

History
of the
Family v. Kleist

Part Three - Biographies up to 1880
Third departement

Muttrin-Damensche Line
Damen Branch

2nd revised ddition

on basis of the Text by H. Kypke (1885)

and Additions by Hans Wätjen (1979)

revised by

Heinrich v. Kleist - Retzow
and
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Note on the translation:

This is a machine translation from 2025 of the German edition from 2024.

<https://www.v-kleist.com/FG/Muttrin/Damen.pdf>

ChatGPT was used for the older biographies up to about the end of the 18th century, and SYSTRAN for the newer ones. Only the second program was used to translate the notes of the original. The long-term goal is to provide a translation of all biographies of the family history for the numerous family members in the USA. This requires proofreading the machine translation, which has not yet been possible.

The table of contents shows the pages of the German 2nd edition in the first column, and the pages of the first edition from 1885 in the second column. In the long term, the pages of this translation are to be adapted to the German edition.

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The ancestors of the branches continuing the family history can be found using the following references:

#La = Labehn

#AS = Alt-Schmenzin - #DH = Dichter Heinrich (dessen Vorfahren über #AS)

#Ka = Kamissow

#Dr = Drenow

#Ho = Hohennauen

#Pe = Perkuiken

#Wa = Warnin

#Wu = Wusseken

#MS = Magdeburg-Stendal

#Ha = Hamm

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Table of contents¹

	engl. 2.Ed.	1.Ed.
Damenscher Ast	3 2	299
Gut Damen	3 2	299
Dubislauff, auch Bratta genannt (III. 2)	3 2	300
Damen-Voldekowscher Side branch	9 9	305
Kowalk-Schmenziner Side branch	21 23	318
Voldekower Under branch	28	322
Dargenscher Under branch	32 34	328
Schwellin-Voldekower Under branch	45	337
Nachkommen III. 486	67	356
Stavenower Side branch	73 80	364
<i>(Old-)</i> Schmenziner Side branch	104 110	380
Nereser Side branch	122 130	394
Siedkow-Ruschitzer Side branch	132 144	404
Nemitzer Side branch	156 170	425
Camissow-Natztower under branch	165 179	432
<i>(New-)</i> Drenower under branch	169 184	437
Segenthiner Side branch	178 193	442
Hohenauen under branch	192 210	453
Franz Casimirs Side branch	196 215	456
Alexander Michaels (III. 390) under branch	206 226	462
Damen-Garbnicken'scher Side branch	209 232	466
Kowalker Side branch	231 255	484
Damen-Zarnebowscher Side branch	233 257	487
Damen-Nemmeriner Side branch	242 268	497
Zebliner Side branch	250 279	506
Damen-Dargenscher Side branch	268 298	523
Damen-Kieckower Side branch	278 311	534
<i>(Old-)</i> Drenower Under branch	291 325	544
Damen-Zadtkower Side branch	292 326	546
Kowalk-Warniner Side branch	312 346	563
Under branches	328 368	581
Wusseken	335 376	588
Ruschitz-Dargener Ast	341 382	592

¹ Im Jahr 2008 ausgestorbene Seitenzweige sind im Inhaltsverzeichnis grau dargestellt.
Die Seitenzahlen der 1. Auflage sollen es erleichtern, ältere Verweise in dieser Auflage zu finden.

The Damen Branch

The other, no less extensive branch of the Muttrin lineage is the Damen branch, which derives its name from the ancestral seat of Damen.

Damen

Damen is located two miles northeast of Polzin, on the road leading from Polzin to Cöslin. Not far from the village flows the Damitz or Dame River, which separates the Damen fields on the western side from part of the Wusterbarth estates and empties into the Persante River opposite the village of Vietzow. The Persante flows northward, passing close to Damen.

This knightly estate did not belong to those obligated to Belgard. It is likely that Damen once belonged to Wusterbarth, where there was a manor estate and a castle hill. Around 1365, Jarislav brought it into the family. In the years 1436 and 1439, Hermann (M. 9) resided in Damen. From 1485 to 1650, the estate, along with its appurtenances (Katschenhagen, forest with bush estates, and half of Nemmerin), was held exclusively by the Damen line.

In earlier times, there were four knightly estates in Damen.

During the church visitation in Damen (1591), Lorenz, Aßmus, Matthias, and Reichardt, the Kleists of Damen, were present and participated in drafting the church and parish register at that time. This register notes several legacies, the interest from which provided five pairs of shoes annually to the village's poor. Part of the funds was used to purchase a field, the rent from which provided the poor with a "Belgard linen sheet" annually.

At that time, there were 26 occupied farms of 1½ Hufen each in the village.

In the previous century, the village was divided into three parts: a., b., and c. Damen a. included a knightly estate called Grobke, 2 manor farms, 2 sheep farms, 3 full farmers, 3 half farmers, 1 blacksmith, and the two field estates of Curow and Sand.

Damen b. consisted of a manor farm, a sheep farm, 3 full farmers, 4 half farmers, the field estates Klein-Nemrin and Sand (different from the similarly named estate listed under Damen a.), and a share of Katschenhagen, called Burgwald.

Damen c. comprised 2 manor farms, one commonly known as "the high house," 2 sheep farms, 2 full farmers, 3 half farmers, and the field estates Beuckhof and Rauden.

According to a royal government decree dated January 8, 1847, the former estates Damen a., b., and c. were renamed: Damen a., b., c., Rauden, and Sand. The status of a knightly estate was conferred exclusively on Damen. Sand was sold elsewhere in 1877; likewise, Rauden. Damen went to auction in 1878, at which time Count Conrad Kleist-Schmenzin (II. 225) and Major Hugo von Kleist-Retzow-Groß-Tychow (III. 843) acquired it jointly.

The Damen branch includes many men of significant intellectual distinction. Our genealogical table begins with:

III. 2.

Dubislaff, also called Bratta,
of Damen

1477, † c. 1482.

He was the son of Henning (I. M. 8) and Margarethe von Wedelstädt of Gülzow. In the general feudal letter of April 13, 1477, he and his five sons: Drews, Curt, Bisprow, Peter, and Pribislaff (III. 7–11) are mentioned for the first time (125).

Dubislaff owned, in addition to Damen, half of the castle and town of Bublitz with its associated villages. His brother Bisprow held the other half.

In 1479, Ludwig, Count of Eberstein and Lord of Naugard, elected bishop of Cammin, purchased Dubislaff's share of Bublitz (135).

The old documents report the following about Dubislaff: "When his brothers Jacob, Schir, David, and Volz died without heirs, he took Jacob's and David's shares of the Damen estates for himself, and the children of his brothers Bisprow and Pribislaff left it at that for the sake of concord. — When Jürgen Kleist, Jaroslav's youngest grandson, was slain before Belgard, he claimed the Damen estates that Jaroslav had possessed, took them for himself, and alleged that they had already been pledged to him during the lifetime of Jaroslav's eldest son Hermann. Thus, he remained at Damen. Whether he later reconciled with his brothers Bisprow, Pribislaff, Volz, and Schir, who were then alive and residing in Muttrin with its associated estates, or with their children, there is no record. However, it is presumed to have happened."

On December 28, 1486, Dubislaff's sons, the brothers Drews, Curt, Bisperow, Peter, and Pribislaff, were enfeoffed (192). The father had died earlier, as correctly noted in the genealogical table, around 1482. In the aforementioned feudal letter of 1486, the following estates of the Damen line are listed: the entirety of Damen, Katschenhagen, Warnin, Groß- and Klein-Hansfelde, Groß- and Klein-Voldekow, half of Nemmerin, Drenow, Zarnekow, Freienstein, Latzig, and shares in Gr.-Dubberow, Zadtow, Muttrin, Döbel, Kieckow, Krössin, Kowalk, Dimkuhlen, and Schmenzin (192).

Dubislaff was married twice:

- a) to Catharina von Podewils, daughter of Michel of Podewils, who bore him three sons: 1) Drews, 2) Curt, and 3) Bisprow (III. 7—9), and
- b) to ... von Glasenapp of Gramenz, who bore him two sons: 4) Peter and 5) Pribislaff (III. 10–11).

III. 7.

Andreas (Drews)

Prince's Councilor at Damen

1477, † 1488,

Dubislaff's eldest son, initially resided in Voldekow. On January 25, 1477, Ludwig, Count of Eberstein, Bishop of Cammin, acknowledged a debt of 400 marks to him, pledging 32 marks from the "Urbör" (= Urbede) of Bublitz as security. This sum was to be reimbursed to him in Damen.

Later, Drews bequeathed this loan to the nunnery in Cöslin, which Bishop Martin only confirmed in 1500 after Drews' death, as the previous bishop had neglected such matters (124). In a document dated August 19, 1481, Drews is listed as a guarantor for Jerslaff von Herzberg, who, along with other Neustettin citizens, was indebted to pay a levy to Duke Bogislav X (150).

In 1485, he is mentioned for the first time as a princely councilor. As such, he co-signed a document dated Stolp, November 13, 1485, by which Duke Bogislav X assigned his mother, Duchess Sophie, an annual income of 1000 gulden as her dower (177). On February 10, 1486, he signed as a princely councilor the decision in the lawsuit of Curt Kleist and his brothers against Peter Kleist, Vogt of Neustettin, a verdict drafted by Chancellor Georg Kleist (179 and 180).

Drews was enfeoffed in 1477 alongside his father and four brothers (125). In 1486, he and his four brothers were re-enfeoffed. At this time, all their kinsmen bearing the Kleist name and shield were granted joint ownership of all current and future feudal estates (192).

In 1488, Drews Kleist passed away. According to von der Osten, he was slain by peasants in Drenow.

From his first wife, a von Münchow of Neu-Buckow, he had two sons: 1) Bartes and 2) Matthias (III. 23 and 24).

From his second wife, a von der Osten, he had a third son, Dubislaff (III. 25). As a widow, she married Dionysius von Wedell.

III. 8.

Curt

Of Damen and Kowalk

1477, † before 1501,

Dubislaff's second son, was enfeoffed in 1477 and 1486 (125 and 192). During the presentation and institution of Pastor Petrus Wolkow in Muttrin and Damen on August 31, 1493, Curt's name was not mentioned. Either he had taken up residence at his other estate, Kowalk, or he had already passed away (279). He certainly died before 1501, as on December 13 of that year, his two eldest sons, Drews and Paul, were enfeoffed with all their father's holdings in Damen, Dubberow, Muttrin, Zadtkow, Döbel, Kieckow, Drenow, Zarnekow, Kowalk, Schmenzin, Groß- and Klein-Voldekow, Warnin, and Nemmerin (343).

Curt was married twice:

a) to... von Manteuffel, with whom he had no children.

b) to... von Wopersnow of Standemin, with whom he had four sons: 1) Lorenz, 2) Andreas, 3) Paul and 4) Georg (III. 26–29) and two daughters:

The elder, Catharina, became the second wife of Dinnies von Below of Pennecow († around 1528; dower charter, see Doc. 436). The younger, Anna, married Tönnies Claus von Zitzewitz of Budow and was widowed by 1527 (dower charter, Doc. 426).

III. 9.

Bisprow

Of Damen

1477, † before 1518,

Dubislaß's third son, was also enfeoffed in 1477 and 1486 (125 and 192). On March 26, 1493, and December 31, 1500, he signed and sealed the reversals of the Pomeranian estates, ensuring the succession to the Elector in the event of the childless death of Duke Bogislav X or his successors (266 and 337).

In a document dated August 31, 1493, he is named as the second patron of Damen (279).

In addition to Damen b., he owned Voldekow, Zarnekow, and a share of Dargen. By September 23, 1518, his sons had already been enfeoffed with their father's estates, indicating that he had died before this date (393).

Bisprow was married twice:

a) to Ursula von Manteuffel, daughter of Eccard of Polzin and Catharina von Kameke of Bitziker. She bore him three sons:

1) Henning, 2) Dubislaß and 3) Pribeslaß (III. 30–32; see Damen-Zarnekower sideline, p. 257) and a daughter, Dorothea, who married Henning von Below.

b) to Sophia von Wolden, daughter of Vivigenz and a von Zitzewitz of Quackenburg. She bore him three sons: 1) Hans, 2) Joachim and 3) Georg (III. 33–35; see Damen-Zarnekower sideline, p. 257) and two daughters:

1) Barbara, who married Tews von Wolden of Koprieven.

2) Gertrud († 1588 at the age of 83), who married Matthias von Wolden of Wusterbarth.

In 1514, Bisprow set up a dower for his wife "Czeffe (= Sophia) von dem Wolde," including an apiary in Zarnekow (377).

III. 10.

Peter

Of Damen

1477, † after 1524,

Dubislaß's fourth son, was enfeoffed with his brothers in 1477 and 1486 (125 and 192).

According to a document from 1493, he resided in Damen as a feudal lord and co-patron of the local church and the parish of Muttrin-Damen (279).

On November 16, 1522, he exchanged his share in Dargen and Darsow with Dubislaß (III. 13) for his paternal inheritance in Muttrin, Döbel, and Kieckow, with Peter adding 100 florins. Both retained preemptive rights. The estates in Dargen were ancestral feudal holdings (414).

In the roster of horse services for the Pomeranian knighthood (1523), Peter is listed as the first among the Damen Kleists, who collectively provided six feudal horses; his brothers were already deceased (415).

On January 13, 1524, Peter of Damen received his inheritance and feudal rights from Dukes Georg I and Barnim X (417).

In the record of outstanding debts of the Cöslin Kaland Brotherhood from 1524, "senior Peter Kleist of Damen" is named among the guarantors (420).

After this, he is no longer mentioned in the records, indicating his death occurred after 1524.

He married Ölgard von Wolden, daughter of Andreas of Wusterbarth and Catharina von Kameke of Cordeshagen. She bore him three sons: 1) Andreas, 2) Pribislaff and 3) Jacob (III. 36–38; see Damen-Dargen sideline, p. 298) and three daughters:

- 1) Elisabeth (Ilsabe), who married Peter von Zastrow of Wusterhanse and Bärwalde.
- 2) Catharina, who married Jochim von Damitz of Möllen.
- 3) Dorothea, who married Dinnies Rüdiger von Borcke of Klaushagen.

III. 11.

Pribislaff

Of Damen,

1477, † c. 1493,

Dubislaff's youngest son, was present at the enfeoffments of 1477 and 1486 (125 and 192). However, he did not sign the vocation of Pastor Petrus Wolkow in 1493; he had already died unmarried (279).

Thus, of Dubislaff's five sons, four became feudal heirs. These heirs founded collateral branches, some of which continue to thrive today.

Dubislaff's eldest son, Andreas (Drews), as mentioned, had three sons: 1) Bartes, 2) Matthias, and 3) Dubislaff (III. 23–25).

III. 23.

Bartes

Of Damen a.,

1493,

Andreas's eldest son, is named in 1493 among the patrons who presented and installed a clergyman for the mater Muttrin and the filia Damen (279). He does not appear in later records.

In his marriage to ... von der Osten, he had one son, Dubschlaff (III. 56).

III. 24.

Matthias

Of Damen a.,

† before 1540,

Andreas's second son, is listed as a guarantor in documents dated November 19, 1502, January 20, 1504, and March 25, 1506 (345, 347, and 351). The second document bears his signature and seal. His seal is round, made of white wax, and depicts a horizontal bar between two foxes on a Spanish shield.

According to letters and seals, Matthias owed the vicarial treasury in Belgard 25 florins, which were

received in 1540 by Jürgen (III. 32) (459). He also owed the “Maryen tyden” treasury in Cöslin 100 marks before 1532 (442 c).

He died before 1540, as he was killed in a dispute with the peasants of Drenow. From his marriage to Agnes von Wopersnow of Standemin, he had one son, Anton (III. 57), and two daughters:

- 1) Anna, married to ... von Leckow
- 2) Sophia, whose husband was Joachim of Damen (III. 34).

III. 25.

Dubislaff, “the eldest,”

Of Voldekow,

1524,

Andreas’s youngest son, was enfeoffed on January 13, 1524. His ancestral seat is recorded as Groß-Voldekow. In the corresponding document, he bears the nickname “the eldest” (417).

He does not appear in subsequent records and died without heirs.

Thus, of Andreas’s three sons, the two eldest each had one feudal heir. However, with their deaths, this collateral branch became extinct.

Bartes’s son:

III. 56.

Dubslaff, “the young,”

Of Damen a.,

† 1527,

is listed in the document of October 20, 1523, alongside his (paternal) cousin Anton among the Kleists of Damen, who collectively provided six feudal horses (415).

He was enfeoffed on January 13, 1524 (417). That same year, according to document 420, he acted as a guarantor for his paternal uncle Dubislaff senior and for Drews of Voldekow (III. 27).

In the relevant documents, he is referred to as “the young” or junior.

Dubslaff owed 100 marks to the parish church in Cöslin (449) and 50 marks to the local benefice treasury (442 c). The latter debt was crossed out in the document, indicating repayment by Dubslaff.

In 1527, he was killed by Joachim of Damen c. (III. 34). On January 20, 1528, the murderer received safe conduct as he offered to atone for the illing (433).

Dubslaff remained unmarried.

III. 57.

Anton (Tonnies)

Of Damen a.,

† before 1538,

Matthias's only son, is the (paternal) cousin of the aforementioned Dubslaff (415). On October 18, 1524, he received a special feudal letter (419).

He owed 100 marks to the beneficium angelorum in Belgard (459). By 1538, when his cousin Lorenz Kleist of Damen (III. 26) wrote his will, Anton of Damen was no longer mentioned; he had died earlier (455). According to family records, he drowned—likely in the Persante River. With his death without heirs, his knightly estate passed to the descendants of Curt, Bisprow, and Peter (III. 8–10).

Thus, the collateral branch descended from Andreas became extinct.

We present the genealogical table of

III. 2.				
Dubislaß.				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 0;"> 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. </div>				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Andreas. Curt. ♀ Bisprow. ♀ Peter. ♀ Pribislaß. </div>				
23.	24.	25.		
Bartes.	Matthias.	Dubislaß.		
56.	57.			
Dubislaß.	Anton.			

From Curt (III. 8) arose:

The Damen-Voldekow Branch.

He had four sons: Lorenz (III. 26), Andreas (III. 27), Paul (III. 28), and Georg (III. 29).

III. 26. Lorenz

Captain of Usedom and Camp,

† 1538,

Curt's eldest son studied in Wittenberg in 1513. The university register from January 11, 1513, lists him as "Laurentius Kl. de Damen, dioecesis Caminensis."

After completing his studies, he found employment as a secretary in the ducal chancery. In September and October 1518, Lorenz accompanied Duchess Sophie, daughter of Bogislav X, on her journey to Kiel for her marriage to Duke Friedrich of Holstein (394).

Lorenz was also present when the mayor and councilmen of Kiel, along with the regional leaders, paid homage to the Duchess and granted her a dower estate (405 and 406).

From 1519 to 1531, Lorenz served as a secretary to the Dukes of Pomerania. On October 29, 1520, Duke Bogislav X presented "Laurentius Kl.," his secretary, as pastor of the parish church in Barth to the archdeacon of Tribsees (403; see also 410).

After Bogislav X's death, his sons Georg I and Barnim X jointly assumed power. Although they ruled together, the elder Duke Georg held significant authority. Lorenz became Georg's secretary and trusted

advisor during this turbulent time. Disorder and unrest plagued the land. The princely authority had diminished, disputes over suzerainty between Pomerania and the Margraviate threatened war, and judicial processes had nearly collapsed. Nobles defied the dukes, and cities refused to pledge allegiance to Bogislav's sons. Religious and political upheavals arose. The Reformation began to take hold in Pomerania but often exceeded the bounds of divine teachings. Iconoclasts destroyed churches and altars, and unruly preachers incited disobedience and defiance against the rulers.

Inspired by these uprisings, peasants sought to overthrow nobles and towns to free themselves from servitude.

The dukes restored order with the help of loyal and experienced advisors like Lorenz.

The dukes rewarded his exceptional service generously. On April 8, 1526, they granted him a vicariate at the Cathedral of Cammin (421 b), which he later resigned in favor of Faustinus Kl. (442 a). On May 2, 1527, they presented him to the Bishop of Cammin for vacant vicariates in the churches of Hohendorf, Spandowerhagen, Gützkow, and Pyritz (425). Similarly, on August 26 of the same year, they recommended him to the general official of the Tribsees Archdeaconate for vacant vicariates in the parish churches of Stoltenhagen and Barth (427), which he received on September 24 (430). Finally, he was presented to a vacant vicariate in the parish church of Bistorp, conferred upon him by Bishop Erasmus of Cammin on August 30 (429). On April 11, 1530, the dukes sold him an annual rent of 96 Rhenish florins (equal to 288 marks) from several villages on Rügen for 1,600 florins. This amount was deducted from his inheritance and feudal entitlements (441).

Lorenz was closely associated with the dukes during their journey to the Imperial Diet in Augsburg in 1530, where they received their fiefs from Emperor Charles V.

The enfeoffment ceremony is described as follows: Emperor Charles V sat in full imperial splendor on the throne, surrounded by the Electors and princes of the Holy Roman Empire. Joachim, Elector of Brandenburg, protested against the enfeoffment of Pomerania unless he was allowed to touch the fief banners, as per existing treaties. The chancellor granted his request, and the ceremony proceeded. Pomeranian noblemen paraded the emperor's chair on swift horses. Four princes, adorned in splendid robes and gold chains, ascended the throne's steps, knelt before the emperor, and petitioned for the enfeoffment of the Pomeranian dukes. Among the representatives were Lorenz Kl., Jacob Wobeser, and Jobst von Dewitz. The emperor granted the request, and Heinrich of Brunswick gave thanks. After the throne had been paraded around three times, the Pomeranian dukes Georg and Barnim approached with a stately entourage on horseback. Their horses bore the heraldic colors of the Pomeranian lands. Nine banners displaying the various coats of arms of the Pomeranian princes, along with the blood banner symbolizing the imperial blood jurisdiction as the tenth, were carried ahead by prominent Pomeranian noblemen. Georg and Barnim dismounted their steeds, ascended the steps of the platform in ornate clothing and ducal hats, and knelt before the imperial majesty alongside the dukes of Brunswick and Mecklenburg. Once again, Heinrich of Brunswick petitioned for their enfeoffment. Upon granting the request once more, the imperial chancellor knelt to the right, and the Bishop of Hildesheim to the left of the emperor, who held the open Gospel book on his lap. The dukes swore the oath of fealty, laying their fingers upon the words of the Gospel book. Subsequently, the banners were presented. The emperor, both dukes, and the Elector of Brandenburg touched each banner. Finally, the princes touched the hilt of the unsheathed imperial sword held by the emperor and joined the ranks of their fellow princes.

On May 31, 1531, Duke Georg passed away. His young son, Duke Philipp, who was then residing at the court of the Elector Palatine, his uncle, in Heidelberg, returned to Pomerania in the autumn of the same year. Duke Barnim, who had been ruling alone in the interim, arranged for him to be brought home with 50 horsemen, led by Count Wolfgang of Eberstein and several other councilors.

Philipp, just over 16 years old, was a well-formed young gentleman who had already distinguished himself at the Heidelberg court with knightly skill. He ranks among the best Pomeranian princes. With prudence

and determination, he guided Pomerania safely through difficult times. He firmly upheld his princely rights while remaining affable with his subjects.

Barnim intended to continue ruling on behalf of his nephew, as Georg, Philipp's father, had once done for Barnim as his younger brother. However, Philipp insisted on co-regency. Consequently, the division of Pomerania into separate regions for eight years was implemented. During the negotiations for the partition, Duke Philipp was assisted by trusted councilors Lorenz Kl., Jobst von Dewitz, Rüdiger Massow, and Wilken Plathe. By lot, the Stettin lands fell to Barnim and the Wolgast lands to Philipp. The councilors and representatives of the princes signed the partition treaty on October 29, 1532.

On this occasion, Duke Barnim rewarded his former secretary Lorenz Kl. with 300 florins (443 a).

Philipp initially faced significant challenges. He had to provide for his stepmother, Margaretha of Brandenburg, with an excessively large dowry, encountered debts, and inherited a disordered administration along with great religious upheaval. However, with the advice of his loyal and prudent councilors, he quickly addressed the most glaring abuses. He reduced his court's expenses, reformed the judiciary, frequently presided over trials himself, and ensured the execution of judgments. Initially, the nobility paid little respect to the young prince due to his youth. However, as they witnessed his seriousness, they complied with his orders and accorded him due respect.

On April 10, 1534, he granted his secretary Lorenz Kl. the administration of the Amt Usedom as a pledge for money advanced by Lorenz, to be managed until the loan was repaid (443).

In the autumn of the same year, both dukes jointly convened a Landtag in Treptow an der Rega, where resolutions for introducing the Reformation in Pomerania were passed. Lorenz Kl. participated in these deliberations. However, not only the Bishop of Cammin, the abbots, chapters, and monasteries opposed the Landtag's decisions, but also a significant portion of the nobility and some towns. The nobility was primarily dissatisfied with the use of ecclesiastical properties, which, according to the Landtag's decisions, were allocated to the dukes; they would have preferred to claim them for themselves. As a result, most of the nobility left the Landtag before the decisions were ratified by signature. Nevertheless, through the energy of the dukes and the wisdom of their councilors, all the Landtag's resolutions were successfully implemented.

The dukes subsequently negotiated with Bishop Erasmus of Cammin and the cathedral chapter during the assembly at the Swine from June 24 to 27, 1535. These negotiations concluded with the bishop and chapter acknowledging the dukes as their territorial lords and pledging to defend them with life and property in times of need. However, they hesitated to publicly adopt the new ecclesiastical order, as the diocese held properties and privileges in the Mark and Mecklenburg that might be lost if they openly embraced the Reformation. They expressed their willingness to allow individuals in the diocese to embrace the Gospel without obstruction. The dukes accepted this explanation.

Present at these negotiations were Lorenz Kl., Jobst von Dewitz, Jacob Wobeser, Bartholomäus Suave, Lüdeke Hahn, Achim Maltzahn, Alexander von der Osten, Otto von Wedell, Thomas Kantzow, and others.

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In a letter dated July 16, 1535, Duke Philipp I requested Duke Barnim IX to send councilors from Stettin to Wittenberg and Speyer for consultations. Explaining why he could not send any of his own councilors, he wrote: "We are certain that we cannot send Lorenz Kleist on this journey, as we only recently managed, with great difficulty, to dispatch him to Worms. Additionally, we have decided to appoint him immediately to oversee the monastery at Kamp, where he will have more than enough work at the outset."

Shortly after the Landtag in Treptow an der Rega, several towns petitioned the Pomeranian dukes to have Bugenhagen, along with their councilors, conduct visitations of the churches, schools, and parishes before Dr. Pommer left the region. The dukes readily agreed, leading to the first general visitation of churches and schools in Pomerania.

According to the resolutions of the Treptow Landtag, the monasteries of the region were to be secularized. However, the dukes faced significant resistance at the Neuenkamp Monastery. On May 8, 1535, Duke Philipp, accompanied by Bugenhagen and his councilors, entered the monastery and appointed his councilor and administrator, Lorenz Kl., as the first captain and steward of the monastery and its estates.

The abbot, Johannes Mollner, accepted a settlement offer consisting of 600 guilders, certain provisions in kind, and a residence on the monastery grounds in Stralsund. However, he secretly lodged a complaint with Johannes Huls, the abbot of the mother monastery at Alten-Camp near Cologne. Huls promptly obtained a mandate from the Imperial Chamber Court in Speyer, ordering the Pomeranian dukes under penalty of 50 marks of gold to rescind the Treptow resolutions. Huls forwarded this mandate to the Pomeranian nobility, urging them to resist the secularization of monasteries, which he claimed was highly detrimental to the country.

Despite this, the Neuenkamp Monastery, along with most others, remained secularized.

In the following year (1536), the council of Barth also requested a visitation of church affairs, which included Lorenz Kl., the captain of Neuenkamp, as one of the overseers. As a former parish priest of Barth, Lorenz was well-acquainted with the local ecclesiastical circumstances and provided valuable advice during the visitation.

In his prominent roles as ducal councilor and captain of the Amt Usedom as well as the Neuenkamp Monastery, Lorenz Kl. remained active until his death in 1538. He made significant contributions to the religious and political order of his homeland.

Lorenz Kl. also gained recognition as a writer. The library of the Pomeranian Society for History and Antiquities preserves his writings on the disputes between Pomerania and the Margraviate, titled: "Chronika der Pommerschen und Merckischen Handlung und Irrung, durch Lorentz Kleisten sehligen gedechtnus Ambtmann zum Campe beschriebenn, unnd nach seinem totligen abgange befunden 1538, unnd ist merenteil sein eigen handt."

From the period of 1532–1538, when he officially dealt with Rügen's legal matters as a ducal bailiff, come his notes on Rügen's customary law, which survive in transcription: "Gewonlige Landrecht up Rugen durch Lorentz Kleist seliger vortekent."

Among other smaller works, his "Lorentz Kleistes sehligen Beschreibung des Ambts Ußdomb, Daß ehr etzlige Jhar alß ein Ambtmann Inne gehabt pp." is noteworthy.

Shortly before his death, he made his will, in which he bequeathed 200 florins to the poor of Belgard. He appointed his cousins Paul and Pribislaß of Damen as executors (455). Furthermore, he left a legacy of 100 florins to the Damen Church to purchase a field, the rent from which was to provide the poor of Damen with "a sheet of Belgard linen" annually.

In 1538, Lorenz Kl. passed away unmarried.

On March 17, 1539, Duke Philipp redeemed the letters regarding the mortgage of the Amt Usedom from the deceased Lorenz's brothers and heirs (441 note).

III. 27.

Andreas (Drews)
of Voldekow,
† before 1546,

Curt's other son, was enfeoffed on December 13, 1501, together with his brother Paul (343). The following estates of his deceased father were listed: Damen, Dubberow, Muttrin, Zadtkow, Döbel, Kieckow, Drenow, Zarnekow, Kowalk, Schmenzin, Groß- and Klein-Voldekow, Warnin, and Nemmerin.

The eldest brother, Lorenz, was compensated with cash (1,600 guilders).

On January 13, 1524, Drews Kl. of Voldekow was enfeoffed anew by Dukes George I and Barnim X (417).

On December 21, 1528, Bishop Erasmus of Cammin enfeoffed him with Glienke and the village of Schwellin, which had been purchased from Hans and Tonnies von Massow of Brünnow (438). Drews Kl. ceded the entire village of Glienke to Karsten Ristow of Karzin.

However, a long-standing legal dispute arose over Schwellin between Hans and Tonnies von Massow on one side and Drews Kl. on the other. The former ceded their claims to Schwellin in 1534 to Rüdiger von Massow, captain of Saatzig, Ravenstein, and Bublitz. On September 10, 1536, a settlement was reached whereby Drews Kl. retained half of Schwellin and transferred the other half to Massow in exchange for reimbursement of the purchase price (450).

On November 11, 1537, Drews acknowledged receipt of the money (454).

Rüdiger von Massow further claimed the entire village of Glienke as an ancestral fief; it was awarded to him, and Bishop Erasmus enfeoffed him with it on November 23, 1538 (458). This enfeoffment was confirmed on October 12, 1545, by Bishop Bartholomäus of Cammin.

In 1520, Drews Kl. owed 77 marks to the parish church of Köslin (404) and still owed 100 marks in 1524.

He acted as a guarantor for Schmeling (420) and for Dubislaff Jr. (449).

Additionally, he owed 50 marks to the vicars' treasury in Belgard and the same amount to the poor fund there (459).

His name no longer appears in the enfeoffment document of June 1, 1546; he had died before then (469).

His wife, Elisabeth von Podewils, bore him two sons: 1) George and 2) Curt (III. 58 and 59).

III. 28.

George
of Damen,
† circa 1540,

Curt's third son, received a monetary settlement during the paternal inheritance division. Later, his youngest brother Paul ceded Damen to him. In 1534, he owed 100 marks to the parish church of Köslin. His guarantors were Jacob Kl. of Vietzow and Pribeslaff, former chancellor in Muttrin (449).

In 1540, he was no longer among the enfeoffed; he had died earlier (459 b).

His wife, Kunigunde vom Wolde, bore him two sons: 1) Lorenz and 2) Christian (III. 60 and 61; see Damen-Garbnicken side branch, p. 232).

III. 29.

Paul

of Kowalk,

† after 1546,

Curt's youngest son, was enfeoffed on December 13, 1501, together with his elder brother Drews (343). According to a document dated October 20, 1523, the brothers Drews and Paul shared in the six feudal horses of Damen (415).

On January 13, 1524, Paul of Damen was re-enfeoffed (417). Thereafter, he ceded his share of Damen to his elder brother George and took residence in Kowalk.

According to a list of outstanding debts from 1534, Paul of Kowalk owed 200 marks to the parish church of Köslin. His guarantors were Henning of Warnin and Dubberow, Jacob of Vietzow, and Chancellor Pribislaff of Muttrin (449).

On September 10, 1536, Paul Kl. of Kowalk was a witness to the settlement between his brother Drews and Captain Rüdiger von Massow regarding half of the village of Schwellin (450).

In 1538, his eldest brother Lorenz named him as an executor in his will (455).

On June 1, 1546, Paul, together with his nephews George and Curt, was enfeoffed (469). Thereafter, his name no longer appears in the records.

He was married to Anna von Born, daughter of Anton of Grasse and Zamzow and Ilse von Jatzkow of Schwartow. This marriage produced three sons: 1) Venz, 2) Tönnies, and 3) Jürgen (III. 62–64; see Kowalk side branch, p. 255) and two daughters.

One of the daughters, named Emerentia, remained in the fiefdom after her brother Tönnies's death but died before April 22, 1613. The heirs of the fief were granted permission to take possession, but Emerentia's heirs attempted to obstruct this.

Thus, of Curt's four sons, the three youngest became feudal heirs.

Drews had two sons: 1) George and 2) Curt.

III. 58.

George

of Klein-Voldekow,

† circa 1560,

The elder son of Drews swore fealty to the bishop on October 28, 1552, at the town hall in Kolberg and received his fief. At the same time, he also pledged allegiance on behalf of his absent brother Curt, whose absence he justified (477).

Following the accession of Bishop Duke Johann Friedrich, he received his inheritance and fief anew on June 21, 1557, namely Voldekow and half of Schwellin. Curt was again absent (480).

According to a document from 1555, the brothers George and Curt of Voldekow owed 50 guilders to the altar in the monastery church in Köslin.

In 1559, the brothers George and Curt Kl. of Voldekow had a dispute with their cousins Venz and Tönnies (III. 62 and 63) over some fields and meadows. One day, the former arrived on the disputed meadow with

several peasants who had armed themselves "with deadly weapons" to mow the grass. Venz and Tönnies, along with their own peasants, also came to the meadow. George Kl. struck one of the opposing peasants across the face with a spear, wounding him severely. In his fury over this, the wounded man's brother fatally speared George Kl.

Curt demanded 1,500 guilders as compensation from Venz and Tönnies; further, he insisted that the killer not be included in the settlement and that he leave Pomerania.

The defendants, however, did not agree; they offered only 400 guilders and requested a princely decision. They primarily demanded that the perpetrator be included in the settlement and at most refrain from entering Curt's estates, the parish where he was patron, or a radius of five miles.

On February 2, 1560, Curt filed a lawsuit against them at the castle court in Pyritz. The defendants were summoned three times but did not appear. As a result, they were "condemned according to castle court customs and practices by the castle judge and the jurors, with the bell accused, and thus, by fingers and tongues, exiled to the east, west, north, and south, and from the glorious Duchy of Pomerania, as far as its borders and markings extend, condemned as is just."

On July 12, 1563, Duke Barnim X issued a safe conduct for the condemned, allowing them to reach an amicable agreement with Curt Kl. (487).

III. 59.

Curt

of Klein-Voldekow and Schwellin,

† circa 1582,

The younger son of Drews was a witness on October 12, 1545, to a treaty between Duke Barnim X and the Bishop of Cammin.

During the enfeoffments of 1552 and 1557, his elder brother George excused his absence (477 and 480).

According to a document from 1555, he and his brother owed 50 guilders to the altar in the monastery church of Köslin.

On May 27, 1560, Curt of Voldekow received his fief from the bishop (484).

We have already mentioned his dispute with the brothers Venz and Tönnies concerning the death of his brother George. In June 1563, he requested a safe conduct to attend a court day with his cousins Venz and Tönnies over the killing of his brother George.

In the document dated April 8, 1565, "Curt of Schwellin" is listed among the knights of the bishopric (488a). In the feudal letter of February 22, 1575, he is referred to as "resident at Voldekow and Damen" (501 and 502). According to a document from March 2 of the same year, it is recorded that Curt of Voldekow owned half the village of Schwellin, three peasants in Dargen, and a quarter of the fields of Darsow within the bishopric. Curt protested against Jacob von Ruschitz's claim to these holdings, stating that they belonged solely to the Damen line. On June 15 and November 5 of the same year, he was enfeoffed with the ancestral fiefs of the villages of Schwellin, Dargen, and the fields of Darsow, as his forebears had held them (511).

According to the division recess of the Kleists of Damen, Muttrin, and Drenow concerning the fiefs left behind by Jacob Kl. of Kowalk on March 26 and 27, 1577, Curt also owned a manor at Groß-Voldekow and a piece of land on Freienstein near Tribgust, belonging to Schmenzin (516 and 517).

On June 12, 1582, his sons Michael and Joachim were already enfeoffed; thus, their father had died before that date.

We further note that during the general church visitation at Groß-Crössin on June 5, 1570, Pastor Peter Krüger complained: "Curt Kleist of Voldekow has brought the pox upon himself in the church," likely meaning that Curt Kl. had attended church before recovering from smallpox and had infected the pastor.

Curt was married to Emerentia von Zastrow of Wusterhanse and had with her four sons: 1) Michael, 2) Jürgen, 3) Joachim, and 4) Reimar (III. 117–120), as well as a daughter Elisabeth, who died before November 10, 1606, and was the first wife of Asmus Lettow.

The widow and her underage children were placed under the guardianship of Hans and Reimer von dem Wolde of Wusterbarth, Venz Kl. of Kowalk, and Christian Lüdtke of Regenwalde.

III. 117.

Michael

of Kowalk,

† after 1608,

Curt's eldest son was enfeoffed on June 12, 1582, with his younger brother Joachim for Schwellin and Dargen. Their other brothers were absent, some of them still minors.

On January 26, 1586, their brother George received a certificate of feudal entitlement (Muthzettel). He testified that he had been abroad until then and that his brother Michael had received the fiefs inherited from their deceased father Curt (of Voldekow and Schwellin) about two years earlier.

On November 2 of the same year, Bishop Duke Casimir enfeoffed the brothers Michael, George, Joachim, and Reimar of Klein-Voldekow with their paternal fiefs in Schwellin, Dargen, and the fields of Darsow (532).

In the general feudal letter of March 27, 1601, the enfeoffed were listed as Michael, Jürgen (absent), Joachim, and Reimar (absent), Curt's sons from Voldekow and Schmenzin (547).

At the homage on March 6, 1604, Jürgen and Joachim were present, while Michael and Reimar were absent. They performed homage for Schwellin with a protestation (552a). Their written petition stated: "Our deceased grandfather Andreas possessed the entire village of Schwellin as his ancestral fief, as can be proven with undisputed documents and enfeoffment letters, particularly the enfeoffment by Bishop Erasmus. To date, we have possessed half of the village; the other half of the village has been alienated to the Massows. The bishop's bailiff, Martin Kleist, as our closest relative and cousin, repurchased this half on our behalf during our minority from the Massows using our money, as he intended to transfer it to us according to judicial protocols. However, he might have later thought: proximus egomet sum mihi, cum ordinata caritas a se ipsa incipiat, and he secured the investiture for himself. We now request that we be enfeoffed with the entire village of Schwellin, including the church benefice and right of patronage, or that our rights to it be reserved in the feudal letter."

On November 11, 1605, they received a feudal letter from Bishop Duke Franz, enfeoffing them with the rights to the villages of Schwellin, Dargen, and the fields of Darsow, among others. Earlier, on April 19 of the same year, they had been enfeoffed by Duke Bogislav XIII (553).

The following year (1606), the four brothers petitioned to have their feudal letter include the high court jurisdiction and church benefice for their half of the village of Schwellin, as their ancestors had possessed it. Consequently, the following words were inserted into their feudal letter of November 11, 1605: "the court jurisdiction concerning hand and neck, and their share in the church benefice at Schwellin." However, the reviser struck out these clauses and noted in the margin: "NB. The stricken clauses are not in previous feudal letters, and it is therefore questionable to include them now." Thus, they were not included in the new feudal letter of August 12, 1606 (562).

On March 28, 1606, the brothers Michael and Joachim, residing in Voldekow and Kowalk, witnessed the marriage contract of their brother Jürgen of Dargen with Barbara von Massow of Bartin (561).

In the general feudal letter of May 6, 1608, Michael of Kowalk, Jürgen of Dargen, and Reimer of Schmenzin were listed among the enfeoffed. They also performed homage for their absent brother Joachim of Voldekow and their cousin Tönnies of Kowalk (564). On the same day, the Kleists of Damen received a special feudal letter from Duke Philip II (565; see also 563a).

Michael does not appear in subsequent documents. He died without heirs.

III. 118.

Jürgen

of Dargen and Klein-Voldekow,

† before 1618,

Curt's other son was still a minor and absent in 1582. On January 26, 1586, he testified that he had been abroad until then and intended to travel again. On October 24 of the same year, he confirmed: "I traveled abroad before reaching puberty but have recently returned home." He was enfeoffed on November 1 of that year, as well as on May 10, 1592, and May 9, 1593.

According to a document from 1599, he belonged to the knighthood of the bishopric. At the enfeoffment on May 27, 1601, he was absent (501) but was referred to in 1602 as belonging to the nobility of the bishopric (551a). At the homage on March 6, 1604, he was present and joined his brothers in protesting over Schwellin (552a). He was enfeoffed by Duke Bogislav XIII on April 19, 1605, and by Bishop Duke Franz on November 11 of the same year (553).

On March 28, 1606, the marriage contract between Jürgen of Dargen and Barbara von Massow, daughter of the late Ewald of Bartin, was concluded. She was promised a dowry of 3,000 guilders. Witnesses included Jürgen's brothers Michael and Joachim of Voldekow and Kowalk, as well as Asmus Lettow (561).

On February 18, 1617, Jürgen reminded his brother-in-law Joachim Massow of Bartin to pay the remaining dowry, as he had purchased farms in Kowalk and needed to make payments.

On September 26, 1618, his sons were already enfeoffed, indicating that Jürgen had died before this date.

Jürgen was married twice:

a) to an unknown spouse. From this marriage, he had three sons: 1) Curt, 2) Joachim, and 3) Michael (III. 190–192), and a daughter Elisabeth, who became the wife of Tönnies von Wobeser.

b) to Barbara von Massow, daughter of the late Ewald of Bartin. This marriage remained childless.

On August 5, 1618, a contract was concluded between the guardians of Jürgen Kl.'s children of Dargen and Kowalk and his widow Barbara Massow. A dowry payment of 2,000 guilders, increased to 3,472 guilders, was acknowledged as paid. Out of love for her stepchildren, the widow promised to transfer the estate of Kowalk to them and agreed to relocate to Dargen. It was arranged, with the consent of the children's uncles, that she would retain ownership of Dargen until her dowry was repaid. To her stepson Joachim, she gifted 272 guilders for his studies. She passed away shortly before July 6, 1626. After her death, her sisters claimed a mortgage on Dargen and demanded the corresponding funds from Jürgen's sons. This led to a protracted legal dispute, resolved on April 5, 1633, with the decision: "The 1618 contract remains binding, and the heirs retain possession of Dargen until the repayment of the money."

III. 119.

Joachim

of Klein-Voldekow,

† circa 1626,

Curt's third son was a minor in 1582; on November 2, 1586, he reached majority and was enfeoffed (532). On November 10, 1592, Joachim of Klein-Voldekow requested feudal recognition. During his minority, he had served in Denmark and Holstein and returned about six months earlier. His guardians had reminded him to seek his fief.

In the summer of 1592, Joachim traveled to Pritzke. Before his departure, he attempted to fire both barrels of his gun but only discharged one. While traveling, he pulled the other barrel from its holster, and it accidentally discharged, fatally shooting a stable boy sitting in front of him in the wagon. Joachim was fined 100 guilders for this incident.

In 1608, he had a legal dispute with his uncle Ewald von Wedell of Mellen, who won a mortgage claim on Schwellin against him. They had agreed on a payment deadline, but Kleist failed to meet it. Wedell requested the reestablishment of his mortgage. Joachim argued that his uncle Wedell had ceded and legally transferred his rights to the Schwellin and Dargen estates and that Joachim, on behalf of his brothers, had renounced his claim in the matter. He stated that he had been unable to meet the final payment deadline and requested an extension, which was granted.

In 1617, all the involved Kleists of Dimkuhlen, Nemmerin, Voldekow, Kowalk, Schmenzin, and Dargen sued Tonnies Bonin and associates of Wojenthin and Dubbertech over boundary disputes. At the same time, Joachim of Voldekow had a conflict with peasants over the boundaries between Voldekow's Four and Jatzthum. To mediate these disputes, the following commissioners were appointed: 1) Christian Kl., ducal councilor on Zeblin, 2) Wilhelm, ducal Pomeranian councilor on Muttrin, 3) Dubislaff, 4) Daniel on Damen, 5) Gottfried on Kieckow, and 6) Bartholomäus Versen on Pobanz. Adrian and Marten Bonin of Dubbertech and Jatzthum and Tonnies Bonin of Wojenthin accepted the commission's decision, but the case remained unresolved until 1628.

Due to his holdings in the bishopric at Schwellin, Joachim served in bishopric feudal duties. The bishop appointed him as a bishopric councilor, a position he held until his death in 1626. At his burial, a horse was led after his coffin. His nephew Jürgen (III. 194) owed 12.5 guilders in interest to the church of Schwellin for the horse that had been led after Joachim's coffin.

Joachim was married twice:

a) to an unknown von Heydebreck, and

b) to Marie von Parsow, daughter of Franz von Parsow and Anna von Puttkamer of Poberow.

From his second marriage, he had a daughter, Elisabeth (Ilsa), born June 23, 1605, † May 10, 1664, reputedly exceptionally beautiful. She married:

1) Caspar von Versen of Tietzow, Schmenzin, and Kowalk on June 29, 1620 († 1622), and

2) in 1627 Jacob von Heydebreck, ducal Pomeranian councilor and captain of Bublitz, later councilor to Duchess Anna of Croy, chief councilor, and bishopric bailiff in Cammin, finally a privy councilor to the Great Elector Friedrich Wilhelm, and hereditary lord of Parnow, Bitziker, Tessin, Cratzig, Parsow, Schwemmin, Warnin, and Neuenfelde († March 9, 1667).

Joachim Kl. died without male heirs.

III. 120.

Reimar

of Kowalk and Schmenzin,

† circa 1630,

Curt's youngest son was still a minor during the enfeoffments of June 12, 1582, and November 2, 1586. After reaching majority in 1594, he received a certificate of feudal entitlement (Muthzettel) on May 3 of that year. On June 30, 1595, following his return from a journey to Poland, where he had fallen ill, he requested and received another Muthzettel. He was enfeoffed on June 27, 1597.

At the enfeoffment of March 27, 1601, he was absent. On March 6, 1604, he performed homage in the bishopric, joined his brothers in their protest regarding Schwellin, and was re-enfeoffed on April 29 and November 11, 1605.

During a church visitation in Schwellin on November 23, 1628, Reimar was named among the patrons.

After the death of his brother Joachim in 1626, he inherited part of Joachim's estates. He was a member of the Belgard knighthood (609).

By October 20, 1633, Reimar's heirs were already mentioned in records, holding half a Lispfund of Schwellin (614).

Reimar's wife was Ursula von Kleist from the Raddatz line, a resolute woman. On one occasion, one of her horses wandered into a paddock belonging to her sister-in-law (Michael's widow) at Kowalk, injuring itself severely when driven out, eventually dying. The stable boy of her sister-in-law, who had driven the horse out of the paddock, was captured and imprisoned by Reimar's peasants. Ursula reportedly seized a burning log and forced it into the boy's mouth, attempting to coerce him into confessing whether Michael's widow had instructed him to drive the horse out of the paddock.

Reimar's marriage produced two sons: 1) Alexander Joachim and 2) Jürgen (III. 193 and 194) and three daughters:

1) a daughter, married to a von Weyher

2) a second unnamed daughter

3) Ursula, married to Steffen Kl. of Damen (III. 196), to whom Kowalk was mortgaged by her brother Jürgen as part of her dowry.

On September 6, 1633, the widow and heirs of the late Reimar of Voldekow petitioned for a reduction in taxes, complaining that the taxes on the six cottages they owned in Kowalk, Schmenzin, and Voldekow were too high. Their request was denied.

Thus, of Curt's four sons, only the second, Jürgen, and the fourth, Reimar, left male heirs.

Jürgen's sons were: 1) Curt, 2) Joachim and 3) Michael (III. 190–192)

III. 190.

Curt

† after 1650,

Jürgen's eldest son, reached majority in 1618. He owned Kowalk from 1621 to 1646.

On August 5, 1618, the aforementioned agreement between Jürgen's widow and her stepchildren concerning Dargen and Kowalk was concluded. In this agreement, the stepchildren received Kowalk, while the widow retained Dargen for herself.

After the death of their stepmother, Curt, Joachim, and Michael were sued by her sisters, who demanded repayment of the dowry funds their stepmother had brought into the marriage. The plaintiffs requested an injunction against the steward of Dargen, barring him from paying interest to Curt. In response, Curt had

all the grain threshed and appropriated it.

The lawsuit dragged on for many years. In 1629, Jacob von Heydebreck of Parnow and Bitziker, along with Pribislaff Kleist of Kowalk, were appointed commissioners for this dispute.

On April 5, 1633, the verdict was rendered in Köslin: "The dowry agreement of August 5, 1618, shall remain binding, and the heirs shall retain possession of Dargen until they are compensated."

The defendants did not accept this decision. The case files were sent to the law faculty in Rostock. On June 6, 1646, the princely episcopal council published its ruling, reaffirming the verdict of April 5, 1633.

In 1647, Curt's younger brother Joachim held his knightly estate in Dargen. On May 15 of that year, a commission was appointed to appraise the Dargen estate, as the Kleists had not yet made payments.

The following year, Joachim resided in Dimkuhlen.

On April 9, 1651, Joachim of Kowalk and Dimkuhlen announced that, according to an agreement dated Johannis 1649 in Köslin, he had paid 2,100 guilders to the heirs and reached a settlement with them. The heirs ceded their rights to him. Joachim formally protested against his absent brother Curt claiming the estate in Dargen as a feudal successor.

After this, Curt is not mentioned again in the records. He died unmarried.

III. 191.

Joachim

of Dargen,

† after 1665,

Jürgen's other son received 272 guilders in 1618 from his stepmother for his studies. By 1629, he had reached majority and initially took over Kowalk and Dimkuhlen, later acquiring Dargen in 1646. In 1649, he settled with his stepmother's heirs by paying them 2,100 guilders.

Joachim, lord of Dargen, Kowalk, and Dimkuhlen, sought enfeoffment during the electoral homage in Köslin on November 7, 1665, in the bishopric of Cammin, and received it (646). He had to pay taxes for half a feudal horse on his estates. He passed away around 1670 (645).

His wife was Agnes von Versen, the eldest daughter of Bartholomaeus von Versen, the last ducal Prussian court page of Pobanz and Tietzow, and Lucretia von Wilmsdorf of Freienwalde. They had two children: one son Jürgen Heinrich (III. 285) and a daughter Sabina, who married Reimer Kl. (III. 287).

