat of 2500 thalers. suspended. - On 13 June 1777 the will was published. The fee estates were awarded to its fee followers, the main people Wilhelm Christian and Ewald Heinrich, ride Meister of Nicolaus Ludwig, Leutnant, after times major Otto Bogislaff, and Franz Georg, Gebrüdern v. Kleist and its cousin, the captain Ernst Bogislaff (II. 196-201) after the decisions of 16. and 28 November 1777

With Georg Ernst this side branch of Dubberower had expired.

Anton Jacob branch flowered in its two sons again up, but only on short time. Its sons are called:

II. 192.

Werner Heinrich,

Leutnant,

born C. 1702, †1765.

Since 1717 in the military. On 12 October 1731 it was cornet at the Dragoon regiment Anspach Baireuth No. 5th A. 1736 it to a garrison regiment was shifted. On 21 September 1738 it took its parting as Leutnant. After 1756 it was gone off captain in the garrison Companie in away the Prussian, after 44 service years. - On 15 September 1745 Leutnant Werner Heinrich, † Anton Jacob son, was invested (684). - It died 1765 after the 1st edition unmarried. After Straubel it was married since approximately 1739 with Catharina Elizabeth, born by Berrenstein (geb, 1710, + 1778), which had been married in first marriage with a Leutnant by Goltz by the infantry regiment No. 8. From the second marriage a daughter Louise Henriette Agathe, (born 31 January 1740, originates + 1 June 1806), which was unfortunately married first with the captain George Friedrich von Kameke (born 1714, + 1780), then with Leutnant George Friedrich Wilhelm by Borcke (born 1743, + 1791) on Unheim.

The widow got a pension of 100 thalers with Cabinet Ordre from 31 July 1776.

II. 193.

Henning Alexander,

Leutnant,

born approx. 1709, † 1768 ago.

On 3 June 1741 he was standard-bearer with that infantry - moves. Mark count Heinrich

No. 12 and to 16. March 1745 Seconde - Lieut. On 10 February 1749 it was shifted to the citizen of Berlin garrison regiment.

On 15 September 1745 Leutnant Henning Alexander had been invested (684).

In the seven-year-old wars it was with the land militia to Berlin. It is probably well-known that the Formirung of the land militia from the time after the unfortunate battle with Kollin, which 18 June 1757 dates. The land conditions in Pommern had arbitrarily met immediately after the battle and had decided to establish and maintain 5000 men land militia at their expense. This examples followed the land conditions the Mark Brandenburgs, which also 5000 men, and the land conditions of Magdeburg and half, which supplied 2000 men, all soldiers, who belonged not to the military CAN tone. All these provinces enlisted also a number of Hussars, who bore the name Provinzial Hussars, which through and itself among the generals Werner served whole war and much distinguished Belling. A large difficulty certainly seemed to stand to these various troop formations in the way. It was missing to all these different corps to officers; a lack, which was however soon replaced. Noblemen, who lived in the weapons grey become and on their estates in peace, came running, in order to serve in höhern and niedern degrees. The patriotic course, the native country and to save to help, followed also Leutnant Henning Alexander, v. D defend. Osten (197 and 587) says of it that it as Leutnant remained. It died unmarried.

With it Anton Jacob branch expired.

Christian (II. 71) descendants, which were reproduced by his oldest son Christian Heinrich (II. 107), became extinct thus already in the third member. Only its second son Lorenz Wilhelm (II. 108) branch flowers this very day. Its youngest son Henning earthling (II. 110) branch against it expired already with its sons. We bring the biography to the same first.

Henning earthling had two sons:

II. 151.

Christian Gustav,

Captain,

born 1694, † 1737.

It was the 20. May 1694 to hare leu born. After v. D. It went to Osten (462) first into württembergische services, allwo it Unterofficier been. Afterwards it stepped into royally Prussian services and became on 26 December 1715 standard-bearer with infantry - moves. Mark count Heinrich No. 12 and on 19 September 1719 Seconde - Lieut. On 3 September 1723 it became infantry - moves. Moselle No. 28 shifts. At 5th August 1726 it became Prem. - Discharges Lieut., on 5 September 1734 as a captain.

Its wife was Catharina Eleonora von Varchmin, of Hans the Sigismund v. V. on Plümenhagen and Adelheid von Below on Saleske daughter. Christian G. died on 5 January 1737 without inheriting.

II. 152.

Eccard Wilhelm

born approx. 1692, † 1768 ago.

In the year 1734 it sold its estate here leu at Karl Joseph v. Dewitz on yard field. 1735 he bought A. against it from Georg v. Versen to Pobanz: Ristow together with Lanken (A) with Belgard again-available on 30 years. He surrendered Lanken later to the fee follower of both estates, district administrator v. Wolden.

On 10 July 1743 Eccard Wilhelm did homage, died. Henning of earthling son (684). Later its is done in the documents no more mention. It died 1768 ago anyhow. Ecc. W. was married two times:

1)with Sophie of Agnes von Dewitz from Carwin and

2)*with the widow Abigail* von Güntersberg, born of Wedell. It remained however in both marriages without inheriting.

After the death of Abigail her sister Anna Louisa, in second marriage married with the

notary Gottfried Zülów, inherited 1760 the estate Ristow in the value of 5,666 T.

With it this side branch of Dubberower expired. We give, by wanting to bring shortly the description to the collateral line of Lorenz Wilhelm, the family tree of Christoffer (II. 14) on:

It puts aside still to describe the side branch of Dubberower reproduced by Lorenz Wilhelm more near. L.W. had six sons, from whom four stand on the family tree registered:

II. 147.

Christian Heinrich
on Notzkow, Leutnant,

* 1670, † 1745.

It was born **Lorenz Wilhelm oldest son, 1670 to Egsow**. Literally the following says **Schlönnwitzer chronicle of it**: „It was this **Christian Heinrich a probably-trying soldier in brabantischen wars**, its extraordinary bravery because of up to the Korporal rose. Like it however finally the service in the army fully and tiredly, took itself it a wife and began with the same his economy here. However this before itself and its high-noble family too small been, then he available actually brought Weilen it from Mr. v. Natzmer Notzkow, which the large yard concern, where he some dear year industriously drunk, eaten, toilsomely gel-pray, and itself around the news of the world sorrowful, so that him those the highway traveler of driving people faithfully supply. Finally there the small share more splendidly a Mr., name **Georg Sigismund von Zitzewitz**, whose family still jetzo (1768) in the benediction live there, available actually, always more and more beautifully and more usefully made brought to aggravate the more it those searched, both walked across the foot curious to the process, where on a Commissario to Schlawe gentleman von Kleisten induced by aqua the vitae to thus offense itself close against Mr. von Zitzewitz high esquire that more the same, to come still something like that with honors from the play it completely to Mr. von Zitzewitz and to Tychow, erstlich into the upper yard, after however into the small Höfchen pull must leave, where it also finally with his Mrs. Gemahlin died. "And it is called further there: „After these Mr. von Kleisten Schlennewitz fell abandoned, the Bauer yards after Eggesow, where them, after they must go occupied, so for a long time, until the cumbersomeness of the yard service considered, on the consideration brought, the same on money to set."

On 30 September 1714 Christian Heinrich, Lorenz of Wilhelm son, Christian grandchild (680) did homage.

The sale of the large yard to Notzkow with the 2 farmers due to it and 2 small farmers, mentioned above, happened on 22 April 1735 for 3200 thalers.³⁶

Christian of Heinrich wife was born Ernestine Hedwig, of Boehnen. Schlönnw. News attributes to them two sons: 1) Franz Caspar, born 1703, † 1706, and 2) Lorenz Wilhelm, born 1704. Perhaps is the son Christian of Heinrich, whose sons are suggested sub to No. 210 and 211 with points, registered on the family tree IITH 194. without names as a Danish chamber gentleman, ad 2 Lorenz mentioned Wilhelm. In addition them 1705 a daughter, Ernestine Adelheid, were born, which married a captain of Tadden in Cassuben in spätern years.

Christian H. died to W. - Tychow the 29. May 1745. Its widow died there on 6 January 1747 and became to 16. H. allda bury.

II. 148.

Joachim Magnus

on Egsow,

³⁶ The acceptance, a son can have been Danish chamberlain, is after today's knowledge (2008) to be excluded, since the evaluation of Danish archives and on the Internet available old Danish lexicons did not show a reference to a further chamberlain of the family. It is to be proceeded from a mistake with that 1705 born Danish chamber gentleman Christian Adam (III. 466). Likewise Slægten von Kleist i Danmark, H.W. Harbou, Personalhistorisk Tidsskrift 1897, P. 98

Yard court advice,

born 1674, † after 1748.

It was Lorenz of Wilhelm fourth son. Its two ältern brothers: Werner Joachim, born 1671, and Werner Wilhelm, born 1673, which are probably promptly deceased, on the family tree not registered. Joachim Magnus went, after it studies the rights, into Prussian civil services, was Referendarius and yard court advice to Stargard. On 10 July 1721 it as a yard court advice in Cöslin with on 2 December 1720 opened there royally yard court introducirt.

J.M. possessed the whole estate Egsow, 2 farmers in Schlönnwitz, 2 farmers in Kummerzin and 2 farmers and 1 small farmer in Dubberzin. Also it possessed a share in Franzen, because he held A. 1704 because of Franzen for 5/8 fee horse and because of Egsow 1/4 fee horse. On 1 October 1708 did homage „Joachim Magnus, Lorenz of Wilhelm son on Egsow, which it has completely and 1/4 Dubberzin, Cummerzin, Schlönnwitz" (647); in the same way on 30 September 1714 (680) and as a yard court advice on 16 September 1743 (684). Its estates had been come before into bankruptcy and bought on 30 April 1734 by Heinrich Albrecht von Blumenthal hereditary.

Schlönnw. Chronicle characterizes Joachim Magnus thus: „This Mr. Hofrat was into jure experienced and basicscholarly man, who causiren some beautiful process, in addition, coup Irish to probably help. It arose however the desperate Goldmacherei, whereby he arrived at the usual way, its gold as a result of the Backhaus chimney, under what he had his laboratory, into air fancy, debts to make, sensitively the estate to lose, pleasing however faithful hands Mr. Heinrich Albrecht v. Blumenthal Quackenburg to leave, thus it inspiciren initially, after however from managers administriren leaves. "In the years 1738-40 J.M. had a process with the buyer of its estates, Leutnant v. Blumenthal, because of dissolution of Egsow, which was decided however to favor of the Letztern. - With for its estates of received purchase prices of 8200 thalers. the creditors of the yard advice v. Kleist could be satisfied to largest parts. The yard advice however found a most sad accomodation on a grain ground in Franzen provisional with its numerous family. It had had to leave its laboratory in the baking house to Egsow in passes. In a letter he said: „I can testify with good conscience that I do not have 4 groschens available to be able to purchase for me a apartment and over that all my well-being exists and avantage in mine laboratorio, thus I to leave to have. "He asked König, it - PEND duck lite - to set into the possession of the room and chamber had in Egsow. However the yard court to Cöslin ordered on 22 October 1735 that it would have to away-vacate its laboratory from Egsow within certain time. Kleist answered, it could not agitate it just, before into loco still 14 days fire is not given, because otherwise 1 1/2-year old work would be lost. Blumenthal did not ask however to want to provide it with authority to let the laboratory remove immediatly it can „dangerous, chymisches fire" on its estates suffering, can also the baking house, where the laboratory stands, not miss. Joachim Magnus complained again against Blumenthal that the same wanted to remove it by all kind pretext from its laboratorio and such to ruin Irish searched, like probably it with 4000 thalers. other far a laboratory, like that as it present in Egsow is, not to find could. He asked therefore on 24 September 1735 König for protection for his laboratory, „thereby I in acquisition of the universal medicine having under hands, to Ihro royally majesty pleasant services still alleruntertänigst to thus present hopes, to be again prevented does not like." This please was reduced it however and the yard court instructed, one eke out to set, within which the laboratory was to be removed. With this decision one proceeded in accordance with time at that time very mild against the yard court advice v. Kleist usual punished one to it times the gold doers with death. Thus a notorious gold doer at the Galgen ended at 23rd August

1709 to Cüstrin.

That J.M., this high-talented man arose, the Goldmacherei and as a result of it itself into poverty and misery fell, is all the more to be regretted, since he had a very numerous family, which came with him into the misery.

Its wife was Margarethe Hedwig von Kleist. Them 11 daughters and 6 sons were born. Fifteen of their children are in Schlönnw. Church Buch registers. The names of the daughters are:

- 1)Anna Margaretha, born and baptized 27 February 1701 to Stettin;
- 2)Dorothea Elizabeth, born 1702, † 1714;
- 3)Barbara Catharina, born 1704;
- 4)Magaretha Sophia, born 1705, † 1706;
- 5)Maria, born 1707, † 1719;
- 6)Erdmuth Clarina, born 1708. It lived 1775 still;
- 7)Sophia Adelheid, born 1709. It lived 1775 still;
- 8)Sophia Charlotte, born 1710;
- 9)Margaretha Hedwig, born 1711;
- 10)Catharina Maria, born 1716, † 23 February 1719 - and
- 11)Ernestine, born 1723, † 13 January 1724.

The names of the 6 sons are: 1) Georg Friedrich, born 1706; 2) Ernst Bogislaff, born 1712; 3) Wilhelm Christian, born 1715. † 1716 1st cathedral. p. Tr.; 4) Wilhelm Christian, born 1718; 5) Caspar Reinhold, born 1720, † 8 February 1722, and 6) Joachim Heinrich, born 1722. The two first mentioned sons are registered under No. 195 and 196 on the family tree, the remaining are missing on it.

#W #D #J

II. 149.

Peter Georg

on Egsow and W. - Carstnitz,

Captain,

born 1677, † 1757.

Lorenz of Wilhelm fifth son. It did homage on 30 September 1714 (680). On 16 September 1743 it was invested (684). In the Belehnungs Urk. it is called captain. It had stepped into imperial services and as a captain its parting had taken.

After the comparison from 28 September 1745, C. consensu from 9 January 1746 became it the Ketelhack estates Wendisch Carstnitz, Rambow and Velsow von Joh. Honor realm v. Ketelhack on 3 years, of Michaeli 1745-48 again-available (jure antiochretico) for 7514 thalers. and here next paid awarded, after the family of the v. Ketelhack by the realizations royally of the yard court to Cöslin of 20 June, 4th August and 8 October 1744 with the redemption and the any fee right at these estates präcludiret. Furthermore he bought Schwetzkow of inheriting Anton von Stojenthin, first again-available to 20. March 1713, after however of Joh. On 3 March 1731 paid to addr of Stojenthin. It sold

Schwetzkow on 1 June 1737 for 6666 to 2/3 thaler at earthling Joachim v. Puttkamer. - To 28. March 1713 it had a part of Franzen, the suction. small yard, with 3 in addition to due farmer again-available at Anton v. Kleist (II. 101) sells.

Married Peter Georg with Hedwig Ernestine von Boehn from Culsow was born, 16. March 1712 † C. 1761. She gave to her husband several daughters and five sons: 1) Wilhelm Christian, 2) Franz Georg, 3) of Nicolaus Ludwig, 4) Ewald Heinrich and 5) Otto Bogislaff (II. 197-201). - Us three are made by the daughters considerable:

1)Dorothea Sophie, born 2 November 1732 to Schwetzkow, died. 29 September 1801 to Dubberow, 69 years old;

2)Luise Charlotte, ^(second) wife of Georg Friedrich v. Grumbkow (born 1733, + 1805) on Nawitz³⁷ - and

3)Elizabeth Hedwig, which was married a Mr. v. Below. It died on 24 October 1814, 77 years old.

Peter Georg did not die probably in the year 1757, as the family tree, but only 1765 says, since the distribution of its seat-back among its sons at 16th August took place 1766.

II. 150.

Jacob earthling,

born 1682, † after 1748.

Lorenz of Wilhelm youngest son. After v. D. Osten (155 and 461) it lived 1706-1748 to Schwetzkow. - It seems to have remained unmarried.

By Lorenz of Wilhelm six sons were thus three leaving heirs: Christian Heinrich - from its sons we however nothing details experience - Joachim Magnus and Peter Georg. We bring first the biography of the sons of Joachim Magnus. The family tree enumerates their two:

II. 195.

Georg Friedrich,

Law - director,

born 1705, † 1783 ago.

It visited 1722 Joachimsthaler High School in Berlin, studied law in Königsberg and worked as city - secretary in Darkehnen, later around 1741 than administrators of the office captain Johann George von Lestwitz in Johannisburg and was at last law - director in Neidenburg in Prussian suffering striking. It put on a large mulberry plantation, which was promoted by the state in Neidenburg. 1766 it became because of

³⁷ Deduction procedures from 16 January 1815 (Cöslin) are in main public records Hanover, Dep 24 B No. 939. - to Sychow/Pommern the deceased, separated Dorothea Hedwig von Below born von Kleist - (2007)

Death notice W. Tychow, 25 October 1814 of H. v. Kleist for its aunt. It died at complete exhaustion. Berlin news of state and scholarly things: 1814, supplement to 132. Piece from 3 November 1814. (2019)

bad supervision and irregularities to dismiss. A. 1767 it sat debts half in the arrest.

II. 196.

Ernst Bogislaff,

Captain,

*born 1712*³⁸, † 1782.

It studied 1739 in Königsberg.³⁹ In the year 1768 it was a captain at the regiment of Mellin. In the following years find we it with Ingersleben - to garrison regiment.

Its wife was a born of Kameke, with which it remained without heir. E.B. died as a captain retired on 10 January 1782 to saint hatchet. Its widow referred through of König the grace of their man full pension, annually 50 thalers., far, „for rescue their hunger emergency."

With that without heir death of these two brothers the yard court advice Joachim of Magnus became extinct branch.

Lorenz of Wilhelm family was only continued to reproduce by its son Peter Georg descendant. Peter Georg had five sons, who oldest the same is:

II. 197.

Wilhelm Christian

on W. - Carstnitz,

Captain and wing aide,

born 1737, † 1813.

In the documents the war department - - of the Acten it is Wilhelm Christoph mentioned. At that time there only on family tree major Wilhelm Christoph (born 1727, † 1793), designated, were IVTH 71, whose biography we already brought. There cannot be a doubt that with the W specified in K.M.A. Christoph our W is meant. Christian.

The same was on 3 October 1756 standard-bearer with infantry - moves. v. Kleist No. 27, on 10 January 1758 Seconde Leutnant and on 12 April 1760 Prem. - Leutnant to 18. March 1764 it was discharged as a captain in the infantry regiment v. Knobelsdorff and Flügeladjutant.

On 5 November 1764 captain Wilh. Christian, Peter Georgs son was invested, (684).

After its father death and after the argument with its brothers and sisters at 16th August 1766 it the estates W fell. - Carstnitz, Rambow and Felstow for 8000 thalers. too. It sold the same A. 1784 to its younger brother Franz Georg. On 30 June 1772 it sold of Hans Felix v. Pirch to Poganitz in Rambow - forest situated wood - the rights for 2500 thalers. on eternal times and the same left April 1781 for an additional payment of 250 thalers to it on 13 January 1779 and 28. to the complete property.

In the year 1785 he lived with its younger brother, captain Ewald Heinrich v. Kleist in Wendisch Tychow. In the local church its two youngest daughters became confirmed on 30 October 1785. Confirmations text: 2 Korinther 6, 18. - In the year 1786 we meet it on the estate Quatzow, which his son-in-law, the count v. D. Schulenburg, belonged.

³⁸ Ernest. Boguslaus de Kleist eq. Pomer. W 1739 register University of Königsberg (2006)

³⁹ The request for asking is on the sly public records. I.HA Rep.96 Nr.435 Litt.K6 (2008)

Afterwards it entered the postal service and several years post office Meister to Inowrazlaw in west Prussians was royal. - In the documents from 9 January 1797 it is among the agnates, who had announced themselves to the follow-up into the v. of Kleist Raddatz fee estates, when „post office Meister Wilh. Christian registered" (699).

On 10 May 1764 it marries itself with Luise Albertine von Krüsike, Tochter of Kurt Ernst of K. from then forest in Priegnitz, born 7 April 1734, † 24th August 1774.

It three daughters were born:

1)Dorothea Friederike Luise Wilhelmine,

born 20 August 1768. The same was married at 24th August 1786 August Carl Jacob count by Schulenburg on Emden, Altenhausen, Hohenwarsleben and future Mr. von Quatzow (born 12 January 1764). In the wedding register of church Buch de a. 1786, 24th August, 2 notes are added:

1.High-blessed König Friedrich II. had died 17th August, then the music was omitted.

2.The estates of the Mr. v. D. Schulenburg lie in Region of Magdeburg. The countess v. D. Schulenburg, born v. Kleist, died already at 13th August 1788 in the weeks. Their only little daughter died A. 1792.

2)Wilhelmine Sophie,

born 28 November 1770, † 12. May 1851. Them became to 17. March 1789 Leutnant in the v. Goltz - Hussar - regiment in Bütow, later major and post office Meister of Hans Sigismund Adam of Grape marries. Their husband died on 5 March 1823, in 62. Years, to Altenhausen;

3)Marie Luise,

born 7 July 1772, † 12. May 1827. It became on 23 November 1792 her brother-in-law, the count v. D. Schulenburg to old person living marries. The same died 20. May 1838.

In a Buch on it one reports.

„The father of the identification: August Carl Jacob count of Schulenburg on old person living and Ivenrode (count conditions from 6 July 1798) marries itself to the other time on 23 November 1792 with the sister of its first wife: Maria Luise von Kleist. Of it a Freund of the house says: „Your husband and its children admired the blessed one after its home course like a saint; they drove or never passed at their grave to uncover without their head." -

„Only it could make the angel-same mildness and the giving way sense, which distinguished its wife in so high of degrees, possible, with your splendid, but very unsettled man, as it with the countess the case was, to be become finished; it was it in relation to in a difficult situation, because very often him after short time that was not quite, which he had just now arranged; only by it that she subordinated herself everlasting and gave way to him in each kind, it let itself its impatience moderate. A second feature, like this woman, becomes so easily not reborn, and a similar self-denial and self-sacrifice would like to be able to be found difficult; it was nearly superhuman, at least more, than one can demand; it to degenerate almost out with it; by subordinating themselves to everyone, what its virtue was, could appear easy as a precarious exaggeration. It was with it however not a trained and experienced politeness, but truthfully Christian humility; Everyone to love to help itself in addition-give for the their to cover the whole world with the most active well-being favor to the unfortunate one the needy to support: this was the task of their beautiful life. Against its man it was completely weak-willed, I would like to say perfectly happy, against her children the most affectionate mother, without pampering it in the smallest one; it educated it to just the love and the giving way,

where she found her regulation and her luck. It was the most forestalling to fulfill participating friend and to tat everything that did her, with Freude, Freundlichkeit and Güte and with the feeling, only one obligation; also the heaviest, which was incumbent on her, performed it, as if it would be something easy, completely natural. It was not missing to it at all at natural understanding, it would however only use it, in order to discover the advantages of others, saw not their error or excused it, if it concerned only possibly. Actually found it always somewhat to suspend, it was completely humility, mildness, pardon, religion, an angel already on Earth. Unanimously one recognized it these advantages too; one admired it, and each recognized that none would do it directly; but straight this excessive quality made it for some humans, who were inferior to it in it. less interesting. It made itself its house nature too heavy and tormented themselves from the time, where the day had a horror, up to the night with domestic provisions, and to tat everything that could have had her done from her people. It was not in this house quite regulated order, it went into it somewhat in disorder; in addition it became here nearly never empty by guests. Schulenburg loaded the half world together, it had gladly open house; often the countess knew nothing before of it, was however always the same friendly landlady.

It had been excellently beautiful, had light-brown, soulful eyes; the freshness of the colors of their in view of, as well as their very dark hair and the brows distinguished it up to last instants.

If it would not have neglected its beautiful body in such a way by its suit (to which it led the resolution, to use nothing for itself), then still many more, than this was the case, would have made its exterior a large impression; unfortunately however it disfigured itself often completely by bad suit. As well as it never actually thought, so still less of its suit; in its large modesty she found all enough good for itself."⁴⁰

The captain retired, post office Meister Wilhelm Christian v. Kleist, died 1813 in old person living in Region of Magdeburg without male inheriting.

II. 198.

Franz Georg

on Wend. - Carstnitz and Osseck

Captain,

born 1739, † 1813.

Peter Georgs other son, was born on 1 March 1739 to W. - Carstnitz. It was educated in the corps of cadets and with the entering the army in Landsberg a/W. lying in garrison Dragoon regiment assigned. With this it took part in the battle of Kunersdorf, in which he a Verwundung by bayonet - pass carried off. In addition its horse was killed, it suffered with the fall a leg break, which brought it into Russian captivity. - After the peace it took the parting, which he received as a captain.

It possessed the estate Osseck in the district Lauenburg, bought in the year 1780 of Mr. von Lewinski on Dorgelo, sold the same however to A. 1784 and bought on 1 April 1784 of his brother Wilhelm Christian the estates W. - Carstnitz, Rambow and Felstow. The

⁴⁰ Death notice of two daughters: "to old person living in Region of Magdeburg at complete weakening in the 80sten year". Berlin news of state and scholarly things, 1813 supplement 22 July 1813. 1. edition: already A. 1801 died. (2018)

consent for this it received Pomeranian fee section from that on 25 years, with the task to search for within period mentioned a new investiture or the make an estate freehold. Both became by the general make an estate freehold document unnecessarily. 1791 he judicially the early † major Christian Adam marshal v. beaver stone bought estates belonging to Rumbske to A. together with Kruge due to it to Glowitz, Rowe and Zebelin. The jug to Glowitz C. p., which early to the estate Rumbske belonged, it sold p. Contract from 23 November 1792 (judicially it confirms 28 June 1798) at Karl Wilhelm Leopold v. Puttkamer to Glowitz paid for 2500 thalers., on which the same, with consent of in Stolp fee section from 12 July 1798 because of the mortgage bonds registered on it, was attributed vi decreti from 7 June 1799, with Rumbske off and Glowitz. - In the documents of 1797 it is called "captain Franz George v. Kleist on Carstenitz" (699). A. 1803 it sold. - Carstnitz, Rambow and Felstow to W to the count Ernst August Christoph Heinrich v. Krockow on Osseken for 16, 300 thalers. and in the following year bought the allodial estate Cunsow, Kreis Rummelsburg, from Caspar Christoph Ferdinand von Massow, in the same way to 1805 the estate Zirchow, Landkreis Stolpe, from the Mrs. Landschaftsrat von Zitzewitz. - On Zirchow it died 15 November 1813, 74 J. 8 M. old.

Its wife was born Eva Gottliebe von Lübtow, oldest daughter of the owner of manor Matthias v. L. on large - Lüblow, 1752. The same died as a widow to Chottsow, the 20. March 1830, 77 J. 11 M. old.

In their marriage them two daughters were born:

1) Friederike Charlotte Sophie,

born 1779 to Osseck. The same was three times married:

a) born on 16 October 1797 with ^{the later major general Wilhelm Dubislaw} von Natzmer, 28. May 1770 in *Bellin ith P.*, † 12. May 1842, divorced 1806,⁴¹

b) with the major in Colberg - infantry regiment Friedrich Ernst De l' Homme de Courbiere on Zirchow, died 28 December 1817 in 44. Year of life at the consequences of a liver hardening, which it on 27 December 1811 trust became - and

c) with the office advice Karl Wilke on Wusseken, marries 22. March 1823.

After Courbiere - it had death the estate large - Silkow bought. - In its wills A. 1863 it made for Wusseken a v. Kleist - Fideicommiß (confirms 27 January 1868) hands of its nephew Sebastian Otto Ewald (II. 235), which after their on 30 November 1866 took place death into the possession of the estate stepped. After dying Sebastian Ewald in the year 1871 fell Wusseken at its brother Robert Agathon.

On large - Silkow, which changed into possession of a Mr. Neumann, donated it to 2 money - Fideicommiss à 30,000 Marks for the families v. Kleist and v. Diezelsky;

2) Ernestine Eva Maria,

which the wife of ride Meister of the v. Drigalski on Chottschow became.

Except these two daughters them three sons were born: 1) Wilhelm Carl Friedrich, 2) Heinrich Franz August and 3) Georg Caspar Otto (II. 212-214).

⁴¹ 1. edition baron, changed information in accordance with notice of marriage, Berlini news of state and scholarly things, 9 January 1812, supplement (2013)

Death notice from 29 December 1817, Stolpe. Berlini news of state and scholarly things, supplement 8 January 1818. (2018)

Peter Georgs third son is:

II. 199.

Of Nicolaus Ludwig,

Major,

born 1741, † 1799.

In K.M.A. and the historical works scooped from it he is called Joachim Ludwig. Since it did not give however a man of this name in the whole family to v. Kleist, and which fit remaining data on of Nicolaus L., then we conclude that the name Joachim is erroneously set. The remaining documents call it, as indicated above. On 15 January 1760 it was cornet when Kürassier moving. Schmettau (No. 4), on 8 May 1761 he became Leutnant. As this became to 22. March 1765 invests (684). On 6 July 1775 it became staff cavalry captain, on 1 November 1781 Kompagnie boss. As cavalry captain it was sent to A. 1794 with Prussian troops to Poland, in order to help to absorb the riot broken off there on the new. - How/as well-being it everywhere praiseworthy held and the best recommendations regarding Page stood himself for him, were promoted he nevertheless only slowly. Dr. Förster⁴² writes from him: „It had always followed since January 1760 after the highest one v. Dassow; since now the regiment since Dassow - appointment as the major from above had had no outlet, then this in the general rank list of the cavalry standing staff officers up to the highest one were promoted, during Kleist despite all recommendation nevertheless up to now ride Meister remained, although he had entered the year 1757, had taken part in even the whole seven-year-old war. "- To 27. March 1796 he was finally appointed the major and in September ej. a. with 200 thalers. Waiting money discharges. In the consequence it received 400 thalers. Pension. - In the documents of 1797 it is called erroneously „ride Meister", instead of „major" of Nicolaus Ludwig v. Kleist (699).

Its wife was Louise von Helmrich. The same gave him three sons: 1) Wilhelm Heinrich Ludwig (II. 216.), which on 25 February 1786 one bore and on 4 July 1792 in waiters Glogau with 6 years and 4 weeks at the small-pox died, 2) Otto Wilhelm Gustav (II. 215.), which likewise young died, and 3) August Heinrich Wilhelm Ludwig (II. 216a.), born 19 June 1793, over which nothing further admits is.

The major N.L. died 20 January 1799 to Cöslin, at the age of 58 years.

#W

II. 200.

Ewald Heinrich

on W. - Tychow,

Captain,

born 1742, † 1802.

According to church Buch of W. - Tychow is born it 5 May 1742. On 14 September 1760 he was standard-bearer with infantry - moves. v. Wedell (late v. Steinkeller) No. 26. On 28 June 1763 it became Seconde - Lieut. and on 3 May 1769 Prem. - Lieut. On 11 December 1769 it received its parting as a captain. On 16 January 1765 it had been invested as

⁴² Silesian Provinzialblätter, Breslau volume 1786, 1.Halbjahr, P. 385, volume 1792, P. 89 (2017)

Leutnant (684).

The widowed Mrs. Generalmajorin v. Kleist, Barbara Sabina, born v. Bandemer, left its after times wife to it as next fee follower on 12 January 1770 a part of W. - Tychow. To it also from the major general Ewald Georg v. Kleist (II. 185) came its nine equal close fee cousins leave different part of W. - Tychow, after that comparisons of 22. March 1770, so that it now completely W. - Tychow possessed. In the year 1772 it amelioration funds became the improvement of its estate W. - Tychow grants, which it used in Weise that he

a. a new cow-milking together with 2 small peasant-proprietors put on, who it, because a lake lay in the proximity, called sea-yard. At manorial fields 310 mornings were made arable and at such meadows 196 mornings. The two small peasant-proprietors received 2 mornings field and 6 mornings meadows;

b. a new establishment of three new farmers established, who it slammed 312 mornings shut arable made field together with 90 mornings meadows. This it called facility after its baptismal name Heinrichsdorf,

c. in the village six new small peasant-proprietors began, to who it assigned 6 mornings field and 18 mornings meadows.

The extent of all improved properties amounted to 940 mornings, on which 11 new families were established.

On 15 September 1783 it renounced by an Renunciations instrument of the dissolution of the estate large Quesdow.⁴³

Its second wife, born v. Natzmer, spent the estate Warbelow, Kreis Rummelsburg to him. The same was placed however later (A. 1839) of their inheriting to the voluntary judicial sale; it was on 10, 719 thalers. 2 large 11 horse. rated.

The captain Ewald Heinrich is, as already suggested, two times marries been:

1) with the widow of the major general Ewald Georg v. Kleist (II. 185): Barbara Sabine, born born of Bandemer, 1747. The same became however in the year 1776 because of a put underneath child, named Ernst Heinrich, divorced from their husband judicially. It was born in third marriage as a third wife married with Georg Wilhelm of Lettow, 1719, † 1796, on high Born. The marriage became divorced on 12 June 1789. It died to 13. March 1790 in Mudderow.

On 13 July 1779 Ewald Heinrich marries itself to the other time

2) with Clara Luise Wilhelmine von Natzmer, Tochter of ordre of St. John Ritter and designate 'Komthurs on Werben Carl Friedrich v. N. on Vellin, Gutzmin, Varbelow and Lubow, born 1st August 1759.

In this marriage them 8 daughters and 3 sons were born. Us the following are made by the daughters considerable:

1) Friederike Charlotte Wilhelmine, born 31 July 1784, baptized 9th August ej. a., died. 16 July 1785;

2) Wilhelmine Sophie Ernestine, born 6 September, baptized 20 September 1785, died. 27 February 1796, 10 J. 5 M. 21 T. old;

3) Johanne Luise Dorothea, born 24 June, baptized 6 July 1786. Them became on 31 July 1805 A. the wife of Leutnant with Blücher - Hussar, later of ride Meister Christoph Friedrich Anton Joachim v. Kleist (III. 641) on Zuchen.

After she became widow become, her on 24 June 1810 in S c h l a w e b. with the Prem. - Lieut. in the body Hussar regiment in Berlin, † 27 February 1854 in Berlin, marries later

⁴³ Public records Stettin, Akten OLG Köslin No. 118 (2007)

Colonel Ludwig Friedrich von Sprenger on Karzin, born February 1784 in half; it died on 19 September 1820 in Koblenz;

4) **Caroline *Juliane* Elizabeth,**

born May 1791, baptized 23. May ej. a. you was married the major retired Heinrich August von Hanstein, born Anklam 4 October 1787, † Danzig 20 February 1857, on Schmolsin at 1st August 1810. It died on 22 June 1866 in Danzig;

5) **Henriette Renate Charlotte,**

born 6 July 1793, baptized 19 July ej. a., † Stolp 24 October 1874. It the second wife (the first marriage, 1807 closed, with Christians of Hanstein was 1807 divorced) of the captain retired Friedrich von Hanstein, born 20 December 1784, † 22 July 1853, on Wusseken, the older brother of their brother-in-law specified a while ago, married 25th August 1812.

At 15th August 1797 Mrs. Hauptmann v. Kleist was relieved by a dead son. The names of their three living sons are: 1) Carl Wilhelm Heinrich, 2) Friedrich Adolph Ernst and 3) Heinrich Eduard earthling (II. 217-219).

In the year 1792 the Mrs. Hauptmann v. Kleist together with two daughters and a son was because of the smallpox there down.⁴⁴ The captain v. Kleist died to 29. May 1802. Its wife however died as a widow on 4.

April 1828 to W. - Tychow. Them became according to statement of church Buch to Good Fridays, during the benefit the welfare. Communion, of the apoplectic fit strike. 69 J. 8 M. 3 T. old.

⁴⁴ Inheritance documents are in main public records Hanover, Dep. 24 B No. 940. (2007)

Peter Georgs youngest son was: #D #J

II. 201.

Otto Bogislaff,

District administrator and major on Dubberow,

born 1744, † 28 September 1818.

Already as a boy of 14 years he became a soldier and went through from 1758 at the seven-year-old war. On 12 January 1761 he became standard-bearer at the infantry regiment Lindstädt No. 27. On 25 November 1763 it became the 1st battalion guard No. 15a. shifted. To 13. March 1768 it became Seconde - Lieut., on 7 April 1776 Prem. - Lieut. On 13 October 1781 it took its parting because of sickness. He spent a large part of his fortune in baths and cures, in order to repair itself to the service, but in vain, not an asthma, with swindles, which can be lifted, accompanied, remained unfit for duty and did not make it. He asked therefore A. 1786 for a pension.

On 16 January 1765 it had been invested as a standard-bearer (684). - By order in counsel D. D. Potsdam 24th August 1779 it had a share at the v. Below - Vilgelow and Reblin, which were settled by that without heir death of the chamber president v. Below on Gatz, to fee estates receive. Earlier of Schachmann -, then the chamber president v. Below as new fee about 5/8 of the village covered lent share of Reblin. Remaining 3/8, old Below - seat-back, inherited the captain v. Below on Penneckow as a next agnate of the deceased (693). - By fee sequence, after fraternal and cousin-like comparisons from 6 April 1782 Kleist Dubberow were given furthermore to the major v. Kleist and the estates Groß-Dubberow (B) and the noble share of Boissin, due to it. On 24 September 1782 Otto Bogislaff asked the fee followers Christian Friedrich (III. 601) for investiture with the fee particles settled by dying Friedrich Wilhelm v. Kleist (III. 600) to Muttrin and Döbel, there and its sons outside of country in Danish services would be. Its please was reduced it on 15 December 1782. Christian of Friedrich father: Christian Adam and its grandfather Carl Ulrich, would have already been in Danish services; he cannot be explained the fee estates yet for losing, because he not when Prussian subject is born; because of pursuit of its fee rights it not cannot be occupied only with a fine, how this customary law is; König can only grant of ad tempus the usufruct to etc. - In the meantime the district administrator v. Woldeck, born to Kieckow, received v. Sagger Mutter von Bernd Wilhelm and Adam Heinrich (III. 530 and 531) of Christian Friedrich its fee rights D. D. Hirsch Holm the 29. March 1783 retired for their sons and asked on 22 April 1783 for delivery of the estates. She was ej. a. instructed on 27 April to scan their preferential right against Otto Bogislaff judicially „". - On 5 May 1783 the latter indicated that the royal had transferred Danish major and chamber gentleman Christian Friedrich to it its fee right at Muttrin and Döbel and asked for delivery. It was referred to the yard court. The Prussian government and fee chancellery indicated that Christian intends Friedrich to sell its fee right at Muttrin and Döbel and to pull the money except country. In order to prevent this, Otto Bogislaff was forbidden, money at Christian Friedrich to fancy, and Cösliner yard court requisitions, the funds with fitting too situated.

Because of large - Quesdow completely renounced O.B. by the Renunciations instrument from 15 September 1783 of the dissolution.

On 5 March 1788 he bought in the judicial sale from an inheriting † of the general v. Podewils to possessed v. Podewils situated in Belgarder districts - estates Battin and Krampe together with the farm (adjacent to the manor) Carl peace for 16, 120 thalers.

In the spring 1787 he ^{was selected} from the conditions ^{to the district administrator of combined Belgard - Polzin - district} and existed at 25th August 1787 the exam with moderate result, necessary for it. On 6 September 1787 he was appointed. In an evaluation 1798 it, it meant was excellently

accurate in its service business, can by its temperament sometimes to losses be tempted.⁴⁵ It led this office into the year 1806 in the benediction.

In the year 1791 it searched for higher approval for building a family funeral chapel in Kleist - Dubberow. Under the church to Siedkow was a v. Kleist' family vault, which was completely occupied. Therefore meant it in Kleist - Dubberow, where no church was to build a chapel together with funeral vault at the own expense. It reserved itself however the right to select the Prediger to the chapel because the Prediger at that time franc field would have made itself completely losing Siedkow because of bad amounting to against its house and his two daughters, which he should prepare to the confirmation, its confidence; but the surplice-fees should remain to the same. On 12 January 1792 permission for the building was given to him. To the official acts in the chapel Prediger from Belgard - synode should be selected. In the same year the chapel close was still built at the manorial house and inaugurated 1793. To 18. May 1797 was approved the order of the candidate stroke, which three years house teacher with it had been, to the clergyman at the chapel. A. 1802 asked the district administrator for transfer of the Predigers franc field, because the same would have grumbled itself to Sundays after Christmas 1800 during the service before met community with Küster in bad, improper Weise.⁴⁶ Its please was reduced it however, „because also on remote parishes ministers from good custom would be necessary.

In the years 1793-96 the district administrator O firstrode. B. v. Kleist the estate Juchow C. p. by three valid conformal decisions as family fee of the Mrs. general lieutenant v. Kleist, born v. Kuhnheim, which it their husband together with Zamenz and Falkenhagen D. D. Königsberg i/Pr. 22 November 1776 for 19, 000 thalers. had sold. After the general lieutenant v. Kleist death lived in Raddatzer line still Bogislaff Heinrich on Raddatz (IV. 64). The same died however in December 1791 without male Nachkommen; Wilhelm Christoph (IV. 71) followed it after in this line, who with Bogislaff Heinrich argued widow. It died the 23. March 1793 likewise without male Nachkommen, and with it expired Raddatzer line. Announced themselves to 22 agnates from the two other lines to the follow-up, which believed to be equivalent justified thus soon. It seemed to be correct this after the submitted genealogy. In addition, family trees showed up, after which Georg Heinrich to Andersdorff one (II. 163) excluded the remaining. Before this was however constituted, the district administrator v. Kleist took in January 1794 the Mrs. general lieutenant v. Kleist in requirement and required the transfer for the price of 19. 000 Tlrn., salvis melioirationibus to etc. on 23 July 1794 the general lieutenant for transfer was guiltily recognized. This was confirmed in three instances.⁴⁷ Andersdorffer one protested first than close persons entitled against the transfer of the estates to the district administrator,

⁴⁵ In the parish chronicle to Siedkow P said. Edelbüttel, Frankenfeld's successor about this controversy the following: „Frankenfeld's sharp and inconsiderate tongue had made 1792 for it the patron, district administrator at that time and major retired Otto Bogislaff v. Kleist, the enemies. Both continued the controversy with exacerbation, yet franc field kept controversies into each the victory, how such is to be seen from the still existing documents. In order to shift franc field nevertheless a crude blow, the patron built the chapel in Dubberow and appointed with royal. Approval a candidate stroke for the chapel preacher and for the teacher of its children. This stroke got except free station and 300 thalers. also still the Vocation to the Siedkow parish, and had in addition large prospects because Fr. was at that time very ill straight. Fr. however was not appointed recovered and stroke got the parish in Siedkow, but to the George church as Wollin. On 24 October 1797 he married the younger care daughter of the district administrator: Dorothea Louise Wilhelmine."