III. 192.

Michael

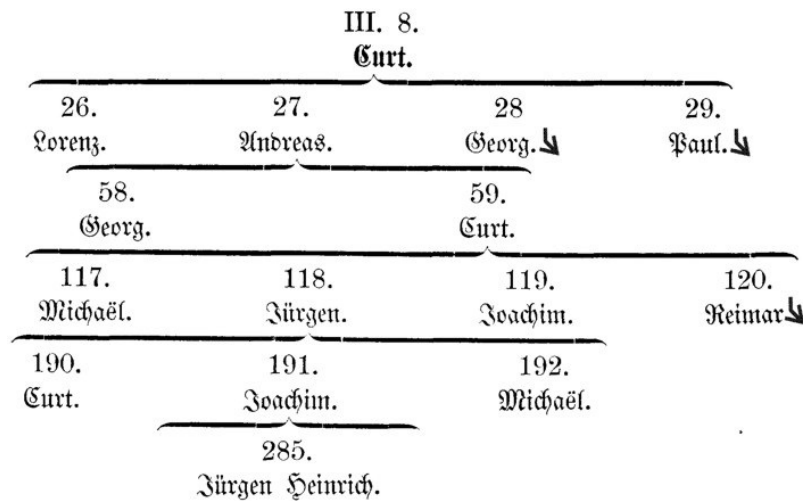
of Dargen,

† 1633,

Jürgen's youngest son received a certificate of feudal entitlement (Muthzettel) on September 10, 1618, while still a minor. His name also appears in feudal letters dated April 20, 1619, and September 28, 1621 (591, 593, and 594). At the enfeoffment on September 22, 1623, he was absent. He shared ownership of Dargen and Dimkuhlen with his brothers (600).

In the ruling of April 5, 1633, he is mentioned for the last time. He died unmarried.

Thus, of Jürgen's three sons, only the second, Joachim, left a feudal heir:



III. 285.

Jürgen Heinrich

of Dimkuhlen,

† before 1690.

Jürgen Heinrich was alive at the time of his father's enfeoffment on November 7, 1665. However, he was later shot by his brother-in-law, Reimer of Schmenzin (III. 287), who died around 1690.

With his death, the Damen-Voldekow branch descended from Curt (III. 8) came to an end.

We provide the lineage chart of:

From Curt's on Voldekow youngest son, Reimar (III. 120), emerged a larger branch, the Kowalk-Schmenzin branch, which further divided over the centuries and, in part, continues to thrive today.

Reimar had two sons: 1) Alexander Joachim and 2) Jürgen (III. 193 and III. 194). Below are their biographies:

III. 193.

Alexander Joachim

of Kowalk and Segenthin,

† 1667,

Reimar's elder son attended the Pädagogium in Stettin with his brother Jürgen in 1622. By 1627, he owned 4 1/2 hides of land in Klein- and Groß-Voldekow, which included 3 cottagers with 1 1/2 hides each. After

the Thirty Years' War, he had no occupied farmsteads; his gardeners had to cultivate the fields and tend the livestock. He jointly owned the estates of Schmenzin, Kowalk, and Voldekow with his brother Jürgen. Together, they managed 12 hides of land and also held a cottager's farmstead in Zarnekow. In Schmenzin, they employed an administrator for a pension of 60 guilders (623).

On May 6, 1633, he performed homage for "Volchow" (Voldekow) and complained about being burdened with a shepherd at "Lütken-Voldekow." He noted that his father had lived there for seven years without keeping a shepherd or shepherd's assistant.

On May 2, 1635, he performed homage for Voldekow, Kowalk, and Schmenzin (593). Later, he acquired the estate of Segenthin, including Puddiger, but sold it on June 16, 1663, while in Schmenzin, to Wulff Albrecht von Weyher.

During the electoral homage on November 9, 1665, he was absent due to illness (640 and 662).

According to the tax register of 1667, he previously had to pay taxes on 8 hides in Segenthin, 2 in Voldekow, 2 in Schmenzin, and 2 in the bishopric (645, see also 650).

His name appears in the feudal letter of September 19, 1686, after which he died. His heirs were:

1) the son of his sister Wulff Albrecht von Weyher, 2) his sister, 3) the daughter of his sister, the widow of the late cavalry captain Paul Daniel von Kleist and 4) his three sons of his brother: Joachim, Heinrich, Alexander Lorenz, and Jürgen (III. 286, III. 288, and III. 289).

With his wife, Elisabeth Maria von Tornow, daughter of Joachim of Schwarzow, the episcopal captain of Körlin, and Anna Sophia von Heydebreck of Schübben, he had no children.

According to the marriage agreement, she was granted a dowry of 1,000 guilders, which was secured on the estates of Heinrich and Thomas von Heydebreck: Puddiger, Schübben, and Zuchen. Alexander Joachim had to file a lawsuit over this, resulting in a payment mandate issued on January 27, 1653.

III. 194.

Jürgen

of Kowalk and Schmenzin,

born before 1614, † 1657,

Reimar's younger son attended the Pädagogium in Stettin with his brother Alexander Joachim in 1622. During the muster on October 30, 1633, he shared the obligation of providing a feudal horse with Adebahrs' heirs of Bussow and the widow of Lorenz Stojentin. For Schwellin, Reimar's heirs provided a musketeer (614).

Jürgen co-owned the estates of Voldekow, Schmenzin, Kowalk, and a cottager's farmstead in Zarnekow with his elder brother (645). He died before 1658, leaving behind six children: five sons and one daughter. Four of the sons resided with their mother in Nerese, while one of them, Reimar, had already joined the military during his father's lifetime. All six children had equal rights to the estate of Kowalk, which could barely yield 100 Reichstaler and was in debt.

His wife, Ilsa Maria von Stojentin, daughter of Lorenz of Nerese and Anna von Hechthausen, † 1694, lived as a widow with her children in Nerese in 1658.

Ilsa Maria bore Jürgen 5 sons: 1) Joachim Heinrich, 2) Reimar, 3) Alexander Lorenz, 4) Jürgen and 5) Jacob (III. 286–290) and a daughter, whose name is not recorded.

III. 286.

Joachim Heinrich

of Voldekow,

† 1699,

Jürgen's eldest son enrolled at the princely Pädagogium in Stettin in 1648, signing the album as Joachimus Heinricus a Kleist N. P. In 1650, he delivered a scholarly disputation under Dr. Zietelmann at the same institution. In 1651, he enrolled at the University of Leipzig and published a scientific work there.

In 1658, he resided with his mother in Nerese and reported that his late father had left six children, all of whom held equal rights to the small estate of Kowalk, which could barely yield 100 Reichstaler and was in debt. Joachim Heinrich had taken possession of the estate after his father's death, though the creditors' claims had not yet been resolved. His brothers were still minors.

At the electoral homage on November 9, 1665, he was absent due to illness.

By 1699, he had died, and his sons were enfeoffed.

His wife, Esther Margaretha von Briesen, bore him two sons: 1) Hans Erdmann and 2) Jürgen Ulrich (III. 377 and 378) and a daughter, Catharina Luisa.

III. 287.

Reimar

of Schmenzin and Dargen,

† 1685,

Jürgen's second son joined the military during his father's lifetime († 1657) and was captured by Tartars. The Swedes ransomed him from captivity, after which he entered Swedish service and advanced to lieutenant.

On November 3, 1658, his assets were confiscated because he had joined foreign military service contrary to his sovereign's prohibition.

His mother defended him vigorously, arguing that necessity had forced him to join the Swedish army because the Swedes' ransom had almost made him their serf. Without their intervention, he would have remained a Tartar slave. She requested that the confiscation not be enforced. Nevertheless, on November 4, 1658, an order was issued to the bailiff of Belgard to confiscate Kowalk, one of Reimar's estates, and to hand it over to the fiscal advocate. However, on March 23, 1659, following repeated petitions from the mother, a counter-order was issued instructing the advocate to refrain from any claims or interference against the mother and the other heirs.

On November 9, 1665, Reimar, son of Jürgen, was enfeoffed with Kowalk, Schmenzin, and Dimkuhlen. It was noted that he had four brothers who were absent and possessed Nerese and Klein-Voldekow with the Darsow fieldmark (640 and 662).

Reimar was a co-patron of the chapel in Kowalk.

He died in 1685. At the time of his death, his sons were either serving in Brandenburg military forces or were still minors.

Reimar married twice: a. To Sabina von Kleist of Dargen, daughter of Joachim (III. 191), with whom he had two sons: 1) Jürgen Heinrich and 2) Christian Lorenz (III. 379 and 380) and two daughters:

1) Elisabeth Maria, who married Hans Christoph von Kalckreuth as his second wife after 1690. He was born in Pommerzig and died in 1721 in Silesia.

2) Esther Margaretha, who married into the von Zitzewitz family.

b. to Herrath Erdmuth von Kleist of Dimkuhlen, daughter of Asmus and Dorothea Hedwig von Kleist of Groß-Tychow (born August 10, 1660, † September 9, 1681, in Dimkuhlen). This marriage produced three sons: 1) Andreas Joachim, 2) Joachim and 3) Berndt Christian (III. 381–383) and a daughter,

Anna Maria, who married Joachim von Schmiedel, known as von Kowalsky, a Hungarian nobleman.

III. 288

Alexander Lorenz

of Nerese,

† 1695,

Jürgen's third son, was a minor in 1658 and resided with his mother in Nerese, which she possessed jure retentionis.

At the enfeoffment on November 9, 1665, he was absent (640 and 662).

In 1672, he was obliged to pay Kowalk for 1/6 of a Lpf. (651).

On April 20, 1686, he rendered homage for himself and in the name of his eldest brother Jochim Heinrich, as well as his youngest brother Jürgen, "all of them Jürgen's sons of Kowalk, Volko, and Schmenzin" (647).

He passed away in 1695.

From his marriage to Ursula Elisabeth vom Wolde, daughter of Hans and Margarethe von Kleist-Raddatz, he had three sons: 1) Joachim Henning, 2) Reimar Christian, and 3) Johann Georg (III. 384–386; see below, Nerese branch, p. 130),

and a daughter: Ilsa Margaretha, married to Franz Georg von Kleist of Zadtkow (II. 78).

III. 289

Jürgen

of Kowalk and Dimkuhlen,

† 1718,

Jürgen's fourth son, was still a minor in 1658 and resided with his mother in Nerese. At the enfeoffment in 1665, he was absent, likely engaged in military service, where he advanced to the rank of lieutenant (640 and 662).

From his paternal estates, Kowalk and a share of Dimkuhlen fell to him.

Through an exchange, he acquired from Gerd Wedige von Glasenapp of Gramenz that party's share of Schmenzin and assumed the debt of 100 Rtlr., owed to the chapel at Kowalk, which was encumbering this estate (d.d. Kowalk, March 8, 1692). He was enfeoffed with it on October 11, 1699, and April 26, 1714 (675 and 680).

On August 1, 1714, he sold to his son, Lieutenant Jürgen Lorenz, his estates Kowalk with the Hansfelde Feldmark and a share of Hasselmühle, as well as his share of Dimkuhlen, for 8,280 fl., of which his niece

Anna Maria von Kleist received 80 fl. and his other sons—Major Franz Ulrich and Lieutenant Alexander—received 200 fl. each.

On July 6, 1717, he sold the Versen share of Schmenzin to Colonel Andreas Joachim (III. 381), his nephew.

The following year, he passed away (November 20, 1718), nearly 80 years old.

His marriage to Anna Ernstine von Zastrow of Wusterhanse († 1725 at the age of 67), daughter of Hans of Bärwalde and Wusterhanse and Maria Elisabeth von Kleist, produced five sons: 1) Hans Jochim (baptized January 28, 1685), 2) Jürgen Lorenz, 3) Franz Ulrich (baptized March 5, 1687), 4) Alexander Michael (baptized October 2, 1689), and 5) Christoph Heinrich (baptized February 3, 1693) (III. 387–391; see below, Siedkow-Ruschitz branch, p. 144), and a daughter.

The latter, named Maria Elisabeth, born March 8, 1688, in Schmenzin, † December 20, 1747, in Voldekow, became the wife of Lorenz Christian of Kleist-Voldekow (III. 380).

III. 290

Jacob

† 1686,

Jürgen's youngest son, was the last of the brothers mentioned at the enfeoffment in 1665.

By October 19, 1686, he had already passed away. On that occasion, Alexander Lorenz referred to Jürgen as his youngest brother.

Jacob died unmarried.

Of Jürgen's (III. 194) five sons, the four eldest inherited. From these, collateral branches have descended, some of which extend into the present.

The eldest of the sons, Joachim Heinrich, had his ancestral seat at Voldekow. From him descended the Voldekow side branch.

III. 377

Hans Erdmann

of Gr. Voldekow,

1714,

Joachim Heinrich's elder son, was enfeoffed with Gr. Voldekow on October 11, 1699, and April 26, 1714 (675 and 680). In 1714, he contributed his share for 1/4 Lpf., which Lieutenant Lorenz Christian (III. 380) of Kleist-Voldekow was obligated to provide (679).

His marriage to Maria Ludovica von Kleist, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Georg Friedrich of Dolgen and the widow of Richard Wilke of Schöнау (III. 234), produced two sons: 1) Georg Wedig and 2) Jürgen Lorenz (III. 477 and 478).

III. 378

Jürgen Ulrich

of Kl. Voldekow,

† 1703,

Joachim Heinrich's younger son, was enfeoffed on October 11, 1699 (675). The paternal estate of Kl. Voldekow fell to him. By 1704, however, he had already passed away.

His wife, Dorothea Sophia von Sager, daughter of Heinrich Georg of Schötzow and Herrath Erdmuth von Kleist of Dimkuhlen, married in 1695, † 1705, bore him one son: Heinrich Christian (III. 479) and two daughters:

1) Esther Luisa, born October 18, 1697, died July 12, 1730, married on May 15, 1732, to Friedrich Wilhelm von Damitz, born November 22, 1690, died January 24, 1740, of Rützow.

2) Anna Sophia, wife of Zabel Christoph von Zitzewitz of Dumrese.

III. 477

Georg Wedig

Captain,

born 1707, † 1759,

Hans Erdmann's elder son, became a soldier and fought in the Seven Years' War. He died in 1759 as a captain in the Stettin Garrison Regiment Langenau in Stettin and was buried there on September 25 of the same year in the Marienstift Church.

From his marriage to Charlotte Luise von Flemming of the Briesen house (born 1711), he had a son in 1750: Hans Georg Wedig (III. 603) and a daughter:

Henriette Barbara Friederike, who married Lieutenant Carl Joseph von Blacha, of the infantry battalion of Major Baron von Stosch, on December 3, 1762.

III. 478

Jürgen Lorenz

born 1720,

Hans Erdmann's younger son, died young and without heirs.

III. 479

Christian Heinrich

born October 13, 1702,

Jürgen Ulrich's only son, also died young.

Through Georg Wedig's son, this collateral branch was continued; his name is:

III. 603.

Hans Georg Wedig ²

Major and Postmaster in Schlawe,

† 1816.

He was born on April 7, 1750, as his father's only son. At the time of his father's death, he was only nine years old.

On April 3, 1769, he joined the Infantry Regiment Herzog von Braunschweig-Bevern No. 7 as an ensign. He became Second Lieutenant on February 1, 1774, First Lieutenant on April 23, 1782, Staff Captain on March 30, 1788, Company Commander on December 20, 1793, and Major on May 28, 1802. In November 1806, he became inactive due to the capitulation at Ratkau.

After 44 years of service, he was placed on the provision list on February 10, 1810, and in July 1812, he became postmaster in Schlawe, where he died on July 31, 1816.

In July 1792, he married Constance Friederike Christiane Hille, daughter of War Counselor Ernst Bogislaw and Christiane Juliane Henrici (born August 17, 1760, in Stettin, † May 22, 1833, in Dessau).

From this marriage, four sons were born: 1) Franz Carl Georg, 2) Wilhelm Heinrich Friedrich, 3) Friedrich August Moritz, and 4) Heinrich Carl Ludwig (III. 729–732), and three daughters:

- 1) Auguste Malwine, who died unmarried in Dessau;
- 2) Juliane Wilhelmine Constantie († August 20, 1860), married to Major von Drigalsky;
- 3) Wilhelmine Auguste Luise Henriette, married on July 5, 1814, to Maximilian August Ludwig von Römer, a lieutenant in the Royal Saxon Infantry Regiment Prinz Anton. She died before 1828.³

III. 729.

Franz Carl Georg,

Born 1783, died 1785,

of Hans Georg Wedig eldest son, died at Stettin on 22 February 1785, 2 years 11 days old.

² In the Ministry of War files he is named: Wilhelm Wedig Hans George; in his death certificate these four names are also given, only in another order: Hans Georg Wilhelm Wedig.

³ *Testament of the Brother Friedrich August Moritz of 12 June 1828, Brandenburg State Archives. Deceased Sister Captain Minnas of (read) Roiner. (2015)*
The delivery of the wife v. Römer, born v. Kleist, from a healthy daughter on May 5th morning at 6 o'clock happily introduces her aunt Caroline v. Hill, Dessau, to May 6th, 1815, in the absence of her husband. Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen: 1815, 18 May.
The advertisement speaks for the correctness of the spelling Römer.
In the story of the royal Saxon light infantry, Albrecht Count of Holtzendorff, Dresden? 1859, a sous-Leutnant by Römer is performed without first name in 1809, no Roiner, pp. 325. This Leutnant, however, died on 17 October 1810, i.e. before the date of the marriage. A captain of Römer died of nerve fever on 14 January 1836, pp. 399. (2020)

III. 730.

Wilhelm Heinrich Friedrich,
Retired Major General of Stargard,
Born 1785, died 1867,

of the Hans Georg Wedig second son, born 19 September 1785 *in Stettin*, was already at the age of 12 (19 September 1797) Corporal in the Infantry Regiment No. 7, on 14 October 1800 standard-bearer, 1 December 1803 *Seconde-Leutnant* and 1805 adjutant in the 1st. Battalion. On 6 November 1806, he was captured by Lübeck. From then until February 1811, it was inactive. On 12 February of the same year, he became the 1st Pomeranian infantry regiment aggregated, July 3, 1812 ranked as the oldest *Seconde-Leutnant* at the 6th. Company (Captain of Donop) of the 1st Pomeranian infantry regiment, on 22 April 1813 *Premier Leutnant*, wounded near Wartenberg. Wounded near Hoogstraten in 1814, the Iron Cross received 2nd class. On 14 March of the same year, he became a staff captain and commander of the 6th. Company, on 10 April 1815 real captain and company commander of the 6th Company. —

In the battle of Ligny (16 June 1815) he was leader of the 2nd Battalions; for *Sombref* he received the Iron Cross 1st class.

On the 10th of August in the same year, he occupied the city of Marienburg in Namur and became its commander. On 3 November 1815, the regiment retreated to their homeland and arrived in Stettin on 25 December of the same year.

Under 30 March 1824 he received the patent as a major and commander of the 3rd Battalions (Landsberg) 14. Landwehr regiment, became commander of the 1st Army on 30 March 1836. Battalions 30. Infantry Regiments, but joined the 1st in the same capacity on 2 June the same year. Battalion 14 Infantry regiments over. On 8 April 1838 he became lieutenant colonel and interim commander of the 1st Infantry Regiments, appointed regiment commander on 24 January 1839 and colonel on 30 March 1840, received his farewell as a major general with 1,750 thalers on 25 September 1841. Pensionair zu Stargard in Pommern, where he died on 15 September 1867.⁴ In the last years of his life he was almost blind. He still possessed the Service Award Cross and the Order of the Red Eagle 3rd Class with a bow.

On 28 June 1816, he married Albertine Ernstine Friederike of Plötz, daughter of the Christian of Friedrich on Krackow and Vanselow Anna of Caroline (born 29 September 1789, died 21 December 1859 of Rammin, Daber Stargard Pommern).

From this marriage four sons were born: 1) Carl Friedrich Wilhelm, 2) Wedig Gustav Albert, 3) Rudolph Heinrich Reimar and 4) Otto Ewald Ernst (III. 856-859).

III. 731.

Friedrich August Moritz,
Captain,
Born 1793, died 1834,

of the Hans Georg Wedig third son, born at Stettin on May 11, 1793, was *1811 surplus Seconde-Leutnant*, 4th August 1812 patent as *Seconde-Leutnant* at the 1st Pomeranian Infantry Regiment, *for the Battle of*

⁴ Date of death 15 July 1867. Officer master list of the grenadier Regiment King Friedrich Wilhelm IV(1. Pommersche) No. 2, Kurt von Priesdorff, Berlin 1906, pp. 448 (2009)

*Hooghstraeten he received the Iron Cross 2nd class,*⁵ 7 May 1817 Premier Leutnant, 30 March 1821 command for service to the General Staff of the 8th Corps, 30 March 1822 placed in the General Staff, in March 1823 Captain at the General Staff of the 7th Division and 1825 at the Great General Staff, died 3 March 1834 *in Berlin*⁶ unmarried.

He had received the Iron Cross 2nd class and the Cross of Service.

III. 732.

Heinrich Carl Ludwig,
Leutnant,
† 1816,

of the Hans Georg Wedig youngest son, was 5 November 1813 Seconde-Leutnant in the 9th. Kolberg's infantry regiment and died on: 24 June 1816 at Waremme in Frankreich as a Leutnant and adjutant in the named regiment of breast disease, in the 22nd year, unmarried.

Of the Hans Georg Wedig four sons, only the second, Major General Wilhelm Heinrich Friedrich, had offspring. They had four sons: 1) Carl Friedrich Wilhelm, 2) Wedig Gustav Albert, 3) Rudolph Heinrich Reimar and 4) Otto Ewald Ernst (III. 856-859).

III. 856.

Carl Friedrich Wilhelm,
Born in 1817,

Major General's von Kleist eldest son, born 6 November 1817, went to Rußland, married a French woman there, returned to Pommern and died childless herself.

III. 857.

Wedig Gustav Albert,
Born 1822, died 1825,

des Generalmajors von Kleist other son, born 20 March 1822, died 2 October 1825 zu Landsberg a. d. W.

III. 858.

Rudolph Heinrich Reimar,
Premier-Leutnant retired,

⁵ Officer master list of the grenadier Regiment King Friedrich Wilhelm IV(1. Pommersche) No. 2, Kurt von Priesdorff, Berlin 1906, pp. 449 (2009)

⁶ *New obituary of the Deutschen, 12th year 1834, pp. 1203 (2008)*
Testament of 12 June 1828, Brandenburg State Main Archives, Sign. 4A Testaments 10029 (2015)

Born 1826, † ... ,

Major General's von Kleist third son, born 7 July 1826⁷ at Landsberg a.d.W., came into the corps of cadets and became Portepée standard-bearer on 4 July 1844 at the 6th. Cuirassier regiment. On 14 October of the same year, he became Seconde-Leutnant, and on 21 March 1846, he became the second. Infantry Regiment transferred. On 18/19 March 1848 street fight in Berlin, then campaign against Dänemark in the same year. Under the 2nd August in 1856 he received the requested farewell as a Premier Leutnant with the army uniform and pension.

He lived in 1856 in Pelonken near Danzig, in 1860 in Carlikau near Zoppot and in 1870 in Tornow near Frankfurt.

On 26 November 1870, he was called up for the stage in the 2nd Army and acted as a major in Montargis. Made demobil on 24 March 1871, lived in Berlin in 1877.

At the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the regiment (June 29, 1877), he received the Crown Order 4th class. Under 3 October 1882 he was granted the right to civil care.

With his wife Olga Countess of Dolgorucka (married since 1860) he lived in childless marriage. *The date of death of both is unknown.*

III. 859.

Otto Ewald Ernst,

Retired Colonel,

Born 1829, died 1894,

the Major General's von Kleist youngest son, born 28 March 1829 to Landsberg a.d., came, like his older brother, to the corps of cadets (Kulm, Potsdam and Berlin),⁸ 22 April 1847 characterized standard-bearer in the 2nd Infantry Regiment (King Regiment) and standard-bearer on 19 December of the same year. On 24 August 1848 surplus Seconde-Leutnant, 14 November in the same year, 7 October 1858 Premier Leutnant and 1859 adjutant at the 3rd. Battalion 2 Landwehr regiments.

On 8 May 1860, he became the 2nd Combined Infantry Regiment command, but he entered the Infantry Regiment No. 42 on 1 July of the same year, where he advanced on 13 May 1861 to Captain and Company Chief and on 1 March 1865 to Captain 1st Class. *1866 Battle of Gitschin, battle of Königgrätz.*

On December 22, 1870, he became a supernumerary major, aggregated with the 9th Infantry Regiment, and on March 29, 1871, he was assigned to the same regiment. *1870/71 battles at Gravelotte, Villiers. Siege of Metz and Paris. Campaign in the Jura (Iron Cross 2nd class).*⁹

After he received the patent as a lieutenant colonel on 20 September 1876, he was granted the requested farewell with the character of colonel and 3755 M. pension and regimental uniform on 11 June 1879.

He participated in the campaigns of 1848 against Dänemark, 1866 against Österreich and 1870/71 against Frankreich and is awarded with the Order of the Eagle 4th class, the Iron Cross 1st class and the Cross of Service.

In 1879, he took up residence in Stargard, Pommern, and *later lived in Wernigerode. He died there on*

⁷ In the personnel inventories, the year of birth is 1821, the Gotha editions 1826. (2008)

⁸ Grenadier Regiment King Friedrich Wilhelm IV, Kurt von Priesdorff, Berlin 1906, pp.450 (2009)

⁹ Grenadier Regiment King Friedrich Wilhelm IV, Kurt von Priesdorff, Berlin 1906, pp. 450 (2009)

February 12, 1894.¹⁰

In his marriage to Hedwig Friederike Ottilie of Maltzahn (born 24 March 1836 in Vanselow, † Wernigerode 11 June 1895, married 21 July 1855 in *Vanselow*), daughter of the heir and court of Vanselow near Demmin Hellmuth Friedrich Christian Wilhelm Baron of Maltzahn and Sophia Charlotte Axleben born of Wedig, he had two sons: 1) Hans Ludwig Carl Stralsund biography Hans Rudolph Albert Stralsund (born 12 May 1856 in, candidate of the right, *in the continuation of family history*, III. 941), and 2) (born 27 November 1858 in, *8 died young*, III. 941a) and two daughters born:

1) Margarethe Sophie, born 21 . September 1862 in *Stralsund*, † 5 October 1942 in *Bielefeld*, married 4 . May 1883 in *Wernigerode* with Ulrich of Lemcke retired, Royal Prussian Captain, born in *Borken i. Westfalen* 7 September 1848 – *manor of Wernigerode* 4 January 1902; and

2) Anna Pauline Caroline, born 7 March 1865 in *Stralsund*, † *Wernigerode* 6 October 1937.

We give the master table of

III. 120.				
Reimar.				
193.		194.		
Alexander Joachim.		Jürgen.		
286.	287.	288.	289.	290.
Joachim Heinrich.	Reimar.	Alexander Lorenz.	Jürgen.	Jacob.
377.		378.		
Hans Erdmann.		Jürgen Ulrich.		
477.	478.	479.		
Georg Wedig.	Jürgen Lorenz.	Heinrich Christian.		
603.				
Hans Georg Wedig.				
729.	730.	731.	732.	
Franz Carl Georg.	Wilhelm Heinrich Friedrich.	Friedrich August Moritz.	Heinrich Carl Ludwig.	
856.	857.	858.	859.	
Carl Friedrich Wilhelm.	Wedig Gustav Albert.	Rudolph Heinrich Reimar.	Otto Ewald Ernst.	
		941.		941a.
		Wedig Hans Ludwig Carl. Hans Rudolph Albert.		

¹⁰ *Supplements from the family history 1980 (2006)*

From Reimar's (III. 287) five sons and the branches they founded are various collateral branches emerged, some flourishing for longer periods, others for shorter times. The names of the five sons are: 1) Jürgen Heinrich, 2) Christian Lorenz, 3) Andreas Joachim, 4) Joachim, and 5) Bernd Christian (III. 379–382).

These branches are distinguished based on the estates they inherited and are categorized as follows:

- a) the Dargen branch,
- b) the Schwellin branch,
- c) the Stavenow branch, and
- d) the Schmenzin branch.

Dargen Branch

III. 379.

Jürgen Heinrich

of Kowalk and Dargen,

1714

Reimar's eldest son received the estate share of Dargen, including the forested lands and auxiliary estates, during the inheritance division. His mother left him several farms in Kowalk, and he also received 400 Florins in cash. Later, he acquired the estate of Schwellin, which he and his wife mortgaged as a special lien. His younger brother Christian Lorenz and his wife assumed responsibility for the debt during the negotiation over the mortgaged share of Schwellin, but Jürgen Heinrich remained liable for the debt.

On October 11, 1699, he was enfeoffed for the first time (675), and on April 26, 1714, he was enfeoffed with Dargen. In the corresponding fief document, he is referred to as the eldest brother of Lorenz Christian of Kl. Voldekow, Andreas Joachim of Schmenzin, and Bernd (680).

Jürgen Heinrich sold the Dargen estate share to the court president Georg Bogislav von Bonin after a settlement on April 12, 1741.

On July 15, 1704, he married "Miss Dorothea Esther Klisten" (born July 11, 1686), the daughter of Martin Joachim of Gr. Voldekow and Dimkuhlen (III. 314) and Anna Ursula von Kleist. This marriage produced two sons: 1) Joachim Bernd and 2) Joachim Henning (III. 480 and 481).

III. 380.

Lorenz Christian

of Schwellin and Kl. Voldekow,

born 1676, † 1756

Reimar's second son inherited Kl. Voldekow during the division of the estate and later purchased the estate of Schwellin from his eldest brother. He was enfeoffed with Kl. Voldekow on April 26, 1714 (680), and had to pay 1/4 Lpf. from this estate (679). In the documents, he is referred to as a lieutenant, as he served in Denmark's military during his youth and advanced to the rank of lieutenant.

In addition to the estates mentioned, he also owned the manor farm Gr. Nemmerin (later part of Borntin), which was seized in bankruptcy proceedings and awarded to Hans Joachim von Kleist on March 2, 1738.

He also purchased the free estate of Schnackenburg near Bublitz from Georg Nicolaus and Franz Friedrich

Hofstedter, which he later sold to the district administrator Adam Casimir von Glasenapp.

On March 29, 1746, he and his wife transferred the estates of Schwellin, Kl. Voldekow, and the field estate of Gissolk to their son Hans Bernd, while the other children received monetary settlements.

His marriage to Maria Elisabeth von Kleist, the daughter of Jürgen (III. 289) and Anna Ernstine von Zastrow, resulted in seven sons: 1) Georg Reimar, 2) Andreas Joachim, 3) Jürgen Lorenz, 4) Reimar, 5) Hans Ulrich, 6) Hans Bernd, and 7) Wilhelm (III. 482–487), as well as four daughters:

- 1) Herrath,
- 2) Maria Luise (died unmarried),
- 3) Ernstine Agnisa (who was designated on October 20, 1722, for a position in the Cammin convent and entered the position of prior at Bünow in 1731), and
- 4) Eleonore Luise (married to Friedrich Carl von Kleist of Damen, III. 535).

III. 381.

Andreas Joachim
of Stavenow,
Colonel,
born 1678, † 1738

Reimar's third son was born on July 16, 1678, in Schmenzin.

A captain named Hohndorff wrote a necrology about Andreas Joachim von Kleist, which expresses deep and sincere respect for him. The most essential parts of this necrology are shared below. The title page of the necrology reads:

"Noble-born, Well-lived, and Well-died,
as a true memorial and honor of dying heroes,
was,
at the blessed death of the late Noble-born Sir,
Sir
Andreas Joachim von Kleist,
Colonel commissioned by His Royal Majesty in Prussia over an infantry regiment,
Administrator of the offices of Trebbin and Zossen,
and
Hereditary lord of the estates of Stavenow, etc.,
who passed away on July 26, 1738, in Heiligenbeil
at the age of 61 years of his glorious life,
and on August 26 of the same year, was buried with solemn exequies,
presented and carried out in distinguished and numerous assembly,
and at the same time, as a sign of devotion,
Fabian Wilhelm Hohndorff,
Captain of the then Kleist, now Lehwaldt Regiment."

From the glorious life of Colonel von Kleist, the following is reported in the necrology:

"When Andreas Joachim von Kleist was barely three years old, his mother, Herrath von Kleist from the Dimkuhlen line, died; in his seventh year, his father, Reimar von Kleist, also passed away. He then stayed for five years with his maternal grandmother, Dorothea Hedwig von Kleist of Dimkuhlen, from the Gr. Tychow house.

After her passing, he was compelled in 1694 to enter military service. However, at the age of fifteen, he was not strong enough to bear the burdens of a grueling war, especially during the siege of the mighty fortress of Namur. As a result, Count Alexander of Dohna took him in as a page and, due to his commendable behavior, appointed him in 1698 as a non-commissioned officer in his regiment.

"Afterward," the necrology continues, "when during the last War of Spanish Succession, non-commissioned officers and privates from the Count Dohna Regiment were transferred to regiments in Dutch service, the blessed Colonel was also assigned there, serving as a non-commissioned officer in what was then the Sydow Regiment, later the Grumbkow Regiment. However, during the siege of Kaiserswerth in 1702, due to his exemplary conduct, he was promoted to ensign.

"Everyone is sufficiently familiar with the bloody siege of this location and how many thousands of brave men shed their blood like rivers, giving up their heroic spirits; yet divine protection preserved him from any injury.

That same year, his valor was tested during the sieges of Lügen, Venlo, Rüdemont, Rheinberg, and Geldern.

After the campaign ended, during the winter of 1703, he had to take leave to Pomerania to procure the necessary field equipment. During this time, His Royal Majesty, now happily reigning, who was then Crown Prince, appointed him as a lieutenant in His Majesty's regiment, as he presented himself to pay his respects in Berlin. Subsequently, he participated in all campaigns in Brabant and along the Rhine: in 1703 at Hug and Bonn, in 1705 at Hagenau, in 1706 at Meningen; in 1707, he witnessed the action at Oudenarde; in 1708, he participated at Ghent and during the crossing of the Scheldt; in 1709, he displayed his heroism in the bloody battle of Malplaquet and during the siege of Tournay. That same year, he was promoted to staff captain. In 1710, he was present at the forcing of the lines at Chambery and Arras, and that year, he was given command of a company.

In 1712, he was appointed by His Royal Majesty as a major in the newly established Grenadier Corps. In 1715, he became a lieutenant colonel and, in 1724, a colonel, during which he commanded His Royal Majesty's personal regiment with great distinction. Finally, in 1736, His Majesty graciously appointed him to the regiment vacated by the death of Field Marshal Count von Finckenstein.

He served His Royal Majesty for a total of 41 years with such exemplary conduct and remarkable bravery that I guarantee His Majesty will keep the memory of such a brave soldier and loyal servant in perpetual grace.

He was married only once, to the surviving Colonel's widow. She also descends from the old noble family of von Haacken in the Mittelmark. After marrying his deeply beloved wife in 1716, they had sixteen children together, ten sons and five daughters still alive, while one has already passed into eternity.

His admirable age reached exactly 60 years and 10 days. Now he concludes his illustrious life with an honorable and blessed death. It is worth noting that divine providence, throughout his life, had a particularly gracious eye on his preservation; although the clanging weapons were the toys of his youth and the shield the cover of his arm, the Almighty's protection kept him unharmed in the greatest dangers, without wounds or injuries."

According to the testimony of the regimental chaplain Plümicke, Colonel von Kleist was not only a brave and capable officer but also a valiant soldier of Jesus Christ, who fought the good fight and kept the faith

until the end.

In addition to the above account, the family records provide further details: Andreas Joachim von Kleist, as a lieutenant colonel, also participated in the siege of Stralsund in 1715, which lasted from July 17 to December 24 of the same year.

According to archive research conducted by Straubel, certain corrections to the timeline of his career are necessary.

In the General Regulations for the Soldiers' Orphanage in Potsdam, issued by Friedrich Wilhelm I on November 1, 1724, Andreas Joachim was appointed one of the directors of the institution. A school and daily schedule for the girls' house, signed by him personally (Jochim von Kleist), dated August 25, 1727, is preserved. His activities for the orphanage are documented over a period of approximately three years.

Andreas Joachim was held in high favor by King Friedrich Wilhelm I, who granted him the offices of Trebbin and Zossen and appointed him Dean of the Cammin Cathedral Chapter. By a cabinet order dated June 16, 1723, he also received a prebendary position in the Kolberg Cathedral Chapter.

The earlier assumption in the first edition of the family records, which stated that the king had gifted him the forfeited Quitzow fiefs in the Prignitz in 1720, is now known to be inaccurate based on current archival sources.

The last owner of the Stavenow estate before 1945 deposited the extensive archive of the former Stavenow lordship at the Prussian State Archives. This archive, beginning with Joachim Sack's work **Die Herrschaft Stavenow,** has been repeatedly studied, most comprehensively in William W. Hagen's book **Ordinary Prussians: Brandenburg Junkers and Villagers, 1500–1840.**

The last agnate of the Quitzow family transferred his claim to the Brandenburg portion of the estate to Andreas Joachim on August 5, 1717, for 12,000 Thalers. On February 24, 1719, Andreas Joachim purchased the Brandenburg share, encumbered with a right of repurchase by the Quitzows, as well as the Mecklenburg share, a fief of the estate, from the guardians of the underage Blumenthal heirs for 44,000 Thalers. According to his own account, he could only afford this purchase because his wife had brought 75,000 Thalers into the marriage. After taking over the estate, Andreas Joachim implemented various measures to increase its revenue, as described in detail in the book **Die Herrschaft Stavenow** based on the estate's archival records. Between 1720 and 1727, he built the present-day village of Stavenow as a manor settlement. This included the church erected in 1726, under which a family crypt for the von Kleist family was established.

In the fraternal inheritance division of February 16, 1714, Andreas Joachim had received the Schmenzin estate share, which he was enfeoffed with on April 26 of the same year. However, he sold it to his brother Bernd Christian on April 13, 1724.

The Versen share of the Schmenzin fief had been purchased by Andreas Joachim from Jürgen von Kleist on July 6, 1717. He sold this, along with two cottages he had received in an exchange with the Amtshauptmann Gerd Wedig von Glasenapp on August 19, 1717, to his brother, Captain Bernd Christian von Kleist, on September 25, 1731.

Andreas Joachim's marriage to Marie Elisabeth von Hacke, daughter of Johann Detloff of Kleist-Machnow and Hedwig Margaretha von Beer of Kiekebusch, took place on July 1, 1716, in Potsdam. She was born on August 3, 1700, in Machnow, and passed away on July 27, 1758, in Stavenow. Their marriage was blessed with eleven sons: 1) Friedrich Wilhelm, 2) Albrecht Leopold, 3) Wilhelm Adrian, 4) Ludwig Leopold, 5) Friedrich Wilhelm Gottfried Arend, 6) Friedrich Conrad, 7) Friedrich Joachim, 8) Friedrich Carl Leopold, 9) Wilhelm Heinrich, 10) Friedrich Ferdinand, and 11) Hans Reimar (III. 488–498, see below, Stavenow branch, p. 80) and five daughters

1) Sophia Dorothea, born November 22, 1718, in Potsdam, died September 13, 1795. She was married to General Major Samuel von Polenz, head of an infantry regiment stationed in Berlin (1744–45 head of Infantry Regiment No. 4, 1745–46 head of Infantry Regiment No. 13), cathedral provost in Havelberg, Knight of the Order of St. John, and bailiff of Cranenburg and Duisselt (born January 24, 1698, in Meissen, died January 28, 1746, in the same place).

2) Friederike Wilhelmine, born April 7, 1722, in Potsdam, died June 27, 1807. She was married to Captain Hans Christoph von Podewils of Maraunen.

3) Luise Henriette Margarethe, born May 2, 1727, in Potsdam, died February 13, 1762, in Müssen. She was married on February 2, 1745, in Stavenow to Franz Johann von Dannenberg, Royal British and Brunswick-Lüneburg district administrator and chief magistrate of Vor-Lüchow, Weningen, and Jasebeck in Hanover (born March 31, 1713, died May 11, 1764).

4) Charlotte Marie, born April 30, 1729, died a widow on March 28, 1805, in Tranitz, in the Cottbus district. Her husband was Anton Dieterich Wilhelm von Pannewitz, Knight of the Order of St. John, lord of Tranitz, Grötsch with a share of Kleist-Lieskow, as well as Sirgen, Gablenz, a share of Haasow, Vratlow, and Roggosna in the Spreewald (died 1782).

5) Carolina Sophia, born March 19, 1734, in Potsdam, died January 16, 1798. She was married to ... von Borstell, captain of the cuirassier regiment of von Manstein.

Andreas Joachim stipulated in his will that his widow, as long as she remained so, should "solely possess and enjoy" his estates and fortune, while the children would "depend on their mother and her goodwill." Any child who acted against their mother would only receive the legal minimum inheritance.

The widowed Frau Oberst von Kleist reached an inheritance agreement with her ten sons on February 6, 1754. According to this agreement, the Stavenow estates, which she had independently managed until that time, were handed over to her son Friedrich Conrad for administration. In her will, she appointed all ten sons as equal heirs. The value of the inheritance was calculated at 205,773 Thalers.

III. 382

Joachim,

Reimar's fourth son, born around 1679, died young, according to von der Osten.

III. 383

Bernd Christian,

Captain of Schmenzin,

born 1680, † 1749,

Reimar's youngest son, born on November 11, 1680, recorded a concise and thorough account of the foundation and construction of the church in Schmenzin in 1734, along with all the difficulties encountered during its building process, in the church account book of Schmenzin. This account, as a remarkable testimony to his deep piety, is presented here:

I. U. I.

Concise and Thorough Account of the Foundation and Construction of the Church in Schmenzin, Along

With All Difficulties Encountered

"The pious patriarch Jacob, during his journey away from his father's house, made this vow at the place where God showed him the heavenly ladder: If God would protect him on his way, provide him with bread to eat and clothing to wear, and bring him back home to his father's house in peace, then God would be his God, and the stone upon which he rested that night would become a house of God. This promise he faithfully fulfilled later. Thus it must still be today that, when God has shown us many spiritual and physical blessings from our youth, we should strive to do everything that serves to promote His glory and honor His holy name. For my part, I have particularly experienced the goodness of my God from my youth. After I was born on November 11, 1680, God took my mother three years later, followed by my father on March 8, 1690. Afterward, I stayed with my grandmother in Kowalk until my cousin took me to Brabant. There, in 1695, at the age of fifteen, I attended the siege of Namur for the first time. Subsequently, I participated in all campaigns from 1701 to 1713, partly in Germany but mostly in Italy. Despite this, God protected me on all my paths; His almighty protection often saved me from the greatest dangers, so much so that not even a single limb of mine was injured. He has provided for, nourished, and preserved me as a kind father does for his child. After all the hardships I endured, He eventually brought me back home to my family and what, through His grace, belonged to me, finally granting me such peace that I have every reason to express my deepest gratitude to Him.

I felt I could not properly show my gratitude unless I made every effort not to miss any opportunity to contribute to ensuring that God's Word is not only known and shared among myself and my family but also among my subjects and others living under me. It is well known that when the study of God's Word is neglected, so too is the due reverence toward God, leaving many souls in darkness, pagan ignorance, or even lost in their sins. Therefore, it has always been my greatest concern to restore and improve the sadly decayed Christianity among my subjects in every possible way.

This goal can only be achieved by ensuring that people not only have access to and can read God's Word but also hear it preached diligently in the churches built for this purpose and are strengthened and sustained in their faith through the holy sacraments. This is also why our godly ancestors established the parishes, as they thought this was the best way to achieve this goal given the circumstances of their time.

Although we owe much gratitude to our ancestors for what they did to the best of their ability, it is fitting for their successors to not let this good work deteriorate but rather to improve it whenever possible. Especially now, as the number of Christians is increasing daily (thank God), more care, oversight, and instruction are needed.

The times today are incomparable to those of the past. Where previously no one lived—whether due to troubled times or a lack of inhabitants—people have now gradually settled in such places, often far removed from the parishes to which they are assigned or have assigned themselves. These distances are so great that they must spend the entire day traveling to and from church, especially during the long days of summer. During winter, they rarely attend church or only go when they partake in the holy sacrament of communion. Any devout Christian can easily imagine the dire spiritual condition of such so-called Christians.

I, too, have experienced this calamity here with pain, for I, along with my family, was often forced to miss church services against my will due to the distance and dangers of the journey. My people, who live under my authority, have also often taken this as an opportunity to neglect public worship because some of them lived almost two miles away from the church. In response to this misfortune, I finally resolved, in the name of God, to build a church in my village, no matter the cost, for everything I have, I have received from God, and I am therefore obligated to use it for His service and glory.

However, the effort required to complete this blessed work, the difficulties and annoyances it caused me, cannot be adequately described. Being a good work, it was inevitably opposed, even by those who had no

stake in it. I am convinced that if I had built something purely for worldly benefit, even if it caused harm to someone, I would not have encountered as much resistance and opposition.

Despite this, I held steadfast to my God-inspired resolve and petitioned His Royal Majesty directly for the most gracious permission to build a church in my village, to attach it to the Naseband parish, and to have the current pastor, Mr. Vanselow, oversee it, as he had kindly agreed at my request. My initial petition was denied, but I did not relent, trusting firmly that God would eventually grant me the grace to achieve my good purpose. My hope did not fail, for when I submitted another humble petition to His Royal Majesty on February 8, 1734, my request was found valid, particularly as it was supported by a strong recommendation from the honorable consistory. Following the gracious command issued on March 11, 1734, I was asked to confirm whether I would construct the church with my own funds, adequately endow it, and prepare proper documentation for its establishment. Having promised all this, and after the patrons of the Schwellin church had submitted their concerns and reached an agreement with me, the new Schwellin pastor, Mr. David Reineck, submitted a counter-petition on February 22, 1735, resulting in an unfavorable decision that nearly denied me permission to build the church. Nevertheless, God granted grace, and through a gracious cabinet order issued in Berlin on May 15, 1735, I received the concession to proceed. Additionally, the Royal Government ordered Dean von Kleist of Vietzow and Dr. Barfknecht, provost of the synod, to act as commissioners to carry out His Royal Majesty's intentions. This included transferring the tithes previously given to the Schwellin pastor to the Naseband pastor, preparing proper documentation for the church's establishment, and consecrating the church once all arrangements were complete. All this was accomplished, and the church was consecrated by Dr. Barfknecht, as provost of the synod, on July 31, 1735, the 8th Sunday after Trinity, for which God is praised eternally.

However, despite the success of this good work, it did not remain free from envy and disturbance due to self-interest. The current Schwellin pastor, Mr. David Reineck, persistently sought to obtain what the Royal Government and Consistory had already withdrawn from him and granted to the Naseband pastor. Although I clearly presented the misconduct, it was to no avail, and the litigation seemed endless. Consequently, I was compelled to undertake a personal journey to Berlin, which was burdensome and costly, as my affairs were being handled negligently. Ultimately, a resolution was issued to the pastor of Schwellin, dated Berlin, May 3, 1737, commanding him that if he did not intend to rest, he should resolve his matters before the honorable consistory as the competent court. There, the issue dragged on considerably until, driven by ulterior motives, my biological nephew, Lieutenant Reimar von Kleist, allied himself with the Schwellin pastor. Despite his father, the rightful lord of the estates and patron of the church, still being alive, he intended to do me much harm. Indeed, he achieved significant progress, as evidenced by his submission dated Stettin, January 7, 1739, leading to a hearing set for February 10 of the following year. Although it was postponed by him and the pastor, a final sentence was eventually issued, declaring me free and acquitted of all further charges, dated Stettin, May 21, 1739.

From all this, it is evident the turmoil, effort, care, and frustration I had to endure before God overcame my enemies and ultimately preserved the honor of His holy name. Only those who have built churches themselves can fully understand the costs incurred by the construction and significantly increased by the lengthy, burdensome, and futile litigation. - However, I hereby declare that everything I have done was not out of vanity to make a name for myself, nor out of obstinacy, but out of the utmost necessity. I saw that God's honor in this community could not be better promoted, nor could the poor souls of my subjects be aided in any other way. I have not regarded this as a meritorious work, as I have previously stated, knowing that all I have comes from God and that I earn nothing by giving it all back to Him. My conscience is the best witness to this.

"Before You, Almighty God, I humble myself, and before the throne of Your inexhaustible mercy, I offer my deepest thanks for strengthening and preserving me so that I did not become weary in continuing Your work until it was completed. I praise You, Father! For though I intended to offer You my earthly goods,

behold! You have given me more than I have given You; my household has not diminished, and my provisions have not decreased. I am unworthy, Lord, of all the goodness You have shown Your servant. But if I have found grace in Your sight, let this prayer come before You in Your holy dwelling, that the purpose I intended with the construction of this house of Yours may be achieved. Above all, grant me that I may hear Your Word in this church for the refreshment of my soul for the remaining days of my life. And when You call me to Yourself, let my body rest peacefully and blessedly in the little chamber I have prepared for myself in Your house until Your return. Let my children, who are mostly still young, hear Your words of life in this church so that they may turn to You and live. Govern all my subjects with Your Holy Spirit so that they may turn from darkness to Your marvelous light through Your Word in this place. Oh Lord God, let no one who calls upon You here leave unheard or comfortless. Always provide such preachers who possess the Spirit of Your Son so that in this church there will always be a true Christian congregation gathered, that I may rejoice and eternally praise Your holy name. Lord our God, hear me." Amen.

Thus, by the grace granted to me by God, I am the founder and patron of this church and, therefore, the appointing patronus when the Naseband pastor, either by God's will or by moving away, needs to be replaced. This right of appointment (*jus vocandi*) I also bequeath to my descendants, especially to the one who, after my, God willing, blessed departure from this life, will inherit Schmenzin. Though I have maintained the church in good condition with my own means thus far and, with God's help, will continue to do so without charging it anything, it cannot be demanded of my successors unless they choose to do so out of Christian devotion. However, I hope that my sons will not let what I have founded perish but will maintain it as best as they can out of love for God.

But to you, my dear children, I admonish you to consider the great spiritual benefit you have gained through these temporal expenses. Through this, you have been placed in a position where God's Word can dwell richly among you. Also, let the Word, which is preached to you outwardly, yield a good inner benefit to your soul, learning from it that to fear God is the greatest wisdom, and that the sweet love of Jesus Christ surpasses all knowledge. I can leave you nothing better. If you fear God with all your heart, He will also take care of you temporally, for it is not impossible for God to make much out of little and to enlarge the small. As you read through your inheritance agreement, you will one day see what I initially had, how God later increased and blessed it, and how, through His grace, I was able to care for both your spiritual and physical well-being. I mention this here to honor God and to show you where you must place your entire trust if your worldly affairs are to thrive, and if it is to go well for you eternally thereafter. But God, before whom my fathers have walked, God who has fed me from my youth, the angel who has kept and delivered me from all evil until now, may He bless you, so that not only may you grow and prosper on this earth, but that you may also become instruments of His honor, to the praise of His most holy name. If I achieve this, I will already have enough joy in this temporal life. Your duty, however, is to always remember with love and gratitude your father, who has cared for you paternally, even after my death."

Bernd von Kleist

Bernd Christian von Kleist was appointed as lieutenant in the Infantry Regiment Margrave Philipp of Brandenburg No. 12 on September 15, 1705. On April 25, 1713, he was promoted to staff captain and, on October 7 of the same year, became a company commander. He received his requested discharge on January 23, 1723.

Since 1705, he owned part of the Versen share of the Schmenzin estates: the knight's estate of Sandhöffchen and a peasant farm in Schmenzin.

In the fraternal division of 1714, he was compensated in cash and received assurance of the next claim to Schmenzin.

On July 3, 1719, he purchased a peasant farm in Schmenzin from Christian Wilhelm von Kleist. On July 24 of the same year, he acquired part of the Kahlberg field estate, known as Vierhof, from Franz Georg von

Kleist; on November 1, 1720, he bought the remaining part of Kahlberg, along with two associated peasants and one cottager in Schmenzin, as well as the Brahmkathen with five forest lots and a share in the Streitwald, from Dubislaff Bernd von Kleist. Additionally, on October 11, 1721, he purchased a forest lot with a cottage on the Bonin and Zarthen borders, originating from Joachim von Kleist, from his brother Georg Heinrich. On April 13, 1724, he acquired the Kleist fief share of Schmenzin from his brother Andreas Joachim, and on September 25, 1731, he purchased the Versen fief share of Schmenzin, along with two bush cottages, from the same brother.

Furthermore, on May 7, 1733, he inherited from Georg von Versen of Pobanz the Versen lot, known as "Corsanken Hof," with the lime quarry located there, for 1,000 Florins. The consent for this was granted on July 4, 1739.

Prior to this, on April 24, 1726, he had purchased the so-called Zeblin bush estates, Freienstein and Hammelschäferei, located on the fieldmark of the village of Zeblin. On June 4, 1732, he acquired Lindenhof, along with four bush cottages, from Joachim Ewald von Kleist.

On September 16, 1743, Captain Bernd von Kleist was enfeoffed with Schmenzin (684).

He passed away on June 30, 1749.

His wife, Hedwig Magdalena von Kleist of Vietzow, daughter of District Administrator Ewald Joachim (III. 257) and Hedwig Magdalena von Blankenburg, whom he married on November 4, 1726, died on May 8, 1754, at the age of 57 in Falkenburg. She bore him three sons and five daughters: 1) Joachim Friedrich, 2) Alexander Jürgen Wilhelm, and 3) Franz Heinrich (III. 499–501; see below, Schmenzin branch, p. 110).

1) Hedwig Maria Elisabeth, born August 21, 1727, died August 22, 1799, in Falkenburg. She became the second wife (since 1750) of Captain Georg Balthasar von Borcke of Falkenburg Castle (died June 1, 1779), to whom she brought a dowry of 8,504 Thalers. Her husband's estates—Falkenburg Castle, Buddow, Zülshagen, Hünenberg, Teschendorf, Hundskopf, Plagow, Calenzig, Dietersdorf, Rehberg, Brückhoff, Gersdorf, Klebow, Groß-Grünow, and Dahlow—were valued at 189,812 Thalers and 15 Silver Groschen.

2) Amalie Bernhardine, born April 30, 1730, died January 3, 1789, in Falkenburg.

3) Catharina Sophia Auguste, born August 12, 1733, married a) Lieutenant Martin Georg von Kleist (III. 516) and b) his brother, Captain Anton (III. 518).

4) Magdalene Wilhelmine, born October 5, 1735, died unmarried in 1763.

5) Dorothea Philippine, baptized December 12, 1736, died May 15, 1773. She was married on June 17, 1768, as the second wife of August Ferdinand von Stojenthin of Schorin, born October 14, 1742, in Schorin, died December 7, 1774, in Schorin.

Von Reimars fünf Söhnen waren also vier beerbt. The eldest of these sons, Jürgen Heinrich, was the founder of the Dargen branch, which unfortunately became extinct in the second generation.

Jürgen Heinrich had two sons: 1) Joachim Bernd and 2) Joachim Henning (III. 480 and 481).

III. 480.

Joachim Bernd,
Captain,

born May 13, 1712,

Jürgen Heinrich's elder son, was appointed ensign in Infantry Regiment No. 26 on February 21, 1735, second lieutenant on January 3, 1739, first lieutenant on July 25, 1743, staff captain in Infantry Regiment No. 14 on June 15, 1750, and company commander on August 23, 1754. He retired on November 10, 1757.

Afterward, he lived at Dubbertsch. Contrary to the assumption of the first edition, he was not unmarried. According to the church records of the 14th Infantry Regiment, he was married to Barbara Eleonore, née von Brandt. They had two sons: 1) Christian Albert** (III. 603a), born May 20, 1753, about whom nothing further is known, and 2) Bernhard Ludwig (III. 603b).

III. 603b.

Joachim Bernhard Ludwig,

born around 1764, † 1796.

The younger son of Joachim Bernd was listed in the first edition as one of the unassignable name-bearers. According to the records of his regiment, he was born around 1764. On May 1, 1779, he was appointed ensign in Infantry Regiment No. 14, lieutenant on July 30, 1783, first lieutenant on October 19, 1790 (ranked 13/10), and transferred to the Grenadier Battalion. In February 1793, he was assigned to the 2nd Battalion. After being appointed staff captain on October 28, 1794, he was granted his discharge in June 1796.

He was the lord of Schreinen, district Heiligenbeil. He passed away there at the age of 54 on January 27, 1818. He married Eleonore Dorothea Görtzky, widow of Gaesbeck, on December 12, 1799, in Königsberg, Löbenicht.

III. 481.

Joachim Henning,

Jürgen Heinrich's younger son, died as a flag-bearer, unmarried.

With the unherited death of his grandsons, Jürgen Heinrich's branch became extinct.

Schwellin-Voldekow Branch

The Schwellin-Voldekow branch was founded by Lorenz Christian. He had seven sons: 1) Georg Reimar, 2) Andreas Joachim, 3) Jürgen Lorenz, 4) Reimar, 5) Hans Ulrich, 6) Hans Bernd, and 7) Wilhelm (III. 482-487).

III. 482.

Georg Reimar,

Lorenz Christian's eldest son, born in 1706, died young.

III. 483

Andreas Joachim,
Captain,
born 1707, † 1777,

Lorenz Christian's second son was a captain in a land regiment during the Seven Years' War. On January 18, 1765, Captain Andreas Joachim was enfeoffed (684).

On October 5, 1767, former Captain Andreas Joachim von Kleist filed a complaint against President von Eickstädt, who, during Kleist's absence, had evicted his wife and children from the estate of Dobberphul near Cammin. Kleist had acquired this estate **pro dote** through his second wife, **née** von Köller. After the death of his father-in-law, Zabel Ludwig von Köller, in 1764, who died without male heirs, an agreement was made stipulating that the heirs of the fief should pay the agreed purchase price for the share of the estate. However, his brother-in-law's sons claimed the right to take over the estate. While Kleist traveled to Poland to recover the capital of his first wife, *née* von der Goltz, he was convicted *in absentia* to vacate the estate but did not receive the purchase price or compensation for improvements. The heirs deposited the required 1,228 Thalers and 9 Groschen, but Kleist demanded more and ultimately had to acknowledge the hereditary principal of 1,885 Thalers and 20 Groschen.

On November 9 of the same year, Kleist was dismissed as a "useless complainer."

In his later years, he resided in Dramburg, where he passed away on March 7, 1777.

He was married twice:

a) Eleonora von der Goltz of Wuhrow, widow of Captain Detloff von Versen, who passed away in 1733 in Kesburg, Poland. She was the daughter of Ewald von der Goltz of Wuhrow and a von Podewils of Podewils.

From this marriage, von der Osten mentions a daughter: Johanna.

Ledebur also attributes sons to Captain Andreas Joachim von Kleist from this marriage. Based on a subsequent note, the first edition assumed that an Andreas, whose lineage was unclear, was his son. However, further information now available makes this unlikely.

b) Marie Luise von Köller, daughter of Zabel Ludwig von Köller of Dobberphul. She passed away as a widow on May 12, 1787, in Dramburg at the age of 50. She submitted a petition to the king on October 23, 1782.

This marriage produced two daughters, both born in 1766:

- 1) Amalie Friederike Juliane, who died in 1777 at the age of 11, and
- 2) [Name unknown], who died in 1781 at the age of 15.

III. 484a

Jürgen Lorenz,
born 1708,

Lorenz Christian's third son, died as a flag-bearer in military service, unmarried.

III. 484b.

Reimar,
Generalmajor,
of Schwellin and Voldekow,
born April 10, 1710, † 1782,

Lorenz Christian's fourth son, was born in Schwellin on April 10, 1710. He was taken to the Margraviate of Brandenburg as a page by a Mr. von Quast, who served as page overseer under Margrave Albrecht, his regimental chief.

In 1730, he was a non-commissioned officer in the Cuirassier Regiment Graf Truchseß No. 11. On September 18, 1731, he became a Cornet; on June 15, 1736, a Lieutenant (1738 — Leib-Carabinier Regiment); on December 6, 1744, a Staff Captain; on May 23, 1745, a Squadron Chief; on July 13, 1757, a Major; on August 28, 1767, a Lieutenant Colonel; on September 26, 1768, Commander of the Leib-Kürassier Regiment No. 3; on July 7, 1769, a Colonel; on October 2, 1770, Commander-in-Chief of the Leib-Carabinier Regiment; and on May 20, 1771, a Major General. On June 23, 1775, due to illness, he was granted his requested discharge with a pension of 1,500 Thalers.

Reimar von Kleist fought at Mollwitz and Hohenfriedberg. For his distinguished conduct at the Battle of Zorndorf, he was awarded the Pour le Mérite.

In the spring of 1760, the Leib-Carabinier Regiment suffered heavy losses during a surprise enemy attack. Major von Kleist reported this incident to the king on March 21, 1760. The king responded, Freyberg, on March 24, 1760, with the following letter:

My dear Major von Kleist,

I have read the contents of your letter dated the 21st and respond as follows: It is highly disheartening for me to say that the disgrace suffered by the regiment in the recent enemy attack is solely due to the miserable order maintained during the incident and the laziness and negligence of the officers. It is unacceptable for honorable Prussian officers, stationed at such a post as they were, to have been so careless. Moreover, they even had their wives and, in some cases, children with them, neglecting all their duties. Had they been even half as attentive, the regiment would never have suffered such an affront. Therefore, I will not reimburse a single Groschen for any lost baggage or other losses incurred. You may convey this decision to those involved.

Your well-affectioned King,

Freiberg, March 24, 1760. F. R.

To the major von Kleist
of the Leib-Carabinier Regiment."

Despite this, the king maintained his favor toward Major von Kleist, especially since the regiment worked hard to restore its reputation.

By royal cabinet order dated September 22, 1766, Reimar von Kleist was granted the Amtshauptmannschaft Sehesten in Prussia, with an annual income of 500 Thalers. This appointment was confirmed on July 5, 1775.

In 1767, the king agreed to be a godfather for Reimar von Kleist's newborn son, born on March 21 of the same year. The original letter from the king is preserved and reads:

"My dear Major von Kleist,

I have received your letter of March 31, in which you present your newborn son to me for baptism. I gladly accept to be his godfather and wish you the joy of raising him and experiencing happiness through him.

Your well-affectioned King,

Potsdam, April 2, 1767."

The crown prince also agreed to serve as a godfather for the same child.

In a cabinet order dated December 2, 1770, through which Colonel Reimar von Kleist was entrusted with the Leib-Carabinier Regiment, it was stated: "Having most graciously resolved to make new arrangements for the Leib-Carabinier Regiment, which has been vacant until now, We have, on this occasion, considered the good and fruitful services that Our Colonel and former Commander of the Leib Regiment zu Pferde, Reimar von Kleist, has rendered to Us and Our Royal House up to this point. In regard to these, and also due to his valor and commendable conduct demonstrated in so many military engagements, through which he has particularly merited Our favor, We have, as a sign of Our grace and satisfaction, once again conferred and entrusted to him the aforementioned Leib-Carabinier Regiment."

A handwritten letter from the king, dated Potsdam, August 11, 1775, addressed to the retired Major General Reimar von Kleist, states: "Dearest, particularly loyal subject, In addition to the pension already granted to you, I have, based on your petition of the 7th, also waived all the fees ordinarily associated with it. You will thereby once again recognize your gracious King."

Following a successful review of the Leib-Carabinier Regiment at Schönebeck, which greatly pleased the king, Reimar von Kleist received a gift of 2,000 Thalers.

Despite such royal generosity, the general's financial situation was strained due to his large family. He was particularly grateful for extraordinary support from the king.

From the estate of his deceased brother Hans Bernd, which was subject to insolvency proceedings, Reimar von Kleist purchased the estates of Schwelin and Voldekow, along with the manor of Gissolk. However, he was unable to retain them and sold them on September 19, 1766, to Major General Friedrich Wilhelm von Löllhöfel for 15,500 Thalers in old, good Friedrichsd'or and Louisd'or gold coins valued at 5 Thalers each.

The year before, with the consent of his wife, he sold their residential and brewery house in Havelberg, along with all outbuildings, gardens, field parcels, and privileges, to merchant Jakob Scheel for 4,500 Thalers.

According to family tradition, General Reimar von Kleist was a stately and robust man whose facial features exuded both friendliness and energy.

He passed away on September 7, 1782, in Rathenow and was buried with great ceremony.

Upon his passing, Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm wrote the following condolence letter to Reimar's widow, dated September 13, 1782:

"Well-born and much-esteemed lady,

I take the sincerest part in the loss that you have suffered through the death of your late husband, Major General von Kleist. You can be assured that I wish to take any opportunity to be of service to you. Indeed, I have already accepted your youngest son, recommended to me by Colonel von Backhoff, as a page. I remain your well-affectioned friend,

Fr. Wilhelm."

Reimar von Kleist's wife, Hedwig Elisabeth von der Hagen, was the daughter of Thomas Philipp von der Hagen of Hohenauen and Catharina Hedwig von Brunn. She was born on September 6, 1722, and married Reimar on November 21, 1745. She passed away on July 13, 1806, in Sandau from a stroke at the age of 84.

Their wedding poem, written by Pastor G. Zitelmann, begins with the following lines:

"Hero of the Kleist lineage, sprung from Pomerania,
Captain of the troop that leads the Carabiniers.
Near Friedeberg and Mollwitz you fought with such fervor,
That alongside others, you deserve a crown of victory.
Your heart rejoices when drums and trumpets resound,
And when the rage of cannons strikes ramparts and walls."

This poetic tribute also praises the pious character of Hedwig Elisabeth, highlighting her faith and virtues:

Most Noble Lord, I rejoice in spirit,
That, by the Highest's decree, here is a Jael,
Who, with prayer, provides you counsel, salvation, and help,
And, as a pious heart without any hypocrisy,
Wields the weapons of the spirit for manifold blessings,
Which the righteous have always cherished!

Here is a heavenly treasure, an epitome of all virtues,
A golden castle of faith, Rebecca's pious mind,
A guiding star to the sun, a model of youthful piety,
A drawing magnet, a delightful gain,
A tender child of Martha, who hears and honors Jesus,
And whose praise and glory she magnifies with heart and hand.

The beautiful peace of God, as her name indicates,
Is the delight of all angels, and the temple of Christ;
Now that her pious heart has inclined toward you,
You pasture together in a meadow of life,
Which is full of refreshment and gives such sustenance,
That Jacob's gentle spirit loves sweet Rachel.

Remain, then, Most Precious Kleist, bound to the pious Hagen,
Lose yourself in her, who seeks your love!
Thus, with time, such blessings will incline toward you,
That will reward your loyalty with the fruit of life,
Which, though temporal, will flourish eternally,
And crown your family tree with honor."

On a preserved page, Hedwig Elisabeth recorded a list of their children, along with her gratitude to God for His blessings upon her family. Her notes express her deep wishes for the well-being and faith of her children:

"On November 21, 1745, I, Hedwig Elisabeth von der Hagen of the house of Hohenauen, was married to my dear husband, Reimar von Kleist, Captain of the Carabinier Regiment. This union, for which I thank God, was most blessed, and from it, the following children were born: May the great God take care of them; may He grant them growth in wisdom, age, and grace before God and men; may He particularly watch over them as they grow and make them capable of serving God and the fatherland. As for those who do not reach such an age, may their souls rejoice before His face, where God may graciously welcome my soul as well, once my earthly journey is complete, so that we may be united forever in the houses of peace and radiant joy. May He bless us and our children now and forevermore."

1) Antoinette Chazarine Elisabeth, born November 14, 1746, in Sandow.

2) Ludewig Frantz Philipp Christian, born July 18, 1748, in Sandow.

3) Christoph Carl Raimar, born June 7, 1749, in Sandow.

4) George Friederich Otto, born July 2, 1750, in Sandow.

5) Heinrich Wilhelm Friederich, born September 2, 1751, in Havelberg.

6) A daughter, Sophia Augusta Carolina, was born in Havelberg on December 31, 1752, at 7 p.m., and passed away in Havelberg on October 19, 1753, at 7 a.m. Her earthly body rests here in the town church before the bridal pew. However, it pleased the great God, in His unfathomable wisdom, to take her from me soon again. May He allow me to find her once more, after my life's course is complete, in the houses of peace. May her soul rejoice with unspeakable joy before His face. Her age was 9 months, 19 days, and 12 hours.

The adjacent photograph shows a memorial plaque for the three early-deceased children—Sophia Augusta Carolina, Otto Friedrich Conradt, and Albertine Amalie Henriette Dorothee from 1770—located in the St. Laurentius Church in Havelberg near the altar in 2015.

7) A son, Otto Friedrich Conradt, was born in Havelberg on June 13, 1754, at 3 a.m., and passed away in Havelberg on May 9, 1755, at midnight. His earthly body rests in the same grave before the bridal pew. However, may the great God bring joy to his soul with unspeakable happiness before His face. His age was 10 months and 9 days.

We add to the above notes that the first-mentioned daughter (ad 1) passed away unmarried in Schönebeck on March 29, 1770. She had been betrothed to Captain Friedrich Heinrich von Katt from Wust in the Leib-Kürassier Regiment. The groom, a handsome and stately man, remained unmarried thereafter, later becoming a Lieutenant General in 1803 and Chief of Dragoon Regiment No. 14. He passed away in 1813.

In the following years of the marriage, they had two more sons, 6) Joachim August Leopold and 7) Friedrich Wilhelm Ernst Alexander Ferdinand (III. 609 and 610), and two daughters:

3) Albertine Amalie Henriette Dorothee, born February 28, 1757, in Havelberg, passed away on August 2 of the same year; and

4) Amalie Charlotte Ulrike Hedwig, born November 25, 1761, in Havelberg, passed away unmarried in Havelberg in 1803.

On January 4, 1783, the widowed Frau Generalin von Kleist addressed a petition to the king, requesting a loan. The following reply was issued:

"Particularly dear,

I thank you for the wishes that you extended to me in your letter of the 4th of this month on the occasion of the new year and gladly reciprocate them for your well-being, in which I will always take part. However, as I am not a banker and do not grant loans, you should have realized that the request contained in your mentioned letter is inadmissible.

I remain your gracious king.

Berlin, January 6, 1783."*

In the same year, the widow requested the king's consent for the marriage of one of her sons to a wealthy bourgeois daughter from Berlin. The royal response, which followed, is also still preserved and reads:

"Particularly dear,

The marriage of Lieutenant von Kleist, of My Gens d'Armes, your son, to the wealthy Schmidt of Berlin may seem as advantageous to you as it does, but such a union remains outside his social rank; you should reasonably feel ashamed for persisting in your request for My consent. I therefore cannot grant it, either now or upon your repeated request of the 27th, just as I did not grant it previously. Nonetheless, I remain your gracious king.

Potsdam, October 31, 1783. To the widow of Major General von Kleist, in Rathenow."

The widow passed away in Sandow on July 13, 1806, at an advanced age.

III. 485.

Hans Ulrich,

born in 1711,

Lorenz Christian's fifth son, died young.

III. 486.

Hans Bernd,

Captain

of Schwellin and Kl. Voldekow,

born November 1, 1716, † 1755,

Lorenz Christian's sixth son, was born on November 1, 1716. At the age of 13, in 1729, he joined Infantry Regiment No. 5, becoming a Fähnrich (Ensign) on December 5, 1732, a Lieutenant on December 13, 1734, a Premier-Lieutenant on April 30, 1741, and a Captain and company commander of the 2nd Grenadier Company in Infantry Regiment No. 47 on August 1, 1743.

He participated in the campaigns of the First Silesian War (1740–1742) and the Saxon campaign in 1745. Afterward, he retired from military service.

On April 17, 1752, Captain Hans Bernd was enfeoffed with the estates of Kl. Voldekow and Gissolk, which had been transferred to him by his father (684).

In addition to these estates, his father had also transferred the family estate of Schwellin to him on March 29, 1746, while his siblings had been compensated in cash.

When Hans Bernd died on February 26, 1755, in Burg, his estates went into insolvency proceedings.

From his marriage to Philippine Catharine von der Hagen, daughter of Captain and hereditary lord of Hohenauen, Semlin, Mühlenburg, Rhinow, Strohdene, Prietzen, Spaatz, and Schönholz, Thomas Philipp von der Hagen, and Catharine Hedwig née von Brunn (born August 10, 1727, married September 10, 1748, died in 1782), two sons and four daughters were born: 1) Friedrich Wilhelm Franz Philipp Christian and 2) Leopold Heinrich Bernd (III. 611 u. 612).

1) Caroline Friederike Catharina Elisabeth, born November 21, 1749. On April 9, 1768, the king granted

her eligibility for a prebend in the Wolmirstädt Abbey. On August 22, 1782, she petitioned the king from Burg for consent to marry Lieutenant von L'Estocq of the Lewald Regiment, whom she had known for six years. She noted that her father had remained in royal service, her mother had died six months earlier, and her two brothers were provided for. She owned her own house and garden and was fully furnished but did not have enough cash as required by royal decree for an officer's marriage. Consent was granted, but she later divorced her husband.

2) Johanna Philippine Lowisa Henriette, born November 16, 1750, died January 24, 1751.

3) Henriette Maria Dorothea Christiane, born September 4, 1754, died August 2, 1755.

4) Catharina Sophia Johanne Leopoldine, born shortly after her father's death on August 31, 1755, died September 30, 1756.

III. 487.

Wilhelm,

Lorenz Christian's youngest son, was born in 1717 in Schwellin and had already passed away by March 29, 1746, when his parents transferred the estates of Schwellin, Kl. Voldekow, and the manor of Gissolk to their then-youngest son, Hans Bernd von Kleist.

His wife, ... von Wulffen (died after 1778), bore him only one daughter, whose name is unknown.

Among Lorenz Christian's seven sons, the fourth, Reimar, and the sixth, Hans Bernd, became heirs to fiefs.

Like his father, Reimar had seven sons: 1) Ludwig Franz Philipp Christian, 2) Christoph Carl Reimar, 3) Georg Friedrich Otto, 4) Heinrich Wilhelm Friedrich, 5) Otto Friedrich Conrad, 6) Joachim August Leopold, and 7) Friedrich Wilhelm Ernst Alexander Ferdinand (III. 604–610).

III. 604.

Ludwig Franz Philipp Christian,

Colonel of the cavalry,

Born 1748, died 1809,

Reimar's eldest son, born July 18, 1748 in Sandow, the smallest of the brethren but burly, was a young nobleman in the Leib-Carabinier Regiment No. 11 in 1764, December 2, 1765, cornet, March 2, 1771 in Leutnant, October 3, 1783 in Stabs-à, January 7, 1784 in the Escadrons-Chef in the cuirassier Reitzenstein Regiment No. 7 (since 1804 from cavalry-captain), May 27, 1791, June 179, Lieutenant Colonel, May 3802 Regiments.

On 11 December 1807, he received the requested farewell and then lived on his estate in Orpensdorf near Osterburg, Stendal district, where he died on 13 September 1809.

Pour le mérite On 9 October 1793 he was awarded the Order of Honor in the battle of Pirmasens, in which the Prussians under the Duke of Braunschweig defeated the Franzosen under Moreau gained (14 September 1793).

On 4 July 1800, he was appointed knight of the St. order of St . John.

However, as belligerent and heroic as he proved himself in all battles, in the unfortunate battle of Auerstädt von Kleist (14 October 1806) the regiment became entwined in the general retreat of the army and the Colonel was soon included in the surrender of Magdeburg.

In the following year (1807) he asked for his release. The royal handwriting granting him the same status is:

"My dear Colonel von Kleist!

I regret that you feel compelled to renounce My more distant service; however, since it requires your situation, I hereby grant you the goodbye sought under 20 BC. The pension, on the other hand, I cannot grant you, because you leave because of family circumstances and also take your stay abroad, where no mercy payments are paid. Likewise, circumstances at this moment do not permit you to settle for the character of General-Major; but you may recall this desire for established old order of things

Your well-disposed kings

Memel, December 11, 1807. Friedrich Wilhelm.

To the Colonel von Kleist , Commander of the Reitzenstein Regiment."

The Colonel von Kleist did not go abroad, as he initially intended, but retreated to his estates in the Altmark: Orpensdorf, Rönnebeck and Flessau, district of Stendal, which his first wife had brought him.

a) In his first marriage, he had been married since 1784 to Hedwig Luise Dorothea v. Barsewisch, widow of the War Council of Dietrich, daughter of Johann Rudolph v. B. on Scharpenlohe and Esack *and Johanna Louise, born of Knoblauch*.¹¹ She died on 2 March 1805, aged 58.

b) The second marriage he entered into on 19 July 1806 with Dorothea Friederike Johanna of Barsewisch, born 9 April 1784 to Crüden, only daughter of the Quartermaster Leutnant of suite in the Berlin of Rudolph of Barsewisch and Magdalene Auguste Sophie Tresckow born of. The widow was remarried in 1815 to Captain Ludolph Friedrich Georg of Lüderitz, † 1843 in Lüderitz, on Lüderitz, Landsberg and Schernebeck. *He died in Lüderitz in 1855*.¹²

The Colonel von Kleist had no children in both marriages.

In his will, he had decreed that his knightly estates of Orpensdorf, Rönnebeck, and Flessau von Kleist should remain eternal estates, and thus made his dispositions. By addendum to the will of 24 February 1808, however, he rescinded that will, and designated his second wife as the only heiress who would remain in the undisturbed possession of his property for as long as she lived. After her death, the children of his brothers Wilhelm, Joachim and Ferdinand were to receive 2000 Rtlr. each in Friedrichsd'or. Would not the widow of her brother (the then Leutnant retired, later captain in the 26th century. Landwehr regiment and later owner of Windberge near Stendal leaving heirs von Kleist), half the assets would be transferred to the children of the brothers.

After the death of her second husband of Lüderitz (died in 1843), the widow was able to forgo the children of Joachims, to whom she had previously paid part of the Legacy for the equipment of officers and other equipment, on 14 October 1844 for the repayment of two thirds of the remainder of the Legacy (950 Rtlr. in Friedrich's d'or), since she had already paid more than half of the Legacy (1050 Rtlr. mostly in Jeromes's d'or) in successively.

The Kleist estates had been sold about 1813, allegedly for 80,000 Rtlr., and the purchase funds were

¹¹ December 16, 1789 according to Handbook of the Prussian nobility, Berlin 1892 (2008)

¹² *Handbook of the Prussian nobility, Berlin 1892 (2009)*

probably registered on Lüderitz, and from the same, about 20 years before her death (c. 1830) her brother bought the estate Windberge near Lüderitz for c. 18,000 Rtlr.

Her brother had not become her heir. Nevertheless, the legates to the children of Wilhelm and Ferdinand von Kleist were not paid, as the will states.

The widow lived in Lüderitz until the end of her life (died in 1855).

III. 605.

Christoph Carl Reimar,
postmaster,
Born 1749, died 1820,

Reimar's second son, born in Sandow on 7 June 1749, was a cornet in the Leib Carabinier Regiment No. 11 on 2 October 1768 and in Leutnant on 2 February 1774.

Since he had suffered a severe fracture as a result of a fall with the horses, he had to say goodbye on 28 May 1776.

After his restoration, he worked for a time at the Régie zu Magdeburg as a trainee lawyer and was in 1779 as customs director to Sandow (at the Elbe near Magdeburg) supplied. In the same year, he purchased the Nassau customs house with the associated fields and a garden. There he also managed the post of postmaster.

One of his nephews characterizes him as follows: "Reimar von Kleist was content throughout his life with the modest position he had gained as a result of his invalidity. He was very good at home in the classics, and summon with ease in his recovery hours after table jobs from Terenz among others the teachers of the city school, which had free table with him. In general, according to the nephew, the rawness and ignorance of the officers of the army before 1806, as they are usually described, remained so totally foreign to me with my relatives that, if that description were to be largely true, I must assume that my relatives had enjoyed an excellent upbringing. I never found him to have any contempt for any status, never the passionate hostility of any other profession, never the slightest competing for favor for any page, never the hasty striving to move from a just tolerable situation into a better one, no disdain or even mockery of subordinates; but always a set, calm being against everyone; never the slightest pride to so-called advantages of childbirth, thereby efficient knowledge and pathetic ability, subtle custom, order and righteousness, willingness to sacrifice and love for King and the fatherland. — I have never seen a more honest marriage than Reimar had with his second wife. — He eluded all that was expendable in order to equip volunteer hunters in 1813; he knew, even in the absence of royalties in the war years, to keep house, despite the fact that often for weeks behind one another 40 to 50 men lay quartering in his house. He was a true Biedermann, without any prejudice. I am indebted to him and my siblings for their heartfelt thanks."¹³

On 8 January 1770, Reimar von Kleist was inscribed in the St. orders of St. John headquarters in Sonnenburg, and on 18 January 1820 (at the Coronation Festival) he received the Order of the Red Eagle 3rd Class for fifty years of loyal service.

In the same year, on December 12, he went home to Sandow.

He had been married twice:

¹³ According to his death notice, he had taken care of his sons after the death of his brother Joachim August Leopold. Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen 1820 Supplement 23 December. (2018)

a) in 1784 with Christians Sophie Henriette of the Hagen, his mother youngest sister, born 19 January 1738 to Hohenauen.

Friedrich the Great gave the following consent to this marriage:

"To the Leutnant von Kleist once upon a time,
income from inheritance duties to Sandau.

Best, dear, faithful. For my sake, you may marry your aunt from Hagen. I want to let you down on your request of February 26th, as your gracious King.

Potsdam, 3 March 1784.'

This marriage remained childless. Ms. von Kleist died on July 9, 1805 at Sandow on the River Stickfluss, in the 68th year of her life and 21st of her marriage.

b) At the end of 1805, he married a second time to Philippine Hedwig Elisabeth of Tresckow, born 21 June 1763 to Bützer near Rathenow, daughter of Captain of Tresckow and Johanne Ottilie of Hagen, died 28 December 1838 to Bleckendorf near Egeln. In the second marriage, a daughter was born on 9 January 1815, but we do not know her name.

III. 606.

Georg Friedrich Otto,
Colonel,¹⁴

Born 1750, died 1806,

Reimar's third son, born in Sandow on July 2, 1750, is said to have been the most beautiful of the brothers, a handsome man with a lively facial expression, fiery eyes, brown hair (whereas the other brothers were blond) and a cheerful being.

In 1765 he was Estandarten young nobleman in the Regiment Gensd'armes No. 10, 24 May 1766 cornet, 21 June 1773 Leutnant, 3.. Cavalry-captain February 1784 Stabs-à, 20 November 1788 Escadrons chief and 3 January 1791 Major. In May 1796 he took his leave with 400 Rtlr. Pension. Kriegsschule On February 6, 1797, he was granted the patent as a lieutenant colonel and became the director of the in Berlin.

On October 10, 1799, the King granted him the status of colonel.

On May 2, 1793, he was appointed ordre of St . John knight.

The reservation and expectation for the Komthurei and provincial government of Schievelbein, which had already been awarded to him in 1794, was confirmed to him in February 1798.

*In his house there was a lively social traffic and he was close to the poet Heinrich.*¹⁵

On October 20, 1806 at 6 a.m. he shot himself in Berlin Kriegsschule *in his home on the grounds of the.*

Kriegsschule On the one hand, he accompanied him brilliantly for nearly eight years, and on the sad end, we read the following in a description of Berlin from 1852:¹⁶

"In Burgstraße, opposite the manor, there is a beautiful institution, now called the War School, which was called Friedrich II école militaire by its founder and occupied with these buildings in 1795. Until 1769, when it was finished, the pupils of the école militaire lived in the riding school in the wide street. Military

¹⁴ The pedigree mistakenly names him only as a lieutenant colonel

¹⁵ *Kleist-Bibliothek, S. Rahmer, Berlin 1905, pp. 226 (2011)*

¹⁶ *Berlin . Ein Buch für junge und alte Preußen, Berlin 1852, pp. 20.*

school Fifteen of them, who receive their education in the, were always to be educated in the institution at the expense of the King, the 15 to 20 other pupils were given by their parents here in retirement. They received a very good education and very shiny food and service; so never a pupil or *écoliste*, as they were called, was allowed to go out without servants. Her uniform was very elegant. The best officers of the army, the most eminent scholars of the city have been employed as governors and teachers and were the most famous generals their pupils (the most recent † King of the Netherlands, Duke Carl of Mecklenburg and others). In 1806, a Colonel Kleist was commander of the *école militaire*. After the unfortunate battle of Jena, when the King was in Berlin for a few hours, the colonel went to the palace to receive orders to save the pupils when the Franzosen moved in. The King had already left; Kleist, who found the responsibility too heavy, faced with the young people's parents, went home and shot himself. Later, the Schüler were accompanied by their governors to Königsberg, and the institution was then abolished. In 1809, a war school was built in these rooms."¹⁷

The Colonel von Kleist was married twice:

a) with a Miss Schmidt, a wealthy citizen's daughter in Berlin. Friedrich the Great had refused the consensus by order in counsel on 31 October 1783. His successor, King Friedrich Wilhelm II, had finally granted it. In this marriage, a daughter was born, who died two months before her mother.

(b) On 12 July 1806, he was married in St. Nicholas Church on Berlin to the widow of the bookseller and publisher Himburg, Johanne Wilhelmine, née Trotte, who died in Berlin, 70 years old, on 16 April 1819. This second marriage was childless.

III. 607.

Heinrich Wilhelm Friedrich,
President of the Court,
Born 1751, died 1825,

Reimar's fourth son, born in Havelberg on 2 September 1751, *attended the Knights' Academy in Brandenburg from 26 June 1767*, and studied law in *Frankfurt/Oder from October 1769. On 4 September 1772, his father asked the Grand Chancellor to hire his son as a trainee lawyer. In the same year he became a trainee with the government of Magdeburg. From 1780 he was court councilor in Bromberg and c. 1792 president of the West Prussian court there.*¹⁸

Wilhelm von Kleist was a true patriotic man, but very generous. His nephews still had in later time the "beautiful political sentiments of the uncle from Bromberg and especially his liberality" in grateful memory.

Out of family considerations, he was forced in 1778 to accept the manor of Przylubie, located three miles from Bromberg, worth 20,000 Rtlr. In 1792 he purchased the manor of *Skludziowo (Hohenhausen)* for

¹⁷ Rahmer says that Georg Friedrich Otto shot himself because of his debts. His widow had the hereditary liquidation process opened because of the found debts. The process dragged on for a long time. Kleist-Bibliothek I. Band, S. Rahmer, Berlin 1905, pp. 226 (2011)
Testament of 20 April 1806, Brandenburgisches Landeshauptarchiv Potsdam, 4A Testamente 9124, 9125. The process also contains a record of the circumstances of death. (2015)

¹⁸ Biographisches Handbuch der Preußischen Verwaltungs- und Justizbeamten, 1740-1806/1815, Part 1, Rolf Straubel, München 2009, pp. 494. The article contains many details about your career path and complaints about Heinrich Wilhelm Friedrich. (2012)

35,333 thalers.¹⁹ He sold the latter on 1 August in 1802 with special permission to a bourgeois purchaser for 48,000 thaler²⁰ and withdrew to his other estate in Przylubie with his family after the establishment of the Duchy of Warschau (1807). As a result of the cession of the Netzedistriktet, he lost his post in 1807 and was in Polish service in 1808.²¹ At the beginning of 1809, he calculated the loss of the estate by quartering at 12,000 Rtlr. His son Fritz managed it. In 1820 he had already sold the estate or lost it through bankruptcy, because from then on he lived with the family in Thorn, where he died on 7 September 1825.

His financial circumstances had not been the most favorable. From Bromberg, he had asked the King for extraordinary support as court president on 18 November 1801, citing his numerous family. To do so, the loss suffered by the uprising would have almost exhausted his own fortune. Although he would have been granted the right to the estate of Jaxice by the King, he would not receive any income from it, since the current owners still used the estate for 10 years. He would be one of the oldest presidents in the state, younger ones would have higher salaries; for 30 years, as this province became besetzt, he would have had to face the problems associated with the completely new organization and establishment of the judiciary in a province that had been completely uncultivated.

However, since the King had already granted him an allowance of 200 Rtlr. two years ago, so that his salary was 2000 Rtlr., his request was rejected.

His wife Leopoldine Dorothea Christine Baroness of Wiersbitzky from Schweiden in Prussia, born 1 February 1763 in Gehlweiden,²² daughter of the General Carl of Wiersbitzky, married c. 1781, died 18 May 1815 on nerve strike,²³ had given him four sons: 1) Friedrich Leopold Wilhelm, 2) Leopold, 3) Franz and 4) Ferdinand Friedrich Fedor (III. 733-736), as well as six daughters:

1) Christine Caroline Elisabeth, born November 25, 1784 in Bromberg,, died as a widow on October 11, 1852, married 2nd August in 1802 with the court court councilor in Bromberg, later chamber court councilor in Berlin Justus Richter, died March 14, 1815. Since her husband died prematurely, she had to keep a careful household and was able to give her children a splendid education. She was a beautiful, quiet, gentle woman, full of unutterable love for her relatives.

2) Wilhelmine Charlotte Friederike, born 1788 zu Bromberg, died 1850 zu Straßburg in Westpreußen, probably married in Prussian Leibitsch at Thorn a Mr. Mater.

3) Henriette, born in 1790 in Bromberg,, died unmarried in 1849 in Kauernick an der Drewenz.

4) The fourth daughter, also born to Bromberg, died before baptism.

5) Leopoldine, born in Bromberg in 1800, after his father's death, helped herself through with her youngest sister Auguste in a pathetic and honorable way by accepting positions as female economists. Later, they ran a small wool trade. — In 1837, Leopoldine married a merchant in Stanswiecki, Kauernick, Westpreußen. She died on December 27, 1861.

¹⁹ The nobility and the noble estate in Polish-Prussian at the time of the seizure of possession by Prussian, Max Baer, Mitteilungen der k. preussischen Archivverwaltung, Leipzig 1911, pp. 132 (2012)

²⁰ *Geschichte der ländlichen Ortschaften und der drei kleiner Städte des districts Thorn*, Hans Maercker, Danzig 1899, pp. 300 (2014)

²¹ Biographisches Handbuch der Preußischen Verwaltungs- und Justizbeamten, 1740-1806/1815, Part 1, Rolf Straubel, München 2009, pp. 493 (2012)

²² On the biography of some members of the von Corvin-Wiersbitzische family, Dr. Gustav Sommerfeldt, Altpreussische Monatsschrift, 36th volume, Königsberg 1899, pp. 619 (2008)

By the same author also "Zur Geschichte des altadligen Familie derer von Wiersbitzki (Wierzbicki)" in Mittheilungen der Literarische Gesellschaft Masovia Heft 5, Lötzen 1899, pp. 143, 150. (2022)

²³ Husband's death notice for her. The spelling of her birth name Wierzbitzka, the estate Przylubie. Berlinische Nachrichten für Staats- und Gelehrensachen 1815 Supplement 27 July. (2018)

6) Auguste, born in Bromberg, in 1802, was taken to Breslau by her uncle Ferdinand after the marriage of her older sister. After her uncle's death (1841) she returned to Westpreußen, where she married a Mr. Fischer in Straßburg, *who died in 1858*.

After his father died, the daughters asked the King for support. The letter was signed by Wilhelmine, Henriette, Leopoldine and Auguste. He decided in Königsberg on 31 August von Kleist 1826: "I will let the pension which the late court president has received continue to pay his children, whose presentation is enclosed, for a period of six months".

They received 100 thalers a year after repeated annual petitions. The letters were always signed by Auguste after the first years. The last letter was dated 14 February 1871. She must have died afterwards.²⁴

III. 608.

Otto Friedrich Conrad,
Born 1754, died 1755,

Reimar's fifth son, born June 13, 1754 in Havelberg, died May 13, 1755.

III. 609.

Joachim August Leopold,
Major,
Born 1756, died 1811,

Reimar's sixth son, born 25 January 1756 in Havelberg, was educated at the Knights' Academy in Brandenburg from 14 November 1768 to 29 August 1770.²⁵ He then became Estandarten young nobleman in the Leib Carabinier Regiment No. 11 of Rathenow, which his father commanded and in which two older brothers already served. On 31 May 1773 he was cornet and on 15 July 1781 Leutnant. In his regiment he participated in the Bavarian War of Succession, as well as the Rhine Campaign and was for a long time regiment adjutant.²⁶

Cavalry-captain On 28 March 1792, he was promoted to Stabs-à-in the new Ansbach Hussars Battalion No. 11. In the same year, he also became march commissioner.²⁷ From Franken he was sent to pick up the then still wild horses to Kaminiec-Podolsk, as well as to the Moldau.

On 29 January 1803, he was promoted to Major in the newly formed Dragoon Regiment of Wobeser No. 14. In the attack of this regiment in the battle of Jena, he was severely wounded in the forehead, so that he directed the participation of the King.

On the wide retreat, at least the cavalry column, which was conducted over Havelberg, still found

²⁴ *Geheimes Staatsarchiv I. HA Rep. 89, 8759 (2008)*

In the State Archives Thorn is the Testament of Augusta, Strasburg, Az. 69/1789/0/2/40, 1873-1877. (2021)

²⁵ The academics were uniformed at the time, but always wore small oversleeves in class and while working.

²⁶ At that time, the same people were called: general adjutants, i.e. adjutants of the regiment chief.

²⁷ In 1793, a battalion garrison was established in the town of Uffenheim. Joachim August Leopold was stationed there from 1795 to 1806. Information from a local historian in the family archive. (2011)

opportunity to build itself on God's word, which the local priest announced to them in the open field.

Von Kleist became involved in the surrender of Prenzlau, and after the surrender, still wounded, came to his brother Reimar in Sandow, with whom he stayed for years to await his reappointment, to which the generals of Blücher and Oppen gave him continued hope.

He died as a stage commander in Möckern of nerve fever on the 8th August in 1811.

As a younger officer in Rathenow, he had lost his hitherto smooth facial skin by tirelessly caring for his comrade, Count Hacke, in his smallpox disease. He was himself infested with smallpox, which scarred his face.

He was a skilled and capable rider. His equestrian skills have remained in memory for a long time. The Sandower had not forgotten the joke of this uncle in later times.

The Major von Kleist was married twice:

a) with Charlotte Ferdinandine Wilhelmine Kreß, born 5 March 1772 in Crailsheim in Ansbach, died 28 May 1794 in Feuchtwang, after a one-year marriage following the birth of a son, who died shortly afterwards.

b) The second marriage was on 19 February 1796 with Catharina Charlotte Eleonore von Müller zu Weikersheim, born 2 April 1779 zu Oehringen, died 18 June 1812 in Havelberg,²⁸ daughter of the counsel and Council of Justice of Weikersheim in the Principality of Hohenlohe Philipp Friederich von Müller Magdalene and Eberhardine Elisabeth born....

There are three sons from this marriage. 1) Carl, 2) Franz Wilhelm Georg and 3) Franz Ludwig Carl (III. 737-739)²⁹ and two daughters released:

1) Hedwig Caroline Eberhardine Amalie, born November 16, 1796 to Uffenheim in Franken, died June 4, 1882, became the second wife of the King on October 18, 1829 Auditor General and Conductors of Geh. Verificatur by the royal Post Department Johann Friedrich Klinger, knight of the Iron Cross 2nd class et c., died on Berlin on 23 October 1857. Soon after her marriage she became mentally ill; since April 1858 she lived in the house of her brother Ludwig in Halle; and

2) Mathilde Luise Henriette Marianne, born November 29, 1799 to *Uffenheim*, died September 19, 1874 as a collegiate lady to Mosigkau.³⁰

III. 610.

Friedrich Wilhelm Ernst Alexander Ferdinand,

senior forester,

Born 1767, died 1841,

Reimar's youngest son, born 21 March 1767 in Rathenow. At his baptism, Friedrich the Great and the

²⁸ Death notice of 20 June 1812. "from a brain inflammation leaving 4 children of minor age who have lost their father and mother within 10 months." Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen 1812 Supplement 30 June.

As can be seen from the death notice for the elder brother, Christoph Carl Reimar, in Sandau, he took care of his sons. Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen 1820 Supplement 23 December. (2018)

²⁹ Another son, Friedrich Theodor Franz Carl August Ferdinand, born in 1798, died of smallpox on 10 July 1800, Kirchenbuch Uffenheim. (2009)

³⁰ She entered Mosigkau in 1820. The place of origin is Landau. Mittheilungen aus dem Leben der Abtissin von Treskow zu bishopric Mosigkau bei Dessau, Gröpler, in Mittheilungen des Vereins für Anhaltische Geschichte und antiquarianism, Band 1, Dessau 1877, pp. 307, 315 (2010)

Crown Prince took over sponsorship positions.

Immediately after the death of his father (died in 1782), the Crown Prince, later King Friedrich Wilhelm II, took him as a page. He was then educated at the Knights' Academy in Brandenburg.

On 23 September 1785, he was standard-bearer of the 10th Dragoon Regiment Rosenbruch. In the following year he was transferred to the 7th Usedom Hussars Regiment. After a fall, he took his leave as a cornet on 9 December 1787, and exchanged military service with civilistic service. He studied forestry in Neustadt-Eberswalde and was a hunting junker in Berlin in 1792 and war and domain chamber trainee there in 1793. He then became royal Chief forester in Schöneberg³¹ and 1797 forester in Colbitz. In 1800 he worked as a senior forester at the War and Domain Chamber in Magdeburg. *There, he was assessed in the Conduits List by his superiors as follows: "The province has never had such a capable, activ Oberforst Meister, who heads his profession, and the expedient Eyfer, with which he heads his post, we are very useful to them."*³²

When the Prussians besetzt von Kleist Hanover in 1801, the chief forester was sent there to organize the forests according to the Prussian pattern.

After the surrender of Magdeburg, the chief forester first went to his parents-in-law in Berlin, from there to relatives in the countryside, until he was hired again in 1810 as chief forester in Breslau. *From 1816 he was chief forester in Glaucha.*³³ He died in Breslau on November 23, 1841.

He was awarded the Order of the Red Eagle 2nd Class with Oak Leaves.

Since 1793 he was married to the widowed Dorothea Wilhelmine Riger born Korsika from Berlin, born there July 25, 1769, died June 8, 1842 to Ober-Glaucha near Trebnitz. She was a rarely beautiful woman, scientifically, linguistically and musically educated, fully sacrificing participation for the wounded in the liberation wars, since 1814 Lady of the Order of Louise.

This marriage is blessed with three sons: 1) Ferdinand (Wilhelm Reimar Alexander), 2) Heinrich and 3) Franz (III. 740-742) and with two daughters:

1) Henriette Wilhelmine (called Minette), born 5 February 1795 in Berlin, died 18 July 1865, married: (a) 29 July 1814³⁴ to Ferdinand Baron of Siegroth, Russian Colonel, *died 29 February 1816 in Riemerow, Podolien at the age of 31;*³⁵ and (b) 1821 to Gustav of Moritz on All Saints' Day (Schickfuß Schlesien), born 5 December 1794, died 28 January 1860; - and

2) Hedwig, born 13 August 1796 to Berlin, died 30 June 1856, married 19 February 1818 at *Breslau*, third wife of the Lord Majoris of Friedrich from³⁶ Raake near Oels, landowner of Ober-Glaucha near Trebnitz,

³¹ Von Kleist Description of a map based on a forest in Biesenthal estimated by Forstmeister. Die Entwicklung des Forsteinrichtungen in den Lehroberförstereien Eberswalde und Biesenthal, Wilhelm Borgmann, Neudamm 1904, pp. 9. (2020)

³² *Biographisches Handbuch der Preußischen Verwaltungs- und Justizbeamten, 1740 - 1806 / 1815, Part 1, Rolf Straubel, München 2009, pp. 493 (2012)*

³³ At the award of the Order of the Red Eagle 3rd class in 1822, he was again chief forester in Breslau. Kölnische Zeitung, 29 January 1822, pp. 1. (2023)

³⁴ Notification of marriage Nieder-Schöne 29 July 1814, Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen, Supplement of 4 August 1814. (2018)
Notification of her parents about the birth of a son on 6 May 1815. Breslau, May 29, 1815. Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen, Supplement of 8 June 1815. (2019)

³⁵ Death notice Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen, supplement of 27 June 1816. 1st edition: later general, died 29 June 1818 in Mohilew in south Rußland. (2018)

³⁶ Marriage notification from the bride and the couple's parents. Husband of Kessel. Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen, Supplement of 28 February 1818. (2018)

born Raake Glaucha 6 May 1786,³⁷ died 28 March 1844 in Ober-Kessel-Tscheutsch.

Of Reimar's seven sons, the fourth had male heirs: Heinrich Wilhelm Friedrich, the sixth: Joachim August Leopold and the seventh: Friedrich Wilhelm Ernst Alexander Ferdinand Schwellin-Voldekower; however, with the same one of the side branches died out.

The President of the Court of Justice Heinrich Wilhelm Friedrich had four sons: 1) Friedrich Leopold, 2) Wilhelm, 3) Leopold and 4) von Kleist Franz Ferdinand Friedrich Feodor (III. 733-736).

III. 733.

Friedrich Leopold,

Leutnant,

Born 1781, died 1816,

Heinrich Wilhelm Friedrich's eldest son, born 7 November 1781 in Bromberg,, was standard-bearer of the 5th Dragoon Regiment on 7 May 1797 and 7 September 1799 in Leutnant. In 1806, he was wounded near Zehdenick; he struck through Stettin, but remained there on his wounds. When Stettin surrendered, Leutnant Kleist was released home using the Marshal Victor, but kept a stiff arm.

After he received his farewell in 1808, he took over the management of his father's estate Przylubie. By seizing the Warsaw Bank of Napoleon, however, the estate was ruined and could not be kept.

Friedrich Leopold died there on 7 August 1816, unmarried. After his death, his father had to sell the estate.

III. 734.

Wilhelm,

Heinrich Wilhelm Friedrich's other son, died 1 year old in Bromberg.

III. 735.

Leopold,

Heinrich Wilhelm Friedrich's third son, died 3 years old in Bromberg.

III. 736.

Franz Ferdinand Friedrich Feodor,

Heinrich Wilhelm Friedrich's youngest son, born c. 1805, died 7 years old in Bromberg.

Joachim August Leopold von Kleist had three sons: 1) Carl, 2) Franz Wilhelm Georg and 3) Franz Ludwig Carl (III. 737-739).

³⁷ Gotha noble houses, 1901, pp. 448 (2009)

III. 737.

Carl,

Born and died 1800,

Joachim August Leopold's eldest son, was born to Uffenheim in 1800 and died the same year.

III. 738.

Franz Wilhelm Georg,

Master,

Born 1801, died 1841,

Joachim August Leopold's other son, born 15 October 1801 to Uffenheim,³⁸ came 4 April 1819 as a standard-bearer from the corps of cadets to the 23rd. Infantry Regiment and was 29 June 1820 Leutnant, 25 June 1835 Premier Leutnant.

On 26 March 1840, as a result of illness, he was dismissed as a captain with pension, the prospect of civilian care and regimental uniform.

Throughout his service, he had been in Silesian garrisons: to Neiße, Frankenstein, Münsterberg, Brieg and Schweidnitz, had often also found hospitable accommodation in the Hanse of his uncle, the chief forester in Breslau.

After his departure, he lived first in Breslau, then in the summer of 1840 in Berlin, where his sister Mathilde was staying for medical treatment of her diseased foot.

In September 1840, he went to Greifswald and took the exam for the tax service, worked for the tax in Greifswald from September 1840 to April 1841 free of charge and received a temporary job as a mounted reserve border guard in Demmin.

Already he had an expectation for the postal expedition in Jarmen, or was expecting it within a short time, when he shot himself on July 24 in the spruces near Plestlin, between Jarmen and Demmin.

What caused this sad end to his life is unclear. He was about to get married, expected an early, albeit modest, employment, and was in possession of the necessary bail, which he left in his quarters.

III. 739.

Franz Ludwig Carl,

Retired Major in Halle,

Born 1805, died 1884,

Joachim August Leopold's youngest son, born 26 November 1805 to Warburg near Paderborn, was raised in the corps of cadets and was 15 April 1823 Leutnant in the 26th. Infantry Regiment, December 9, 1835 Premier Leutnant, September 20, 1843 Captain and Company Chief, May 10, 1851 Major and April 20, 1852 Battalion Commander. On February 11, 1854, he was granted farewell with a pension and a view of civilian care.

³⁸ His godparents included the brothers of his father Franz and Wilhelm, Kirchenbuch Uffenheim. (2009)

He received the Service Award Cross for 25 years of service according to the War Ministry certificate of 13 July 1848, as well as the commemorative coin donated on 23 August 1851 according to the possession certificate of the commander of the 26th. Infantry Regiment of 12 September 1852.

After his retirement, he lived in 1854 in Mosigkau near Dessau and Breslau, in 1855 in Königsberg i. Prussian and Bonn, in 1856 in Berlin and since 1857 in Halle, where he studied law.

At the finalization of the family story, he took the most lively share and has made some valuable contributions to it.

He took care of his relatives with vigor and sacrificed a good part of his pension to support them, and his mentally ill sister Amalie has also had long years in his house.

He owned 38 acres 16 □ Ruthen fields and garden land on the Sandower city corridor, together with his siblings, according to the will of his father brother Christoph Carl Reimar (III. 605) of 19 March 1819 and his wife, according to the will of 1 October 1838.

He renounced his rights from the addendum to the will of his uncle Ludwig Franz Philipp Christian (III. 604) on October 14, 1844, in order to help his sick sister Mathilde to cash in. He renounced his legacy and any inheritance, notarially, in return for 667 thalers. 23 Sgr. Four horses.