⁴⁶ Major and district administrator von Kleist on Dubrow as mitberechtigter fee followers von Kleist Raddatzsch - estates against the widow of the deceased major and ordre of St. John of Ritter Wilhelm Christoph von Kleist, born of Lettow, because of von Kleist of Radatz estates, 1794-1795, public records Stettin 65/8/0/5/165 (2021)

⁴⁷ See Raddatzer line p. 59 and 98, 99.

the close right however was at that time not yet constituted. Thus the estates were handed over to the district administrator v. Kleist on 6 April 1796. The general lieutenant justified now 7850 thalers. 7 large 8 horse. Ameliorations, the district administrator however over 8000 thalers. Deteriorationen. Andersdorffer one had triumphed in the meantime in December 1796 against remaining agnates. With the difference of the family trees Andersdorffer one two for itself had, one against itself; it depended thereby on the grandchild and great-grandchildren of the first master father and decreased into the oldest time, where hardly safe news was present in the family. In August 1796 the message of that had come fee curie, from which Andersdorffer one than next cousin resulted. Fee curie had completely new, after fee letters and homage registers sketched family tree along, after which the three were justified sons Colonels Carl the Wilhelm (II. 129) from Zützener house, from whom the one already again had three sons, with which Andersdorffer directly. On 9 November 1796 final term in this thing was held. The district administrator recognized Andersdorffer one than close-entitled on, in the same way other all this did, only Stavenower required realization. The same was executed on 9 January 1797. Andersdorffer one was explained therein than next persons entitled, with reservation of the rights of the three brothers from the Zützener house, which had not announced itself to the process yet.

Against the judgment by no Page one protested. - Already in the preceding year Andersdorffer one had searched for the attitude of the two processes of the district administrator against the Mrs. lieutenant general v. Kleist. The attitude had happened on 4 January 1797. Andersdorffer one complained on that against the district administrator because of transfer of the estates. The district administrator however expressed in his counter suit that a closer agnate could not call to the family an already returned fee; also three agnates to Andersdorffer one equivalent close would be related, therefore need he possibly only 1/4 to retire; the efforts to centralize the Deterioration would have to accept the agnates with thanks. In April 1797 date lined up. Zützener had not announced themselves yet, however already stood with a law - a Komissar in Stettin in correspondence. It was ordered that the district administrator could continue the amelioration process. On the other hand Georg Heinrich and August Wilhelm (II. 167) came in, that district administrator would have explained that it had the estates transfer, the fourth part are already sufficient not, them wanted gladly the purchase sum rest ITU Irish. On 8 May 1797 it was nevertheless determined that it was to remain thereby. - On the further process of this process we will report in the biographies of Georg Heinrich and August Wilhelm.

In the year 1797 the district administrator Damen (A) bought in on instance of the owners Heinrich Piske - inheriting took place judicial sale for the highest offer from 10, 700 thalers. On 8 December 1797 it loosened two half Bauer yards in Damen (A), which A. were sold 1778 and 1784, of the owner the same, Christian wet, against reimbursement the purchase price from 425 the thalers. and the amelioration costs of 10 thalers. . In mortgage beech notes the 24. May 1799.

Damen (B) together with farm (adjacent to the manor) Nemmerin he bought by contract of 9 and 27 December 1797 of the captain Johann God-dear Christoph (III. 657) hereditary for 10, 500 thalers., where also the salesperson brother, Franz Leopold (III. 658) with renunciation of its fee rights agreed on 2 January 1798.

, In the same way the field yard in Katenhagen he bought Damen (C) together with the field estates Rauden and Hohenhausen (also Joachim estate called) at 5. and 15. March 1798 of major Friedrich Bernd Christian Heinrich (III. 664) paid for 13000 thalers. The brothers Georg Wilhelm Anton and Christian Friedrich Heinrich (III. 671 and 672) konsentierten at 5. and 15. Storry; 1798, with renunciation of their fee rights, into the sale. A. 1800 it acquired Groß-Dubberow (A) available from Georg Anton Wilhelm (III. 672), where its brother Christian Friedrich Heinrich and Brudersöhne and Christoph Philipp

Anton (III. 790) and Friedrich Wilhelm (III. 795), with renunciation of all fee rights, consented (697).

On 28 January 1802 he bought from Ernst Georg v. Zastrow Alt-Manteuffel- fee estate Arnhausen C. p., to the farm (adjacent to the manor) Friedrich mountain, the field estates heath and Gerstgegend A. in the years 1804-10 had the brothers Köhn for an annual lease of 2100 thalers. the estate Arnhausen leased by it.

On 8 October 1810 the district administrator was excluded because of Dargen.

If Otto Bogislaw v. Kleist with ^{Wilhelmine} Antoinette Josephine von Podewils from Carl peace, daughter of the general of the cavalry v. P. in Schlesien, was married 17 April 1786. It died as a widow to Dubberow on 13 June 1834, in 77. Years.

In this marriage it two sons became: 1) Friedrich Wilhelm Otto and 2) Carl August Bogislaw (II. 220 and 221) and two daughters born:

1) Otilie Antonie Elizabeth Friederike,

born 11 January 1791. She became the wife of Heinrich Eduard earthing v. Kleist (II. 219) on W. - Tychow, married 10 January 1810. According to hereditary contract dd. Cöslin, 10 October 1812 received to Battin, Crampe and Carlsruhe it as inheritance;

2) Auguste Antoniette Juliane,

born 9 January 1794. She became on 30 October 1810 the wife of the Prem. - Lieut. in the Füsilier battalion of the 1st east Prussian regiment, later major Ernst ^{Ferdinand} Wilhelm of Mellenthin, born to Woltersdorf 3 December 1783, † to Heyde 7 October 1835.⁴⁸

According to contract dd. Cöslin 10 October 1812, received it to Arnhausen with Polzin as inheritance. It died 2 April 1825.

On 28 September 1818 the district administrator and major died retired Otto Bogislaw v.

Kleist, 75 J. 10 M. old, at weakening.

We give the family tree of

With the biographies of the descendants of the four brothers just specified: Franz Georg, Nicolaus Ludwig, Ewald Heinrich and Otto Bogislaw we decide the description of the Dubberower of trunk.

Rheinfeld

Franz Georg (II. 198) had three sons:

II. 212.

⁴⁸ In the death notice is located: "After long painful suffering it entschlummerte to the peace in one improves world." Berlini news of state and scholarly things: 1818 supplement 10 October. (2018)

Wilhelm Carl Friedrich,

born 1780, † young.

II. 213.

Heinrich Franz August,

† 1824.

It was feeble-minded and stood under guardianship the law - of the commissioner Zernott to Stolp. On 11 July 1821 it was excluded by realization of the higher regional court to Cöslin with its any close right at Warnin and Zadtkow (B). It died according to message of its youngest brother in the year 1824 without inheriting.

II. 214.

Georg Caspar Otto,

Royally. Captain and district administrator retired, senior of the iron cross and family senior, were born on 8 June 1794 to Wendisch Carstnitz, Landkreis Stolp. First in the corps of cadets to Stolp educated, visited it from the year 1808 starting from Pädagogium to Halle.

Here was it, when the Völker-liberating war broke out, which did not bear manful Prussian at home. Of König the call to its people Georg Caspar found stepped as voluntary hunters in Colberg - an infantry regiment in the heart of the eighteen-year old young man inspired re+resounds, (No. 9) in.

The zest for action of the youth found soon opportunity to work satisfactorily in troubles and dangers and to exist the ordeal by fire of its enthusiasm. Were hot fights, in which 1813 struggled the Prussian and French weapons still for the superiority.

Under the instructions Bülow -, after times of because joke and occasionally also Kleist -, which history Nollendorfer calls, fenced Georg Caspar with Wittenberg, Luckau and Hoyerswerda, with Wittstock, large - berries and because joke.

His battalion - commander was a major v. Schmidt, its regiment - commander major v. Zastrow, officers, whom the famed history of the Colbergi regiment under the best ones calls. The same history does not omit emphasizing the behavior of the voluntary hunters at all places praising.

With because joke on 6 September 1813 the upper hunter at that time v. Kleist was wounded by a rifle bullet, which pierced him the shank, heavily. He found careful admission and care in the hospital of the queen Luise to Berlin and was completely restored. Already in February 1814 it could arrive at its troop unit, which marched at this time by Belgium to the French theater.

The battle with Laon finds G.C. again among the fighters. When on it of Soissons von Teilen of the III. army corps one besieged, it stood with Colbergern again in the first rows, the Füsilier battalion of the regiment into the suburb had penetrated and its outposts onto 600 step to the gates and embankments had near-pushed. It was natural that the hunters had the foremost posts. The first loss, that was valid for them the crew to 23. March made.

It happened very surprisingly. Some hunters, that had dared themselves into far-present houses, in order to get food, became imprisoned. However it succeeded to most to settle under guidance of Leutnant von Sacken in a garden, which was surrounded by a wall. They defended themselves there with large bravery, until support came along and threw

the enemy back.

„The voluntary hunter Georg Caspar Otto von Kleist showed on this occasion special courage. The enemies had already overtaken it, when it was about to the garden door to close; it defended itself meanwhile on the most courageous, killed two enemies and reached his purpose.

To 30. March was replaced the 6th brigade, to which the Colberg regiment belonged, before Soissons and marched against Compiègne, which strong place other tags should be taken by a coup.

The coup failed, because the opposing obstacles without storm equipment could not be overcome. But violent and involving heavy losses combat made therefore not less high demands against the troops. Again there was the voluntary hunters under Leutnant v. sagging, which were characterized particularly.

The upper hunter v. Kleist acquired here the iron cross of second class. Already after the battle of because joke this decoration was certain by choice for it, but assigned during its long absence by the troop unit otherwise. For its courageous behavior with Soissons it in addition the Russian Georg medal became Vth class part.

As after taken place: Peace treaty the voluntary hunters to dismiss, did not return Georg Caspar became not to the homeland, but stepped to 21. Infantry regiment over, into which its majesty of König shifted it under transport to the Seconde lieutenant. With this regiment he fenced 1815 at Sambre, with Marienbourg, Philippeville Givet, Charlemout and Medybas, was also temporarily a commander of city and Arrondissement Vouzières - with 21 years.

After that we find it to wars in Mainz. It acknowledged however soon the peace service, in order to take over its paternal estate Cunsow, Landkreis Stolp.

Here it put the reason to be enough to and to continuing family luck, by he itself with Johanna Luise Mathilde von Zabockrycki, Tochter of the royal. Captain and owner of manor of Kamlau and Tillau - estates in the district Neustadt born in west Prussian v. Z. and Marie v. Articzewska, widowed countess Prebentow, 28. March 1802 (catholic)

married.

One year after its wedding, which took place on 3 May 1819, it sold Cunsow and acquired for it the manor Rheinfeld with light field, Ellerfeld, Neufeld and the manor share of B. of Krissau, Landkreis Carthaus in west Prussians. Possession title by 1st August 1820.

It began now for it a time of restless activity, for the increase of the productive capacity of its possession, on which it conquered large uncultivated distances the plow. In addition stepped the position of the district administrator of the Carthäuser of district, which it had from 1833 to 1851.

In this time primarily it acquired itself in the district and beyond its borders that attention and admiration, which became to pay respect later its aged head so gladly and throughout.

Also its König recognized its services and his salutary influence in the public life by award of the red eagle medal III. class with the loop on.

Beside its public thereby a quiet love activity worked, which for each pressed one an open ear, and where it did emergency, an open hand had.

More however than every different one the district administrator was George of its closer family, whose head he represented in genuinely more patriarchal Weise. Rheinfeld was the homeland of all children and grandchildren, and so often they only possibly could do, met them around the father. The worthy old man with the high shape and the full white hair and beard formed to at last the center of his house, because a large physical and mental freshness accompanied it to on its end of life.

Still as 70's it rose to horses, and still as 80's he led him suggesting maintenance with a liveliness, a fire, as only mental youth possesses her. Much contributed to it the study of religion-philosophical writings, to which it dedicated itself in the last decade.

The result of this researching was that it the love, which it always practiced, when recognized the main content of the life.

The love, with which it was devoted its God and surrounded its fellow men, let it bear also upright head the various strokes of fate, which came closer successively to it. From its children four preceded it, two as them on the height of the life stood. It bemoaned its wife, died 9 April 1868 to Rheinfeld, 65 J. 11 M. 12 T. old, and 2 sons-in-law.

It bedded it all into a Vault, he let which build on the Rhein fields the cemetery, where he prepared the place also for itself.

It was on 7 December 1877 as the district administrator Georg Caspar gently fell asleep into that realm, which was its spirit trusted a completely, to 83 J. 6 M. old.

At his coffin 5 children and 14 grandchildren stood.

Its life had been dedicated faithful performance of duties to justify and carry in the service of König and the native country and in the tendency the well-being its. He was excellent humans.

God benediction was not missing to its work.

Its landed property ignored on its oldest son Georg Demetrius, at present general lieutenant for arrangement. Possession title from 19 December 1877.

Its wife had given him 5 sons and 4 daughters:

1) Pink mouth Valeria,

born 29 January 1827 to Rheinfeld, † there 30 December 1875. It was married (10 October 1847) with Fedor Benno Constantin v. Kleist (III. 796), Leutnant in 5th Kürassier moving., late major general z. D., born 25 April 1812, † in Rheinfeld 25 June 1871.

2) Johanna Antonie,

born 15 January 1831 to Rheinfeld, † 23 October 1915 in Magdeburg, marries on 2 May 1861 with the captain in the sea-battalion, late Colonel lieutenant z. D. Hermann v. Kleist (house Schönau III. 800) born to Landsberga/W, 27. March 1825 in Berlin, † 22nd August 1899 in Magdeburg.

3) Constance Marie,

born 16 September 1832 to Rheinfeld, † 4 October 1912 in Stolp. It became on 10 June 1855 with Leutnant in 1st infantry - moves. in Königsberg, † cow yard 14 September 1885, marries after times captain Adolph v. Hanstein from the house Wusseken, Rittergutsbesitzer on cow yard, district Stolp, ^{born Wusseken 22 January 1827}, and

4) Helene Clara Agnes,

born 25 April 1835 to Rheinfeld, † 10 December 1921 in Koblenz. She became on 8 June 1856 in Rheinfeld the wife of Leutnant in 5th Kürassier moving. born to Wohlau, baron Hugo von Maltzahn, Anklam 5 February 1833, † 12 July 1874 in Züllichau as a major in Posen - uhlan-moves. No. 10. it was buried in the family Vault in Rheinfeld. The names of the five sons of the district administrator Georg Caspar are:

1) Georg Demetrius, 2) Robert Agathon, 3) Johann Paul, 4) Leo Cornelius and 5) Sebastian Otto Ewald (II. 231-235), of those only 1, 2 and 5 became of age.

We communicate now closer about the five sons Georg Caspar Otto. Oldest the same is:

II. 231.

Georg Demetrius,
General lieutenant,

born 1822, † 1886.

It is born 22 December 1822 to Rheinfeld, in the parental house, on the High School as Danzig and at last by private instruction scientifically was later trained. On 9 May 1840 it stepped into westPrussian Kürassier moving. No. 5, became 3 February 1841 ensign, on 9 June 1842 Seconde - Lieut., on 7 October 1854 Prem. - Lieut., on 18 September of 1858 cavalry captains and on 30 June 1859 squad boss. To 17. March 1863 it became into eastPrussian Kürassier moving. No. 3, on 10 December 1864 into the Rhenish Dragoon-moves. No. 5 and on 16 September 1865, under transport to the major, into whom general staff shifts. 14 January 1868 it became with the guidance 2nd Pomeranian uhlan - of the regiment. No. 9 assigns and to 22. March ej. a. appointed the Colonel lieutenant and commander of the regiment mentioned. At 18th August 1871 he became Colonel. The 14. March 1874 à la suite the 2nd Pomeranian uhlan regiment No. 9 with the guidance of the 20. Cavalry brigade assigns. To 28. May ejuisdem it became under leaving à la suite the regiment mentioned the commander of the 20. Cavalry brigade appointed. To 22. March 1876 he became a major general and after a service of 44 years inclusive. 4 war years 1880 set to its requesting with the character as a general lieutenant to the arrangement.

Georg of Demetrius von Kleist had the following commands:

From 14 October 1846 to 3 April 1848 and from 15 February 1851 to 18 October ej. a. he was with the general war school. From 14 June 1849 to 19 October ej. a. he was a deputy aide with the 2nd division, from 4 December 1850 to 1 February 1851 aide at the mobile 3rd infantry - division, from 17 November 1853 to 5 April 1858 aide at the 9th cavalry brigade, from 17 June 1859 to 3rd August ej. a. aide with the 5th cavalry division, of 17. March 1863 until 10 December 1864 aide of the 13. Division, from 10 December 1864 to 16 September 1865 aide at the supreme command of the troops into the duchies at the Elbe respectively with the government and from 16 September 1865 to 14 January 1868 as a general staff officer with the general commando of the 6th army corps actively. - It took part in the campaigns 1864 in Schleswig, 1866 against Austria and 1870/71 against France, was A. 1864 in the FE storage of Düppeler digging and 1870 in the FE storage of Metz and in the blockades of Verdun and Thionville along also. - It fought in following battles and engagements with honor with: on 3 July 1866 with Königgrätz and at 18th August 1870 with Gravelotte. To 20. and 22 February 1864 he helped during the execution of the investigations - engagements with Rackebüll, on 18 April ej. a. with the storm on Düppeler digging and on 29 June ejuisdem A with the conquest of the island Alsen. To 30. /31.

December 1870 it was along also in combat with Danzé, from 1 to 4 January 1871 in the avant-garde engagements with Vendomme, on 6 January with St. Amand, at 7th ejd. with Pias, on 8. with Villeporcher and on 9 January with Chateau-Renault.

As honor in the wars mentioned etc. it received the following medals:

- 1)the red eagle medal IITH Kleist with swords to rings;
- 2)the red eagle medal III. Kleist with loop and swords (Königgrätz 1866);
- 3)the red eagle medal IVTH Kleist with swords (Rackebüll 1864);
- 4)the royal. Crown medal IITH Kleist with star;
- 5)the iron cross IITH Kleist (Gravelotte 1870);
- 6)the service honor cross; furthermore:
 - 1)the princely. Schaumburg - Lippe - military earnings medal (chaff 1864);
 - 2)the Ritter cross Ith Kleist the large heart. Saxony - Weimar - falcon medal;
 - 3)the princely. Waldeck - earnings medal IITH Kleist;
 - 4)the large heart. Mecklenburgian large Comthur cross of the medal of Wendischen crown;
 - 5)the large heart. Mecklenburg-strelitzsche cross for honor in wars (1870);
 - 6)the ducal. Braunschweig - Comthur cross Ith Kleist with swords of the medal of Heinrich of the lion.

After its adoption 1880 Georg of Demetrius transferred the management of its estate Rheinfeld to west Prussians. At the celebration of the 25-year old existence of the Kleist family federation, to 13. , He belonged to March 1883 to the delegation of the family, which became to receive emperors from „the old person“ in audience. In his speech to the 34 family members appeared the emperor found the among other things following honouring words for the family:

„... I am not bedded also on Rosen, and I thank you that I can count on the family v. Kleist in good and gloomy days, as at all on my Pommern.“

On 24 October 1856 Georg of Demetrius marries itself to Glogau with Adelheid Charlotte Otilie Alexandrine, countess of Schlippenbach, second daughter the 1866 deceased of the royal Prussian general lieutenants z. D., at last commander of the 9th cavalry brigade to Glogau, Ehrenritters the St. of ordre of St. John medal Ferdinand count v. Schl. and the 1871 deceased Otilie Albertine Ulrike Juliane, Gräfin of the Schulenburg meadows, born the 15. May 1833 to Berlin.

Georg Demetrius died to 30.5.1886 in Rheinfeld.

After Georg Demetrius' death took over its widow, Adelheid, born countess Schlippenbach, the management of the estate Rheinfeld, which could hand it in the year 1900 to its son over Georg Ferdinand (II. 249). It died to 7.4.1916 in Rheinfeld.

She gave to her husband five daughters:

- 1)Marie of Agnes Otilie Mathilde Adelheid,
born to Glogau 11 September 1857, † 16.11.1941, is on 23 September 1876 with of Hans von Dittmar, lieutenant general retired, (born 14. March 1850, † 21.5.1916) marries;
- 2)Marie Adelheid Mathilde,
born to Münster in Westphalen 20 August 1864, † 25.12.1932 in high living, oo with Guido baron v. Rosenberg on high living, † 10.8.1930 in high living;
- 3)Marie Otilie,
born to Breslau the 26. May 1866, † 15.8.1882 in Rheinfeld;
- 4)Marie Ernestine Auguste Louise Wilhelmine Hedwig Clara,
born to Demmin in Hither Pomerania 16 November 1870, † 16.2.1948, oo with

Heinrich v. Brand, on Pellen East Prussia, † 20.4.1948, both died in thorn castle A.D. Saale, where they had fled;

5) **Marie Elizabeth** ^{Helene}.

born to Demmin 8 April 1872, † 3.3.1948, oowith Achim v. Quast, major and commander D. Reserveuhlan Rgts. 2, born 13. March 1866 in Vichel, † 17.9.1914 b. Chateau Thierry please.

In addition them a son became: Georg Ferdinand Bogislav (II. 249.). Its biography is in the continuation of family history. With its death in the year 1917 the house Rheinfeld expires.

II. 232.

Robert Agathon,

born 7 December 1825, † 15 June 1904

the district administrator Georg Caspar second son, visited the school in Danzig up to the year 1844. In the autumn of this year it stepped 4th infantry regiment as a one year's volunteer with that stationed there. After doing its service it began agricultural studies, was also one year long Eleve with that agriculturally admitted earthling Kleist in Wendisch Tychow.

appointed 1847 the officer at the 3rd battalion (Prussian Stargard) of 5th militia regiment, Robert Agathon took part in mobilizations 1848, 1849, 1850, command at the militia battalion Graudenz of 1st guard regiment, and was nearly continuous in the service.

In the year 1852 it leased the domain before works Mörlen and Thyrau, Landkreis Easter Ode, and administered this leasing with luck and fate up to the year 1865. The same year brought it also the parting from military conditions, after it had been promoted 1861 to Premier lieutenant.

All binding conditions single it began 1865 larger journeys now in the autumn, visited Germany, Austria, Greece and Egypt, where he remained to at the end of March 1866, made different trips and took in particular opportunity to see the interesting canal constructions Suez haven Said. Whereupon it over Italy and France returned to Germany. In the next years it did not expand its journeys over southwest Germany, Switzerland and Tyrol.

With outbreak of the French war Robert Agathon offered his services to the army and in October 1870 as a place major in Ars sur Moselle was employed, which stage was moved after the case from Metz to Joinville sur Marne. Here it remained by 2 June 1871, on which he withdrew himself again into the private life. By its service in France it acquired itself the war thinking coin for 1870/71. In former times it had received the medal from 1848 and the militia service honor.

The death of its younger brother Sebastian Ewald appointed it into the possession of the v. Kleist - of family Fideicommisses Wusseken, Landkreis Schlawe, which to it by testamentary regulation was assigned to the foundress.

He found here a rich field to use its rich country and forestry knowledge.

By a 30jährige unfavorable farm lease had very much come down the estate and required of a safe and efficient hand, in order to be again up-brought. Also the reconstruction of all farm

*buildings belonged large to it to the task placed.*⁴⁹

It died to 15.6.1904. Since Robert Agathon without descendants died, its younger brothers before it had already died, then the possession fell after its death at Georg v. Kleist (III. 892).

II. 233.

Johann Paul,

born 1828, † 1830,

third son of the district administrator Georg Caspar Otto, born 30 June 1828, † 26. March 1830.

II. 234.

Leo Cornelius,

born and † 1829,

the district administrator fourth son, born 3 July 1829, † 12 November ej. a.

II. 235.

Sebastian Otto Ewald,

Owner of manor on Wusseken,

born 1837, † 1871.

He was the district administrator youngest son, born 20 January 1837. In the year 1863 it was used in the will of its aunt Friederike Charlotte Sophie v. Kleist to the sole heir and first owner thereby their of primogeniture Fideicommisses Wusseken donated of with Schlawe, which he after their on 30 November 1866 took place death on 3 December 1866 began and by a half Bauer yard to Wusseken completed.⁵⁰

It was with Elizabeth von Kleist from the house Ruschitz, born 6 February 1847 in Ruschütz, † married around 1924, with which he remained however without heir. Wusseken fell to his older brother Robert Agathon.

Major Nicolaus the Ludwig (II. 199) both sons: 1) Otto Wilhelm Gustav and 2) Wilhelm Heinrich Ludwig (II. 215 and 216) died young.

To the overview because of we give here the family tree of:

⁴⁹ From addition of family history 1980

⁵⁰ Updated data from Gotha 1926. The personnel listing of the family 1921 contained the note: Niederzwehren with Kassel, personally not attainable. In family history 1980 is the following addition: After the death of its brother Hans Ludwig (III. 947) Ruschütz ignored 1923 on it. With its death Ruschütz turned into 1924 on the large nephew of its man, Ewald (III. 978). (2006)

Wendisch Tychow

We turn now to the captain Ewald Heinrich (II. 200) descendants. Its sons are called:

II. 217.

Carl Wilhelm Heinrich,

born 22nd August 1780, baptized 4 September ej. a., † 12 September 1781 at the Ruhr.

II. 218.

Friedrich Adolph Ernst,

#W

II. 219.

Heinrich Eduard earthling

on W. - Tychow,

born 1789, † 1856.

Born 6 April 1789, baptized 20 April ej. a. it visited that Berlin - Köllnische High School. In the annual report of the school it meant: "At last the eagerness for sciences expired nearly completely. It went around off, like it was called to learn the agriculture."

After the argument with its mother and his three sisters it contents of the temporary hereditary recess from 15 December 1806, which was ej. a. upper-tutelary approved on 29 December, the estate W became. - Tychow after the scenic tax on 55, 685 thalers. 2 groschens accepted values in exclusive possession given.

To 13. May 1807 was judicially confirmed this hereditary contract and the possession title was corrected.

On 9 July 1818 it was excluded because of Dolgen and on 10 July ej. a. because of Zarnekow, Drenow, Kowalk and Dimkuhlen, on the same day also because of large - Voldekow with the close right. On 23 February 1818 it was excluded with his material and fee possessions at Dargen, on 21 September 1819 because of Groß-Tychow and on 11 July 1821 because of Warnin and Zadtkow. - In the year 1822 its rights at the v. Kleist - fee trunk of 14000 thalers., which from the sale of the former v. Kleist - fee estates Kieckow, Zadtkow, Muttrin and Döbel were risen, reserved from it (697).

Except W. - Tychow had it still Dubbertech, Priddargen, Battin and Karlsruhe in the possession.

Its most eager effort was directed toward elevation of the agriculture. It was certainly one of the most capable and most efficient farmers of Pommern of its time; it was one first, which e.g. operated the building of clover in Pommern. It belonged to the Pomeranian economic society since the year 1824 as an active member, became 1846 Vice president and 1849 president the same. Since 1837 he was a director of the association for the transport of the building of gardens, since 1846 of chairmen of the furniture fire insurance society in Stolp. Also it was landscape deputy of Stolper section for Schlauer district. Its activity as a president of the Pomeranian economic society describes Stettiner newspaper de a. in such a way 1859: „It did not let itself by the insufficient visit of the general meetings of the Pomeranian economically society old Irish, it led

before 6 and 8 people the presidency with the same became and same serious ones, as if thousands would have sat to its feet. "

It was member of the commission, that was active for the elaboration of the Pomeranian fee right, and represented in it the interests of the fee possession with the largest devotion and expertise.

Also on that areas of the policy Heinrich Eduard earthling v. Kleist was active, was member first and then the second chamber. For its earnings it was distinguished with the red eagle medal 3rd and 2nd class with the star and oak leaves (1855). In the second chamber it placed the request for increase of the civil service pays. This request did not come however with its lifetimes any longer to the negotiation, since it already died on 26 February 1856 to Berlin. The governments - commissioner made a declaration on that in purchase on 30 April 1860: The state government has the necessity to increase the salary of the officials recognized, already before the request of the v. Kleist Tychow arrives at it; it made 1857 efforts in the year, in order to accomplish the measure quite fast, her is however at that time obstacles of the federal state representation encountered.

We bring now still the details over family conditions of the president to v. Kleist.

On 10 January 1810 it had itself with the oldest daughter of the major and district administrator Otto Bogislaß: Ottilie Antonie Elizabeth Friederike von Kleist marries. The same received Battin, Crampe and Carlsruhe according to hereditary contract from 10 October 1812 as inheritance.

She gave to her husband in their marriage a son: Ewald Heinrich earthling Bogislaß (II. 236) and five daughters. The names of the latter are:

1)Friedrike Wilhelmine Marie,

born 20 September 1810, baptized 18 October ej. a., † 7 February 1819, 8 J. 4 M. 16th. old;

2)Wilhelmine Ottilie Elise *Hermine*,

born 21 November 1811 and baptized 25 December ej. a., † 22 April 1877 in width field. It was married on 30 September 1841 the government advice baron von Ledebuhr to Cöslin, born 17 September 1807, † 24 January 1871 in width field with Hammer stone in west Prussians;⁵¹

3)Johanne Wilhelmine Elise,

born 10 May 1814, baptized 25 June ejuisdem A, † 18. March 1896 in Potsdam. She became on 18 April 1838 the wife of the Premier lieutenant in 2nd infantry - the regiment in Stettin, after times major general and commander of the 25. Infantry - brigade to Münster: Adolph Albrecht von Natzmer, born Schlagenthin 25. May 1801, † Potsdam 12 April 1884, which as a general lieutenant its parting taken;

4)Henriette Friederike Wilhelmine Sophie,

born 30 June 1818, baptized 20 July ej. a., † around 1888⁵², became on 1 November 1842 the wife of the Premier lieutenant in the 2nd infantry regiment in Stettin, later Colonel lieutenant of baron Alfred Nikisch-Rosenegg - and

⁵¹ Personnel listing of the family 1899 (2006) Gotha Uradel 1908, P. 511 (2011)

⁵² Personnel listing of the family 1899 (2006) Gotha 1902, v. Below (2010) Internet site of a descendant of Clara: <http://user.tinet.se/~huw1711/genealogi/S406.html> (2012)

5) **Wilhelmine Marie Luise Clara,**

born 22nd August 1819, was born at 29th August 1843 in Berlin with Gustav Carl Hermann von Below on Seelitz (until 1845), Gatz 18 November 1814, † Leipzig 27 June 1883, trusted. they pulled 1845 after the sale of the estate to Sweden, Waalberga, Region Lysvik. 1854 became them divorced. Clara pulled with several children after Vänersborg. In November 1872 it was in-supplied because of a psychological illness to the hospital Roskilde, Denmark. At 19th August 1877 it died there.

On 26 February 1856 died - according to church Buch by W. - Tychow - to Berlin Mr. Eduard Heinrich earthling von Kleist, hereditary gentleman of the estates W. - Tychow, Battin, Dubbertech and Priddargen, Präsident the Pomeranian economist. Society, member of the country - economics - Collegiums, state parliament delegate and district deputy, Ritter of the ordre of St. John medal and the red eagle medal 3rd and 2nd class. The corpse was brought after W. - Tychow and buried on 1 March in the family Vault.

#W

II. 236.

Ewald Heinrich earthling Bogislaff,

Imperial vice-upper mouth Schenk

1. Count 1869 on W. - Tychow,

born 23. March 1821, baptized 8 May 1821, † 14 January 1892,

visited the Brandenburgs - Ritter academy⁵³ and chose first the military - career to its profession. At 17th August 1839 it was guard-uhlan-militia-moved ensign in 1.; on 15 July 1841 it became Seconde - Lieut. On 13 July 1850 became it as Prem. Leutnant the requested parting grants.

According to the testamentary determination of its father he took over the Allodial manors Dubbertech and Priddargen, which cover an area of approx. 8000 mornings. He was fee Serb at the same time to W. - Tychow, which with his five farms approx. 8722 mornings is large.

He was of many years a president of the Pomeranian mortgage joint-stock bank in Cöslin.

To 12. It received May 1857. Later it became imperial master of ceremonies and imperial vice-upper mouth Schenk. Since 1859 was right Ritter of the ordre of St. John medal. In the year 1869 he was raised into the count conditions.

⁵³ Basic and mortgage documents. Dubbertech [Dobrociechy]. I, sheet NR 12 bound. Owner: Ewald Heinrich earthling Bogislav von Kleist on Wendisch Tychow, 1852-1858,

Basic and mortgage documents. Priddargen [Przydargi?]. Volume IV, sheet NR 28, Page 165. Estate. Owner: Ewald Heinrich earthling Bogislav von Kleist, Vol. III, 1793-1911, public records Köslin, 26/141/0//186 and 26/141/0//288 (2021)

On 15 October 1850 it marries itself with Anna Auguste Leopoldine, born 16 July 1826 to Dessau, Gustav baron von Kleist, hereditary gentleman on Collochau in the province Saxony, royal. Prussian Leutnant retired and district administrator of the district Schweinitz in the governmental district MER castle and the Antonie, born of Uebel, Tochter. In this marriage them three sons were born: 1) Friedrich Wilhelm Elisar August Heinrich Gustav Anton earthling Joseph, 2) of Hans of Dönniges Carl Albrecht Friedrich of Nicolaus Adolph earthling, 3) Ewald Heinrich earthling wolf (II. 250-252).

It sold the estates Dubbertech and Pridargen to 1878 and acquired for its wife the castle Lahn-hits a corner with upper Lahn stone. It died on 14 January 1892 in Frankfurt A.M. its wife died to 30.8.1892 on the castle Lahn-hits a corner few months later. It was buried in upper Lahn stone.

II. 250.

Friedrich Wilhelm Elisar August Heinrich Gustav Anton earthling Joseph,

2.Count on Wendisch Tychow

Minister - resident retired

born 15 July 1851, † 19 April 1936

The same was born on 15 July 1851 to Dubbertech and baptized on 7 September ej. a. To his baptism 32 godfathers were loaded, under it:

- 1)SE. Majesty of König;
- 2)Her majesty the queen;
- 3)SE. Royal sovereignty the prince von Preußisch and
- 4)Her Highness the Mrs. Fürstin von Liegnitz.

Friedrich Wilhelm v. Kleist *studied law in Goettingen and attained a doctorate there.* He chose the diplomatic career, was attaché in the Foreign Office, A. 1877 in Rome, where he became acquainted with his future wife, A. of 1878 Consuls General in Bucharest.

The same married itself on 22 October 1879 in Briese with Leonie Auguste countess Kospoth, born 12 September 1851.

Shortly after its marrying with Leonie countess Kospoth it had been shifted as a putting ATIONS advice to the legation to Lisbon. To further diplomatic positions, which led it to the legation in Stockholm and the Prussian legation in Stuttgart, Friedrich received Wilhelm, to that after the death of its father with the possession of Wend. Tychow the count title had inherited, the appointment as the Minister resident in Caracas in Venezuela.

Into the time of its local activity the establishment of the first protestant community of Venezuela falls, in January 1893. Into of Caracas appearing church newspaper from November 1954 working appreciates the pair of envoys with the following words:



⁵⁴ „*The imperial-German envoy, Minister resident count v. Kleist Tychow, and its wife, Leonie, born countess Kospoth, will always away-live in the history of the Germanprotestant community life in grateful memory. The married couple arrived at the beginning of the year 1892 in Caracas. Both were fulfilled of warmest church interest and of a deep personal protestant faith conviction. Countess Kleist, which her husbands in his high position as worthy partner to Page stood and supplemented, did not know any rank differences in the community of the faith. It had the large gift to step with humans of all conditions into a community of pious hearts. It remained, also as the Minister resident for health reasons for its recall to please had, still at least one decade with the protestant parish in closest connection.*”

Also its diplomatic task in this of repetitive revolutions country solved Friedrich Wilhelm with much fate shook, so that it found with the own, in addition, at foreign governments, whose interest he had to notice temporarily in Caracas, general acknowledgment.

In a report on a journey by a visit with Friedrich Wilhelm is reported:

”In the small town Antimaco lain in attractive valley Kessel we visited the German Minister - resident, count von Kleist-Tychow, with its kind wife, and spent unforgettable hours in the beautiful, once Guzman Blanco country house and garden belonging to. During the breakfast to buzz around a hummingbird the flower vase on the airy veranda.”

After the death of his mother in August 1892 Friedrich compelled Wilhelm the sale of the castle Lahn-hit a corner A. Rhein. 1894 requested and received it its parting from the diplomatic service, in order to take over the paternal possession, Wendisch Tychow. Even no farmer, he had nevertheless large interest in the forestry, to which intensively he dedicated himself. Agriculturally unprofitable estates were afforested, dirt roads and avenues with trees were planted. Its special love was valid for the park, which it increased on 150 mornings, put on personally with exotic trees planted and in it several large fish ponds. Tychower manor-house, which it extended in the years 1895/97 by a cultivation, owed valuable equipment with ancient furniture from Portugal, Sweden and South Germany to its large interest in ancient furniture. It was completely destroyed 1945 by the Russians.

1906 inherited Friedrich Wilhelm of its uncle Gustav baron v. Kleist (II. 230, Page 236) the estates Collochau and Pölzen, Provinz Saxony, whose management it dedicated itself in the next years. Starting from 1910 it mostly lived on journeys in Germany, while its wife took over the management of the estates.

Friedrich Wilhelm died aged in Wendisch Tychow to 19.4.1936, in nearly completed 85. Year of life.

Its wife, Leonie, born countess Kospoth, Tochter of the estate devolving by primogenitur gentleman August count Kospoth and Charlotte, born v. Necker, was born to 12.9.1851 in beautiful Briese, Landkreis of oil.⁵⁵ She was a versatile talented, energetic woman, who understood it to support their man vocationally. She spoke French and English among other things flowing and made her home at home and abroad a center of the social life. Also it was restlessly into charitable senses active.

After assumption that management of the possessions had it, particularly in times of war to

⁵⁴ In detail with extensive source material to the activity of Friedrich Wilhelm in Caracas and for the commitment of the married couple for the protestant community and school, Germany's vision OF Empire in Venezuela 1871-1914, Holger H. Herwig, Princeton, new jersey, 1986. To the establishment of the protestant community P. 59-64 (2014)

⁵⁵ From continuation of family history 1980

get over heavy years but succeeded it to it to hold Wendisch Tychow even if Collochau and Pölzen had to be sold 1914. It died to 27.2.1927 in Wendisch Tychow. To the marriage five sons came of: Its first son Ewald had died shortly after the birth (born 9 December, † 12 December 1880), 2nd Ewald, 3rd Sigurd, 4th Gunnar, 5th Diether Dennies (II. 264-267).⁵⁶ On their biographies and those of its descendants in the continuation of family history one reports.

The only daughter honor-trusted died 1883 shortly after the birth.

II. 251.

**Of Hans of Dönniges Carl Albrecht Friedrich of Nicolaus Adolph earthing,
born 10 March 1854, † 31st August 1927**

second son of the count Ewald v. Kleist on Wendisch Tychow. It was also born on 10 March 1854 in Dubbertech and baptized ej. a. there on 3 May. Its godfathers are under others:

- 1)SE. Royally. Sovereignty the prince Karl of Prussian and
- 2)SE. Royally. Sovereignty the prince Albrecht of Prussian.

Of Hans v. Kleist stepped with the Brandenburg uhlan rain. No. 3 and became 14th August 1875 officer, took however already on 11 December 1877 its parting.

After its marriage ceremony 1879 it lived with its wife first on its estate Zolondowo with bromine mountain.

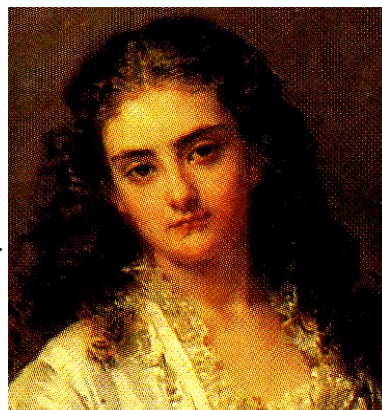
it sold its estate Zolondowo to 1886 and entered 1890 again as an active officer at the uhlan regiment 8 in Lyck, where he remained until 1898 at last as ride Meister and Eskadron-Chef, then as special horse connoisseurs remounting was active. From 1902 to 1913 Kleist was nearly 12 years of chairmen of the 5th Remontierungs - commission in Hanover, with which it was allowed to administer one of the best German raising areas. It enjoyed here the confidence of the breeders in Hanover and Schleswig-Holstein and had in this time direction-giving influence on the development of today's „Hannoveraners“.

Kleist had an excellent eye with the purchase of horses. he in North America horses for the German East Asian expeditionary force bought 1900.

1914 with outbreak of the war were carried Kleist, in the meantime appointed the Colonel, the inspector the replacement - squadron of the VIITH A.K. in Münster and took to 1917 as a major general its parting.

Hans died in Luebeck, where it spent the last years of its life, to 31.8.1927, from its wife survived, who died to 21.1.1944 in Stolp ith Pommern.

*From the marriage (31. To March 1879 in
with of Agnes
Strousberg, *
in Berlin,
of the Jewish
entrepreneur
Henry Strousberg
with building of*



Berlin)

*14.7.1856
daughter*

*Bethel
concerned
railways,*

⁵⁶ Family archives Hamm

went 4 sons, Curt, Wolf, Hans and Fritz (II. 268-271), on whose biographies and those of their descendants in the addition family history are reported, as well as two daughters out.

Hans and its wife Agnes

The names of the daughters are:

1. *Hedwig, * 22.8.1882 in Zolondowo, † Geesthacht to 15.9.1966, oo 15.12.1915 in Schönwaldau with Wolfgang v. Stephani, major retired, * 15.3.1884 in Oldenburg, † 8.3.1951 in bath Harzburg*

2. *Asta, * 21.3.1899 in Lyck, † 20.4.1962 in bath Homburg, oo 10.12.1924 with Wilhelm Vermehren, * 11.8.1896 in Luebeck, † 5.9.1976 in bath Homburg.*

II. 252.

Ewald Heinrich earthling wolf,

youngest son of the count Ewald v. Kleist, on W. - Tychow on 2 March 1858 born and

there on 9 March ej. a. baptized, died on 1 July 1860 of evening, at a brain inflammation.

We give the family tree of

Dubberow Schmenzin

#D

II. 220.

Friedrich Wilhelm Otto

on large - and Kleist - Dubberow,

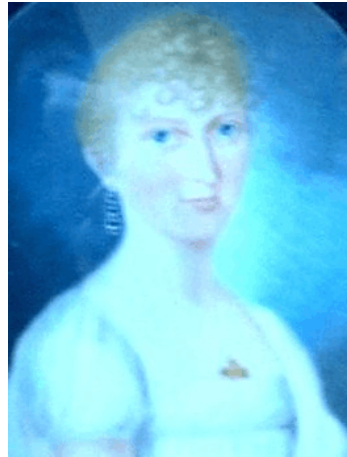
born 20. May 1789, † 1855.

Its godfather was SE. Royally. Sovereignty Friedrich Wilhelm, Crown Prince of Prussian.

It visited the Brandenburgs - Ritter academy⁵⁷, on 8 February 1807 he was cornet when Kürassier moving. Bailliodz No. 5, on 4 December ej. a. Seconde - Lieut. with Dragoon-moves. On 16 July 1808 it received the requested parting to prince Wilhelm No. 1.

In the year 1810 he transferred first its father estate Arnhausen, until the same was awarded on 10 October 1812 of its sister Auguste Antoinette Juliane as inheritance. With its father death on 28 September 1818 it inherited large - and Kleist - Dubberow.⁵⁸

By realization of the higher regional court to Cöslin from 11 July 1821 it was excluded with its any close right at Warnin and Zadtkow (B). On 21 September 1819 it had been



already excluded because of Groß-Tychow.