On 26 August 1884 he fell asleep in Halle, unmarried.

The chief forester Friedrich Wilhelm Ernst Alexander Ferdinand finally had three sons:

1) Ferdinand, 2) Heinrich and 3) Franz (III. 740-742).

III. 740.

Ferdinand,³⁹

General of the infantry,

Born 1797, died 1867.

"Ferdinand Wilhelm Reimar Alexander, born 5 December 1797 in Großschönebeck near Liebenwalde, eldest son of the chief forester in Breslau Friedrich Wilhelm Ernst Alexander Ferdinand and his wife Wilhelmine Korsika Rieger, widowed, received his first education in his parents' home. As Se. Majesty King Friedrich Wilhelm III issued an appeal to his people in 1813, rushing Ferdinand, driven by patriotic love, to join the ranks of the Volunteer Hunters at the detachment of the Guards Regiment. He served in this detachment from February 1813, was appointed Seconde-Leutnant by the Army on May 16, 1813, and was assigned to the Garde command Regiment. He lived with the battles at Groß's Görschen on 2 May 1813, Bautzen on 20 and 21 May and Leipzig on 18 and 19 October 1813, as well as in 1814 on 1 February the battle of La Rochiere, 20 and 21 March the battles of Arcis sur Aube and 30 March the battle of Paris on Montmartre, and moved on 31 March with the victorious army into Paris.

On April 11, 1814, he was named Seconde-Leutnant in the 1st Garde Regiment, placed on foot, on 20 October 1821 to the Premier Leutnant, on 17 April 1831 to the Captain and Chief of the 6th. Company appointed. On 20 September 1834, he became commander of the Leib Company.

In 1836 he received the Order of the Russischen Wladimir 4th Class, in 1837 the Cross of Service.

On May 17, 1840, he was appointed a Major, and on March 29, 1845, he became commander of the 2nd

³⁹ his full names are: "Ferdinand Wilhelm Reimar Alexander".

Army. In 1847, he received the 4th class red Eagle Order.

On 18 and 19 March 1848, his battalion took part in the street war in Berlin. On 19 November 1849 he was appointed lieutenant colonel, and on 4 December of the same year he was given command of the 2nd Lieutenant. Guards regiments on foot, in 1850 the Loop to the Russischen Wladimir Order, became colonel on 19 April 1851, received the Order of the Red Eagle 3rd Class with the Loop on 18 January 1852, became honorary knight of the Order of the ordre of St . John in the same year, and received the Order of the Russischen Annen 2nd Class.

On 10 May 1855, he was appointed commander of the Third Guards Infantry Brigade, was authorized to wear the uniform of the 2nd Army Army Army on June 12 of the same year. À la suite Guards regiment on foot and was posted to this regiment.

In September 1855 he received the Order of the Red Eagle 2nd Class with Oak Leaves, in 1856 the Order of the Russischen Stanislaus 1st Class and in 1857 became a Knight of the ordre of St . John Order.

On 3 June 1858, he was appointed commander of the 15th division and received in the same year the Baden Order of the Zähringer Lion 2nd class with star and advanced on 12 November of that same year to lieutenant general.

When mobilized on 14 June 1859, he became commander of the 15th Army. Infantry Division appointed, retained in this position on 28 July (the VII and VIII. Army corps remained at war strength) and received in September the star to the red eagle order 2nd class with oak leaves.

On 19 November, the provisional existence of the Infantry Division is ordered again, on 10 July 1860, the name 15th Division reappears.

In November 1861, our general received the Austrian Iron Order 1st Class, in 1863 the Order of the Crown 1st Class and the Grand Ducal Saxon Order of the Fold 1st Class.

On 9 January 1864, he was appointed General-Adjutant and Governor of Köln, in the same year he received the Order of the Russischen White Eagle, and, with the authorization of his bid for farewell, was made available as General of the Infantry, leaving him as General-Adjutant, with retirement.

General Ferdinand had married on 10 February 1831 with Leopoldine Eleonore Henriette Sophie Marianne Countess of the Goltz, born 31 March 1810, daughter of the Royal Prussian General Leutnant and Ambassador to Paris: Carl Heinrich Friedrich Counts of the Goltz and the Julie Freiin Seckendorff of Potsdam, who died on 20 October 1845 at.

This marriage remained childless.

He died on June 28, 1867.⁴⁰ — Attached is his picture.

⁴⁰ Von Kleist Note: The general was wounded in 1813. The bullet was stuck in his chin drawer. Later, at a parade in Potsdam, he had something on his mind and thought he had lost a tooth, but it was the bullet that he always carried from then on.

Erg. 2022: General der Infanterie z.D. and Adjutant General of Sr. Majesty the King, v Kleist, died suddenly from the flow of blows. Dresdner Journal, June 30, 1867.



Lith. Anst. v. W. H. Schreyer & Sohn, Berlin.

Ferdinand von Kleist
Königl. Preuss. General der Infanterie a. D.
General-Adjutant Sr. Majestät des Königs.

Kleist

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 62 -

III. 741.

Heinrich,
captain

Born 1799, died 1838,

of the chief forester Ferdinand other son, born 5 February 1799 in Colbitz in region of Magdeburg, attended the Gymnasium, but left school in 1813 and joined as a volunteer hunter, was 11 October 1813 Leutnant in the Guards-Jäger-Battalion, 26 November 1821 Premier Leutnant and 17 December 1829 Captain and company chief.

He was awarded the Iron Cross 2nd class, the Wladimir Order 4th class and the Stanislaus Order 3rd class and was in 1835 one of the representatives of the Prussian army at the inauguration of the Alexander pillar in Petersburg.

He died suddenly on November 20, 1838 in Düsseldorf, where he had just led a guard reserve transport from Potsdam.

He had remained unmarried.

III. 742.

Franz,
† Young,

of the chief forester Ferdinand, his youngest son, had already died as a child.

Without heir with the death of the 10 grandchildren of Reimar (III. 484b), the greater part of the Schwellin-Voldekower side branch has died.

We provide the family tree of:

III. 287.									
Reimar.									
379.		380.		381.		382.	383.		
Jürgen Heinrich.		Lorenz Christian.		Andreas Joachim. ↘		Joachim.	Bernb Christian. ↘		
480.	481.	482.	483.	484 a.	484 b.	485.	486.	487.	
Joachim	Joachim	Georg	Andreas	Jürgen	Reimar.	Hans	Hans	Wilhelm.	
Bernb.	Henning.	Reimar.	Joachim.	Lorenz.		Ulrich.	Bernb. ↘		
604.	605.	606.	607.	608.	609.	610.			
Ludwig	Christoph	Georg	Heinrich	Otto	Joachim	Friedrich Wilhelm			
Franz	Carl	Friedrich	Wilhelm	Friedrich	August	Ernst Alexander			
Philipp	Reimar.	Otto.	Friedrich.	Conrad.	Leopold.	Ferdinand.			
Christian.									
733.	734.	735.	736.	737.	738.	739.	740.	741.	742.
Friedrich	Wilhelm.	Leopold.	Franz	Carl.	Franz	Franz	Ferdinand.	Heinrich.	Franz.
Leopold.			Ferdinand		Wilhelm	Ludwig			
			Friedrich		Georg.	Carl.			
			Fedor.						

The **smaller part** of the Hans Bernd (III. 486) **side branch of the Schwellin-Voldekower** still blooms today.

Hans Bernd had two sons: 1) Friedrich Wilhelm Franz Philipp Christian and 2) Leopold Heinrich Bernd (III. 611 and 612).

III. 611.

Friedrich Wilhelm Franz Philipp Christian,

Colonel,

Born 1752, died 1822,

Hans Bernds's elder son, born 1 August 1752 zu Burg, came to the court of King Friedrich II as a young Page. The impressions received in the surroundings of the great King and its famous generals have not been without their influence on the youth's mind and character. During this time, he became intimate friends with the young prince Friedrich Wilhelm, the later king Friedrich Wilhelm III, who, as was the case as a Crown Prince, later became and confirmed his friendship, of which several, in the possession of his descendants, in some cases self-handed letters of the Crown Prince and King bear an honorable testimony. Friedrich Wilhelm von Kl. started his military career in the Regiment of Saldern No. 5; his standard-bearer patent "for the Corporal Freyten" dates from June 16, 1770, the Seconde Lieutenant Patent from June 14, 1776.

On 8 July 1780, as a lieutenant in the Saldern Regiment, he received the order in counsel signed by Friedrich the Great, which contained:

"I have seen from your letter of the 3rd this request of yours, that I would like to grant you My Consensus on your projected Heyrath, with a merchant widow whom you do not name; but I am not approached by you too arrange, even though I am, your affectionate King."

It was the royal Authorization to his marriage to Johanne Marie Haase, widowed Liebau, born 27 August 1752, daughter of the merchant and manufacturer Johann Christoph Haase in Magdeburg.

In the same case, Friedrich Wilhelm received the following second order in counsel from Kl.:

"I have seen from your letter of 28 July your request, because of the granting of my consensus, for your intending Heyrath. You must therefore report to the Lieutenant General of Saldern, according to the order established by Me. I am your affectionate King.

Potsdam the 1st August 1780."

After finally achieving the highest consensus, the wedding ceremony on 19 December 1780 in Magdeburg was paid a visit.

They had two sons: 1) Georg Friedrich Franz Ludwig and 2) Hans Wilhelm (III. 743 and 744) and three daughters:

1) Ferdinandine Wilhelmine Juliane, born 10 April 1786, died 8 September 1787.

2) Friederike Luise Emilie, born 3 October 1787, subsequently married to the Kreissecretair *Julius* Voigtel in Wittenberg, died 16 February 1857⁴¹; and

⁴¹ In the Secret State Archives I.HA Rep.100 No.5429 there is a request of the widowed Mrs. Voigtel, born by Kleist, from 1839 to be allowed to adopt the Leutnant Schlegel with the name Schlegel-v.Kleist. (2008)
First name of the husband from a death notice for the mother-in-law in the Staatund Gelehrte Zeitung of the Hamburgische unpartheyischen Correspondent of 27 January 1830 (2012)

3) Friederike Wilhelmine, born 2 March 1789, married 20 December 1809 to Friedrich Meckel von Hemsbach. Medical counselor and professor of anatomy, knight of the Iron Cross of Halle (*born 17 October 1781 in Halle*, died 31 October 1833 *in Halle*)⁴². The widow died there at an old age on 16 December 1874. She was an excellent appearance. Due to her fine kindness and witty entertainment, she was one of those important female figures of the Goethe period.⁴³

Johanna Henriette Catharina Liebau was adopted by his stepfather and married in 1810 to the then Captain, later General Carl of Uttenhoven, who died on 24 June 1834 as Commander of the 1st Division in Königsberg.⁴⁴

The following order in counsel of Friedrich Wilhelms Potsdam II, dated 5 September 1786, gives a glimpse into the military activity of Friedrich Wilhelms from Kl.

"To the Lieutenant von Kleist
in the Regiment of Lengefeld.

I thank you for the me, under the second of this month sent drawings, and is it dear to me, that you occupy yourself on such useful way. Just continue to apply yourselves properly further in the ministry, and I will for that, remember yours when the occasion arises.

I am your affectionate King."

On 30 June 1787, he was granted the Premier ej. a.-Lieutenant, and on 30 July, just a month later, he was appointed captain and second adjutant to the General Field Marshal, reigning Duke of Braunschweig Highness. As such, he accompanied the Duke, who was active as a corps leader in Operation a. 1787 against the Netherlands, and are from this time records of his hand, in the form of a diary, in the possession of his descendants.⁴⁵

In 1791/92 he was sent to Haag on a special political mission. For his achievements in the diplomatic field, he was awarded "the great gold medal of merit" by the then Dutch General States.

The then Crown Prince of Friedrich Wilhelm, dated 12 December 1787 from Berlin pour le mérite, sent him the following letter on the occasion of his decoration with the Order:⁴⁶

"dear, especially honored Captain! It gives me great pleasure that, after the letter of the 6th, you have been granted this, as a reward for your good behavior, the Order pour le mérite. I therefore sincerely wish you luck, thank you for the expressed sentiments of respect and affection, against which I will also gladly show Me as your probably affectionate Freund Friedrich Wilhelm."

⁴² Wikipedia (2009)

⁴³ Johann-Friedrich Meckelsche Stiftung, endowed by will of Friederike Wilhelmine Meckel v. Hemsbach, born by Kleist. The scholarship amounted to 498 Mk. annually, it was awarded annually by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. Members of the v. Meckelschen, v. Kleistschen and v. Tiedemannschen families had the advantage. Stipendien und Stiftungen, Baumgart, Berlin 1885 (2008)

On July 23, 1836, Friederike sold the comparative anatomical collection of Meckel for 25,000 thalers, created by her father-in-law and her late husband, to the University of Halle. Die neue anatomische Anstalt zu Halle, Hermann Welcker, in Archiv für Anatomie und Entwicklungs-geschichte, Jahrgang 1881, Leipzig, pp. 170. (2009)

⁴⁴ According to Cabinetsorde, King Friedrich granted 200 Rtlr to Wilhelm III for the establishment of the young couple.

⁴⁵ The handwritten diary is in the family archive in the Stadtarchiv Hamm. A printed diary of the campaign of 1787 attributed to him is available as a digitized version:

http://www.v-kleist.com/FW_vKleist_Feldzug_in_Holland_1787.pdf (2016)

⁴⁶ The award of the order is said to be related to the fighting in Amstelveen. The Prussian Campaign in Holland 1787, Th. Frhr v. Troschke, Berlin 1775, pp. 88. (2016)

On 18 October 1790, Friedrich Wilhelm was promoted by Kl. to major, on 14 August 1798 to lieutenant colonel and on 17 June 1800 to colonel of the infantry, leaving him in his position as general-adjutant, later inspection-adjutant, at his Highness the ruling Duke Ferdinand of Braunschweig.⁴⁷

In the political missions of this prince, he was his military companion.⁴⁸

Many in the family kept precious gifts, namely from the Princess of Oranien, Sister of the King, Emperor Alexander of Rußland, from: Duke Carl August of Sachsen-Weimar suggest closer ties to the highest figures.⁴⁹

The gracious and benevolent attitude of the King Friedrich Wilhelm II, as well as the kind participation of the Crown Prince in behalf of, are witnessed by several letters addressed to him, partly on the occasion of his promotions, partly after a severe fall, which forced him to take a holiday for a longer time after his restoration, partly because of a work written by him about Befestigung and the like.

Süd-Preußen He was also given from the highest authority the assurance of an increase in his salary and the award of an estate in (dated Berlin December 22, 1797). Since the same could not be realized, a prebend of the St. Nicolai bishopric to Magdeburg was bestowed upon him by the highest mercy.

In the meantime, the Colonel von Kleist had purchased the beautiful estate of Niemberg near Halle on the Saale.

He had gone losing to the Pomeranian fiefdoms possessed by his ancestors, since his father had died prematurely and had later been neglected to seek investiture.

Meanwhile, the difficult time of need had come for the German country; the German empire of the Habsburger had ceased, most of the German princes had partly been overcome, partly voluntarily became vassal of the French conqueror. Prussia was threatened by all sides, and on 9 August 1806 the King Friedrich ordered Wilhelm III to mobilize the army. However, the Prussian army had fallen asleep in peace, the heroic spirit of Friedrich the Great no longer blew through it; so the army, led by the more than 70-year-old Duke of Braunschweig, — whose general-adjutant was Colonel of Kl., opposed the victorious multitudes of Napoleon.

Near Auerstädt, the armies clashed on October 14, 1806, and a terribly bloody battle developed. Right at the beginning of the same, the old duke, as he moves forward with the gunmen of a grenadier battalion, is hit by a bullet, which costs him both eyes. He sinks to the ground and is returned by his adjutant, Colonel von Kl.⁵⁰ The same person accompanies the blind duke, who is brought on a stretcher to his hereditary land,

⁴⁷ In the family archive are military patents (from standard-bearer to colonel) and several cabinet orders for Friedrich Wilhelm (2006)

⁴⁸ Diary of the Prussian Campaign in the Netherlands, 1787, Friedrich Wilhelm von Kleist, Friedrich Wilhelm von Kleist, published 1789, 160 pp. Wolfenbüttel, Herzog-August-Bibliothek
In the family archive are:

a handwritten diary of Friedrich Wilhelm von Kleist, Captain and Adjutant General of the Duke of Braunschweig, on the events of the campaign to the Netherlands,
and a diary of a trip from Braunschweig to the Netherlands and Belgien back to Braunschweig from 29 November 1791 to 6 March 1792. (2006)

In the State Archives of Wolfenbüttel there are two events concerning his work for the Duke. Competence funds of the Hz. Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand von Kleist to the Prussian Colonel in Magdeburg - 4 Alt 19 No. 322 - House rent - 4 Alt 19 No. 965. (2009)

⁴⁹ Thuringian Main State Archives Weimar > Collection: Grand Ducal House Archives A XIX (Grand Duke Carl August retired von Kleist) > Classification: Correspondences, No. 67, 1808 - 1820, Exchange of Letters with the Supreme F. W., 10 Bl., allocation probable. (2011)

⁵⁰ A letter from him dated 22 October 1806 to the Duke's sister about the events is reproduced in: Anna Amalie Duchess of Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach, F. Bornhak, Berlin 1892, pp. 329 (2011)

to his residence. When he arrives there on October 20, he finds Everything barren and empty, and shouts, "Woe to me, I leave Everything and am abandoned by all!"

From there he asks Napoleon for mercy for his country and people; but the victor unnobly reviles the unhappy old man, and replies: "I know no sovereign Duke of Braunschweig; I know only the Prussian General Braunschweig."

When the blind old prince became concerned that the Franzosen would move into Braunschweig and make him a prisoner of war, he let himself be carried with his bloody head on to Ottensen near Altona, where the unfortunate old man died on 10 November.

Colonel von Kl. faithfully shared the privations and suffering of his princely general. But even broken in heart and soul, he asks for his farewell on 15 January 1807, which the King, according to the order in counsel of Memel, grants him 23 January 1807 in favor, and assures him "in the aftermath, at more favorable times, to grant him the requested pension."

His beautiful possessions in Niemberg have meanwhile been completely devastated by the flocks of war, and he had to unleash the same, for a living for himself and his family, for a mockery money, and the handsome beautiful silver stuff, some family heirlooms, some presents from the Duke of Braunschweig, to it.

Until his death, he paid the mortgage debts not covered by the sale of Niemberg to his creditors from the pension he had now received.⁵¹

In great seclusion, he spent the following years with his family in Halle.

However, when on 20 March 1813 the King issued an appeal to its people, it also no longer tolerated him to remain inactive, and he enlisted in a military position appropriate to his forces. He was told "that Major General of Elsner was charged with taking him into account when occupying the commanding posts in cities of the besetzt enemy provinces."

He worked in this position in Halle until 1814.

On April 12, 1815, he asks for reinstatement in service, and is replied to his request, according to the order in counsel of Wien on April 25, 1815, "the King wants to remember his request."

On 16 July 1822, he died during a visit to his son's family in Erfurt, where he himself was buried on 18 July in the churchyard of Brühl No. 331.

His widow died on 15 February 1827 in Halle.

In the memory of his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, Friedrich Wilhelm lives from Kl. as a spiritually especially gifted, benevolent, amiable, humane old man transfigured by the mystique with which posterity surrounds the martyrs from the Iron Age.

In the great days of 1870/71, his great-grandson had the right to expose the map of Auerstädt and help build the greatness of the fatherland with his blood.⁵²

III. 612th
Leopold Heinrich Bernd,
Major,

⁵¹ In the Landesarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt von Kleist in Merseburg is the process: Das Kreditwesen des Herr Obristen à (Purchase money from knightly estates situated to Niemberg), 1815 - 1829, C 129 Halle, No. 14. (2018)

⁵² The above picture of life, as well as other valuable messages about the links of this branch come from the pen of the grandson of the chief forester Hugo Ewald from Kl.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 67 -

Born 1753, died 1825,

Hans Bernds's other son, born July 20, 1753 to Glatz Nassau-Usingen (Church Book of the Infantry Regiment No. 47), joined the Infantry Regiment Prince of No. 47 in 1769 and became standard-bearer on January 5, 1773.

On 16 October 1774, he was transferred to Infantry Regiment No. 51.⁵³ On 4 March 1786, he was appointed Premier Lieutenant and on 7 March 1793, Captain of Staff.

On 15 September 1797, he became Compagnie Chef of the grenadiers of Infantry Regiment No. 50, joined the regiment on 1 June 1799, and was promoted to Major on 10 October 1804, and Commander of the First Division on 24 December 1805. Battalions.

In 1809, he was placed on half pay.

From December 1813 he was active as interim district brigadier in the Gendarmerie in Oberschlesien and commander of a Landwehr Cavallerie Regiment, and from January 1814 as interim district brigadier in Glatz.

On 25 December 1815 he resigned to his former relationship with Halbsold and received his farewell on 1 February 1816 with 400 Rtlr. Pension.

He moved to Breslau, where he died on July 21, 1825.

With his wife Philippine Amalie, *daughter of the king. Hofbuchdruckers*⁵⁴ Wedel, copied in the garrison church in Danzig on 13 February 1798, had remained childless. She died as a widow on 15 November 1831 in Breslau, aged 55.

III. 743.

Georg Friedrich Franz Ludewig,

Friedrich Wilhelms's elder son, born 23 November 1781 in Magdeburg, died there on 15 February 1782 and was buried in Schartow family-tomb Ulrichskirche in Magdeburg.

III. 744.

Hans Wilhelm,

Go. Governing Council,

Born 1782,⁵⁵ died 1841,

Friedrich Wilhelms's younger son, was born in Magdeburg on 15 December 1782.

On 20 October 1801, he enrolled as a student at the University of Halle. After completing those studies and examinations, however, he was hired as a clerk, on his application to the region of Magdeburg Chamber, on 28 February 1804.

The upheaval that took place in the Prussian fatherland as a result of the occupation of Napoleon was also noticeable in the civil service career of Hans Wilhelms; for in April 1812 he was appointed by the ministere des finances of the Kingdom of Westphalen as Domainen verifier in the Saale Department of Halle an der Saale.

⁵³ As a lieutenant in the regiment, he is listed in a family bible as a baptismal witness with the children of his brother Friedrich Wilhelm.

⁵⁴ *Silesian Provincial Sheets 1798 pp. 278 (2011)*

⁵⁵ The pedigree erroneously mentions 1783 as the year of birth.

On 16 September 1812, he married Charlotte Amalie of Regemann, canoness of Jenaischen Fräuleinstift zu Halle, born in Perleberg on 19 April 1786, daughter of the chief district-taker and head of the dyke there Johann of Regemann and his wife Luise Albertine Charlotte Köller born of. The wedding ceremony was held on the paternal estate of Niemberg by Pastor Gerlach. She died on 17 December 1856 in Erfurt. They had one son, Hugo Ewald (III. 860), and three daughters

1) Marie,

2) Mathilde, and

3) Auguste Natalie, born 16 February 1825 in Erfurt, died 16 April 1894 in Dresden, married on 22 May 1852 *in Erfurt* with the engineer officer, *later colonel*, Benno of Tiedemann Dresden, *born 27 April 1819, † 22 April 1902 in retired.*⁵⁶

Hans Wilhelm also sought to serve the Fatherland in its part in the great days of liberation. In his position as Domainen verifier, he also had, among other things, the management of the large domaine of Wettin endowed by Napoleon to Marshal Duroc, Duke of Friaul, and handed over such, along with the important accumulated revenues, after the decisive battle at Kleist, to General Nollendorf from.

On 6 March 1816, he was appointed a councilor in the government of Erfurt, and on 27 April 1836, he was promoted to Geh. Government Council appointed there.

In the meantime, as the Highest favour, he was awarded the 4th class Red Eagle Order and the Duke. Sächsisch-Ernestinische House Order.

From his father, beneficio succedendi had transferred to him the hereditary dignity of a Canonicus at the Collegiate Abbey of St. Nikolai in Magdeburg.

At a young age, the Duke of Braunschweig had given him the opportunity to exhibit at a canonical site in *Gandersheim*⁵⁷, but the prebend was never lifted as a result of the secularization of the bishopric.

On February 12, 1841, at 3 a.m., he died of pulmonary blows in Erfurt. His widow, a venerable matron, succeeded him on 17 December 1856.

III. 860.

Hugo Ewald,

senior forester,

born 12 September 1817 – 8 May 1896

of the Go. Regierungsrat Hans Wilhelm by his only son, born 12 September 1817 in Erfurt, attended the local grammar school and was confirmed on 23 March 1834. Already serving as a primate at the 32nd. Infantry Regiment completed its year, and moved into the University of Bonn as a stud. juris on 10 May 1838.

On September 21, 1839, the non-commissioned officer was patented in the 31st century. Landwehr Regiment Hugo Ewald appointed Seconde lieutenant of the imaginary regiment by KI.

As a cameral and forestry expert on Berlin and Eberswalde, he prepared himself for a forestry career, and after completing his studies and passed his examinations in 1844 as a government and forestry clerk of the royal Government assigned to Erfurt.

⁵⁶ *Gotha 1888 and family staff 1906 (2006)*

⁵⁷ *1st edition Gaudersheim. Printing error. (2021)*

On 2 August 1847, he was appointed senior forester, and became the administrator of royal forestry office Lohra in the Regierungsbezirk Erfurt.

When a part of the Prussian Landwehr was mobilized to suppress the Baden Uprising in 1849, Hugo Ewald received his conscription from Kl. and, as an orderly officer of the Supreme of Brauchitsch, who led an infantry brigade under the General of Schack, in the armed division of the commanding General Grafen von der Groben, took part in the campaign until Rastatt, where he acquired the commemorative coin for combatants and the Baden Merit Memorial Medal.

Since his health was shaken as a result of a fall with the horse in the last outrage of the insurgents from Rastatt, he was granted leave as a Premier lieutenant with the permission to wear the army uniform on the basis of medical certificates due to total invalidity.

In 1853 he was transferred to the forestry office Lagow, Regierungsbezirk Frankfurt retired.

On April 14, 1857, he was appointed as a forestry inspector, and was given the management of the Mohrunen Forest Inspection, Königsberg i. Pr. Holland; in 1859 he became a member of the government of Königsberg and in 1861 in the same capacity of Frankfurt. /O. Offset.

On 20 February 1863, he received the title of forester, on 21 November 1866, promotion to real forester, with the rank of government councilors.

On 1 May 1869, he was appointed chief forester to the government of Liegnitz, on 24 May 1872 promoted to real chief forester and co-conductor of a government department in Oppeln, and in the same capacity on 14 September 1877 transferred to Magdeburg.

In 1878 he became a member of the king. Hofjagd-Amt, and was fortunate to be personally close to his Imperial Lord during his hunts in Letzlingen.

Health considerations forced him to ask for his farewell, which was granted to him on April 25, 1882 in grace.

After he received the 4th class red eagle on 18 January 1868, the 3rd class of the same order with the bow on 8 September 1875, and on the 18 January 1880 the royal Crown Order 3rd class received, the mercy of the Emperor for his 43 years of loyal service awarded him the red Eagle Order 2nd class with oak leaves.

Of non-Prussian decorations, he received the commander 2nd class of the Duke. Saxon-Ernestine House Order and the Duke. House Order of Albrecht the bear shared the commander insignia 2nd and 1st class.

Becoming honorary knight of the Order of St. John in 1867, in 1870 he enlisted in the service of the Voluntary Nursing Service, and on the 25th of August he was sent to Pont á Mousson as the leader of a strong column of doctors, healers and health workers, where he was allowed to practice his patriotism with the Organisation of the medical columns following the advancing army columns under the Red Cross. — On 24 June 1872, he was knighted in Sonnenburg.

After his retirement, he moved to Dessau and in 1886 to Naumburg.

On June 16, 1845, he was married in the Trinity Church in Berlin to Caroline Friederike Charlotte Albertine Clara Thomas of Wenwoe, born to Stralsund March 7, 1819 – *April 25, 1903 in Naumburg a.d.S.*,⁵⁸ daughter of the Tax Council and Chief Customs Inspector, Major August Friedrich Heinrich Clemens Thomas Wenwoe of Ulrike and Theodore born to Hochwächter.

From this marriage, a son Paul Hans Robert Ewald (III. 922) and two daughters were released:

- 1) Flora Amalie Mathilde, born in Erfurt on 15 July 1847 – *13 April 1934 in Naumburg*,⁵⁹ married on 3

⁵⁸ *Gotha, 1904 (2006)*

⁵⁹ 1938 Gotha

June 1875 in *Oppeln* with the Captain in the 4th Upper Silesian Infantry Regiment No. 63, now Lieutenant Colonel, 2nd District Commander. Battalions (Naumburg) 4. Thuringian Landwehr Regiment No. 72 Theodor of Gellhorn Kühschmalz (Schl.), born January 29, 1835, died April 19, 1904 in Naumburg.

*Mathilde has written plays.*⁶⁰ *She also wrote the poem with which the Damen thanked the family on March 8, 1883, Hans Hugo Kleist-Retzow v. for his many years of activity.*⁶¹

*From 25 years to 1920, Mathilde was the chairwoman of the fatherland women's association, Naumburg branch, and was the holder of the Red Cross Medal III and II. Class and the Cross of Merit for Women in Silver.*⁶²

2) Marie Anna, born in Lohra on 31 August 1849, died in Frankfurt A. /O. on July 31, 1868.

On the family days he was for longer years active as a secretary, he was elected on February 28, 1877 as co-board member of the family and member of the family council on June 18, 1868.

In his speech on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the family association in 1908, the chairman Georg stated: "In 1895, the chief forester Hugo Ewald v. Kleist celebrated the rare feast of the golden wedding. For years he had been a member of the board of directors of Lange, even after Kleist-Retzow's death, until his health forced him in 1896 to leave the business to younger hands. With lively interest, he has always participated in all matters of the board, with warm heart he has taken care of the distressed cousins and even with special love the members of the whole family and acquired the affection of all in an unusual degree. Too high a state position in the forestry profession, as one of his branches already arrived, he loved the forest as his home. That's why the family presented him with a table essay, the most important of which was one of those old oaks in whose shadow he enjoyed spending so much time, especially at the end of his career in Anhaltschen."

He died in Halle on 8 May 1896 and was buried in Naumburg.

His picture is enclosed here. —

⁶⁰ "Queen Luise," *Fatherland. Festspiel in 7 Bild. v. Mathilde v. Gellhorn geb. v. Kleist*, published: Naumburg a. d. S., A. Schirmer, 1894, (4 Bl., 59 pp.)

Discussion in "Napoleon I. im deutschen Drama: ein Beitrag zur Technik des historischen Dramas", Hermann Gaetgens zu Ysentorff, Frankfurt a.M. 1903, pp. 141 ff.

The "Queen Luise" of Mathilde also demands musical support from Gellhorn in order to achieve a greater impact. The drama is, as the title says, a festival that makes no claim to the strict assessment of a dramatic work of art despite its five-footed jambs. In our view, if we want to dispense with the naiveté of this drama, it comes close to the Liebermann. At the end of each picture, a chorale or a belligerent chant is sung, but here a tight summary of the individual performances is not available. The whole thing breaks down into seven images, which in turn share. The second section of the fifth image depicts the meeting in Tilsit. Place of action is a rococo furnished room of a bourgeois house. Crucifix and rostock are also on hand. The queen stands with her ladies in front of the portraits of Napoleon. The conversation with the Corsican is imminent and Preußens Queen suspects that her humiliation will be in vain. . .

"Friedrich Stapf the Preacher's Son of St. Othmar zu Naumburg a.S.", *Hist. Trauerspiel in 5 Aufz. von Mathilde v. Gellhorn geb. v. Kleist*, published: Naumburg a. d. S., Schöler, 1909, 62 pp. (2006) *Das Trauerspiel* was performed in Naumburg a.S. in 1897. *Lexikon of German Women of the Pen*, Sophie Pataky (2008, 2022)

⁶¹ Annex 12 to the Hans Hugo III biography 710

Speech by Georg on the 50th anniversary of the Family Association 1908, (2006)

⁶² Family staff 1934 (2006)



Zieh v. G. Engelbach.

Druck v. J. Hesse, Berlin.

*Hugo Ewald von Kleist,
Königl. Oberforstmeister a. D.*

His son

III. 942.

Paul Hans Robert Ewald

Born 1846 – 1926

was born in Erfurt on 1 April 1846.⁶³ After he graduated from high schools in Frankfurt a. /O., Elbing and Königsberg, he was from 1861 in the cadet institutions of Election and Berlin prepared for his military career. On 8 April 1864, he joined the Leib grenadier Regiment (1st standard-bearer. Brandenb.) No. 8, Garrison Frankfurt a/O., and was sent to Schleswig-Holstein by the regiments involved in the campaign against Dänemark.

On 11 October 1865, he became a Seconde lieutenant, and as such, participated in the 1866 campaign against Österreich. After the end of the war, he was transferred to the East Frisian Infantry Regiment No. 78. From 1 October 1866 to 1 July 1867 he was assigned to the Central Gymnastics Center.

With the 78th In 1870, he took part in the battle Mars la Tour of the 16th August and was wounded by gunfire in his right thigh. He was one of the first to receive the Iron Cross. After his restoration in October of the same year, he returned to the theater of war, and took part as a battalion adjutant with his regiment in the actions at Baune la Rolande, Tours, Le Mans, and after the peace treaty in the occupation.

On 14 December 1871, he was promoted to Premier-Lieutenant and on 8 July 1875 to 4th Lieutenant. Guard regiment moved on foot. In April 1877, he was promoted to captain and head of the company.

*In 1893 he joined the regimental staff as a lieutenant colonel and in 1898 became colonel and commander of the Leib-grenadier Regiment No. 8 in Frankfurt/Oder. In 1900, transferred to Breslau as Major General, he became commander of the 22nd. Infantry Brigade. With the rank of lieutenant general entitled Excellence, Paul was put on the line in 1904 and took up residence in Potsdam. He was a knight of law (18 February 1880 honorary knight) of the order of St. John. Paul experienced the unfortunate outcome of the First World War and died on 26 December 1926 in Potsdam.*⁶⁴

He married manor maiden Brzezan near Prag on 19 February 1884 with Marie Gertrud Emilie Sophie Freiin of, born Riese-Stallburg near Libis on 8 December 1863, daughter of Melnik Adolph Anton Riese-Stallburg Baron of, K. K. Wirkl. Kämmerers, Rittmeister and landowner on Wodolka etc., Böhmen (in maiden Brzezan) and the Sophie Eleonore Clothilde born of Regemann. On 24 November 1884 they had one son: Hugo Alexander Carl Hermann Paul Ewald; on 24 February 1886 they had one son: Adolph Friedrich Theodor Paul Ewald (III. 1018 and 1019). *Their biographies are reported in the continuation of the family history.*

A third daughter was born:

*Elisabeth Marie Karoline Natalie, (Spandau 30 September 1890 – Rahden, Westf. 17 May 1964, cond. Berlin 7 June 1911 with Kurt v. Steuben retired, Colonel, * Celle 26 February 1886, * Rahden 9 October 1964.*

⁶³ His baptismal witnesses: 1) Muhme — Miss Natalie von Kleist,
2) Großmuhme — Go. Rätin Meckel von Hembsbach, Friederike von Kleist born.

⁶⁴ *Supplements from the continuation of the family history 1980 (2007)*

We give the master table of:

III. 486. Hans Bernd.	
611. Friedrich Wilhelm Franz Philipp Christian.	612. Leopold Heinrich Bernd.
743. Georg Friedrich Franz Ludwig.	744. Hans Wilhelm.
860. Hugo Ewald.	
942. Paul Hans Robert Ewald.	
1018. Hugo Alexander Carl Hermann Paul Ewald.	1019. Adolph Friedrich Theodor Paul Ewald.

From Reimar's (III. 287) third son, the Colonel of Andreas Joachim (III. 381) descended
the Stavenow side branch,

which has been in bloom for longer than a century, but now stands on only two eyes.

Andreas's Joachim had 11 sons: 1) Friedrich Wilhelm, 2) Albrecht Leopold, 3) Wilhelm Adrian, 4) Ludwig Leopold, 5) Friedrich, Wilhelm Gottfried Arnd, 6) Friedrich Conrad, 7) Friedrich Joachim, 8) Friedrich Carl Leopold 9) Wilhelm Heinrich, 10) Friedrich Ferdinand and 11) Hans Reimar (III. 488-498).

III. 488.
Friedrich Wilhelm,
Major,
Born 1717, died 1797,

Andreas Joachims's eldest son, born 8 August 1717 in Potsdam,⁶⁵ *was a student in Frankfurt/Oder in 1734*,⁶⁶ was cornet of the cuirassier cavalry-captain Regiment No. 7 on 15 April 1736, Lieutenant on 9 March 1741, Chief of Staff on 28 July 1749, Compagnie on 7 June 1752 and Major on 30 July 1756. On 20 April 1759 he received the requested farewell.

From 26 April 1737, he was ordre of St . John knight; on 25 August 1765, he was appointed a real commendator at Wietersheim near Minden.⁶⁷ *Proceedings concerning a number of legal disputes, such as*

⁶⁵ The godfather on 15 August 1717 was King Friedrich Wilhelm I, who also celebrated his birthday on that day. Berliners from the years 1713 to 1717 and 1735, Ernst Friedländer, Berlin 1902, pp. 658 (2014)

⁶⁶ Friedrich Wilhelm von Kleist Eques Meso-Marchicus - 12 - 1734 Matrikel University of Frankfurt Oder (2010)

⁶⁷ Brandenburg State Archives, 9B order of St . John 2172, handover of the Komturei Wietersheim to the Major Friedrich Wilhelm von Kleist after the death of the Komtur Amthauptmann Erdmann Ludwig von Wülcknitz and the disputes of the Wülcknitz heirs with the Amtmann Pohlmann zu Wietersheim von Kleist and the current Komtur, 1765.

9B order of St . John 2173, Death of the Commander of Wietersheim, Friedrich Wilhelm von Kleist; Negotiations for the resignation of his rightful successor to the Danish Landrat Kaspar von Buchwald, and his death, 1797. (2019)

*the appointment to the Commendator, the insult of the members of the War and Domain Chamber of Minden von Kleist by the Komtur, as well as the management of the Komturei Wietersheim von Kleist during the weakness of the Komtur and during the years of grace are located in the State Archives of Münster.*⁶⁸

He died on 5 January 1797 at Minden, nearly 80 years old.

On 2 February 1754 he had completed his marriage to Stavenow with the divorced wife of Major of Lepel, Sophia Dorothea born, the lieutenant colonel Nicolaus Christoph (III. 323) and the Dorothea von Kleist of Margarethe Lepel daughter, who brought her husband a cash fortune of 10000 Rtlr. Wedell-Cremzow The interest of this capital (500 Rtlr.) should be received by the same person even after her death, but the capital itself should fall to her sister: wife of and their children.

They had one son, Friedrich Alexander Leopold Joachim (III. 613) and one daughter, Friederike Marie Sophie Luise, born 15 December 1761, died in January 1763.

III. 489.

Albrecht Leopold,

Born in 1720, † young,

Andreas Joachims's second son, born February 14, 1720 in Potsdam, died of the small-poxes in his fourth year of life.

III. 490.

Wilhelm Adrian,

Major,⁶⁹

Born 1721, died 1795,

Andreas Joachims's third son, born 17 March 1721 in Potsdam, was a cornet in the cuirassier cavalry-captain Regiment No. 12 on 12 March 1738, Lieutenant on 5 April 1744, Lieutenant on 11 May 1753, and Compagnie-Chef on 19 June 1756. On March 8, 1758, he received the requested farewell as a major.

After his retirement, he purchased the estate of Grabow near Wittstock in the Priegnitz, but sold it before 1769 to Suhlen and then stayed for a time on the estate of cavalry-captain in Dyrenfurt Schlesien, which had been abandoned by his younger brother Arnd.

From 1762 he was an ordre of St . John knight.⁷⁰ *From 1788 he was Commendator of the Order of the ordre of St . John to Gorgast near Lietzen, from 1790 to Lietzen.*⁷¹

⁶⁸ Staatsarchiv Münster; A 219 Kommende Wietersheim Nr. 45, 51, 92, 125; A 200 I Kriegs- und Domain-KammerMinden Nr. 103. (2010)

⁶⁹ Cavalry-captain The genealogical table mistakenly only calls him.

⁷⁰ The ordre of St . John table in the family archive reads: "Herr Wilhelm von Kleist à ward zum knight geschlagen den 14. Sept. 1762", 1st edition 1764 (2010)

⁷¹ Landbuch der Mark Brandenburgs und des Markgrafthums Nieder-Lausitz in der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts, Dr. Heinrich Berghaus. Third volume, pp. 230, Brandenburg 1856.

Brandenburg State Archives, 9B order of St . John 1553, transfer of the Komturei Friedrich Heinrich from Brandenburg-Schwedt, which had become vacant due to the death of the Komturei Gorgast, to Wilhelm Adrian, contains inter alia: Inventar der Komturei von Kleist Gorgast, 1788 - 1789.

9B order of St . John 1899, transfer of the Komturei Lietzen to Wilhelm Adrian von Kleist, contains inter alia: Inventar der Komturei Lietzen, 1789.

He died on 25 November 1795 *in Berlin*.⁷²

In his marriage to Anneta Amalie Christians of Voß from Schwante was born a son: Joachim Carl Friedrich (III. 614).

III. 491.

Ludwig Leopold,
Lieutenant Colonel,
Born 1723, died 1790,

Andreas Joachims's fourth son, born 17 June 1723 at Potsdam, was Page of Margrave Carl, 26 September 1740 standard-bearer of Infantry Regiment No. 19, 24 October 1741 Lieutenant, 11 November 1748 Premier Lieutenant, 29 June 1756 Staff Captain, 22 March 1757 Compagnie Chief and 7 December 1758 Major. On 22 June 1766, he resigned as a lieutenant colonel.

Service in the army He had witnessed during his time of confinement and storming of Glogau and the siege of Prag, as well as the battles of Mollwitz and Leuthen, Prag and Roßbach.

In the first two battles, he was wounded.

At Mollwitz, his regiment (No. 19) was in the first meeting and had a tough stand. The Austrian cavalry, which had caused the Prussian government to give way, repeatedly attacked this regiment, but was never able to enter. The Infantry Regiment Margrave Carl No. 19, in which Ludwig Leopold of Kl. was a standard-bearer at the time, had a noble share in the triumph at Mollwitz.

At Leuthen, this regiment did not come out of the fire during the whole meeting and was almost shot to the ground. This battle, a bullet was shot through the mouth of the Compagnie boss Ludwig Leopold of Kl.

On 1 October 1764, he was made an ordre of St . John knight and assigned to the Comthurei Lagow.⁷³

He purchased the knightly estate of Klinge near Cottbus and died on 5 May 1790.

His marriage to Antoinette Friederike, the Countess, born 10 July 1723, died *Festenberg* 15 March 1795 *at the intestinal fever*,⁷⁴ daughter of the late Otto Ernst Reichsgrafen von *Solms-Schönburg-Glauchau*,⁷⁵ who died in 1746, *and the Countess Wilhelmina Christiana zu Schönburg-Glauchau-Sonnenwalde*, with whom he married on 16 February 1762, had remained childless.⁷⁶

III. 492.

Friedrich Wilhelm Gottfried Arnd,

9B order of St . John 1900, Management of the income of the Komturei Lietzen cavalry-captain after the death of the Komturei Wilhelm Adrian von Kleist, 1795 - 1797. (2019)

⁷² Neues Genealogisches Reichs- und Staatshandbuch auf das Jahr 1796, Part 2, pp. 611 Frankfurt/M. 1796.

⁷³ The ordre of St . John table is located in the family archives, the coat-of-arms and ancestral table in the Secret State Archives in Berlin, Signature: X.HA Rep. 9 No.445. The pedigree was reprinted in Nachrichten vom order of St . John, Johann Gottfried Dienemann, Berlin 1767. (2010)

⁷⁴ Silesian Provincial Sheets, Volume 21, Breslau 1795, pp. 296 (2011)

⁷⁵ European Genealogical Manual, Leipzig 1770, Part 2, p. 23

⁷⁶ Von Kleist In the Museum of Urban History in Leipzig are the silhouettes of a major and his wife, née Schönburg. (2009)

Major General,

Born 1724, died 1767,

Andreas's Joachims's fifth son, born 29 August 1724 in Potsdam.

Graf Lippe wrote his life picture for the Allgemeine Deutsche biography in München. With the permission of the author, we put the same thing literally:

"Friedrich Wilhelm Gottfried Arnd von Kleist, belonging to a Pomeranian family whose nobility can be proven to date back to the 12th century, emerges as the "Green Kleist" among the eponymous combatants of the Seven Years' War. Almost every Prussian regiment had one or more Kleist at the time; ours commanded the Green Hussar Regiment from 1759 until his death in 1767 (28th August in the Cantonation Quarter Jeschkendorf near Liegnitz). Born in 1724 to a commander of the famed Potsdamer King Regiment, he started his military career in the noble cuirassier Regiment "Gensdarmes" (Garrison Berlin) at the age of 20, with excellent schooling. Klein of figure and very lively being, was clan of kings at the end of 1756, of the 4th. Lieutenant appointed major, transferred to the Hussar Regiment Szekeley. In the well-known Seydlitz "Battle of Gotha pour le mérite" (19 September 1757), Kl acquired the Order à — After the end of the campaign. In 1760, although at present only a colonel, he became head of a "volunteer corps" composed of 22 Eskadrons (hussars and dragoons), a so-called Croatenbataillon and a foot-hunter corps (Kleist's Freihusars are praised in a Gellert letter).

On the 19th time in 1762, after repeated recommendation from the Prince Heinrich, the promotion to Major General rewarded an activity of which Cogniazo says "One must leave the enemy Hussar Colonel of Kl. the glory that in the last three campaigns in Saxony, in terms of the "small" war, he played the Meister all over and the Prince Heinrich's army performed outstanding service." In the battle near Freiberg, it was Kl. who paved the way for the right wing, which was advancing in a staggered fashion under Seydlitz.⁷⁷ Kl. then helped to speed up peace by taking a stroll to Böhmen and Franken. Archenholtz praises the philanthropy that Kl. demonstrated on this occasion. The lagging records of Friedrich d. Gr. about the Seven Years' War report several times on Kleist's appearance (Oeuvres v, T. IV, 142 and 207; T. 29. 137 205 212).

In the inscriptions of the Rheinsberger war memorial, Heinrich said, "Kleist's agility in the small war and his ability to do useful things made him feared by the enemy; he always loved the troops under his command; he gained a glorious name for himself through his successes."

On the pedestal of the Friedrich monument we find Kl. next to the equestrian figure of the Duke of Ferdinand of Braunschweig, facing the university, a former Hallenser muse son.

Kleist is described to us by one of his subordinates as "a very pleasant man who presented his teachings easily and beautifully".

Kleist's image and various news about him are recorded in the Hussars Book, 1863; pp. 356. 366. 415. 433 473. 533. Size Lippe.' .

We add some short notes from the files of the Ministry of War to the above picture of life:

"In the battle of Kunersdorf (1759, 12th August) the colonel and chief of the Hussar Regiment No. 1 Friedrich Wilhelm Gottfried Arnold (Arnd von Kleist) was wounded. He had honorable share in the victories at Torgau. Standing against the Russians in Pommern, against the imperial troops; his forays in Böhmen and Franken were influential in the course of events."⁷⁸

⁷⁷ Freiberg und Umgebung im Kriegsjahr 1762, Konrad Knebel, Mitteilungen des Freiburger Altertumsverein, Heft 50 Freiberg I. Sat. 1915, pp. 1ff. (2018)

⁷⁸ North of Kunersdorf, near the Beckersmühle lies the Kleistberg. It is believed that the mountain may be named after our Kleist, with which the King first appeared here on 12 August 1759 in the early recognoscirend

As evidence of Archenholtz's vaunted philanthropy of Kleist, I add two pieces from "Contribute to the Newer State and War History. Danzig 1760" at

1st

"The Sengen and burning in many towns and villages, the inhumane procedure and the abuse of those persons, without regard to the status which the Unterthanen Sr. royal Majesty in Prussia, both in the Margraviate of Brandenburg and other adjoining provinces, as well as in Schlesien, of which Kaiserl. Königl. and her allies Russischen troops, under the often repeated and widely publicized phrase: That those Royal Prussian Unterthanen have nothing but air and soil, which should remain at high command: have had to wait, is sadly world-famous enough! Now it would be Sr. Royal Your Majesty in Prussia, my most gracious gentleman, very easily seyn, to use such sad reprisals and to exercise again on the hostile subthanes, provided you otherwise set all consideration bey page and the very same no longer generosity, because had revenge. As sensitive as you are to the indescribable misery of so many subjects, into which they have been transferred by such an illicit process of their enemies, you are so reluctant to see the subjects of your enemies in the same unfortunate circumstances. However, in order to show your enemies how much possible and easy it is to be able to exert such reprisals again; thus, the most highly thought Se have. Königl Most graciously Your Majesty, my most gracious gentleman, only from these motions I am ordered, since I have now entered Böhmen with my subordinate corps Dero troops, after preliminary announcement of the reasons for this ineffectual step, whose few rehearsals to take for evidence.

Signatum Grab Böhmen, 17 November 1759.

Sr. royal Majesty in Prussia well appointed colonel and head of a regiment hussars.

Friedrich Wilhelm von Kleist."

2. "relation,

what about the military execution against the Oseck monastery in Böhmen.

By the name of Sr. royal Majesty in Prussia from the Margrave of Carls to Brandenburg Royal Your Highness the Emperor. Königl Army commanding Field Marshal, Earl of Daun, by letter dated 18 November a.p. the reasons why the highest of these were made known because of the corps troops under the commando of the General Laudohn and the allied peoples in various royal Provinces committed atrocities, looting, killing, burning and other acts of violence would finally feel compelled to take the repressive measures founded in natural and international law, so the colonel von Kleist was instructed to march with a corps troops in Böhmen and to make a few rehearsals of such a degenerate warfare there himself, when he would have made known the reasons for such a step beforehand. It was done by a degenerate of manifesto, which he sub dato Grab in Böhmen, on November 17 a. p.

On entering this kingdom, apart from what happened to the enemy magazine on the outside after the raison d'état, not the least was burned down, nor was it plundered, as what happened in the monastery of Oseck, but what the religious people themselves gave the opportunity to do, not only refusing to succumb to the demanded contribution, if the war inevitably entails, but showing themselves everywhere unruly and stubbornly and wanting to submit themselves to no demands; until finally 160 ducats were offered by the same, but which could hardly suffice to preserve the commando detached there for a few days. It was therefore seriously introduced to these clergy by an officer that, when they would not succumb to any contribution in a certain time, they would be unfailingly exposed to the plundering; the commanding colonel von Kleist, who was close and heard this rebelliousness, ordered himself to Oseck and tat these clergy the most insistent ideas, in order to remain superior to their unpleasant means of execution. However, it did not want to interfere with all this bey and since they did not want to understand the contribution, the same departed again in front of his person unaccomplished thing, but saw bey compelled in such circumstances to show the seriousness and to order a major from the Frey Battalion Colignow the execution. In such circumstances, it could not go off without looting; however, it happened against will and

command that the church was also looted, which, however, the present officer could not immediately prevent, by it being easy to imagine that in such disarray the common man went further than he should and could not be so easily held in the proper confines and so immediately returned from excesses: Meanwhile, it was no wonder here that many are under the same Frey battalion, whose relatives, wives and children are abused by the Austrian and Russian peoples to the most pathetic, robbed of their belongings, life, honor and health, many of them, however, the yours in the smoke and partly with the back was forced to look. Some of these people have been eyewitnesses, as the churches and houses of God in Churmärk and Schlesiſchen von Kleist lands have fared, as in them the most scandalous thing has been done and the Protestant clergyman has been barbarically tracted, so it is then easy to understand that the common man, out of revenge to imitate those troubled examples, may have believed in this opportunity to see; what excesses, however, in view of the monastery church, as soon as the officer can experience it and prevent it, stop it and would certainly have been completely omitted, if the then departed colonel had been present. The other circumstances stated by this expedition, from beating the clergy and robbing their clothes from their bodies, staining the images and relics, are mostly erected or exaggerated, and various such things have not been thought of once. However, this has its correctness that 12 of these clergy, for the sake of the imposed contribution, after use of war, have been taken hostage, but the same have not been unreasonably met in any Weise. If these clergy had initially understood each other to contribute and had not, through their recalcitrance, caused this inconvenience to themselves, these extremities would have nodded, but they would have been treated as a more moderate, more generous degenerate, as has happened in the sight of various places on this same expedition and of which the small town of Catrinenberg must bear witness, among others, that on the moving idea of its deputies of the already paid contribution 500 Rtlr. had been sent back again."⁷⁹

Finally, we add a few words about the General von Kleist death etc. from the hussar book p. 473: "He, who so often with equanimity looked at death in the face, succumbed to smallpox, which infested him as a result of the horror at the sudden sight of a child's corpse of his innkeeper disfigured by this disease. — When the departed adjutant came to the king to deliver the parade horse to him, according to the custom of the General, the King was so visibly moved that he could say nothing but: Keep it! Keep it! and went to the window to recover his sorrow.