On 13 October 1808 it had been married with Clara Juliane Amalie von Versen, Tochter of the captain Joachim Friedrich Wilhelm v. V. to Zarnefanz. This marriage was blessed with three sons and seven daughters:

1)Wilhelmine Ottilie IDA,

born to Arnhausen, died. to Dubberow on 20 June 1813, 3 J. 8 M. 10 T. old;

2)Henriette Ottilie Caroline Bertha,

born 16 July 1815, died. 1816, 7 M. old;

3)Wilhelmine Caroline Amalie Emilie Henriette, born 21 September 1816, † 7 April 1892 in Köslin. It was born on 23 September 1833 the wife of ride Meister retired of the Ludwig Eduard Alexander von Heydebreck on Tessin, Parnow 9 October 1804, † 1 September 186359;

4)Of Agnes Josephine Alexandrine Friederike, born 9 March 1821, † 1 May 1896 in

⁵⁷ Handwritten receipt over the payment of mandate air fees at a value of 8 thalers, 4 groschens and 6 Pfennig for the correction of the possession title of Dubberow on Friedrich Wilhelm Otto von Kleist, writes November 1816, family archives Hamm in Köslin, 16 (2006)

⁵⁸ Concept for a letter at the government and fee secretary Schulz in Stettin with the request for forwarding of certified copies of the fee letters of the brothers Jürgen and Peter von Kleist to Dubberow from the years 1477, 1484, 1485 and 1489, 23 July 1804, family archives Hamm (2006)

⁵⁹ Personnel status of the family 1892 and 1896 (2006)

Wiesbaden, in Wiesbaden, Dotzheimer road 32 had lived;

5) **Elizabeth Charlotte Adelheid,**

born to Klein Dubberow 2 April 1823, † to Bitziker 30 April 1880, since 28 September 1841 the wife of the owner of manor, ordre of St. John - of Ritter Otto Alexander Bonaventura von Kameke on Bitziker, born to Varchmin 21 November 1813, † to Köslin 24 January 1894;

6) **Julie Marie Ernstine Hulda,**

born 28 December 1825 in Klein Dubberow, † 1 January 1903 in Wiesbaden⁶⁰, had lived with its sister Agnes in Wiesbaden;

7) **Helmine** *Auguste Johanne Hermine,*⁶¹

born 2 December 1827 born in Klein Dubberow, + 30.10.1903 in Stolp, since 12 October 1847 the wife of Leutnant retired in the 5th Hussar regiment Alexander of Louis Gerhard Ferdinand von Zitzewitz on Jammerin (now Budow), 12. March 1821, † 22 February 1887.

The father died to 16. May 1855, at the age of 66 years, at the impact river, the mother died on 4 November 1861.

#D

II. 237.

Carl Friedrich Otto Anton Hermann

on Groß-Dubberow,

born 1810, † 1888

It was born on 7 December 1810 to Arnhausen and baptized there on 26 December ej. a. On 5 September 1839 it became Seconde - Lieut. in the 1st battalion the 20. Militia regiment in

Berlin. On 12 November 1844 it was shifted into the 3rd battalion of the 9th militia regiment. To 13. May 1851 was granted to it the requested parting.

After its father death it inherited Groß-Dubberow, which an area of 3725 mornings 163

□ **R. covers.**

Since 1857 it is district - Deputierer of the district Belgard, Mitglied of the district committee and member of the board of the district savings bank to Belgard.

On 27 September 1839 it marries itself with Rosalie Dorothea Antonie Amalie von Kameke, born 28 July 1821 in Varchmin, † 27th August 1911 in Belgard, Tochter of the owner of manor v. K. on Varchmin.

It died to 19. March 1888 in Belgard.

Their marriage is blessed with five daughters and two sons. The names of the daughters are:

⁶⁰ Who is who 1906, article to its son Wedig. (2021)

⁶¹ Last 1904 specified in Gotha (2006)

1) **A s t a Dorothea Ottilie Amalie Helene,**

born 6 July 1840 in Groß-Dubberow † 14 April 1933 in Parsow⁶². She became on 22 February 1861 the wife of the district administrator of the Fürstentumschen of district: August Friedrich Werner von Gerlach on Trienke and Drosedow, born 28th August 1830 in Berlin Steglitz, † 20 September 1906 in Parsow;⁶³ their the Prussian Distinguished Service Cross for women and virgins had been lent;

2) **E l i z a b e t h Rosalie Hermine Friedrike Therese,**

born 30 September 1841 in Groß-Dubberow, † 17 February 1922 in Perlin⁶⁴. It became on 1 February 1863 the royal. Leutnant of Blücher - Hussar regiment count Adolph Joseph von Königsmark, * 21 February 1830 in Berlin, † 24th August 1878 in falcon stone, on Berlitt in Priegnitz marries;

3) **H e l e n e Angelika Rudolphine,**

born 19 September 1842 in Groß-Dubberow; † 25 July 1923 in Groß-Dubberow;⁶⁵

4) **R o s a l i e Luise Adelheid,**

born 10 December 1843, † 1892 ago⁶⁶ - and

5) **Maria Hulda Antoinette,**

born 11 June 1846 in Groß-Dubberow, † 15 June 1938 in Groß-Dubberow.

Maria Hulda Antoinette

The sons are:

⁶² Gotha 1926, which contained personnel status of the family 1921 as death date 1878 (2006)

⁶³ 1878 stayed above [on the castle falcon stone] the ill brother of countess Anna [v. D. Asseburg], count von Königsmark-Berlitt, and was released there by its suffering. To the history of the castle Falkenstein since appropriation by the family v. D. Asseburg. Max Trippenbach, magazine of the resin association for history and antiquity customer, Jg. 44, 1911, P. 120. (2017)

⁶⁴ Gotha 1926 (2006)

⁶⁵ It was specified in the genealogical paperback of the noble houses 1888 still, is missing however in the personnel status of the family 1892. (2019)

⁶⁶ Gotha 1942 (2006)

II. 253.

Hermann Otto Ewald,

born 26 January 1849, since August 1877 Prem. - Lieut. in 3rd Mark - Dragoons - moves. It took part in 1870/71 the campaign against France and received the iron cross 2nd class, took as ride Meister its parting and dedicated themselves to that management of the estates inherited of its father largely Dubberow and Friedland. 1910 it acquired its from the judicial sale of the hereditary daughter already 1886 the deceased of uncle Werner (II. 239) the estate Kleist Dubberow.

Hermann was considered as an efficient and economical farmer and generally enjoyed the call of a particularly legally thinking estate gentleman.

„The estate house of Dubberow was convenient a simple, one-story framework construction, in the midst of the yard. It looked just as simple inside the house, which was filled by requirementlessness. The returns of the plaice, the cattle breeding and the garden secured living costs.“

To 15.7.1884 Hermann had itself in Schmenzin with countess Elizabeth (Lilly) v. Kleist, * largely Autz ith Kurland, which married 27.8.1863, daughter of the count Conrad v. Kleist on Schmenzin and Elizabeth countess v. Medem (II. 225). „You a stately woman, was passionate and equipped with high mental gifts, unlocked for questions of the policy, history, religion and literature. In Prussian seen it the measure of all things.“

It was murdered after the Russian idea in Pommern at 2.6.1945 by Poland. Hermann Otto Ewald had already died to 10.1.1913 in largely Dubberow. From this marriage 2 sons come of: Hermann Conrad and Ewald (II. 272 and 273). On their biographies and those of its descendants in the addition of family history one reports.

II. 254.

Otto Bogislaff,

born 28. March 1851 to Groß-Dubberow, became 1871 in France Seconde - Lieut. the Pomeranian Dragoon regiment No. 11, command as inspection - - Officier with the war school in Engers, is the 13. May 1880 as Prem. - Lieut. to the 1st body dragee of Baden. -

Moves. No. 20, under leaving in its command, shifts; 14th August 1880 relieved of his command, is located in the same regiment in Mannheim.

It died 1892 ago.

Friedrich Wilhelm Otto other son is:

II. 238.

Carl Alexander Siegfried Rudolph,

Major retired

on Jeseritz and Kleist - Dubberow,

born 1813, † 1876.

It was born on 2 May 1813. To 28. May 1831 he was Portepee standard-bearer in the 3rd uhlan regiment and on 14 November 1832 Seconde - Lieut. On 25 June 1833 it was uhlan-moved to 4. shifted. To 21. May 1847 it became Prem. - Lieut. On 7 April 1849 it was added to major Nolbeck for organization one großherzoglich Oldenburg - EN of cavalry regiment. On 22 June 1852 it cavalry captains and squad boss in the 4th uhlan regiment and on 15 November 1855 was granted to it as a major with pension the parting.

After the death of its father (1855) it inherited Kleist - Dubberow, 5753 mornings 122

□ R. largely. Its wife spent the allodial estate Jeseritz to it with Polzin (approx. 2759 mornings largely).

On 8 December 1851 it marries itself with Leontine von Manteuffel, 17th August 1814 in Vietzow, † 14. May 1910, daughter (†) of the owner of manor v. M. on Redel, Wardin and Jeseritz and Minette countess of Küssow, Witwe on 6 October the 1849 deceased of ride Meister retired of Treskow on Jeseritz, which she had married on 2 July 1838.

The marriage with the major v. Kleist remained childless. The major v. Kleist died on 14 July 1876 to Kleist - Dubberow. The latter fell to his younger brother, major Werner v.

Kleist in Braunschweig. The widowed Mrs. Majorin v. Kleist had the Rosen yard with Belgard bought, where she lived, its estate Jeseritz it had leased. Before its way course of Klein Dubberow she gave to Siedkow, their patron their husband to the church been, two valuable altar candlesticks.

Their daughter of first marriage, Helene of Treskow, became the wife of Leutnant retired owner of manor Rudolph v. Kleist on Rauden (II. 243).

Friedrich Wilhelm Otto youngest son is:

II. 239.

Carl Friedrich *Werner* Rudolph,

Lieutenant colonel,

on Kleist Dubberow

born 18 April 1836, *died. 9 September 1886*

On 1 January 1854 it entered in the regiment Garde du corps, on 18 September 1854 was it Portepee standard-bearer, on 10 January 1856 Seconde - Lieut., which 16 February 1858 discharges, 19 January 1861 again employed with Neumark - Dragoon regiment No. 3 to Treptow a/R. in the year 1866 was it orderiy Officier with the prince Albrecht (father), received to the red eagle medals with swords 4th class. - In the campaign 1870/71

he was a Escadrons boss in the 3rd Silesian Dragoon - moves. No. 15, received the iron cross 2nd class.

Since the death of the brother Rudolph on 14 July 1876 he was owner von Kleist - Dubberow and Patron of the parish Siedkow. It died on 9 September 1886.

On 6 June 1876 it marries with Elsbeth von Holy-Poniencitz, *born 30,11. 1855, died. 20.2.1883*, daughter the Colonel lieutenant and chamberlain of Traugott von Holy P. to Braunschweig.

From this marriage three daughters and a son Otto (II. 254a) originated, who however already died to 5.10.1890 at the juvenile age of 9 years at diphtheria. The names of the three daughters are:

1)Asta,

born 8 May 1877 in Braunschweig, died. Hamburg, the 4.8.1956, oo too largely Dubberow to 10.1.1896 with of Hans Joachim v. Kleist (III. 948) gentleman on Kamissow and Natztow;

2)Ilse,

born 9 July 1878 in Braunschweig, died. Bonn, the 1.7.1957, oo largely Dubberow 30.9.1904 with Conrad's Tessen v. Heydebreck Barzlin, * 13 July 1872 in new Buckow, † 3 July 1926 in Köslin;

3)Edith,

, IITH Werder A.D. Havel with Dr. med.

Rudolph Kuenzer, † 8 April 1928.

Jeseritz

Otto of Bogislaff other son is:

#J

II. 221.

Carl August **Bogislaff**,

Ride Meister on Damen,

born 15 September 1790, † 1860.

visited the **Brandenburgs - Ritter academy**, on 8 February 1807 he was cornet when Kürassier moving. Baillodz No. 5, on 4 December 1807 Seconde - Lieut. with Dragoon-moves. Prince Wilhelm No. 1. on 1 October 1810 it was discharged and began when desired its father the estate Damen. When however König A. called 1813 its people under the weapons, Carl August Bogislaff stepped on the new with the Brandenburg - Dragoon-moves. It arrived shortly before the battle with Bautzen with the same. For its good behavior with because joke it received the iron cross.

Until 1815 it served in armies without content. To 29. March 1815 it was Dragoon-moved with content into the 4th Rhenish. in-ranked. On 10 July 1816 it became Prem. - Lieut. In the year 1820 he asked for his parting and received the same on 25 July 1820 as cavalry captain.

According to hereditary contract from 10 October 1812, together with supplement of 7th August 1815, 27 June 1816, were from its father and his mother the estates Damen A. b. and C and farm (adjacent to the manor) Nemmerin confirm together with field estate sand and share in Katschenhagen with all accessories and that inventories to the total amount of 44, 500 thalers. inheriting and peculiar retired. From the sum mentioned 44, 300 thalers became. on transferred debts and on the equipment of the purchaser of the estates counted, so that ride Meister v. Kleist of only 200 thalers. for free arrangement remain. The possession title was corrected on 27 June 1816. From the year 1821 a letter of it exists in archives.

In May 1827 however all estate buildings with the dead inventory and with alone grain burned parts down of the living person. Therefore ride Meister asked König in the year 1828 for a loan of 6000 thalers. to the satisfaction of its creditors. Into its requests for asking it referred to the fact that he fought in the freedom wars and receive the iron cross, but without pension would be discharged. Its please was however reduced it.

Damenschen estates, an area of 4254 mornings 158

□ R., together with sand: 1015 mornings comprehensively, were allodificirt on 9 March 1836.

At 14th August 1836 ride Meister v. Kleist argued the meanness of the estates Borntin and Damen in so-called Milchow, Katschenhagen and Fichtmösse, existed up to then, by an adjustment recess, the kind that of the total area of 722 mornings 71

□ R. Damen 384 mornings 142

□ R. and Borntin 337 mornings 109

□ R. as free property received.

By a barter contract with the owner of manor of Manteuffel on Collatz, in behalf of, he retired and received straight line putting of the borders on the farm (adjacent to the manor) Nemmerin from Manteuffel for it within the borders lain farm (adjacent to the manor) Zegenborn, to Collatz duly, as property.

After rewriting of the different mortgage foils on the names Damen, Rauden and Sand from 8 January 1847 he handed the estate Rauden to his son over Albert. Later he distributed however, according to hereditary contract of 26. March 1857 the estates of the kind that Albert Damen and Sand received, Rudolph however Rauden as inheritance was assigned. After of Albert death to 17. May 1858 Damen and Sand dropped back to the father. The same gave however on 8 July 1858 the estate sand at Rudolph.

On 18 January 1860 ride Meister v. Kleist died too closed Polzin, 69 J. 4 M. 3 T. old. Its corpse became on 21 January ej. a. in the hereditary funeral; to Dubberow buried.

Its wife was born Franziska Josephine Magdalena Amalie von Pranghe, 27 June 1797 in Myllendonk A. Rhein, Tochter of Ferdinand v. P. and Freiin von Märcken, marries 27 June 1817. It had already died on 29 April 1848 and on 2 May ej. a. in that hereditary funerals to Dubberow had been buried, after she had born their husband four sons and five daughters.

⁶⁷The names of the daughters are:

1) Mathilde, born 5 June 1818 in France, bishopric lady to the holy grave (Biebrich A.

⁶⁷ Improvements of family history III, 3, Page 623 No. 4 (2006)

www.familysearch.org after the civil register of the city Duesseldorf took place the marriage ceremony 1865. (2009)

RH.), † 1892 Lauenburg;

2) **Anna Amalia Elizabeth Johanna Bertha,**

born 22 February 1825, baptized 20. March ej. a., died 3rd August 1831;

3) **Franziska Marie Auguste,**

born 12 November 1828, baptized 28 December ej. a., died on 19 April 1831 - and

4) **Marie Anna Magdalena,**

**born 15 April 1834 and baptized the 27. May ej. a., † 21. May 1872, marries Duesseldorf
30 October 1864 with Carl August von Elern, born 17 October 1825, † 8 June 1871,
captain in the 7th Hanoverian infantry regiment, late major in the 1st Westphalian
infantry regiment No. 13.**

5) **Elizabeth Gertrude Eleonore.**

**The same died on 28 September 1867 to Duesseldorf, 30 J. 6 M. 11 T. old. It is buried on
the cemetery to Damen. On its grave a marble stone with the inscription lies: „Elizabeth
von Kleist, born 17. March 1837, died. 28 September 1867“;**

The four sons are:

II. 240.

Ferdinand Franz Otto Hubert,

born 20 January 1819, died 15 October 1821.

II. 241.

Franz Joseph Gottfried Albert,

† 1858.

**It was born at 3rd August 1822 to Damen, was Dragoon-moved on 26 January 1840
Portepee standard-bearer with 3. At 19th August 1840 it became Seconde - Lieut. On 11
December 1847 it took its parting.**

**On 8 January 1847 its father had handed the estate Rauden to him over. As however,
according to hereditary contract of 26. March 1857 the estates were distributed, received
he Damen and Sand. It died already to 17. May 1858 and rests on the cemetery to
Damen. Its monument is a marble stone with the inscription: „Franz Gottfried Joseph
Albert von Kleist, born 3rd August 1822, died. 17. May 1858. By much affliction into
the kingdom of god. Apostle history 14, 22.“**

**Its wife was: Auguste Wilhelmine Johanne IDA von Zastrow, born 10 December 1832 to
Wusterhanse, oldest daughter of the owner of manor and ordre of St. John - of Ritter
Carl von Zastrow on Wusterhanse and Auguste born von Kleist from the house
Schmenzin, marries 2 October 1856.**

**God the gentleman gave him a little son: DIN-sneeze Carl August (II. 255.), born at 8th
August 1857 to Damen, baptized on 6 September ej. a., which however already died on 9**

March 1858.

The widowed Mrs. von Kleist-Damen transferred the estates Damen and Sand on 8 July 1858 with hereditary recess to her father-in-law. It died two years after its husband on 12 June 1860 in the house of their parents to Wusterhanse. The death year indicated in the 1st edition 1858 does not fit the division of the estate contract. Mrs. von Zastrow - Wusterhanse gave one in the year 1860 of name of their passed away daughter of the church to Damen black - silks, precious altar cloth with silver FRA gene and a cross surrounded in the center with palms - branches. In the same way Rudolph v. Kleist on Rauden gave one black - to silks pulpit desk cover with silver FRA gene and silver cross A. 1860. The same become at the 1st welfare. Christmas, Easter and Pfingst days uncovered; in addition on the following days, if the same fall on one Sunday:

9. and 13. March, Todes- and Beerdigungstag DIN-sneeze v. Kleist, only son of the Mr. Albert v. Kleist and Auguste born of the v. Zastrow;

DIN-sneeze v. Kleist lies beside his father buried. Its monument is likewise a marble stone with the following inscription: „Carl August DIN-sneeze v. Kleist, born 8th August 1857, died. 9 March 1858. Let those child flax to me come. Marc. 10, 14. "

Carl August Bogislaff third son was:

II. 242.

Adolph Werner Bogislaff *Hugo*.

It was born and on 14 September ej. a. there baptized at 12th August 1827 to Damen. - In the documents from 28 December 1848 it is not any longer called among the sons Carl August Bogislaff (documents 716 No. 30-33). It had died on 4 January 1845 as a student OF the highest class the High School to Duesseldorf, in the house of his grandmother living there, widow of Pranghe, after a five-day abdomen illness 17 J. 4 M. 23 T. old.

The youngest of the sons is:

#J

II. 243.

Rudolph Oswald Bruno,

Leutnant retired on Rauden,

born 15th August 1830, baptized 28 September ej. a., † 10 October 1895,

born in Damen. It was accepted in the year 1843 to the corps of cadets to Culm. In the year 1852 it met its one year's duty with 5. Hussar rain. and ej. a. Seconde became - Lieut on 11 December. in 3. militia-Dragoon-moves.

By the inheriting and donation contract of 26. It arrived to March 1857 into the possession of the allodial estate Rauden, 2198 mornings largely. In addition its father bequeathed the estate sand to it on 8 July 1858 also as property. Rauden and Sand are earlier dependences of the old v. Kleist - fee estates Damen A., b. and C. Rauden Damen C. listens to the estate and sand the estate Damen A. sound order from 8 January 1847 is called now the earlier estates Damen A. b. C.: Damen A. b. C., Rauden and Sand, and are written them mortgage foils on this names. The manor quality is put on Damen. Since ride Meister v. Kleist had indicated, for admission of the register of the manors in the year 1828 Damen

A. b. C. as a manor and itself the authorization of Damen A. and C. from in former times on does not let prove, then the royal refused. Government to Cöslin the condition shank for Rauden and Sand.

Unfortunately Rudolph in that did not have management of its large agricultural possession a happy hand, and so it had to sell 1876 Rauden and also Damenschen estates came to 1879 to the judicial sale, from which they were acquired fortunately by Hugo v. Kleist - Retzow on large Tychow (III. 843) and thus remained to the family. R a u d e n sold Rudolph v. Kleist in the year 1876 at v. Maleczewsky for 100000 thalers. Latter sold it A. 1878 at v. Maltzan. At the beginning 1879 it came to the judicial sale, in which Rudolph v. Kleist it again purchased. - Sand became in the 1877 to a Mr. Hackbart for 35000 thalers. sold. - Damen came in the year 1878 to the judicial sale, in which count Conrad v. Kleist - Schmenzin and Rittmeister Hugo v. Kleist - bought Retzow on Groß-Tychow it at the Community level.

Rudolph died to Belgard to 19.10.1895

Since 15 October 1858 R. v. Kleist with Helene Minette Ulrike von Treskow, born 15 October 1858 in Charlottenburg, was † 10 June 1912 in Belgard, Tochter of the deceased of ride Meister retired v. Tr. on Jeseritz (stepdaughter † of the major retired Rudolph v. Kleist on Jeseritz and Kleist - Dubberow) and Leontine marries von Manteuffel from the house Redel, Wardin and Jeseritz. -

To this marriage four sons, Georg Ferdinand, Bogislaf, Oswald and Rudolf (II. 256-259) came of, on whose biographies and those of their descendants in the continuation of family history one reports, and five daughters.

The names of the daughters are:

**1)E d i t h a Amalie Anna Auguste,
born 31 July 1861 and baptized 31st August ej. a., died. Belgard the 8.12.1888;**

2)Elizabeth (Ilse) Anna Minette Leontine Adelheid Agnes, born 18. March 1864 and baptized 15 April ej. a., ordre of St. John sister. It led the house in Jeseritz from 1906 to 1916 and lived then in Belgard in the Rosen yard. After the escape she found to accommodation in Luebeck, in the end in an old people's home, where she died to 30.10.1962 in the great age of 98 years.;

3)Helene Gertrude Catharina,

born 28 April 1865. baptized 1 June ej. a. and died. 17. August ej. a. psalm 16, 6.;

4) Maria Alexandrine Ernstine Esther Frieda,
born Rauden 19 June 1868 and baptized 10 July ejuisdem A, died. Berchtesgaden,
11.2.1949, oo Belgard, 11.10.1904 with Gerd Wilhelm v. Levezow on Gossow and
Groß-Wubiser, * Gossow 6.11.1874, died. Königsberg ith D. Neumark, 22.7.1925,

5) Mathilde Charlotte Catharina,
born 21 April 1872 and baptized 14. May ej. a., died. after the escape in mountains A.
Rügen to 10.10.1945.

In the year 1867 Mrs. v. Kleist of the church gave a brazen, inside silvered baptismal can to
Damen. The same carries the inscription: „Helene von Kleist, born v. Treskow in August 1867.
"

We give in the end still the family tree of Otto to Bogislaff:

B. Tychower trunk.

The other trunk of this line of von Kleist - family is the Tychower, which is next related
Dubberower trunk and forms with it a line. Its headquarters are:

Tychow.

**The same is written in the old documents and in the church books of the last centuries
„Tichow", which is to mean so much as „silence" or „peace". Since the year 1540 it is
called „Groten Tichow" (Groß-Tychow), in differences of the two other places of same
name: Wendisch and Woldisch Tychow.**

**Tychow is appropriate for approx. 3 miles southeast from Belgard, to the Chaussee, those
from Belgard to Bublitz leads and is station at the railroad line: Belgard Neustettin. It is
limited by Leitznitz and the Hasselbache, after the so-called Witten brook poured into it,
on a distance of for instance a mile and consists of the Ritter estate and the rural village.
To the estate, which covers a surface of 12, 201 mornings, the Vorwerke Johann mountain
or Hans mountain, Papwiese, Wilhelmshof, Flachslund, Marienhof, Bamnitz Vogelsang
and Charlottenau, a cutting and meal mill on the Hasselbache etc. belongs - In the year
1772 Groß-Tychow and Klein-Crössin became 7000 thalers the improvement of the
estates. relating to the sovereign amelioration funds grants. The annual income from the
meliorierten surfaces is on approx. 577 thalers. estimated. Of it the owners of the estates
mentioned have one to grace pensions for noble widows and ways certain annual delivery
of 140 thalers. to pay. In the year 1804 the estate became on approx. 54000 thalers.
estimated, in the year 1826 the judicial tax amounted to 96, 257 thalers. In the register of**

the manors from 1857 its value is on approx. 200, 000 thalers. indicated. Some years ago however alone important Tychower forest is this price obtained from runs a part. Tychow existed probably already around 1250 (documents - Buch IITH p. 260). It was, like Dubberow, bedepflichtlg to closed (later office) Belgard; it had annually 12 B, 6 Schffi. Rye and 6 Schffl. To pay "oats Bede. Around 1425 it was seat of Hans of the Clest (I. 24). - In the year 1477 possessed its sons, the brothers Reimer and Bartes (I. 26 and 27) about 3/4 of Groß-Tychow, in addition nearly 1/2 Mandelatz and 1/5 Kleist - Crössin. The last quarter of Groß-Tychow possessed the family v. Versen up to the year 1773. - The old Kleisten fee of Tychow is named A. and C. and the old Versen fee with b. - From 1809-1827 Groß-Tychow had changed over by sale in stranger of hands. When it came however 1827 to the judicial sale, it was called by the district administrator at that time of the Belgarder of district Hans Jürgen v. Kleist on Kieckow, after times Kleist Retzow (Johann Georg III. 565), back bought. Since 13 September 1859 it is in the possession of his grandchild, major Carl Friedrich Jürgen Hugo (III. 843).

Groß-Tychow has to exhibit a rarity. Close by the village on since 1861 the cemetery taken in use a large stone block of 42 foot length, 17 foot width and 17 foot height, whose part being under the earth should be still larger, lies as above lying. Under that stones is a picture of Götzen Trieglaff buried to be, which our heathen ancestors in local area as the God of the sky, which admired earth and hell. As everybody knows the main temple of Trieglaff stood in Stettin on the highest three mountains, which carried the city, the other main temple stood in Julin, for later Wollin. One had hung Götzen a golden cover before the face, so that he do not see the Miss acts of humans. The heads of Trieglaff bishop Otto von Bamberg sent to the Pope Honorius in Rome to gifts. The one of the trunks of Götzen a Bauer woman in the village Trieglaff hid with grab mountain, the other one however buried one secretly under large stones with Groß-Tychow, in order to get the same out with convenient time again after the Bekehrung of the WOL liners. Heathen Pommern probably used the stone as victim stone, by slaughtering on the same their Götzen in honors of horses and caught enemies and around the same annually in the spring and in the autumn after the harvest in savages desire their Götzen celebrations celebrating. - In addition, we leave the correctness of these information undecided, want the legend, how the stone come to Groß-Tychow, not to leave unmentioned. One the former clergyman large - Tychow the same noted. It reads flat-German literally as follows:

Dei grot stone bi Groten Tychow. Hie in ossen Partemant poison et three of Tychow. If one utwärts with strangers loaded from Tychow sprekt, un was können do not widen, weken Tychow means is, like that verstohn is one glik, if one seggt: dat Tychow, where dei stone grot is. Dissen stone sound US dei Düwel ice herschmeten hewwen. As togahn is, vertellen dei ull'n Lüd hie dit in such a way: Usse Grotüllern hewwen US bellows often vertellt, dat ice Mr. hie west sense, dei mit'n Düwel eenen pact hewwen maken un sik em hewwen ill-reputed whom wull'n; hedden sik therefore all with em ice bespraken, un hei had ennen veel Gild is ton brings laawt. Dissen Mr. is awerst dat thing more wedder leed wurd'n, is hewwen ussen Mr. Gott dei grot Sünd', dei is dadörch bejahn, awbeden, un wiren sihr piously wuren. As dei Tied came, where dei Düwel ordered which, over dei Sakh tons maken correctly, leads dei Mr. Preister crawler-type vehicles un vertrugeten em dat on, un säden em, wades is with the Düwel vörhadden hatt, as awerst dei Sakh ennen leed wär, hei mügt the Düwel dat seggen un em away-avoid. Dei Preister understood sik datau un took dat more öwer sik. Nämmlich dei gentlemen hadden the Düwel laawt: in eener night in Zadtsch em unner Ogen ton came, where em uppen groten stone, dei DO was which, finnä schülln. Dei Preister batt leiwen God, dat hei em being ancestor mücht, un gung at dei beteikend night NO Zadtsch, un truff DO Düwel wis un woahr upp'n groten stone. Because more awer dei Preister wool wüßt, dat with the Düwel not väl tons do not spaßen is, so welfare hei em with allerlig Finten upp, worut dei Düwel not quite klauk were kunnt, un like that verstrakh dei Tid. With ice fung dei Hahn at

rope collars, dunn says Mr. sik dei Düwel wildly üm, verfiehrt sik un fung at tons frauden, dat dei em dör de Preister hädden bedreigen laten. Dei Preister säd nu degrees herrut: dat dei gentlemen with em nüscht tons daun hewwen wulln.

Nu more wuer hei completely furious un dull, nam the groten stone un wull dei gentlemen in Groten Tychow dod schmieten. Hei which awerst in sinen Iwer sihr awkwardly, un de Stein for sale in twei Deil, eint wiet from ussen Dörp, dat more anner for sale in Burzlaff, upp dat sik dei Mr. eenen Ossenstall drupp buggt hädd. Dat grötzt piece liggd here. Uner dissen groten stone upp ussen Fill, dei wis un woehr still more ewer in such a way deip in dei Ehrd liggd, as hei more öwer dei Ehrd is, sound, as dei ullen Lüd distribute, uttem Heidentum still dei Avgott Trieglaff ut pure gold verstaken währn. US Kinner spälen still upp dissen stone, un if reesend Lüd dör kahmen here, then lopen is stracks well em henn, bekieken un begaffen em. "

In the year 1834 visited the Crown Prince, after times König Friedrich Wilhelm IV., the district administrator v. Kleist in Kieckow and visited on this occasion also the large stone with Groß-Tychow. After the inspection of the same he expressed that him the thought come to let this stone arrange to a monument for its father Friedrich Wilhelm III. The upper president v. Bonin issued also under 25 April 1844 the order concerned, and the poet Ludwig Giese Brecht, professor in Stettin, received the order to make the memory the high leagues of König honouring inscription for the stone. The poet imagined the stone block with waiters a surface, which would have to take up the Dedikation, and with four sides; as inscription for these it put the following Epigramme on:

1797-1806. Peace was its first word.

1806-1813.

It in Drangsal our stronghold.

1813-1815.

It in victories our hero.

1815-1840. Peace star of the Christian world.

The thought of the Kronzprinzen did not come however to the execution. The stone was found not quite suitable with more exact examination to give a worthy König monument. Also did not want to succeed to hew it proper. With Giese Brecht however the four for large Tychower stone turned out intended Epigramme for poems, which ranks best its poems among. It reads:

1. Armies storm against armies

In the country, on the sea,

König becomes of König the son;

And it speaks to its Schaaren:

Quite and I want to protect peace

My people and my throne.

2. The war approaches the realm nevertheless,

It succumbs wild capers,

Seven Jahr' in enemy power.

König speaks: Without Zagen

To silence let us, let us carry;

Morning redness follows the night,

3. Winter with the fist of the giant

Bittern Grimm proved,

Armies the frost solidified;

König calls: To the weapons!

To create our right us again,

By the enemy one destroyed.

4. Battle on battle gewalt'gen war,

And in the full enjoyment of the victory

The much-tried hero speaks:

Again, as in youth years,
Quite and I want to protect peace
Now the whole Christian world.

The minister there at that time Walter described the visit of the Crown Prince in Groß-Tychow more near. Its report concerning this, which in large Tychower parish - archives are laid down, reads as follows:

„On 9 June 1834 we had the high, rare luck, his royal sovereignty our Crown Prince and gentleman in our center too let us long here. The reason in addition was the large stone here at unserm field present. Mr. Landrat v. Kleist, gentleman of Groß-Tychow, already personally it admits princes to which had spoken the same with a meeting in Cöslin the people legend of this stone, that the same well-being favor had found. Thus the Mr. Landrat v. Kleist was arranged, an embroidery, presenting the large stone and its environment to let make to a chair purchase and to let this chair set up into the room of the country house to Stettin, where his royal. Sovereignty usually your accomodation take. These rooms were meubliert by the Pomeranian land conditions and several embroideries by coat-of-arms and other articles were general-broken. Because now the Inspectionsreise of this year by Pommern SR. Royally. Sovereignty Gelegenheit gave that it asked high the same not far from Kieckow, which domiciles Mr. Landrats of the v. had to by-travel Kleist, then these in writing to take with it a lodging and with a breakfast to be regaled be able. The answer came on that by a Estaffette; the invitation was accepted with noticing that SE. Royally sovereignty on this occasion also the large stone in Groß-Tychow in inspection to take wants, from which it noticed the embroidery in a room of the country house to Stettin. It now met to Kieckow and all institutes to the worthy receive here this high guest. High the same was enough for 12 o'clock at noon right after to Kieckow, where establishes honor gates, for flowers strewn and the rooms on the best furnished was, under the Zujachzen and Hurrahrufen of the quantity from spectators, met there, took the meal, consisting of 14 courses, prepared for it, under friendly discussions and continued then after a stay of 2 1/2 hours under Vivatrufen of the met quantity its journey after Groß-Tychow. Here now field, which belongs to Bauer Puphal and was besät with barley, was an honor gate of 20 foot height, established under line and active occupation of my wife and daughter in front at the piece. In the center the Prussian and baierische coat-of-arms hung the same, painted and on a large sticking sheet adhesive. From the same to large stones were put to halls. On both sides of the course after that stones were white dressed 40 young girls of local place, with a blue Schärpe and a wreath on the head, when a chain put, for who always several foot apart stood, but by Guirlanden, of leaves and flowers wound, which they held in the hands, were connected. Outer this closed the local school children, beschuht and unbeschuh, because none wanted to remain at home. Ten young people of local place asked for themselves the honor to blow with wind instruments with the Hurrah and Vivatrufen with its arrival a fanfare whatever to them one granted. At 3 o'clock its royal lyed in the afternoon. Sovereignty and its attendants, under loud Hurrah of the quantity of spectators and fanfare blisters here on. As soon as by the honor gate stepped, I held high the same and its high environment an address by him. While I talked, he regarded me sharply, the one hand into Page supporting. For ended speech he asked me: „You are the preacher of the place? How are you called? From where are you native? From Pyritz? How long are you located in the office? Are you how old? Are you the author of the people legend of the large stone, which to me the district administrator presented von Kleist in Kieckow? Count of Groeben had to read out to me on the way from it; it pleased me. "On it made me attentive on the school children, who stood behind me and could by me easily have been stepped. Now it went after the large stone, and as he

to the deceased girls arose, main header he both arms joyfully. The stone, around it still more largely

represent to be able, was dug up, its depth however one did not reach. He found the same seeing and admirable and let themselves a bit knock off, in order to carry it forward. With its Zurückkunft said he to me: „The young girls, their elevator me pleased legends you, the blue color is the color of my wife. "When leaving after the car it lost the bit stone, I main header it up and presented it to it again. „I would soon have lost that!" if he, and turning to me and the bit stone delaying, said himself he spoke: „Find to loud rubies. Do you doubt it? Still diamonds can become. "He said sudden to me: „The people legend of the large stone copied your daughter for me. Is it here?" It had to come closer, and high the same said to it: „I thank you to the most obligatory on it, "on which her dismayed under deep kneeling Xen answered: „Of you. Royally. Sovereignty make infinitely happy me. "From the car he called still: „Goods also Kleiste, dei de Düwel hädd get wulln?" - Under loud Vivatrufen and fanfare blisters he continued to travel now from here after Kolberg, where he his wife, who wanted to expect and receive Mrs. Kronprinzessin.

The people legend from the large stone had been presented in such a way on a Page in flat German, on opposing Page literally in more standard German dialect written and. Also a poem written by the brother of the Mrs. Landrätin v. Kleist, Mr. Anton von Borcke, who is here, became on this occasion SR. Royally. Sovereignty presents, which read thus:

Unserm admired royal in such a way as loved Crown Princes. Sovereignty with the same beglückender presence in Groß-Tychow

of parents and children of local community:

Which may be reported everything also to showerful Sag' of unserm giant stone; Always it gedeucht nevertheless us honourably, since he witnesses from God mächt'gem reigning.

For this feeling us large wages become; Because honorable - erhab'ner König son! You to welcome, we thank the Stein', he us now will be all the many more expensive.

You like in him a symbol gnädigst schau'n the firm Treu', those in this Au'n Ohn' staggering each heart owing toful always felt for our of König house and native country!

Since Trinitatis Sundays 1874 a cross with a Crucifirus stands for that put up by bronciertem zinc in life size, a symbol of the life prince on the height of the stone, in whose peace the dead are comforted to rest and by its life word everything, those the heavy, waterful course the cemetery to make - the stone at the same time a picture of the rock, on what the church of Christ is created that also the gates of hell will not overwhelm it!

The patron of Groß-Tychow gave the Crucifixus. Under the same a broncierte zinc plate is fastened to the wall of the stone, whose upper half represents the stone and on its point to Trieglaff, in the instant in which it of the same falls down, in order under the stone to be buried. The lower half has the following inscription:

Abgötterei and Sünd' bedeckt' the country with night,

To light and life of Christ death brought.

He saves Trieglaff under stone and closed

And leads its in the father Schooß.

We ignore now to the biography of the individual members of the Tychower of trunk and to begin the same with the two sons from Hans to Tichow (I. 24): Reimer and Bartes:

II. 2.

Reimer
on Groß-Tychow,
born C. 1425.

In the total fee letter from 13 April 1477 „Reymer" and Bartes are called „Brödere tho Tichowe" (125). They are right cousins of the brothers Jürgen and Peter to Dubberow (II. 4 and 5). Their fathers were brothers. - In the documents from 19 April 1477, in which duke Bogislav X. the city Belgard with its estates Rostin, Lüllfitz, Kleist - Panknin, Clempin, Naffin and others invested, Reimer beside Ritter and chancellors Nicolaus Damitz becomes, Reimer of Wolde, Peter Münchow and Peter Kleist (II. 5) among the dear, faithful advice of the duke enumerated (¹²⁶68).

The family Urk. testify that its wife born of Born from the house grass lake been, which it bore three sons: 1) Bartz, 2) Tessen and 3) Joachim (II. 6-8).

After v. D. Osten would have lived Reimer still A. 1525, so that it approx. 100 years old become.

Its brother: #Z#T

II. 3.
Bartes
on Groß-Tychow

did homage, as already reported, with it to Belgard on 19 April 1477 (125). It lived still 1523 and is by a case of horses its life to have lost.

Its wife was born one of Briesen. The same bore it three sons: 1) Martin, 2) Jacob and 3) Andreas (II. 9-11) and a daughter, which Volze freiete „to Raddatze" (IV. 11).

We give now first the messages over of Reimer sons and their descendants.

Its sons were:

II. 6.
Bartez D. J.
on Groß-Tychow,
† C. 1527.

It becomes in differences of its uncle of same name (II. 3) „the younger one" mentioned. After that listings of the steed services the Pomeranian Ritter shank from the year 1523 it had to place to 1 fee horse to Tychow, during its cousin Marten (II. 9) there 2 of fee horses placed (415). - On 13 January 1524 it became Belgard of the dukes Georg I. and Barnim XI. invested (417). „Furthermore Bartes to Tichow" is called in the documents 449 and 462 as a debt guarantor of the brothers Münchow, which entliehen from the parish church to Cöslin a capital had. - On 20 December 1527 its son Michel was already invested to Tychow (431). From this the family tree closes with good reason that Bartez approx. 1527 died.

Its wife was born one of Zozenow, which bore it 6 sons: 1) Michael, 2) Joachim, 3) Hans, 4) Tessen, 5) Christian and 6) Georg (II. 15-20).

⁶⁸ It is written also Barthel, Bartel and Barteld (also Bartus).

Of Reimer other son is:

II. 7.

Tessen,

Ordre of St. John - Comthur to Zachan.

† C. 1529.

On 2 February 1487 duke Bogislav X. had arranged to Ückermünde the position and the possession of the ordre of St. John Comthurei into Pommern, with Richard of Schulenburg, Gebietiger of the medal in Saxony, Pommern and the Mark, „its probably-worthy rate and dear faithful one", over earlier Zwist had gotten along and had him, with specifics of the individual localities, whom possession confirms, its main existence closed wild break with the neighbouring villages, the city course, closed Zachan together with some surrounding villages, which closed Pansin with Stargard and the parishes were to new Stargard and Schlawe (193). - The obligation had been made for the medal to carry out from such possession service and Landbede to be obedient the prince and celebrate in all his churches and houses a Vigilie before St. Elizabeth (19 November) and to celebrations themselves a singing soul fair for the deceased estate from Stettin Pommern to, as well as God for the national prince to ask.

Around the year 1490 we see Tessen as Comtur to Zachan. As this was at the same time more ducal advice. It sat also to rate, when Ritter Heinrich Borcke, to Labes sat, decided the controversy of the duke against Ritter Bernd Maltzan to Wolde (218). It was in rate the Richards of Schulenburg, when the same invested the mayors and Ratmennen to Pyritz with the Angefall at the wild field Mark of Brederlow, bought of Martin Ilow, which were lent to the Letztern for the death the Curd by Borne of the medal (226). It was as Comthur to Zachan with the count Ludwig von Eberstein, Richard and Werner v. D. Schulenburg, Ritter Heinrich Borcke and other a witness, when the duke et to Stettin on 25 January 1491 the Fraternitas Illustrium Nobilium renewed and their seat from the monastery Buckow after the St. Ottenkirche to Stettin moved (229). In the year 1493 Tessen presented as Comthur to Zachan a clergyman for the parish large - to Schlatikow, which was instituiert ej. a. there on 18 February (263). To 26. March 1493 was to be along-also Tessen in Pyritz, when the Pomeranian conditions issued the written undertaking more-mentioned already in former times, into which it the cure prince Johann von Brandenburg for the case without heir of death duke Bogislavs X. or its successor the follow-up in Pomeranian landing assured. Tessen signed the documents "Tesszen Kleist cumptor tons of Szuggan" (266). In the year 1496 Tessen accompanied the duke on its course after Worms to the emperor. After NIC. v. Klempzen it accompanied the duke with 4 horses in from Peter Podewils the command heap. - Erroneously the family authors and different one, down considerably tell made writer that Tessen Kleist „also in comitatu Bogislai X. been, as it terram sanctam visit and to sea so strenue versus piratas argued. " That neither Tessen, still another another member of the family are von Kleist the duke on its pilgrim trip accompanied to Jerusalem, evidently from the still existing listings of the names of the most distinguished companions of the duke. - To 19 July 1499 acknowledged bishop Martin, Domprobst B. Eggebrecht, Tessen Clest, Comthur to Zachan and 34 Pomeranian vasalls that duke Bogislav, which it took the promised pay to the emperor to Worms, where he had granted, with itself, paid to them together with indemnification (329). We see that this Ritter attendants itself not to the course into the welfare. Country, but only as honor-tightness-led after Worms had attached.

On 10 June 1498 Tessen with present, when medal Meister Georg v. Schlabrendorf loved with its, obedient Comthuren, Werner was v. D. Schulenburg, Hauptmann in the country to Stettin, which gave Angefäll at Carzig (316). On 31 December 1500 and sealed Tessen signed the written undertaking, which the gentlemen, Prälaten, Mannen and cities including all subjects and inhabitants of the duchy Pommern to the cure prince Joachim von Brandenburg over the Eventualsuccession after expiring the ducal Pomeranian house gave. It has itself: „Tessen Clest of compter tons of Czachon" signed. Its seal hanging on cord 25 No. 24 shows Tart with two foxes, between which instead of the bar a rankenartige figure shows, on the helmet the three fallen skewers. The transcription in rings reads: „S. (igillum) † tessen. klest. "(337). On 13 April 1505 testified Tessen into community with Karsten v. Briesen, Probst too Marien-flow that Michel Podewils of the ducal Rentmeister would have taken over „the driving property and the domestic appliance" of the castle Satske (Satzig) (348). - In documents of the year 1511 Tessen is called at the same time „captain to Satzke". It carried v. out Briesen, Schir to Schievelbein and Schir with Christian to Raddatz endorsement for caught Kantor Pribislaß (IV. 4) (368).

On 3 July 1508 it was among the ducal advice to Rügen forest, when Bogislav X. compared the mayor and advice of the city Rügen forest there with the abbot to Buckow that the latters the merchant shank and the beer brewing to contain and only should sell and for the need of the monastery brew the won fruits (360). - On 3 June 1511 the ducal advice, among them „Tessenn Klest, gave Comptor ton of Czacchann", an appraisal off over the campaign against the city Stralsund, when this had in wars with that kings of Denmark also on the duke Bogislav X. and its subjects estates itself out of print (366). - Among the ducal advice it appears furthermore on 5 May 1516 (380), in the same way in the year 1517 (390) and on 19 July 1521 (408). As Comthur to Zachan it accompanied the dukes Georg I. and Barnim XI after of Bogislavs Xth death in the year 1524. on its homage journey by Pommern and a witness of the homage was to Colberg on 4 January 1524, to Schlawe on 6 January, to Stolp on 9 January, to Rügen forest on 11 January, to Belgard on 14 January, to new Treptow on 18 January, to grab mountain on 19 January, to Gollnow on 21 January, to new Stargard on 25 January, to Stettin on 6 February and to Anklam to 20. and 21 June ej. a. (408). Also it was present, as which duke mentioned the privileges of the city Stolpe, which lent by their father Bogislav 1468 was because of spoiled, „like that age", confirmed and reconditioned.

On 20 January 1526 to Friedland a Capitulum of the order of St. John was held, with whatever itself the Commendator to Zachan: „Tesse Klyst" found, on which was decided to select gentleman Meister Georg v. Schlabrendorf a Coadjutor. - One year later, on 20 January 1527 was held again a Capitel, on which as new gentleman Meister Veit von Thyemen one selected. It was present at the Capitel: the Commendator „Thesse Klyst" to Zachan.⁶⁹

In spätern the documents Tessen is not any longer called. It will, like the family tree with good reason closes, 1527 to have died. - It died according to family news without inheriting.

⁶⁹ Its grave plate is located in the ground floor of the Kirchtums of the St. Johanni church in Werben. It is explained in full armament with a sword in the right and a rosary in the left hand. Werben without advertisement, Ina Kraus, Johanniter, Zeitschrift for the friends of the ordre of St. John first aid after accident E.V., 2/2007, Page 14, 16 (2009)

See also: <http://www.werben-elbe.de/kultur-freizeit/die-st-johanniskirche-zu-werben>

Photo of 2022 (2022)

Its youngest brother was:

II. 8.

Jochim,

Ordre of St. John - Comthur to Werben,

† C. 1534.

When Comthur appears to Werben Jochim for the first time in the documents from 17 February 1513 to sun castle, where gentleman Meister Georg v. Schlabrendorf left, on stopping „werdighen hereditary arene it (= gentleman) Joachim Kleist, Cumpsters ton of Werben" to Claus's savage a yard to Behren village with Easter castle hereditary (370). - On 14 June 1518 Johanne, bishop arranged to Havelberg, a Receß between Havelberger chapter of the cathedral and Georg v. Quitzow to Kletzke and Achim Möllen village to Garz because of that for the place of worship to Rakentin on the field Mark of Hoppenrade responsible elevation. Witnesses are: „Werdige unde hereditary arene levas Besundern and getruwen Mr. Joachim Clest, Cumptor ton promote", bischöfl. Marshal Fritz v. Schlabrendorf, furthermore the Capellan and secretary of the bishop (391). - With the Capitel from 20 January 1527, mentioned already a while ago, on which Veit v. Thümen as new gentleman Meister one selected, also Jochim Kleist, Commendator was to Werben present. - In the documents from 26 November 1534 it is called „more kumpter blessed". At its place of Anthonius v. was Thümen Comthur to Werben (448). - It had died according to family news without inheriting.

Leaving heirs thus only the oldest was from the three brothers; it had 6 sons:

II. 15.

Michael

on Groß-Tychow

† 1575 ago.

On 5 July 1524 he was a witness, as Jürgen (II. 13) and Christopher Kleist (II. 14) to Dubberow and Tychow the village Ruschitz at Thomas to Muttrin against its shares at Muttrin etc. exchanged (418). On 20 December 1527 „Michel was invested to Tichow" in Stettin (431). In that listings of the pending demands of Cösliner parish church de a. 1534 „Michel in Tichow, Sohn of Bartes, "as debt guarantors Paul Kleist is specified to Kowalk (449). - To 31. It received an escort letter to May 1537 from the duke Barnim XI.; it had killed hitting a corner ARD Versen in the controversy over church hooves, had come over it into the eight and had itself now to the Sühnung erboten (453).

On 1 June 1546 M. and Jochim were invested including their brothers to Groß-Tychow (469).

Of Michaels wife was Elizabeth Podewils.

The same was already on 8 April 1572 widow and received sub to eodem to Curatoren: Joachim Podewils to Schwartow, Stiftsvoigt, Hans v. Wolde to Wusterbarth and Wilhelm Kleist to Vietzow. It had their husband a daughter Dorothea born, which was still minor with the father death, in addition two sons: 1) Lucas (II. 29.) and 2) Tessen (II. 30.), which both died young.

Michael died thus before 8 April 1572; therefore the family Urk says. erroneously of it that

it 1588 duke Johann Friedrich yard young nobleman been. v. D. Osten (23) testifies that it without inheriting died. - In that 1575 neither Michaels nor one of its brothers are done listings of the invested ones de a. to more mention, from which the family tree draws the correct conclusion that they died 1575 ago.

Its younger brother was:

II. 16.

Joachim

on Groß-Tychow,

† 1575 ago.

On 1 June 1546 it was invested (469). From this document it follows at the same time that it Bartz other son been.

Its wife was Barbara von Manteuffel, Tochter of the Christoph of M. on Pribbernow and Broitz, which gave it three sons: 1) Hans, 2) Peter and 3) Michael (II. 31-33).

The third brother was:

II. 17.

Hans

on Groß-Tychow,

† 1575 ago.

On 22 February 1575 of Hans Kleist invested to Groß-Tychow is the IITH 31 son mentioned of Joachim (501. 502 and 507). Our Hans, Bartz third son, had died already 1575 ago, like the family authors testifies, without inheriting.

II. 18.

Tessen

on Groß-Tychow,

† 1575 ago,

Bartz fourth son.

On 20 December 1518 he was as laicus beside the knights Degener Bugge Hagen and Peter Podewils and other a witness in controversies in the city a Colberg (395). - Into the Belehnungs Urk. the year 1575 it is not no more called (501. 502 and 507); it died thus 1575 ago, without heir.

II. 19.

Christian (Garsten)

on Groß-Tychow,

† 1575 ago,

Bartez fifth son. It is called also Carsten the older one. The Carsten, which A. 1575 was invested, is its cousin (II. 21). In the year 1589 our Carsten did not live surely any longer, because in an unprinted document of the year mentioned it is said that the brothers would have inherited Hans, Peter and Michel (II. 31-33) of her father Jochim (II. 16) and its father brother Carsten fee estates.

II. 20.

Georg

on Groß-Tychow,

† 1575 ago,

Bartez youngest son, died also without inheriting.

The only one of the six brothers thus, who inheriting had leave, was Joachim. Its three sons are called:

II. 31.

Hans

on Groß-Tychow,

† 1601 ago.

On 22 February 1575 it was invested (502). After the control register of 1577 it possessed 2 farmers except its share at Tychow à 2 hook hooves in Mandelatz (518). Hans inherited the fee estates of its father and his uncle Christian (II. 19) together with its younger brothers: Peter and Michael. Up to the year 1589 of Hans administered this inheritance alone, since Peter was still minor outward in services and Michael. To 27. March 1601 are died already Rüdiger and Jürgen (II. 54 and 55). Of Hansen sons invests (547). Hans died thus 1601 ago.

We do not experience the name of its wife in the documents. It died without heir.

II. 32.

Peter

on Groß-Tychow,

† 1601 ago.

Of Joachim other son. In the fee letter from 22 February 1575 Peter and Michael are indicated to Groß-Tychow still as under age (502). - On 5 November 1589 Peter received Muth notes on his request. He stated that its father Joachim in his (Peter) minor years died; it and its brothers its and the father brother Carsten fee estates inherited, which would have oldest brother Hans her so far administered, there it (Peter) outward in services would have been, thereby would have been also invested; now division should happen; he asked from there for investiture. - On 21 December 1596 Peter on the new. It apologized thereby that he not rather appeared, it for two years „" would have been bettfest. In the year 1601 were already died. Peter's under age sons: Christoph and Joachim (II. 56 and 57) invest.

We do not experience the name of Peter's wife; the same lived still A. 1611. And its brother-in-law Hans under age Michael, the youngest of the three brothers, left their to sons on 31 January 1609 against cash payment its share at Tychow (571). On 7 July 1611 the duke confirmed the present treaty and instructed Peter's widow to the payment of the

1609 promised interest.

II. 33.

Michael

on Groß-Tychow,

† after 1609,

Of Joachim youngest son. With the investiture on 22 February 1575 it was still under age (502). With the new investiture on 19 April 1605 Michael, here „the older one“, was absent mentioned (553). On 31 January 1609 it closed the contract mentioned already above, after which he its share at Tychow that under age sons of its deceased of brothers Hans and Peter for 2200 florins retired (571). This stand tuned the guardians of the persons under age: Eggert Manteuffel, Caspar Otto Glasenapp, Jochim Glasenapp and Caspar Münchow on Arnhausen, Gramenz and Zerrene. Michael let 2000 florin on the estates stand. Its nephews had to pawn for it their yards to him to Tychow and Mandelatz and the thousands him annually with 60 florins pay interest on. In addition it constituted itself that it would be verstattet to take its free Aufentalt with one of its brother children with which it liked to him, with one boy, two horses and a cord hoists to rush and hunt after its favor on the Tychow field. For everyone of the two horses it required annually 4 Drömt oats together with smoke fodder, „however on allerseits expenses“ (571). The consent duke Philipps II. took place S.D. Old Stettin 7 June 1611. Michael died without inheriting after 1611.

Its oldest brother Hans sons were called:

II. 54.

Rüdiger

on Groß-Tychow,

† e. 1628.

To 27. March 1601 it, still under age, was invested to Tychow (546a. and 547). On 19 April 1605 it was also still under age or absent (553 and 555). On 6 May 1608 it received again the investiture for itself and its absent brother Jürgen and for its father brother under age sons (563d and 564). - Rüdiger and praised signed the contract from 31 January 1609, which Michael with its nephews closed, to hold it „its part“, because the guardian died (571). - In the year 1618 complained public prosecutor against it to Tychow in puncto homicidii, because it his own Krüger and Bauern shot son.

On 26 September 1618 Rüdiger were invested and „Gürgen“, Hans' of sons, of Jochim grandchild, of Bartes younger great-grandchildren and Reimer great-grandchild to Groß-Tychow (585 and 588); in the same way on 28 September 1621 (594).⁷⁰ In the year Hans' inheriting 6 1/2 hook hooves had 1628 to pay duty (606); the same paid duty A. 1629 Jürgen alone. Rüdiger died thus 1629 ago, reliably 1665 ago (640), without inheriting.

Its younger brother

II. 55.

⁷⁰ v. D. Osten (48 and 156) attributes the same erroneously to Georg v. Kleist on W. - Tychow (II. 44).

on Groß-Tychow,

(† after 1645)

occurs in the already summon fee letters of the years 1601, 1605, 1608, 1618 and 1621. In the year 1608 it was absent (563d. and 564); A. 1609 still under age (571). - In the year 1629 he had to pay duty 6 1/2 hooves to Tychow. - A. 1645 it had a share at Mandelatz and Groß-Tychow (623). In later documents it is not no more called. It died thus after 1645, reliably 1665 ago (640), and left no direct descendants. It had only one daughter: Hedwig Maria, who became the wife highest Christian of the v. Kleist (II. 60). To the latter were assigned of Georg to seat-back.⁷¹

Of Georg wife Christina v. Woyten, Otto v. Below on Pustamin widow, of Benedictus was princely the v. Woyten on Versin. Pomeranian captain to Bütow and Elizabeth v. Stojenthin from Giesebitz daughter.

Peter's both sons are called finite:

II. 56.

Christoph

on Groß-Tychow,

† 1621 ago.

To 27. March 1601, on 19 April 1605 and 6 May 1608 were died Christoph and Jochim. Peter's under age sons to Groß-Tychow invests. In the fee letter from 1621 is done to his no more mention; it must have died thus before, without inheriting.

Its younger brother:

II. 57.

Joachim

on Groß-Tychow,

† after 1650,

is in the fee letters of the years 1601, 1605 and 1608 as indicated still under age. In the fee letter from 26 September 1618 it is by write errors „Gürgen, Peters son" mentioned; it is in it absent ones under the minor ones and enumerated (585). In documents 588 its name is missing completely. In the fee letter from 28 September 1621 it is again indicated as „Jochim, Peters son" correctly (594). Furthermore it did homage on 6 September 1622 (593). In the year 1628 he paid duty 6 1/2 hooves (606) to Groß-Tychow. - In the year 1645 it had shares in Groß-Tychow except its also a share at Mandelatz. A the Bauer yard, which it had to Mandelatz, was already wild before quartering the imperial ones. By the same completely Mandelatz wild and desert, so that in the year mentioned generally speaking village was not to be found no more than one Bauer man, which to Poland to confess and to the invasion had again returned and an old Bauer, which lay in Lorenz Versen sheep-farm, so that the still existing torn rooms were torn not completely and led away into the reason. In Tychow Jochim had only one inhabited Bauer yard and three wild. One of the farmers had died and the other two „because of large Drangsals and war

⁷¹ Documents 546a. 547. 555. 563b. and 564.

loading" to Poland had pulled. Because of inability I. could not bring the Bauer yards back into the conditions. It had only one plow on the yard, in addition 2 oxen, 2 horses and 3 cows. In harshest ones it had sown still 36 bushels rye and in the spring of only 4 bushels oats (623).

During the electoral hereditary homage - in the Westphalian peace (1648) Eastern Pomerania had come as everybody knows at Brandenburgs - Jochim let represent itself „because of high age and inabilityness" by his son Peter. J. died thus after 1650.

Its wife was born one of Schmeling, with which it a son: Peter and under others a daughter witnessed, who Jochim on Kleist - Crössin (II. 63) was married.

With

II. 74.

Peter

on Groß-Tychow

(† 1672 ago)

died the branch of the Tychower of trunk, which of Reimer (II. 2) ago almost 250 years had grown, out. With the examination of the behind-Pomeranian horses de a. 1655 Peter and Carsten Christoph (II. 58) placed at the Community level 1 fee horse (632) to Tychow. On 9 November 1665 „Peter, Jochims son, was invested of Hans grandchild, of Jochim great-grandchild, of Bartels great-grandchild" (640 and 662). - On 10 September 1667, in the same way. he paid duty 1669 and 10 September 1670 to Groß-Tychow 4 1/2 hooves (645). - In the year 1672 the speech from Peter's widow, which of Tychow 1/2 fee horse already, is thought (651).

Peter had been married with Ursula von Damitz, of Lucas the v. D. to Rützwow daughter, with whom he without heir remained. Except the widow it had only two daughters leave.

There the fee estate in Groß-Tychow, leave of it, divided the widow with its brother-in-law Jochim Kleist into Kleist - Crössin (II. 63) by contract from 3 March 1682 that first the Ritter seat and 2 Catholic ones and latter one Bauer yard and 2 Käthen C. p. received. Jochim had still another demand of 1000 thalers. Principal one together with interest (dowry of its wife) to the estate. The estate was guessed/advised in bankruptcy. Jochim committed itself to lead the Concursproceß at the joint expense with the widow. The

widow could not administer the reserved half of the estate because of contuierlicher illness. Therefore she surrendered the same, according to contract from 29 June 1688, to stable Meister Jochim Henning (II. 59), whose yard situation was because of it, as also both before times a gentleman been belonging to. Stable Meister von Kleist had died the widow when compensation that inheriting. Closing captain Jacob v. Heydebreck 600 florins advanced. Therefore off it stepped all right, which her on their died with its daughters, under agreement of the guardians the equerry. Husband and father estates had. The same had A dato over 3 years 800 florins to pay for it and to pay interest on by then the sum with 5%. Up to real hunting of the sum the widow reserved herself a free apartment including a Kohl country, free firing and annually 1/2 Drömt rye. The meadow due to it, Leitznitz mentioned, which dubs. Versen because of 15 florins in use had, should to the equerry be likewise surrendered. Annoch the floating Concurproceß however should Jochim Henning with died. Of Jochim (II. 63) sons to same parts to final shank carry. - The present treaty should be submitted to Chur-princely castle Richter for the mehrer security to Belgard for the investigation and confirmation (665). - After the estimation and liquidation judgment from 27 June 1681 were both halves of the fee estate Groß-Tychow on 4757 florins rated, about which 1/2 fee horse was held. - The family documents state that Peter's widow still 1712 gel-pray, like probably it in large inabilityness already to the 9 years there down convenient. Furthermore they testify that Peter's seat-back A. 1700 partly Jochim Henning, partly Caspar Henning, Jochims son possessed.

We give the family tree of

The other one of Bartes (II. 3) issued branch of the Tychower of trunk flowers in two side branches this very day. Bartes had three sons: 1) Martin, 2) Jacob and 3) Andreas (II. 9-11), their biographies we first bring.

II. 9.

Martin

on Groß-Tychow.,

1523.

It died without inheriting.

II. 10.

Jacob

on Groß-Tychow.

The same was to?. January 1499 a witness with that exchanges of the estates cold Hagen etc. by Wedelstädt at Jasper of Lode to Gust against Woltersdorf (321 and 322). On 12 January 1503 he was to Neustettin a witness of sale of the Wedelstädt estates (346). - In that from the year 1544 „Jacob is indicated listings of pending demands of Cösliner parish church to Tichow" as debt guarantors of Henning Versen to Tietzow, which entliehen from the parish church mentioned 100 M. had (462).

Its wife was Sophia v. D. Osten, from the house Wolden castle. Its daughter Perpetua was married of Bartholomäus Versen on CRA mdu, Tietzow and Pobanz.

Jacob died without fee Serbs.

#Z#T

II. 11.

Andreas (Drews)
on largely Tychow,
† after 1546.

He is of Bartes youngest son. In the Descr. G. No. 36 it is called „the Elter father" of the A.
1700 living of stable Meister Jochim Henning (II. 59).

At 23rd August 1540 „Drewes was invested tho Groten Tichow" (459k), in the same way on 1
June 1546 (469).

**We do not experience the name of its wife from the documents. One of its daughters,
Sophia, was married at Jacob v. Heydebreck on Schubben. -**

**In addition us two sons of Drews are made considerable: 1) Carsten and 2) Joachim (II. 21
and 22), their biographies we shortly bring:**

II. 21.

**Carsten
on Groß-Tychow.**

† 1618 ago.

It is called to differences by its cousin Carsten the young (II. 19) „the older one". He became a
soldier. In the year 1556 we see it as officers of the Wobser corps in Prussian. Some years
after it began its fee in Groß-Tychow. A. 1566 it complained in community with
Carsten the young (II. 19) and Jochim (II. 22) - „Brothers and cousins, Kleiste to
Tichow" - against its field neighbor Jochim Versen to Burzlaff because of deliberate
Turbation of the borders. - On 22 February 1575 Carsten, Jochim, Hans (II. 31) became,
Peter (32), Michel (33) and all brothers and cousins to Groß-Tychow invests (502). - In
the year 1577 Carsten possessed also 2 farmers to 4 hook hooves to Mandelatz (518). -
To 27. March 1601 it was invested on the new (546a), in the same way on 19 February
1605 (553 and 555). - On 6 May 1608 it was invested with his son Jacob (563b and
564). - In the year 1618 his two sons Jacob and Bernhard were already invested (585). -
Carsten died thus 1618 ago. A. 1628 10 hooves had its inheriting to pay duty 1 small
farmers and 1 Müller (606).

Carsten is after v. D. Osten (41) two times marries been. Its first wife was born one of
Hechthausen. Around the year 1575 it marries itself to the other time with its niece Hedwig von
Heydebreck, the Jacob the percent on Schubben and Sophia, born v. Kleist daughter.

**Carsten had eight sons: 1) Andreas, 2) Jochim, 3) Jacob, 4) Henning, 5) Ernst) 6) Bernd, 7)
Tessen and 8) Franz (II. 34-41).**

Its younger brother was: #Z#T

II. 22.

Jochim

on Groß-Tychow and Völtzkow.

† 1591 ago.

On 22 February 1575 it was invested (502). - Afterwards it bought a share at Völtzkow of the brothers Christoph and Peter Völtzkowen with electoral consent. - In the year 1598 the speech already is from of Jochim sons. In the year mentioned Adam Völtzkow protested against the investiture of the sons of Jochim with Völtzkow. The latter 1599 and stated that their father would have died already many years ago.⁷²

Of Jochim wife was Magdalena von Blankenburg from Friedland. It lived 1606 as a widow in Groß-Tychow. It had their husband two sons: 1) Carsten and 2) DIN-sneeze (II. 42 and 43) and five daughters born. - A. 1607 said DIN-sneezes out that he would have to control five sisters from the paternal fees with its brother Carsten.

The one of the daughters, set Thecla their mother sister, Thecla of Blankenburg, Witwe of Johann Blugowßken to Dobrin D. D. Friedland D. 4 December 1605 „because of its faithful, various and industrious offering" a Legat of 1000 florin out. - Another of the daughters marries itself with Carsten Hertzberg to cash Busch. The latter compared itself with its brother-in-law DIN-sneezes on 18 December 1613 because of the backward wedding and marriage money, dresses and dowry. - Another daughter man is Claus's Wopersnow. The same was A. 1650 a witness during the hereditary division between DIN-sneezes sons (621 and 625).

The older brother Carsten sons were as said:

II. 34.

Andreas,

† 1665 ago.

In the Belehnungs Urk. from 9 November 1665 by the eight sons Carstens only their three are called, by is said: „Jacob and Bernd have still another brother alive: Franz, the other brothers died without inheriting (640).

Of Andreas the wife one was born of Briesen.

II. 35.

Jochim,

† 1665 ago,

Carsten other son. The same died after a while ago summon documents 640 1665 ago without inheriting. Its wife was born one of Rüchel from Neumark.

II. 36.

Jacob

on Groß-Tychow,

† after 1665,

⁷² From documents of the city Kolberg in public records Stettin it results that of Andreas Kleist paid, Kersten Kleist son of largely Tichow, 1613 for agriculture on the suburb and animal husbandry 20/0/0 and 20/0/0 remained guilty. It paid out-constant 10/0/0 on 2 May 1617. Information by Mr. Sienell. (2020)

Carsten third son. On 6 May 1608 it was invested with its father to Groß-Tychow (563b and 564). - During the hereditary division after its father death it committed itself, his older brothers Andreas and Jochim with ever 1000 florin to compensate; it did not pay the money however. On 26 September 1618 it was invested with his brother Bernhard (585); in the same way A. 1621 and 1622 (593 and 594). In the year 1628 it had controllable hooves to Kleist - Crössin 1/2, in the year 1629 to Tychow 4 1/2 hooves and 1 small farmers; in the year 1645 it had also a share at Mandelatz (623). On 9 November 1665 Jacob, Bernd and Franz were invested (640). Afterwards Jacob in the documents is not more called.

Its wife was Margarethe von Petersdorff from Jacob village, which it two sons: 1) Carsten Christoph and 2) Jochim Henning (II. 58 and 59) and some daughters bore. A the same married one of Heydebreck on Schubben.

II. 37.

Henning

† 1665 ago,

Carsten fourth son. During the hereditary division after its father death younger brother should be Bernd 1000 florin to it pay.

Its wife was born one of Manteuffel. Henning died without inheriting 1665 ago (640).

II. 38.

Ernst,

† young,

Of Carstens fifth son.

II. 39.

Bernd (Bernhard)

on Groß-Tychow and Mandelatz,

† after 1665,

Carsten sixth son. During the hereditary division after its father death it committed itself, to his brothers Henning and Tessen per 1000 florin to disburse. On 26 September 1618 it was invested with its ältern brother Jacob (585), in the same way on 28 September 1621 (594) and on 5 September 1622 (593). - In the year 1629 it had 5 1/2 hooves to Groß-Tychow to pay duty (609).

In the years 1634-36 it was Landcommissarius and director of Belgard - accomodation. In

June 1635 mayors and advice complained to Belgard against it because of and too highly assignirten 224 florins already put forward - According to documents of the year 1645 it possessed also a share at Mandelatz (623). - During preparation of the document of the year 1665 was it still alive, however soon will have died (640).

Its wife was after v. D. Osten (71) Elizabeth von Manteuffel from Pribbernow and Broitz, which it two sons: 1) Christian and 2) of Andreas Joachim (II. 60 and 61) and a daughter,

Dorothea Hedwig, bore. The latter married of Asmus v. Kleist (III. 228) on Kowalk and Dimkuhlen.

II. 40.

Tessen,

† 1665 ago,

Carsten seventh son. It received Bernd during the hereditary division of its brother 1000 florin

Its wife was born one of Stojenthin, with which it left however no fee Serbs (640).

II. 41.

Franz,

Captain,

† C. 1665

on Schmolsin,

Carsten figure eight son. It was in its youth fürstl. Pomeranian chamber young noblemen. On 8 January 1623 he attended funeral duke of Ulrich († 31 October 1622); it rode behind the flags generally speaking free style-ate. Its horse was decorated covered with a gilded edging, also with red and yellow feathers. - On 6 May 1625 it was also with duke Philipp Julius's funeral under duke Bogislavs young noblemen; it went before the princely. Widow Anna v. Croy, born duchess of Pommern. Later he was duke Ernst Bogislavs to Croy captain. - After its mother of death, i.e. after the year 1660 he inherited the Out Schmolsin; it possessed also a share at CRA mdu with Stolp.

In the year 1665 Franz will have died. An essay manufactured for the investiture from 9 November 1665 says: „Jacob (II. 36) and Bernd (II. 39) have still another brother alive, with name Franz, but in the investiture register (640) and in the fee letter (662) French is missing "in the investiture register stands: „Christian earthling, Franz Michel son, minorennis" beside of Bernd son: Christian (II. 60). In the fee letter however it means: „Jochim and Paul Daniel (II. 63 and 64). DIN-sneeze sons for itself and its cousins under age Christian earthling and Franz, Michels sons, of Jochim nephew, Bartels Unterneffen, Reimar Nachneffen. "From this thus Christian earthling and Franz sons of Michel (II. 33) would be, but this, which was invested 1575, 1609 his fee estate its nephew handed over, 1611 at last occurs, is not as a father of sons to be accepted, and although, not as of such, which were still under age 1665; to it comes that to the investiture register as the more faith comes to simultaneous much, as that only 1706 manufactured, on that being based fee letter. Afterwards followers we with Quandt: Franz was called also Michel, died before the investiture from 9 November 1665 and Christian earthling (II. 62) is directly its son. Then the note is in the Stolpi district tax register, after which in September 1667 are colligret: To understand Franz Kleisten people to CRA mdu 7 hooves (645): „the deceased (†) Franz people", as is so often necessary in the tax registers.

Wife we do not experience the name of Franzen from the documents.

Their only son was, as said:

II. 62.

Christian earthling,

† 1699 ago.

After v. D. Osten (253c) was the same still 1685 under age, must be born thus shortly before its father death. On 9 November 1665 it was under age invested (640 and 662). It died without inheriting.

In Saxan law reports on a law case an earthling a Christian von Kleist without more details is reported to the residence. This had been sued by Johanna Helena von Metzrad and their father with the Konsistorium in Lübben, because he had promised Johanna the marriage, but had married another woman. During the procedure Johanna had died. In July 1696 the condemnation took place to 1000 realm thalers compensation.⁷³

We give the family tree of

Shortly the description of the side branch of this Tychower of branch issued of Jacob (II. 36) follows. Jacob had two sons:

II. 58.

Carsten Christoph

on Groß-Tychow,

† 1665 ago.

In the year 1655 Peter (II. 74) and Carsten Christoph von Tychow had to hold a fee horse. - In the same year Carsten Christoph attacked a Colberger citizen Albrecht Holle on Groß-Tychow and Caspar Rüdiger Herzberg on Lottin with a farmhand on open highway and wounded it strongly, why the same complained against them. - In the year 1656

⁷³ Printed in history of the family v. Herzberg, Bd. I book with the documents of the family, Hermann Waterstraat, Stettin 1906, No. 198 (2009)

Public records Stettin, „Albrecht Holle versus CAS by Rüdiger Hertz mountains vndt its Knecht. Also Carsten Christian off Kleisten in puncto more verübeter gwalt rough outer Injurien vndt ", 1655, Az. 65/7/0/8.7/4073. (2021)

Carsten Christoph stepped into Swedish service in the army. Because it this however without permission done, the summon public prosecutor it on 12th August 1656. In

December ej. a. the widow reported that her husband with Warsaw remained in a skirmish against Poland. - As everybody knows in the year 1655 between Sweden and Poland war had broken out. The large cure prince placed the Sweden kings to Karl Gustav 1500 men auxiliary troops. Both princes moved with their armies against Johann Casimir of Poland and struck the same in the three-day-long, extremely fame-rich battle with Warsaw (18. -20 July 1656) completely on the head. In this battle Carsten Christoph remained.

Its wife was Barbara von Briesen, who it two sons: 1) of Andreas Jacob and 2) Franz Tessen (II. 75 and 76) bore.

In the documents of the year 1665 Carsten Christoph is indicated as the deceased father of the sons just specified and as a brother of Jochim Henning (640 and 662).

Its younger brother thus was:

II. 59.

Jochim Henning

on Groß-Tychow,

Equerry,

born C. 1625, † 1705,

Jacob other son. It studied at first and became then with your princely. Highness of Braunschweig Wolfenbüttel yard young nobleman, after under Ihro royally majesty of Sweden ride Meister and at last under Ihro electoral Highness of Brandenburgs chamber young nobleman and stable Meister to Colberg.

On 9 November 1665 it was invested (640 and 662). After the register controllable hooves from the year 1667 it had 4 1/2 hooves to Groß-Tychow to pay duty (645). - After the computation of the fee horse funds de a. 1672 it had to pay 20 thalers from Groß-Tychow for 1/2 fee horse; it restierte of it 9 thalers. which he had not been able to apply (651). On 29 June 1688 half of its estate Groß-Tychow stepped at Jochim Henning for 800 florins starting from Peter's (II. 74) widow, into agreement with its daughters and their guardians (665). In the year 1690 stable Meister had v. Kleist for 1/4 fee horse to pay (667). - At this time he bought Zadtkow from Caspar Kleist (III. 164), had however with Peter (III. 215) to Vietzow, Caspars fee follower, controversy because of the fee horse funds. The latter did not want to contribute anything to the steed services, because Vietzow not at all in the sample role of conditions. Jochim Henning however insisted on that it would have to pay 3/4, Peter for Zadtkow only however the last quarter. - On 11 October 1699 stable Meister v. Kleist was invested on the new (675). In the year 1700 the Descr writes. towards. (169) of it: „This stable Meister v. Kleist on Ticho and Zaticko is old close to 80 years and one the oldest of our family. "- At 13th August 1703 it was invested with † Peter's share at the fee estate in Groß-Tychow, because he was recognized as its next fee followers in the Concursprocesse, with its two sons, in accordance with the contract of 1688, (677). - On 10 December 1706 it was already dead; it had old died C. 85 years.

Its wife was Ilse Juliane von Creutz from Mecklenburg. The same gave him four sons: 1)

Caspar Henning, 2) Franz Georg, 3) August and 4) Casimir (II. 77-80) and three daughters:

1) Anna Eleonora,

Wife of Egidius the Christian of the v. Kleist on Crummensee and Eulenburg (III. 359);

2) Maria Elisabeth,

at Dubislaff v. Versen on Burzlaff marries; it died already A. 1686 - and

3) Lucie Juliane,

Wife of the royal dän. Captain to Groß-Tychow and Mandelatz: Sebastian Heinrich (II. 84).

The older brother Carsten Christoph sons were thus:

II. 75.

Of Andreas Jacob,

Captain,

† after 1713.

On 9 November 1665 it was invested (640 and 662), in the same way as a captain on 11 October 1699 (675). - In the year 1692 it was Leutnant in the 1st body Compagnie in the Dragoon regiment of Derfflinger. In the year 1699 he was a captain and still unmarried. To 40 years it stood in war services, thus the campaigns at Rhein and the beginnings of the Spanish succession war took part in and in it along-fought. - On 15 February 1713 it was aged and weak and wished the captain Sebastian Heinrich (II. 84), the captain Caspar Henning (II. 77) and the standard-bearer Franz Jürgen (II. 78) to its inheriting.

II. 76.

Franz Tessen,

† 1699 ago,

Carsten Christoph other son. It was invested, still under age, on 9 November 1665 (640 and 662). In the investiture register from 11 October 1699 it is not any more mentioned; it must have died thus before. It died, like its older brother, without fee Serbs. Their pieces of fee fell thus to its uncle, who stable Meister v. Kleist and its sons, to whose biography we turn now us.

The four sons of stable Meister of the Jochim Henning were called:

II. 77.

Caspar Henning

on Groß-Tychow,

Captain,

born 1659, † 1729.

To 24. March 1677 became it on its father request, after Henning earthling (II. 110) renounces the Studiis, the Pumlow benefit: 6 thalers. 13 SSL. assigned. It was at that time, after its father statement, in 16. Years of his age, thus for C. 1661 born, and a good

beginning in the Studiis had already made. In February 1682 the father indicated that its son Caspar Henning would come now on the opinion to turn to service in the army and it did not want to dispute that. Thus it went to A. 1684, like the family Urk. tell, „performing" or „temptation half" to Holland to try probably over all its war luck and was - after v. D. Osten (122) - there still 1686 and 1687. As everybody knows Ludwig had XIV. the intention of incorporating Holland the French realm and led therefore a robbery war 1672-78. Only by energetic intervening of the large cure prince the predatory intention of the Frenchmen was defeated. - When Caspar Henning had returned from Holland, it stepped into Brandenburgian service in the army and has, like the Fam. - Urk. , „among the Auxiliair troops Serenissimi continue to tell three campaigns in Hungary first as Leutnant, later than captain to foot done. "From Prussian-Brandenburgian history it is well-known that, during Brandenburgs in of Ludwig the XIV. to led robbery wars with not small army power, another army department, with which imperial ones unites, arose against which Hungary and Turks, which had been provoked from the Frenchmen to wars, fought. They took victories of the Mark count Ludwig von Baden to praiseworthy share at that 1691 with Salankemen, the Tisza delta opposite, as well as 1697 at that victories of the prince Eugen with Zentha, in close proximity to Segedin. In this battle a large Turk army, which the Sultan led personally, was reamed nearly completely by the sword of the Austrians and the German allied one (Brandenburg -, Saxony) or blown up into the waves of the river. The consequence of this victory was that the gate presses, at the same time from Venice and from Russia under Peter the large one, 1699 in peacetime to Carlo joke Hungary at Austria returned completely.

After that victories with Zentha on 11 September 1697 acknowledged Caspar Henning as a captain the service and turned home. On 3 September 1698 it closed a partition treaty with Franz Georg, according to which the estate Zadtkow and four farmers in Zarnekow, its brother were assigned to it however the two estates in Groß-Tychow. Their parents reserved themselves Peter the Kleist' estate in Groß-Tychow and two farmers in Zarnekow. - On 11 October 1699 captain Caspar Henning with its father was invested (675), in the same way. A. 1703 (677). - In the year 1704 it had because of Groß-Tychow 3/4 to pay because of Vietzow 1/12 and because of Zadtkow 1/4 fee horse. - After the father death A. 1706 it divided the estates with its brother Franz Georg in such a way that latter Zadtkow and it received the remaining seat-back. Of it sold Zarnekow, which during the hereditary division 10, 000 florins was ästimiert, before 2 February 1719 at Jochim Henning (III. 384). - On 15 September 1707 it exchanged the windmill mountain inherited by the father at Leutnant Friedrich Wilhelm (II. 92) against its Kamp in Groß-Tychow. - On 21 September 1708 it exchanged this Kamp at Leutnant Christian Wilhelm (II. 116) against its requirement at so-called horse Kamp, which once Colonel Carsten (II. 60) of ride Meister Paul Daniel (II. 64) for a horse had erhandelt. - On 11 January 1714 captain C had. H. because of Peter's share of Groß-Tychow 1/4 and because of the remaining pieces of fee there 1/2 - fee horse to hold (679). - On 27 April 1714 it was invested because of Groß-Tychow and Damen (680). - On 10 September 1720 it closed a contract with of Hans Joachim v. Kleist (III. 387) because of landing in Groß-Tychow, a Holzcaavel, which belonged to the deceased Caspar Henning (II. 89) erhandelten estates.

According to church invoice book of Groß-Tychow, which begins with the year 1718, the captain Caspar Henning led the patronage in community with of Hans Jochim (III. 387) and Caspar Franz Casimir von Versen across the church and parish: etc. in Groß-

Tychow. In the year the three cartridge certify 1718 by their name signature that the church to Groß-Tychow no longer 29 florins Pomeranian one and 7 B. possessed. Probably the Colonel lieutenant Christian Casimir (II. 82) of the church had „from own Bewegnis“ 100 thalers. and Ms Dorothea v. Kleist 50 florins Pomeranian one bequeaths, however the money had been paid to A. 1718 not yet. Dorothea had died and the captain Sebastian Heinrich (II. 84) inheritance of their property left had become. But also this had died 1714 and inheriting the money yet had not paid. Therefore decided the before-designated cartridge 1718 to call in the same adsque mora (without delay) in order to pay to the Mr. Regierungsrat the malmbricks left to the steeple. The same had A. of 1716 5200 masonry units for the masonry of the tower supplied à 1000 1/2 thaler. The money was paid was handed over to the government advice in consequence its A. 1719 and paid with the interest the debt. - A. 1718 decided the cartridge also to let the existing church clock bring again into the course and consentierten, to leave to Küster for its trouble to place the same the half church Kamp, which would be he up to then in use had, so for a long time the clock in the conditions, without payment. Also wanted to let repair the cartridge the church ring and the tower with good doors to provide. We see the church and Christian sense of the cartridge also from it that they decided minutes of the year 1718 with the words, concerning this taken up: „Thus this church bill de is novo begins etc. “, „in the name of God“ the church bill 1718 in Mr. Hauptmanns the dwelling, in Präsenze of the two other Mr. Patrone was held in the name of God. In the following years it was held in the house of the Mr. v. Versen. It is this the last church bill, which the captain C went through with. H. has. Through several years no bill is held. The captain son E has the later bills from 1734 on. G., i.e. Erdmann Gottlieb (II. 112) with signed.

On 1 March 1729 the captain v. Kleist died to Groß-Tychow, 70 years old.

Its wife was Anna July IANA von Güntersberg from Weckow, Georg Diedrich v. G. daughter, who it two sons: 1) Joachim Henning and 2) earthling God-dear (II. 111 and 112) and four daughters bore. The daughters are called:

1) Eleonora.

According to church Buch of Groß-Tychow on 11 November 1717 of Ms Sophia Eleonora v. Kleist was married with Caspar Franz Casimir v. Versen on Burzlaff and Groß-Tychow. The same was already 1741 widow. In this year it borrowed 100 realm thalers, which she paid interest on several years with 5% from the church to Groß-Tychow;

2) Ilse July IANA,

which was married on 11 September 1734 Leutnant Heinrich Adolph von Dittmarsdorff on Schwessow. (Born 1706) the latter died as a major on 28 December 1758. The widow lost A. 1759 by the Russians all their property;

3) Maria Lovisa Charlotte,

baptized 25 December 1710 - and

4) Lucia Amalia,

baptized 19. May 1713, died. the-the same year.

II. 78.

Franz Georg,

† after 1726,

Jochim Henning other son. He was standard-bearer in Brandenburgian services and took part in with its ältern brother the campaign to Hungary. After completion the same however acknowledged it with it the service. On 11 October 1699 it was invested, in the same way. A. 1703 (675 and 677). - After fraternal division comparisons in the year 1706 it received Zadtchow, about which he had to hold 1/2 fee horse, and Lazenz, a farm (adjacent to the manor) to Vietzow, C. p. - In addition it erhandelte from Jochim Ewald on Zeblin (III. 300) of its shares at Damen and Döbel, about which he had to hold 1/4 fee horse. In order to be able to pay these estate shares, it sold Ewald Joachim on 13 April 1708 its farm (adjacent to the manor) Lazenz together with jug to the district administrator on Vietzow (III. 257) for 2000 florin Pomeranian one⁷⁴ - It had the so-called Zadtchow wood reason at the same already to 28. March 1705 for 1100 florin sold. It exchanged its estate Damen (C) on 5 April 1715 at Martin Jochim (III. 314) for its share at Kowalk, sold this share however on 1 February 1717 to major Jürgen Lorenz (III. 388). - In addition had it still another Höfchen in the Busch, which bald mountain or four-yard mentioned, which actually dependence was from Kowalk; the same sold it on 24 July 1719 the captain Bernd v. Kleist (III. 318). Also a part of large - it had acquired Voldekow, the same had it however already to 15. March 1717 to Andreas Joachim (III. 381) sells. At Daniel Heinrich (II. 130) estate in Damen it had 2000 florin to stand; the same were disbursed it in February 1726. - After the year 1726 we do not find Franz Georg name in the documents to no more; it will soon thereafter have died.

Its wife was Ilse Margarethe von Kleist, Alexander Lorenz on Neurese (III. 288) daughter, who it three sons: 1) Johann Henning, 2) Caspar Dubislaß and 3) of Andreas Ulrich (II. 113-115) and a daughter gave.