Kleist's body is buried in the church in Dyhernfurt. A special monument was not erected there. Kleist itself, although for a short time the landlord of Dyhernfurt, has made a lasting memory as the patron saint of that place of worship — protective and charitable.⁸⁰

In Elbingerode, Kleist had the estates of Pretschendorf⁸¹ and Adendorf; Dyhernfurt, along with three estates, was purchased in 1765 from the Earl of Sternberg; in 1770 it was purchased by sub hasta from the Countess of Hoym for 68,500 Rtlr. There are no reminiscences of the highly famous Hussarian professor in Dyhernfurt."

In his will, he had appointed his youngest brother Hans Reimar (III. 498) as heir universal, as he himself

⁷⁹ Descriptio tineris Obsidum Religiosorum Monasterii Ossecensis a Milite Borussico abductorum In bello Septennali Anno 1759, Die 18. Novembris, Athanas Wolf, Studien und Mittheilungen aus dem Benedictiner- und Cisterzienser-Orden, Band 11, Brno 1890, pp. 47. (2020)

⁸⁰ Ecclesiastical sermon: Memory of the Highly Worthy, Highly Well-Drilled Lord, Lord, Friederich Wilhelm Gottfried Arnd von Kleist, Sr. Majesty of Preussen Highly besieged Mr. General-Majors of the Cavallerie, and chief of a regiment hussars ... after he died the 28th August 1767 in the Cantonirungs-Quartier of Jeschkendorf near Liegnitz, at the age of 40 years; by Georg Wilhelm of pigs. Glogau. Bavarian State Library digital (2015)

⁸¹ Hauptstaatsarchiv Dresden von Kleist: The aperture of the Ober- and Niederpretschendorf manors, which was caused by the death of the Royal Prussian Major General, and their donation to the electoral major and wing adjutant Christoph August von Seyffert; in contrast, the quality of a right-wing inheritance and allodii, which was settled by the Sotanen estates. 10025 Secret Consilium, No. Loc. 05695/01. (2024)

remained unmarried.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen

- 80 -

III. 493.

Friedrich Conrad,

Privy council,

Born 1726, died 1808,

of Andreas's Joachim sixth son, born 21 January 1726 to Potsdam, *studied in Frankfurt/Oder in 1744.*⁸² *In the Departmental Division of the Electoral Martial and Domain Administration of 16 March 1743, it is listed as a young barrister.*⁸³

He took over from 1754 to relieve his mother the management of the paternal estate Stavenow. After her death in 1758, he continued to run the estate until the brothers agreed on 15 June 1763 to a dispute over the estate, which led to the takeover of Stavenow by his younger brother Friedrich Joachim.⁸⁴

On 1 October 1764 he became order of St. John knight.⁸⁵

He became king in 1754. Privy council and acquired with royal permission a Brandenburg cathedral preacher.⁸⁶ He became dean of the cathedral at the cathedral chapter on Brandenburgs and deputatus capituli to the select committee at the Kurmärkische Landschaft,⁸⁷

As a result of the financial problems, which are still being discussed, he did not perform these functions later, was also removed from the knighthood list of the order of St. John,⁸⁸ but continued to use his title as Privy Council.⁸⁹

He lived at the end of his life in Leipzig, where he died on 19 February 1808.

In his marriage to Luise Dorothee Julie of Schwerin, daughter of Lieutenant General Reimer of Schwerin,

⁸² *Friedericus Conradus de Kleist eques Prignicensis - 12 1744 Matrikel University of Frankfurt Oder* (2010)

⁸³ *Acta Borussica (Old episode). Monuments of the Prussian State Administration 1740/45 No. 333.* (2010)

⁸⁴ *Die estate Stavenow, Joachim Sack, Köln Graz 1959, pp. 38* (2010)

⁸⁵ *The order of St. John table is located in the family archive, the coat-of-arms and ancestral table in the Secret State Archives in Berlin, Signature: X.HA Rep.9 No.493.* (2010)

⁸⁶ *Berlin privileged weekly relations of the most strange things, July 22, 1754.* (2019)

⁸⁷ A letter from him, dated October 12, 1746 from Halle, in which there is a translation made for the recipient and the offer of the release of letters from the General of Silence, which he had from the estate of his brother-in-law, is published in the Buch "Collection of Scholarly and Friendly Letters", M. Sam. Gotthold Lange, Halle, 1769, pp. 203. (2009)

⁸⁸ *Corporate manor and agricultural innovations in Prussia - the order of St. John at its Neumärkische Ämter, Heinrich Kaak, Berlin 2012, p. 28; Brandenburgisches Landeshaupt-archiv, Rep. 9 B, order of St. John 534, No. 11* (2013)

⁸⁹ *Von Kleist There is an exchange of correspondence between a baron, Traventhal near Lübeck, and in 1770 with the Imperial Count Wilhelm of Schaumburg-Lippe, in which Kleist describes itself as a retired Prussian Privy Council and offers its services for various functions. In the Buch Wilhelm Graf zu Schaumburg-Lippe, Schriften und Briefe III, Curt Ochwaldt, Frankfurt am Main 1983, pp. 316, a reply letter is printed. It's likely that Friedrich Conrad was looking for a job.* (2011)

Regular book sheets of German noblemen, Gg. Schmidt, Quarterly Journal of coat-of-arms, Seal and Family Studies, pp. 366. Lpz 16 September 1783: Veritas summa felicitatis atque voluptatis. In the family book of Bülow, in the library of Beyernaumburg. (2015)

born 29 January 1736, died 14 October 1779,⁹⁰ he lived unhappily. He divorced her "because of her poor performance and waste." She then married Major Carl Alexander du Trossel, of the artillery, who shot himself in 1778.

*In the memoirs of Professor Dieudonné Thiébault there is a longer section on Mrs of Troussel, in which he also talks about the first marriage and the financial problems of Friedrich Conrad.*⁹¹

To her first husband, Privy Council of Kl., she had two sons: 1) Friedrich Ferdinand Heinrich Emil and 2)..... (III. 615 and 616) and two daughters born:

1) Albertine Friederike Dorothea Sophia,
born 30 July 1758, + Berlin 2 September
1843, married to Colonel Jakob Ludwig
du Trossel (born 1746 in Berlin , + Berlin
22 October 1809), brother of her mother's
second husband, 1806 commander of
Magdeburg under Franz Casimir (III.

⁹⁰ She was buried in the garrison church of Berlin. List of persons buried in the Vaults of the Berliner Garrison Church between 1703 and 1829 - www.garnisonkirche-berlin.de (2008)

She had been lady-in-waiting to the queen widow. In an explanation of the memoirs of the Countess of Voss, Sixty-Nine Years at the Prussian Court, 8th Edition, Leipzig 1908, page 29 ff., she is credited with a letter to the Countess dated 20 June 1758, in which the death of the prince August Wilhelm is described in detail. (2009)

⁹¹ Dieudonné Thiébault, Friedrich the Great, His Family, His Friends and His Court, Part 3, Leipzig 1828, pp. 42 ff. S. a. Friedrich the Great, Thiébault and the Recensent in the Sheets for Literary Entertainment, 1828, No. 296-298, Karl H. S. Rödenbeck in Allgemeines Archiv für Geschichtskunde des Preußischen Staat, Volume 1, Berlin 1830, pp. 119 (2009)

Supplements on Thirty Years at the Court of Friedrich (von Lehnendorff), Karl Eduard Schmidt-Lötzen, Mitteilungen der Literarische Gesellschaft Masovia, Lötzen 1909, pp. 218, 316

Geschichte des preußischen Hofes und Adels und der preußischen Diplomatie, Edzard Vehse, Part 4, Hamburg 1851, pp. 53

Luise Mühlbach's historic novel "Friedrich the Great and His Court" deals with the subject. (2010)

523);⁹² *there were suspicions that he achieved this position only through the influence of his brother-in-law;*⁹³

and

2) Wilhelmine Sophia Charlotte Lovisa, born June 1, 1761, married in 1782 to Ludwig Matthias Nathanael of Brauchitsch, Royal General-Lieutenant, Commandant of the capital and residence city of Berlin, Chief of the Gendarmerie, knight of the great Order of the Red Eagle with Oak Leaves, the Order of Merit and the Iron Cross 2nd class on the White Ribbon, as well as the Russischen Order of St. Annen etc. (*born 7 May 1757 in Berlin , died 19 January 1827 in Berlin*).⁹⁴

III. 494.

Friedrich Joachim,

Major,

Born 1730, died 1803,

of Andreas's Joachim seventh son, born November 20, 1730 in Potsdam, became a soldier and advanced in the volunteer corps commanded by his elder brother, to major and commander of the Green Dragoons. He had advanced 10,000 Rtlr. to form this volunteer corps. When he requested the same from the king, he received a pay a visit of his money 14 days' imprisonment (after a family message, after which the statement in Bran's Minerva, 1839-40, is to be corrected). To the king, the wealthy landowner's warning may seem unpatriotic at a moment when the wartime-leave misery in the devastated provinces is reminding the already-empty kings. Kassen made the most urgent and all means far exceeding demands.

During the winter quarters, Lessing von Kleist met with the major and used his destiny for Minnas of Barnhelm, although Lessing is said to have taken Christian Ewald von Kleist as a model of the major Tellheim.⁹⁵ At the silver wedding of our Kl. Minna was performed by Barnhelm in Stavenow.⁹⁶

When the Kleist volunteer corps was verkleinert in 1762, the Major of Kl. made a request to the King to go to Stavenow after his estate and use a bath next. But Friedrich II's own-handed marginal resolution was: "No Naredein von Bäder, he won't haßeliren Sol."⁹⁷

According to a *dispute with his Stavenow brothers* on 15 June 1763, Friedrich Joachim received from Kl. the estates of Stavenow, Premslin, Semlin, Dargard, Gosedahl and Meierei Marienhoff in der Priegnitz. *The transfer was subject to the condition that the estate must always remain in the Kleistschen family*

⁹² Neues Preußisches Adels-Lexicon, Frhr L. v. Zedlitz-Neukirch, Vol. 4, Leipzig 1837, pp. 276 (2010)
Selected genealogical tables of Edda, Vol. 3, Gotha 1936, pp. 187 No. 119 (2014)

⁹³ *Friedrich August Ludwig from the Marwitz, a nobleman from the Marches in the era of the liberation wars, 1. Vol. biography, ed. Friedrich Meusel, Berlin 1908, pp. 313 (2010)*

⁹⁴ New obituary of the Deutschen 1827, Ilmenau 1827, pp. 88 (2010)

⁹⁵ In the Zeitschrift für Heereskunde 1971, pp. 55, "Auf den Spuren eines bestimmten Majors v. Tellheim", Wolfgang Keilpflug examines the information in the play for clues to the model of the Tellheim. He considers it likely that he is drawn as a free dragoon of the Green Kleist. On this basis, he comes to Christian regarding the example on Friedrich Joachim, mixed with trains from Ewald. (2007)

⁹⁶ From v. Mrh General Deutsche biography.

⁹⁷ That is, grab the bunny breadcruiser. Prussia. Book with the documents of the famlly Th. II pp. 223. Instead of Major, there's a mistaken General-Major.

possession. His economic situation was difficult because of his high obligations to his brothers. He lacked agricultural knowledge, so he made unfavorable decisions several times. He had a lot of disputes with his peasants, partly about insignificant things, as can be seen from the existing estate records.⁹⁸ He died in Stavenow at the age of 73 on 8 August 1803. The Major von Kleist had been married twice:

(a) In 1764 with Caroline Amalia of Sack from the House of Vietnitz, widow of *Christian Siegmund* of Sydow on *Schönfeld*, born 1705, died 1755, whom she married on 7 February 1751;⁹⁹ she died 23 October 1795 on Stavenow, in the 67th year; and

b) with *Wilhelmine Johanna Friederike Luise Sofie Karoline* of, born 20 August 1778, † New Ruppin 16 January 1849, daughter of *Wahlen-Jürgas Georg* by *W.-J.* from the House of August and Altenzaun and his wife *Sofie v. Dessowltzenplitz*.¹⁰⁰ In 1803, Wilhelmine survived as a widow with two minor daughters,

Emilie Sophie Charlotte Caroline, born Stavenow 7 February 1800, 22 May 1818 in Berlin the wife of the Jaspas Friedrich Baron of Meerheimb, Royal Prussian lieutenant colonel at retired near Gnemern in Bützow-Mecklenburg (born *Schwerinschen* 12 June 1785 – Reinstorf 25 December 1872), died Gnemern Bützow 10 March 1887.¹⁰¹ Her son *Jasper Freiherr von Meerheimb* married her sister's daughter, *Ida von Lücken*.¹⁰² Your granddaughter *Margarete Freiin of Meerheimb*, verh. Countess of Büchau, born in 1859, wrote a 1917 "*Kleistroman*", "*Die Toten siegen*", about the poet *Heinrich von Kleist*.

Ida, born 17 Nov. 1802 in Stavenow, died 1 March 1873 in Wokrent, married in Meyenburg 7 February 1823 to *Leopold v. Lücken*, born in Massow 31 August 1798, was from 1815 to 1821 in the Guard uhlan, now Guard cuirassier Regiment, then Lord of Zahrendorf, died 1 September 1853.¹⁰³

The second wife of the major von Kleist owned the manor of Altenzaun in the Altmark, as well as Bresch, Mollnitz and Reetz in the Priegnitz.¹⁰⁴ She married on 2 August 1804 in Bootz near Perleberg in 2. Marriage to the Royal Prussian Major *Otto of Rohr*, born 7 April 1766, died Neuruppin 24 March 1846, Lord of Meyenburg.

Friedrich Joachim had designated his brother *Friedrich Ferdinand* (III. 497) as *fief-heir* in his will.¹⁰⁵ However, the latter was not in a position to prove the assets of Tltn 127 487 established in the inheritance dispute after the death of the mother. After protracted disputes between the heirs, it was finally agreed to sell the estate freely. Even before the conclusion of the inheritance disputes, Stavenow was transferred to Prussia on 14 July 1809. Minister of State *Otto Carl Friedrich Baron v. Voß* for use. It was not until 1819 that the estate was sold to *Voß* for Tlr 255,000.¹⁰⁶

⁹⁸ *Die estate Stavenow*, Joachim Sack, Köln Graz 1959, pp. 38 f., 99 (2010)

⁹⁹ *Genealogie der Familie von Sydow*, Quarterly Journal of Heraldry, Sphragistik und Genealogie, 4th volume, pp. 332. (2009)

¹⁰⁰ *Gothaisches genealogisches Taschenbuch der adeligen Häuser*, 1925, pp. 910 (2010)

¹⁰¹ *Gothaisches Genealogisches Taschenbuch der freiherrlichen Häuser* 1905, pp. 503 (2009)

¹⁰² *Selected genealogical tables of the Edda*, Gotha 1925, pp. 242 (2020)

¹⁰³ *Information from the register of 1st edition daughters* (2010)
Selected genealogical tables of the Edda, Gotha 1925, pp. 235 (2014)

¹⁰⁴ In 1800, the von Kl. family owned in the Priegnitz: 1/7 Bluthen, Bresche, 1/2 Gläwzin, 1/3 Karstedt, Mesekow, Mollnitz near Bresche, Premslin, Reetz, Semlin, Stavenow, Banekow, Dargard, 1/4 Garlin, Lindenberg, Marienhof; in 1850 nothing more. (Berghaus, *Landbuch der Mark Brandenburg* I 664)

¹⁰⁵ *Signature: Rep.4a superior court of justice Berlin No.9090f* (2010)

¹⁰⁶ *Die estate Stavenow*, Joachim Sack, Köln Graz 1959, pp. 39 (2010)

III. 495.

Friedrich Carl Leopold
on Kahren and Koppatz,
Captain,
Born 1731,¹⁰⁷ died 1799,

of Andreas's Joachim eighth son, born 26 December 1731 in Potsdam, was a standard-bearer in the 27th Infantry Regiment on 4 June 1752, a lieutenant on 3 October 1756, and a Premier lieutenant on 6 August 1758.

At the beginning of the Seven Years' War he was adjutant to the Lieutenant General Franz Ulrich of Kl. (III. 389), then the Generals of Asseburg and Lindstedt. He fought in Lowositz in 1757. On 20 November 1759, he was captured by the Austrians near Maxen as a Premier-lieutenant and general-adjutant to the General of Lindstedt. In December 1762, he was still in captivity.

On 2 July 1764 he took his leave as captain.

He then purchased the estates of Kahren and Koppatz in the district of Cottbus from the heirs of the late Countess of the Court of Panwitz.¹⁰⁸ *In 1779, during his lifetime, a brickworks was built in Kahren and in 1782, with four Huguenot families, a new settlement, called Karlshof.*¹⁰⁹

He died on 14 October, according to other reports only on 19 November 1799 on his estate Kahren am Stickfluss, 67 year 8 month old.

The captain of Kl. had been married twice:

(a) in Tyrol, where he was a prisoner of war, with Marie Irene baroness to and from Wetzel,¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁷ The family tree erroneously mentions 1732 as his year of birth.

¹⁰⁸ During the winters of 1785 and 1786, he suffered great losses on his estates due to depopulation among the sheep. As a result, the estates, which had cold ground, came down very much. He asked for melioration and king. Grace money. In behalf of He had already sold 6% of the equipment for his eldest son to his wife silverware in Cottbus for 200 Rtlr. Supplement 2008: Geheimes Staatsarchiv I.HA Rep.96 Nr.435 Litt.K6, entry Kahren 6. 5. 1786.

¹⁰⁹ *Kahren, Geschichte eines Sorbischen Dorf, Sieghard v. Pannwitz, Deutsches's Adelsblatt 2011, No. 3, pp. 12 (2011)*

¹¹⁰ The wedding ceremony was held by Professor Weyeter of the University of Innsbruck. In 1761, he was accused of copulating the Calvinist-Prussian officer Baron Kleist with the Catholic Irene of Welz. In fact, this had been done on behalf of the Ordinariate on the groom's filed Jurament de catholice educandis prolibus and marriage inseparable. History of the University of Innsbruck from its creation to the year 1860, Jacob clergyman, Innsbruck 1869, pp.191 (2010)

and after their deaths

b) with Sophia Wilhelmine of Sellentin, who died on 12 September 1811, 66 years old. *As a widow, she sold Kahren and Koppatz to Maximilian v. Oertzen of Bagenz in 1804.*¹¹¹

Of Friedrich Carl Leopolds's sons, some of whom died prematurely, three are named: 1) Friedrich Anton Ulrich Carl Leopold, 2) Friedrich Carl Gottlob and 3) Heinrich Ludwig (III. 617-619).

He also had two daughters:

- 1) Caroline, who died on January 28, 1838, 75 years old; and
- 2) Charlotte.

III. 496.

Wilhelm Heinrich,

Colonel,

Born 1735,¹¹² died 1806,

of Andreas's Joachim ninth son, born 30 July 1735 to Potsdam, was a cornet cavalry-captain in the Gensdarmes Regiment No. 10 on 24 June 1753, Lieutenant on 23 December 1757, Staff on 12 June 1761, Compagnie-Chef on 17 September 1764, Lieutenant Colonel on 6 February 1777, Lieutenant Colonel on 7 March 1786 and Colonel on 8 June 1788.

For distinction in the battle of Zorndorf pour le mérite (1758) he had received the Order. On 30 October 1788 he was awarded 600 Rtlr. Pension passed. He died on 9 April 1806 in Berlin in the 71st year, unmarried.¹¹³

III. 497.

Friedrich Ferdinand,

Colonel,

Born 1735, died 1810,

of Andreas's Joachim tenth son, born 30 July 1735, twin brother of the aforementioned, was a cornet cavalry-captain in the regiment Gensdarmes No. 10 on 2 March 1754, a lieutenant on 23 December 1757, a staff lieutenant on 7 April 1764, a company chief on 7 October 1768, a major on 29 September 1777 and a lieutenant colonel on 21 May 1787.¹¹⁴

On 17 November 1788, he was sent off as a colonel in regimental uniform. He was canon and senior

¹¹¹ *Kahren, Geschichte eines Sorbischen Dorf, Sieghard v. Pannwitz, Deutsches's Adelsblatt 2011, No. 3, pp. 12 (2011)*

¹¹² The family tree erroneously mentions 1734 as his year of birth

¹¹³ He was buried in the garrison church of Berlin. List of persons buried in the Vaults of the Berliner Garrison Church between 1703 and 1829 - www.garnisonkirche-berlin.de (2008)

¹¹⁴ In 1786, General Prittwitz had reported an incident with Major Friedrich Ferdinand. Friedrich II urged the general to tell "the truth to the v. Kleist." Nobles and civil servants in the Friderician judicial and financial administration, Rolf Straubel, Berlin 2010, pp. 292 with reference to Geheimes Staatsarchiv I, 96 B, No. 86 pp. 304, 317. (2013)

Brandenburg, also knight of the Order of St. ordre of St . John *since 1 September 1772*.¹¹⁵

He died on March 23, 1810, in Berlin at the age of 75, unmarried.¹¹⁶

¹¹⁵ The ordre of St . John table is located in the family archive, the coat-of-arms and ancestor table in the Secret State Archive in Berlin, Signature: X.HA Rep.9 No.600 (2010)

¹¹⁶ The one in the war. - M. - A. Carl Heinrich Friedrich Ferdinand von Kleist, known as his son, who retired as captain on 22 April 1825 and died in Breslau on 4 October 1861, was born out of wedlock, according to the church register.

III. 498.

Hans Reimar,
Major General,

Born 1736, died 1806,

Andreas Joachim 11 April 1736 to Heiligenbeil in Prussia, was 16 September 1754 cornet in the cuirassier cavalry-captain Regiment No. 12, 11 December 1757 Lieutenant, 4 March 1762 in the Hussars Regiment No. 1, was transferred on 10 May 1763 to the Hussars Regiment No. 4 and advanced on 5 September 1775 to Major General, on 20 May 1787 to Lieutenant Colonel, 7 June 1788 to Colonel and on 14 January 1793 to Major General.

In November 1794, he received the requested farewell with boarding, allegedly, "because Blücher, who was first colonel, was preferred to him, who could not bear his sense of honor because he was persuaded, and on many occasions, for example, by conquering 20 guns and taking 1000 prisoners, proved that he did not infer inferiority to the Blücher on Fähigkeit."¹¹⁷

From 1764 he was one of the minors of the cathedral chapter at Brandenburgs. Pour le mérite At a revue in 1789 he was awarded the Order.

He was the universal heir ex testamento of his brother Arnd,¹¹⁸ after which he was also the universal heir of the widow of Panwitz von Kleist, who died on 28 March 1805 in Tranitz near Cottbus.

He died on 10 March 1806 in Oels, Schlesien, at the age of 69.

a) In his first marriage to Casparine Elisabeth Luise of Schlabrendorff, daughter of the canon Carl Bogislaß on Bartzdorff c.p., born 1741, married 25 November 1763, died 26 November 1766, he had a daughter who died after only a few weeks.

(d) The second marriage to Antoinette Maria Josepha of Dumont, married in 1768, died 7 November 1809 to Oels aged¹¹⁹ 59, was blessed with four sons: (1) Hans Joseph Reimar, (2) Carl Joachim Wilhelm, (3) Christian Wilhelm and (4) Christian Wilhelm Eugen Ludwig (III. 621-624).

*An Antoinette Charlotte v. Kleist died on March 29, 1792 in Oels at the age of 16 from a spasm-accompanied river. It could be a daughter from 2nd. Marriage act.*¹²⁰

Of Andreas's Joachim eleven sons, the oldest were: Friedrich Wilhelm (III. 488), the third: Wilhelm Adrian

(Added in 2008) Friedrich Ferdinand was buried in the garrison church of Berlin. List of persons buried in the Vaults of the Berliner Garrison Church between 1703 and 1829 - www.garnisonkirche-berlin.de.

¹¹⁷ In the newspaper of February 1941, a letter from Prince Eugen v. Württemberg to the Prussian King of 21 November 1794 is printed: "At the same time, I remain committed, Ewr. Königl Von Kleist To ask Majesty of all subordinates to give the dismissed Major General, in consideration of His 43 years of faithfully performed service and His already preserved at Zorndorff, where he received a shot in the foot and bayonet-engraving in the body while being hewn into the Russische infantry, also in consideration of his numerous family, two of whom are already serving as officers in the army, a pension in favor of mercy." (2006)

¹¹⁸ Farm (adjacent to the manor) On December 27, 1790, a very violent fire arose on the à Raschkowitz near Pitschen to the colonel and commander of the Eugen v. Würtemberg Hussar Regiment. Schlesische Provinzialblätter, Vol. 13, Breslau 1791, pp. 296.

The Kgl. The colonel and commander of the Hussar Regiment of Prince v. Würtemberg has his estate Roschkowitz in Creutzburg to Mr. v. Woikowsky at Benkwitz in Wrocław for 14,000 Rt and 500 Rt. Keys sold, Silesian Provincial Sheets, Volume 14, Breslau 1791, pp. 569 (2013)

¹¹⁹ *Obituary, Silesian Provincial Sheets, 1808, pp. 459 (2018)*

¹²⁰ *Silesian Provincial Sheets, Volume 15, Breslau 1792, pp. 379 (2013)*

(III. 490), the sixth: Friedrich Conrad (III. 493), the eighth: Friedrich Carl Leopold (III. 495) and the eleventh: Hans Reimar leaving heirs (III. 498).

The oldest: Friedrich Wilhelm had only one son:

III. 613.

Friedrich Alexander Leopold Joachim,
Cavalry-captain e,
Born in 1763.

Born in Salzwedel on 10 December 1763, he attended the college of Bergen for four years and the l'académie militaire for two years in Berlin, and was a 6th August 1786 cornet in the cuirassier Regiment No. 7, 28 May 1790 Lieutenant, 24 January 1793 Premier Lieutenant, 11 August cavalry-captain cavalry-captain 1801 Staff and 23 May 1802.

The regiment marched after the battle of Auerstädt to Magdeburg, where it capitulated on 8 November 1806.

In August cavalry-captain in 1812, von Kl. received the Order of the ordre of St . John.¹²¹

On 2 September 1813, he received the requested farewell with 300 Rtlr. pension.

He died on January 9, 1846 on Berlin, in his own house Laufgasse No. 11, unmarried, in the 83rd year of life.¹²²

The third son: Wilhelm Adrian also had only one male heir:

III. 614th

Joachim Carl Friedrich,
Major,
Born 1760, died 1805.¹²³

He was born in 1760, *was in 1787 Leutnant with the Götzschen Regiment¹²⁴ in Glatz* and entered British service, in which he advanced to major. Then in 1800 he acquired the estate *Spriehuse* (1st edition Sprichhausen) with the *Meierei* Steinbrink c. p. in *Bukow in Mecklenburg from the Kammerrat Adolph*

¹²¹ Coat-of-arms and genealogical table in the Secret State Archives Berlin, Signature: X.HA Rep.9 No.770 (2010)

¹²² Testament of 13 January 1838 Berlin, Brandenburg State Archives Potsdam Signature: 4a Testamente 10095 (2015)

I repeatedly warn everyone, no one, who wants to borrow something in my name, or even to accept an instruction on me by standing for nothing. Berlin, large Frankfurter street no. 44, the 1st of March 1819.

Q. ? L. v. Kleist cavalry-captain, except services.

Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen: 1819, 6 March 1819.

The 2nd The initial is not legible, the 1st and 3rd are true and the rank is also true. (2020)

¹²³ The pedigree states 1804 as his year of death.

¹²⁴ *Silesian Provincial Sheets, Volume 6, Breslau 1787, pp. 179 (2013)*

*Friedrich v. d. Lanken on Galenbeck. He thus belonged to the body of knights.*¹²⁵ *He advocated the cultivation of the English vetch on his estate, which should have special advantages over native crops as cattle feed.*¹²⁶ *The estates were sold in 1805 to the chamberlain Joachim Ernst Friedrich of Voß.*¹²⁷

He died of *consumption* on 10 March 1805 in Neubrandenburg, Mecklenburg.

He was married twice:

a) on 11 July 1787 in Rückerts¹²⁸ with baroness Caroline of Stillfried, daughter of Prussia. Obersten Michael v. St. and his wife Caroline v. Giese, born 16 October 1766, from whom he divorced,¹²⁹ — and
(b) on 13 April 1804 in Spriehusen with Catharina Carolina Strauß¹³⁰. She died on 2 November 1842 at the age of 66.

Without heir In both marriages he remained.

The sixth son: Go. Rat Friedrich Conrad had two sons, the younger of whom died very young. The elder of the sons came to high honors; it is the most famous:

III. 615.

Friedrich Ferdinand Heinrich Emil Graf Kl. von Nollendorf,
Field Marshal,
Born 1762, died 1823.

His life picture, written by *the later General of the cavalry* of Georg von Kl.¹³¹, has been added as an

¹²⁵ *The changes in the family estate of the knightly estates in Mecklenburg-Schwerin since 1780 in Archiv für Landeskunde in den Großherzogthümern Mecklenburg, Volume 18, Schwerin 1868, pp. 313 and 330. (2010) Stadtarchiv Wismar, 7.1. - (VII.1.) Demand of the v. Kleist on Spriehusen Wismar for the extradition of the serfs Peter, Lisette and Anna Schwiesow (Rep. Dept. III.1.Aa) 0793, 1804 (2011) Herzoglich-Mecklenburg-Schwerinscher Staats-Kalender, Schwerin 1804, pp. 72 (2013)*

¹²⁶ *Illustration of farming in the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg, Volume 2, Alexander von Lengerke, Königsberg 1831, pp. 300. (2010)*

¹²⁷ *Archiv für Landeskunde in den Grossherzogthümern Mecklenburg, Volume 18, Schwerin 1868, pp. 336 (2015) Summons of possible creditors - Staat- und gelehrung Zeitung des Hamburgischen unpartheyischen Correspondents, 19.06.1805 p. 11. (2023)*

¹²⁸ *Silesian Provincial Sheets, Volume 6, Breslau 1787, pp. 179 (2013)*

¹²⁹ In 1798, the chamberlain Freiherr of Stillfried sold his estates Falkenau, Kroschen and Neuhammer to his sister, Mrs. Caroline von Kleist, for Rt. 119,000. Schlesische Provinzialblätter, Vol.28, 1798, pp. 85. (2017) Around 1799 she purchased, already divorced, the Rittergut Schwedlich, district Grottkau for 22,500 Rt., Silesian Provincial Sheets, Volume 29, Breslau 1799, p. 386 (2013). In 1821 the estate was sold on. Topographical Handbook of Oberschlesien, Felix Triest, Breslau 1865, pp. 1205. (2009) Historisch-heraldisches Handbuch zum genealogische Taschenbuch der belongin to an earl Häuser, Gotha 1755, published by Hermann Soltmann, pp. 957 Documentary Chronicle of the City and estate Neurode, W. W. Klambt, Neurode 1842, pp. 125 "sad marriage" (2010)

¹³⁰ *Familiengeschichtliche Blätter, Volume III, Schwerin 1909, pp. 82. Church books Neubukow and Neubrandenburg Marien. (2022)*

¹³¹ III. 892, see below p.

independent volume to the story of the Damenschen branch.¹³²

Below is a short biography based on an article by the same author for the Handbook for the Army and Navy, 1913.

Friedrich Emil Ferdinand Heinrich v. K., later Count K. of Nollendorf, Prussian Field Marshal, born on 9 April 1762 in Berlin, was in 1774 Page with the Prince Heinrich of Prussia and in 1778 officer in the infantry regiment v. Lettow (No. 46), in which he participated in the Bavarian War of Succession.¹³³ On 16 May 1790, he was transferred to the General Staff as Quartermaster Lieutenant, took part in the Rheinfeldzüge as Captain, received the Order Pour le Merite for the Battle of Oberursel and in 1793 became Adjutant to the Field Marshal of Möllendorff, 1795 Major. After commanding a infantry battalion for several years, he was from 1803 to 1807 the acting Adjutant General of the King. At the end of 1808 he received the command of the Lower Silesian Brigade. In the war against Rußland in 1812, he led the infantry (15 battalions) of the Prussian auxiliary corps under Grawert and Yorck, fought at Eckau (19 July), Wolgund (7 August), Gräfenenthal (29 September), on Lautschkrug (30 September) and received the Order of the Legion of Honor, which he never created, as well as the Order of the Red Eagle I. K. has not been without influence on the conclusion of the surrender of Tauroggen. On 5 January 1813, appointed as the Corps' being in command General in Yorck's place, he did not exercise this command but left it to Yorck. On 1 March, he was promoted to lieutenant general. He commanded the vanguard of Wittgensteins, composed of Russian and Prussian troops, enclosed Wittenberg and took the suburbs on 17 April. With a brigade advanced to Halle, he had to vacate the city, which was bravely defended on 28 April, the next day. In the battle of Bautzen (20/21 May), he defended the Spree crossing at Burk with 8 1/2 battalions, 12 squadrons and 4 1/3 Prussian and Russian batteries, had to go back to Purschwitz after several hours of brave resistance from several strong collisions, threatened in the flank and rear, where he filled the gap between Yorck and Blücher, threw back Souham on the 21st and then covered the withdrawal of the allies at Wurschen. He was appointed as Prussian Plenipotentiary at the conclusion of the armistice on 4 June. During this time he received the 2nd Prussian Army Corps in the main army and led the second column of attacks in the battle of Dresden, which took the Großer Garten away and penetrated to the city walls. On the retreat through the Ore Mountains, on 29 August, he strongly rejected the French Corps of St. Cyr near Glashütte and, because the further retreat routes were clogged by trains, decided to escape the desperate situation by marching on the Great Teplitzer Strait, although he had to embrace strong enemy forces there. His assault on Nollendorf, to the rear of Vandammes, brought victory and the destruction of the French corps. He received the Order of the Black Eagle and a diamond-decorate sword from the Tsar of Alexander. After fighting in the battle of Leipzig on 16 October at Markkleeberg, on 18 October at Probstheida, he took over the confinement of Erfurt and, when the French occupation had withdrawn to the citadel, to Frankreich. Arrived at Blücher in late January 1814, he fought Etoges on 14 February and contributed significantly to the Laon win by the nighttime assault on 9 March, which was carried out in conjunction with Yorck. In March 1814, he was awarded by the Order of Merit with Oak Leaves, General of the Infantry and Chief of the 1st. West Prussian Regiment, which since 27 January 1889 has been known as the "Grenadier Regiment Graf Kleist von Nollendorf". The Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Berlin had already awarded him an honorary doctorate. After the war, he was raised to the rank of Count with the award of a endowment (domain Stötterlingenburg near Halberstadt). He retained the supreme command of the three Prussian army corps remaining at Niederrhein. At the outbreak of the war in 1815,

¹³² <http://www.v-kleist.com/FG/Nollendorf/Nollendorf.pdf> (2015)

¹³³ 2016: Investigation against him for problems with an ammunition transport 1778
Main State Archive Dresden, 10485 Manor Porschnitz 146

he took over the leadership of the North German Federal Corps, but had to relinquish it soon because of severe illness.¹³⁴ In command On 3 October he became General of IV. Army Corps in Magdeburg, retired as a field marshal in 1821, and died in Berlin on February 17, 1823. He rests in the garrison church there.¹³⁵

He married, probably in 1786, in Ruhlsdorf Hermine Caroline Charlotte of Retzow, born 1767 in Mörs, died on 14 March 1838 in Halberstadt, daughter of the Wilhelm Leopold of Retzow on Ruhlsdorf by Berlin, director of the Kurmärkische body of knights, and one of Thiele.

They had two sons, a young deceased son, whose name is not known, and Hermann Ferdinand Heinrich Leopold (III. 745 and 746),

Hermine Henriette Helene Leopoldine, born 19 August 1785, died 3 March 1840 in Charlottenburg. She married on 12 April 1815¹³⁶ in Frankfurt/Oder Timon Victor of La Vière, born 12 February 1782 in Aschersleben, died 10 June 1850 in Berlin, at last lieutenant colonel in the 24th. Infantry Regiment in Charlottenburg.¹³⁷

¹³⁴ About his duties from March to June 1815 in detail: *The Prussian Army and the North German Federal Forces under General v. Kleist 1815*, Julius v. Pflugk-Harttung, Gotha 1911.
<http://www.v-kleist.com/FG/Nollendorf/Nollendorf1815.pdf> (2015)

¹³⁵ See *Militär-Wochenblatt* 1823, No. 349; *Allgemeine Deutsche biography*, Vol. XVI (Leipzig 1882).

¹³⁶ Engagement ad. *Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen*, Supplement of 6 April 1815. (2019)

¹³⁷ Officer master list of the Leib-grenadier Regiment King Friedrich Wilhelm III (1. Brandenburg) No. 8, Hugo Kroll, Berlin 1899, pp. 288 (2013)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen

- 93 -

The Field Marshal Count Kl. of Nollendorf had two sons, the elder of whom:

III. 745.

Graf Kl. von Nollendorf

died on Berlin on 26 October 1795.

The younger son was:

III. 746.¹³⁸

Hermann Ferdinand Heinrich Leopold Graf Kl. von Nollendorf,
to Knauthen,
Retired district administrator

born 2 September 1804, died 28 March 1870.

He was born on the day mentioned on *Berlin*¹³⁹. After he was educated in his parents' home by private lessons, he attended the Joachimsthal Gymnasium on Berlin in 1821/22, from whose second grade he left to prepare elsewhere for the examination before the scientific examination commission. From this soon provided with the certificate of maturity for the university, he studied in Berlin 3 years law and cameralia.

After simultaneously fulfilling his duty as a one-year volunteer at the 2nd Guards uhlan (Landwehr) regiment and was promoted to officer in the Landwehr in 1827, he joined the standing army on 10 June 1828, and was exceptionally and subject to the proper audit as a Seconde lieutenant the 7th. Cuirassier regiment aggregated to Halberstadt.

On 5 May 1830, he retired from military service and was elected by the district Assembly of the district of Halberstadt to the Landrat and was reappointed as such in 1832; he administered this position until 1843.¹⁴⁰

On leaving the service, he received the 4th class red eagle order.

By contract of sale of 25 February 1841, he had the manor of Knauthen at Pr. Eylau with an area of nearly 12000 acres purchased.

In the past, he had the estate of Stötterlingenburg, as well as villages with 1,068 inhabitants, which he ceded to the state.

He was canon of the Bishopric of Brandenburg, died on 28 March 1870 in *Berlin*.¹⁴¹

¹³⁸ The family table has given it two numbers: 746/747.

¹³⁹ 2018: 1st edition *Stötterlingen near Osterwiek, Magdeburg district, seems undecided, as the domain was only acquired by his father in 1814. The indication on the tomb; Berlin, is therefore correct. Tomb monuments of noble people on cemeteries of Berlin and its suburbs. Quarterly Journal of coat-of-arms, Seal and Family Studies, 1898.*

¹⁴⁰ Notice of the requested dismissal, Official Gazette of the Royal Government of Magdeburg, 1844, No. 4, p. 20 (2013)
Repertory of Letters from the Archive Walter de Gruyter, Otto Neuendorff, Anne-Katrin Ziesak, 1999, Kleist von Nollendorf, Brief Halberstadt, 17.11.1832, on interest payments and personal details. (2009)

¹⁴¹ His hereditary funeral with the belongin to an earl coat-of-arms was at the old Matthäikirchhof on Gr. Görschen train station in Berlin. Tomb monuments of noble people on cemeteries of Berlin and its suburbs. Quarterly Journal of coat-of-arms and Family Studies, 1898, pp. 98 (2010)

His wife Henriette von Gustedt, born 18 April 1809 in Halberstadt – 15 November 1891 in Berlin,¹⁴² married 17 May 1829 in Deersheim im Fürstentume Halberstadt, daughter of the Landesdirektor Philipp von Gustedt auf Deersheim and the Marianne Freiin von Spiegel-Pickelsheim, *bearer of the Prussian Cross of Merit for Women and Virgins*,¹⁴³ had given him two sons: 1) Hermann Gustav Werner Ferdinand Reimar Carl and 2) (III. 861 and 862) and two daughters:

1) Marianne Hermine Mathilde Henriette, born 10 March 1833 in Halberstadt, † Novi, Bosnia, 23 February 1898, married 7 June 1855 to Arthur Cäsar of Wulffen, called Küchenmeister of Sternberg, *born Riesenburg 5 January 1832, † Knauthen 24 January 1878*,¹⁴⁴ Royal Prussian Chamberlain and Premier retired Lieutenant

2) Thekla Ernestine Wernerine, born December 29, 1834 to Halberstadt, † October 16, 1921 in Klein Bisnitz¹⁴⁵, married April 26, 1859 to Knauthen with Lieutenant Wilhelm retired Bernhard Baron of Julius on Eckardstein manor Leuven, Kr. Brieg, Schlesien, widow since December 30, 1876.

*Thekla's son, Baron of Eckardstein, recounted his maternal grandparents in his memoirs*¹⁴⁶ *published in 1919.*

My mother's father, Count Hermann Kleist of Nollendorf, was the only son of the Field Marshal. From this he had inherited the property in the province of Saxony, which was granted to him in 1815 as a state endowment. So it happened that my grandfather received the district council post of the Saxan district Halberstadt. But only a few years he was to hold that post. He was one of those men who in the first half of the last century, in political and social relations, advanced far ahead of their time. Since he openly expressed his sympathy for the demagogues of the time, who demanded a constitution and aspired to a single Deutsches empire, he made himself very hated by the reactionary and absolutist-minded court circles in Berlin. Finally, he was strongly encouraged by the Berliner government to resign from his position as district administrator. As it turned out later, the Austrian Chancellor Metternich, who had a spy system for the persecution of demagogues not only in Österreich but throughout Deutschland, had also participated in the removal of my grandfather from his district office. However, this reprimand did not detract from his political tendencies, but since then he has increasingly expressed his opposition to the absolutist system of government. It caused quite a stir when he, the only son of the renowned field marshal from the Wars of Independence, was finally officially expelled from the Berliner court.

My grandfather also expressed a lively interest in social issues, and in later years was even in lively correspondence with Ferdinand Lassalle...

At this time, my hotel was also home to the well-known German politician and writer Ludwig Bamberger, who, along with Eugen Richter, was one of the most authoritative leaders of the free-spirited party in the Reichstag. Bamberger had always been a great admirer of my grandfather, the Hermann Kleist of Nollendorf, because, as I said in the first chapter, he had, in the 1930s, as a district administrator and especially in 1848, supported the demagogues who demanded a constitution with all the means at his disposal. Ludwig Bamberger itself had been a political refugee in 1849, and as a result came into contact with many of its fellow sufferers abroad. He told me that many of them had been supported by my grandfather during their exile abroad with considerable funds, so that their spiritual strength would not be

¹⁴² Family staff 1892 (2008)

Berliner Börsen-Zeitung, Morgen-Ausgabe, 17.11.1891 (2021)

¹⁴³ Order Journal May 2007 (2008)

¹⁴⁴ Gotha ancient nobility 1902 (2008)

¹⁴⁵ Family Day Protocol 1922 (2006)

¹⁴⁶ *Retired Memories and political memorabilia of Embassy Counselor Hermann Baron v. Eckardstein, Leipzig 1919*

lost in Deutschum, and so that they could not be forced by external circumstances to turn away from Deutschum and put their strength at the service of other nationalities.

Towards the end of the 1930s, Count Hermann sold his property in Saxony and purchased the estates of Knauten and Drangsitten in the East Prussian district of Preußisch-Eylau as a pay a visit. He therefore took a great interest in the construction of the Eastern Railway, which would link Berlin with Danzig and Königsberg. As with political issues, he also showed great foresight in economic and technical terms.

At a time when the postmaster general Nagel in Berlin as well as Prussian generals, in particular the head of the genius system, General Astor, Friedrich Wilhelm III. Lectures held that the railways could never have any significance for the transport of the post or troops, and where small German princes simply forbade the construction of railways in their country, my grandfather became one of the most zealous promoters of the railways and co-founder of various major lines...

In March 1870, my maternal grandfather had died in Berlin, and as a result, my grandmother was very lonely, so she asked my parents to take me to the Knauten estate near Königsberg to have me with them during the summer months. It was here that I witnessed the outbreak of war with Frankreich.

My grandmother, a native of Gustedt, was a very benevolent, but strictly correct-minded woman of old-fashioned outlooks. In general, she did not like my grandfather's liberal political tendencies. It was particularly painful that my grandfather had been excluded from the Berliner court for years because of his conflict with the absolutist regime. But she was also a very clever and highly educated woman in literary matters.

III. 861.

Hermann Gustav Werner Ferdinand Graf Kl. von Nollendorf,
government assessor retired,

Born 7 August 1831,¹⁴⁷ – 22 August 1900,

Councilor of Hermann Grafen Kl. von Nollendorf elder Sohn, born on the same day in Blankenburg am Harz, studied law. *He was Bonner Borusse.* He served his year as a one-year volunteer and was on 18 November 1856 Lieutenant of Cavallerie 1. Battalions 1. Landwehr regiment, i.e. in the 3rd heavy Landwehr-Reiter regiment.

In 1859 he worked as a trainee lawyer at the Royal Government of Potsdam and in 1861 as an assessor to the Royal Government of Königsberg i. Pr.

He was terminally insane. *He died on 22 August 1900 in the Heil- und Pflegeanstalt Illenau (Baden).*¹⁴⁸

*The estate of Knauthen inherited his niece Gottliebe v. Boddien b. v. Wulffen gen. Küchenmeister v. Sternberg in 1900.*¹⁴⁹

III. 862.

Reimar Carl Graf Kl. von Nollendorf,

born 23 September 1837, died 29 December 1862

a younger son of the Landrat of Hermann, Count Kl. of Nollendorf, died on 29 December 1862 in Berlin

¹⁴⁷ The pedigree erroneously mentions 17th August as his birthday.

¹⁴⁸ Patient file Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg, Staatsarchiv Freiburg, B 821/2 No. 2038 (2011)

¹⁴⁹ Family history 1980 (2006)

of the head rose and brain paralysis.

side branch The General Field Marshal Count Kl. of Nollendorf *died out in 1900*

Of the sons of Captain Friedrich Carl Leopold, the family table names three, the others died very young.

III. 617.

Friedrich Anton Ulrich Carl Leopold,

Major General,

Born 1765, died 1833,¹⁵⁰

Friedrich Carl Leopold's eldest son, born 4 February 1765 in Cottbus, was a young nobleman in the 11th Dragoon Regiment in 1781, a standard-bearer on 14 March 1784, a lieutenant on 6 July 1787, a Premier ej. a. lieutenant on 12 January 1793, and a staff captain on 16 October.

In May 1794, he was awarded the Order of Kaiserslautern pour le mérite for his distinction in the battle.

On 16 September 1800 he became Captain and on 10 September 1804 Major.

At the beginning of 1813, he joined the Gendarmerie and was district brigadier at the Gendarmerie in Ratibor in February of that year. Ej. a. In July he was commanded away from the Gendarmerie to the 8th. Schlesischen Landwehr Cavalry Regiment. Ej. a. In December he was again with the Gendarmerie in Ratibor.

At the beginning of 1815, he was commander of the 8th Army. Schlesischen ej. a. Landwehr cavalry regiments, and on 3 June, Lieutenant Colonel; on 8 June 1816, the 1st Hussars Regiment (1st Leib-Husaren-Regt.), in June 1817 the 6th Uhlan Regiment aggregated and 31 March 1818 Colonel.

He retired on 3 April 1820 with a waiting allowance and was retired on 16 April 1827 as major general (800 Rtlr. Pension and 200 Rtlr. grant).

From 1827 he lived in Freistadt.

He was wounded twice. pour le mérite — In addition to the Order, he had the Iron Cross 2nd class, as well as the Russian Order of Wladimir 3rd class.

Together with his younger brother Friedrich (III. 618), he owned the estates of Kahren and Koppatz share since 1772.

He died on 26 October 1833 in Deutsch-Kessel near Grüneberg,¹⁵¹ 68 years 8 months old.

In his marriage to Marie Magdalene Dietz (other spelling Tietz), born July 5, 1768 to Umstadt in Hessen, married May 25, 1795 in the same way, died June 22, 1817 to Hirschberg, daughter of the Hessian court councilor and bailiff Peter Christian Dietz and Catharine Elisabeth Luther born, three daughters were born to him:

- 1) Wilhelmine, *deceased 13 February 1839 at the age of 42,*

¹⁵⁰ The pedigree mistakenly calls him Colonel.
In the Kriegs-M. -A. he still has as his sixth first name: Eugen.

¹⁵¹ Zu Freistadt, Schlesische Provinzialblätter, Vol. 98, 1833, pp. 479 (2017)

2) Louise Wilhelmine Charlotte Sophie, born 5 August 1798, died 26 October 1862 in Grünberg,¹⁵²

3) Sophie Henriette Philippine Christine, born 14 December 1800 in Grünberg,¹⁵³ died 11 January 1852, married to the Royal Landrat Wilhelm of Bojanowski.

III. 618.

Friedrich Carl Gottlob,

Major,

Born 1771, died 1847,

Friedrich Carl Leopold's other son, born February 12, 1771¹⁵⁴ in Kahren, was standard-bearer of the Dragoon Regiment No. 11 on May 8, 1788, Lieutenant 3 December 1790, Premier Lieutenant 14 March 1799, and General Adjutant 12 January 1802.

Pour le mérite On 30 January 1807, he was awarded the Order of the Battle of Waldenburg, near Schweidnitz.

Ej. a. cavalry-captain On 10 February he was staff member at the inactive Schlesischen Cavallerie, on 18 February 1809 Escadrons chief in the new 2nd Schlesischen Hussars Regiment.

On October 17, 1811, he was farewell as a major with 300 Rtlr. He lived in Liebau Nieder-Mittel-Peilau in 1811 and in Schlesien in 1816, which he purchased. Since 1772, he and his older brother have owned Kahren and Koppatz share, in the district of Cottbus.

In his marriage to Nanette Klugmann, copulated September 13, 1808 to Lewin in the County of Glatz without heir, he remained.

He died on October 19, 1847 in Breslau.¹⁵⁵

III. 619.

Heinrich Ludwig,

Friedrich Carl Leopold's third son, died young; likewise, the youngest sons, whose names we do not know, died in infancy.

Major General Hans Reimar had four sons: 1) Hans Joseph Reimar, 2) Carl Joachim Wilhelm, 3) Christian Wilhelm and 4) Christian Wilhelm Eugen Ludwig (III. 621-624).

III. 621.

¹⁵² Staatsarchiv Darmstadt, Amtsgericht Darmstadt, F 1968/7, Testament 1862 and estate procedure 1862 with several documents to the sisters. (2007)

¹⁵³ Schlesische Provinzialblätter, Vol. 33, 1801, pp. 199 (2017)

¹⁵⁴ Pb. February 12, 1772. Grave monuments of noble persons in the old military cemetery in Breslau, L. Schuch, Quarterly Journal for coat-of-arms, Seal and Family Studies, Volume 27, Berlin 1899, p. 375 (2018)

¹⁵⁵ New obituary of the Deutschen, 25th year 1847 pp. 962 (2008)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 99 -

Hans Joseph Reimar,¹⁵⁶

Cavalry-captain,

Hans Reimar's eldest son, born July 20, 1771 in Schlesien, was a cornet in cuirassier Regiment No. 9 on February 4, 1789, Lieutenant November 18, 1793, and Premier Lieutenant February 4, 1806. cavalry-captain On May 16, 1808, he was dismissed as a regimental uniform and died *in Grüttenberg near Oels* on January 13, 1834.¹⁵⁷

He was married:

(a) with Henriette of Osorowska¹⁵⁸; and

b) with Albertine Henriette of Hautcharmoy, owner of Grüttenberg near Oels in Schlesien.¹⁵⁹ In his second marriage, he had a son Hugo Wilhelm (III. 748) and three daughters:

1) Alexandrines, born 22 November 1816, † 29 October 1896 in Oels,¹⁶⁰ married 29 May 1832 to Julius of Bentheim in Oels, Capitain im 10. Infantry Regiment (died June 8, 1867). *She was awarded the Prussian Cross of Merit for Women and Virgins.*¹⁶¹

2) Ida, died in 1866, married Major Gustav Ferdinand Adalbert of Sack in Kosel at the 62nd. Infantry Regiment, and

3) Henriette Jenny, born 27 September 1824, died *Breslau 6 March 1866*,¹⁶² married to Oels on 10 June 1845 with Albert Eduard Ehrenfried of Eickstedt, landowner, formerly on Rudoltowitz, later on Kottwitz near Glogau (born *Silberkopf* 29 September 1805, † *Breslau 7 February 1900*).¹⁶³

III. 622.

Carl Joachim Wilhelm,

Lieutenant,

Hans Reimar's other son, born in Schlesien in 1777, was a cornet in the 4th Hussars on 25 June 1794 and a lieutenant on 28 August in 1796.