The daughter Ernestine received the Expectoranz in November 1723 on a place in Camminer virgin monastery, on which Clara v. Kleist from Raddatz, which they receive 1722 on 21 October, had resigned. In that it is no longer specified listings of the passengers of the monastery from the year 1778.

II. 79.

**August Anton,
Standard-bearer**

† 1686,

Jochim Henning third son.⁷⁵ It remained as a standard-bearer in Brandenburgian services A. 1686 before furnace in Hungary. As everybody knows envoys acquired themselves and of Adam v. Schöning led 8000 Brandenburgs - the fame immortal during the memorable FE storage of furnace of the large cure prince. They were called „Brandenburgian fire men". - In this siege participated volunteer from all countries of

⁷⁴ After a search in Danish archives, accomplished around 1960, August Anton was 1683 standard-bearer in Löwenschildts promoted infantry regiment. He served year 1684 and 1685 in the satellite guard. Also after these documents it is 1686 pleases. (2006)

⁷⁵ In Stavenow N. (362) it is Joachim Heinrich and with v. D. Osten (160) Joachim Henrich called.

II. 80.

Casimir

† young 1699 ago,

Jochim Henning youngest son. Its father calls it Gerdt Casimir. He asked for him in February 1682, when its oldest son Caspar Henning wanted to turn from the studies to service in the army that one reserved him the Pumlow scholarship, if it became vacant, since this son wanted to remain with the study. On 6 February 1682 it its request was reduced, since it was given to Ewald v. Kleist already on 9 April 1677 still six years as primarium. - With the investiture in the year 1699 it was no longer present; it must have died before (675).

Were from the above four brothers mitin only the two oldest leaving heirs, however with their sons the side branch from Carsten (II. 21) of the adult Tychower of branch issued of Jacob (II. 36) became extinct. - Caspar Henning both sons were:

II. 111.

Joachim Henning.

In the Belehnungs Urk. from 16 September 1743, in which its younger brother, the captain earthling was invested God-dear on Groß-Tychow, is done to his no more mention (684). It died before without heir.

II. 112.

Erdmann Gottlieb,

Major,

born 1706, † 1758,

on Groß-Tychow A.

On 11 July 1728 he was standard-bearer with infantry - moves. Beschefer No. 4. to 23. May 1735 it became Seconde - Lieut. and on 6 March 1739 Prem. - Lieut. As this took part in the first Silesian war. On 19 September 1743 it was invested (684). - In second Silesian wars became he staff - a captain 21 January 1745 and on 14 June 1750 Kompagnie boss. - On 28 February 1754 it sold its share estate Groß-Tychow, which he had inherited from his father with 5 service messengers, 1 small farmer, 2 field farmhands and 1 Catholic one in the village, to its brother-in-law Franz Lorenz (III. 511). Its mother received 4100 thalers from the purchase money., his sister, the widowed Mrs. v. Versen of 1000 thalers. and the buyer mother of 675 thalers. Its wife, who was pointed to the estate because of the dowry, consented to the sale. - In the year 1756 it took the estate Kleist - to Crössin A. as fee follower in requirement and by the right saying from 3 May 1756 for the recollection of the same from the Colonel lieutenant Johann Dietrich Arnold count von Rittberg was verstattet. It sold however the same to 7 and 24 June 1756 hereditary also to its brother-in-law, the captain Franz Lorenz v. Kleist (Brügg. III. p. 644 and 673).

On 12 November 1756 he became a major. In the year 1757 it received the commando of

an infantry battalion, which consisted of infantryman Compagnien of the regiment count Egloffstein and v. Rome mountain. In the battle at anger village, at 25th August 1758 he was wounded tödlich and died soon thereafter to Frankfurt A. /O.

Its wife was Ilsa Maria von Kleist, Tochter of the government and district administrator Hans Joachim v. Kleist on Groß-Tychow (III. 387), marries 2 November 1746. It remained with it however without heir.

After the death of its man it, since she was very poor, received from the royal. Grace fund to Stettin of 2000 thalers. The money was paid to the district administrator v. Puttkamer on Fritzow and registered on Fritzow and Raddau. It required however A. 1771 the publication of the money and processierte therefore three years long with the district administrator v. Puttkamer, however in vain, since one feared an imminent consumption that royally grace funds, if the same were disbursed it. The money was registered however for larger security on green forest and Ponickel. From this process were the widow 58 thalers. Costs arose. She asked the same for decree. However the government reported that this no Proceßkosten, but only emoluments and fee for the authorized agent would be. Therefore their request was reduced. - The widow still lived on 27 July 1776.

We turn finally to Franz Georg sons; there is, as already announced, their three:

II. 113.

Johann Henning.

The same will young have died. We do not experience anything details in the documents over him.

II. 114.

Caspar Dubslaff,

Major,

† 1760,

Franz Georg other son, born C. 1708. On 14 November 1732 he was standard-bearer at the infantry regiment duke of Holstein No. 11, on 24 February 1738 Seconde lieutenant, on 9 April 1742

Prem. - Lieut. - On 13 July 1750 it was shifted to the garrison regiment v. Manteuffel No. 11. On 22 June 1752 he became staff - a captain. On 15 June 1756 he became a Kompagnie boss at the garrison battalion Grape No. 4. on 19 January 1759 received he the patent as a

major. On 6 February 1760 it died. It seems to have remained unmarried.

II. 115.

Of Andreas Ulrich,
born 1713, † after 1758,

Franz Georg youngest son. After a document in Kieckower archives Andreas is resident called in the year 1758 in Poland and its brother Caspar Dubslaff as a next agnate the 1758 died earthing is God-dear designated. None of the three brothers was leaving heirs.

We give the family tree of

It follows the far description of the other one, from Bernd (II. 39) of issued side branch of the large Tychower of branch.

Bernd had two sons:

II. 60.

Christian
on Groß-Tychow,
Colonel,
† 1679.

Into the Fam. - Urk. it appears always under the shortened name Carsten. He became a soldier in Brandenburgian services and was promoted up to highest ones foot. To 25. May 1654 he lived the funeral of the last Pomeranian duke Bogislavs XIV. ; it led the horse behind the sixth (Principality of Rügen) flag.⁷⁶ It was then also electoral with the 1654 taking place. Hereditary homage present. It possessed at that time a Ritter seat in Groß-Tychow, still another Ritter seat it with its wife had received there and inherited; furthermore it had 4 Bauer yards along also to Mandelatz, those to these pieces of fee; finally it possessed a farm (adjacent to the manor) in Kieckow together with 4 farmers, whom he had hereditary bought from the district administrator Jochim. By Tychow it had A. 1655 1 fee horse to hold (632).

In the year 1655 as everybody knows a war between Sweden and Poland broke out. Karl Gustav penetrated victoriously in Poland and drove the Polish ruler out from its country. With the winner the large cure prince closed a contract to Königsberg, after which he placed Sweden 1500 men Hülfsstruppen and which it opened Prussian seas port for them for which he took the duchy Prussian as a fee of Sweden. - When the Swedish army marched 1655 by Pommern, Carsten Kleist performed fee rider its services at the borders as a major with a kompagnie behind-more Pomeranian, and as the large cure prince on it by Pommern after Prussian marched, went along major Kleist with its fee riders to on Weichsel. After completion of the campaign it decreased with its kompagnie and pulled again on the borders back and forth. We meet the kompagnie in Belgard. Labes, Daber, Regenwalde, Bublitz, Polzin and Colberg. - In the year 1657 the Colonel lieutenant Kleist with its kompagnie became to Poland command.⁷⁷ *Temporarily he was a commander of a*

⁷⁶ The deceased (r) Manteuffel, Juliana von Geburtsname von Kleist widow name (n) of Heidebreck year of death 1702 dying place Rendsburg author Lehmann, Gottlob location duke August library signature 13564 catalog proof catalog of the princely Stolberg Stolberg' corpse lecture collection, Bd. IV/2, Leipzig 1935. (2006) Bibliotheca Danica, systematisk Fortegnelse more over the danske literature fra 1482 til 1830, Tredie bind, Kjøbenhavn 1896, column 1288. (2012)

⁷⁷ Year of the marriage ceremony 1660, source card index Quassow ski. (2007)

Brandenburgian crew in Posen.⁷⁸ Johann Casimir of Poland required threateningly of the large cure prince the acknowledgment of the fee dominion of Poland over Prussian. Since however the cure prince with deciveness explained to want to defend its over Prussian won right with the sword Casimir showed up ready for peace negotiations, and the peace came too pain-tepidly to conditions on 16 September 1657, by which the crown Poland gave its upper glory up over Prussian and which independence of the duchy recognized Prussian.

In September 1662 public prosecutor, Colonel lieutenant Christian Kleist complained enlists common ones and officers to wars; it wants to carry people forward from Colberg and from the country; one does not know however whether he has in addition the electoral Permission? - Kleist was to it times to Groß-Tychow on its Edelhofe. Werben was forbidden to it and the promoted people were locked. Probably Kleist troops had sought to wars against the Turks to promote. In the year 1663 a large Turk army moved close against Hungary and Austria. A realm army under the Mark count Leopold Wilhelm of bathing came, although slow and ponderous, too would help the emperor Leopold. This army was strengthened by troops from nearly all countries of the Christianity and erfocht under Montecuccoli with St. God Hard at Raab at 1st August 1664 a shining victory, at which the Germans had the largest share. - Colonel lieutenant Kleist seems to have taken part in this campaign against the Turks. In the year 1665 Jacob Köller demanded to Cantreck „because of the notorious Austrian journey" by him 331 thalers., because he talked over from him with good words to such journey, also on its various slogan still different one from aristocracy would be with applied. Kleist would have promised it with Cavalier slogan that such journey should not cost it smallest Heller; it would have lived however nearly 4 weeks in Vienna with 10 horses and 6 servants. Also his brother-in-law, captain Franz Friedrich v. Briesen, which Kleist would be the cavalry captain place promised, with 5 horses and 2 farmhands along-pulled, in the same way Oswald Flemming, the Leutnant and Wedell, which being awake Meister should become. - Whether Kleist satisfied the demand of these gentlemen, we do not experience.

In the year 1665 Colonel Christian was invested to Groß-Tychow, Kieckow and Mandelatz (640 and 660). In the year 1667 it separated 17 1/2 hooves (645) to Groß-Tychow. - On 2 November 1667 Kleist with its brothers-in-law, the brothers of limestone, the entire inheritance of his father-in-law, began † the general of limestone. The same consisted of estates in Niederlausitz and in Prussian, bevorab: Knauten, Mühlhaußen, Vierzighuffen and Schultitten, which were „Culmisch" and „inheritance". Over the Prussian estates he asked message in behalf of process. - Because of a share at the estate Ögeln in Niederlausitz compared itself Kleist with his youngest brother-in-law, the Colonel lieutenant v. limestone. His older brother-in-law Colonel Christian Ludwig v. limestone however sought to defeat the comparison, at least the thing consults. A commission, in order which Kleist asked, was not able to align anything. Even a Intercession with the duke Christian to Saxony Merseburg to protect Kleist in its calm possession seemed at the beginning of nothing to fruchten. Only we experience 1675 that Kleist already some

⁷⁸ Hannibal Poulsen Rigs greve of and to Löwenstein, H.W. Harbou, Personalhistorisk Tidsskrift, 1896, 97, 114.

Slægten von Kleist i Danmark, H.W. Harbou, Personalhistorisk Tidsskrift 1897, P. 98. Dansk biografisk lexicon, C.F. Bricke, volume 10, Copenhagen 1896, P. 601 (2009)

years to Ögeln used to. - From Ögeln it complained 1675 against the district administrator Jochim Kleist to Zeblin, of which he had bought on 3 April 1661 a partle estate to Kieckow of 5 1/2 hook hooves with a Catholic one. The district administrator had it 8 hooves - instead of the 5 1/2 - to pay duty set. Its people would have paid duty in its absence, with Swedish invasion and other obstacle; it protest now against it. In addition the district administrator had set Colonel Kleist, to its fee funds 20 florins too would help to give. Compared with this the Colonel protested also and referred to its contract, in which stipulated that the steed services secundum quantitatem et qualitatem feudi should are carried. On 1 October 1675 the answer came that Colonel Kleist of the estate Kieckow 1/4 would have to fee horses away to contribute.

After Ögeln the Colonel its whole household, had carried papers forward etc. from Groß-Tychow so that his children later their regret over it discussions that from his things and papers the smallest would also not have returned after Pommern.

In the year 1679 it died (656).

Colonel Christian Kleist was married two times:

1)with Hedwig Maria v. Kleist, Georg on Groß-Tychow (II. 55) daughter. In this marriage it four sons became: 1) Bernd earthling, 2) Christian Casimir, 3) Adam Wilhelm and 4) Sebastian Heinrich (II. 81-84) and a daughter: Herath July IANA born, which first with Jochim Heinrich von Heydebreck on Schubben and Zuchen and after with a Mr. v. Manteuffel was married. It was buried on 31 October 1802 in Rendsburg.

2)To the other time the Colonel marries itself with Barbara Eleonora von Kalkstein, Tochter of the general v. K. from the house Knauten. From this marriage is a son: Bernd Christian (II. 85) and a daughter issued, the who latters married in Schlesien. Barbara Eleonora von Kalkstein married the Danish regiment commander Hannibal Poulsen, the later (1688) realm count v. Løwenschild after the death of Christian. It died 1687.

On 1 June 1679 the four sons of first marriage divided its paternal inheritance, so that Bernd earthling and Sebastian Heinrich received the two fee estates in Groß-Tychow, which late of Hans Jochim bought (III. 387). Adam Wilhelm received Kieckow and Christian Casimir Mandelatz. Both first - it means - pulled the best strand, since they received the two large noble Ritter seats, but also the Ritter country, also much due to it and beautiful country etc. in Tychow not alone. Its sister Herath Juliane, Witwe † of Jochim Heinrich von Heydebreck on Schubben and Zuchen should 2155 florins have to the dowry; it had of it only 316 florins received. If the stepmother with son and daughter should contest the division, then five brothers and sisters of first marriage promised to carry Assistenz out each other (656).

The highest one younger brother was:

II. 61.

**Of Andreas Joachim
on Völtzkow,
Swedish cavalry captain,
† 1694.**

Stavenow Nachr. (170) it states from it that it under Ihre royally majesty of Sweden in old teutschen wars of bestallter cavalry captains been. - In the years 1656-60 we see it as ride Meister in the Zastrow' regiment to horse soon in Polzin, soon in Neustettin, soon in Pyritz and other cities in the accomodation. - In the year 1665 it was invested as „absent" with Groß-Tychow and Völtzkow (district Schievelbein) (640 and 662). - In the year 1667 he paid duty in Tietzow, which belonged to its wife, 5 hooves (645). - In the year 1672 it had for 1/2 fee horse to pay (652). - On 1 June 1679 he was a witness during the hereditary division of its nephews (655). In these documents it is called „ride Meister Andre Jochim Kleist on Völtzko and Pobanz hereditary gentleman". On 24 January 1694 it died without male inheriting.

Its wife was Eleonora von Versen on Pobanz, second daughter of Bartholomäus of the v. V. on Pobanz and Tietzow, the latter ducal, Prussian yard young nobleman and Lucretia von Wilmsdorf, married A. 1650.

Its inheritance fell thus to his nephews, its older brother of sons, whose biography we bring now. Were their five.

II. 81.

Bernd earthling

on Groß-Tychow,

Danish Colonel lieutenant,

† 1701.

He was Colonels Christian oldest son. In its youth it made heavy grief and concern for the father, so that the same A. asked 1670 to bring its mißbratenen son into the prison after Colberg. Into consequence its let they brought the major general of Schwerin on 21 November 1670 after Colberg gefänglich. This strict breed seems to have worked on it to the good one, so that he became later an efficient soldier and in Swedish services up to highest one are promoted.

In the fraternal hereditary division on 1 June 1679 it received the share in Groß-Tychow with 10 controllable hooves (655) with its brother Sebastian Heinrich. - On 14 September 1680 it did homage for itself and its brother Adam Wilhelm (647). - On 1 July 1681 he was a witness of the estates exchange of his two brothers Christian Casimir and Sebastian Heinrich (656).

It stepped on that into royal. Danish service in the army. 1676 it became Kaptajn in the Schönfeldt regiment. After an interruption it stepped 1684 into Danish services into Løwenschilds regiment, in the November of the same year came again it to the prince Frederik regiment, on 21 January 1688 became it a major and in the same year lieutenant colonel in that infantry - moves. the general field marshal v. Schack. He had pawned its share at Groß-Tychow meanwhile at Adam Henning von Kameke.

With computation of the fee horse funds in the year 1690 its authorized person Adam H stated. v. Kameke that from his share at Groß-Tychow for 4/7 fee horse would be to be paid (667). On 11 October 1699 it was invested as absent (675). - On 26 December 1701 it died to Helsingör buried at sea-country, in the St. Marien church.

Its wife was Elizabeth Hedwig von Schack, Schwester of the general a while ago specified of field marshal von Schack, Tochter the Christian of the Sigmund of Sch. and Anna von Ramin, who it Christian Wilhelm (II. 116) and four daughters bore a son. The

names of the daughters are:

- 1) **July IANA Loysa;**
- 2) **Maria Elisabeth;**
- 3) **Amalia and**
- 4) **Charlotta.**

The latter lived 1716 in Groß-Tychow.

⁷⁹

II. 82.

Christian Casimir

on Mandelatz,

Danish Colonel,

born 1654 † 19 February 1722

Colonels Christian other son. In the fraternal hereditary division on 1 June 1679

⁷⁹ The additions are based to accomplished archives search in Danish archives on one about 1960 as well as on the essay Slægten von Kleist i Danmark. H.W. Harbou., Personallhistorisk tidsskrift 1897, P. 95

In the genealogical collection of the handwriting collection of the state State of Berlin the manuscript "family trees, message and documents is by the family of those von Kleist, gathered from E. art man, Berlin 1855". On sheet 10 a "Copia of its own letter Wilhelm of von Kleist" begins Danish highest of Andreas, cop Hagen, the 24.8.1757.

There it means among other things:

"My father has been called Christian Casimir von Kleist, hereditary gentleman to large Tichow, as highest one and a commander in Oldenburg 1722 allda died.

My mother was called Anna von Fürsten, a Silesian family, the father highest one and commander in Stade in Swedish services and allda died.

...

My grandmother was called Dorothea von Güntersbergen, from the house Laweren (?)."

Since his grandmother was on the paternal side a Kleist, which he continues to implement in the following text, it concerns its grandmother, thus on the maternal side the mother-in-law of Christian Casimir.

In public records Oldenburg (No. 1462 stocks 210-2: 1892-1913) are family-historical investigations of captain of Harbou, Copenhagen, author of the article: Slægten von Kleist i Danmark, S. o., which were there however unsuccessful.

Topic of the investigations: Family research, which is concerned among other things with Christian Casimir von Kleist, Kommandant, Oldenburg and Anna von Kleist, born from prince.

In the history of the family of Zepelin, L. pious, Schwerin 1876, P. 291, it is implemented that Anna would have married major general a Daniel Ernst von Zepelin after the death of her man and would have gotten still another daughter. The information is based on a mistake. The widow, who married Zepelin, had died the wife of Ewald on Zeblin and Warnin (III. 205), 1694, Maria Elisabeth von Kießlingen. (2012)

Mandelatz with 4 controllable hooves had been assigned to it (655). - On 1 July 1681 however it exchanged its estate Mandelatz to its brother Sebastian Heinrich for its estate share to Groß-Tychow (656). On 22 January 1690 it had 1/2 fee horse of it to hold (669).

It, like its older brother, stepped on that 1683 into royal. Danish services and was promoted up to the Colonel. On 11 October 1699 it was absent invested (675). - In the year 1705 he was still a captain; at 1st August 1709 it lieutenant colonel and commander of Oldenburg, in the year 1711 is called it Colonels (without confirmation in the Danish sources). As a Colonel lieutenant, thus the year ago 1711 he bequeathed to Groß-Tychow „from own Bewegnis" 100 realm thalers to the church. On 16 April 1711 Colonel Christian Casimir its share at Groß-Tychow, with reservation of the funeral, at Sebastian Heinrich, negotiated whose widow sold 1715 to the same A. to the government advice Jochim v. Kleist (III. 387). - After the year 1711 Colonel Christian C is not no more called.; it died on 19 February 1722.

Its wife was Anna Hedwig von Fürst, † 1722, from Schlesien, which it a son: Of Andreas Wilhelm (II. 117) and four daughters bore:

- 1) Barbara Juliane, which became the wife of the Colonel lieutenant Cartz Ulrich v. Kleist (III. 369);**
- 2) Anna Hedwig, baptized. Nyborg 6 June 1687, married Christoph Wilhelm of Versen.**
- 3) Maria Elisabeth, baptized Ode lake, St. of Knuds church, 2 January 1691.**
- 4) Friederike, born December 1700, which was unmarried 1730 and sought a pension. It died after church Buch on 23 April 1772 with the countess Lynar in Köstritz, where she had lived 18 years, and was buried there.**

II. 83.

Adam Wilhelm

on Kieckow,

Captain, † 1716 ago,

Colonels Christian third son. He had suffered in his youth by a unfortunate case damage to its feet, so that he participated lamely become, he however, like the family news to state, „so hurtigen spirit" and „capable understanding" that he stepped into imperial services and became with the major general Hannibal of lion sign regiment Dragoon captain.

In the fraternal division Kieckow had been assigned to it (655). - In the year 1680 it was absent invested (647). - 1690 it had to place 1/4 fee horse to A. from Kieckow (667); it was absent as Leutnant. - On 4 May 1696 he was a witness with the sale that wood - rights in Zülow by its brother, the captain Sebastian Heinrich (673). In the following years it is resident called on Völtzkow; it had inherited the same from its uncle, ride Meister of Andreas Joachim (II. 61); it sold it however at ride Meister v. Mittelstaedt. On 5 February 1697 it sold also its share estate in Kieckow to inheriting Valentin (III. 215) to Kieckow for 2622 florins Pomeranian (674). On 11 October 1699 it was absent invested (675). - In the year 1716 it was already dead, because on 3 December 1716 Christian Wilhelm (II. 116) states that his deceased father brother, captain Adam Wilhelm the wood - inheriting sells rights in Zülow at of Valentin.

Its wife was Catharina Elizabeth von Kleist, Pribislaff from the house Muttrin (III. 281) daughter, who bore it „different" daughters, whose name we does not experience however. v. D. Osten (127) says that one of these daughters married to a Kleist on Crummensee.

Adam Wilhelm died thus without fee Serbs.

II. 84.

**Sebastian Heinrich
on Groß-Tychow,
Danish captain,
born 1657, † 1714**

Colonels Christian fourth son. In the documents it becomes mostly „Bastian H.” called. In the fraternal division on 1 June 1679 it received a share at Groß-Tychow, exchanged the same however on 1 July 1681 against Mandelatz to his older brother Christian Casimir (655 and 656).

Afterwards also it stepped into royal. dän. Services. In the year 1683 it captain Leutnant Hannibal Löwenschildts promoted infantry regiment for 1 ½ year, after dissolution of the regiment entered it in the year 1684 into the satellite guard, 1685 it Premier Leutnant in the body guard to foot, on 14 December 1689 it transferred to Schack promoted infantry regiment as a captain. Then it acknowledged and withdrew themselves to its estate Mandelatz. After that listings of the fee horse funds from 10 January 1691 captain Bastian H had. with its brother Adam Wilhelm of Kieckow and Mandelatz: C. for 1 whole fee horse pay. - On 4 May 1696 it sold its wood - to right in Zülow, like it during the fraternal hereditary division retired from its brothers, with on it-standing oaks, spruces and Buch wood, bush work and Mastung had on died. Of Valentin v. Kleist on Kieckow widow and inheriting for 750 florins Pomeranian (673). - On 5 February 1697 he was a witness of sale of Kieckow at of Valentin inheriting by its brother Adam Wilhelm (674). - On 11 October 1699 captain Bastian H was invested. to Mandelatz (675). On 16 April 1711 he bought 1/2 fee horse to the Colonel lieutenant Christian Casimir, Groß-Tychow (C.) from his brother, of it had it on 10 September 1714 to hold (679).

A. 1714, to Thursdays before that 27. Sundays p. Tr. the Mr. Hauptmann Bastian v. Kleist separated, after for a long time endured illness at the heated fever gently and blessedly. (Largely Tych. Church Buch)

Sebastian Heinrich wife was Lucie Juliane von Kleist, of stable Meister the Joachim Henning (II. 59) to Groß-Tychow daughter. Their marriage was with five sons and unites daughters blessed. The names of the sons are: 1) Joachim earthling, 2) Casimir Henning, 3) Casimir and 4) Sebastian Heinrich (II. 118-121). At 2nd Sundays the p. Epiph. 1712 baptized son of the captain Bastian: Carl Heinrich died still the same year. - The daughters made considerably in the church Buch of Groß-Tychow are:

1) Ilse Hedwig,

baptized 5 November 1699. She became on 8 January 1726 the wife of Johann Jacob v. Wollschlaeger, and

2) Maria Juliana,

baptized 19 April 1714, died already on 7 June ej. a.

The other daughters died after v. D. Osten (129) unmarried.

To 15. March 1715 sold the widow for itself and their under age children their share at Groß-Tychow, which her brother-in-law, Colonel Christian Casimir, which had made on

it ameliorations, on 16 April 1711 to its husband had negotiated, - to the government advice Hans Joachim (III. 387) for 5500 florins Shop assistant kept herself funeral and ring in the large - Tychower church, also the use of the church seats forwards, thus to Friedrich of Wilhelm bought estate belonged.

Its oldest son Joachim earthling, who was in wars, approved the sale Belgard 19th August 1717. - On 9 May 1719 the widow sold her share at the estate Mandelatz with Kiefheide wiedertäuflich to Caspar Franz Casimir von Versen, who already owner of the other part of Mandelatz was. Their sons Casimir Henning and Sebastian Heinrich solved this estate share on 23 September 1746.

II. 85.

Bernd Christian

on Ögeln,

Colonels Christian the son from second marriage. With the investiture in the year 1665 was it not yet present, however in these documents the which is attached essay as Christian a son is testified and therein „Berndt Carsten" called (640). - To the Punctuation of the hereditary recess between the four sons Colonels Christian of first marriage from 1 June 1679 the following Clausel was taken up: „Also her Mrs. Stiefmutter should together with your son and daughter against all Verhoffen the same because of some Prätension before courts pull, then they (the 4 brothers) reserve hereby and strength of this preliminary draft the other one herein Assistenz and the hand to be offered." - From these words it is evident that Bernd was Christian in the year mentioned still alive and that the information of the family tree would be, he 1679 ago died, wrong is (655).

The family Urk. still it states from it that it itself in Niederlausitz „put down" and itself allda with an Eleonore Sophie Ritter, from which Lausitz native, married. The estate in the Niederlausitz, on which it is established, certainly Ögeln with Pförten (see in addition note), therefore estate its father itself with its brothers-in-law, whom brothers v. limestone had compared.

Bernd Christian died after the year 1701 without inheriting.

v.D. Osten (130) calls its three daughters:

1)Louisa Gottliebe,

2)Sophia July IANA and

3)Maria.

We give the family tree of

With the grandchildren of the three brothers Bernd earthling, Christian Casimir and Sebastian Heinrich this side branch of the Tychower of branch became extinct. We give

first the report over the descendants the oldest three brothers.

Bernd earthling had a son:

II. 116.

Christian Wilhelm

on Groß-Tychow and Dimkuhlen,

Leutnant,

born approx. 1684, † 1763.

It became from its cousin, who Generalpräfecten at that time of Schack together with its sons both in all war and state exercises educated. After it achieves the male years, he completely surrendered the war nature. It stepped, like heretofore its father, into royal. Danish services and Prem became. - Lieut. with that royally body-moves. to foot. However after its father death († 1701) it took its share at Groß-Tychow in possession. - On 18 November 1705 it sold to a wood - rights in Zülów to the captain Georg Valentin to Kieckow (III. 393) for 666 2/3 thaler., like it its father possessed, beside captain Christian Casimirs (II. 82) Kavel to on the Drenow border and from there down to on the Villnow way, and this way along upward, at captain Caspar Henning (II. 77) border. - By Groß-Tychow Leutnant Christian Wilhelm had 1/2 fee horse to hold (679). - On 27 April 1714 it was invested (680). - On 3 December 1716 it sold its estate in Groß-Tychow to the government advice Hans Joachim (III. 387). relating to the sovereign confirms 18 September 1722. Its sister Charlotte kept church seats and funeral in Groß-Tychow.

On 13 February 1717 he bought its estate of Andreas Joachim (III. 410) to Dimkuhlen and Warnin to Dimkuhlen together with farm (adjacent to the manor) sand yard.

At the 11. It borrowed May 1748 from Bernd Eccard von Bonin on Naseband 366 2/3 thaler., in order to pay a debt thereby, which it for its sons made, when they became officers. To 24. It borrowed still 350 thalers to March 1753. for its sons, who stood in royally services.

Leutnant Christian Wilhelm v. Kleist was sudden-more angry nature.

In the year 1711 around Maria Visitatio (25. March) it had been with Leutnant v. Versen with Adam Heinrich (III. 368) to Muttrin to guest. When they traveled the evening late home, they struck themselves on the way „enormously", thus that one of them would have come um's lives, if in the village Muttrin had not brought a crying not apart heard and the here-hurried people them. Both were concerning this accused that they would have violiert the Duellverdict. They indicated that Versen to horses been and only one rod in the hand had, Kleist however to foot gone and no rifle had; Kleist would have sat down to Versen on the horse and with it would have fallen down, thus that Kleist convenient on earth down, - thus no Duelledict would be nevertheless violiert. Already in former times the captain Caspar Henning (II. 77) would have loose-gone to it (Kleist), that threatened with drawn up gun on it and it to shoot, with the gun so at the head would have struck that it three weeks brown and blue of it been, whereupon would be at that time no punishment taken place. - By order in counsel from 7 February 1715 Versen became 20 thalers. and Kleist to 10 thalers. Punishment condemns.

A. 1712 complained public prosecutor Leutnant Christian Wilhelm on that the same shortly before Christmas of the preceding year itself been subordinate to attack its sister, with whom it entangles during process, in their house and it crude abzuprügeln; as the same however warned, it would have died itself to their. Father retiriert, their little house however locked brother to Groß-Tychow calmly. Kleist would have gone to its house, the

door would have broken open and in the room and in the house of everything into pieces would have thrown and in the absence of its father brother of the sister the whole face over the nose would have maltreated and to zerhauen. - Kleist was cited about this, did not appear however not to the date, because it agreed before with its sister.

On 19 December 1719 it complained against the captain Bernd on Schmenzin (III. 383) in puncto turbationis. The same would in fact actually have taken all fields, moorlands, breaks, wood etc. unterwärts the Damme and of cutting MER the pond after Grabussen plant (that comparisons from 22 September 1622 and the Kaufcontracte from 13 February 1717 against); it disputiere it also all Triften and Hütungen, also different felling trees its estate Dimkuhlen von Schmenzin with correct borders and sheaths would off, like probably be seperate. On 13 December Eccard v. Bonin a Conferenz would be brought to conditions by Bernd, when it (Christian Wilh.) would have wanted to stand for Bernd however from the thing to speak begun, not at all once speech, but would be equal again of it ridden, also ehestens again to its regiment behind Berlin would proceed and to these places would so soon not come back. He asked therefore, the B. v. Bonin and the yard advice Franz Henning von Münchow on Gerwin with the investigation event. Compensation in this thing to entrust and referred to the certification of the mother brother of the defendant one: Martin v. Kleist on Tychow, a man of 70 years, who would be in these estates born and educated, furthermore on the certification of the government advice v. Kleist, whose father would be before approximately four years the sued one a small estate, so a dependence of its Versen Sandhofe, sells, which would have from there the last message of it whether the contentious pieces also been in the sale. On 19 December 1720 a commission, that should bring the comparison to conditions, was used. However the process still floated in the year 1748.

Christian Wilhelm died A. 1763.

It had been married two times:

- 1)with Anna Elizabeth v. Kleist, Dubislaß Joachim to Damen (III. 201) daughter, and
- 2)with of Agnes Maria v. Kleist. *The latter signed the Verkaufcontract of Groß-Tychow and the purchase contract of Dimkuhlen A. 1716 and 1717 as Agnisa Maria v. Kleist. The obligation of 24. March 1753 signed it as „Agnes Mari born v. Kleist“.*

In both marriages Christian Wilh. of five sons were born: 1) Bernd Dubslaff, 2) Ernst Ewald, 3) Rüdiger Christian, 4) of Hans Sigismund and 5) Joachim (Rüdiger) Wilhelm (II. 153-157). Also a daughter of second marriage, Hedwig Elizabeth, is made considerable us.

In the year 1763, when Christian Wilh. died, its second wife was already 80 years old. It made her will and meant its son Ernst Ewald to go, in order to achieve with it their still remaining lifetime. Into their wills it enterbte its daughter Hedwig Elizabeth, because the same „the dishonor of their family become and on a mean and the family the insult doing kind itself past. "Which the same is peccirt, however nirgend indicated. To 25. March 1765 sold her son Ernst Ewald Dimkuhlen C. p., as its died. Father and its ancestor it possessed or to possess should. Its mother Agnes Marie born v. Kleist consentierte and signed the contract.

Christian of Wilhelm of sons were, as already announced:

II. 153.

Bernd Dubsloff,

Major,

born C. 1705, † 1756.

He was the only son of first marriage. On 27 January 1729 he was standard-bearer at the infantry regiment of the prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau (No. 3); in the year 1737 Leutnant, on 16 November 1745 of staff - captain with infantry - moves. Kalsow (No. 43) in Schweidnitz in Schlesien, on 10 May 1746 Kompagnie boss and on 29 October 1756 major. On 22 November 1756 it died without heir.

II. 154.

Ernst Ewald,

Major,

born 1710, † C. 1770,

on Dimkuhlen.

On 17 June 1710 Leutnant of Wilhelm was baptized to Groß-Tychow Söhnchen. In church Buch the name of the same is not mentioned. It is undoubted the above one.

On 8 May 1735 he was standard-bearer with infantry - moves. Sydow (No. 23), to 11 August 1740 Seconde - Lieut. with infantry - moves. Prince Ferdinand von Braunschweig (No. 39), on 15 October 1740 Premier lieutenant, on 6 September 1748 of staff - captain, on 27 November 1752 Kompagnie boss and on 7 April 1758 major. On 23 January 1764 it received the requested parting. In the resignation document certify SE. Majesty most graciously that „the major in the Wilhelm Braunschweigi regiment Ernst Ewald v. Kleist the whole time of its service in the army and with the war occurrences praiseworthy samples of his bravery, ESPRIT and intelligent Conduite, for-fallen therein, such gel GET that highest of all meant SE. Royally majesty to it a all-most benevolent pleasure had. "

To 25. March 1765 sold major Ernst Ewald v. Kleist to the captain Anton on Zarnekow (III. 518) its paternal pieces of fee of Dimkuhlen, Sandhof, Busch-Catholic and wood-attendant-Catholic, like it its father and its to ancestors possessed or to possess should, for 4300 thalers. Its mother Agnes Marie v. Kleist consentierte, likewise its wife Magdalena Lowisa v. Kleist, which was assigniert the purchase money on its bringing in.

To 18. It sold March 1765 of the Commerzienrat Christian Koblitz bought free estate Schnackenburg on 3 June 1771 the Colonel lieutenant Joachim Reinhold von Glasenapp.

In the year 1770 the major was already widowed; it lived at that time in Bublitz. In the same year however she bought the estate Zetzin from the captain Georg Balthasar von Bork on falcon castle with Dramburg for 5800 thalers. Its brother Rüdiger Christian v. Kleist (III. 514), major in that infantry - moves. the general lieutenant von Stutterheim, borrowed it on 15 July 1770 in addition 2000 thalers. à 5%. This loan credit paid it back on 17 February 1776. - Over the rest of the purchase money for Dimkuhlen the major had already acknowledged 6 November 1770 under the date Zetzin.

On 16 April 1774 she bought a house together with garden in temple castle for 73 thalers.

On 15 October ej. a. it borrowed 100 thalers there from the upper minister run TZE. à 5%. The obligation is acknowledged on 17 December 1776.

In the year 1780 the major v. Kleist died to temple castle: Magdalena Luise, Tochter of the government advice Hans Jochim v. Kleist to Groß-Tychow (III. 387), on 25 June 1729

there baptized. Their marriage was childless. - On 22 June 1780 became from the deduction of the major temple castle for 120 thalers. 21 Sgr. Things sells and thus the debts and costs left covered.

II. 155.

Rüdiger Christian,

third son of Leutnant Christian Wilhelm. He was baptized at 26th August 1712 to Groß-Tychow and died still the-the same year.

II. 156.

Of Hans Sigismund,

Captain,

born 1714, † 1757,

fourth son of Leutnant Christian Wilhelm. He was baptized on 12 April 1714 to Groß-Tychow. At 26th August 1738 he was standard-bearer with infantry - moves. by Glasenapp No. 1 and on 28 April 1740 Seconde lieutenant in the regiment Haack. In the battle with high Friedberg on 4 June 1745 it was wounded. On 14 July ej. a. it became Prem. - Lieut., on 12 December 1752 of staff - captain and on 20 September 1753 Kompagnie boss. On 21 October 1757 it died in consequence of a wound in wars.

Its wife was Margarethe Elizabeth Wilhelmine von Münchow, Tochter of the major general Lorenz Ernst v. M., marries 15 December 1755. It had without heir remained with it.

II. 157.

Joachim (Rüdiger) Wilhelm,

Captain,

born approx. 1715, † 1758.

He was Leutnant Christian Wilhelm youngest son. In documents it is called Rüdiger Wilhelm, otherwise always Joachim Wilhelm. At 1st August 1743 it was Seconde - Lieut. with infantry - moves. Duke by Württemberg No. 46, at 14th August 1744 Prem. - Lieut., on 21 April 1754 of staff - captain and to 12. May 1757 Kompagnie boss of the Leibcompagnie. In the year 1754 it was distant longer time from regiments because of illness; in May ej. a. we meet it in Döbel, it the parting had already received. When it was restored, he stepped however. At 24th August 1758 it remained in the battle at anger

village as a captain in the battalion of Bülow.⁸⁰ It died without fee Serbs.

With that without heir expired to death of the five brothers mentioned the side branch issued by Bernd earthling:

Christian Casimirs (II. 82) branch became extinct also with his grandchildren. Its only son was:

II. 117.

Of Andreas Wilhelm,

born 1694, † 1759,

Danish Colonel.

It was born on 14 January 1694 to Rendsburg. Grown up, he, like its father, stepped into royal. Danish services. It became on 14 July 1712 riders in the 3rd Seeländi national rider regiment, on 28 February 1713 standard-bearer in the body guard foot, on 31 July 1716 became it Seconde Leutnant, on 3 February 1719 captain in the prince Christians-Regiment. He became real lieutenant colonel to 10.4.1749, to 16. May 1754 he became real Colonel and boss of a garrison regiment.

It was married two times:

1)born with Adelgunde Elizabeth von Praetorius, 1701, † 24 September 1725 to Copenhagen, daughter of lieutenant colonel Georg Wilhelm Prætorius and Svane v. Scholten.

2)In the year 1727 it with Apollonia Elizabeth v. Kleist from the house Vietzow, Tochter of the district administrator Ewald Joachim (III. 257) was married.

In the Ehecontracte 3500 florins became for it from the paternal property left used up. In the beginning of the year 1740 it handed a complaint against its brother-in-law an Ewald Georg (III. 350) as a major in the regiment of the Crown Prince to Copenhagen because of backward marriage funds. In its brother-in-law hands the backward marriage funds of its wife had remained, who them had to pay interest on with 5%. Up to then the major had only 2500 florins received. For 8 years its brother-in-law had paid it no more interest, so that the same him already 3200 florins Pomeranian owed. On 11 January 1740 König Christian of Denmark for it intercedierte.

In the same year the major v. Kleist offered kings of Prussian its to that services, if he were employed in Prussian armies also as a major. König rejected however this Anerbieten with the words: „If he major is, may he remain there. "

In the year 1753 Dr. Anton Friedrich Büsching was in Copenhagen. In its own biography (Halle 1798 p.) it tells 223 that during its local stay of the Colonels v. Kleist would have proven much friendliness to it together with wife and daughter. It interests certainly, which tells Dr. Büsching of the daughter the Colonels of the v. Kleist: „The daughter was at that time (1753) married to officers, after she had had the annoyance be on short time bride of an adventurer who pretended on a foreign baron of a large income. Since it to man more beautifully and more probably-popularly, at the royal yard and in all distinguished houses like was, also on Credit it made a large state then the young,

⁸⁰ Result of a search in Danish archives (troop rolls), accomplished around 1960, (2006)

beautiful, was therefore very much envied Christian tugendsame Ms v. Kleist that it was by him all other woman rooms preferred, and even the mother from the apparent luck of its daughter in such a way dazzled that she said to the Gratulanten: „So one must know to attach its daughters." When Zurüstungen were however already made that marriage celebrations, the strange baron disappeared unexpectedly and suddenly, went over the Belte and was so maliciously that he gave a sealed box, after the heading of the accompanying letter many thousand thalers worth, from Hamburg to his bride on the post office and the post office money let them pay for in which with the opening nothing as sand was found. - I cannot state omitted - thus Dr. Büsching closes - that this young lady in a conversation with me attached this thought: In the age, since the male family begin, to become rascalful, the female is already capable of set and reasonable amounting to in the marriage. "

The name of this daughter died Adelgunde Elizabeth Amalie, born 26 April 1728. 29 June 1778. It one died on 17 January 1749 the wife of the later major general Jost Gerhard von Scholten, born 1 October 1723. 11 August 1786.

In the first marriage the Colonel v. Kleist became a son: Christian Wilhelm (II. 158) born. Its second marriage was with the daughter specified a while ago and with *five* sons: 1) Friedrich August, 2) *God praise Detlev*, 3) Heinrich Georg Coelestin, 4) Paul Friedrich Adam and 5) of Dionysius Georg (II. 159-162) blessed.

According to messages from the Kopenhagener of archives of Andreas Wilhelm died v. Kleist as Colonel and a boss of a garrison regiment on 20 January 1759.

Over its sons we have only short news. There is this following:

II. 158.

Christian Wilhelm,

born 3 September 1725, † 14 April 1794 on Rhede.

It was born Colonels Andreas the Wilhelm v. Kleist only son of first marriage, to Copenhagen. On 8 January 1742 he became standard-bearer in the regiment of the Danish Crown Prince. On 6 November 1744 real Seconde

Leutnant, at 12th August 1748 real Premier Leutnant.⁸¹ It stepped later (1754) into Dutch services and was promoted up to the Colonel lieutenant. It left the army 1762.

Its wife since 1757 was Charlotte Wilhelmine Marie Luise Freiin von Coeverden on Rahn and Rhede in Münster, † 7 January 1769 in Venloo, Tochter of the baron Goswin Heinrich v. C. and Margarethe Florentine Eleonore countess of Rechtern. 1760 were invested Christian Wilhelm with Rhede. 1768 received the married people approval for being allowed to leave Rhede to their daughter.