He died on 17 October 1806 in the Battle of Nordhausen an der Zorge, unmarried.

¹⁵⁶ In the Kriegs-M. -A. he was called Johann Heinrich Reimar.

Addition 2012: In the State Archives of Oppeln, in the proceedings of the District Court of Neustadt, there is a will of a Premier lieutenant Johann Heinrich von Kleist from the years 1806-1808. sygnatura: 45/1525/0/9523.

¹⁵⁷ New obituary of the Deutschen 1834 pp. 1194 "auf Grüttenberg und Schmelzdorf" (2008)

¹⁵⁸ The marriages in the Schlesischen Nickisch-Rosenegk retired Provincial Bulletin, a registry for the years 1785-1849, Uwe Kambach 1994, contains a marriage of v., Landrath, with Osorowska, v., verw. Kleist, V., 05.09.1842 in Breslau. The registration cannot be explained on the basis of the present text. (2010)

¹⁵⁹ Mrs. Albertine v. Kleist, who died in Oels, has bequeathed 50 Rthlr to the district of All Saints, cavalry-captain of Oels, for the care of the tomb of the family of Kleist. Official Journal of the Government in Breslau 1865, pp. 124. (2010)

¹⁶⁰ Staff of the family 1899

¹⁶¹ *Order Journal May 2007* (2008)

¹⁶² Jahrbuch des Deutschen Adels, ed. Deutsche Adelsgenossenschaft, Volume 1, Berlin 1896, pp. 566 (2010)

¹⁶³ Gothaisches genealogisches Taschenbuch der Adeligen Häuser, Gotha 1902, pp. 266 (2011)

III. 623.

Wilhelm Christian,

Born 1781, died 1795,

Hans Reimar's third son, died on 29 August 1795 to Oels, 14 year 4 months old, *from a dysentery (dysentery)*.¹⁶⁴

III. 624.

Christian Wilhelm Eugen Ludwig,

Lieutenant,

Hans Reimar's youngest son, born *in Oels* on May 15,¹⁶⁵ 1788, was standard-bearer of Infantry Regiment No. 32 on March 1, 1803, and Lieutenant No. 3 on June 8, 1805. Musketeer battalion.

He was inactiv on 7 January 1807. On 15 April 1809, he was granted leave and permission to enter foreign service and became a lieutenant in the Hussars regiment with the volunteer corps of the Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Braunschweig-Oels. A detachment cavalry-captain von Kleist below Wiese, with which Lieutenant was present, was ambushed near Zittau by the Saxan Colonel of Thielmann von Kleist on 30 May 1809 and was seriously wounded.¹⁶⁶ Carried to the Gasthof zur Sonne in Zittau ej. a., he died of his wounds on June 15.¹⁶⁷

He is resting in the cemetery of our dear wives in Zittau.

There is a description of his solemn funeral, which is enclosed here:

Awkward news of the solemn funeral of the Duke, who was wounded on the battlefield of fame and died of these sad consequences. Braunschweig Hussars-Lieutenants, Mr Ludwig von Kleist, executed at Zittau, 18 June 1809.

The same printed and available in the Müllerschen bookstore.

The highly well-born Mr. Ludwig von Kleist, employed Lieutenant of the Duke, who had been standing here since 21 May this year alternately all over Zittau. Braunschweig hussar corps and youngest son of the king who died a few years ago. Prussia. General-Majors of the cavalry von Kleist, Lord, received at the 30th of the same month, in the afternoon, so unexpectedly, invasion of the king. Sächs., under the leadership of the Supreme Thielmanns Corps, to the so-called Zittau in the Spurgasse, but not, as most had

¹⁶⁴ Schlesische Provinzialblätter, Volume 32, Breslau 1795, pp. 300 (2009)

¹⁶⁵ Schlesische Provinzialblätter, Vol. 7, 1788, pp. 484 (2017)

¹⁶⁶ Friedrich Wilhelm, Herzog von Braunschweig-Lüneburg - Oels, Louis Ferdinand Spehr, Braunschweig 1861, pp. 64: Die Braunschweiger, who could only fight individually against the enemy, who had now already entered the city, were blown up. Von Kleist von Kleist Three officers, the lieutenants, (NB: not far from the present town hall of the city of Zittau, surrounded by several Saxons and hoping for no escape, pulled the saber to hand it over. A Sachse approaching him, thinking that Kleist wanted to attack him, pushed for him and pierced him. The fatally wounded man was taken to the home of the buttonmaker Schnell, and Colonel Thielmann, who was led to the dying man, offended the young man by the sneering words: "Your name is Kleist? Oh, shame on you! They belong to such a noble family and have – under such a gang!"), Rosentreter and Koesceghy, and 38 soldiers fell, in some cases seriously wounded, into the violence of the Saxons, who also captured 30 horses. From Wiese himself, who had tried in vain to gather the Seins before the Bohemian Gate, had to retreat with the remains of his detachment in a wild escape, from the enemy to Grotttau and the pass of Gräfenstein. (2020)

¹⁶⁷ From the diary of General Fr. L. von Wachholtz, C. Fr. von Vechelde, Braunschweig 1843, pp. 217, 221, 251. (2018)

believed since then, during the night afterwards within the ring wall, such an absolutely fatal gunshot wound to the abdomen, as a result of which he completed his course in the 21st year of life, despite all medical and wound care, even the most careful care and maintenance, on the 15th of June, morning at about 5 o'clock.

His desolated corpse, however, was entrusted on the 18th, as Sunday afterwards, under the following, very solemnly organized ceremonies on all-local cemetery to the cool Schoos of the Earth.

The day before, as 17th Junius, the faded body in the all-local inn became the golden sun from 2 pm to 10 pm, in ordinary uniform and decorated with symbols of Heldenthums, was publicly displayed under city guard assigned to the authority.

In the morning at about 5 o'clock, the entrance of the day, a part of the all-local löbl gathered. Citizen battalions with hoboists and tambours in his uniform of green and ball in the aforementioned inn.

Immediately after the bell struck at 6 o'clock, the funeral procession began in the following, very interesting order:

First, the hoboists and tambours, the former blowing the well-known Gellert song: "My lifetime passes, etc." with muffled instruments and the latter stirring the muffled play between each verse of the same.

Secondly, the extremely tastefully crafted coffin, embracing the earthly remains of the perpetuated, covered with a black cloth and decorated with military honors, which was carried and often rested by 12 civic battalions intended for the non-commissioned officer, to which just as many congregations of the same went in support.

Thirdly, immediately following the body were three military personnel wounded in the aforementioned attack, one of whom was a Duke. Brunswick was a carabiner, but the latter two became kings. Sächs Infantry regiments of Lieutenant-General v. Dyhern and Major-General v. Oeschelwitz medizinischen Verband belonged to, and still had to bear, but each of them was led by a citizen battalion, mentioned more often by a senior officer.

Fourth, the resp. Mr. Members of the deputation, consisting of council and citizenry, ordered for all military catering; together with the city officer, all in black mourning clothes, employed for the revision of the police vigilante service.

Fifthly, the other non-commissioned officers of the löbl. Citizen battalions, who decided in the prescribed uniform this so solemnly organized funeral procession.

After arriving at the churchyard, the body was carried into the church, settled and then blown by the hoboists a verse of a mourning Ode in the manner mentioned above. After a solemn prayer, which was performed in the most solemn silence by all those present, the procession was made in the aforementioned order to the open burial place, where even the coffin was opened again and during this last exhibit of the corpse the Klopstock song: "Blessed are heirs of heaven etc." was blown onto pre-registered Weise.¹⁶⁸

After the sinking of the coffin into his particular grave, which took place under many tears and almost general participation of the most visible emotion, the train returned again in the same order according to the aforementioned inn to the golden sun; thus, this so solemn and in every respect worth seeing corpse conduct was decided.

But it must also not be left unnoticed that with such an exceedingly large number of spectators also not the least disorder arose, the so highly memorably rising hill of the tomb immediately with balsamic scented, fragrant and at the same time allegorical meaning intended flowers, from the kingdom of the now in such

¹⁶⁸ According to the current pastor, prim. d. d. Zittau, 10 November 1885, Lieutenant Ludwig von Kleist was buried there "after degenerating a great figurale", i.e. with the participation of the grammar school choir and all the clergy there. During the sermon dedicated to him, the coffin stood in front of the altar of the Frauenkirche.

a glorious full power nature, has been continuously decorated and decorated.

In this way, the Werthe Zittau has publicly and certainly not unapplausibly demonstrated such a glorious demonstration of respect and human love, which it is also guilty of showing to the enemy who fell in its profession.

Venerable calm of His ashes, now intimately united with the mother-womb of the earth; healing immortality but that of Geist, which so soon had vanished from the sufferings of that time, in higher regions of truly eternal peace!

Of Hans Reimar's four sons, only the oldest had a male heir, namely:

III. 748.

Hugo Wilhelm,¹⁶⁹

Born 1818, died 1853.

He was Hans Joseph Reimar's only son, born September 11, 1818 in Grüttenberg in Schlesien, was raised in the corps of cadets and came from August on 12, 1835 as a standard-bearer to the 4th. Cuirassier regiment. On September 13, 1837, he was granted a patent as a lieutenant. On 17 February 1852, he was promoted to Premier Lieutenant with 120 Rtlr. Pension passed.

In 1849 he participated in the campaign in Baden. As a result of overexertion on the march from Schlesien to Baden in 1849 and to Hessen in 1850, he became brain-sick.

He died on 10 April 1853 in Schweidnitz near Breslau, unmarried.

With him, a freshly raised sapling died out on the Stavenower side branches.

We give the master table of:

¹⁶⁹ In the Kriegs-M. A he is called Hugo Heinrich Reimar and Frau von Bentheim also claims that he was so called.

III. 381.

Andreas Joachim.

488.	489.	490.	491.	492.	493.	494.	495.	496.	497.	498.				
Friedrich Wilhelm	Albrecht Leopold.	Wilhelm Adrian.	Ludwig Leopold.	Friedrich Wilhelm Gottfried Arnd.	Friedrich Conrad.	Friedrich Joachim.	Friedrich Carl Leopold.	Wilhelm Heinrich.	Friedrich Ferdinand.	Hans Reimar.				
613.		614.		615.		616.	617.	618.	619.	620.	621.	622.	623.	624.
Friedrich Alexander Leopold Joachim.		Joachim Carl Friedrich.		Friedrich . . . Ferdinand Heinrich Emil.		Friedrich Anton Ulrich Carl Leopold.	Friedrich Anton Ulrich Gottlob.	Heinrich Ludwig.	Heinrich . . .	Hans Joseph Reimar.	Carl Joachim Wilhelm.	Christian Christian Wilhelm Eugen Ludwig.	Christian Christian Wilhelm Eugen Ludwig.	Christian Christian Wilhelm Eugen Ludwig.
745.				746/747.				748.						
. Graf Al. v. N.				Hermann Ferdinand Heinrich Leopold.				Hugo Wilhelm.						
861.						862.								
Hermann Gustav Werner Ferdinand.						Reimar Carl.								

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 104 -

The descendant of Bernd Christian (III. 383)

(Alt-) Schmenziner side branch

for the most part flowers still today; only one side-shoot has died.

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

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III. 499.

Joachim Friedrich,

Major,

born 9 October 1728, † 18 June 1788,

Bernd Christian's eldest son, studied at Frankfurt a.O., but then chose the military career. In 1748 he joined the Infantry Regiment (Alt-Schwerin) No. 24, was on 23 May 1751 ensign and on 1 July 1756 lieutenant. He was wounded in the Battle of Kunersdorf (12 August 1759).

On 13 September, he was promoted to Premier Lieutenant and on 1 January 1762 to Captain of Staff, becoming Compagnie Chef on 12 June 1770 and Major on 3 April 1780.

He acquired the estate of Guhrow near Cottbus from a substation in the autumn of 1781 and died of dropsy on 18 June 1788.

According to his private will of 30 August 1779, he had his second Wife used as sole heir with the condition of substance preservation in favor of the children inheriting after her death. After his death, however, it turned out that the will did not meet the applicable formal requirements. This was established by the Superior Guardianship College on 11 May 1789. A request by the widow to the king from 4 July 1789 was unsuccessful. She then entered into a settlement with the curator of the minor children, Justice Commissioner Dames, before the city court in Frankfurt a.O., which was approved by the Superior Guardianship College on 17 July 1790. The settlement led to the distribution of the assets to the children, leaving the widow the income to be able to support the children. A request to the king to grant her a pension had previously been rejected. The 2 Daughters 1. From the inheritance of her mother, she received 525 thalers in gold and 10,760 thalers in Courant. All 7 children received 535 thalers in gold and 633 thalers in Courant from each of their father's inheritance.

The value of the Guhrow estate is not included in the amounts, as it should remain undivided and only be sold after the 7 children have reached the age of majority.

The two sons also had together 333 thalers in gold as a fiefdom. The widow also agreed to pay the sons the equipagen funds determined in the will of her deceased husband with Rt. 200 from their remaining assets.

a) His first wife, Caroline Luise von Wulffen, * 30 March 1755, daughter of Captain Christian Ludwig v. W., who died in 1768, Lord of Steinhöfel and Kersdorf near Frankfurt/Oder and his wife, a Countess von Flemming from Buckow, marriage Lossow 29 September 1769, † 3 May 1774 as a result of the birth of his daughter Ulrike at 19 years, had given him two daughters:

1) Berhardine Friederike Caroline Wilhelmine, born 7 May 1772, died 30 January 1817, named Minette by her brother Heinrich in letters, married in 1791 to Ernst von Löschbrand on Piestow near Fürstenwalde, divorced in 1800, then moved to the Pannwitz estate in Gulben near Cottbus, and

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

b) In the second marriage with Juliane Ulrike von Pannewitz, born 22 March 1746, died 3 February 1793 in Frankfurt am Main, marriage Müschen January 1775, he had two sons: 1) Bernd Heinrich Wilhelm and 2) Leopold Friedrich (III. 625 and 626) and three daughters:

3) Friederike Juliane Christiane, born in Frankfurt am Main 17 December 1775, † 7 November 1811, married Frankfurt am Main 24 March 1794 with her cousin Philipp von Stojenthin auf Schorin und Darsow bei Stolp, born Schorin 16 August 1772, + Stolp 28 January 1844. The second wife was Charlotte Christiane von Zenge in 1814, born 26 April 1783, younger sister of Wilhelmine, with whom Heinrich von Kleist had been engaged.

4) Maximiliane Augusta Catharina, born Frankfurt a.O. 4 November 1776, † Gulben 29 January 1818 as a result of the last puerperium, married Frankfurt a.O. 14 January 1802 to Lieutenant Wilhelm von Pannwitz in the Zenge Regiment, born Babow 9 February 1772, † Gulben 30 March 1849, and

5) Juliane, born 25 September 1784, married Gr. Boschpol 17 September 1809 with Gustav von Weyher (pond) at Bozepol, born Lischnitz 5 April 1783, † Lauenburg 1851.

III. 500.

Alexander Georg Wilhelm,

Major,

Born 1731, † 1809,

Bernd Christian's other son, born 9 July 1731, was enfeoffed absent as a Fahnenjunker on 26 August 1749 (684).

He was on 1 September 1752 ensign in the 3rd Dragoon Regiment and 31 October 1756 lieutenant. As such, he participated in the Seven Years' War. On January 29, 1766, he received the patent as a staff captain.

On 15 June 1776 he was imitated with 100 Rtlr. Pension due to bad face and chest damage. On January 15, 1789, he received the character of Major.

In 1788 he lived in Königsberg. He died there on 28 April 1809, aged 78.

With his wife Henriette Gottliebe Freiin von Schrötter from Wohnsdorff (died 1792) he had remained uninherited. She was a wealthy and well-to-do lady who took care of her relatives in a loving way.

After the retirement of her husband (1776), she bought the estate Voigtsdorf, district Königsberg i. d. Neumark, from the district administrator of Pfuhl on Schulzendorf, but sold it again after three years to Ernst Bogislav von Wobeser. For this she bought with the consent of her husband the estate Walkaschken from the three sisters von Birkhahn, as well as those in the main office Pr. Eylau situated Gerlaucken's estates.

Under 2 January and 7 June 1790, however, both sold their noble estate of Gerlaucken with the farming village of Schlautienen, the associated mill, the Borkehnen Vorwerk and the Waldburg estate (as it had been leased until then) to the wife of Lieutenant Johann von Brünnow: Sophia Catharina Wilhelmine née von Oldenburg for 36,000 Rtlr. Pr. Courant and 100 Rtlr. key money.

On 27 March 1792, Mrs. Major von Kl. made her will and in it a family foundation for unwealthy Miss and Widows of the family of Kleist from the houses of Schmenzin and Zarnekow and the family of the barons von Schrötter from the houses of Wohnsdorf, Wesselshöfen and Maulen, about which the documents 698 and 703 of the closer compare. To this foundation she designated a capital of 13333 Rtlr. 30 Gr. — She died in the same year.

III. 501.

Franz Heinrich

to Schmenzin,

Captain,

Born 1734, † 1814,

Bernd Christian's youngest son, born 1 August 1734 in Schmenzin, was an ensign in the 42nd Infantry Regiment on 30 August 1757, a Lieutenant on 7 March 1759 and a Premier Lieutenant on 23 July 1763. On 2 April 1764 he took his leave as captain.

According to the settlement of inheritance of 13 December 1763, he had dealt with his siblings in such a way that he received the whole estate of Schmenzin, whose value was assumed to be 17,275 Rtlr., and compensated his siblings with cash. However, the following bush estates and outworks were belonging to the Gute Schmenzin: 1) Friedrichshoff, 2) Lindenhoff, 3) Hammelschäferei, 4) Klein-Lindenhoff, 5) Klein-Freyenstein, 6) Groß-Freyenstein, 7) Krepelhof, 8) Kaltberg, 9) Vierhof, 10) Adrianshof, 11) Berghoff, 12) Eickhoff, 13) Buckhoff, 14) Rohrhoff, 15) Holzhoff, 16) Ranchhoff, 17) Dranghoff, 18) Sauerhoff, 19) Lubbenhoff and 20) Kraushoff. The majority of these estates are old Kleist's fiefdoms, but a smaller part is Versen's fiefdoms.

By marriage he received: Kussow a, Storckow b, Wruckhütten and Zechendorf a and b.

In 1809, he was appointed next agnate as curator of the von Kleist Family Foundation, founded by his sister-in-law.

"On October 27, 1814, the Captain Franz Heinrich von Kleist died in Belgard, the heir and court of Schmenzin, the Schmenzin bush-estates, Kussow, Zechendorf, Wruckhütten and others, church patron in Schmenzin, at the age of 80 years 3 months, and was buried in the new vault in the churchyard in Schmenzin.

He had been married three times:

a) with Sophia Louise von Glasenapp, daughter of Paul Wedig at Gramenz and Balfanz, married 2 July 1765, died 17 September 1781. After the conflict settlement with her brothers and two sisters of 17 February 1777, the estates of Kussow a, Storckow b, Wruckhütten and Zechendorf a and b had fallen to her.

They had two sons: 1) Paul Bernd August, baptized 2 February 1766 and 2) Georg Joachim Wilhelm, born 20 and baptized 24 July 1767 (III. 627 and 628), and five daughters:

1) Barbara Hedwig Magdalene, born June 18, 1769, died May 9, 1791 at Manow, at the emaciation.

2) Catharina Amalia Friederike, born 14 March 1771, died 22 June 1800, married to Kriegsrat Petermann on Kl. Wittfelde near Neustettin.

3) Charlotte Henriette Sophie, born December 21, 1772, died January 31, 1800 on exhaustion, buried in Schmenzin and its vault.

4) Auguste Ulrike Philippine, born at Schmenzin on 22 March 1775, † at Neustettin on 2 December 1855, first married a Baron von Roberts at Dubbertsch, but divorced him and married on 11 October 1812 with the Capitan Leopold August Eduard von Reckow at Camnitz, Rummelsburg district; and

5) Juliane Antoinette Johanne, born February 22, 1778, who remained unmarried.

After the death of his first wife, her father on 28 October 1783 submitted a petition to the king to transfer back the share transferred to his daughter of the estate of Kussow, since he could only use the shares in his possession. His son-in-law was a tough man with whom nothing could be done in kindness. The entry

appears to have been unsuccessful.

b) On 21 February 1783, Captain von Kl. entered into a new marriage: with Modesta Wilhelmine von Kameke from Misdow, Schlawe district, daughter of the aulic councillor at Pritzig. The church wedding took place in Varchmin. She died on 3 September 1783.

c) The third marriage he concluded with Friederika Luisa von Blankenburg, daughter of the late administrative head of the district Schievelbein at Schlenzig, born in 1755, died as a widow on 4 December 1822 at Belgard, on the Stickfluss, in the 77th year of life.

She had given her husband a daughter Louise Christiane Henriette, who was born on 14 October 1786, died on 10 March 1791 and was buried in the Schmenzin vault.

Of Bernd Christian's three sons, the oldest and the youngest were inherited. The side branch of the youngest son became extinct in the second limb. Let's get him first.

III. 627.

Paul Bernd August,

Born 1766, † 1804,

Franz Heinrich's older son, dedicated himself to agriculture. He inherited from his mother Kussow a, Zechendorf a and b, as well as Wruckhütten. He lived in Kussow for five years. He was ill a lot in his last years. He died on September 3, 1804 at the age of 37, 7 months 6 days, from the addiction to shrinkage and water, in Schmenzin in his father's house, unmarried.

III. 628.

Georg Joachim Wilhelm

to Schmenzin,

Captain,

Born 1767, † 1849,

Franz Heinrich's younger son, born July 20, 1767 in Schmenzin, was on April 27, 1785 Ensign in the Dragoon Regiment No. 12, October 8, 1787 Lieutenant, January 4, 1795 (December 1794) Premier Lieutenant, November 30, 1801 Stabs Capitain (patent of February 25, 1799) and March 17, 1804 Capitain. — In the unfortunate year of 1806, he was captured by the French and therefore fell apart with his father, who did not want to take him home; he stayed with his relatives in Zarnikow as a result.

On 20 June 1808, he was farewell with an army uniform and now was allowed to stay in Schmenzin.

In 1810, almost the entire village of Schmenzin was cremated by lightning, with all documents burned in the old manor house.

The Captain of Kl. received the possession of Schmenzin by succession and feudal law, after the death of his father, contents of the inheritance process, which was closed on 26 April 1815 and on 8 June was confirmed by the court, against which his sisters Auguste Ulrike Philippine, married to Captain of Reckow, and Juliane Antoinette Johanna von Kl. determined a fief severance payment of a total of 14,000 Rtlr. and against assumption of various small debts.

He was very frugal and lived very simply, lending money for cheap interest and being generous and charitable against the unmediated.

On 15 August 1824 he married Charlotte Lisette Krause from Cöslin, owner of the estate of Geitberg, who had already was his house-keeper for several years.

Her daughter Auguste Ulrike Luise Johanne (born in Polzin on 2 October 1813 – died on 9 August 1887 in Neu-Buckow) was adopted by him. On Thanksgiving, 3 October 1830 in Schmenzin, she married Otto Casimir Friedrich Carl Wilhelm von Zastrow-Wusterhanse, born 26 September 1800, widow since 19 November 1882.

Her father had appointed her his universal heir in his will of Schmenzin on 14 May 1846. After her father's death, the fief of Schmenzin passed to the Premier Lieutenant, later Major Theodor Leopold Friedrich von Kl. (III. 751), to whom she sold the Versen's share of the estate of Schmenzin for 300 Rtlr. on 13 March 1853.

On 9 March 1855, she ceded her husband her fortune of 48,000 Rtlr., which was based on Schmenzin, Gr. Popplow, Gr. and Kl. Dubberow. With the help of this money, the same bought the knightly estates Naseband, Villnow and Crämerwinkel.

With the uninherited death of the two sons of Franz Heinrich, this part of the Schmenzin side branch has died out, while it continues to sprout vigorously in the descendants of Bernd Christian's eldest son Joachim Friedrich. Joachim Friedrich had two sons: 1) Bernd Heinrich Wilhelm and 2) Leopold Friedrich (III. 625 and 626).

#DH

III. 625.

Bernd Heinrich Wilhelm,

poet,

Born 1776, † 1811.

His biography was published by Felix Bamberg in the *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* in Munich. Dr. Karl Siegen in Leipzig, a fervent admirer of the unfortunate poet, is working on a new edition of the works of Heinrich von Kleist. Consequently, a detailed account of his life is omitted here.

A well-deserved recognition of his outstanding achievements is given to Heinrich von Kleist in Barthel: *"Die deutsche Nationallitteratur der Neuzeit. 2nd installment, pp. 99–112."*

"Bernd Heinrich Wilhelm was not born, as commonly believed, on October 10, 1776, but rather, according to the garrison church register in Frankfurt an der Oder, on October 18, 1777. His father, Joachim Friedrich, a captain and later a major in the Infantry Regiment Duke Leopold of Brunswick No. 24, had him in his second marriage to Juliane Ulrike von Pannewitz as the third of five children from this union. He received his first education at home. After his father's death in 1788, he went to Berlin to board with Pastor Catel. In 1792, he joined the Garde Regiment No. 15, was promoted to ensign in 1795, and second lieutenant in 1796. Already in 1798, he resigned and went to Frankfurt to devote himself to his studies.

An irresistible urge for knowledge and inner development, for a free intellectual life, took hold of him. Even in Potsdam, he had devoted himself to the study of ancient languages and especially philosophy. Gifted by nature, he pursued these activities with great enthusiasm and wrote, among other things, a now-lost treatise on Kantian philosophy. After a year, he chose diplomacy as his future career and went to Berlin for this purpose. Before his departure, he had become engaged to Wilhelmine von Zenge in Frankfurt, making it all the more necessary to seek a secure position. However, his inner restlessness, a true reflection of the distress and hardship of his time, prevented him from finding such stability.

No matter what he attempted, whatever activity he chose, only prospects emerged that failed to materialize, hopes that ended in disappointment. Thus, he wandered restlessly from place to place in aimless changes: from Berlin to Würzburg and back again, to Paris, to Switzerland, where the poet within him first awakened, and where he wanted to settle as a farmer, then to Thuringia, to Leipzig, back to Switzerland, and again in deepest despair to France. He then returned to Berlin and moved further to Königsberg, where he worked in the Royal Domain Office. Yet he could not bear the quiet work of daily bread. Soon after beginning, he abandoned it again.

Then fate led him for the third time to the much-hated France, this time, due to a misunderstanding, as a prisoner of war. After returning, he began a literary-journalistic activity in Dresden until he was expelled to Austria and returned to his native region of Mark Brandenburg.

Finally, after twelve years of wanderings, always begun with hope and always ending in dashed hopes, the restless heart, incessantly gnawed by his own misery and the disgrace of his homeland, found its first and final peace on the shores of Wannsee, a mile from Potsdam, on November 21, 1811. A friend, Henriette Vogel, who believed herself to be suffering from an incurable disease, had extracted a promise from him to fulfill a request: she asked him to kill her, and he shot both her and himself.

His thirst for thoroughness could not prevent his early arrival at the heights of human aspiration, from which academic scholarship, partly unjustly and to his detriment, seemed small to him. "These people," he wrote, "all sit, like caterpillars on a leaf, each believing theirs to be the best, and they care nothing for the tree."

Several decisive events influenced his life: Brockes, for whom Kleist, as evidenced by the wonderful letter to Wilhelmine from Berlin dated January 31, 1801, which already reveals the deepest and most delicate psychological understanding, had a truly ancient cult of friendship, separated from him to take a post in Mecklenburg. With him, as Kleist expressed it, he lost the only person in the populous royal city who knew every, even the most secret, fold of his heart. On the other hand—and this was a far less calculable misfortune—the Kantian philosophy had made him a skeptic near despair, so that in a letter to Ulrike from

Berlin dated February 5, 1801, he lamented: "Even the pillar on which I used to lean in the whirlpool of life is wavering. I mean the love of the sciences."

His works, which are milestones on the path he traversed, are the experiences of his journey. In "*Der Prinz von Homburg*" he makes military discipline, the will that prevails above all others, and the undeniable law of unconditional obedience the fate to which a noble nature threatens to fall victim. He portrays it coldly and cruelly, like ancient destiny, whose consequences even the gods cannot avert. Opposite this, he nevertheless allows reconciliation to occur through the natural feeling of a human heart that triumphs. The play is the result of his service in the army. In "*Das Kathchen von Heilbronn*," he avenges himself on the inconstancy of a girl who leaves him (albeit one he himself pushed away), by showing what he understands by love: an utterly unconditional, all-conquering, childlike attachment.

In his novellas, he develops a series of strange relationships, always presenting characters true to life who, without their fault, are dragged into compelling entanglements from which they are fatefully ensnared. The same is true in the drama "*Die Familie Schroffenstein*" where old family feuds abolish free action, and in the enchantingly grand "*Penthesilea*." Tragic confinement of noble spirits collides titanically in various characters. Here he shows his highest strength and fullness. His passionate dreaming into foreign worlds, which he had to seek for his comfort, led him to realms that no one before or after him has entered. Like Calderón, he created a modern antiquity in which he was entirely at home.

Here he shows what he could have written if he had been granted a life like Goethe or Schiller—or even faith in Christianity. For even the struggles Schiller endured against adverse circumstances seem light and natural compared to Kleist's dark, hopeless battles. For Schiller, development toward freedom was possible, and it was achieved; for Kleist, it was impossible from the very beginning.

It is not only because Kleist was a Prussian that his writings demand our attention, but also because he was born in the North, representing the North German—or more specifically, the Prussian—element in literature. Only Achim von Arnim might be mentioned alongside him in this regard. Most of our poets came from the southern parts of the country and brought their unique styles and perceptions with them. Even Arnim abandoned much of his inherent nature due to his education in southern Germany. Kleist's language possesses the sharp, ironically rich quality that remains the hallmark of the best of Berlin's culture. While Lessing acquired this quality through time, Kleist had it naturally. His sentences, even when masterfully constructing complex periods, break off just as easily. His thoughts require few words; he sketches with decisive contours and paints with somber but utterly truthful colors.

He painstakingly refines his writings with restless precision: always creating new drafts and revisions, carrying his poetic ideas with him for a long time before shaping them into finished works. The worldview expressed in his works is heroic and joyful. His drama "*Die Hermannsschlacht*" (The Battle of Hermann) was written under the influence of a hopeful hatred toward the French, whose defeat he believed to be inevitable. He would not have let any of his heroes perish as he himself ultimately did.

Kleist's characters are imbued with vibrant strength; every word they utter is alive, their actions and passions wholly comprehensible. What other poet could have created a girl like Käthchen von Heilbronn? Her persistence, her clinging devotion to the man she loves, combined with innocence and modest restraint, is so beautifully preserved that not even a single thought could disturb the affection one must immediately feel for her. Another contradiction is beautifully depicted in *Der Prinz von Homburg*—a man who is dreamy and negligent, seemingly unfit for service, yet fiery and competent in battle. And how moving, in all his strength and submission, when the prince, facing death, is momentarily overwhelmed by a sudden, almost childlike love of life—an unmistakably human emotion!

Everywhere one looks in Kleist's works, there are no mere colorful shadows but real people, full of passions and noble thoughts that reveal their hearts. There is no imitation; neither Goethe, Schiller, nor Shakespeare served as a model for Kleist. What he was shines through his works so clearly that only he could have written them. A scene from his tragically incomplete play *Robert Guiscard*, in which the

Norman king feels the plague within him yet strives to remain upright before his soldiers, can be placed alongside the best scenes in *Richard III*.

Of all the recognition his works receive today, Kleist heard almost none during his lifetime. He lacked the ability to ingratiate himself with others. He was rejected. No theater wanted to stage his plays, no circle of admirers arose to elevate him, no society supported his progress. At the time, people had other, more pressing concerns. Alone, he persevered as long as his strength allowed, and when it seemed to him that his resources were finally exhausted, he used the last of his strength to escape from life.

This tragic event might have occurred even earlier if Kleist had not found a great source of support in his half-sister Ulrike, born of his father's first marriage to Caroline Luise von Wulffen. She often assisted him with advice and financial support."

To the above account of his life, we add an excerpt from Heinrich von Treitschke's *Deutsche Geschichte im XIX. Jahrhundert* (German History in the 19th Century), Vol. I, pp. 315–317:

"The political passion of the time found its most powerful artistic expression in the works of Heinrich von Kleist, that deeply tragic poet who surpassed all the poets of the younger generation. Through the raw power of dramatic emotion and vividly true characterization, he even exceeded Schiller; yet the wealth of ideas, broad education, far-reaching vision, and proud self-assurance of our foremost dramatist were denied to the unfortunate Kleist. A restless mind disrupted the balance of his soul. Scarcely noticed by his contemporaries and robbed by a mysteriously cruel fate of all the joys of a fruitful life, he appears to us today as the truly relevant poet of those oppressed days, the herald of that demonic hatred poured into the veins of our kind-hearted people by foreign injustice.

Penthesilea was the wildest, and *Käthchen von Heilbronn* the tenderest and most endearing of the dreamlike figures of German Romanticism, while *Die Hermannsschlacht* (The Battle of Hermann) was a mighty hymn of revenge, a powerful anthem to the joy of retribution. Every detail is as sensually vivid, tangible, and full of life as Klopstock's bardic songs were once vague and indistinct. Every emotion was drawn directly from the heart of a people thirsting for vengeance. Kleist did not, like patriotic scholars, acquire the idea of the fatherland through intellectual reflection; he felt the instinctive, natural hatred of the Prussian officer. He saw the old, glorious flags, the pride of his house, lying torn in the dust and longed to punish the one who had done this.

Wherever the restless wanderer set his staff, he was pursued, like the call of the Erinyes, by the wild question: "Do you rise, Germania? Has the day of vengeance come?" Stormy, terrifying, as never before from the lips of a German, resounded the poetry of hatred:

Deliverance from the yoke of servants,
Forged of iron ore.
The rights of a son of hell
Press upon our necks!

It was the same untamed natural force of national passion as in the wild strains of the *Marseillaise*, but infinitely more poetic, truthful, and deeply felt. Later, the unfortunate poet created in *The Prince of Homburg* the only artistically perfect historical drama of our literature, drawing its material from the new and still truly living German history—the most beautiful poetic glorification of Prussian military honor. When even this work passed unnoticed by his contemporaries and the condition of the fatherland grew ever more dismal, the impatient poet took his own life—both a victim of his inherent melancholia and of his dark, hopeless time.

This marked a great turning point in national life: that now, a man from the old Brandenburg soldierly families, with all the vibrant colors of new poetry, glorified this Prussian militarism, which had for so long remained alien and uncomprehended by modern German culture. How actively the stubborn, defiant Junker class of the Marches now participated in the intellectual life of the nation! A long line of its sons—Kleist, Arnim, and Fouqué, the Humboldts, and L. von Buch—ranked among Germany's foremost poets and

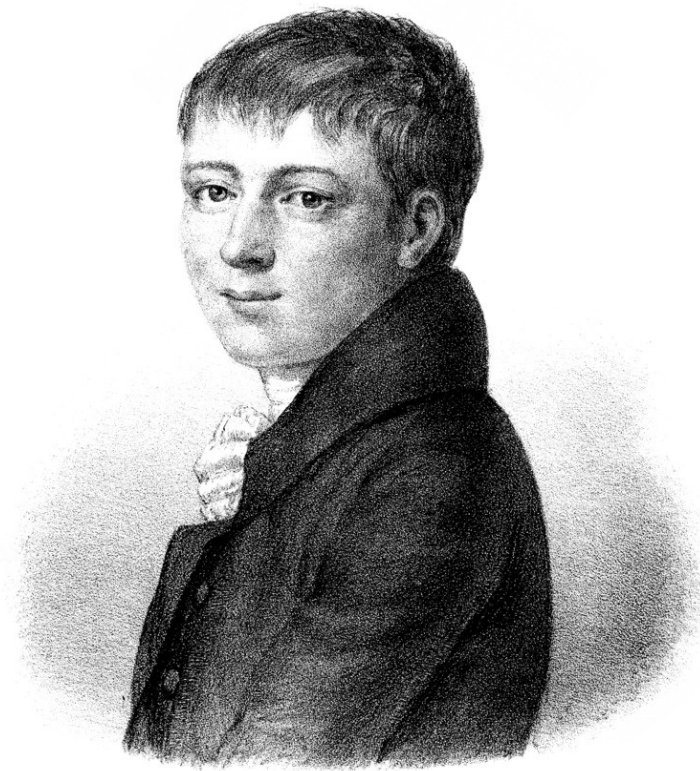
scholars. The philistine spirit of old Prussianism was finally, utterly overcome.

Among the poets of the Wars of Liberation, W. Baur mentions Heinrich von Kleist in his *Historical and Life Portraits from the Renewal of Religious Life in the German Wars of Liberation* (Vol. II, p. 38):

“We must not leave Heinrich von Kleist unmentioned, who, unfortunately, in the turmoil of his soul, took his own life before the German uprising, instead of waiting patiently for God’s hour and then placing the full force of his mighty personality in service of his fatherland. *Die Hermannsschlacht* (The Battle of Hermann), in which he wielded a terrible scourge against the policies of the Confederation of the Rhine during the days of deepest disgrace, and celebrated above all the vengeful unification of the German tribes, along with the powerful song *Germania an ihre Kinder* (Germania to Her Children), allow us to imagine what the poet might have achieved if his unregulated energies had finally found a home and a purpose in the Germany rising to action.

‘Strike him dead, the Last Judgment will not ask you for the reasons!’—this was the slogan he gave to all German tribes and classes against the ‘son of hell.’”

Kleist’s portrait is included here



Lith. Anst. v. Winckelmann u. Söhne in Berlin.

*Bernd Heinrich Wilhelm v. Kleist,
der dramatische Dichter.*

Gruß von Ernst.

#La #AS

III. 626.

Leopold Friedrich,

Major and postmaster,

Born 1780, † 1837,

Joachim Friedrich's younger son, born 7, baptized 23 April 1780 to Frankfurt a. O., was on 27 February 1795 ensign in the Infantry regiment No. 24, 7 October 1797 lieutenant, was transferred on 13 July 1799 to guard regiment No. 15 b, in which he was in June 1800 adjutant, 18 May 1804 premier-lieutenant and 27 May 1806 staff-captain. On June 10, 1809, he was made commander of the Fusilier Battalion of the Guards. On 30 March 1811, he received as major with regimental uniform and 400 Rtlr. pension his farewell.

Under 13 June 1811, it was approved that the postmaster in Stolp, Major von Raszeck, was allowed to assign his post office to the Major von Kleist and received his pension from 1 July 1811.

From April 1820 he was a Knight of the Order of St. John. In 1835, the trust of the citizens of Stolp elected him as a headmaster of the city councilors.

During the presence of the crown prince in Stolp on 4 June 1837, the major von Kleist was not invited to the table by mistake. When the crown prince realized it, he had him hastily invited, noting that he was appearing in the suit he was in. He immediately appeared and took the place between two hussar officers. When the crown prince saw this, he said, "You're not in your seat, come to me on the left side." No sooner had he settled there than he was struck by the blow.

He left his wife with nine children.

On 20 June 1804 he had married at Zipkow near Stolp Wilhelmine Agnese Dorothee Friederike von Blanckensee, born 31 March 1788, died at Stolp 1867, lady of the Order of Louise since 1814, daughter of Major Friedrich Bernhard von Blanckensee from his first marriage with ... Seibert of Cronenfels.

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

1) Thusnelda Therese Louise Wilhelmine, born in Warbelin 2 October 1809, † 19 March 1889 in Berlin, married 24 October 1834 to Stolp with Julius Caesar Adrian von der Osten on Gr. Jannowitz near Lauenburg, born Jannowitz 29 January 1808, † Ems 30 May 1878, member of the Upper House and Knight of the Order of St. John.

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

3) Cäcilie, born February 17, 1819 in Stolp, † March 19, 1908 in Stolp, abbey lady of Geseke-Keppel.

4) Auguste, and

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

Leopold Friedrich with wife, daughters Agnes, Cecilia and Auguste

Mrs major von Kl. owned together with her brother Friedrich August Anton Johann von Blanckensee the estate Gieseblitz inherited from her father; however, they had already sold the same in 1813 to Joachim Neitzke.

On the day of the death of the Major of Kl., the crown prince had written a letter to the widow, which is still kept today as an dear memento in the family, the contents:

My madam!

The feeling of being just annoying, even disturbing and hurtful in your just deep pain just held me back in my room when you made the difficult, sad visit to this house. Surely these lines do not want to do the same effect that I feared from my involvement in that mourning scene. It's the purest, most deeply felt participation that lets me write to you. You know what a dear acquaintance Mr. v. Kleist was to me. His harrowing, sudden ending in my room and in my presence made me feel indelible. I immediately denounced the painful event to the King Majesty, whose grace the dear deceased was particularly pleased to enjoy, and asked him to take care of the orphaned family, in case the circumstances should make such desirable, and after my return to Berlin it should be a duty to me, where it is somehow beneficial to promote your interest. God's richest consolation may be with you, my most gracious wife. Take these fleeting lines written in great shock kindly and indulgently and prove this to me by not answering me, I ask. You have taken the terrible blow, like a Christian woman, from the hand of the Lord over life and death. His blessing will not be lost.

Stolp, 4 June 1837.

Your devoted servant

Friedrich Wilhelm, Crown Prince

The material situation of the widow was secured in such a way that the successor as postmaster and lottery taker had to assume the obligation to pay the widow 200 thalers per year as a pension. His petition to the First Chamber of the parliament to have the pension paid by the state treasury was unsuccessful.

III. 749.

Hermann Leopold Friedrich Bernhard,

Born 1807, † 1813,

Leopold Friedrich's eldest son, born 26 September 1807, died 1813.

III. 750.

Adolph Arminius Leopold

Retired Major zu Stolp,

Born 1812, † 1885,

Leopold Friedrich's second son, born 16 January 1812 in Stolp, was as a boy in Weitenhagen in pension and then attended the corps of cadets. On 29 July 1829 he was an ensign in the 2nd Guards regiment on foot, 22 June 1830 aggregated second lieutenant and 23 May 1832 placed over the budget. On 24 October, he entered on 13 January 1833 the 25th infantry regiment and became Premier Lieutenant on 23 April 1844, Captain on 14 November 1850 and Captain 1st Class in July 1855.

On January 18, 1859, he was discharged with the character of Major. He was given the prospect of civilian care and a pension of 745 Rtlr. along with a regimental uniform.

He participated in the campaign of 1849 in the Rhenish Palatinate and Baden.

In 1859 he lived in Ehrenbreitenstein.

According to the jury hearing in Ehrenbreitenstein on 4 June 1851, he had ceded his vested rights to

Schmenzin to his brother Theodor and left him the estate for his sole management.

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

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III. 751st

Theodor Leopold Friedrich,

Retired Major zu Stolp,

Born 1815, † 1886,

Leopold Friedrich's third son, born 17 May 1815 in Stolp, joined the corps of cadets and was an ensign in the 9th Infantry Regiment on 7 August 1832, 14 February 1835 Lieutenant and 16 February 1850 Premier Lieutenant. On 5 September 1850, he retired with the regimental uniform. On January 18, 1851, he became the interim Compagnie Leader of the Third Battalions (Schievelbein) 9. Landwehr regiments and 11 January 1853 Captain.

On December 13, 1860, he received the farewell as a major with the uniform of the 2nd. Pomeranian Grenadier Regiment (Colberg) No. 9.

On May 24, 1864, he was the leader of the 2nd reserve of the 3rd Battalion of the 9th Landwehr regiment and in 1866 commander of the Landwehr battalion Gleiwitz, then the 4th Battalions of the 22nd Infantry Regiment of the Stolberg Corps. In 1866, he joined the campaign against Austria, and was decorated with the red Eagle Order 4th class with swords.

After the death of his cousin Georg Joachim Wilhelm, who died in 1849 without feudal heirs, he received the manoral estate Schmenzin, with the exception of the von Versen's feudal portion, which was not feudally owned by the previous owner, by succession resp. Assignment by his three brothers, in possession. His three brothers were with him, according to the certificate of the royal Appeal Court of Stettin of 2 September 1850, the only heirs of the late Georg Joachim Wilhelm von Kl. They had left their shares in Schmenzin to him by judicial or notarial documents of the Ehrenbreitenstein 4 June 1851, Potsdam 9 June together with the certificate of 24 December 1851 and Brieg 20 June 1851, against assumption of the debts liable on the estate and other compensation from the estate.

Through a notarial purchase contract of 13 March 1853, Theodor von Kl. also acquired the von Versen share of the estate from the legitimized testamentary heiress of the late Captain Georg Joachim Wilhelm: Frau Auguste von Zastrow auf Wusterhanse, born von Kleist, adopted daughter of Georg Joachim Wilhelm von Kl., for a purchase fee of 300 Rtlr. As a result, he became the owner of the whole estate, which includes c. 13500 acres. It included 31 farms adjacent to the manor, of which 29 were leased. He bought the estate Geitberg with 550 acres for 17,500 Rtlr. from the forced sale on 16 April 1859.

In the years 1855 to 1857 he built a new stately home in Schmenzin, and opposite it, separated only by a lot of old, stately oaks, in the years 1858 and 1859 a new church.

The Major von Kl. lifted the Busch leases and built new farms, which he named in part after the places that became famous in the Danish War: Düppel, Alsen, etc. For this purpose, he sold most of the beautiful Schmenzin Forest.

In 1854 he was elected by the old and fortified landowners of the districts Belgard, Neustettin and Fürstentum as a member of the Upper House (until 1867).

Due to his unfortunate financial situation, he sold the Schmenzin estates to Count Conrad Kl. in 1868. (II. 225) and stayed in Switzerland, 1876 in Nice and Darmstadt, in recent years mostly to Stolp.

He married on 12 October 1838 to Marie Pauline von Petersdorff, born 12 July 1817 to Reschl, † Stettin 6 December 1893, daughter of the retired head of a district Friedrich auf Blankenfelde, Reschl etc. and

Jeannette von Blankenburg.

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

- 1) Olga Wilhelmine Johanna Marie, * Carlshof 16 September 1839, † Labehn 13 August 1919,
- 2) Hedwig Laura Marie Heloise, born 21 November 1840 in Stettin, † Berlin 2 July 1926, married Buddendorf 20 September 1860 to the lieutenant and adjutant in the 2nd Emperor Franz Grenadier Regiment in Berlin Paul Hermann von Blomberg, born 5 June 1836, † Berlin ..., Royal Prussian General of the Inf. z. D., previously Commander of the 39th Infantry Brigade in Hanover.
- 3) Catharina Marie, born 21 November 1845 in Stettin, † das. 8. 6. 1918, and
- 4) Gertrud Wilhelmine Marie, born 15 June 1853 in Schmenzin, † Stettin 2 February 1914.

Major Theodor von Kl. died on 22 January 1886 in the hospital of the order of St. John in Züllchow near Stettin, last taken care of by his wife, who had lived apart from him for many years.

III. 752.

Maximilian Leopold,

Retired Lieutenant Colonel at Stolp,

Born 1822, † 1885,

Leopold Frederick's fourth son, born August 19, 1822 at Stolp, attended the corps of cadets and was on August 9, 1840 an aggregated second lieutenant in the 1st. guard regiment on foot, 12 November 1843, on 15 May 1845 to the 21st. Infantry Regiment and March 27, 1847 to the 19th. Infantry Regiment transferred. He was promoted to premier lieutenant on 22 June 1852, captain on 25 October 1857, and chief of the company on 30 June 1859. On 23 February 1861 he came to the 4th. Posen's Infantry Regiment No. 59; on October 30, 1866 as Major to the 8th. East Prussian Infantry Regiment No. 45; on 24 June 1867 he was commander of the fusilier Battalion.

On 10 September 1868, he was given a farewell of 1,000 Rtlr. pension and 100 Rtlr. Grant. — On 18 September 1869, he was made a lieutenant colonel.

He participated in the campaign in the Grand Duchy of Posen in 1848 and against Austria in 1866.

From 1868 he lived in Stolp.

He had been decorated with the 4th class red eagle with swords on 20 September 1866.

He died at Stolp on 6 October 1885.

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

- 1) Marie, born 23 April 1865 in Schleswig, died in Stolp on 3 June 1934, and
- 2) Anna, born April 4, 1868 in Graudenz, died October 2, 1943 in Stolp, married 9 March 1922 Gr. Jannowitz with Busso von Blanckensee, born Riesenburg 12 October 1861, died Stolp 26 April 1923, retired colonel.

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III. 753.

Christian Leopold,

Commanding General of the 1st Army Corps,

Born 1824, † 1910

Leopold Friedrich's youngest son, born 25 March 1824 in Stolp, was educated from 1836-38 in the house for cadets in Culm, from then to 1841 in the house for cadets in Berlin. Seventeen years old, he came from the corps of cadets and was transferred to the 1st Guard regiment on foot as a second lieutenant (August 12, 1841). - After 12 years of service on 12 May 1853 promoted to premier lieutenant, on 17 January 1857 to captain 3rd class, he commanded from 1858-61 first the 12th, then the Leib-Compagnie of the 1. Guards regiment, was promoted to major in 1861 commander of the school for noncommissioned officers in Potsdam, on 17 March 1863 and, as adjutant at the supreme command of the allied army in Schleswig Holstein in the campaign against Denmark in 1864, stormed the Düppel Entrenchments and crossed into Alsen, for which he was decorated with swords with the red Eagle Order 4th class.

In the campaign of 1866, Major von Kl. commanded the 1st Battalion of the 1st Guard regiment on foot in the battles of Soor and Königinhof and in the battle of Königgrätz, for which he received the Order pour le mérite.

He was promoted to lieutenant colonel on 30 October 1866 and became commander of the Infantry Battalion in early 1867.

Under the 21 January 1868 he quit the Prussian service because change as regiment commander in Grand Duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin service, he was on 10 October 1868 Commander of the Mecklenburg-Schwerin Grenadier Regiment No. 89 with patent of 30 October 1866. As such, he was reinstated in the Prussian Army and promoted to colonel on 18 June 1869.

In the German-Franco war of 1870/71 Colonel von Kl commanded the Regiment No. 89 at the enclosure of Metz, the sieges of Toul and Paris, in the battles of Dreux, la Madelaine, Bouvet and so on and in the Battle of Le Mans, for which he was decorated with the Iron Cross 2nd and 1st class.

On 2 September 1873 he was transferred as a major general to the officers of the army, and in October of the same year he became commander of the 41st. Infantry Brigade and on 3 February 1880 appointed Commander of the 1st. Guard Infantry Division and promoted to Lieutenant-General.

General-Lieutenant von Kl. was from 1883 knight of the red eagle order 1st class with oak leaves and swords on the ring.

By royal Cabinetsordre of 1 June 1885, he was appointed commanding general of the 1st Army Corps in place of the late General of the infantry of Gottberg.

In addition to the aforementioned orders, he (1886) since March 1861 had the Grand Ducal Hessian Order of Merit of Philip the Magnanimous, Knight's Cross 1st Class, since 1864 the Austrian Iron Crown 3rd Class with war decoration, since 1867 the Russian Order of Stanislaus 2nd Class with crown, since 22 March 1873 the red Eagle Order 3rd Class with bow and swords on the rings, since June the Comthur Cross of the Mecklenburg Wendish Crown, furthermore the red Eagle Order 2nd Class with star, oak and swords on the rings Order of the Crown 2nd class with star, the Cross of Service, the Grand Cross of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Order of Merit, the Mecklenburg Military Cross of Merit 1st class, the Mecklenburg-Strelitz Cross of Merit for distinction in war and the Grand Cross of the Swedish Order of the Sword 1st class. Finally, in 1881, he received the Grand Cross with the crown in gold of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg House Order of the Wendish Crown.