In her marriage them only one daughter was born: Andriette Auguste, born 29 July 1760 to Zamdorf with Zwoell, died. 23 December 1798 to Berlin. It was born on 2 December 1774 the realm count Ferdinand Moritz von Wartensleben, 30 June 1753, königl. Prussian chamber gentleman married on worth break and Middelsdonc in Westphalen. In May 1779 the estate Rhede was transferred to it. The latter died on 28 June 1795.

Christian Wilhelm v. Kleist was already one year before, on 15 April 1794, in 69. Years of its life died.

⁸¹ In the Danish documents for it no proofs were. (2009)

II. 159.

**Friedrich August,
Danish captain.**

He was the second son Colonels Andreas the Wilhelm, the oldest son of second marriage. It was promoted up to the captain with the sea-section. As it seems, it died unmarried.

II. 159a.

**God praise Detlev
born 1734, † after 1746,
third son after the documents in Danish archives.**

II. 160.

**Heinrich Georg Coelestin,
born 1735,
fourth son Colonels Andreas the Wilhelm. From him we do not receive anything further; it will young have died.**

II. 161.

Paul Friedrich Adam,

born 1739 in Copenhagen,

fifth son Colonels Andreas the Wilhelm. Also it will young have died.

II. 162.

**Of Dionysius Georg Julianus,
born 1740, † 1817.**

It was born Colonels Andreas the youngest son the Wilhelm, on 24 July 1740. 3 November 1759 Sekonde Leutnant in the navy, 8 March 1763 Premier Leutnant, 12 October 1773 Kaptainleutnant, 29. May 1789 Kaptain. It died at 5th August 1817 ^{in Ode lake} as a

commander captain in the sea-budget, unmarried.⁸²

With it this side branch of the large expired - to Tychower:

The fourth, side branch issued of Sebastian Heinrich (II. 84) became extinct in the year 1824. We turn into now to its description.

Sebastian Heinrich had four sons:

II. 118.

Joachim earthling,

Major,

born C. 1699, † 1745.

On 28 April 1717 he was standard-bearer in infantry - moves. Prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau No. 27, on 24 June 1722 Seconde - Lieut., on 9 March 1725 Prem. - Lieut., on 6 January 1731 of staff - captain, on 28 July 1735 Kompagnie boss and at 22nd August 1743 major. In the battle with Mollwitz (10 April 1741) it became wounded at a foot. In August he formed 1745 infantryman-pleading. from the regiment of Götzen No. 46 and baron de la moth No. 17, which already in October ejd. A. was separated. At the end of November the Compagnieen again were combined and educated the battalion Aulock. Joachim earthling however received a battalion from the regiments from of Leps No. 9 and prince Leopold from Anhalt Dessau No. 27. This battalion it led in the battle at Kessel village (15 December 1745) and received at the point of the same a tödtliche Verwundung. On 22 December 1745 it died at its wounds.

The family tree calls it Colonel lieutenant. The customer however that it arrived appointed the Colonel lieutenant, only 2 hours after its death.

v.D. Osten (165) gives it the certification that it „with Reputation“ in that Prussian army served.

It died unmarried.

II. 119.

Casimir Henning,

Captain,

born 1706, † 1755 on Mandelatz,

Sebastian Heinrich second son. According to church Buch von Neu-Buckow it was born at 2nd August 1706 to Mandelatz. On 6 January 1731 he was standard-bearer with infantry - moves. Prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau No. 27, on 20 June 1735 Seconde - Lieut., on 25 June 1740 Prem. - Lieut. with infantry-moves. Camas (later: you Moulin No. 37), on 25

⁸² 1. edition: In the information of the year of birth the family Urk varies. between 1690 and 1699. I decide for 1690, since in November 1699 Joachim of earthling sister Ilse Hedwig was born and not well to be assumed is that both children are born in the same year. In addition it comes that J.E already was. in the year 1715, when its mother sold her share at Groß-Tychow in war services; it approved the sale at 19th August 1717. If it would be only born 1699, then not it, but its guardian would have had to approve the sale.

Additive 2014: In the regiment lists it is indicated that he was born about 1699.

January 1744 of staff - captain and on 14 July 1747 Kompagnie boss.

It and its youngest brother Caspar Franz Casimir von Versen widow had Sebastian Heinrich: Sophia Eleonore von Kleist, after which comparisons from 23 September 1746 leave the part of the estate Mandelatz with field estate Kiefheide, sold by its mother 1719. The two brothers v. Kleist possessed the estate initially at the Community level, until the younger surrendered ältern to 1 November 1748 its right to it.

The captain Casimir Henning was two times married:

1) On 12 October 1747 it was trusted according to church Buch of Groß-Tychow with Ms Maria Juliana von Versen from Burzlaff.

2) Afterwards it marries itself with Ernstine Cunigunde of Briesen, Tochter of baron Georg Ernst von Briesen on Bansau, Neusorge and Andersdorff in Glogau in Schlesien and Barbara Eleonore von Seher-Toß from Weigmannsdorf, born to Bansau 16 June 1727. It bore their husband a son: Georg Heinrich (II. 163).

To 15. May 1755 died the captain Casimir Henning. Its widow did not marry the major von Aschersleben, had however with the same children. Their fortune, which existed in their important estates, fell, as it on 14 December 1794 to Andersdorff died, to its only son Georg Heinrich.

II. 120.

Casimir

to Mandelatz,

Sebastian Heinrich third son. He was baptized on 14 November 1709 to Mandelatz and called Casemirus. He became on 3 April 1719 a Danish land cadet and took on 24 June 1722 its parting. In the other documents Casimir does not continue to occur, from which we close that it died young.

II. 121.

Sebastian Heinrich,

Major,

† 1774,

Sebastian Heinrich youngest son. It was not born 1713, as the family tree indicates, but only after its father of death († at the end of 1714) and to 13. May 1715 baptized. On 7 March 1739 he was standard-bearer at the battalion Persode, afterwards infantry - moves. No. 33, on 24 January 1744 he became Seconde lieutenant, on 18 November 1748 Prem. - Lieut., on 25 July 1756 of staff - captain, on 10 May 1757 Kompagnie boss and on 18 June 1762 major. On 10 September 1764 it took its parting.

v.D. Osten (167) gives the following honouring certification to the major v. Kleist: „He attended reputation in Prussian services all three wars with many, acknowledged because of received wounds as major and a commander of the Fouquet' regiment and received an annual pension. "

In October 1768 it visited his old former boss, the general of Fouquet in Brandenburgs.

On 23 September 1746 he had bought with its older brother Casimir Henning the share estate Mandelatz with the field estate Kiefheide of the widow of Caspar Franz Casimir von Versen, however on 1 November 1748 its right to it to the brother had surrendered.

Its last years of life it brought in rain forest to A. /R. too. There it made to 25. May 1774 its will, in which it used its brother son Georg Heinrich (II. 163), standard-bearer in the v. Krockow' Dragoon rain., to the sole heir. Which at free Schulzen Stoyk in Rosenthal was married, it bequeathed therein 1000 florins, his sister son Carl Ludwig Wollschlaeger of 200 thalers to its sister daughter Stoyken, born Wollschlaeger. and its aunt, the married by Fischer, annually 100 thalers. - To its funeral the interest from Mandelatz should be taken. - It died already two days, to 27. May 1774 to rain forest, without direct descendants, and became there to 30. May ej. a. bury.

The only one of the four brothers thus, which had a direct descendant, is Casimir Henning. The name of its son is:

II. 163.

Georg Heinrich

on Mandelatz and Andersdorff,

Captain,

born 31. March 1753, † 1824 to Bunzlau.

In the year 1774 he was standard-bearer in the Krockow' Dragoon regiment No. 2 to Bunzlau in Schlesien. Its uncle Sebastian Heinrich made it according to will of 25. May 1774, publication. 25 September ej. a. to its sole heir. Its Curator was Leutnant Otto Lorenz von Münchow on Nedlin and Barzlin. - On 7 December 1774 the standard-bearer became Georg Heinrich, Hauptmann Caspar Henning son, o. M. p. invested (684). - As a standard-bearer it sold its share estate Mandelatz ererbtes of the father together with field estate after Kiefheide to Cöslin on 21 January 1778 and to Bunzlau in Schlesien on 14 February of 1778 closed comparisons on 25 years to Leutnant Christoph Casimir von Versen on Burzlaff for 2100 Tr.

When it became to dismiss 1781 after 10 years on own desire, its desire to be allowed to wear the uniform because of too short service rejected.

In the years 1782-84 we see it on the estate Andersdorff one with Neustädtel in Schlesien, which it from its mother receive. On 24 September 1782 he asked König for an advance of 6000 thalers. on 10 years for the structure of a necessary Vorwerks on its estate.⁸³ He seems to have granted however abschläglic, because in the year following on it he turned to the credit cash in Glogau around 1500 thalers. for the setting up the Vorwerks.

Georg Heinrich entered later again the military. A. 1795 it is called Leutnant and A. 1822 captain (708). - Its name is often called during the process over the fee sequence in the Juchow Raddatz' estates. Admits is from the description Raddatzer line that major Wilhelm Christoph to Raddatz (IV. 71) to 23. March 1793 without Nachkommen died and with it Raddatzer line expired. To the follow-up announced themselves thus soon to 22 agnates from the two other lines, which believed to be equal. After the family tree submitted by the landscape Director Carl Caspar v. Kleist on Segenthin (III. 522) all from the joint master father in same degrees were distant for agnates of the two other lines, were thus justified to the follow-up equivalent close. After another family tree however from the Zarneckow' house and a third, of the Lehns Secretarius Schultz Leutnant Georg Heinrich excluded made, which essentially with one another agree, to Andersdorff 22 agnates, who had announced themselves to the follow-up. With it equivalent close justified however was the sons Colonels Carl the Wilhelm (II. 129)

⁸³ See part III. of the F.G. p. 59, 98 and 99.

from the Zützener house, which with him in same degrees descended from the joint master father. In December 1794 Andersdorffer one submitted its complaint against 22 agnates. On 9 November 1796 the final term in this thing lined up. 22 agnates recognized Andersdorffer one than close-entitled on. Only Stavenower required realization. The same became dd. Cöslin, 9 January 1797 executed. In it Leutnant Georg Heinrich is explained as Andersdorff than next persons entitled, with reservation of the rights of the three brothers from Zützener house (699).

In next relationship with this process stood two other processes, which were led around Juchow, Zamenz and Falkenhagen. The Generallieutenant Henning Alexander on Juchow (IV. 48) had the estates mentioned dd. Königsberg i/Pr., 22 November 1776 to its wife for 19000 thalers. sold. In January 1794 now the district administrator took Otto Bogislaff v. Kleist on Dubberow (II. 201), which with the 21 other agnates, whose name is located in documents 699 registered, to the follow-up in Raddatzer estates had announced itself, the Mrs. general lieutenant in requirement and required the transfer of the estates for the price of 19000 the thalers., salvis meliorationibus etc. on 23 July 1794 the Mrs. general lieutenant for transfer guiltily one recognized, and this in three instances confirms. Andersdorffer one protested than next person entitled against the transfer of the estates to the district administrator, its close right was not however certain at that time. Thus the estates were handed over to the district administrator Otto Bogislaff v. Kleist on 6 April 1796 as family fee. It paid the Mrs. general lieutenant, after departure of 2000 thalers. whereupon responsible more scenic debts without Kaufpretium of 17000 thalers. A new process developed however immediately because of amelioration and Deterioration of the estates.

The Mrs. general lieutenant looked for 7850 thalers. 7 large 8 horse. Amelioration, the district administrator however over 8000 thalers. To justify Deterioration. Andersdorffer one required arrest of this process and complained against the district administrator because of transfer of the estates.

During the process because of transfer of the estates date lined up in April 1797. On the same the district administrator that also a closer agnate to the family an already returned fee could not revocieren, explained also would be 3 agnates to Andersdorffer one equivalent close related, therefore need it to this possibly only 1/4 to retire. - Against it Georg Heinrich explained that the district administrator would be never the next one to the estates. If Zützener should become extinct, then would be major Andreas the Wilhelm (II. 117), that with him (Andersdorffer one) a joint master father: Christian (Carsten IITH 21) would more near have entitled, than the district administrator.

In reference major Andreas the Wilhelm we notice however that the same stood in Danish services and did not live to the time, since Andersdorffer one made an above declaration no more; it had already died 1759, and of its five sons at that time only the youngest lived: Of Dionysius Georg (II. 162).

Regarding the process because of the amelioration and Deterioration of the estates the district administrator asked not to want the process stoppage; its efforts to centralize the Deterioration would have to accept the agnates with thanks. It was ordered that it was allowed to continue the amelioration process. On the other hand Georg Heinrich and August Wilhelm (II. 167) came on 24 April 1797, who was set to the Lehns in the meantime by the higher regional court to Cöslin into the real possession of the estates and on 10 April 1797 at the same time for its two brothers and for Andersdorffer one - oath had carried out, - , since the

district administrator would have explained that he would have the estates Juchow, Zamenz and Falkenhagen transfer and would be ready her to retribute him the purchase sum then would be not at all entitled the same to lead the process further. Nevertheless the order came on 8 May 1797 that it was to remain thereby. Thus the amelioration process was continued on the part of the district administrator.

Andersdorffer one stepped starting from soon thereafter its share at Raddatz Juchower

fees to the chamber gentleman August Wilhelm, who already died in October 1797.

On 5 June 1806 made Georg Heinrich von Andersdorff from an input at König, contents: The fortune, with which God it blessed it the good-natured welfare service to owe to a large extent would have its agnates in Pommern; it would be from there the highest cheapness if it turned the same, since he would not have children, to that line again, however he would have many relatives in his homeland province on the maternal side, for which he had to provide as a father. In order to put however to the family v. Kleist a continuing proof of his intimate admiration and gratitude to the day, would be it will, for the same brillantiertes ordinaires cross of pink enamel manufacture to leave. The same is to be carried at any time by the senior, for the family on the left Page of the skirt at a golden small chain. Since no pride separate only the thanks and the admiration, which encouraged it for its benefactors, the mainspring this of its resolution would be, then hope it for benevolent grant of its untertänigsten request. - The same was however reduced it.

In the year 1816 Georg Heinrich honor Ritter of the ordre of St. John medal became.

On 23 February 1818 it was präcludiert according to realization royally of the higher regional court to Cöslin with his material and fee San sayings at Dargen. - On 13 July 1822 the captain Georg Heinrich its rights at the fee trunk of 14000 thalers were reserved., which was formed from the Kaufpretium of the fee estates Kieckow, Muttrin A. and B., Döbel and Zadtkow A., (708).

According to verbal messages the captain v. Kleist is to have lived in its last years in poor circumstances, so that it was supported by the family. - In the year 1824 it died to Bunzlau, without Nachkommen. -

From a procedure of secret public records it resulted that he was married. With letters from 15 November 1836 from Bunzlau its widow asked for support. "By having there neither fortunes nor pension and I reach soon my 60 tes year and take my weakness over hand that I cannot be active any longer, around my maintenance to acquire...". In the statement of the administration it was implemented that Georg Heinrich only the benefit of a small military pension had remained, so that it did not leave a fortune to his widow, its second wife. Children are however missing from this marriage. A small pension was

granted to the widow.

A daughter died to 22. March 1789 with four years at the fever.⁸⁴

With it expired the third side branch of the Tychower of branch of:

We decide the description of the large - Tychower of trunk with the biographies of the members of the last, of Jochim (II. 22) issued branch.

Jochim had two sons:

II. 42.

Carsten

on Groß-Tychow, † 1628 ago.

He was of Jochim older son. In differences of its uncle Carsten the Ältern (II. 21) it is called Carsten the younger one. - On 6 July 1591 „Chersten Kliste was invested" after dying its father Jochim to Cüstrin (537b). On 10 November 1594 Carsten and Dinnies, to Groß-Tychow, received minor sons † of Jochim Muthzettel. On 22 February 1598 Carsten did homage during the general national homage because of its share at Völtzkow (544a). Few days after however Adam Völtzkow protested to Völtzkow against this investiture. On 27 June 1599 Carsten and Dinnies; they stated that their father many years ago died. To 27. March 1601 was invested Carsten the younger one to Tychow (546a and 547).

On 27 November 1603 to Lübbegost (= Lübgust) a marriage appointment was met and a marriage foundation closed between noble and honor-firm Carsten the young to Tychow and the noble and much virtue-rich virgin eats, Lorenz Glasenapp to Lübgust daughter. The latter should on „marriage money, Geschmücke and gold in the neck, crates and crate garb and which the same more pending", so much to bring along, than its oldest sister married at Paul Zitzewitz. Glasenapp pawned for it its share to Cussow at the Herrenhofe, farmer etc. Carsten however promised to borrow to his future father-in-law of the purchase money, which it his brother DIN-sneeze for the share at the father inheritance, sold to it, would pay, 1500 Floren to controls its oldest daughter for which it should use Cussow antichretisch, until the loan would be paid and its wife marriage money. Kleist promised its future housewife still another morning gift of 100 Rhein. Gold florins and used up it in addition the funds borrowed on Cussow. The contract should be carried out within period of one year by both parts. The any forfeit became on 1000 thalers. determined. As witnesses were present with this Contracte Peter and Caspar von Münchow, Dionis Kleist and Heinrich Ziske (552). - In the year 1606 complained now public prosecutor against Carsten because of marriage vow not held and because of payment of the determined punishment of 1000 thalers. Kleist gave as reason, why it the marriage vow, on not held: The oldest sister of its bride would have 2000 florin Marriage money, 1000 florin for father and mother inheritance and 300 florins to neck Geschmuck received, Cussow however would not be so much worth, as Glasenapp indicated. Glasenapp would have said that there 4 farmers would be, it would be however only 4 small farmers, the field would be been back and forth in the shrubs, because of small shrubs, full sand, tree and, stone reason, rye roughens not, because the estate „nicely" put on, so that it would not have gotten of it the interest. It became therefore around its 1500 florin are cheated and of Glasenapp daughter without marriage money to take to have. Glasenapp would have let tell him besides, if it (Glasenapp) the 1500 florin not borrowed would get, then the thing could remain being based on itself.

⁸⁴ Ungedr. Documents No. 540 b. and C. and No. 544b.

Since no agreement came to conditions, then Kleist asked the Schöppenstuhl to Jena for advice due to the documents and received the instruction: „Wofern it to certify and add (in the conditions are) that it in stand to the highest lädieret and Lorenz Glasenapp his promise held, also it hold into all eternity not possibly, your of you paternal fee estate sold and your adelichen conditions with Lorenz Glasenappen daughter in the all-smallest not hold cannot, then are not guilty to it to conjugal. "

This warning of rights wanted the public prosecutor however be valid not to let; it did not maintain that she would be obtained too early, the documents would be closed yet. Thus on 6 September 1611 one decided to send away the documents on the new.

The end of this lengthy process was that Carsten Glasenapp's daughter did not marry now at all. On 19 April 1605 it had been invested on the new (553 and 555). Soon thereafter it had its share fee estate Groß-Tychow to its brother DIN-sneezes for 1950 thalers. sold. There do not DIN-sneeze the entire sum bar to disburse could, then he retired its share estate Völtzkow in the Mark to his brother, such that Carsten would have the pension of the estate on 6 years and only 100 florins of it DIN-sneeze on annually to deliver should; however if the 6 years would be out and DIN-sneeze could not pay, then Carsten Völtzkow should to pawn be allowed; in case of the payment however it would have the estate again transfer. This Arrendar contract is Friedland dd. 4 December 1605 finally. In Völtzkow stood at that time 75 sheep, 4 Meier oxen, 2 mother horses, 4 pigs, 2 plows and 1 car. On 16 February 1608 we see Carsten to Völtzkow. It held the village Völtzkow with Christoph and Adam Völtzkow together. Mentioned the two had Ritter seats, Kleist however had only one piece fee estate as pledge of Völtzkowen; the same tried however repeats to displace it out of his possession. - On 6 May 1608 Carsten and Dinnies were invested to Groß-Tychow (563k and 564).

In the year 1606 the public prosecutor had approximately DIN-sneezes in puncto arresti the purchase funds not paid yet to its brother complained. In November 1608 it renewed this complaint; it would have experienced that Carsten go into the Chur Brandenburgs and would be there mostly; its share fee estate would have the same to its brother DIN-sneezes, with it to Groß-Tychow to hereditaryeat, sold and would now be will to transfer the funds into the Marks this would be very präjudicierlich, if the purchase funds all were brought in strange Jurisdiction, it (the Advocatus); it would be forced to thresh in this full-authorized complaint without straw if the Arrestierung of the purchase funds were not executed. - The balances of the purchase price do not seem to be paid indeed also at Carsten. The latter kept Völtzkow several years in lease, to DIN-sneezes finally Völtzkow in management took (585 and 594).

In the fee letter from 26 February 1618 Carsten under the absent ones is specified (585 and 588). On 26 September 1621 it was invested on the new to Groß-Tychow (593). - In the year 1622 did homage DIN-sneeze alone (593). and in the year 1628 it paid duty alone to Groß-Tychow 12 hooves (606). - From this Carsten died 1628 ago anyhow.

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II. 43.

DIN-sneeze

on Völtzkow and Tychow,

† 1643,

Of Jochim other son. In the documents from 6 July 1591 it is called erroneously „of Antonius von Klist" (537b). According to documents of the years 1594 and 1599 he was still under age. - 1603 he bought A. from its brother Carsten its share at the fee estate Groß-Tychow. It paid it provisionally 1500 florin (552). For the rest of the purchase money it leased it the share estate Völtzkow, which he had also inherited from his father. - On 19 April 1605 DIN-sneeze invested (553 and 555); in the same way on 6 May 1608 (563a and 564). - On 29 September 1618 it had sat to Völtzkow in the Mark; for him its father brother sons became Jacob (II. 36) and Bernhard (II. 39) to Groß-Tychow invests (585 and 588); in the same way on 28 September 1621 (594). - A. 1622 was it again in Tychow; from there out it did homage on 17 September 1622 (593). - In the year 1628 he paid duty to Groß-Tychow 12 hooves (606) and to Klein Crössin 6 hooves (607). - In the following years paid duty he to Kleist - Crössin 11, after other 12 hooves. DIN-sneeze possessed generally speaking 7 1/2 farmer: to Tychow 5 and to Kleist - Crössin 2 1/2 farmer (623). A. 1636 gave the Jacob (II. 36) to the cousins, Bernd (II. 39), Jürgen (II. 55) and Jochim (II. 35) the taxes DIN-sneeze on for reforwarding. The same was in the last years of its life Kreiscommissar of Neumark.

Was married DIN-sneeze with Elizabeth von Meseritz from Neumark.

On 18 December 1613 it compared itself with its brother-in-law Carsten Hertzberg to cash Busch because of behind-digit before and wedding funds, dresses and dowry. It was its brother-in-law and its daughter Beata still another rest of 900 thalers. and a far Sammetrock, or so much money the same delivers, guiltily, which it in annual rates of 100 Tln. up to the year 1623 to clear away committed itself. DIN-sneeze did not follow however his obligation not. On 22 February 1633 it compared itself with its brother-in-law Herzberg because of the balance of debt of 362 thalers. and ten-year interest and because of the Sammetrockes for Beata, that on 700 florins became estimated. Kleist committed itself, the debt with annually 100 florins to clear away. - From his brother-in-law Paul Meseritz on Berkenow had D. 3000 florins To demand Paraphernalien and marriage money according to marriage foundation. The same did not pay, so that D had to sue. him. On 15 February 1633 before the Comthur and Landvogte to Schievelbein in this process a comparison was brought to conditions.

DIN-sneeze marriage was with two sons: 1) Jochim and 2) Paul Daniel (II. 63 and 64) and several daughters blessed.

Some the same was called: Aristocracy Demuth. She became the wife the captain lieutenant Georg of Heinrich von Rüchel.

Another daughter, whose name we does not find however in the documents, became the wife Claus's von Wopersnow.

A third daughter was called: Margaretha. It had sat down, as the father writes, by imposing ISS of the highest of all a damage on an eye gotten, in addition already a Maal on although all kinds of means would be applied in addition. He asked therefore for a vacante place in the monastery Marien-flows. On 9 April 1625 it received the claim on it. In October 1629 it was still Exspectantin.

The youngest daughter was called: Elizabeth Catharina. On 12 January 1660 one of the aristocracy applied for its hand. Steinbrück calls it Eustach in Adrian von Leckow. It was already thought of its endowment. It should, equal its sisters, from the fee Groß-Tychow with 2000 florin are equipped. There it died on 2 April 1667.

DIN-sneeze A. 1643 had already died. In the documents from 10 February 1644 it is said that D. about vor'm years died and two minor sons, Joachim and Paul, leave. The widow and her son-in-law Claus Wopersnow for the persons under age; the same received Muth note (621) on the day mentioned. - In the year 1645 it is stated that DIN-sneeze inheriting age 8 3/4 hooves to Groß-Tychow, a while ago 7 1/2 farmer with Crössin would ago have paid duty; the latters would be now wild, in Groß-Tychow existirten only 4 farmers and 2 half (623). - In the year 1650 the widow with two daughters still lived in Groß-Tychow. They received there at payment in kind 40 Schffl. Rye, 8 Schffl. Buch wheat, 2 Schffl. Peas, 3 greases pigs, 1 ox - 10 thalers., 4 March sheep, 1 staircase of geese and 6 Schffl. Oats to fatten it and 6 Schffl. Oats to Grütze, 1 Pfd. salt, 1/4 Häring, 1/4 Dorsch, 2 Schffl. To sow flax seed or but 6 thalers. to line 4 cows and 50 thalers. bar: at wood they received Fuder (625) to 3 from Martini to Easter weekly. - The half Bauer yard, which close of the church was convenient, was assigned to them together with a Kohl garden for the apartment and use. After the death of the widow this yard the Ritter seat Groß-Tychow should revert again.

DIN-sneeze both sons are called:

II. 63.

Jochim

on Völtzkow and Kleist - Crössin,

born 1620, † 1690 ago.

Jochim with its cousin Jochim was married to Groß-Tychow (II. 57) daughter, the granddaughter of Peter (II. 32). This marriage with four sons was blessed: 1) Jochim Daniel, 2) of Dionysius Christoph, 3) Peter Heinrich and 4) Caspar Henning (II. 86-89) and three daughters:

1) Sophia, which became the wife of Alexander of Magnus von Briesen. They got a share to

Groß-Tychow;

2)Elizabeth and

3)Barbara.

On 3 March 1682 Peter's (II. 74) widow Jochim stepped half of its share to Groß-Tychow on his dowry of 1000 thalers. Principal one together with interest off. But it was still doubtful after the distribution judgment, of which in the bankruptcy Peter should be issued, whether would not be entitled to stable Meister Jochim Henning (II. 59) the dissolution.

In the year 1685 Jochim in „its forthcoming emergencies bought" from Dubschlaff Versen to Burzlaff 1 horse and 1 cow for 14 thalers.; it could arrive to means at none bar and pawned to the same antichretisch its part in the flax country and the Tietzow brook. - On 29 June 1688 Jochim was already dead; its sons held half of the possession of Peter's widow (665). - In the year 1690 kept died. Of Jochim daughters 1/4 fee horse by Groß-Tychow (667).

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II. 64.

Paul Daniel

on Völtzkow and Groß-Tychow,

Swedish cavalry captain,

born 1621, † 1699.

He was DIN-sneezes younger son, born 28 December 1621. On 10 February 1644 it received brother Jochim Muth note with its ältern because of Völtzkow (621). - In the fraternal hereditary division 1650 it Völtzkow and Kleist fell initially - Crössin C. p. too; he chose however with consent of his brother the first Cavel: occupied the Ritter seat to Groß-Tychow with two, a burned down wild farm, a Halbhöfner, which, close of the church lay, was granted to its mother with two of its sisters and a farm servant, the jug, Jurisdiction and church fee (625). - In the year mentioned Otto had Herzberg - probably a son of Caspar in former times specified Herzberg to cash break, a brother-in-law of DIN-sneeze - still the Ritter seat in Groß-Tychow in pos session.

Paul Daniel stepped into electoral service in the army. It put the reason to its war capability in the fifties in smart ashes landing; it was promoted soon to Leutnant. To 15. May 1654 ran a complaint on the part of the royal a Polish official to Draheim against Leutnant v. Kleist, the same would have dared, some days ago into a Draheim village Zicker, 1/4 mile of closed to break in and a freesat imprisoned away-supply. On 8 June ej. a. was issued to Paul Daniel the mandate that it would have to contain of all violent ideas into the crown Poland. - In August 1656 a new complaint from Poland came against it and its Mitgenossen: Heinrich Lockstädt to Crössin, which among Adrian Borck to Stargord service in the army taken and Faustin von Hanow to reading Beck with Daber „because of assault by force and abgeraubten cattle. "In the night before Ascension Day, soon after midnight, would be 12 people with 12 horses - among them the identifications - broken in into the village Dickow in Poland and would have taken 121 pieces cattle cattle and 1 horse. - At 14th August ej. a. an electoral commission came to Groß-Tychow, in order to examine the thing. Kleist stated that it the village Dickow in Poland its life day not with eyes seen. In reference however it contradicted the acquisition of the cattle, by maintaining the mark, it the cattle of a Swedish party would have bought, which other time, he would have it from Lockstädt and Hanow get given. It did not stand for the commission at all long speech, under giving, he had schleunig to the army leaves, he could not by the regiment stay away not longer.

On 22 June 1658 the public prosecutor complained against Leutnant Paul Daniel v. Kleist that the same without permission stranger would service in the army have entered and would not have acknowledged on happened public request de 14 February 1658 electoral the service.⁸⁵ On 12th August ej. a. a date was fixed for responsibility. Its brother-in-law v. Briesen asked for him for period; it would have the first reason of its Kriegsexercitien under SR. Electoral Highness into your Clevi landing put and would have stepped now into Swedish services. - Paul Daniel did not appear however at 12th August. On 3 September ejusdem the order came: „Leutnant P.D. v. Kleist did not pariert Chur-princely Advocatorien, its possession in Pommern is to be confisziert!" - On 4 November ejusdem the Confiscation was implemented. - by Briesen against it, his sister, who wife of the condemned one, made valid would have for it 2250 florins brought in, which would have to demand it from that fee. In the same way its older brother and from Woyen' inheriting to Priddargen the demands announced Jochim. - In the year 1659 a Inventariumsverzeichnis was taken up to Paul Daniels Ritter seats by the minister there and affirmed by oath by the mother. The same showed the following articles: 20 Schffl. Barley, 22 Schffl. Oats, 1 1/2 Schffl. white peas, 9 cows (the public prosecutor had 4 cows already taken), 2 oxen, 10 sheep, 3 Jährlinge, 2 pigs, 4 piglets, 5 hens, 1 Hahn, 2 ducks, 2 beds without Bühren, 2 Pfühle without coat, 6 wooden bed places, 3 tables, 3 bolster, 2 chairs, 2 baking troughs, which other domestic appliance of everything disintegrate, 13 zinnerne plates, 6 dishes, 2 zinnerne Leuchter, 1 broken brass candlestick, 3 Kessel, 2 copper pots, 1 roasting skewer, 1 brazen Pfannchen, 1 mortar, 30 pots, flax and little Warck, 1/2 ton of baking berries, which the mice nearly consumes, 1 scythe, 1 garden fork, 1 roasts, 1 long rake, 1 iron chain, 1 plow, 1 car, 1 Sack with feathers, 1 1/2 staircase light in an old drawer, 8 hollows largely and small, 1 child cradle and old locks.

Furthermore on 28 February 1660 to Cöslin 2 shop (Kasten) were confisziert, which Paul Daniels woman, according to the advice friend Jacob Möller to Cöslin, before 4 years with it in safekeeping given. In the case of the opening the shop resulted that into the valuables following with red fittings were found a long green pushing Kasten: 1 Atlas carmesiner woman skirt 1 Brigi Atlas child skirt cut open by 9 widths together with a Wämsichen, 1 black chair cushion, on a Page the Kaffsammt, on the other one black Boy, 2 übergoldete silver cups and 1 small Schalichen, which together 22 weighed 1/2 Loth, 3 leinene white curtains with black flowers together with two wreaths around and various body and table laundry, also a large number of seidener towels. - In the other small, green drawer only 1 silver Kransscheene, 1 old man shirt were found and a few old hand binding. On 24 July 1660 Paul Daniel asked, which was promoted to ride Meister into Polish-Swedish wars. one would like to remove the fastened Sumpten from its Ritter seat in Tychow; it would have taken at a time Swedish services, would have been allied with Brandenburgs as Sweden still. In the meantime the peace of Oliva had entered on 3 May 1660. The Pomeranian government suggested, Kleist „the restitution of the estates to the cure prince, as the same in the peace treaty compelled would be, ex gratia to be vergönnen and left. "The cure prince did it. On 9 November 1665 Jochim and Paul Daniel became Groß-Tychow and Kleist - Crössin invests (662 and 640). - In the year 1667 ride Meister paid duty v. Kleist to Groß-Tychow 5 hooves (645). - In the years 1655, 1672, 1690 and 1691 he placed 1 fee horse (632, 651 and 667) to Groß-Tychow. - When A. 1675 Sweden occurred to country under Wrangel in Pommern and into the brands and these on the most greyish devastated, ride Meister v. Kleist with several went from aristocracy to SR. Electoral Highness of high person and your army after Mecklenburg, in order to take service. Also

⁸⁵ Corrected in improvements No. 6 in the 3rd part of 3rd department of family history (2006)

it carried forward one of its sons. Both installing had cost a high; therefore the Mrs. Rittmeister v. Kleist asked for refund of the fee horse money. - Certainly father and son fought in the battle with Fehrbellin also, helped also 1675-78 the most important places in Swedish Pommern to conquer. In the year 1679 we see it returned home from that to wars. In the year mentioned ride Meister P was. D. v. Kleist a witness on locking the hereditary recess between the 4 sons of first marriage Colonels Christian (II. 60) to Groß-Tychow (655).

On 1 September 1690 sold Paul Daniels nephews: Jochim Daniel and its three brothers, died. Of Jochim (II. 63) sons their share estate to Kleist - Crössin at Ewald Joachim to Vietzow (III. 257), after it their father brother in vain offered (668). - On 27 October 1690 Paul Daniel at Pribslaff Kleist pawned his Bleckenwiesen lain after Kieckow to Muttrin antichretisch for 50 florins

On 24 February 1699 it died to Groß-Tychow.

It had been married two times:

1)with Catharina Marie von Briesen, of Hans the v. Briesen on Creitzig and Trieneke daughter, born in July 1625 to Trieneke, died. 26 February 1681 to Groß-Tychow.

Afterwards it freiete

2)Ursula Louise von Kleist, Steffen on Damen (III. 196)daughter.

In the first marriage was it a son: Of Hans Caspar (II. 90) and a daughter: Elizabeth, the after times wife of Dionysius of the Christoph v. Kleist to Kleist - Crössin (II. 87) born.

The other marriage was with two sons: 1) Paul Daniel and 2) Friedrich Wilhelm (II. 91 and 92) and a daughter: Esther Luisa Ludovica blessed.

The brothers Jochim and Paul Daniel v. Kleist became the heads of two side branches. The first branch became extinct certainly already with its grandchildren; flowers to other branch against it this very day. We give first the description from Jochim (II. 63) of branch come of, before however the family tree of:

Jochim (II. 63) had four sons:

II. 86.

Jochim Daniel

on Kleist - Crössin,

1690.

He was of Jochim oldest son. It inherited a part of von Kleist from its father - Crössin. On 1 September 1690 it sold with agreement of its three brothers its paternal inheritance Kleist - to Crössin (A) together with 1 farm to Groß-Tychow and 3 Holzkaveln in Zülów for 2400 florins Pomeranian to the district administrator Ewald Jochim v. Kleist on Vietzow (III. 257), its son: the dekan and yard presiding judge Ewald Georg (III. 350) it then inherited. - Before the four brothers had offered in vain the estate to her father brother Paul Daniel (II. 64) (668).

Where the four brothers after the sale von Kleist - Crössin turned, is not exactly well-known. Probably they came first to Groß-Tychow, whose had surrendered a part of Peter

(II. 74) to widow, as mentions already several times, to Jochim (II. 63). After of Jochim death its daughters were valid as joint owners of Groß-Tychow. They thought of it 1/4 fee horse (667).

After the distribution judgment, of which in the bankruptcy Peter should be issued, it was however still doubtful whether would not be entitled to stable Meister Jochim Henning (II. 59) the dissolution. In the Kaufkontrakte, after which Peter's widow on 29 June 1688 their half of von Kleist - Crössin had sold, to the latter one had at the same time given up:

„Annoch the floating Concursproceß must the Mr. Stallmeister with died. Mr. Jochim Kleisten sons to same parts to final shank carry, and those Creditores, which by the estate something would like to be awarded and instructed into distributione, on this half part contentieren, as desfalls between the Mrs. Witwe and died. Mr. Jochim Kleisten a peculiar comparison made on division of the estate" (665). This document signed Jochim Daniel with the words „D.J. Kleist citra meum meorumque prejudicium". The bankruptcy Proceß, as it seems, then was decided that the yard in Groß-Tychow died. Of Jochim daughters, perhaps as if control, one awarded, because in the documents from 22 January 1690, which a Specification of the fee horses of the family von Kleist in Belgard - district covers, it means: „Current Possessores of Groten Tichow is: 1) Mr. Stallmeister Jochim Henning, 2) died. Jochim Kleisten daughters and 3) Mr. captain Christian Casimir (II. 82) (667).

Jochim Daniel had married itself with the secret advice of Wedell on new Wedel daughter, who it a son: Jochim Rüdiger (II. 122) and a daughter bore. To control the Letztern borrowed it A. 1703 from ride Meister Daniel Heinrich von Münchow to oak mountains 1000 florin

The death year Jochim Daniel is unknown.

Of Jochim other son is:

II. 87.

DIN-sneeze Christoph

on Kleist - Krössin.

1690.

The same received 1689 Muth notes on 7 November. On 1 September 1690 it sold Krössin (668) with its brothers Kleist -.

It was married Tochter of ride Meister Paul Daniel (II. 64) with his cousin Elizabeth, to Groß-Tychow, which it a son: Jochim Rüdiger (II. 123) and „different" daughters bore.

When DIN-sneeze Christoph died, is not well-known.

II. 88.

Peter Heinrich,

1690,

Of Jochim third son. On 7 November 1689 also it received Muth notes. In the documents from 22 January 1690 it is specified as „Peter von Krössin per SE et tri bus fratibus" also under those, which fee horse funds would have to pay; how much this amounts to, is not however evident from the documents (667). On 1 September 1690 it consented to the sale von Kleist - Krössin also (668).

Peter Heinrichs wife was after v. D. Osten (136) Barbara Sophia von Farten from the

house Gribenitz, marries 27 April 1693. It died without fee Serbs.

II. 89.

Caspar Henning

on Groß-Tychow,

† 1704,

Of Jochim youngest son. It received also on 7 November 1689 Muth notes. Its share at Kleist - it sold Krössin on 1 September 1690 in community with its brothers (668). - On 11 October 1699 it was invested (675). - In the year 1704 it was already dead. Its widow had to hold 1/4 fee horse in the year mentioned. The name of its widow is born Sabina Elizabeth, of Bonin, Anselm to Gellen and Krangen and a Sophie Christians von Kleist daughter.

It had their husband two sons: 1) Caspar Georg and 2) Werner Heinrich (II. 124 and 125) and a daughter: Barbara July IANA, born. The latter was married on 24 October 1742 to condition min with Jacob Friedrich von Fischer to Trzebratko. It received later by the will of its brother Werner Heinrich a Legat from 2000 thalers.

Caspar Henning widow sold which is due part of Groß-Tychow (C) with its children from her man to 16. March 1716 the government advice Hans Jochim v. Kleist (III. 387) again-available for 2500 florins on 30 years.

Three of the sons of Jochim (II. 63) were thus leaving heirs. With its sons however this branch became extinct already.

Jochim Daniel (II. 86) son was:

II. 122.

Jochim Rüdiger,

Imperially. Leutnant.

The same stepped into imperial services, remained however young as Leutnant in the campaign in Hungary. -

DIN-sneeze Christoph (II. 87) had also only one son:

II. 123.

Jochim Rüdiger.

The same is only v. D. Osten (175) after the name admits been. It died to all appearances also young.

Caspar Henning (II. 89) both sons were:

II. 124.

Caspar Georg,

Captain,

born 1698, † 1764 ago

on Temnick.

On 21 January 1714 it had 1/4 fee horse from Groß-Tychow with its brother Heinrich Werner to hold (679). On 17 October 1719 he was standard-bearer at the infantry regiment prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau No. 27, to 27. May 1723 it became Seconde - Lieut., on 25 June 1730 Prem. - Lieut. On 1 March 1732 it received its requested parting as a captain.

On 1 July 1732 it marries itself with Luise Catharina von Delitz, Tochter the Adam the victory mouth of Delitz on Temnick and Anna of Sabina von Borck. Its father-in-law gave it the half estate Temnick in dotem, however its conviction changed against it to favor of its son, of Leutnant von Delitz after 5 years. It relax A. 1737 a process from this, which still 1743 floated. Caspar Jürgen seems had to yield nevertheless at last, because we find it resident to new Wedel, to the estate of its aunt, Jochim Daniel (II. 86) wife, where it died still 1764 ago. - On 23 October 1739 it had renounced that with its brother rights of repurchase to Groß-Tychow (C) and the same the government advice Hans Jochim (III. 387) hereditary had surrendered. Under on 28 July the 1745 invested stands also its name (684).

Its marriage was with a little daughter: IDA Constantine Sabine blessed, which hardly 1 year became old, born 12 June 1733, † 14 February 1734.

Its younger brother was:

II. 125.

Werner Heinrich,

Major general,
born 1703, † 1765,

Battle with Mollwitz so heroic out that it received the medal pour le mérite. On 13 October 1741 it became staff - captain and shortly Kompagnie boss at the Füsilier regiment No. 42 established again in Brieg, which the Mark count Heinrich befehligte. On 13 September 1750 he became a major, on 10 December 1758 Colonel lieutenant, at 1 March of 1759 Colonels and commander of the Füsil. - Regts. Mark count Heinrich, who was located first in franc stone, then in Neiße. - To 30. It took its resignation to March 1764 as a major general and received 1000 thalers. Pension. - In the biographical lexicon IITH p. 286 one says by him: „The major general Werner Heinrich v. Kleist attended all campaigns König Friedrich II. with many bravery, and became very estimated from this monarch, who did not remain hidden its talents. "- On 15 September 1745 Werner Heinrich had been invested (684). - The major general v. Kleist went after Wendisch Tychow and lived there in the Oberhofe. On 20 October 1765 it made its will and used into it his cousin, major

Sebastian Heinrich (II. 121) to the sole heir and for his sister Barbara July IANA, married from Fischer to Trzebratko bequeathed it a Legat of 2000 thalers. - Still in the same year it died to Wendisch Tychow, unmarried.

In the church Buch of W. - Tychow was characterized the passing away with the following honouring words: „1765 27 October died and the 31. ejusdem buries with a corpse speech before the altar, buried at the cemetery according to express demand into a bricked tomb: Mr. Werner Heinrich von Kleist, a major general, who some time in the Oberhofe was all here. It was very edifying an exemplary Christian man and also its end, old 63 year. "

With the major general unbeerbtem death this side branch of the Tychower of trunk expired.

We give the family tree of:

⁸⁶We turn to last, from Paul Daniel (II. 64) issued branches of the Tychower of trunk.