In 1886, Emperor Wilhelm I promoted him to General of the Infantry. After the Emperor's maneuver of 1887, the old Emperor wrote to General von Kleist:To the I. A. K. I wish to confirm my satisfaction by special evidence of mercy, of which I emphasize that I have awarded you a regiment of the army corps (Inf. Regt. No. 44), in order to express my satisfaction at your successful command and at my good expectations, and that I have gladly appointed a regiment to this end, which I have been described as outstanding in its achievements."

Soon after the accession to the throne of Emperor William II, the 64-year-old Ewald asked for his farewell, which was granted to him in 1889 under the award of the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle Order and appointment as head of the Infantry Regiment No. 44, Deutsch Eylau. In 1901, he celebrated his 60th anniversary of service, of which he wore 26 years the uniform of the 1st Guards regiment on foot.

In his speech on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Family Union in 1908, the chairman Georg stated: "... a golden wedding could be celebrated in 1906 by the current senior of our family, who was destined to climb the highest level in military career. ... He acquired the family high military laurels and brought from 2 campaigns the Order pour le mérite and the Iron Cross 1st class home. ... When the Marshal Constantin v. Kleist in Mitau gave the family two valuable pistols in a case in 1871 with the provision that they should pass into the possession of an officer from the family who was distinguished by bravery in the recent war, they were assigned by family decision to the then Colonel and Commander of the Mecklenburg Grenadier Regiment No. 89, the future commanding general. The honorary gift that the family presented for the golden wedding took account of this belligerent life course. It consisted of a golden cup, which on one side shows the Order pour le mérite, on the other the Kleistsche coat of arms, and is intended to express that the jubilee had become great through military merit, but also acquired its military honors for the family and its name and therefore was worthy of their thanks for all time and safe. Would the highly deserved senior like to enjoy a peaceful evening of life and continue his brave chivalrous spirit in his family"

Ewald died on 29 December 1910, aged 87, in Potsdam. On his death, the officer corps of the I. Army Corps put on 3 days of mourning.

On 23 April 1856 he celebrated his marriage to Pessin in the Havelland with Ottilie Wilhelmine Betty von Knoblauch, born 12 August 1834 in Pessin, † Potsdam 21 September 1914, daughter of the late cavalry-captain and owner of an estate Friedrich Wilhelm von Knoblauch.

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

1) Elisabeth Pauline Thusnelda Ida, * Potsdam 25. 9. 1859, † Berlin 11. 3. 1938, married Mainz 14 February 1880 with Eduard Georg v. Jagow, Oberst, * Calberwisch 8 September 1850, † Blankenburg a. Harz 1917.

2) Agnes Laura Wilhelmine, * Potsdam 12 December 1863, † Cappenberg 9 May 1955, Dr. h. c. of the University of Königsberg i. Pr., 1st chairman of the Patriotic Women's Association, married Königsberg 28 September 1886 with Wilhelm Graf v. der Gröben, Majoratsherr auf Ponarien, Ostpr., * Ponarien 16 March 1850, † das. 8. 10. 1899.

3) Marie Auguste Betty, * Schwerin 24. 8. 1872, † Tannay, Canton of Vaud, 20. 2. 1963, former lady-in-waiting of the Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg, married I. Berlin 2. 8. 1916 with Leopold v. Buch, Major-General z. D., * Schwerin, Meckl. 9. 3. 1852, † Schwerin 14. 1. 1919; II. Berlin 14 May 1921 with Ewald Frhr v. Kleist (III, 898), Kgl. preuß. Chamberlain and retired Major of the Res., at Schloss Hard, Switzerland, Karthan und Haarn, Prignitz, * Namslau 19. 12. 1868, † Lindenhof, Nieder-Mois, Silesia, 7. 8. 1938. His biography is in the continuation of the family history.

Attached is his picture.

Of Leopold Frederick's five sons, therefore, the third: Major Theodor von Kl. and the youngest: General Ewald von Kl. have male heirs.

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

#La

III. 863.

Friedrich Wilhelm Theodor Leopold,
Cavalry-captain,
Born 1842, † 1923

Theodor Leopold Friedrich's older son, born 22 July 1842 in Stettin, was matriculated on 18 May 1863 in Heidelberg at the law faculty, was ensign on 11 November 1865 in the Dragoon Regiment No. 3, 12 July 1866 lieutenant and 14 December 1871 Premier Lieutenant; commanded on 11 June 1872 as an adjutant at the 31st. Cavallerie Brigade; 15 September 1877, relieved of his command, supernumerary Cavalry-captain; 18 January 1878 Escadrons chief in the Pomeranian Dragoon Regiment No. 11 and 11 December 1884 commanded as adjutant to the 18th Division (Flensburg).

It is decorated with the Iron Cross 2nd class.

As a Premier-Lieutenant, he took leave to manage the estate of Labehn, district Stolp, an old estate of his wife's family. He later became owner of Labehn and managed his estate with great care.

He died on 26 November 1923 in Labehn.

On 16 October 1873 he married as a Premier Lieutenant in the 3rd Dragoon Regiment and Adjutant of the 31st. Cavalry Brigade of Labehn with Catharina Friederike Wilhelmine Gertrud von Gutzmerow, born in Potsdam on 17 October 1850, † Labehn 13 January 1911, daughter of Lieutenant in the Guards Hussars Regiment Heinrich Philipp Emil von Gutzmerow and Gertrud von Puttkamer.

This marriage was blessed with two children:

- 1) Gertraud Maria Barbara Erna, born 16 October 1877 in Labehn, † Berlin 21 May 1928, married Labehn 28 April 1897 with Werner v. Bandemer on Gambin u. Wendisch-Buckow, Rittmeister a. D., * Weitenhagen 26 December 1864, † Gambin 4 July 1929, and
- 2) Leopold, born 9 May 1880 (III. 943). His biography and that of his children are reported in the continuation of the family history.

III. 864.

Brunow Ewald Theodor Georg,
Major,
Born 1848, † 1914,

Theodor Leopold Friedrich's younger son, born 7 July 1848 in Blankenfelde, was an ensign in the 1st century on 10 October 1868. Pomeranian Uhlan Regiment No. 4, 6 September 1870 Lieutenant, 23 September 1879 aggregated with the regiment as Premier-Lieutenant and 16 October, regrouped (Diedenhofen). On 22 July 1886, he became cavalry-captain and Escadrons chief in the 2nd Silesian Hussars Regiment No. 6 appointed. As a major, he said goodbye.

He was a Knight of the Iron Cross 2nd class.

He later lived with his three unmarried sisters in Stettin. He died on 9 October 1914.

We give the genealogical table of:

III. 383.				
Bernd Christian.				
499.		500.		501.
Joachim Friedrich.		Alexander Georg Wilhelm.		Franz Heinrich.
625.	626.		627.	628.
Bernd Heinrich Wilhelm.	Leopold Friedrich.		Paul Bernd August.	Georg Joachim Wilhelm.
749.	750.	751.	752.	753.
Hermann Leopold Friedrich Bernhard.	Adolph Arminius Leopold.	Theodor Leopold Friedrich.	Maximilian Leopold.	Christian Ewald Leopold.
	863.		864.	865.
	Friedrich Wilhelm Theodor Leopold.		Brunow Ewald.	Friedrich Wilhelm Ewald Leopold.
	943.			
	Leopold.			

A further collateral branch on the Damen line is

the Nereser,

which descends from Alexander Lorenz (III. 288) and became extinct at the beginning of the 19th century.

Nerese, also called Neurese, is a filial estate of Simoitzel, located about two miles south-southwest of Kolberg. Alexander Lorenz had three sons: 1) Joachim Henning, 2) Reimar Christian, and 3) Johann Georg (III. 384–386).

III. 384.

Joachim Henning

of Nerese,

born 1671, † 1729,

the eldest son of Alexander Lorenz, was in Denmark in 1698, probably in military service. He paid homage upon his return on October 11, 1699 (675). He sold his share of Nerese (1/3) after the settlement of March 12, 1712, heritably with feudal rights to the district councillor and court assessor Ewald Joachim von Eichmann, then mayor of Kolberg. Instead, he purchased four farms in Zarnekow from Joachim Ewald von Kl. of Zeblin (III. 300) on March 14, 1712, from which he had to contribute 1/12 Lpf. on January 11, 1714 (679). He also owned the Hasselmühle near Warnin, which he pledged to Andreas Joachim (III. 410) for 106 Rtlr. 16 Ggr. on June 17, 1728. He died in Zarnekow on April 28, 1729. His wife... von Manteuffel from Trinecke bore him four sons: 1) Matthias Reimar, 2) Franz Georg, 3) Alexander Lorenz, and 4) Bernd Eccard (III. 502–504), as well as two daughters:

1) Elsa Lovisa, married on January 17, 1740, to Johann Daniel Weise, pastor in Juchow; she died on June 29, 1755, at the age of 38; — and

2) Maria Agnisa, married on May 2, 1742, in Juchow to Paul von Rekowski of Dumschlaff.

III. 385.

Reimar Christian,

Danish lieutenant,

† c. 1708,

another son of Alexander Lorenz, was in Denmark in military service in 1698 and advanced to lieutenant. On October 11, 1699, he was still a minor (675).

According to von der Osten, he remained in Italy around 1709, probably during the War of the Spanish Succession.

He died unmarried.

III. 386.

Johann Georg

of Zadtkow,

† 1743,

the youngest son of Alexander Lorenz, was, at sixteen years old in 1698, serving in the militia in Kolberg.

In 1699, he was stationed as a lance corporal in Belgard. Being a minor, he could not yet be enfeoffed that year (675); he had already been in the army since the age of thirteen.

He sold his inherited share of Nerese (1/3) heritably with feudal rights to the mayor of Kolberg, Ewald Joachim von Eichmann, on January 21, 1707. His elder brother sold his third share of the estate to the same buyer in 1712.

Instead, he purchased part of Zadtkow from Franz Georg (II. 78), the son of the late Jochim Henning of Gr. Tychow. Later, he acquired another part from Lorenz Heinrich (III. 202). He paid homage for Zadtkow on April 26, 1714 (680).

For the initially acquired share of Zadtkow, he had to maintain 1/2 Lpf. in 1714 and for the portion acquired from Lorenz Heinrich, 1/4 Lpf. (679).

In December 1712, Hans Jürgen of Zadtkow had been drinking with Major Andreas Jacob of Gr. Tychow (II. 75) at Captain Sebastian Heinrich's place (II. 84). On this occasion, Major von Kl. said to Captain Sebastian Heinrich, Captain Caspar Henning (II. 77), and Ensign Franz Jürgen (II. 78): "Little children, you three are together here; when I die, you shall share whatever I leave behind among yourselves."

Hans Jürgen, who was perhaps annoyed that he was not to inherit, remarked:

"Doctor Luther advised

That all majors should be roasted."

This greatly angered the major, as an old soldier; he responded to Hans Jürgen's verses with the following rhyme:

"A scoundrel who never changed his ways,

Knows nothing of the wicked world's plays.

He sits at home

And chases the mouse.

When someone asks him anything,

He sits there with mouth agape."

With this, he intended to imply that Hans Jürgen had never been in military service. In response, Hans Jürgen gave the major such a hard slap that his cap flew off his head. Because of this disgraceful affair, they were charged with violating the dueling edict. During the interrogation, Major von Kl. stated about Hans Jürgen: "This man is overly touchy and has started various disputes." Hans Jürgen, however, asserted that he had served four years in the militia.

According to the church register of Muttrin, Hans Jürgen von Kleist of Zadtkow and his wife Barbara Erdmuth von Paxleben borrowed 100 Rtlr. from Pastor Christophorus König in Muttrin on February 2, 1720; 50 Fl. in 1722; another 50 Fl. in 1726; and another 50 Fl. in 1740, for which they pledged the Zadtkow mill.

On September 16, 1743, Hans Jürgen of Zadtkow, the son of the late Alexander Lorenz, was re-enfeoffed. However, on April 23, 1749, his youngest son, Hans Joachim, was enfeoffed due to his father's death (684).

The church register of Muttrin reports: "On November 18, 1743, the noble patron of Zadtkow, Mr. Hans Jürgen von Kleist, passed away from consumption at 8 o'clock in the morning."

From his marriage to Barbara Erdmuth von Paxleben, daughter of Hans Christoph of Mechentin and Barbara Sophia von Puttkamer of Rabbuhn, he had "various" sons and daughters. The names of the sons are: 1) Christoph Lorenz, 2) Hans Christian (died April 28, 1717), 3) Ewald Heinrich, 4) Reimar (written as "Römer" in the church register, baptized December 29, 1717), and 5) Hans Joachim (baptized February 7, 1718) (III. 505–509).

The daughters were:

- 1) Margaretha Sabina, born 1712, died April 30, 1713.
- 2) Marie Luise, baptized August 8, 1714, died November 20, 1715.
- 3) Ursula Charlotte, baptized September 21, 1715.
- 4) Anna Luise Agnise, baptized June 9, 1719, died July 1, 1722.
- 5) Hedwig Helene, baptized January 4, 1721, died February 26, same year.
- 6) Hedwig Helene, baptized May 19, 1722, died June 24, same year.
- 7) Amalia, baptized on July 7, 1724, died on February 17, 1783, was the third wife of Ernst Georg Daniel Philipp von Güntersberg, the last feudal lord of Groß Weckow and Schiechow (born around 1697, died on July 18, 1762). As a widow, she negotiated with the feudal successor, incurring significant debts to retain the estate for her daughters.
- 8) Barbara Catharina, baptized September 13, 1728, died September 28, same year.

Of Alexander Lorenz's three sons, the eldest, Joachim Henning, and the youngest, Johann Georg, became feudal heirs.

Joachim Henning had four sons: 1) Matthias Reimar, 2) Franz Georg, 3) Alexander Lorenz, and 4) Bernd Eccard (III. 502a–504).

III. 502a.

Matthias Reimar,
Captain
of Zarnekow,
born 1708

Joachim Henning's firstborn son, Matthias Reimar, was an ensign in Infantry Regiment No. 18 on July 30, 1729, and became a second lieutenant on September 23, 1734. Due to health issues, he was discharged from military service on November 3, 1736, and underwent a prolonged period of treatment; it wasn't until July 1737 that he fully recovered from his "malady."

He inherited part of the estate of Zarnekow from his father. Additionally, on July 29 and September 18, 1737, he purchased three farms of this estate from Captain Dubislaß Bernd (III. 306), and on August 26, 1738, he acquired another farm from Major Jürgen Lorenz (III. 388). He was enfeoffed with Zarnekow on September 16, 1743 (684).

Following an agreement dated October 31, 1749, he sold the entire estate of Zarnekow, along with his share in Hansfelde, to Major Jürgen Lorenz. Lieutenant Ewald Christian (III. 398) had previously assigned his feudal rights to Zeblin to him on January 4 and February 18, 1748, and Barbara Maria von Puttkamer, née von Heydebreck, had transferred her pledge rights to Zeblin c. p. to him.

Thus, in his later years, he resided with his family in Zeblin.

However, with the outbreak of the Seven Years' War, he returned to active duty and, as of September 1, 1756, served as a captain and company commander in the garrison regiment Manteuffel No. 11.

He passed away on December 31, 1756.

On July 27, 1739, in Zarnekow, the marriage contract was concluded between the then-retired Lieutenant Matthias Reimar von Kleist of Zarnekow and Christiane Marie von Redern, born August 14, 1720, the only surviving daughter of Otto Rudolph von Redern of Langen in Prussia and Catharina Maria von Bredow.

Among her paraphernalia were: a pair of gold earrings with diamonds, valued at 200 Rtlr.; a necklace of large round pearls (worth 150 Rtlr.); a ring with diamonds (100 Rtlr.); jewelry alone totaling 743 Rtlr.; a dress of "couleur de chair" damask with a golden trim; a brown fabric dress with patterns; an entirely silver palatine; and many other items, with a total value of 8,000 Rtlr. For her dowry, the estate of Zarnekow, and subsequently Zeblin, was pledged to her. As a widow, she sold Zeblin, which she possessed by right of retention, with the court's approval granted on June 30, 1757, to Captain Hans Joachim of Seeger (III. 513) and his wife Maria Antoinetta von Münchow on August 26 of the same year. She died in 1761 in Cöslin. She bore her husband two sons: 1) Otto Rudolph Reder and 2) Caspar Christoph Emanuel (III. 629 and 630).

III. 502b.

Franz Georg,
Captain,
† 1751

Another son of Joachim Henning, born in 1709, Franz Georg became a cadet in Berlin on April 21, 1724, serving in the corps for 6½ years. On February 21, 1731, he joined Infantry Regiment No. 25 as an ensign. He died unmarried on April 13, 1751.

III. 503.

Alexander Lorenz,
Lieutenant,
born c. 1709, † c. 1744

The third son of Joachim Henning, Alexander Lorenz, served in the garrison battalion Natalis No. 2 on September 5, 1735, became a second lieutenant on August 1, 1741, and a first lieutenant on February 1, 1744. Subsequently, he is omitted from the records, likely having gone missing during the 1744/45 war.

III. 504.

Bernd Eccard,
Ensign,
born March 1, 1722

The youngest son of Joachim Henning, Bernd Eccard, at fifteen, served as a page to Her Majesty the Queen; he became an ensign in the garrison regiment Bredow No. 7 on December 4, 1741, a second lieutenant on February 17, 1744, and a first lieutenant on February 16, 1750.

On January 1, 1757, he was discharged due to insanity and admitted to the large hospital in Königsberg, where he died without issue.

Of Joachim Henning's four sons, only the eldest, Matthias Reimar, had two feudal heirs:

Of Joachim Henning's four sons, only the oldest Matthias Reimar had two fief-heirs:

III. 629.

Otto Rudolph Reder,

Leutnant,

born 19 May 1740,

Matthias Reimar elder son went at the age of 16 (1756) to service in the army, and fought in the Seven Years' War.

In 1768 he was Leutnant in the 5th Infantry Regiment, which commanded Friedrich Christoph of Saldern (1766-85).

He died unmarried.

III. 630.

Caspar Christoph Emanuel,

Major and Postal Director,

born 19 July 1742, died 1807,

Matthias Reimar's younger son, went to war at the age of fourteen (1756) and was on 1 March 1757 standard-bearer of the Dragoon Regiment Duke of Holstein Gottorp No. 9.

In the battle of Groß Jägerndorf (30 August 1757) he was wounded.

Becoming Leutnant on 18 May 1761, he was captured by the Austrians on 20 June of the same year at Lanshut. Released from captivity in Krems in September of the same year, transported back from Krems to Königgrätz and from here to Lanshut.

On 4 April 1771, he was patented as Premier Leutnant, and on 10 June 1781 as a staff captain. —

On 4 March 1784, he was appointed brigade inspector of the tobacco creature in the Netze-District.

Released from this position on 22 April 1787, in 1790 he lived in Exin Netze-District.

After being promoted to major on 30 May 1791, he was rewarded by the king with a boarding house and post office in Schneidemühl, where he died on 2 January 1807, at the age of 56.

In his marriage to Anna Gottliebe von Kleist, he had five children, three of whom are called: a son Albrecht Ferdinand Leberecht (III. 754) and two daughters:

1) Friederike Wilhelmine Auguste, and

2) Johanna Charlotte Ernestine.

The widow listened to a friend's request to take her kids to Curland. There, it turned out that the Freund was quite unmediated and could do nothing for her family but distribute them in foreign homes. Ernestine came to a family of Korff, the widow and the other kids came to other houses. Grief and worry brought the widow to despair. She died soon afterwards in madness.

The older daughter went to Petersburg to help herself out. Six months later, however, Ernestine received an undisclosed message that her sister had taken poison and died. — Ernestine became blind in 1854 and has lived in a small, dark flat in a Jewish house in Mitau ever since. The Countess Kleist on Gross Autz in Kurland granted her a support of 60 rubles.

A younger sister, who had moved away from her, married in 1858 to a wealthy man, but we do not know

her or her husband's name.

III. 754.

Albrecht Ferdinand Leberecht,

of the post office director Caspar Christoph Emanuel only son, studied in the years 1817 to 1821 at crown expense the right, at last in Dorpat, where he died.

His sister Ernestine writes of his end: "He was starving to death; I lay on his knees before him, I swore to him, in all that was sacred to him, that he would not leave myself alone on earth; he persisted in his purpose; a sucking fever that had come on accelerated his end."

With him, one part of the Nereser side branch became extinct; the other part, sprouted by Johann Georg on Zadtkow, died a few years later.

Johann Georg had five sons: 1) Christoph Lorenz, 2) Hans Christian, 3) Ewald Heinrich, 4) Reimar and 5) Hans Joachim (III. 505-509).

III. 505.

Christoph Lorenz,

Johann Georg's eldest son, died young.

III. 506. Hans Christian,

Johann Georg's second son, also died young, on August 28, 1717.

III. 507.

Ewald Heinrich,

Lieutenant,

† 1744,

Johann Georg's third son, was appointed ensign in Infantry Regiment No. 19 on May 10, 1735, promoted to lieutenant on January 8, 1739, and to first lieutenant on July 1, 1743. He died on July 3, 1744, in Berlin, unmarried.

III. 508.

Reimar,

Lieutenant,

born 1717,

† 1747,

Johann Georg's fourth son, according to the church register of Muttrin, was baptized on December 29, 1717, and called "Römer" (the family tree erroneously lists 1716 as his birth year). He became a soldier and advanced to premier lieutenant in Count Christoph Dohna's Infantry Regiment No. 23.

According to the partition agreement of February 6, 1744, he inherited the estate of Zadtkow a by lot.

He was engaged to Sophia Charlotte von Versen but died before their marriage in Düren, Jülich, during recruitment on October 15, 1747, nearly 30 years old.

Pastor Vanselow of Muttrin delivered the memorial sermon, which was printed by Effenbart in Stettin and is still extant. It is titled: "To a too early departed, but nevertheless entered into blessed rest Christian and righteous military officer, announced in the late highly honorable Mr. Reimar von Kleist, His Royal Majesty in Prussia, formerly premier lieutenant in Count Christoph Dohna's Infantry Regiment and hereditary lord of Zaatckow etc., as he blissfully passed away from a stroke in Düren in the Jülich land on October 15, 1747, in the prime of his years, presented at the request on the day of his Christ-glorifying remembrance, C. H. Vanselow, Pastor of Muttrin and Damen."

He dedicated this sermon to "the widowed Mrs. Barbara Erdmuth von Kleist, née von Paxleben, as deeply grieved mother, as well as Miss Sophia Charlotta von Versen, as sorrowfully grieved fiancée, and all the noble siblings, the highly honorable ladies and only brother."

At the end of the funeral sermon, he presents the following self-composed poem:

"I hear a thunderous word ringing in my ears:

Your Kleist, your heart's friend, has suddenly fallen.

What? Kleist? a young blood, a groom at that.

Leaves mother, bride, and friend, and flees to the realm of the dead?

I think so. His letter will invite me to the wedding.

Where then has the hero fought to the death?

How? Tell me! how do I find myself in this confused state?

Does the fury of war already flood our land again?

The often-defeated enemy swore at Frederick's borders,

Here goes his brave people, still in laurel wreaths.

Who then plunges our house into such mourning distress?

Oh! the most terrible, the strongest enemy, death.

He knows not only through war and murderous blades,

Also without murder-weapon, to bring down the strongest.

Not only spilled, also the stifled blood

Throws heroes into the dust, who otherwise spare the noble courage

For their king's glory and country's welfare.

This, unfortunately! I must also learn from you, my Kleist,

Since you, the youth's prize, and your house's joy,

Must become a far too early prey of death.

Yes, much too early a fall! which we did not think of.

When we made the bond of friendship for eternal years.

I had David's luck, you were Jonathan,

How painfully does this separation come to me, etc."

III. 509.

Hans Joachim of Zadtkow,
born 1718,

Johann Georg's youngest son, inherited his brother Reimar's estate of Zadtkow after his death and was enfeoffed with it on September 23, 1749 (684).

He fought in the Seven Years' War and was a lieutenant in the Schmeling Battalion on March 20, 1757, in which he had served for seven years. According to von der Osten, he was a captain of a land battalion in 1767.

In 1774, he received 1,800 thalers from the Royal Melioration Fund to improve his estate of Zadtkow. With this, a new sheep farm was first established and named "Sabinenhof"; next, the manorial arable land was increased by 24 morgens and the manorial meadow growth by 31 morgens through reclamation. He also established six new cottager positions near the village of Zadtkow itself and added 6 morgens of arable land and 12 morgens of meadows. The reclaimed lands amounted to a total of 150 morgens, and six new families were established there. Utilization estimate: 132 thalers 4 groschen; net surplus: 96 thalers 4 groschen.

Hans Joachim died in 1790. He was married three times:

a) to Hedwig Gertrud von Lettow, daughter of District Administrator Caspar Gideon of Broitz, married on May 9, 1749. She brought to her husband as a dowry: the hereditary von der Osten fief of Woldenburg with its appurtenances, including three farmers and some cottagers in Muddelmow; the castle and manor rights in Plathe and Woldenburg; two parts of the castle in Woldenburg; the mill rents from Justin's mill, amounting annually to 9 3/4 bushels of rye and the right to grind 19 1/2 bushels of malt and groats free of toll; the annual mill rent from the Zampel mill; 6 bushels of oats annually from Radduhn; a pair of chickens annually from Kutzer; the linen roads in Woldenburg and Justin; the wood and mast in the castle forest; one parcel in the Rübenhagen; two parcels in the Witzmitz heath; and one parcel in the Plathe manor.

With her husband's consent, she sold all these properties and rights on February 28, 1752, heritably to her brother Franz Joachim von Lettow of Broitz for 4,221 Rtlr.

This marriage produced three sons: 1) Franz Reimar, born 1750, 2) Ernst Friedrich Leopold, born September 17, 1752 and 3) Hans Franz Otto, baptized June 10, 1757 (III. 631–633) and four daughters:

- 1) Juliana Franziska Amalie, born August 17, 1751, died 1754
- 2) Luise Gottliebe Hedwig, baptized May 7, 1754, died February 20, 1772
- 3) Charlotte Sophie Agnes, baptized October 15, 1755, died May 23, 1758
- 4) Sophie Maria, born January 31, 1762, died February 2 of the same year

The mother died shortly after the birth of the last-mentioned daughter, and the widower entered into a new marriage on November 26 of the same year:

b) with Sabina Elisabeth von Rhein, died April 14, 1776, eldest daughter of Christoph Friedrich von Rhein of Wildenhagen, Wittstock, and Dargesow.

This marriage remained childless. He married for the third time:

c) with Helene Friederike Wilhelmine von Schmettau from Camnitz, daughter of Hans Carl Friedrich von Schmettau and a von Lettow, who died as a widow on January 24, 1824, in Cöslin at the age of 77.

She bore her husband two sons: 4) Hans Casimir Ewald Friedrich, born 1780 and 5) Arnold Carl Friedrich, born 1783 (III. 634 and 635) and two daughters:

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 130 -

5) Auguste Charlotte Agnese Friederike, born April 7, 1778, married in 1796 to ... von Görne, Royal Prussian Major in Cöslin

6) Dorothea Sophia Leopoldine, born October 24, 1785, died August 22, 1854, in Cöslin, since October 24, 1815, second wife of the Privy Justice Councilor and Senior Regional Court Councilor in Cöslin Heinrich Philipp Friedrich Köhne, born August 1, 1773, died February 3, 1857

When Hans Joachim von Kleist died in 1790, he left behind his widow and four unprovided-for children.

Hans Joachim's three eldest sons:

III. 631.

Franz Reimar,
born 1750,

III. 632.

Ernst Friedrich Leopold,
born 17 September 1752,

and

III. 633.

Hans Franz Otto,
born 10 June 1757,

They died in childhood.

III. 634.

Hans Casimir Ewald Friedrich,
Lieutenant Colonel,¹⁷⁰
Born 1780, died 1852,

Hans Joachim's fourth son, born 1780 in Zadtkow, was until 1793 in Stolp and Berlin, in January 1795 Corporal in the Infantry Regiment No. 17, 16 March 1796 Portepée standard-bearer, 6 October 1797 standard-bearer Leutnant and 30 November 1798 military school.

On 1 June 1799, he joined the grenadier Battalion of Infantry Regiments Nos. 17 and 51 of Schmeling, where he remained until 8 November 1806. Trapped at Schwarzow, he was taken to Frankreich, but released in June 1807.

In February and March 1809 placed on half salary, 22 April the same year the 1. East Prussian Infantry Regiment aggregated, 14th August in the same year, advanced on 11 May 1810 to Premier Lieut.

¹⁷⁰ The pedigree just dubs him "Major."

From September 1812 to March 1813 he was in Russian captivity.¹⁷¹

On 21 April 1813, he was staff captain, wounded at Leipzig (shot by the Lende), on 8 December in the same year Wirkl. Captain, received the 2nd class Iron Cross for Laon to Paris.

On 20 April 1815, he joined the gendarmerie and became district brigadier of Falkenburg in der Neumark, but retired on 30 December 1820.

On March 2, 1821, he was a department commander in the 2nd. Land Gendarmerie Brigade in Cöslin and 30 March 1823 Major.

Under the 16th August in 1829 he took his leave as lieutenant colonel with 500 Rtlr. Pension and lived in Naugard in 1830 and in Cöslin since October of the same year.

On 30 March 1843 he became postmaster in Grünberg with 900 Rtlr. Salary.

After he retired on 1 March 1850, he took up residence in Cöslin, where he died *on 28 February 1852*¹⁷².

He participated in the campaigns of 1806, 1812 and 1813/14.

With him the Nereser side branch died out.

III. 635.

Arnold Carl Friedrich,

Born 1783, died 1813,

Hans Joachim's youngest son, born 6 August 1783, was a standard-bearer in the Infantry Regiment No. 52, 8 March 1800, 29 October 1803 Leutnant in the 2nd. Battalion, joined the grenadier Battalion of Infantry Regiments Nos. 52 and 58 in 1805, and in January 1808 to the 1st. West Prussian Infantry Regiment and September 7 of the same year to the West Prussian grenadier Battalion, as adjutant of the battalion.

After becoming Premier Leutnant on 1 April 1812, he fought for the liberation of the Fatherland in 1813 and received the 2nd class Iron Cross for distinction in battle Groß-Görschen at (2 May 1813).

On 21 September 1813, he was appointed captain of the staff, and the next day he fought with Bischofswerder. Gravely wounded in the head, he was taken to Bautzen and died unmarried on 21 October 1813.¹⁷³

¹⁷¹ History of the Royal Prussian First Infantry Regiment, Alexander Carl von der Oelsnitz, Berlin 1855, pp. 646, 923. He refused to enter the German legion and was deported to the Siberian frontier. Die Deutschen in Rußland 1812, Paul Holzhausen, Berlin 1912, Volume 2, pp. 223 (2011)

¹⁷² *New obituary of the Deutschen, 30th year 1852, pp. 897 (2008)*

¹⁷³ Mother's death notice of 4 December 1813. Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen 1813 Supplement 16 December. (2018)

We give the master table of:

III. 288.									
Alexander Lorenz.									
384.				385.		386.			
Joachim Henning.		Reimar Christian.		Johann Georg.					
502 a.	502 b.	503.	504.	505.	506.	507.	508.	509.	
Matthias	Franz	Alexander	Bernd	Christoph	Hans	Ewald	Reimar.	Hans	
Reimar.	Georg.	Lorenz.	Eccard.	Lorenz.	Christian.	Heinrich.		Joachim.	
629.	630.			631.	632.	633.	634.	635.	
Otto	Caspar			Franz	Ernst	Hans	Hans Casimir	Arnold	
Rudolph	Christoph			Reimar.	Friedrich	Franz	Ewald	Carl	
Reber.	Emanuel.				Leopold.	Otto.	Friedrich.	Friedrich.	
754.									
Albrecht Ferdinand									
Leberecht.									

Jürgen von Kleist of Kowalk (III. 289) had several robust collateral branches, among which we will first consider

the Siedkow-Ruschitz branch.

Jürgen had five sons: 1) Hans Joachim, 2) Jürgen Lorenz, 3) Franz Ulrich, 4) Alexander Michael, and 5) Christoph Heinrich (III. 387–391).

III. 387.

Hans Joachim

government councilor

auf Siedkow und Gr. Tychow,

born 1685, † 1753,

was the eldest son of Jürgen. He was baptized on January 28, 1685, in Kowalk. According to genealogical records, he served as a soldier in his youth and retired after 18 years of service as a grenadier captain.

He then became a Hinterpommern commission councilor, appointed as a government councilor on March 26, 1714, and later also served as the district administrator of the Belgard district (as noted in 1747), as well as a cathedral canon in Cammin.

From his father, he initially received shares of the estates in Kowalk and Schmenzin.

Through his marriage to Maria Agnisa von Kleist, the eldest daughter of District Administrator Ewald Joachim (III. 257) of Vietzow and widow of the late Baltzer Heinrich Christoph von Wolden (who died in 1710), he acquired, according to the contract dated May 9, 1713, the estates of Wusterbart, Heyde, Collatz, Lasbeck, and Siedkow, which collectively were valued at 32,237 florins, equivalent to 21,491 thalers and 8 groschen.

Two-thirds of Siedkow, specifically the Wolden'sche feudal share, were sold to him and his wife by the brothers Zabel and Thomas Dionysius von Wolden on May 9, 1713, with the option of repurchase within 30 years. Subsequently, he was enfeoffed with Siedkow along with his cousin, Lieutenant Colonel Andreas

Joachim (III. 381), in Berlin on January 24, 1718 (681).

He purchased the Versen'sche feudal share of Siedkow (one-third) on May 27, 1723, from Bogislav Ernst von Wolden, along with the feudal rights to Wusterbart and the Wolden'sche share of Siedkow. In exchange, he ceded the estate of Heyde, which included four farmers and two cottagers in Collatz.

On January 18, 1715, Hans Joachim acquired a part of Gr. Tychow c. in hereditary ownership from the debt-pressed Lieutenant Friedrich Wilhelm (II. 92). Another part of Gr. Tychow c., which Captain Sebastian Heinrich (II. 84) had purchased on April 16, 1711, from Lieutenant Colonel Christian Casimir (II. 82), was acquired by him on March 15, 1715, from the widow of the mentioned captain, Lucia Juliana von Kleist, for 5,500 florins. He bought the third part of the estate on March 16, 1716, for 2,500 Pomeranian florins, with the option of repurchase within 30 years, from the widow of Caspar Henning (II. 89), Sabina Elisabeth von Bonin, and her children. For the fourth part of Gr. Tychow c., he paid Christian Wilhelm (II. 116) 5,770 florins on December 3 of the same year.

The part of Gr. Tychow c. purchased from Friedrich Wilhelm von Kleist was so dilapidated that "not even a pigsty stood without supports."

The government councilor von Kleist built his residence in Gr. Tychow partly on the portions acquired from Friedrich Wilhelm, partly on those from Sebastian Heinrich, and partly on those from Christian Wilhelm. He established new farmland, undertook extensive clearing, and rebuilt the associated Friedrichshoff estate from the ground up.

In 1721, a complaint was filed against him by Court and Hunting Councilor Köhne for timber devastation in Wusterbart, as he had sold over 150 green mast-bearing oaks to Colberg for harbor construction without the slightest royal permission. The woodcutters were prohibited from further felling under penalty of forced labor.

Hans Joachim von Kleist died on September 3, 1753 (684).

According to the reciprocal will made by the spouses on July 31, 1749, the widow retained Siedkow by right of retention and, along with her sons, inherited Gr. Tychow c. She transferred Siedkow to her son Hans Joachim, who ceded it back to her in 1756. She died on October 8, 1759.

Their marriage was blessed with five sons: 1) Ewald Jürgen, 2) Franz Lorenz, 3) Dionysius Wilhelm, 4) Hans Joachim, and 5) Rüdiger Christian (III. 510–514), and three daughters:

1) Johanna Augusta, married as the second wife to Lieutenant Colonel Friedrich Hoyer von Reinhardt in the Rothenburg Regiment (died November 28, 1745).

2) Magdalena Luisa, married to Ernst Ewald von Kleist (II. 154), captain in the regiment of Prince Franz of Brunswick.

3) Ilsa Maria, married to Erdmann Gottlieb, captain, later major in Gr. Tychow (II. 112).

#Ka #Dr

III. 388.

Jürgen Lorenz

on Nemitz,

major,

† 1750,

another son of Jürgen, initially served in Dutch military service before transferring to the Royal Prussian service. He was a captain in the Dragoon Regiment No. 5 on April 3, 1717, and was promoted to major on August 20, 1727.

He resigned on September 3, 1731.

On August 1, 1714, he purchased a portion of Kowalk, including the Hansfelde field mark and a share in the Hasselmühle, as well as the estate of Dimkuhlen, from his father Jürgen von Kleist for 8,280 florins. His brothers, Major Franz Ulrich and Lieutenant Alexander Michael, each received 2,000 florins from this transaction.

On February 1, 1717, Lieutenant Jürgen Lorenz of Kowalk and Schmenzin bought from Ensign Franz Jürgen of Döbel (II. 78) his estate in Kowalk, which he had acquired through an exchange with Martin Joachim (III. 314) on April 5, 1715, for 3,350 florins. However, this purchase excluded the forest, the Vierhof, and the cottage along with its woodland; the farmstead in Zarnekow, along with a parcel of woodland, was included in the sale.

As a major, with consent dated March 31, 1728, he acquired the Bröcker fief of Albrechtsdorf near Ückermünde, which he later, following an agreement on March 17, 1738, transferred heritably to Chief Justice Gustav Friedrich von Bröcker for 13,000 Reichsthalers.

On August 26, 1738, he sold a farmstead in Zarnekow to Captain Matthias Reimar (III. 502 a) and later (on October 31, 1749) purchased the entirety of Zarnekow from him.

On January 8, 1737, he bought from Steffen Christoph von Kleist (III. 526) the Kleist fief of Nemitz, Gr. Soldekow b., along with 2 farmers and 1 cottager in Bartelin, heritably for 12,000 Reichsthalers.

Furthermore, on February 21, 1748, he acquired half of Rattaik (four farmsteads) from Ewald Richard von Ramel for 417 Reichsthalers, and in the same year (September 26, 1748), he purchased Reckow from the heirs of Peter Lorenz von Walter, namely Ilsa Maria von Walter, married to Administrator Ganzkow, and Anna Luise von Walter, wife of Magister Daniel Richter, preacher in Cammin.

He died on April 3, 1750.

In his marriage to Agnesa Hedwig von Zitzewitz from Techlipp near Schlawe, he had four sons: 1) Ewald Friedrich, 2) Martin Georg, 3) Hans Joachim Gneomar, and 4) Anton (III. 515–518 - see below Nemitz branch p. 170).

On January 2, 1751, the sons divided their inheritance after the outstanding funds and properties were appraised and divided into parcels on December 21, 1750. Accordingly, Captain Ewald Friedrich received Reckow and 16,032 Reichsthalers 8 Groschen; Lieutenant Martin Georg received Zarnekow, Kowalk, and Dimkuhlen along with 5,532 1/2 Reichsthalers; Lieutenant Hans Joachim Gneomar received Nemitz and Rattaik along with 5,532 1/2 Reichsthalers; and Lieutenant Anton received 20,032 1/2 Reichsthalers (687).

#Ho

III. 389.

Franz Ulrich,

Lieutenant General, Knight of the Order of the Black Eagle,

born 1687, † 1757,

Jürgen's third son, baptized on March 5, 1687, in Kowalk, is among the most significant figures of the entire lineage and one of Frederick the Great's most capable generals. He was distinguished by energy and determination, great prudence and conscientiousness in fulfilling his duties, heroism, and perseverance in battle. This was accompanied by deep piety. For the sake of his Protestant faith, he abandoned the Palatine military service at a young age, which had promised him a good career.

Dr. Pauli, who portrayed the life of Lieutenant General Franz Ulrich von Kleist with much affection and skill in his book "Leben großer Helden" ("Life of Great Heroes"), characterizes him as follows: "Kleist was well-built and good-looking, was healthy and suited to the hardships of war, could stay awake and sleep

whenever he wanted, had a very good nature, was cheerful and lively, and therefore of good ability. He possessed great skill in physical exercises. In his deliberation, he was thoughtful and steadfast. His bravery was without doubt, his steadfastness unparalleled. He was Evangelical Lutheran and very attached to this doctrine."

The most recent biography of this excellent man was written by Professor Poten for the *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* in Munich. With the author's permission, we reproduce it here:

"Franz Ulrich von Kleist, Prussian Lieutenant General, born on February 2, 1688, in Kowalk in the Belgard district, joined the military service in 1702 as a cadet in the Infantry Regiment Grumbkow, switched during the War of the Spanish Succession, in which he participated throughout its entire duration, to Palatine service, and returned in 1716, after being discharged there following the peace treaty because he belonged to the Evangelical Church, to the service of his homeland. To provide him with further training in the art of war, Frederick William I sent him, along with 12 other officers, to Corsica, where in 1729 he participated in the battles of the Republic of Genoa against the insurgent inhabitants.

Shortly before the king's death, he was appointed commander of the Röder Regiment, led it into the field in 1740 to Silesia, was promoted to colonel for his distinction at Czaslau, participated with the same regiment, now called Schlichting, in the capture of Prague in 1744, was involved in the expulsion of the Austrians from Upper Silesia in the winter of 1744–45, in the spring of 1745 in their expulsion from the County of Glatz, fought at Hohenfriedberg, and was promoted to major general for his conduct at Soor. In 1747, he was appointed chief of an infantry regiment, in 1756 promoted to lieutenant general, commanded a brigade deployed in the center at Lowositz. In 1747 he was appointed chief of an infantry regiment, in 1756 lieutenant general, commanded a brigade used in the center at Lowositz, whose achievements King Frederick II honored through public recognition and by awarding Kleist the Order of the Black Eagle. A wound received here, despite which he remained on horseback until the end of the battle, led him to the sickbed, on which he gave up his spirit on January 13, 1757, in Dresden.

Pauli, *Life of Great Heroes*, I, 2nd ed. Halle 1759.

Poten."

To complete this portrait, the following should be added:

In the War of the Spanish Succession, Franz Ulrich von Kleist participated in the Battle of Höchstädt in 1703, the Battle of Schellenberg in 1704, and the siege of Lille in Flanders in 1708.

In the trenches before Lille, he was severely wounded; a falconet ball pierced the bones of his left foot. The surgeons wanted to amputate his leg, but he threatened them with a pistol placed beside him to desist. His foot was healed crookedly, causing him to limp. He wanted the surgeons to break it again, but no one wanted to undertake this. So Kleist mounted a horse and broke his leg anew by jumping down. It was then healed straight.

Already in the following year (1709), he was able to participate in the Battle of Malplaquet and in 1710 in the siege of Douay, where he was wounded in the shoulder.

Afterwards, he entered Palatine service, became a captain in the Regiment von Zobel and adjutant, and was already a major at the age of 25 in 1712.

After the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), however, the Palatine court dismissed a large part of its troops. Major von Kleist could have stayed if he had converted to the Catholic faith. Since he showed no inclination towards the suggested change of religion, he was placed on half pay. As a result, he left the Palatine service and initially went to his father's estate in Kowalk.

On February 26, 1716, he was reinstated in Prussian service as a captain and company commander in Infantry Regiment No. 24 and advanced to major in Infantry Regiment No. 7 on August 14, 1724, and was also decorated for distinction in service with the Order de la Générosité.

As a major, he participated in the Corsican campaign alongside 11 other Prussian officers. The "Order and Instruction for Major von Kleist, dated Potsdam, February 26, 1732," is included as an appendix. Upon his

return, he presented the monarch with a concise report, which was met with great satisfaction.

Kleist's subsequent distinguished advancements are well-known. On July 19, 1737, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel; on October 22, 1739, he became the commander of Infantry Regiment No. 2; on May 19, 1742, he was promoted to colonel; on October 27, 1745, to major general (patent dated December 1, 1743); on April 22, 1747, he became the chief of Infantry Regiment No. 27; and on May 27, 1756, he was promoted to lieutenant general.

In the Battle of Lobositz (October 1, 1756), he led a brigade of four regiments. He fought at the center of the royal army, with Lieutenant Friedrich Carl Leopold von Kleist (III. 495), the seventh son of Colonel Andreas Joachim (III. 381), serving as his adjutant throughout the campaign and in this battle. A bullet struck both horses; the general adjutant's horse fell immediately, while Lieutenant General von Kleist's horse was only slightly wounded. Shortly thereafter, the general was shot in the calf of his right leg but remained on horseback. It wasn't until 4 p.m., after significant blood loss, that he received initial treatment. His wound confined him to bed in Dresden for an extended period.

For his courageous conduct in the Battle of Lobositz, the king expressed gratitude to Lieutenant General von Kleist's infantry regiment (known as "Alt-Kleist") by awarding the chief the Order of the Black Eagle and all captains the Pour le Mérite.

The king corresponded with his esteemed general on multiple occasions and honored him in other ways. Two of the king's handwritten letters, dated July 30 and September 24, 1749, are published in the "Preußisches Urkundenbuch zur Geschichte Friedrich II.," Vol. I, pp. 160, No. 143, and p. 170, No. 439.

On August 9, 1737, in recognition of his "faithful and flourishing military service to His Majesty's utmost satisfaction," the king granted him joint ownership and expectancy rights to the fiefdoms of Baron Wilhelm Ludwig Müller von der Lühne. These fiefs included the estates of Mellentin, Dewichow, Dargen, Balden, Neuhoof, Neukrug, Gothen, Ahlbeck, and Hufe on the island of Usedom (683). At the beginning of 1752, General von Kleist purchased the Quast estate of Protzen in the Neuruppin district, with consent dated January 24, 1752.

After his death on January 13, 1757, between 8 and 9 p.m. in Dresden, his body was transferred to Protzen and interred there "quietly, without ceremonies."

Captain von Arnim of the Bevern Regiment (who died in February 1757) composed the following epitaph for him:

"I was always well-disposed towards people, as they were to me,
Yet their ingratitude has brought me to this grave.
Prudence was my protection in various dangers,
Until finally Lowositz became too perilous for me.
Never could he have earned greater praise
Than to die for the fatherland and Frederick's glory.
And if fate had granted me another life,
I would have sacrificed it equally for my king."

His portrait, engraved by Gründler after a painting by Lambert, was prefaced by Professor Pauli in the biography of General von Kleist. A facsimile is included here.

Lieutenant General Franz Ulrich von Kleist was married twice:

a) In 1720, to Christina Luise Eleonore, née Freiin Gans Edle zu Puttlitz from the house of Wolfshagen, who bore him five sons: 1) Hans Sigismund, 2) Friedrich Wilhelm, 3) Christian Leopold Ulrich, 4) Caspar Carl, and 5) Franz Casimir (III. 519–523 - see below Segenthiner branch p. 193), as well as four daughters:

1) Helene Luise, born January 15, 1723, died in Nauen on July 15, 1763, married:

a. to a Mr. von Dossow,

b. to Christoph Wilhelm von Belling, lieutenant colonel in the Prince of Prussia Regiment No. 18, and

c. on November 30, 1762, in Buskow, to Hans Ehrenreich von Bornstedt from the house of Küstrinchen in the Neumark, later lieutenant general and knight of the Pour le Mérite, etc., born 1722, died on his estate Hohenauen on August 23, 1807.

2) Hedwig Charlotte Christiane, born October 9, 1725, died February 13, 1765, married to Lieutenant General Henning Alexander von Kleist of Juchow (IV. 48).

3) Johanne Elisabeth, born January 24, 1732, in Stettin, died August 3, 1768, in Rangsdorf, married:

a. according to von der Osten, to Lieutenant Colonel von Reinhardt, and

b. on August 24, 1762, in Buskow, to Captain Joachim Ernst von Otterstedt, of Rangsdorf, etc.;

4) Marie Eleonore, born on May 25, 1733, was first married to Captain Hans Andreas von Rosen and later, in 1771, to Court Fiscal Engelbrecht in Oschersleben. On March 1, 1771, she received 418 Reichsthaler from the estate of her brother Friedrich Wilhelm.

b) Lieutenant General von Kleist entered into his second marriage on January 11, 1738, with Dorothea Margaretha von Lepel, the widow of Lieutenant Colonel Nicolaus Christoph von Kleist (who died in 1725, see III. 323). She was the daughter of Major General Otto Gustav von Lepel, commander of the 2nd Cuirassier Regiment, and Scholastica Luise, née von Blanckensee.

From this marriage came a son, Friedrich Otto Gustav (see III. 524 and the Segenthin branch on page 193), and a daughter, Wilhelmine Luise, born on November 10, 1740, who died on February 27, 1776, in Rangsdorf. On March 18, 1769, Wilhelmine Luise married her brother-in-law, Rittmeister Joachim Ernst von Otterstedt, hereditary lord and judge of Rangsdorf and Gühnsdorf. He was a widower of about 40 years and had previously been married to her stepsister, Johanne Elisabeth.

The widowed Mrs. Lieutenant General von Kleist died on May 25, 1774, in Protzen, between 10 and 11 p.m., from an acute chest illness, and was buried in the local vault on May 28 at the age of 71.

Theodor Fontane reported on Protzen in his "Wanderungen durch die Mark Brandenburg":

"Lieutenant General von Kleist, it seems, began to appropriately renovate the park and manor house. The latter still displays above the entrance door the double coat of arms of the Kleist and Lepel families, to which the general's wife belonged. However, the general's presence on his estate was always brief; duty kept him away. Which troops he commanded is not evident from the records I could consult. In 1756, he advanced into Saxony and Bohemia and succumbed to his wounds from the Battle of Lobositz on January 13, 1757. The Protzen church book writes 'Logoschütz,' but obviously only Lobositz can be meant.

Then began the reign of the widowed Mrs. General. During her regency, before the underage son took over, Protzen experienced its major event of the previous century: the death of a Prussian prince in the local manor house.

The old Pastor Schinkel reports in the Protzen church book as follows: 'On May 16, 1767, His Royal Highness Prince Friedrich Heinrich Karl of Prussia arrived here on the march from Kyritz to Berlin with his regiment. He took quarters with our Mrs. Lieutenant General von Kleist, hoping to proceed the next morning after spending the night here. However, smallpox appeared, necessitating his stay. Three skilled doctors attended to him: Dr. Feldmann from Ruppin, Cothenius, the king's personal physician, and Privy Councilor Dr. Mutzel from Berlin. They employed all means to save this dear and amiable prince, but God willed otherwise. After white rashes appeared, this most beloved prince had to surrender his spirit on May 26 at 8 p.m. A sad memory that later times will not forget. On May 28, at 11 p.m., the high body was placed in the local vault by officers amidst the illumination of many lights and was brought from here to Berlin on June 7, the first day of Pentecost. This highly blessed prince was born on November 30, 1747, thus barely

nineteen years and five months old.'

The prince's siblings sent valuable tokens of gratitude to the widowed Mrs. General von Kleist, and the event itself was commemorated by the latter through two pictorial representations in the death room. A loyalty act that seems to me to go a bit too far in terms of homage and crosses the line of propriety. Whether the paintings still exist, I could not ascertain; but the gable room in which the young prince died is still called the 'prince's room.'"

Attachment

Order and Instruction for Major von Kleist of the Ludwig Regiment, detailing how he, along with Captain von Pohlens of the King's Regiment, Captain Merkatz of the Artillery Battalion, Lieutenant Count von Wartensleben of the King's Regiment, Lieutenant von Massow of the Schwerin Regiment, Lieutenant von Naumeister of the Kalkreuth Regiment, Lieutenant von Grumbkow of the Thiel Regiment, Lieutenant von Dossow of the Prince Dietrich Regiment, Ensign von Naumeister of the Glasenapp Regiment, Ensign von Lüderitz of the Dönhoff Regiment, Lieutenant Holtzmann of the Artillery Battalion, and Jäger-Lieutenant von Rippe, shall undertake their journey to the campaign in Corsica and conduct themselves accordingly.

1.

They shall, without delay, commence their journey and travel by post from here to Augsburg. Considering that Prince Ludwig of Württemberg is expected to arrive there with the battalions destined for Corsica by mid-March at the latest, they must not tarry en route but travel day and night.

2.

From Augsburg, they shall proceed via Innsbruck, Trento, and Verona to Genoa, covering approximately 70 miles. In Augsburg, Italian vetturini or Italian coachmen are commonly found, with whom one can arrange transportation from Augsburg to Verona, including fare, food, and lodging, and agree upon the duration, which typically takes 10 to 12 days. Major von Kleist should avail himself of such an opportunity and consult the local goldsmith Gullmann, who will assist in all matters. However, if he learns in Augsburg that Prince Ludwig of Württemberg is either already on the march or about to depart, he must continue with the officers by post to Trento.

3.

In Trento, there are ample coachmen available to take them either to Verona or even to Genoa. If, however, the coachmen in Trento demand excessive fees, they can travel from Trento to Verona by water on the Adige River at a very reasonable price. Major von Kleist must carefully consider this option to avoid arriving too late for Prince Ludwig of Württemberg's departure.

4.

Upon arrival in Verona, Major von Kleist will likely learn whether Prince von Württemberg has already departed from Milan. If so, they should promptly continue their journey to Genoa. If Prince Ludwig is still in Milan, Major von Kleist shall travel there, present the accompanying letter to the Prince, and make further arrangements, while the other officers remain in Verona.

5.

In Verona, there are plenty of coachmen who can travel to Genoa in a few days. Major von Kleist

should inquire upon arrival whether Genoese coachmen are present, as they typically transport travelers to Genoa at a reasonable price.

6.

In Genua, General Count von Seckendorff will provide them with an introduction to the Imperial Minister Marriconi, who will facilitate their passage to Corsica and assist with any necessary preparations. If, upon arrival in Genoa, Prince von Württemberg has already crossed over to Corsica, Major von Kleist must hire a vessel to reach there safely and promptly; Minister Marriconi will advise on the best price and provide reliable information.

7.

Major von Kleist and all officers shall take no more than six servants, with two officers sharing one servant. If Major von Kleist finds it feasible to manage with even fewer servants, so much the better to minimize encumbrance. Among the servants, one should be capable of cooking, so they can prepare a warm soup in the field in Corsica if necessary, as maintaining health in warm climates largely depends on such provisions. This cook must be equipped with a couple of field kettles and casseroles, as well as some dishes and plates, since such indispensable utensils may not be available in Corsica. Considering that mishaps may occur during the journey or campaign, His Majesty provides them with a competent field surgeon, along with necessary medicines and other essentials, to ensure nothing is lacking in case of emergency.

8.

They shall each equip themselves with a mattress and good blanket, as well as blankets for their servants, since straw to lie upon may not be found in Corsica. Although there are many cottages and houses on the island, Major von Kleist should, in any case, take three non-commissioned officer tents. The rest of the equipment should consist only of a new uniform coat in the trunk and one worn on the body, along with necessary linen, shoes, and boots, which they must procure beforehand, as such items are not available in those countries for any amount of money.

9.

Upon arrival in Genua, Major von Kleist is to ascertain whether the officers will require mules for transporting their baggage on the island of Corsica. Since such animals can be rented in Genoa for a specified period, Major von Kleist should arrange to hire as many as necessary for the duration of the expedition in Corsica. The aforementioned Imperial Minister Marriconi will provide all necessary instructions in this regard.

10.

The officers will also need riding horses due to the arduous marches. Therefore, Major von Kleist should hire as many horses as are absolutely necessary in Genoa, also for a specified period. He can simultaneously arrange for grooms, equipment, and necessary forage, for which the aforementioned Imperial Minister will facilitate.

11.

Major von Kleist must seek to arrange with the commanding general, or if necessary in Genoa with the supplier of bread to the Imperial troops in Corsica, to provide the officers with as many rations as they and their men require, all for cash payment. He will find this arrangement easier since the Imperial General Count von Seckendorff is likely to write to Prince Ludwig regarding this matter.

12.

Throughout the entire journey and during the campaign, Major von Kleist and all officers are to practice good management and economy. No officer is to manage separately; instead, they must all live and manage communally, striving for proper administration.

13.

To cover the necessary expenses, His Royal Majesty will have 10,000 thalers paid from the General War Treasury, which Major von Kleist will receive from War Councilor and Paymaster Richter in Berlin as follows: namely, 300 ducats in cash to pay for posts and other necessities in Germany, and the remainder in good, payable bills of exchange from Splittgerber and Daum on Italy, specifically in Spanish pistoles, as these are more common in Italy than French pistoles. From this money, he is to give each officer an additional 10 thalers monthly for their personal provisions, and from it also pay for quarters, extra posts, transport, ship freight, and other unavoidable extra expenses. He must keep accurate accounts of everything, negotiate all terms well and precisely, record everything accurately, and practice good management everywhere.

14.

Before departing from Berlin, Major von Kleist is to report to General Count von Seckendorff, who will provide him with further verbal explanations and give him a letter to the aforementioned Imperial Minister in Genoa, Marriconi.

15.

Major von Kleist, as well as all other officers, are not to make any detours on the outward or return journey to visit any cities; instead, they are to proceed directly so that they can return to their regiment as soon as possible. Furthermore, Major von Kleist is to report diligently from time to time on occurrences and provide comprehensive reports.

Potsdam, 26 February 1732.

The letters that Major von Kleist and some of his subordinate officers addressed to the King during the journey and from the campaign still exist. Kratz has excerpted them. We present the most interesting excerpts:

In early March, our warriors departed from Berlin and already arrived in Genoa on 22 March, where Major von Kleist delivered the King's letter to Prince Ludwig of Württemberg on the 23rd. There, he could not rent horses but had to purchase six. The prince provided them with mules for their baggage. In the harbor of Genoa lay six Spanish warships, which greatly astonished them and all onlookers.

On 7 April, the Prince of Württemberg arrived with them and his troops at the headquarters in Calvi with Major General von Schmettau, and on the 9th, they approached Calenzana, where the rebels had their magazines. From there, Major von Kleist reports: "The rebels do not stand their ground at all; as soon as they fire and another shot is fired, they run away into the rocks where no one can follow them. It is suspected that they will soon surrender; once we have Calenzana, time will tell."

On 22 April, he writes: "The rebels at Calenzana have surrendered without a shot; the 16 villages belonging to the district will also surrender."

On 6 May, he reports from Corte: "All the leaders of the rebels have surrendered; now there are

about 1,000 men left, mostly deserters, a dissolute lot who only rob and steal; the rebels lack both courage and good leaders."

On May 9, the King wrote to Polenz, who had also reported to him repeatedly, complaining about the lack of news from Corsica, and instructed all the officers to bring tall soldiers for his regiment.

On May 16, Major von Kleist reported: "At Corti, all laid down their arms; tomorrow the Prince marches to Notelta; all officers are healthy, conduct very good."

Thus, the rebels had been able to resist the heroism of the Germans and their brave weapons for only a few weeks.

On May 23, Polenz wrote to the King: "We have made every effort to find tall fellows in this country, as Prince Ludwig himself ordered. However, since the local people are small and stocky, there has been nothing for us to do so far; the two tall fellows were presented to Major von Kleist, but they measured only slightly over 9 inches; among the Imperial troops, there may be about 4 men in the 1st rank of the 2nd battalion, etc."

On May 24, 1732, the King replied to Major von Kleist's report from the 16th: "Since, according to your report, there is now little more to be done there, you shall, in God's name, begin your return journey with the officers, and make every effort to bring back some good men for my regiment, which will give me particular pleasure." The King added in his own hand: "You all together shall make every effort in the world to bring men; if money is lacking, then take money on my account wherever tall men are."

On May 29, our war heroes arrived back in Genoa and on June 2 in Milan.

Polenz, who had remained in Genoa due to foot gout, wrote to the King: "I have found a 20-year-old fellow, looks good, 72 1/2 inches tall."

On June 25, all the officers arrived back in Potsdam and requested that each of them be paid an additional 100 thalers to settle their incurred debts, as subsistence in foreign countries had been very expensive.

Incidentally, there were 16 Imperial battalions = 10,850 men, 144 dragoons, and 525 hussars, totaling 11,519 men in Corsica, requiring 53 vessels for transport. From the Genoese troops, 3,324 men participated in the Corsican campaign.

Of Prince Ludwig of Württemberg's corps, 40 men were wounded and 20 men killed, and of Major General von Schmettau's corps, 69 men were wounded and 22 killed.



Lith. Anst. v. Wückerhagen u. Söhne in Berlin.

*Franz Ulrich v. Kleist,
Königl. Preuss. General-Lieutenant.*

Franz Ulrich von Kleist

III. 390.

Alexander Michael,

Captain,

born 1684, died 1733,

the fourth son of Jürgen, entered military service in 1702. On December 19, 1709, he became an ensign in Infantry Regiment No. 5, was promoted to lieutenant on April 8, 1712, to first lieutenant in April 1716, to staff captain on February 29, 1720, and to company commander on July 12, 1729.

He passed away on May 24, 1733.

In the 1714 division of his father's estate, he received 2,000 thalers.

In 1733, a widow named Captain Palmius, née Amalie Roht, filed a claim in court for a promissory note debt against the late Captain Alexander von Kleist, targeting his children and his elder brother Franz Ulrich, who was appointed guardian. However, since Jürgen Lorenz and Franz Ulrich had acknowledged their guardianship responsibilities, she was directed to address her claim to them. The following year, she sued both brothers over this promissory note debt.

In his marriage to ... von Roden, Captain von Kleist had a son, Georg Heinrich (III. 525), and several daughters whose names are unknown.

III. 391.

Christoph Heinrich,

Lieutenant,

died 1744,

the youngest son of Jürgen, served as a corporal in Infantry Regiment No. 1 in 1713. He became an ensign on November 21, 1714, and a lieutenant on May 26, 1719.

On September 16, 1743, Lieutenant Christoph Heinrich von Kleist paid homage in absentia.

According to von der Osten, he died unmarried in 1744.

Of Jürgen's five sons, the four eldest had male heirs. Through the eldest son, Government Councilor Hans Joachim of Siedkow and Groß-Tychow, the Siedkow-Ruschitz branch of the family was continued.

Hans Joachim had five sons: 1) Ewald Jürgen, 2) Franz Lorenz, 3) Dionysius Wilhelm, 4) Hans Joachim, and 5) Rüdiger Christian (III. 510–514).

III. 510.

Ewald Jürgen,

born 1713, died 1730,

the eldest son of Hans Joachim, born on April 23, 1713, attended the gymnasium in Neustettin but died at the age of seventeen.

III. 511.

Franz Lorenz

of Siedkow,

Captain,

born 1714, died 1767,

another son of Hans Joachim, baptized on July 14, 1714, became an ensign in the Anspach-Bayreuth Dragoon Regiment No. 5 in 1732 and was promoted to first lieutenant on May 31, 1735.

As such, he fought at Hohenfriedberg on June 4, 1745. King Frederick II granted a "Royal Letter of Grace and Diploma for the Bayreuth Dragoon Regiment, which distinguished itself in the glorious battle near Friedberg in Silesia."

Von Kleist became a staff captain. On August 27, 1756, he joined Garrison Battalion von Grolmann No. 3. On December 27, 1760, he was captured with the garrison of Torgau by the Imperial Army and taken to Weißenhorn in Swabia on November 25 of the same year, where he remained imprisoned until at least June 1763.

He is no longer listed in records after the spring of 1763.

After the death of his father-in-law, Major Bernd Erdmann von Kleist (III. 409) of Damen (who died in 1745), Captain Franz Lorenz von Kleist purchased the estate of Damen from his mother-in-law. However, he had to relinquish it to his brother-in-law, Captain Friedrich Carl (III. 535), who redeemed it, according to judgments dated February 12 and July 12, 1751.

On January 10, 1754, a partition agreement was reached between his mother and her four sons. According to this, Franz Erdmann inherited Groß-Tychow c. He took it over at a value of 20,000 thalers but granted his mother a parcel of woodland in Flachsland in perpetuity due to a lack of timber in Siedkow and renounced his inheritance share in Siedkow.

On February 28, 1754, he purchased Groß-Tychow a from Captain Erdmann Gottlieb (II. 112) for 12,000 Pomeranian florins and 200 florins as a key fee.

On June 24, 1756, he also acquired Klein Krössin a from the same individual.

Groß-Tychow a included the so-called large estate, the upper estate, the mountain estate, the Bamnitz, the Vogelsang, the mill, the Marienhöfchen, the cottage near Burzlaff, the field cottage near Mandelatz, and the forest warden's cottage near Flachsland.

The estates of Groß-Tychow a and c suffered actual war damages amounting to 20,480 thalers and 16 groschen during the war years 1759–62, according to the damage assessment table and a certificate from District Administrator von Ramel.

Captain Franz Lorenz von Kleist sold his estates of Groß-Tychow a and c, along with Klein Krössin a, for 42,500 thalers and 50 ducats as a key fee, in perpetuity, to Captain Anton of Zarnekow (III. 518), according to an agreement dated May 14, 1767 (document 631).

However, Colonel Peter Christian von Kleist (III. 431) of Groß-Tychow b asserted himself as the closer agnate and exercised the right of retraction. (See FG. III. 3, p. 134 - 1st edition).

Captain von Kleist died in 1767.

In his marriage to Anna Franziska von Kleist, daughter of Major Bernd Erdmann of Damen (III. 409), he had four sons: 1) Otto Joachim Bernd Heinrich, 2) Hans Joachim Rüdiger, 3) Franz Rudolph, and 4) Rüdiger Anton (III. 636–639), as well as a daughter:

Johanna Hermine Caroline Auguste, born April 16, 1752, died April 3, 1804; married on January 2, 1775, to Ludwig Ferdinand Friedrich von Heising, born January 5, 1738, died July 10, 1809, cavalry-captain of the Löllhöfel Cuirassier Regiment, later Lieutenant General and Chief of Cuirassier Regiment No. 8.

As a widow, Mrs. Captain von Kleist purchased the estate of Siedkow from her brother-in-law, Major Rüdiger Christian (III. 514), on July 18, 1768, for 15,000 thalers, with feudal consent granted on March 20,

1771, for 25 years. She transferred it to her eldest son, Otto Joachim Bernd Heinrich, on October 15 and 18 of the same year for the same price; however, it was returned to her by this son on April 4, 1778.

On November 26, 1800, she made her will, in which she appointed her two then-living sons and her only daughter as equal heirs. After a year, she became periodically insane and wanted to change her will in favor of her eldest son, who had taken her in at Ruschitz; she sold Siedkow to him on August 14, 1802, for 15,000 thalers, while it was worth more than three times that amount. This was not approved by the Siedkow patrimonial court. She was declared insane and placed under guardianship on April 29, 1802. The second guardian appealed against this. However, before the second judgment became final, she died on December 23, 1802, in Siedkow, at the age of 77.

Shortly after her death (January 25, 1803), the appellate decision was issued, overturning the declaration of insanity.

An inheritance dispute then ensued, which lasted several years, but eventually, the amendment to the will of August 14, 1802, was declared legally binding.

III. 512.

Dionysius Wilhelm,

Captain,

born circa 1719, died 1760

Hans Joachim's third son became a lieutenant in the Field Artillery Corps on November 19, 1741, a staff captain on August 26, 1748, and in 1753, captain of an artillery company in Breslau. He died on June 20, 1760, unmarried. He was enfeoffed on May 21, 1753 (684).

III. 513.

Hans Joachim,

District Administrator,

born April 24, 1725, died 1789

Hans Joachim's fourth son entered service in 1739, became an ensign in Dragoon Regiment No. 3 on June 16, 1742, a lieutenant on June 10, 1745, and a premier lieutenant on September 1, 1752.

On May 22, 1755, he was dismissed with the character of captain due to poor eyesight.

He participated in the campaigns of 1740 and 1744.

After his discharge, he initially took over his father's estate, Siedkow, but returned it to his mother on November 20, 1756. Prior to this, on June 15 of the same year, he had purchased the old von Münchow feudal estate of Seeger with its appurtenances, including the Vorwerk Klein Zabelsberg, Neuhof, and the woodcutter's cottage at Nassow, from Ensign Georg Friedrich von Münchow. The preclusion of various agnates, with reservation of the right of preemption for male relatives of the von Münchow family serving in the military, was pronounced by judgment on December 6, 1756.

Additionally, he purchased the estate of Zeblin from the widow of Captain Matthias Reimar von Kleist (III. 502 a.): Christiane Marie von Reder, with court approval granted on June 30, 1757, per contract dated Zeblin, August 26, 1757, but sold it already on December 24 of the same year for a pledge of 9,000 thalers for 25 years to Curt Heinrich von Wussow, upon which the von Kleist family was precluded from the right of preemption and redemption on May 22, 1765.

Furthermore, he purchased the estate of Hoff near Cammin from Dorothea, née Countess von Flemming, and her husband, Colonel Friedrich Casimir von Grumbkow, on October 12, 1764, for 26,400 thalers, and was enfeoffed with Hoff on January 21, 1765.

For this, he sold his estate of Seeger c. p. to Major General Hans Gustav von Münchow on October 27, 1764.

The estates of Mühlenkamp, Drawehn b, and Klein Kartzenburg b, which he had purchased on May 7 of the same year from Major Friedrich Wilhelm von Lettow for 12,000 thalers, were awarded to Colonel Heinrich Ludwig von Lettow by judgment on April 26, 1776.

The estate of Schwemmin, purchased from Privy Councillor von Heydebreck on September 15, 1764, was sold by him on January 17, 1765, to Privy Finance, War, and Domain Councillor Friedrich Wilhelm von Gerlach.

In the meantime, Hans Joachim von Kleist had been appointed as a government councillor for Hinterpommern and district administrator of the Belgard district from about 1756 to 1763.

His estates suffered greatly due to the Russian invasion. Additionally, various other severe calamities befell him. In Hoff, his entire sheep farm burned down, resulting in the loss of 600 sheep and 20 fattened oxen. This was compounded by a total crop failure.

In 1771, District Administrator von Kleist appealed to the king for assistance but was initially "reassured" on October 7 of the same year.

Unable to find help in his homeland, he sought it abroad. He reported this to the king and also informed the treasury. Without prior royal approval, he first went to Saxony but did not secure funds there. He then turned to Vienna to a Countess Clary from the Pomeranian family von der Osten; this attempt also failed.

According to von der Osten, he converted to Catholicism in Vienna in 1772 and subsequently obtained a position as a councilor or director with Count Potocki, then in 1774 as an imperial district captain in Graz, Styria.

On January 10, 1774, District Administrator Hans Joachim von Kleist was stripped of all his feudal rights (684).

Meanwhile, his wife, Maria Antoinetta von Münchow, who had remained in the homeland, managed through good stewardship to satisfy the creditors and preserved the estate of Hoff for her remaining possessions. Hoff was auctioned publicly and awarded to her on September 19, 1777, for the highest bid of 16,722 thalers, 5 groschen, and 4 pfennigs.

In 1783, her husband returned to Hoff.

Subsequently, both sold the estate of Hoff on August 8, 1786, for 22,500 thalers in currency to Lieutenant Carl Friedrich von Winterfeld.

By cabinet order dated August 25, 1787, District Administrator von Kleist's forfeited feudal rights were restored.

In the following years, he redeemed the estate of Poberow, which had been sold by the widow of Captain Anton Georg von Kleist (III. 435), Juliane Elisabeth née von Koller, to Lieutenant Caspar Friedrich Wilhelm von Paris, according to the final judgments of July 18 and November 21, 1788, and April 8, 1789, for 8,000 thalers.

He died on May 29, 1789, at the age of 64, and was buried in the cathedral in Cammin.

Poberow fell to his nephew, the cavalry captain Otto Joachim Bernd Heinrich (III. 636), as the nearest agnate.

In his marriage to Maria Antoinette von Münchow, daughter of Saxon Lieutenant Colonel Anton von Münchow of Zerrehne and Agnise Hedwig née von Münchow of Seeger, married on August 1, 1755, he

remained childless.

The widow died on May 9, 1799, at the age of 75, and was also buried in the cathedral in Cammin.

III. 514.

Rüdiger Christian,

Major,

born May 14, 1726, died 1778

Hans Joachim's youngest son became an ensign in Infantry Regiment No. 2 on August 29, 1743, a lieutenant on May 28, 1746, a senior lieutenant and general adjutant to Lieutenant General von Kanitz on September 15, 1757, was wounded in the Battle of Zorndorf (August 25, 1758), became a staff captain on June 6, 1759, a company commander on June 7, 1760, and a major on April 23, 1770.

He died on August 16, 1778, during the Bavarian campaign in the camp near Leopold from dysentery, without leaving male descendants, and was buried in Trautenau in Bohemia, not far from the Silesian border.

After his mother's death, in the settlement with his siblings on August 15 and 16, 1763, the estate of Siedkow fell to him. He took it over with the debts attached to it for 13,333 thalers and 8 groschen. He paid off the debts with his wife's dowry.

On July 24, 1765, he was enfeoffed (684).

In March 1770, the district administrator certified that the sheep farm buildings in Siedkow were threatening to collapse, and the administration belonging to Siedkow, called Mickenkrug, needed to be built urgently. Since this cost at least 500 thalers, Kleist requested royal grant funds but was denied on October 3, 1770.

With his wife, Sophia Magdalena Countess von Mellin, born August 8, 1722, in Stettin, died January 7, 1807, in Königsberg, the third daughter of Count Carl Gustav von Mellin of Damitzow and Boldewitz, a Swedish general, and Beata Dorothea von Rotermundt, whom he married in 1762, he remained without heirs. In her first marriage in 1741, she was married to a Mr. von Linden of Büssow, who died in 1760.

Of Hans Joachim's five sons, only the second, Franz Lorenz, had male heirs. His four sons were: 1) Otto Joachim Bernd Heinrich, 2) Hans Joachim Rüdiger, 3) Franz Rudolph, and 4) Rüdiger Anton Georg Friedrich (III. 636–639).

III. 636.

Joachim Bernd Heinrich Otto

to Ruschitz,

Born 4 August 1747, † 1823,

of Franz Loren, eldest son, was a cornet in the cuirassier Regiment No. 5 on 2 February 1765, Leutnant cavalry-captain on 7 May 1769 and Stabs-à-22 September 1782.

On 14 June 1790, he was exiled after serving 27 years. In the revue of 1771, he had been broken by falling with the horse.

He moved with his family to Ruschitz, Stolp district and received 150 thalers. Waiting money.

In January 1793, he was appointed postmaster of Treuenbrietzen. He remained in Ruschitz, however, and

the General Post Office paid him 300 thalers. Revenues annually and managed the post office in Treuenbrietzen in his name.

His mother had ceded the estate of Siedkow to him on 15 and 18 October 1771; however, he left it to her again on 4 April 1778.¹⁷⁴

Because of the estate of Lanzen, he initiated a revocation process in 1781. However, it was established by the findings of 29 August 1781, 29 April and 7 August 1782 that he was at present, and until then, that the Captain Franz von Kleist (III. 591) and his Nachkommen, who was fit to be enfeoffed, had died, but it was then reserved for him to take this estate, and indeed against the tax to be recorded then (694).¹⁷⁵

According to the settlement of 17 March 1783, as the next successor to the fief, the estate of Ruschitz, which the Captain Franz Casimir (III. 397) possessed, who was under guardianship for stupidity, was assigned to him by the curator of the same, the Captain Jürgen Heinrich of Wobeser, in return for an annual vitalitium of 200 Rtlr., with approval of the Cöslin Guardianship College of 31 May 1783, and the title of ownership was corrected for him.¹⁷⁶

After the death of his uncle, the district administrator of Hans Joachim (III. 513, died in 1789), he took possession of the estate of Poberow. After his brothers, the Leutnant Franz Rudolph and Rüdiger Anton Georg Friedrich (III. 638 and 639), had ceded their rights to a fief to him on this estate on 19 and 20 June 1789, he sold Poberow on 3 February 1803 for 21,500 Rtlr. Courant, with royal Authorization, inherited from D. G. Rieckmann.¹⁷⁷

According to the declaration of intent of his mother of 14 August 1802, which was declared legally valid in the resulting legal dispute by the Tribunals decision of 14 August 1805, the estate Siedkow to the value of 15000 Rtlr. should fall to him. After the death of her mother, the heirs of her deceased daughter Johanne Hermine Caroline Auguste, married wife General-Lieut. of Heising, renounced all claims to the estate after the Commissariat recess of 30 September 1806, in return for a severance payment fixed at 5000 Rtlr. The same was transferred to the two brothers (III. 636 and 638) for sole, joint ownership.¹⁷⁸

After the younger brother's death, Otto Joachim Bernd Heinrich received his share to Siedkow and became the sole proprietor of the estate.

On his death on 25 March 1823, he left an allodial fortune of 27,521 Rtlr. 3 Sgr. Eight horses. His widow leased Ruschitz from Marien in 1824 until 1836. The Lehnsfolger Otto (III. 866) participated on fee with 4191 Rtlr. 10 Sgr. Six horses. Each daughter received a fief severance payment of 1397 Rtlr. 3 Sgr.

¹⁷⁴ Brugg. III, 670th

In 1769 he had led a trial against the Colonel Peter Christian (III. 431), because of the estates Great Tychow and Kleist However, Krössin, to which he claimed a right of sewing, was rejected on 20 September of the same year.

¹⁷⁵ Staatsarchiv Stettin: "Leutnant Otto Joachim Bernd Heinrich, against the widowed captain, on behalf of von Kleist because of the assignment of the von Kleist Altenwalde estate Lantzen", [1697], 1769-1777; 1780-1783, Ref. 65/8/0/5/162. (2021)

¹⁷⁶ On 24 November 1786 he was invested with Ruschitz (684). In the following year he received 2000 Rtlr to improve the estate. Royal Amelioration funds.

In 1784 et seq., he sought a judgment by the von Glasenapp on the goods of Grünwald and Steinburg, but was dismissed at all instances by the three conforming judgments of 27 February and 13 September 1786 and 27 June 1787. Supplement 2009: Here is a detailed Complete Genealogy of the Old-Pomeranian Family of Inheritance, Castle and Castle Residents of Glasenapp, II. Part, E. v. Glasenapp, Berlin 1897, pp. 354.

On 29 April 1817, the scenic tax of Ruschitz was 39,741 Rtlr. 4 Sgr.

¹⁷⁷ Brugg. V, 232 and certificate 697.

¹⁷⁸ The recess, which was carried out by a court on 10 September 1819, brought both owners into contact with the church, parish and school, as well as the six peasants and the four small farmers in Siedkow. They were compensated on land by the full farmers and by the small farmers by an annuity, which was set at 15 bushels 1 11/2 4 cats of rye per year.

persönlicher Besitz 6 Horse., and at the marriage to and wedding funds: 150 Rtlr.

Cavalry-captain von Kleist He had been married twice:

a) Married to Christians Eleonore Philippine Elise of Borcke from Unheim, Jürgen Heinrich, Royal Prussian lieutenant colonel, youngest daughter, 30 October 1772, with whom he fathered six sons and nine daughters.

The names of the sons are: 1) Friedrich Franz Christian Ludwig, 2) Wilhelm Carl Ludwig, 3) Otto Wilhelm Carl, 4) Philipp Georg Hermann, 5) Bernd Philipp Wilhelm Ludwig Philipp and 6) Leopold Joachim (III. 755-760). The daughters are called:

1) Luise Franziska Ernestine, born 10 August 1773 Siedkow, died 12 January 1775 Cöslin.

2) Franziska Luise Caroline, born 15 June 1781 in Belgard, died 10 November in the same year there.

3) Caroline Catharina Christians and 4) Johanne Luise Wilhelmine, twins, born 3 November 1782 in Belgard.

The latter became the wife of the Karl Friedrich Philipp from Stojenthin in Zemmin; she left behind 10 children.

5) Helene Amalie Auguste, born 22 June 1787 in Dramburg.

6) Hermine Dorothea Ernestina Friederike, born 17 June 1789 in Dramburg, † 4 April 1818, married to Werner Reinhold of Puttkamer, see 7),¹⁷⁹

7) Dorothea Luise Amalie Sophie, born 2 April 1791 in Ruschitz, † Lossin 30 May 1836,¹⁸⁰ married 3 July 1819 with Werner Reinhold of Puttkamer on Lossin, born 15 September 1790, † Plassow 13 May 1854,¹⁸¹

8) Franziska Friederike Caroline Sophie, born 10 August 1792 in Ruschitz, † Lauenburg 3 March 1858, married 22 May 1820 as 2. Wife (1. Marriage Lisette Wilhelmine of Boehn, † 1817) with Lebrecht Bernhard of Puttkamer on Krampe, Mellin and Damerkow, born Krampe 1 May 1789, † Berlin 25 November 1852;¹⁸² and

9) Philippine Friederike Elisabeth Ottilie, born 16 October 1793 in Ruschitz, died 1834 in Berlin, married to Friedrich Baron de l'Homme de Courbière, é in district councillor Flatow.

In his second marriage:

b) with Sophie Charlotte Luise of Rexin, born 20 April 1765, died as a widow on her 67th birthday (20 April 1832), was born to him another son: 7) Franz Wilhelm Ernst (III 761) and three daughters:

10) Sophia Friederike Wilhelmine Ottilie, born 14 May 1800.

11) Rudolphine Sophie Albertine Constantie, born 15 July 1803, married as 2. Wife on 28 September 1836 with Wilhelm of Krause, born in Labes on 25 February 1797,¹⁸³ Premier Leutnant of Poblitz, widow since 27 February 1850, died in Poblitz on 7 October 1882; — and

12) Magdalene Ottilie Philippine Auguste, born 21 May 1805, died 2 January 1849 in Stolp.

¹⁷⁹ Handwritten supplement to an edition of the family history without reference to the source (2009)

¹⁸⁰ Handwritten supplement to an edition of the family history without reference to the source (2009)

¹⁸¹ *Gotha ancient nobility 1908*, pp. 591 (2009)

¹⁸² *Gotha ancient nobility 1908*, pp. 593 (2009)

¹⁸³ *Handbuch des preußischen Adels*, Volume 1, Berlin 1892, pp. 295 (2009)

Gothaisches genealogisches Taschenbuch der briefadeligen Häuser, 1913, pp. 440 (2014)

Supplement 2021: Lower Saxony State and University Library Göttingen, double seal from Krause / Kleist, Cod. Ms. P. A. Grun K 4 : 12

III. 636a.

Hans Jürgen Lorenz

Born in 1749

According to the Church Book of Naseband, the 11th August in 1749 was "Mr. Franz Lorenz von Kleist, Lieuts. Söhnlein: Hans Jürgen Lorenz". The latter will have died young, and therefore has not found any inclusion on the family table.

III. 637.

Hans Joachim Rüdiger,

district councillor exists only on the master table with the information, born 1751.¹⁸⁴

III. 638.

Franz Rudolph,

Major,

Born 1755, died 1820,

of the Franz Lorenz 3rd son, born 3 February 1755, was a cornet in the Leib-cuirassier-Regiment No. 3, 31 May 1773, 13 March 1781 Leutnant, 24 December 1787 Premier-Leutnant cavalry-captain cavalry-captain, 3 April 1794 Stabs-à, 22 July 1800 and 26 September 1806.

After he became inactiv by the surrender of Prenzlau (28 October 1806), he received his farewell on 2 September 1809.

A few weeks earlier (7th August in the same year) he had inherited the estate of Greater Möhringen near Stendal¹⁸⁵ from the General Leutnant Hoyer Joachim of Franz Reinhardt, the last of his tribe, who died on 7th August in the same year.

On 2 April 1817, he was granted an annual pension of 400 Rtlr.

He participated in the campaigns of 1778/79 and 1792/95.

With his wife.....of Heising, daughter of the Major General and head of the cuirassier Regiment No. 8 Ludwig Friedrich Ferdinand of Heising without heir, he remained.

In 1806, he became a co-owner of Siedkow. — He died on 16 August 1820 *at his estate in Möhringen in*

¹⁸⁴ On the older family tables and in the family documents available here, the above mentioned is not found, from the Osten von Kleist, a contemporary of the brothers district councillor (III. 636, 638 and 639), knows only their three and does not mention the above, which would certainly be conspicuous if the same had existed and acted as.

In the register of the Agnaten registered from the years 1789 to 1845, the above name is not mentioned. The Joachim Bernd Heinrich Otto in Ruschitz and Siedkow reported on February 20, 1808, that his second brother cavalry-captain von Kleist had died as Rüdiger in the Anton Leutnant Braunschweig Cüstrin prince's regiment with no children. If the above existed, he should have called the Rüdiger Anton his third brother. (See Document 697).

¹⁸⁵ The Regierungsbezirk of Magdeburg: Geographisches, statistisches und topographisches Handbuch, Karl von Seydlitz, Magdeburg, 1820. 313 (2010)

*the Altmark.*¹⁸⁶

III. 639.

Rüdiger Anton Georg Friedrich,

Leutnant,

Born 1763, died 1794,

of the Franz Lorenz youngest son, born 10 January 1763, was a standard-bearer in garrison battalion No. 3 on 31 October 1786, transferred to the Depot Battalion of Infantry Regiment No. 19 in 1788 and to Leutnant on 5 June 1790, at last at the 4th. Battalion Infantry Regiment No. 19.

On 4 April 1794 he received his farewell with 96 Rtlr. Pension, but died on April 15 in the same year, unmarried.

Of the Franz Lorenz cavalry-captain sons, only the oldest was: Otto Joachim Bernd Heinrich leaving heirs. He had 7 sons: 1) Friedrich Franz Christian Ludwig, 2) Wilhelm Carl Ludwig, 3) Otto Wilhelm Carl Philipp, 4) Georg Hermann Bernd, 5) Philipp Wilhelm Ludwig Philipp Leopold, 6) Joachim Franz Wilhelm Ernst and 7) (III. 755-761).

III. 755.

Friedrich Franz Christian Ludwig,

Leutnant,

Born 1775, died 1821,

of the Otto Joachim Bernd Heinrich eldest son, born 10 July 1775 to Cörlin, was 6 February 1790 cornet in the cuirassier Regiment No. 5, 14 June 1794 Leutnant and 20 February 1802 Premier-Lieut.

On 23 December 1803, he received his farewell with 120 Rtlr. Pension and died in June 1821, unmarried.

The second, third, fourth and fifth sons died in their earliest childhood.

III. 756.

Wilhelm Carl Ludwig,

born at Cörlin, February 25, 1777, died there November 29, the same year

III. 757.

Otto Wilhelm Carl,

Born in Cörlin on 10 November 1778, died in Belgard on 20 September 1781.

¹⁸⁶ Death announcement from Otto Joachim Bernd Heinrich for his brother. *Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen*: 1820 Supplement 23 September. (1820)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 152 -

III. 758.

Philipp Georg,

Born in Belgard on 3 June 1780, died there on 26 September 1781.

III. 759.

Hermann Bernd Philipp Wilhelm,

born in Dramburg, 21 September 1785, died 4 December the same year.

III. 760.

Ludwig Philipp Leopold Joachim,

Captain,

Born 1784, died 1814,

of the Otto Joachim Bernd Heinrich sixth son, born 23 July 1784, was a standard-bearer in the Infantry Regiment No. 52, 2 October 1800 Leutnant in the 3rd Infantry Regiment, 29 June 1798. Musketeer Battalion, entered the 1st Regiment in 1802. Battalion and became the fourth battalion on 15 December 1806. West Prussian Reserve Bat. transferred.

On 22 January 1808 he was placed on Halbsold, and on 5 April of the same year he came to the 1st. West Prussian Infantry Regiment and became Premier Leutnant on 18 October 1810.

On 20 December 1811, he received his farewell as a staff captain.

In May 1813, he was appointed to the 3rd Reserve battalion of the Colberg Infantry Regiment employed in June of the same year by the 8th. Reserve Infantry Regiment, later 20th. Infantry Regiment.

When Wittenberg was stormed on 13 January 1814, he was seriously wounded and awarded the Iron Cross 2nd Class.

He died of his wounds in Wittenberg on February 1 of the same year

In his marriage to Johanna Bernhardine Henriette of Blanckenburg, second daughter of the first marriage of Venz Wilhelm of Blanckenburg on Strachmin and Strippow, married 13 May 1812 to Strachmin, died 13 February 1822, was born to him a son: Otto Ludwig Philipp Friedrich Wilhelm Leopold (III. 866).

III. 761.

Franz Wilhelm Ernst,

of the Otto Joachim Bernd Heinrich youngest son, born in 1796, died the same year.

III. 866.

Otto Ludwig Philipp Friedrich Wilhelm Leopold

to Ruschitz,

Born 1813, died 1852,

of Captain Ludwig von Kleist's only son, born 6 May 1813 *in Strachmin*, came out of the corps of cadets in 1830 and was 13th August standard-bearer in the 4th Uhlán regiment. He retired on September 24, 1832. On 14 November 1833 he became Leutnant at the cavalry of the 2nd Battalions 9th Landwehr regiment, joined the 2nd Army on 11 November 1836. Bat. 21. Landwehr Regiment. and received their farewell on 10 April 1851.

By the recess of 27 April 1829 between his guardian, the Justice Commissioner Hildebrand and the other heirs of his grandfather (III. 636), he had been awarded the estates of Ruschitz, Siedkow and Lanzen. The recess was approved for him by the Superior Guardianship College on 14 May of the same year and was approved by the Heising siblings.¹⁸⁷

In his last years he was stupid, treated by four doctors in Stolp and three doctors in Berlin, in 1848 in the cure in Hornheim near Kiel, released in December 1851 from the asylum to Leubus as cured, relapsed in March 1852 and died on April 16 in the same year in Ruschitz.

His wife Mathilde Auguste Henriette Caroline Wilhelmine Bertha of Quitzow, died on 21 September 1851, the late landowner Carl Heinrich Georg of Quitzow on Grube and the Luise Helene Ernestine Kröcher Berlin Louis of Wilhelm daughter, married 19 October 1834 to Ferdinand, had given him six sons: 1) Carl Otto Heinrich Rudolph Franz Friedrich, 2) Bernhard Otto Ernst Wilhelm Robert, 3) Hans Franz Rudolph Carl Ludwig, 4) Hans Ludwig Bernd Otto, 5) (III. 946a - 947) and six daughters:

- 1) Elisabeth, born 4 January 1836, died 7 February the same year
- 2) Johanne Modeste Ernestine Henriette, born 21 March 1838 *in Ruschitz*, † *Wiesbaden 31 October 1911*, married 3. August 1878 *in Berlin* with the widow. *Gustav Carl Joseph Friedrich Wilhelm* of Elpons, (*I. marriage Stefanie Egells*, † *15 September 1877*) born 3 August 1835 *in Hennerwitz near Leobschütz*, † *16 August 1902 in Wiesbaden* retired¹⁸⁸, Royal Prussian
- 3) Marie Ernestine Mathilde, born 18 October 1840, † *before 1888*.
- 4) Eveline Albertine Ottilie Philippine Mathilde, born 25 April 1842 *in Ruschitz*, – *16 April 1904*.
- 5) Margarethe Ernestine Franziska Ottilie lady superior, born 29 April 1843, † *Göttingen 5 November 1913*, à *in Allendorf a. d. Weser*; and
- 6) Elisabeth Ernestine Wilhelmine Franziska, born 6 February 1847 *in Ruschitz*, † *around 1924*,¹⁸⁹ married *in Ruschitz* 20 July 1869 to Sebastian Otto Ewald (II. 235) on von Kleist; widow since 1871 (Wusseken Ruschitz).

III. 946a.

Louis Wilhelm Ferdinand Carl
to Siedkow,

born 6 January 1837 *in Ruschitz*,

of the Leutnant Otto Ludwig Philipp Friedrich Wilhelm Leopold eldest son, is Lord on Siedkow, so far

¹⁸⁷ The feudal fee of Ruschitz was 1829: 24085 Rtlr 8 Sgr. 10 horse., the landscape tax of Siedkow: 18 577 Rtlr. 28 Sgr. 2 horse. and that of Lanzen: 5235 Rtlr. 14 Sgr. - Horse.
Siedlow was leased for 1,500 Rtlr. annually and Lanzen for 800 Rtlr.

¹⁸⁸ *Handbook of the Prussian nobility, 1893, article by Elpons; staff of the family 1921 (2008)*

¹⁸⁹ Family history 1980 (2006)

unmarried. *He died on 14 August 1906 in Spandau.*¹⁹⁰

III. 946b.

Heinrich Rudolph Otto

to Lanzen,

Born 8 August 1839,

of the named other son, received Lanzen and Drägershof near Neustettin, 2920 acres tall, but lost the nobility, according to the realization of 7 April 1866.¹⁹¹ *His date of death is unknown.*

The three following sons died young:

III. 946c.

Franz Friedrich Bernhard Otto,

† January 8, 1847.

III. 946d.

Ernst Wilhelm Robert Hans,

born 27 November 1844, died 11 March 1850.

III. 946e.

Franz Rudolph Carl Ludwig,

born 7 May 1848, died 6 July 1852 in Ruschitz.

III. 947.

Hans Ludwig Bernd Otto

to Ruschitz,

Leutnant,

born 26 April 1850 – 1923,

of the Otto Ludwig Philipp Friedrich Wilhelm Leopold youngest son, was lord on Ruschitz (3500 acres tall).¹⁹² — He served as Leutnant for several years in the Pomeranian Dragoon Regiment No. 11, then served for several years as Premier Leutnant in the reserve of this regiment and later took the leave.

¹⁹⁰ *Deutscher Herold*, 38th year, Berlin 1907, pp. 180. Pensioner additional information. (2021)
Dresdner Journal 17. August 1906: formerly on Siedtkow (70 years) in Ruschitz. (2022)

¹⁹¹ He was punished for embezzlement, Berliner court newspaper of May 19, 1868. (2019)

¹⁹² On January 25, 1873, a legal dispute was decided at third instance by the Royal High Tribunal for vassal rights to Lanzen, in which Hans Hugo and his sons and on the other side Hans Ludwig were involved. Archive of Legal Cases, Berlin 1878. (2008)

Since 1920 he lived mainly in Charlottenburg. Since he had no heir, Ruschütz passed in 1923 to his sister Elisabeth, who was married to Sebastian v. Kleist (II. 235) in Wusseken. Her marriage was also childless, so that Ruschütz passed in 1924 to her husband's grandnephew, Ewald (III. 978). Hans Ludwig's date of death is not recorded in the Gothic paperback.

Hans Ludwig married on 31 December 1881 in Bradford, West Riding of Yorkshire¹⁹³ Elisabeth Francke, born 27 May 1857 in Falkenhagen near Frankfurt Oder. Since Ruschütz became the property of the Kleist in Wusseken Berlin-Charlottenburg after the death of her husband, she constantly moved her residence to. She was the victim of a bombing raid in 1944. She died at the age of 87.¹⁹⁴

With the passing of Hans Ludwig the Siedkow-Ruschitzer side branch expired.

We give the master table of:

III. 289.					
Jürgen auf Rowall.					
387.	388.	389.	390.	391.	
Hans Joachim.	Jürgen Lorenz.	Franz Ulrich.	Alexander Michael.	Christoph Heinrich.	
510.	511.	512.	513.	514.	
Ewald Jürgen.	Franz Lorenz.	Dionysius Wilhelm.	Hans Joachim.	Rüdiger Christian.	
636.	637.	638.	639.		
Otto Joachim Bernd Heinrich.	Hans Jürgen Lorenz.	Franz Rudolph.	Rüdiger Anton Georg Friedrich.		
755.	756.	757.	758.	759.	760.
Friedrich Franz	Wilhelm Carl	Otto Wilhelm	Philipp	Hermann Bernd	Ludwig Philipp
Christian Ludwig.	Ludwig.	Carl.	Georg.	Philipp Wilhelm.	Leopold Joachim.
					Ernst.
				866.	
				Otto Ludwig Philipp Friedrich	
				Wilhelm Leopold.	
946a.	946b.	946c.	946d.	946e.	947.
Louis Wilhelm	Otto Heinrich	Franz Friedrich	Ernst Wilhelm	Franz Rudolph	Hans Ludwig
Ferdinand Carl.	Rudolph.	Bernhard Otto.	Robert Hans.	Carl Ludwig.	Bernd Otto.

¹⁹³ English marriage data from ancestry.com (2009)

¹⁹⁴ Family history 1980 (2006)

By Jürgen's other son: Jürgen Lorenz auf Nemitz (died 1750) was

the Nemitz side branch

reproduced.

Lorenz had four sons: 1) Ewald Friedrich, 2) Martin Georg, 3) Hans Joachim Gneomar and 4) Anton (III. 515-518).

III. 515.

Ewald Friedrich,
Lieutenant Colonel,
Born 1718, died 1759,

of Jürgen Lorenz's eldest son, was 8 January 1736 Ensign in the Infantry Regiment No. 7, 23 September 1740 Lieutenant, 13 October 1741 Staff Captain in the Infantry Regiment No. 42, 4 February 1742 Compagnie-Chief and 6 September 1755 Major.

As such, he moved to the field at the beginning of the Seven Years' War. In July 1757 he stood with his troops in Zittau. Because the occupation was too weak, the city was taken by the Austrians at the end of July and caught fire as a result of bombardment. The fallen houses blocked the way through the alleys. Thus, the occupation, which was at the outermost part of the city, could not pass, and 150 pioneers and the major of Kl. with 80 men were made prisoners by the Margrave Henry's Regiment (No. 42).¹⁹⁵

On 22 December 1758 he received the patent as a lieutenant colonel.

He died at Glatz on 11 June 1759 and was buried at Nimptsch in Silesia.

After the brotherly settlement of 2 January 1751, Reckov had fallen to him, which he ceded to his brother Martin Georg on 7 June 1754.¹⁹⁶

In the settlement of inheritances, which was established on 2 January 1751 and confirmed by a court on 15 November 1754, the four brothers had stipulated "that the assets of their deceased father, with the exception of a fief tribe appointed to 8,000 Rtlr., should be regarded as allodium."

On 13 May 1752, Ewald Friedrich von Kl. was enfeoffed (684).

In his marriage to *Johanne Margarethe Elisabeth von Wedell from the House of Steinbusch*,¹⁹⁷ the Lieutenant General of Wedell's daughter, he had remained uninherited.

His widow later married an emperor. Ensign of Modena, who was a prisoner of war in Szczecin. —

III. 516.

Martin Georg,
Lieutenant,
Born 1719, died 1756,

¹⁹⁵ Heroes of Frederick II B. IV, PP. 592.

¹⁹⁶ Brugg. III, 592, 878 and 885.

¹⁹⁷ Family history v. Wedel (18-069) (2015)

of Jürgen Lorenz, another son, studied in his youth, but at the beginning of the First Silesian War he entered the army and was on 15 October 1740 ensign in the field battalion of Persode (later Infantry Regiment No. 33), 8 December 1743 lieutenant and 8 September 1746 Premier lieutenant.

On 24 October 1750, he joined the 17th Infantry Regiment.

Since 1751 he is no longer included in the lists.

In that year, in the brotherly division of inheritance (2 January 1751), he was awarded the estate of Kowalk together with a share in Dimkuhlen. He received the estate of Zarnekow through the Loos and was enfeoffed on 13 March 1752 (684). His older brother Ewald Friedrich sold him the estate Reckow on 7 June 1754.

At the beginning of the Seven Years' War, he was again mobile, but fell in the Battle of Lovositz on 1 October 1756.

His wife Catharina Sophia Auguste von Kleist, born August 12, 1733, married on July 24, 1753, daughter of Captain Bernd Christian on Schmenzin (III. 383), had given him two daughters, one young, the other unmarried.

As a widow, she married her youngest brother-in-law, the captain Anton von Kl. auf Zarnekow (III. 518).

III. 517.

Hans Gneomar

to Nemitz,

Major,

Born 1720, died 1806,

of Jürgen Lorenz, third son, was a student before he became a soldier.

He entered the army at the same time with his older brother and was on 15 October 1740 ensign in the field battalion of Persode (later Infantry Regiment No. 33), on 24 January 1744 lieutenant, on 20 September 1748 first lieutenant with patent of 24 January 1744, on 11 July 1756 staff captain, on 10 May 1757 company chief and on 15 April 1758 major.

On 23 June 1760 he was captured by the Austrians near Landshut and was still in captivity in January 1763 in Brugg an der Leitha.¹⁹⁸

On 3 April, he said goodbye.

After his father's death, according to the brotherly partition settlement of 2 January 1751, the estate of Nemitz and the associated estate of Gr. Soldekow b and two peasants and a cossetthen in Bartelin, at the same time with Rattaick b to. In 1767, he exchanged his two farms and the Kossäthenhof in Bartelin for Major Claus Jürgen von Zastrow for his one farm in Gross-Soldekow.

To this end, he bought the other half of Rattaick, namely estate share a, a von Ramel'sches Lehn, on 15 October 1752 inherited from Lieutenant Jacob Heinrich von Kl. (III. 436).¹⁹⁹

¹⁹⁸ In the manuscript collection of the Austrian National Library is a letter from HJG von Kleist, dated 6 April 1763, written in Bruck/Leitha, to a Generalwachtmeister. The initials and the indication of the Fouqueschen Infantry Regiment (No. 33) lead to the unique identification of the letter writer.

¹⁹⁹ Brugg. III, 866, 878, 885 and 890. He was enfeoffed on 13 March 1752.

He also bought Butzke a from Lieutenant Anton Georg von Blanckenburg and Butzke b from the two daughters of the widowed wife Colonel von Butzke: Marie Sophia Wilhelmine and Friederike Luisa von Butzke.

Likewise, he acquired from the Erb-Landküchenmeister and Landrat Caspar Friedrich von Ramel zu Rabbuhn und Wartelow the estate Bulgrin together with the Belgard castle and mill grain and the hunt on the Silesen field, insofar as it is noble, but with the exclusion of the three farms in Silesen, after the settlement of 1 December 1773 inherited and irrevocable for 17881 Rtlr., and brought about the allodification of the same by the rescript of 29 November 1777, after the male and female heirs of the Lieutenant General of Forcade with their contradictions by the judgments of 16 January and 23 June 1775, 19 February 1776 had been rejected. At that time Bulgrin included 11 3/4 steerable hooves.

On 17 May 1779, the district administrator of Ramel also gave him the right to redeem the three farms in Silesen, which he had reserved in the above settlement and sold to certain owners.

According to the address book of 1803, the Major von Kleist owned the estates of Bulgrin, Butzke, Silesen, Kl. Satspe, Zuchen, Schübben, Nemitz, Gr. Soldekow and Rattaick. He lived alternately on Nemitz, Zuchen or Schübben (von Heydebreck'sche Lehne).

He died on 28 April 1806 at Zuchen in his 86. birthday.

His wife Philippine Sophie Eleonore von Hirsch, only daughter of the War Council of Hirsch on Zuchen and one born of Heydebreck, sole owner of Zuchen and Schübben, married in 1767, died in 1817, had given him two sons: 1) Georg Christian August Carl and 2) Christoph Friedrich Anton Joachim (III. 640 and 641) and two daughters:

1) Charlotte Hedwig Jacobine Antoinette, born 1769, died 1820, married to Major Otto Ludwig von Versen (*born 1751, + after 1805*)²⁰⁰ in Berlin, later on Zarnefan, whom she brought 7000 Thlr. Marriage money. She remained childless and divorced him before 1809; — and

2) Philippine Amalie Henriette Louise, born 10 May 1770, died 7 May 1852 in Berlin, married to the deputy of landscape Anton Johann Bogislaff von Zastrow auf Pobanz (died 1832).

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III. 518.

Anton,

Captain,

born 25 April 1727, died 1785²⁰¹,

of Jürgen Lorenz's youngest son, was on 24 March 1744 ensign in the Infantry Regiment No. 42, on 27 December 1747 lieutenant and on 30 August 1757 premier lieutenant.

In Landshut he was captured by the Austrians in 1760 and remained in captivity in 1761. Freed from this, he quickly advanced to captain and company chief (11 May 1762).

After the end of the Seven Years' War, he was mercifully imitated at his request (29 May 1763), having previously become engaged to his brother Martin Georg's widow: Catharina Sophia Auguste (died 18 April 1795). Through them, after the settlement of 10 and 11 July 1763, he received the estates of Tsarnekow, Kowalk, along with a part of Dimkuhlen and Reckow.

²⁰⁰ Rolf Straubel, *Land and military service, Part 1, 2021, pp. 675. (2021)*

²⁰¹ In the church chronicle Gross Tychow, for the years 1884 - 1911 led by Pastor Meinhof, there is the handwritten marginal note: "Anton v. Kleist died on 13 April 1786 at Zarnekow". The church chronicle was published in 2006 by Gerhard Rühlw. (2007)

The latter he