Paul Daniel had three sons, one from first and two from the other marriage. Its son of first marriage was:

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II. 90.

Of Hans Caspar

on Segenthin,

born 10 May 1647, † 1711.

It was born on the Swedish island Alanth, on which its father stood at that time as royal of Swedish Leutnant.

On 22 January 1690 it received a part of its good one from its father, about which he had to place 1/2 fee horse (667). On 10 January 1691 it was electoral more Brandenburgian police officers. On 11 October 1699, after its father death, he was thus invested (675). On 12 January 1707 it sold his paternal inheriting and fee estate in Groß-Tychow, like it received from the father and to it on 1733 florin 18 SSL. maternal inheritance retired, its brother Friedrich Wilhelm for 4000 florins, on which these it Segenthin, which it because of a demand of 2250 florins had, together with the Documente over the demand, instead of cash money inheriting and peculiar handed over and other demands retired.

On 29 November 1711 it died to Segenthin.

Its wife was Agnese Catharina von Blankenburg, Tochter of Georg Heinrich v. sheet on wait-chews, Mötzlin, Latzig, Poblitz, born too wait-chews 12 June 1665, died to Segenthin the 15. March 1736. It had their husband four sons: 1) Paul Jürgen, 2) of Hans Caspar, 3) Conrad Friedrich and 4) Carl Wilhelm (II. 126-129) and 3 daughters born:

1)Luisa Gottliebe (in Descr. 267 it Livia Gottlieb mentioned),

2)Sophia Juliane and

3)Maria Agnese.

The latter died on 16 January 1771 as last one of seven brothers and sisters.

Paul Daniels older son of second marriage was called after his father:

II. 91.

⁸⁶ See entry in Zützener family Bible in family archives Hamm (2006)

Paul Daniel,

Danish Premier lieutenant,

† 1701.

On 11 October 1699 it was absent; on 8 May 1700 it did homage (675 and 678). 1686 he became standard-bearer in the Danish prince Frederiks regiment, 1691 Sekondelieutenant, 1692 Premier lieutenant. It went with a regiment a battalion 1701 to Saxony, where he died at the beginning of 1701 in Gräfenhainichen unmarried.⁸⁷

Because of his beautiful shape and Conduite he was called the crown of Kleist - family.

II. 92.

Friedrich Wilhelm

on Groß-Tychow,

Leutnant,

still 1715 lived.

He was Paul Daniels younger son of second marriage. It stepped into Chur-Brandenburgian services, took however as Leutnant its parting. On 26 June 1694 he married Barbara Hippolyta von List from Rakit in Saxony, daughter the Adam of Heinrich v. L. and Catharina Dorothea von Bredow from the house Frisack and Wagennitz. Mr. von List had exchanged and lived his estates in Saxony with the Colonel, nachherigen general of Borck, commander of Dresden, 1694 to Stargord, Landkreis rain forest.

On 29 January 1697 Leutnant Friedrich Wilhelm bought the estate lances of the mayor Immanuel Grützmacher, which it probably pawned, for 2850 thalers. back, it left Adam Heinrich von List for the 2850 thalers to its paid at Grützmacher father-in-law however on 25 September 1697. and 25 thalers. To interest, at the beginning of jure antichretico, then however on 4 April 1707 paled. - Because of a demand of 2250 florins Leutnant v. Kleist took over the estate Segenthin, it sold however 2 Holzkaveln, those to Puddiger and after Segenthin belonging to, from this Oute to the Dekan of Podewils hereditary, with reservation of the pasture for Segenthin. On 12 January 1707 it left Segenthin to its stepbrother Hans Caspar for 2250 florins The latter retired its estate to him to Groß-Tychow, which it with 4000 florins took into account.

In the fraternal division the estate part had already been given to it at Groß-Tychow. From the same it had 1/2 fee horse to hold A. 1704; in the year 1714 it had to think 1 whole fee horse of both estate parts (679).

On 18 June 1712 it sold its estate to Groß-Tychow at Ms Agnesa Dorothea von List on 6 years for 3213 florins 23 SSL., but so that it could be redeemed each time again; it reserved itself only so-called Friedrichshöfchen. - On 18 January 1715 finally it, from creditors pushed, sold this its estate, how it was inhabited it in the fraternal division been assigned and at present by Ms von List, also the estate, which he of its died. Brother Hans Caspar had bought there, together with the new Höfchen, the Kaveln in Zülow and behind the flax country, delighted toward Burzlaff, at the royal. Prussian - pomm. Government

⁸⁷ Copy of the geneological table 38b von Hans Friedrich von Kleist, Sohn von Friedrich Wilhelm, from the Lindner collection in family archives Hamm (2006)

Saxan main public records Dresden, 10015 federal state parliament, ancestor samples II Wittenberger district, No. 46 (2015)

and Commissariatsrat Hans Jochim v. Kleist (III. 387), on Wusterbarth and Sietkow hereditaryeat, hereditary for 7700 florins Pomeranian.

Friedrich of Wilhelm marriage with Hippolyta von List was with three sons: 1) Daniel Heinrich, 2) of Hans Friedrich and 3) Ernst Ludwig (II. 130-132) and four daughters blessed. v. D. Osten (133) calls their three:

1)Elizabeth,

married A. at Carl Friedrich von Arenstorff, born around 1662, † 1746, on Sadelkow and Rosenow as its 2nd wife and b. at Jochim von Glasenapp on Natzlaff;

2)Maria Agnes,

which A. 1755 unmarried to Bublitz died, and

3)Sophia Hippolyta,

married to the cavalry captain of Czarusky, from which it let itself separate however again. It died 1768.

According to message of the large - Tychower Archives had it still another fourth daughter: Catharina Luise, which became on 18 November 1729 the second wife of the clergyman and minister Joachim Holke Bublitz; it died C. 1742.

Friedrich Wilhelm will have died soon after the year 1715.

By Paul Daniels (II. 64) sons were thus two leaving heirs: the oldest and the youngest. We give first the biographies of the sons of the oldest, of Hans the Caspar (II. 90). The same had four sons:

II. 126.

Paul Jürgen,

Standard-bearer,

† 1711 ago.

It in marries act. (368) erroneously Paul Daniel called and stated of it that it standard-bearer among the large infantry in Dresden been and before its father of death in Polish wars remained.

v.D. Osten (168) only states from it that it young died.

II. 127.

Of Hans Caspar,

Colonel lieutenant,

born 1698, † 1745,

Of Hans of Caspar other son. On 28 February 1714 he was standard-bearer with infantry - moves. by Grumbkow No. 17, on 7 July 1716 Seconde - Lieut., on 10 January 1723 Prem. - Lieut. To 25. May 1728 wait it to infantry - moves. Tiele No. 30 shifts. On 22 September 1729 it became staff - captain, on 14 June 1731 Kompagnie boss and on 18 July 1740 major with infantry - moves. by Glasenapp No. 1, which 1742 count von Haacke received

the name. On 16 December 1740 the duke sat down to Glogau before Holstein and prince Leopold Maximilian of Dessau with 7 infantry battalions, whose one the major v. Kleist befahlte, in motion after large -, in order to berennen it. They arrived on 29 December before Glogau. On 8 March 1741 the fortress one stormed and one took. Kleist - and Winterfeld' infantry battalions were stationed with the Sturme behind so-called gallows mountains. - In the battle with Mollwitz on 10 April 1741 the infantry battalion von Kleist placed by the prince of Dessau into the flank fired so strongly that the hostile cavalry could not approach.

On 10 July 1743 major Hans was invested Caspar, Hans of Caspar son, (684).

On 16 January 1745 he became Colonel lieutenant. On 4 June 1745 it was heavily wounded in the battle with high Friedberg by a cannon ball. On 14 July ejuisdem it died at its wounds. He was buried in the church to stringer gau. - v. D. Osten (169) testifies that its death was very much regretted by everyone.

It died unmarried.

II. 128.

Colonel,

born 1699, † 1746,

Of Hans of Caspar of the older one third son. The same was on 13 December 1715 standard-bearer with infantry - moves. Prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau No. 3, on 8 March 1719 Seconde - Lieut., in February 1720 Prem. - Lieut., on 9 May 1724 of staff - captain and on 14 June 1730 Kompagnie boss. In June 1740 it became as a major infantry - moves. Camas No. 37 shifts. On

27 June 1741 he came however again back to infantry - moves. Prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau No. 3. to 21. May 1743 it was invested Colonel lieutenant and as such on 30 September 1743 (684). - On 27 October 1745 its appointment as the Colonel took place. On 15 December 1745 it suffered a heavy Verwundung in the battle at Kessel village, by being shot by the right shoulder and by the chest. On 9 April 1746 it died at its wounds to Meißen and to Dresden in the Bohemian church according to rank, under company of the Saxan generals was buried.

König Friedrich II. was over Kleist - Verwundung and death deeply sorrowful. In a letter to the major general of silence he expresses himself concerning this with the melancholic call: „Oh Polenz, Kleist, Rindorf, who giant has you perforated! For it made us winners. Large God! and you died! Which barbarian waived his bloody hand against you!"

v.D. Osten (170) gives the certification to Colonel Conrad Friedrich v. Kleist that it all campaigns with many Reputation done.

The wife the Colonels of the v. Kleist was Dorothea Friedrike Eleonore von Herold, goes. Financial advice Friedrich Wilhelm of Herold and Auguste Eleonore von Pathow to Halle daughter, born 6 May 1714, marries 25 January 1745.⁸⁸ **The same died 1757 childless.**

#Z#T

II. 129.

Carl Wilhelm

on Zützen,

born 1707, † 1766,

Of Hans of Caspar youngest son. It was born on 20 September 1707 to Groß-Tychow. On

⁸⁸ F.G. Teil of III. sect. Ith p. 86.

1 February 1720 he came into the corps of cadets to Berlin. After it became 5 1/3 year been in the corps, it to 15. May 1725 standard-bearer with infantry - moves. Golze No. 15. On 8 May 1732 it became Seconde - Lt., to 31. May 1736 Prem. - Lieut. and on 23 June 1740 captain and Kompagnie boss of the infantryman Compagnie in the 1st battalion guard No. 15a.

On 10 April 1740 it fought in the 1st guard regiment in the bloody battle with Mollwitz along and contributed to the happy exit of the battle, so that he received the medal pour le mérite. The 1st battalion guard, in which Carl Wilhelm v. Kleist under the supreme command of the major general at that time Henning Alexander v. Kleist (IV. 53) befehligte, mentions König Friedrich II in its letter to the prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau most praiseworthy and says of it that it Merveille done. Also in the other battles and engagements of the Silesian wars he was characterized, so that he was already appointed on 25 February 1742 the Colonel lieutenant by the army. On 7 May 1750 he became Colonel of the army and office captain Lötzen. On 16 November 1751 it took its parting. v. D. Osten (171) characterizes the Colonel v. Kleist as follows: „Carl Wilhelm v. Kleist went timely into Prussian services and served with special Glücke and Reputation at the 1st guard, he became highest one and was in large grace of König. He married by mediating König: Eva Luise Eleonore von Slombach (correct: by Schlomach), widow of the Mr. von Einsiedell, a very rich person."

Mrs. Colonel v. Kleist was the daughter of the chamber young nobleman Joh. Georg von Schlomach on flour village and Gebersdorf and the Christian IANA Louise, Tochter of Valentin Dietrich von Lichtenhayn, born 26 September 1726, died 5 November 1813 to Zützen in Niederlausitz, at the age of 87 J. 1 M. 9 T. on 6 February 1742 marries itself it with Friedrich Wilhelm of a they Dell, captain at the infantryman guard No. 6, only son of the royal. Prussian general lieutenant v. a they Dell. Their husband died however already on 16 September 1744 to Potsdam, in its 22. Years of life. In the year after it marries with Carl Wilhelm v. Kleist these their second marriage was blessed with ten sons and a daughter. The names of the sons are: 1) Friedrich, 2) Carl Ludwig, 3) Johann Georg, 4) August Wilhelm, 5) Leopold, 6) Ferdinand, 7) Alexander, 8) Carl Ludwig, 9) Carl Wilhelm and 10) Eugen (II. 164-173). The daughter was born on 7 December 1747 and received in the h. The names baptize: Caroline Louise. Their godfathers were: General of Buddenbrock, Mrs. v. Ingersleben, Ms v. D. Knesebeck, General v. Meyerinck, Colonel v. Beschwitz and General baron v. Willich. She became on 14 November 1764 the wife of the later royal. Prussian general of the infantry and governor von Magdeburg: Franz Casimir v. Kleist (III. 523).

On 23 June 1749 Mrs. v. Kleist von Leopold von Droste bought, sprouted the Drosti branch in Lausitz the estates Zützen and Gebersdorf to the latter. On the 1764 it the same as true property and Allodium with the free Estonians arrangement received 20 August too explained. It, by means of contract from 15 June 1811, stepped both estates as future estate devolving by primogenitur for the case of dying to its son Leopold as of it determined first owner of estate devolving by primogenitur off.

To Zützen the Colonel v. Kleist builds the beautiful closed „Kleisten seat". On 16 December 1751 he bought of works. Go. Minister of State Otto Christoph count von

Podewils a part of the estate Segenthin; it had inherited the other parts of the estate from its father Hans Caspar and its uncle Fnedrich Wilhelm. After that comparisons from 24 June 1763 however it sold the whole estate to the captain, to after times Landschaftsdirector Carl Caspar v. Kleist (III. 522) for 10,000 thalers.

On 1 May 1766 the Colonel v. Kleist died too closed Zützen and in the local newly built hereditary funeral was buried. He was after unanimous of judgments a man, who rendered around the continuing gloss of the family services. - A facsimile is added here.

⁸⁹**On 15 February 1770 the widowed Mrs. Colonel v. Kleist bought the estate Schenkendorf C. p. (judicially confirm. 21 February ejusdem) of Johanne Ernestine von Sternstein, Hans Ernst v. Karasz, house marshal and nationaloldest and of Seyfried v. Stuckerheim. It was invested on 29 November 1770 to Lübben thereby. Volkmarsdorf with Leipzig had bought its mother, whose mother was born one of Thümmel, 1740 from Carl Heinrich von Thümmel. With its death 1762 it inherited the daughter.⁹⁰ Their still 1802 belonged. The latter turned into on Wilhelm Bogislaff (II. 205), at last on the count Conrad (II. 225). Still 1812 bought it the manor Kollochau with an option for the salesperson to redeem the estate after 10 years who was not exercised.**

On 5 November 1813 Mrs. Colonel v. Kleist died aged to Zützen. Their branch flowers this very day.

On the other hand their uncle Friedrich Wilhelm v. Kleist (II. 92) already became extinct side branch with its three sons, whose we want to do mention first here. Their names are:

II. 130.

Daniel Heinrich,

**Colonel lieutenant,
born 1697, † 1747.**

In the year 1713 it was corporal in infantry - moves. by Borcke No. 22, on 24 July 1717 standard-bearer and on 17 February 1721 Seconde - Lieut. On 26 April 1723 it was taken. 1733 it was involved as a captain except service in Danzig in a kidnapping of a girl for a Polish Colonel and was there arrested a time. We do not continue to experience anything in the documents of him, only that v. D. Osten (172) of it says: „Supposed will be this the Colonel lieutenant of the regiment of Blankensee, which 1747 died.“

In the register of the 1st edition as a wife a Marie Auguste v. Kleist is specified, without information on parents.

II. 131.

***Of Hans Friedrich,
more Saxan office captain,***

⁸⁹ From old documents of counsellor archives to Danzig, Haidekraut and Riedgras: Märkisch Prussian Historietten from old days, Friedrich Tietz, Breslau 1868, P. 127 FF. (2015)

⁹⁰ In September 1747 the Colonel lieutenant Daniel Heinrich v. Kleist received looked for "issuing" from the regiment Blankensee. New genealogical-historical messages of the most distinguished occurrences, which zutragen themselves at the European yards, Michael Ranft, volume 45, Leipzig 1754, P. 879. (2015)

Friedrich of Wilhelm other son. It was on 20 June 1717 standard-bearer with infantry - moves. of König the No. the 6, large Potsdamer infantryman guard, on 3 September 1721 Seconde - Lieut. and at 2nd August 1726 Premier lieutenant. On 1 November 1730 it took its resignation. After the 1st edition it was cure-more Saxan in the year 1756 office captain.

After v. D. Osten (173) it died without inheriting. It was married, as results from the following one. We do not know the name of its wife however.

The following documents supplement the picture over it:

On 4 May 1734 invested Friedrich August II., König of Poland and cure prince of Saxony, Hans Friedrich with the estate sand mountain second share, before Belzig, which had acquired these from a judicial sale. Mitbeleht to the entire hand became Ludwig von Bredow, as well as the brothers of Hans of the Friedrich, Daniel Heinrich and Ernst Ludwig. It its then allodifiziert. Its family tree, authenticates Dresden 24 June 1734, says to its possession "on sand mountain before Beltzig". Already during an homage event on

25 November 1733 in Belitz a von Kleist appears as an office captain.

A further source supplements its possession. 1734 purchased thereafter of Hans Friedrich von Kleist to Belzig, more electoral office captain, from a bankruptcy the estate Kranichau in Saxony. It died on 25 November 1736. Its widow sold the estate Kranichau 1741. The estate sand mountain came to the death of Hans Friedrich into the possession of Ludwig von Bredow, the Mitbelehnten specified above.

A Hanns Friedrich is later 1780 and 1807 as an office captain, which does not perform a service in this quality, proven.

If the sources did not drive one already 1736 died decades later still, it appears possible that here two people with the same name are present. Because of the identity of names it could be us so far unknown quantity son. The few proofs are so far poor for this acceptance however too.

II. 132.

Ernst Ludwig,

born 1712. Into the family Urk. we do not experience anything over him; it will young have died.

We give the family tree of:

In the end we bring now the description of the branch issued of Colonel Carl Wilhelm (II. 129).

The Colonel had ten sons; their was older:

II. 164.

Friedrich

on Rammenau,

Director of district,

born 1746, † 1820.

It was born on 5 October 1746 to Potsdam. Its godfathers were: Its majesty of König and Allerhöchstdessen of three brothers, furthermore general lieutenant count Rotenburg, Hofstallmeister count Schafgotsch, General v. Winterfeld, the duke of Holstein, prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau, general of Hautcharmoy and the upper director v. Knobelsdorff. On 18 September 1763 it was cornet at the Kürassier regiment of Seydlitz No. 8 and on 18 November 1770 Leutnant. On 3 November 1774 it took its parting as cavalry captain. It described this time in a letter of 24. March 1786: „We live in one of the dark areas of Saxony, where in agriculture and cattle breeding still the most terrible barbarianism prevails; ... as I mean parting took, let to me my Mrs. Mutter the choice, whom their many estates I wanted to have before the hand, I took myself the smallest because of its pleasant situation; it had lived nobody for 30 years as a tenant, found I thus everything broken in, overgrown and deplorably there. Since one does not learn a term of land economics with the military, and was very much guessed/advised to me to manage the estate then I took a manager and a cattle landlady, made all institutes and improvements, which I saw as necessary, after my terms at that time. But I did not understand anything, had expenditures, instead of incomes, and accident."

It marries itself A. 1783 with Friederike Theresia Amalie countess of Hoffmannsegg, Tochter of the cure-Saxan secret advice Johann Albericus count Hoffmann von Hoffmannsegg and Maria Elisabeth v. Miltiz. By the marriage it arrived in the possession of the estates Cunnersdorf, Friedrichsfelde and Schaudorf in the Kingdom of Saxony. In addition it bought the close convenient estate Rammenau for 100,000 thalers from its brother-in-law. It completed the interior fittings of the lock Rammenau. In addition it inherited the estates flour village and Gebersdorf, Regierungsbezirk potsdam from its mother. He became a director of district of Dahme - and Jüterbock - district. It belonged to the four inheriting the fee estates of Raddatzer branch. Already 1802 agreed its brother Leopold and the sons of its deceased of brother August Wilhelm on the allocation of the estates. Friedrich seems to have been thus compensated thereafter already before.

On 4 July 1800 it became in sun castle the ordre of St. John - Ritter on Werben designates

On the chapel mountain with Cunnersdorf Friederike von Kleist had let a large iron cross establish, because 1813 initiating fights between Frenchmen and Russians remained

themselves saved for the place by the departure of the Frenchmen.

In her marriage them only one daughter became: Auguste on 7 September 1784 in flour village born. From this cause in the park in flour village a lime tree was planted, still which becomes green today (2014). Auguste became to 11 August 1805 in Zützen the wife of the royal. Prussian captain, later general lieutenant and commander of Wittenberg Wilhelm Ernst Adolph Adam of Brockhusen (born 18 April 1773 in Göhren, † 16. March 1858 in Berlin). - When their parents died both at the beginning of 1820 in Rammenau, you were assigned the estates to flour village and Gebersdorf. The estate Rammenau had Friedrich on 28 January 1820, thus days after the death of its wife and few days before its death, at whom brother-in-law for 66,000 thalers sells back. On 4 February 1858 the Mrs. Generalin von Brockhusen, born von Kleist, died in Berlin. From it inherited major Hans the Ewald v. Kleist (II. 228) the estates mentioned.

Carl Wilhelm other son is:

Carl Ludwig,

born 28 December 1748, died in Zützen in March 1757 and in flour village was buried.

The third son is:

II. 166.

Johann Georg,

born 14 February 1750, died to Potsdam in March 1750 and in flour village was also buried.

#T

II. 167.

August Wilhelm,

Chamberlain

on Tzschernowitz,

Carl Wilhelm fourth son. It was born on 26 February 1751 to Potsdam. On 7 November 1764 he was standard-bearer with infantry - moves. the general v. Düringshofen No. 24 (Frankfurt/Oder). On 6 March 1768 it became Seconde - Lieut. and on 5 December 1778 Prem. - Lieut. To 17. It received March 1781 as staff - a captain its requested resignation.

Already in the year 1769 it was the ordre of St. John - Ritter appointed and to the Komtur in fermenting guest was later designated.

On 3 February 1780 it marries itself to Breslau with Friederike Christians Elizabeth von Tauentzin, Tochter of the general of the infantry and governor von Breslau Bogislaff Friedrich von Tauentzin and Charlotte v. D. Knesebeck from the house Carwe, born 13 November 1761 to potsdam. This marriage was with four sons: 1) Friedrich Eugen, 2) Ludwig Carl, 3) Friedrich Leopold Ludwig and 4) Wilhelm Bogislaff (II. 202-205) blessed.

August Wilhelm became C. 1781 the royal. Prussian chamberlain appointed. At the same time it acquired the manors Beesgen with share at large - Döbern and Tzschernowitz in the district Guben. These estates were in 17. and 18. Century been in the possession of the

electoral Saxon chamber gentlemen von Polentz. Tzschernowitz was originally a Gubener monastery estate.

In the year 1797 the chamber gentleman von Kleist with its brothers arrived: the director of district Friedrich on flour village and Leopold, major at that time in cure-Saxan the regiment Chevaux légers and its cousin Georg Heinrich to Andersdorff in Schlesien by fee opening and dissolution in joint possession of the 11 Raddatz Juchower fee estates C. p.

On 10 April 1797 it carried the Lehns out for itself and its two brothers and for Georg Heinrich in Andersdorff - oath. Andersdorffer one stepped its share at these estates starting from it immediately.

On 13 October 1797 the chamber gentleman v. Kleist died and left to him slammed shut estates - shares on his two, him survivors of sons. It is regarded as the actual founder of Tzschernowitzer line.

#Z

II. 168.

Leopold

on Zützen and Raddatz,
more Saxon Colonels,

born 26th August 1752, † 12 September 1830,

Carl Wilhelm fifth son. It was born at 26th August 1752 to Zützen. On 25 November 1767 he was standard-bearer at the regiment prince Albrecht Chevaux légers, 21 July 1768 Sous. - Lieut., the 23. May 1777 Prem. - Lieut., 14 December 1786 captain, 28 June 1799 major in the same regiment. On 20 December 1806 he became Colonel lieutenant in the regiment prince Johann Chevaux légers and took over according to minutes the kompagnie the Colonels von Trütschler on 10 January 1807. The 15. March 1809 he became Colonel and commander of prince Clemens Chevaux légers and took over according to minutes of 28. March 1809 the kompagnie the Colonel lieutenant of the v. angel. It fought in the battle with daring RAM 1809 also. For a shining cavalry - it received the Saxon Heinrich medals to attack, which he implemented in this battle under the eyes of the army commander, and became member that French honor legion. In addition it was Ritter of the ordre of St. John medal (1 September 1772). On 6 June 1812 it received the requested parting. It pulled to its mother after Zützen, which he inherited after their death on 5 November 1813. At 4th August 1819 it was confirmed as first owners of estate devolving by primogenitur on Zützen and Gersdorf. In addition it was gentleman on Schenkendorf, like also the estates Raddatz, Neuendorf, Bramstädt, Nieder-Pankow, Klingbeck and Ober-Pankow, which had been assigned to it by fee sequence and after the argument with its brother sons Friedrich Leopold Ludwig and Wilhelm Bogislaff (II. 204 and 205) on 13 December 1803. To Raddatz he lived temporarily in the years 1806, 1807, 1810 and 1812.

Its wife (marriage ceremony 1794) was born Friedrike Auguste von Klitzing, about 1773, daughter of the royal. Saxon Colonel Carl God-dear v. Kleist, which it in their marriage with four sons: 1) Leopold, 2) Eduard, 3) Xaver and 4) Gustav (II. 206-209) presented. It died on 17 June 1801 in Lübben in the childbed and became 20. ejd. buried in the hereditary funeral in Zützen.

Colonel Leopold lives in the memory of the family as a guest-free, friendly gentleman. It died on 12 September 1830.

The other sons Colonels Carl of Wilhelm died all young.

II. 169.

Ferdinand,

born 16 June 1754, died in March 1757, eight days after his older brother Carl Ludwig, buried

in flour village.

II. 170.

Alexander,

born 5 May 1756, died in March 1757, four days after its older brother, buried in flour village.

II. 171.

Carl Ludwig,

born 28 December 1757, died in March 1758, buried in flour village.

II. 172.

Carl Wilhelm,

born 20 September 1761, died 28 February 1762, buried in flour village; - and

II. 173.

Eugen,

born 20 December 1763, died 28 February 1771.

Of highest Carl of the Wilhelm sons were thus only two leaving heirs: the chamber gentleman August Wilhelm and Colonel Leopold.

Tzschernowitz

We bring first the biographies of the descendants of the chamber gentleman August to Wilhelm. The same had four sons:

II. 202.

Friedrich Eugen

and

II. 203.

Ludwig Carl.

Both died young.

II. 204.

Friedrich Leopold Ludwig

born 6 November 1780, † 19th August 1835,

the chamber gentleman August Wilhelm third son. It was born to Frankfurt a/d.o. After the death of its father (1797) it inherited its estates Tzschernowitz and Beesgen with his brother Wilhelm Bogislaff together with share of Döbern, in the same way the Pomeranian estates: Juchow, Zamenz, Falkenhagen, Schneidemühl, Kucherow and a share at Gissolk. When the recess was carried out over the latter estates on 25 October 1801, Friedrich L was. L. v. Kleist only 21 years old and just to be academically study had completed. He asked, in order to be able to take over the fee estates themselves, for venia aetatis. The Pomeranian court of guardianship gave it the certification, it connects with a formed understanding solid principles. Thus on 9 March 1802 venia one gave. We see it 1803 and in the following years alternating in Juchow, on Tzschernowitz and on Werchau and Knippelsdorf in the Prussian duchy Saxony, which it possessed also.

On the 1803 he asked 20 August from Juchow for permission for being allowed to carry the bishopric medal character of the St. of Sebastian bishopric to Magdeburg. In its letter he, König said his grandfather, the general of Tauentzin, with a major prebend in the St. of Sebastian bishoprics to Magdeburg would have pardoned and would have it, the asking plate, A. 1782 against entry one to Frankfurt a/O. issued baptismal certificate on request of its grandfather to execute leave the inscription with that bishopric. Now yet come into the class of the adults, he would not ask how/as well-being it for permission for being allowed to carry the bishopric medal character. Its please was however reduced it.

In the years 1812 and the following we see him as country delegating the margraviat Niederlausitz actively. It was particularly interested in the Communal affairs of Niederlausitz and is located this very day there in good memory. - Also as ordres of St. John - it worked Ritter charitably.

On 10 November 1818 it sold in community with his brother Wilhelm Bogislaff the estates Juchow, Schneidemühl, Zamenz, Kucherow, Falkenhagen and Gissolk to goes. Upper financial advice to Megede. The purchase contract became judicially confirmed on 9 September 1819. But the upper financial advice remained not for a long time in the possession of the estates; he retired it after short time the country - to the Deputierten v. Kleist.

The latter died to Juchow at 19th August 1835, unmarried. Its inheritance was his younger brother Wilhelm Bogislaff. In the register of deaths of the church book to Juchow it is called literal: „At 19th August 1835, in the afternoon 1/2 5 o'clock died Mr. baron Friedrich Leopold Ludwig v. Kleist, Besitzer of local Juchow - estates, national deputies and the St. of ordre of St. John medal Ritter, in 56. Years at the atrophy and became at 22nd August the peace to bury. A brother is inheritance. "- Those comes. indicates wrongly 15 July 1835 as day of death.

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II. 205.

Wilhelm Bogislaff,

Count Kleist by Loß,

on Juchow and Tzschernowitz,

born 5 October 1791, † 2 January 1860,

the chamber gentleman August Wilhelm youngest son. After it in the brother community to Uhyst in upper Lausitz and after on Pädagogium in Halle receive its training, he studied jurisprudence in Wittenberg from 1809-1811.⁹¹ There the Frenchmen lived badly since the unfortunate battle with Jena. Also the students had to cost their high spirits often bitterly. Deep hate against the boisterous enemy penetrated into Wilhelm of Bogislaff soul. He longed himself for the time, where Germany, as a man, against whom oppressor would throw itself to raise and the hated chains from itself. Over that time was called and of König Friedrich Wilhelm III. confirmed of a district of native country friends the so-called „virtue federation" in the life. Here patriotism and royalist in the mind, by name the youth, were again kindled; one, blood and life for the liberation of the native country, as soon as come, praised here, add the hour. Napoleon main header this federation up; on the sly however the same existed away. Also Wilh. Bogislaff belonged to it with whole soul. With its fellow students it practiced industriously in the free periods in the use of the weapons and in riding. Several times escaped it only by its skill in riding and shooting the captivity of the Frenchmen. In shooting he attained such skill that he shot through a lying straw on the yard from its windows in the second floor with a ball.

When the French crew left Wittenberg in the year 1812, in order to take part in the campaign against Russia, Wilh. Bogislaff stepped into Russian service in the army and was promoted in Russian volunteer corps soon to officers. After dissolution this volunteer corps it entered another and fought with the same against the Frenchmen. A heavy Verwundung at the knee, which he carried off in small engagements in Poland in the spring a 1813, prevented it from fighting on. But it did not let it on the sickbed peace. The general enthusiasm for war, which young and alto seized in that time, seized also it. Hardly recover, he stepped the general of Tautentzin into the Russian-German legion, became ride Meister and Adjutant with his uncle. In the engagements and battles with Luckau, large - berries, because joke and Leipzig found he repeats opportunity to operate its courage. - After the Völker battle with Leipzig it pushed with its troops to the Russian-Prussian siege corps, which Wittenberg as probably-convenient and probably-protected Elbe - transition to take should. At the night of 12. on 13 January 1814 the city of the Prussians one stormed. With the call: „It lives König!" and under the bright sound of the horns they penetrated.

Wilh. Bogislaff was one first on the walls of the city. It became thereby, as by a miracle, before a bayonet - passes of a Frenchman, who wanted to perforate it just, retains, as it a French officer well-known from the loge turned the deadly pass away.

In the meantime the allied ones had gone over Rhein. Their goal was Paris. Wittenberger siege corps hastened after the allied ones. Wilhelm Bogislaff became an aide with the general of Oppen and took part in with the same the campaign in Holland. To 30. March 1814 was it under the heroic who takes by storm of Montmartre, where those had entrenched themselves firmly Parisians. On the following day the winners drew into the hostile capital.

After the first Paris peace Wilh. Bogislaff in the Foreign Office in Berlin occupation found and from there in October 1814 to the Viennese congress as Attaché was sent.

When however Napoleon von Elba had escaped and had collected in a rush 130000 men around itself, the allied ones prepared again for the fight. Wilh. Bogislaff stepped the 1st

⁹¹ Kleist, W.B. of, 1806 register Pädagogium Halle

squadron of the Saxon voluntary hunters as ride Meister into Saxon services and befehligte.

After completion of the freedom wars it took definitely Prussian services. In the rank list of 1817 it stands as cavalry captain with real officer of the army with the note: „with the section of the foreign affairs. Berlin." The Minister of State von Hardenberg assigned it an extraordinary mission to Sweden, in consequence whose he the Swedish sword medal 3rd Kleist in brilliants was decorated.

To 12. March 1818 it, major was employed by the army, with the Ministry of the foreign affairs.⁹² As this stands in the rank lists until 1830.

For its earnings to the native country it was often distinguished. König Friedrich Wilhelm III. appointed it the yard professional hunter and gave it the red eagle medal 3rd Kleist furthermore received it to the Russian Annen medals 2nd Kleist since 1817 was it Ritter of the St. of ordre of St. John medal. On 21 January 1823 he was raised into the Prussian count conditions, under settlement of the name count von Kleist from Loß (709).

On 9 June 1822 the major v. Kleist had born with Augusta Isidora, hereditary countess of Loß, on Olbernhau and Hirschstein, Tochter of the royal of Saxon house marshal and works themselves ' lichen secret advice, count Johann Adolph of Loß, born 6 February 1797, married. The belongin to an earl family of Loß expired in the man trunk. The each times owner belongin to an earl of Loß - family Fideicommisses bears at the same time the name and the coat-of-arms of the family "from Loß".⁹³

From his marriage with the hereditary countess of Loß three sons originated: 1) Bogislaff Adolph Leopold, 2) Ewald Friedrich August Conrad (II. 222 and 223) and 3) Albert, born 3 June 1828. The latter died already on 18 June ejuisdem few days before however, on 12 June 1828, was the countess in the childbed, in their 31. Years of life, died.

For the second time count Wilhelm Bogislaff marries itself on 2 May 1830 with realm countess Elise von Medem, Tochter of the realm count von Medem and its wife, the countess of Brown on large - Autz in Kurland, born 10 June 1807 to Mitau. From this marriage two sons and two daughters originate. The names the son are: 1) Wilhelm Johann Conrad and 2) Conrad Adolph (II. 224 and 225). The names of the daughters are:

1) Elise Caroline Dorothea Sophie Wilhelmine Friederike, born 9 June 1834 and died 26 December 1850 at brain inflammation to Tzschernowitz and buries, at the age of 16 J. 6 M. there 16th. A lovely feature and richly talented; - and

2) Esther Auguste, born 11 July 1841 to Tzschernowitz, died there 24 September ejuisdem, 2 M. 13 T. old.

This second marriage of the count was a very happy. Blessed countess Elise stands this very day - according to statement of the local clergyman there - at the community in blessed memories; she was a friend of all patients and arms, whom she visited in her houses and which it would help in her distresses brought. The church to Stargardt she admired a beautiful silver communion can and decorated the altar. - It died in Oberlößnitz with Dresden 17 June 1858, at the age of 51 J. 7 T. and 29 June ejuisdem in Tzschernowitz was buried. -

Suppl. 2022: Edictalladung to the Loß Fideicommiss. The royal court. Meißen 8th August 1859. Dresden journal, 17th August 1759.

⁹³ A letter and are to a poem of it from Karl bath in Buch: Which I experienced, baron Louise Kotz, Prague 1859, P. 140 FF. (2020).

Count Wilhelm Bogislaff had acknowledged the state and military service soon after his first marrying and to that management of its numerous estates had dedicated themselves. In the thirties it lived partly in Kurland, partly in Olbernhau. In the year 1838 it settled definitely after Tzschernowitz over until 1855, and from there to its death he lived on the mansion of its son Ewald in Oberlößnitz.

In the 50's it engaged itself for the protestant community in Karlsbad.

In the diaries of Karl August Varnhagen von Ense he is frequently mentioned.

17.May 1844: Count von Kleist tells me, so for a long time we alone was, strange courses of the discontent of the people, and expressed the opinion that with the next large movement all aristocracy nature will go over board, may König therein now which always for differences to determine want, in Krisis it will be completely alike whether one is in-rammed as a baron or as a gentleman of!

7.March 1848: Kleist yesterday had a conversation with the prince of Prussian and it the necessity for citizen armament presented for internal security, the necessity for a German parliament for the unit of the Germans, both has the prince with aversions rejected... Kleist prophesies the close fall to the local nature.

14.March 1848: Kleist wants to provide now on own hand for its security; on its maps it calls itself in short Wilhelm Kleist.

25.March 1848: It submits its parting, it is a major except services, but that he has might remain in God names. Its exacerbation is boundless.

25.July 1848: He comes from Stettin, where he attended a meeting of basic owners, on their spoiling it is refrained from Hanse man and the democrat; the new taxes, which make threatening losses, also for him nevertheless finally somewhat fear for; its hate against the yard expresses itself only all the more violently.

16.December 1848: It professes itself to that recently of announcement in Vossischen newspaper, which praises the emperor Ferdinand because of its resignation and which is most disgraceful allusion against our König... He means, which would come next chambers will its like the national assembly, and it still to many riots, to murder and homicide.

10.March 1852: It is to be experienced eagerly, how it becomes with Pairie; it would quite right be to belong to it but he may not hope to be appointed; he means, it probably only one meeting of chamberlains thereby would come out.

Wiesbaden, 14th August 1853: Kleist does not move freely in the large world, it impresses to it much too much. It looks completely burned; from the earlier beauty - it was called beautiful Kleist - no trace is more remaining.

26.October 1853: He lets say me, he travels in eight days with his wife after Venice, where he intends to remain the whole winter... Italy it through-traveled in earlier years already.

11.October 1854: It confesses to me sincerely that he must seem Russian minded because of its possessions in Russia; the Russian police, which is abroad more attentive and more active than inland, has an eye on it.

23.June 1855: It was in Kurland, afterwards at Rhein, in Bonn, in Koblenz. It solved its subject relationship to Prussians, it hidden not that the manor house was the last cause,

which moved it for this; in it to be him little honor and Freude would be, in it not to be however nevertheless an offense been, it knew that König the prince of Prussian, who Kleist - appointment requested, decided with no answered, it could foresee that, if it were selected by the family members, who would not confirm König it. Therefore it cut rather everything, with bitter feelings certainly and to imprecations off; it reached except the count title nothing, member of the Council of State it to become wanted, upper professional hunter, nothing was granted. König had given him in former times the agreement for the acquisition of Sagan, then it took it back, and let the duchess of Dino to the throne fee and the title of it attain. It does not seem to give all hopes up nevertheless at least some on the accession of the prince von Preußisch to have set. It defies on its wealth, but therein he is not located nevertheless in the front row.

29. April 1858: He is in very gout-fragile condition, also at diabetes suffers he! But it keeps in its old tendency with all strength, contempt for mankind, desire at reluctance. Particularly it inquires with eagerness about of the König, against which he preserves still still deepest Groll.

27. June 1858: It complains painfully about the death of its wife, praises it quite from hearts. Their inheritance it wanted not to be, but the large fortune equal on the two sons turn into let. It is much suffering at precarious kidney evil, from there deeply detuned, sullen, weary.

On 30 September 1859 he bought the estates Raddatz, Ober-Pankow, Bramstädt, Klingbeck with Nieder-Pankow and Neuendorf for 115000 thalers from his cousin chamber gentleman Xaver v. Kleist (II. 208).

By its brother Friedrich it had the estates Werchau and Knippelsdorf, Landkreis Herzberg, furthermore its share at Beesgen with share at large - Döbern and Tzschernowitz, Landkreis Guben, which A. of 1853 4000 thalers. Lease gave, inherited; in the same way it inherited its share at the estates Juchow, Eichen, Gissolk, Kucherow, Schneidemühl, Zamenz and Falkenhagen, which latter A. 1857 on 300, 000 thalers. became estimated. - From its first wife it had the estate Olbernhau in the Kingdom of Saxony and of its second wife large - Autz and Sirmeln in Kurland receive. It had inherited Volkmarsdorf with Leipzig from its father.

It died to upper Löbnitz on 2 January 1860, at the age of 68 J. 2 M. 28 T. and at the 5th ejusdem in Tzschernowitz was buried.

Its sons inherited his large land possession. Oldest the same was:

II. 222.

Bogislaff Adolph Leopold,

Count Kleist by Loß,

Royally. Saxan chamber gentleman, ordre of St. John Ritter and estate devolving by primogenitur gentleman on Hirschstein,

born 20 February 1824, † 1869.

It visited the High School in Pforta, studied (like its father) law, became a doctor of the rights and worked some years as a junior lawyer on the government in Danzig, stepped however on it into royal. Saxan services, representative in Neapel and Ministerresident at the papal chair were more Saxan to Rome, became the royal. Saxan chamber gentleman, appointed the cathedral gentleman of the high bishopric Meißen

and Ehrenritter of the St. of ordre of St. John medal. He was commander Ith Kleist portugisich of the medal d'Aviz and the Stanislaus medal.

In the year 1853 it became with the belongin to an earl Loß - family Fideicommißgütern, which manors Hirschstein and Wuhnitz in the district office Meißen in the Kingdom of Saxony invest. According to hereditary contract from 30 January 1860 it received furthermore: Werchau and Knippelsdorf in the districts Schweinitz and the joint possession of Raddatzer estates. In the same year he bought of Hans Ewald (II. 228) from Zützener house: Flour village in the district Jüterbogk Luckenwalde of the governmental district potsdam.

After its father death it bore the name: „Kleist of Loß". (Its brothers did not accept this name.)

At the 11. May 1862 it marries itself to St. Petersburg with Natalie Borissowna, born from Gloukhoff-Weriguine, widowed of Soukhanow⁹⁴, born 21 September 1829, hereditary lady of the estates Warwaroffka and Krouglaja in the government Charkoft and the estates Zwanoffka and Podgoroffka in the government Jekaterinoslav in south Russia, honor lady of the royal. Bavarian Theresien medal. Their marriage was blessed with a son, Bogislav (II. 244).

Bogislaff Adolph Leopold died on 22 December 1869 to Illenau in bathing at a brain illness. Widowed countess Kleist had taken her stay to Baden-Baden. It died 1884 ago.

95

II. 244.

Count ^{Bogislav} Adolph Leopold Boris,

born the 11. March 1863 to Dresden, † 18. 11. 1895 to magpie castle

Hereditary gentleman on Hirschstein and Mehlsdorf

The same was educated some years in the house of his uncle, the count Conrad Adolph (II. 225) to Schmenzin and visited the High School to Ihlefeld.⁹⁶

It became two times article of reports themselves in foreign newspapers. On 20 November 1889 the Washington post office reported that a 19-jährige US-American million-heiress from Detroit, measure Elizabeth Brush Thompson, in the spring of the following year count Bogislaff Kleist of Loß will marry. Followed the explanation of the father of measures Thompson that the message was wrong over an engagement.

⁹⁴ In the Gotha of the belongin to an earl houses, 1884 no more contain 1881 specified. (2019)

⁹⁵ Personnel status of the family, supplements 1896

⁹⁶ The history of the magdeburgischen Hussar regiment No. 10, Herbert von Thielen, contains the following information to its military career: 1.5.1882 entrance at the regiment Gardes you corps, carrying back shifts to the regiment Gardes you Corps.16.10.1886 parting bewilligt.1887 Seconde Leutnant of the reserve with 12 to the magdeburgischen Hussar regiment No. 10 to 17.10.1883 as Seconde Leutnant.Am 3.1.1885. Hussar regiment. (2008)

Minutes 1891 and 1892 (2009)

In the autumn 1891 in the international press on violent arguments one reported, into which count Bogislav was complicated. On the negotiation of the 1st criminal courts of the regional court Berlin on 21 November the cross newspaper in the evening edition of the same day reported in detail. Count Bogislav stated, it had been educated in Dresden and prepared there from a house teacher to the Tertia. Then he came to Berlin on Joachimsthaler High School, the Tertia, second highest form and prima one there completed and the high school graduate exam made. With exception of mathematics it passed the high school graduate exam with good success. It was then in Geneva, and, since he suffered from bronchitis, later in Meran. As then it entered officer with of Gardes you the corps as a one year's volunteer, very soon became and as such after ashtray lives was shifted. With this regiment it took part in the move after Stendal and was shifted later to the 5th Hussar regiment after MER castle. Some time ago it has its parting receives to its act of violence because of. In March 1891 he had been already condemned because of heavy bodily injury to a fine by 500 Marks. It again to the load put the bodily injuries stood according to its statement with cocaine dependence in the connection. For this he, a laryngitis explained with a cocaine brushing-in of the larynx one had treated. He found to the benefit of the same hang-given at cocaine favor and itself in strong Weise.

He was condemned to 15 months prison.

Already on 28 February 1891 on the family day had been discussed to withdraw Bogislav on 10 years the member rights. The honor advice decided this within the following year.

It remained unmarried. It died 1895 in magpie castle.

In an article to its death it means: "The deceased had only a short patient camp, was however for a long time nerve-suffering. I became acquainted with it before approximately six years in Wiesbaden. It was a Hüne von Gestalt, an extremely kind and magnificent partner, to who one marked meanwhile easily a strong nervous overstimulation, because of whom it at present also a chilled water cure used..."

More near it could do, knew it for a long time that the regret values no more was not in the possession of its responsibility."

He became of its cousin, count Wilhelm (II. 245), leaving heirs.

The other son of first marriage of the count Wilhelm Bogislaff was:

II. 223.

Count E w a l d Friedrich August Conrad,

District administrator retired,

on Tzschernowitz,

born 3rd August 1825.

At 6th August 1877 count Ewald died to Johanni bath in Böhmen. To Sundays after its funeral, which became 12th August 1877 in the church Stargardt, where Tzschernowitz is incorporate with a parish, the following obituary of the passing away read out:

„It pleased the impenetrable advice conclusion of the all-powerful God to take after long suffering by a gentle death the highborn Mr. count Ewald Friedrich August Conrad von Kleist, royally district administrator retired and gentleman on Tzschernowitz, Beesgen and Döbern to itself. The home-gone was born 3rd August 1825 on the paternal estate Olbernhau in Saxony and the second son of the Mr. count Wilhelm Bogislaff von Kleist,

royal. Prussian yard professional hunter and major retired and his first Mrs. Gemahlin Augusta Isidora, born hereditary countess of Loß. Already after three years it lost its mother. But the second wife of its father has: Countess Elise von Kleist, born countess of Medem, to it the love of a right mother to never be missing leave.

He spent its childhood on the parental possessions to Oberlößnitz and visited Olbernhau in Saxony and to Tzschernowitz, then the High School to school Pforta and studied the jurisprudence in Berlin. From the law service it separated in the beginning of the fifties, in order to change over for administration, and supported at the same time its father in the administration of the paternal estates. After it two years long with the royal. Government in Koblenz worked, then temporarily the districts Wetzlar and Altenkirchen administrative, he transferred in the year 1860 the district administration office of the district Guben, laid down themselves it however already in the year 1867 again, in order unimpaired the administration of its estates, to be able to dedicate as well as his parliamentary activity, as which the confidence of the members of the Gubener of district appointed him repetitive. Since beginning of the sixties it was member of the Prussian Lower House, later North German and then the first German Reichstag and on the new in the past year (1876) in the same was selected. - In the service of the voluntary nursing for the sick it participated in the campaign against France in the year 1870 and for its excellent services with the iron cross was distinguished. - Interests our community and whole district promoted it by its active participation and work in district days, which affairs of our province Niederlausitz it represented in the local federal state parliament to Lübben, in which it led the deputy presidency, as well as member of the Provinzial - advice and chairman of the Provinzial committee for the province Brandenburg. - He dedicated his whole time and worker to this versatile public activity in the manifold honorary offices, as which he became to appoint because of its thorough legal knowledge, its exact acquaintance with the affairs of the domestic province, its patriotism and because of the honesty of its character and the firmness of its opinions of its fellow citizens, and sacrificed with more selfless devotion its own peace, like its health, in order to promote the general well-being. - The same selfless love and loyalty he proved to its in the domestic life. In the year 1861, the 28. May, he had his marriage federation closed with countess Luise von Reventlow, born Starzeddel 16 December 1838, † 21 June 1886 in Tzschernowitz, second daughter of the Mr. count Fritz von Reventlow on Starzeddel and its wife Luise, born Freiin Loew of and to stone ford, and him by his wife of three daughters was born:

1) Luise Auguste Elizabeth,

born 3 April 1862, † Flensburg 7 February 1925, where it had been active as deaconess;

2) Frieda Mathilde Gisela,

born 12. March 1867, † Hanover 10/8/1938, further information in the end this biography and

3) Hedwig Maria Ada,

born 27. May 1872, † 24th August 1928

which were the luck of parents and the subject of their most faithful efforts for their efficient training and formed Christian education. With the same loyalty it provided as a guardian for the son of its home-gone of older brother and was gevoted its brothers and

sisters with most intimate love. - Against its subordinates he was more affable gentleman, and by all because of its kindheartedness sincerely was more indulgently and loved. Much has it also our parish to thank particularly the community Tzschernowitz for multiple assistance and complaisance. - By industrious participation in moral Ernst of its life, by promotion of church custom he proved public services, by which it with the integrity of his character that him the Christianity meant an internal heart thing and that one operates its faith more by the life, than about him is to talk. - Too rapidly this rich-blessed life was decided. The health of the count had become for several years a staggering and by the too small indulgence of its forces worsened already its health more and more. A bath cure in Franzensbad had small success. Its family after Johanni bath after-traveled, gotten sick it there on the heaviest, and after few days it already slept gently to the eternal peace, the 6th August of evening 8 o'clock. At 10th August the mortal covering of the passing away was buried at the cemetery to Tzschernowitz, under general participation of the population by city and country, like a Christian. The time of its life granted: 52 years three days. "

In the newspapers soon some honouring obituary was to be read. The Provinzial committee of the province Brandenburg gives the certification to the home-gone: „Although the short duration of its local effectiveness was sufficient to learn to estimate in order knows at the passing away the same excellent characteristics and which it operated also other far everywhere. "- In „the cross newspaper" (No. 187 of the year 1877) the following obituary appeared: „At the 6th D. is, as already announced, the royal. District administrator retired count Ewald von Kleist on Tzschernowitz, in the district Guben, to Johanni bath in Böhmen deceased. In particular the province Brandenburg, with whose conditions it was very familiar by its district administration office and by its active participation in the concerning the provincial diet life, suffers a painful loss by its death. How much one appreciated its faithful and conscientious work, still recently its choice proved to the chairman of the Provinzial committee. Also and Reichstag he belonged to the federal state parliament repetitive as a delegate and in his working also here, when member that conservatively a party, which works satisfactorily capability, which he operated in close districts his homeland province so praiseworthy. - The pupils of the national school Pforta from at the beginning of the forties will think of its dear schoolmate with nostalgia and with the next Ecce celebration Have pia anima also to his memory will ring out. "

Also in the realm messenger (No. 185) its loss is painfully deplored and said: „Its death is a heavy loss for the province Brandenburg, whose autonomy it led with faithful devotion. "- In the same way Gubener day sheet (No. 186) in appropriate words draws a picture of the home-gone. After it described its life course and his rich activity, it continues thus: „In all these branches of its activity it acquired itself immediately the love and affection of all those, which operated with it. An unusual participation aroused those customer of its illness, since soon it admits became that this all art of the physicians it would not yield and neither Franzensbad nor at last Johanni bath could stop early death. "With the funeral the general participation expressed itself the passengers of the village over it also on the most active, not only, but also from Guben and Umgegend many had appeared, which wanted to accompany the deceased to its quiescent place, among them deputations of municipal authorities and the city delegate from Guben and Fürstenberg. The mourning speech held minister Kirchner from Stargardt at the coffin in the lock, the grave speech and a blessing superintendent Rothe from Großbreesen. Both meant in their deeply seizing speeches of the many and high virtues of the deceased; they could do the same in its heart quality, which in that belongin to an earl von Kleist - family a true homeland has, also

best. For everyone it had a friendly word to help the smallest one was it always with advice and act on the most unselfish ready. It served the gentleman in humility. Community and district lost much; even if everything replaces itself, provisionally the gap, those the death of this true nobleman in both made, with difficulty fill outable to be. It rest in peace."

Very painfully loss the family v. Kleist suffered that anyhow by early death of the count Ewald; it belonged to the same to the executive committee and to the historical commission.

We add above one only that count Ewald according to hereditary recess from 30 January 1860 the estates Tzschernowitz, Beesgen and Döbern in the district Guben, government - district Frankfurt a/O., which Olbernhau - estates in the Saxan ore mountains and the joint possession of Raddatzer estates had received.

For its earnings in the campaign 1870/71 it received IITH Kleist except the iron cross to white gang: the royal Saxan Albrecht medal IITH Kleist; in addition it had the red eagle medal IVTH Kleist and the crown medal III. Kleist.

A probably-successful large oil picture of the passing away is in the lock to Schmenzin. A facsimile is added here.

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98Since the marriage without male inheriting had remained, the second daughter, countess Gisela, after the death of the father 1877, began still under age, the inheritance of Tzschernowitz. She married 1896 their cousin from Zützener house, Conrad (II. 247), who already died 1918. After also the only son from this marriage, Ewald (II. 261) had remained in the First World War before the enemy, countess saw itself Gisela by heavy economical conditions in the agriculture end of the twenties 1930 in a forced manner to sell Tzschernowitz.

The sons of the count Wilhelm Bogislaß from the second marriage are

II. 224.

Wilhelm Conrad Johann

on Juchow,

born 5 October 1832, † 22 February 1884.

It visited the High Schools to school Pforta and Leipzig and studied law in Berlin.

Afterwards it was short time in Kurland on from his on 17 June 1858 mother died, countess Elise von Medem leave estate large - Autz. By an Ukas to the directing senate dd.

St. Petersburg, 6 December 1859 became the Prussian subjects: Count Wilhelm and Conrad, Gebrüder, with distribution taken up by hereditary aristocracy rights to the Russian subject federation. They had to become Russian subjects, in order to be able to begin their maternal inheritance.

On 30 January 1860 count Wilhelm received Juchower estates according to hereditary recess: Juchow, Schneidemühl, Zamenz, Falkenhagen, Gissolk and Kucherow, in the same way the joint possession of Raddatzer estates: Raddatz, Bramstädt, Neuendorf, Ober-Pankow and the manors under Pankow and Klingbeck deleted since 1858. - Juchow C. p. sold count Wilhelm in the year 1874 and Raddatz C. p. 1876 in the judicial sale were sold.

⁹⁷ Family tag minutes 1928 (2006)

⁹⁸ Report on the marriage ceremony into the north Germans general newspaper, evening edition, 13 October 1896, S. 2. (2023)

Addition of family history 1980

In the same year he bought Beiersdorf Co., district building of RSTs, in Saxan upper Lausitz, where he lives at present.

A. 1870/71 it took part in the French-German war in the service of the voluntary nursing for the sick, for which he received the iron cross IITH class to white gang. - It was right Ritter of the St. of ordre of St. John medal.

On 27 June 1863 it marries to Kühlswerda with ^{IDA} (Ady), born countess of Seydewitz, born 21st August 1841, † 21. May 1916 in Dresden⁹⁹. It died without leaving of descendants on 22 February 1884 in Dresden.

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II. 225.

Count Conrad Adolph

on large - Autz and Schmenzin,

born 4 April 1839, † 23 September 1900.

It was born on 4 April 1839, at noon 12 1/2 o'clock to Tzschernowitz and baptized there on 14 January 1840. He received, existed instruction and education in the parental house the ripe - examination of Joachimsthaler High School to Berlin and studied there jurisprudence. Afterwards it lived a set of years on its possessions large - Autz and Sirmeln in Kurland, which he A. 1858 inherited by the mother. In order to be able to begin this inheritance, it was by imperial. Of Ukas Russian count become. - According to hereditary recess from 30 January 1860 it received the joint possession at Raddatzer estates, in addition Volkmarsdorf with Leipzig. On 2 September 1867 he bought Schmenzin with the farms Wilhelmshöh and hop mountain for 280000 thalers. by major Theodor von Kleist. - In the year 1869 it moved to Schmenzin and sold A. 1870 the kurländischen estates. In the same year it sold its share at Raddatzer estates to his brother, count Wilhelm on Juchow. In the spring 1872 he bought Märkisch Friedland and in harshest ones ej. a. to new huts.

In the years 1874, 1877 and 1878 he became of 4th Cösliner constituencies: Belgard

⁹⁹ Minutes of the family day 1919 (2006)

Schievelbein Dramburg into the German Reichstag selected. In the year 1879 it became ordre of St. John Ritter.

The Lenzes - blooms by Gustav Frühling, Th. II. P. 193, bring the following poetic congratulations to 4 April 1885:

„The noble count.

(Freely after Goethe.)

We sing and say of the count so gladly,

It spreads out its branches green

Here in the lock now live,

From Curland to Märkisch Friedland.

Here, where we love, that hospitably gentleman

From Leipzig to Wilhelmshöh' and Schmenzin,

Already often visits and to eat heartily.

Over Germany until to Jutland.

And know you, how the noble man is called.

And because it the minister of Naseband

Which we today festively welcome?

Much hay, as money buys.

It is Schmenziner count von Kleist,

Thus wish I that it from Pomeranian sand

Which we betoasten must.

Much money, how hay produces! -

He celebrates his birthday today

And everything that under the patronage

In seven and fortieth years,

And screen of this oak only live.

And all here the merrily met people,

Which experienced its quality.

They wish that God retains it!

Only our gentleman Mr. it be worth, -

And flowers its noble family becomes green,

And all, which are pleased this day.

How the oaks of Schmenziner forests!

Those may raise the glaziers.

It fight in Reichstag for German right

And with me from full heart cry:

And for the Pomeranian fields!

The count von Kleist is to live!"

On 18 December 1861 count Conrad had born his marriage ceremony with Elizabeth, countess of Medem, Tochter of the count Carl von Medem and Elizabeth Freiin von Firks on old Autz and Remten in Kurland (born 26. March 1842 in Mitau) to Mitau celebrated. Their marriage was with a son, count Wilhelm (II. 245.), whose biography in the addition of family history 1980, and with three daughters blessed, of those is represented the oldest

Countess Elizabeth Alice (Lilly), born largely Autz, 27. 8. 1863, 1884 had married itself with Hermann (II. 253) on large and Kleist Dubberow (1849-1913) (S. continuation of family history, house Dubberow).

The names of the other daughters were:

Countess Marie Johanna, born 4/5/1865, died. 9/5/1896 to Grünhof, oo Schmenzin 30. 5. 1890 with Arnold Theodor Julius's count v. Medem on Abgunst ith Kurland, born Mitau 24. March 1865, † Grünhof 1/6/1900, and

Countess Luise Caroline, born 3/1/1868, died. 17. 4. 1895 to San Remo, oo 22. 4. 1887 with of Hans v. Müllern on Soßnow, Prem. As per retired

The children were all born Autz to large - in Kurland.

Count Conrad died to 23. 9. 1900 in Schmenzin. His wife, countess Elizabeth outlived it 20 years. It used its grandchild Ewald (II. 273) for inheriting Schmenzin and died to 19. 1. 1920 in Schmenzin.¹⁰⁰

¹⁰¹**It puts aside only to describe the blooms of the Zützener of branch. Before we give the family tree of:**

In the end we bring thus the description of the Zützener of branch reproduced by Leopold (II. 168). Leopold had four sons:

II. 206.

Leopold,

born 1794, † 1818.

It was born on 19 January 1794 to Berlin and baptized in the Trinity church. It stepped, like its father, into royal. Saxan services. On 29 February 1808 it became Seconde - Lieut. in the regiment prince Albrecht Chevaux légers, in the battle with daring RAM to 6/7 July 1809 he became as Seconde - Lieut. in the regiment prince Johann Chevaux légers wounded¹⁰² and was at last Prem. - Lieutenant with the Clemens uhlan in Leipzig.

It took part in the campaigns 1812 in Russia and 1813/15 in France. It received the parting requested because of wrecked health on 4 February 1818, with permission the royal. to carry Saxan army uniform. It died on 20 August the 1818 in Leipzig and became to 22. ejd. buried. - The family tree indicates wrongly 1819 as its death year.

#Z

II. 207.

Eduard

Count Kleist-Zützen,

born 2 November 1795, † 21. March 1852.

¹⁰⁰ Gotha, belongin to an earl houses, 1905, article Medem, P. 545 (2019)

¹⁰¹ Addition of family history 1980 (2006)

Addition of family history 1980 (2006)

¹⁰² The Antheilnahme of the royally Saxan army at the campaign against Austria and the wartime situations in Saxony in the year 1809, Moritz Exner, Dresden 1894, P. 111 (2009)

It was born on the day mentioned to love Rose and baptized in the local town church. It was A. 1809 royal. more Saxon Leutnant. As more Saxon an officer it took part in the campaigns 1812 in Russia and 1813/15 in France. As Sous - Leutnant came he from the regiment prince Johann Chevaux - Légers to the 2nd royal. Saxon Hussar regiment. 1815 he became Premier lieutenant, on 13 January of 1821 cavalry captains. It received the parting from Saxon services (at last ride Meister was with the prince Johann-Husaren) on 23 July 1821, stepped into Prussian services and on 25 September 1821 to the guard Kürassier regiment was agreed, to 30. March 1824 as a Escadrons boss into the 1st Kürassier regiment shifts. On 9 November 1830 it received the requested parting with the character as a major and permission for wearing the regiment uniform without actively service characters. Since its father had died in the same year (on 12 September 1830), then he began the estate devolving by primogenitur Zützen and Gersdorf; also it inherited Schenkendorf of its father. In the year 1836 he bought the manor say-cuts from the family of Sydow. He did much for the improvement of the manors, particularly let he the adornment of the village Zützen have lain close itself. In the year 1849 he let the church restore also to Zützen and gave to the same a new organ. The countess gave a sum of money to the school to Zützen for the acquisition of teaching materials.

From reason of the hereditary homage in Berlin (on 15 October 1840) major Eduard v. Kleist was raised by order in counsel from 20 October 1840 of König Friedrich Wilhelm IV. into the count conditions and the inheritability of these was linked with the exclusive possession of the estate devolving by primogenitur Zützen (712). - In the year 1844 he was selected and confirmed to the district - Deputierten of the Luckauer of district. It was also honor Ritter of the ordre of St. John medal.

On 1 October 1827 it had born itself to prince stone with Luise, Berlin 27 February 1804, realm countess of high mountain, Freiin to prince stone, daughter of Hans of the Heinrich VI., realm count von Hochberg, baron to prince stone, of Ritter the red eagle medal Ith class and the ordre of St. John medal, and Anna Emilie princess von Anhalt-Köthen-Pleß married. This marriage was with four sons: 1) Heinrich Leopold, 2) OSCAR, 3) of Hans Ewald and 4) Eduard Bogislaff (II. 226-229) and with three daughters blessed. The names of the latters are:

1) Marie,

born 1 October 1828 to Breslau, Dame of the royal. Prussian Luise medal. It became on 15 January 1857 on Zützen with the prince Hans Heinrich XI. by Pleß, † 1ock Albrecht mountain 14th August 1907, countvonHochberg, baronvonFürstenstein, royalPrussianColonel professional huntersandbossof theoffice for yard huntetc.marries.

The cross newspaper brought 1883 in number 15 to the death of Marie the following mourning message to A.:¹⁰³

„Its Highness the princess Marie von Pleß, Gemahlin of the upper professional hunter prince Heinrich XI. to Pleß, born 1 October 1828, daughter of the deceased count Eduard Kleist on Zützen and the deceased Luise, born realm countess of high mountain, is after one out closed Pleß message arrived here on Wednesday (17 January 1883) early on the local lock gently and painless passed away. Who knows the love and admiration, which enjoyed the home-gone princess not only in their environment, but also in the furthest

¹⁰³ Addition of family history 1980 (2006)

districts, to estimate to be able, as painfully this death is felt. The princely family loses the most tender mother and wife in it, the arms the most eager and most untiring benefactor. Burying the corpse will take place in the family Vault under Fürstenstein. "

For this from estimated hand the still following short characteristic of the going home happens to us: „You was a woman distinguished rarely by spirit and body advantages, whose soul aristocracy showed up also in the beautiful features. Despising each cowardice from devoted disinterest, filled of the loud first truthfulness, deeply, it was the most faithful companion of their husband in all situations in life, the true mother of their children, in addition, the mother all arms and help-looking for, the far beyond borders of its large properties. A bright model of noblest femaleness, with male spirit paired; - a rice of noble trunk, that wonderful became green on high mountain mountains, and its benediction, wants it God, like so many of their predecessors, will live on on child child!"

Prince Hans Heinrich XI. by Pleß married in IITH marriage on 27 February 1886 in Schlobitten Mathilde countess and castle countess to Dohna Schlobitten, born 20 August 1861.

2)Anna Hedwig,

born 27 October 1829 to Breslau, † in Zützen 4 April 1920. It in October 1853 in prince stone the wife of the owner of manor Julius of Decken, born 18 October 1826 in Hanover, on Dzierwientline with Militsch in Schlesien, which died on 16 June 1867; she married in 2nd marriage on 20 October 1891 in Zützen Friedrich prince to Solms-Baruth (born 29. May 1821 in Baruth, † 19 April 1904).

3)IDA Charlotte Auguste,

born 3 May 1838 on Zützen, remained unmarried and lived with her youngest brother Eduard Bogislav in Gebersdorf. Their the Prussian Distinguished Service Cross for women and virgins had been lent.¹⁰⁴ It died 1907 in Potsdam.

Countess Kleist died on 2 January 1851, at night 3 o'clock to Zützen at the nerve fever, at the age of 47 J. 10 M. 4 T. and on 5 January ejuisdem in von Kleist - hereditary funerals was buried there. Their husband died in the year after to 21. March 1852 to Zützen.

II. 208.

Xaver,

Chamberlain

on Raddatz,

born 22 January 1798, † 24th August 1866,

Of Leopolds third son. It was born on the day mentioned to love Rose and baptized in the local town church.¹⁰⁵ On 23 January 1823 it was Seconde - Lieut. and disponibel with 3. asked. the 32. Militia regiment (Herzberg); in September 1823 ranks again. On 12 December 1834 it received with the character as Prem. - Lieut. its resignation.

¹⁰⁴ Personnel status of the family 1899 (2006)

¹⁰⁵ Addition of family history 1980, personnel status of the family 1909

After its father death (1830) it had Raddatzer estates: Raddatz, Ober-Pankow, Bramstädt, Klingbeck with Nieder-Pankow and Neuendorf, which enclose an area of C. 5000 mornings, inherited. In the year 1859 it sold these estates to the count Wilhelm Bogislaff (II. 205) and reserved themselves only life annuities.

Since the year 1824 it was royal. Prussian chamberlain.

By a fall with its horses before the parsonage building in Persanzig it had become lame at the hip.

To 28. May 1849 it had married itself with Charlotte Friederike Wilhelmine Zumbruchs. The same became however mad and died A. 1859 in an lunatic asylum at Rhein without children.

With letters from Raddatz from 11-April 1861 Xaver requested the collection of its illegitimate daughter Agnes Charlotte Auguste Ganske with the royal heralds's office into the nobility. Hans Hugo von Kleist-Retzow as a chairman of the family federation expressed itself in a letter from 5 December 1861 against it since Xaver could adopt its daughter. It will submit the request the family day in March. After the family day of Hans Hugo wrote on 3 March 1862, the request by the chamber gentleman von Kleist was placed, in order to its daughter a marrying with present court - junior lawyer possible and of militia Leutnant Stettin to make. The family day on 26 February 1863 explained from there its consent as that request, as soon as that marriage it took place and the high heralds's office will be proven on the condition that the chamber gentleman explains expressly itself ready to do for Ganzke respectively its Nachkommen without those advantages which the paternal will determines for its any Nachkommen.

After the note of the heralds's office from 23 September 1862 the mother of the girl was a manager of Xaver, unmarried Dorothee Friederike Ganske. It had two daughters, the older 1852 the regiment accountant Kuntze to bromine mountain married. Of Agnes Charlotte Auguste Ganzke was born at 4th August 1836 in Klingbeck.

The heralds's office did not accept the conditions of the family. At the 30.März 1863 the full authentication with names and coat-of-arms took place. *She married thereafter königl. Prussian senior counsel and attorney Johann Ernst Wilhelm Stettin in Cöslin* (born 13 April 1831 in Luckwitz, died 27 October 1884 in Cöslin). It died on 27 October 1868 in Raddatz at child bed fever. The widower married the daughter of Leopold in 2nd marriage Elise Wilhelmine Alwine von Kleist, Felix Gustav Albert on Warnin (III. 889). There with the contribution by Wilhelm Stettin is dealt for the completion of family history.

The chamber gentleman v. Kleist died at 24th August 1866 at the age of 68 J. 7 M. 2 T.¹⁰⁶

II. 209.

Gustav, baron,

¹⁰⁶ Secret public records Berlin Ith ha rep. 176 VI K 239 (2009)

District administrator retired

on Kollochau,

born 11 June 1801, † 29 September 1884.

¹⁰⁷Colonels Leopold youngest son. It was born on the day mentioned to Lübben and baptized in the local German church. In the 11. Year came he to Luckau to a teacher of the High School into pension.

On 17 April 1819 he was Portepée standard-bearer at the regiment Garde du corps; on 20 April 1820 Seconde - Lieut. with 12. Hus. - Moves. On 22 July 1825 it acknowledged the service and went into the duchy Anhalt Dessau. - In the year 1826 he transferred the estate Kollochau in the province Saxony and became A. 1843 district administrator of the district Schweinitz in government - the district MER castle, which office he administered 1879 up to the year. In the years 1849 to 1861 it was selected delegates of the 2nd Merseburger of electoral district, of the districts Schweinitz and Wittenberg into the Lower House.

It led the title „baron". By Kabinets - Ordre from 13 September 1862 was permitted it for its person the continuation of the baron title (726). In addition it was honor Ritter of the St. of ordre of St. John medal, was with the red eagle medal IVTH Kleist and with the imperial. Austria. Iron crown III. class decorates.

It belonged to the first, on 9 March 1858 selected executive committee of the family federation as a tidy member.

On 7 June 1824 it marries itself with Antonie von Uebel, born 9 November 1803. *She was the daughter of the tenant of the estate Paretz in the Mark, the summer stay of König of the Friedrich Wilhelm III and the queen Luise*¹⁰⁸; the position of trust enjoyed. Antonie had together grown up with the royal children. From there it came that the wedding of Antonie with Gustav in Dessau took place, where the duchess Friedrich v. Anhalt was of Prussian a born princess. This was also the reason for it that Friedrich Wilhelm IV. and the prince at that time of Prussian, which were after times old emperors Pate with the oldest son of the oldest daughter of Antonie. Antonie had also reached that it was ennobled after her marriage ceremony as only of their family and that its man was raised into the baron conditions.¹⁰⁹

Antonie gave to its husband three daughters and a son: Gustav Leopold (II. 230). - The names of the daughters are:

1)Anna Auguste Leopoldine,

born 16 July 1826 to Dessau. She became on 15 October 1850 the wife of the count Ewald Heinrich earthing Bogislaff v. Kleist on W. - Tychow (II. 236); she spent her old age on the castle Lahn-hits a corner A. /Rh. and died 1892 few months after its husband;

2)E l i z a b e t h Alwine,

¹⁰⁷ Cross newspaper 12. March 1858

¹⁰⁸ Gotha 1906 (2006)

Personnel status of the family 1912 (2006)

¹⁰⁹ At the parapet wall of the balcony of the estate building this very day the Kleist coat-of-arms beside the coat-of-arms of the family from Kaehne is to be seen to. (2009) photo in: Petzow - relatively absolute, Karl Heint Friedrich (2018) Gothai genealogical paperback of the letter-noble houses, 1913, P. 397 (2014)

Personnel status of the family 1892 (2006)

born 27 November 1830 to Dessau, † Petzow 6th August 1906, honor canoness of the bishopric Geseke Keppel. It was born at 26th August 1858 in Kollochau the wife of the owner of manor Carl von Kaehne on Petzow, Petzow 16 June 1819, † Petzow 27 November 1910, - and

3) Luise,

born 12 January 1832, † 11 December 1891 in blister joke with Dresden. She was the twin sister of Gustav Leopold, also honor canoness of the bishopric Geseke Keppel.

The mother died on W. - Tychow on 11 October 1872, after she was judicially divorced from their husband before. Gustav had already transferred Collochau and Polzen during lifetimes to its son. It died in Collochau on 29 September 1884.¹¹⁰

We turn now to the four sons of the count Eduard (II. 207).

II. 226.

Heinrich ^{Leopold},

Count Kleist - Zützen,

Royally Prussian major with the cavalry of the 2nd guard militia regiment,

† 1907.

It was born on 21 November 1830 to Breslau. On 12 July 1849 he was Portepe standard-bearer at the regiment of Gardes you corps, to 14. March 1850 Seconde - Lieut., on 13 June 1857 Prem. - Lieut. To 11 August 1857 it separated services actively from that and stepped to the given time off officers of the cavalry 3. asked. 2. guard militia regiment over. During the mobilization 1859 it had drawn in 18 November 1859 at the regiment Gardes you corps and ride Meister had been appointed. In April 1864 it was active as ordre of St. John Ritter in Nübel. A. 1866 it took part in the campaign as agrees ride Meister of the regiment of Gardes you corps. Battles and engagements with Skalitz, Schweinschädel and Königgrätz, FE storage of Joseph city. With beginning of the armistice it became as an aide the governor general of Mähren command and withdrew after disarmament into the militia relationship. More highest of all order in counsel from 18 July 1870 averages count Leopold v. Kleist the first aide at the staff of the general government (within the range of the 1st, 2nd, 9th and 10th army corps) that coastal country was appointed. When separating this post to 29. It received the character to March 1871 as a major.

To 21. It had followed March 1852 its father in the possession of the estate devolving by primogenitur Zützen and Gersdorf. The estates say-cut and Schenkendorf changed by purchase into his exclusive possession.

Count Leopold was member of the manor-house and honor Ritter of the St. of ordre of St. John medal, had the militia service honor Ith Kleist and the Ritter cross of the Wilhelm medal IVTH Kleist.

After the local chronicle of Kollochau it died as Epileptikerin in a home in Dresden. (2018)

It was for a long time in the executive committee of the family federation, many years deputy chairmen and starting from 1896 up to its death of chairmen.

On 2 February 1892 Heinrich Leopold in Berlin Marie v. Watzdorff married, widowed v. Langenn (born Weimar 10 January 1842, † Berlin 17. March 1912). The marriage remained childless.

It died on 14 January 1907 in Berlin. As an inheritance of the estate devolving by primogenitur its nephew Ewald (II. 246) followed it, born 1861, son of its brother OSCAR.

#Z

II. 227.

OSCAR,

Major à la suite the Kürassier regiment count Wrangel (east Prussian) No. 3, commander of Pillau,

born 16 April 1832, † 21. 4. 1889

the count Eduard v. Kleist second son. It was born on the day mentioned on Zützen. On 18 January 1851 he was Portepée standard-bearer in the guard Kürassier regiment. On 14 October ej. a. it became the 5th Kürassier - moves. shifted. On 7 July 1853 it became Seconde - Lieut. and 15 December 1863 Prem. - Lieut. At the beginning the year 1864 it became the 7th Kürassier - moves. shifted and took part in this regiment the campaign against Austria 1866. Battle with Königgrätz. 30 October 1866 it became as cavalry captain into the Kürassier - No. moves 5 carried back. On 15 June 1875 he became a major. With the Kürassier - moves. No. 5 it took part in 1870/71 the campaign against France and attended following battles and engagements: 4th August 1870 with white castle, 6th August with Wörth, 30th August with Stonne, 31st August with Remilly, 1 September with Sedan, the 25. and 26 September with Artenay, 5 October with Toury, 8 October with Marolles, 10 October with Artenay, 11 October with Ormes and Orleans, 18 October with Chateaudun, 21 October with Chartres, 3 November with Illiers, of 18. until 23 November with Bonneval, 2 December with Orgères, 3 December with Varize, 4 December with Ouzouer le Marche, 7 December at forest de Marchenoir, 8 December with Cravant, 9 and 11 December with Forêt de Marchenoir, 16 December with Morée, 8 and 9 January 1871 with Vellime, 11 January with Chanteloup, the 12. and 13 January with St. Mars and balloon and 26 January with Alençon.

It is excellent with the iron cross IITH Kleist and with the service honor cross.

5th August 1876 he became budget-moderate staff officer in the Kürassier regiment No. 3 (count Wrangel); 25 January 1881 under position à la suite the regiment commander of Pillau. OSCAR died in Berlin to 21. 4. 1889.

It had born itself on 31 October 1859 with Caroline Albertine of Agnes Elfriede, 17. 1.

1840 in gentleman Mr., district Wohlau, died. Berlin 26. 6. 1913, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Emmerich von Beöczy, hereditary gentleman on Kleist - Schmograu in the district Wohlau, royal. Prussian ride Meister retired and nationaloldest of the district Wohlau and the Albertine, born of rubbed daughter from the house carriage boron joke in Schlesien married. Their marriage was blessed with four sons and a daughter.

The names of the sons are Ewald, Conrad, Hans and Leopold (II. 246 - 249). On it in the

continuation of family history one reports.

The daughter Marie of Agnes Elfriede became to 20. March 1866 born, † Tzschernowitz, 25. 4. 1919.

II. 228.

Of Hans Ewald

on Gebersdorf,

Major in the 1st guard Dragoon regiment,

born 26. May 1833, † 16th August 1870,

third son of the count Eduard. It was born on the day mentioned to Zützen. On 1 October 1850 it entered current first guard Dragoon regiment the guard Dragoon regiment, became 16 December 1851 Portepee standard-bearer, 11 June 1853 Seconde - Lieut., the 31. May 1859 Prem. - Lieut. 6 April 1864 he became under position à la suite the regiment a personal aide of the prince Georg royal. Sovereignty, was promoted to the regiment on 15 April 1865 to ride Meister, 18 June 1866 was agreed and went on the theater, took part in the battle in Königgrätz and 20 July 1866 the Escadrons boss was appointed. On 9 December 1866 it began again its position as a personal aide of the prince Georg, received on 15 January 1867 the red eagle medal IVTH Kleist with swords, was since 1865 honor Ritter of the ordre of St. John medal, became the 16. March 1869 to the Adjutantur officers shifts and on 11 December ejd. to major promotes. With outbreak of the war 1870/71 it was guard-Dragoon-moved as a budget-moderate staff officer into 1. shifted and fell with Mars la Tour 16th August 1870.

After the judgments of the experts was major Hans Ewald v. Kleist a very efficient officer, particularly an excellent rider. With the famous cavalry - attack on the battle day mentioned it had furthest penetrated. From the special reports on the battle with Mars la Tour it is probably well-known that in in the afternoon hours of 16th August the Prussian left had proceeded wing to the offensive against standing French the army masses between Mars la Tour and Bruville that however because of the difficult terrain and the numeric superiority of the opponent at first only slowly advances our infantry, at last, strongly cleared, which penetration of the enemy could not resist any longer. Attacking the French rider masses emerging behind its right wing stood for each instant too prepared. There the Prussian cavalry for the endangered sister weapon entered victim-willingly for the second time on this memorable day. The generals count Brandenburg and of Rheinbaben received against 6 o'clock of evening the instruction for inconsiderate attacking 1. being available southeast from Mars la Tour first guard Dragoon rain. trotted immediately in course column over the chaussee forwards. in order to win the right flank of the French infantry. A hedge area which can be exceeded with difficulty northeast the village and hostile fire delayed the progress and made the marching-up more difficult. With three Eskadrons in line - fourth was held back with Mars la Tour in reserve - Colonel von Auerswald threw itself on the advancing enemy; the brigade commander followed this action. To rights of the Dragoons, south the way after St. Marcel, major v. Kuylenstjerna demonstrated as coverage of the batteries the two Eskadrons of the Kürassier regiment No. 4 holding there, was however able because of violent Mitrailleusen- and Chassepot - fire the attack not to accomplish. - The impact of the Dragoons preferably met the 13. Line regiment of the division Grenier, which together-clumped several times broken through and over-ridden around its eagle. - Those Prussian infantry (the seven and fifties) was released by this attack from its awkward situation, and the hostile departments, which had already penetrated, decreased again. When now however the guard Dragoons collected themselves

after this attack behind the Prussian artillery again, nearly all leaders were missing to them. The budget-moderate staff officer major v. Kleist, which was ride Meister count Westarp, prince Reuß and count Wesdehlen pleases, still different 7 officers, 125 men and 250 horses except combat set, and who wounded mortally commander handed over, with a high on König, the guidance of the regiment at ride Meister von Hohenzollern.

The major v. Kleist possessed the estate Gebersdorf. The same it had died from its large aunt Auguste von Brockhusen, born v. Kleist. 4 February 1858, inherited. He had agreed with Tzschernowitzer branches and had begun only the possession of Gebersdorf. The other inherited estate flour village got count Bogislav v. Kleist of Loß (II. 222), † 1869. The new owners of Gebersdorf his brother Eduard Bogislav v. Kleist, royal became Prussian Colonels. (II. 229)

The major v. Kleist died unmarried. He was by the way a rarely beautiful man, an elegant feature. Its portrait is added here.

The youngest son of the count Eduard v. Kleist on Zützen is:

II. 229.

Eduard Bogislav,

Colonel for arrangement.

It was born on 19 February 1836 to Zützen. June 1853 it entered Lieut into the 5th Kürassier regiment, became on 6 April 1854 Portepee standard-bearer and 6 February 1855 as Seconde -. into the 1st Kürassier regiment shifts. While the mobilization in the year 1859 it was guard-militia-moved to 1. in Graudenz command. From 1 October 1859 to 30 October 1861 to the riding school after Schwedt A.D. Oder command, he became in February 1862 into guard Kürassier moving. shifted. 12 July 1862 it became Prem. - Lieut. and at 10 July of 1865 cavalry captains and Escadrons boss in mentioned regiment. As. such took part in it the campaign 1866 against Austria, on 28 June in Skalitz, on 29 June in pig head and on 3 July the battle in Königgrätz; likewise the campaign against France 1870/71, 18th August 1870 the battle with St. private la Montagne, 30th August the battle with Beaumont, 1 September the battle with Sedan. The regiment moved on 19 September into the siege line before Paris. 21 December loss combat with le Bourget. Already at the end of Septembers was Eduard Bogislav v. Kleist assigned the functions of the budget-moderate staff officer, received in October 1870 the character as a major and became on 29 December 1870 as a department commander to the FE storage vehicle fleet of the III. army command. In this position it remained by 15 September 1871 before Paris, marched then with the columns to Metz, where the same were dissolved. It had received the patent as a major on 17 June 1871. With the return from France he took over again his Eskadron and 9 January 1872 the budget-moderate staff officer in the regiment was appointed. SE appointed 11 November 1876. Majesty it to the commander of the Kürassier regiment No. 5. the 22. March 1877 it was promoted to Colonel lieutenant. Since he requested because of illness one longer vacation, SE had. Majesty the grace, it averages more highest of all Kabinets - Ordre from 19 November 1877 to the officers from the army to shift. It became averages more highest of all Kabinets - Ordre from 18 November 1879 in approval of its request for parting than Colonels with pension and uniform westPrussian of the Kürassier - Regts. No. 5 posed to the arrangement. - It is honor Ritter of the ordre of St. John medal, has the iron cross IITH Kleist, the red eagle medal IVTH

Kleist and the service honor cross.

After the death of its brother, major Hans the Ewald (1870) it stepped into the possession of Gebersdorf, where he lived after his retirement with its sister IDA in more Spartan simplicity. It led long years the personnel listing of the family.¹¹¹ Also it wrote Buch "the generals of the royally Prussian army of 1840 - to 1890". It died 1910 unmarried in Zützen. Gebersdorf inherited its nephew Hans (II. 248).¹¹²

We close baron Gustav von Kleist-Kollochau with the son of the district administrator retired:

II. 230.

Gustav ^{Leopold,}

Imperially. Austrian major retired

It was born 12 January 1832. In April 1849 it became in Prague 3. asked. the infantry Regts standing to that time in Hungary before the enemy. Baron Palombini No. 36 as regiment - cadets zugeordnet. Cause for the choice of this regiment was the switching of field marshal Leutnant retired from Palombini, an Italian, who had been before more Napoleonic a general, who had the lock Grochwitz in the proximity with Herzberg (Elster).

¹¹¹ Memories by Diether Dennies (II. 267) of 1953. 2018: Wikipedia to Grochwitz.

¹¹² Military schematism of the Austrian Kaiserthums, Vienna 1866, P. 378 (2013)

There his request, it to in the field of standing regiments to fancy, in reputation was always

rejected its still weak body condition, followed it arbitrarily in Kollin a recruit transport going off to the army to Hungary. With regiments arrived, which belonged to the Schlick' corps, he was appointed the corporal. As such involved it itself at the FE storage of Komorn and at the relief of Temeswar. In August 1849 he was appointed the under Leutnant in the designated regiment. In May 1854 to the Kürassier - moves. A prince Karl transferred by Prussian No. 8, he became in June D. J. upper lieutenant, in the July of 1862 Seconde cavalry captains and in the October of 1865 cavalry captains Ith class and Escadrons commander. - During the campaign in Böhmen 1866 it found with mentioned regiment in the brigade Windischgrätz, with the division Koudenhove and took part in the battles with queen yard and Königgrätz. In latter battle it, after his commander of division, major Beates (2 Eskadrons) with an attack on Neumark - please Dragoon regiment No. 3 was, led this division against the 2nd Brandenburg - uhlan regiment No. 11 and a squad Ziethen Hussars Brandenburg No. 3 and saved death-courageously the flag of his regiment, however with this combat by a lance pass in the back was wounded. - After completion of the campaign it received the K. to K. military Distinguished Service Cross with war decoration. In addition it possessed the ordre of St. John medal.

In March 1867 it left the imperial. Austrian service as a major with pension.

It went to Munich, where he studied and 1868 doctor of philosophy became. Since then it lived partly on journeys, partly on his estates Polzen and Kollochau. These were already transferred to it, as from its will of 1879 results, during lifetimes of its father. In a chronicle of Kollochau the following is said about its time in Kollochau: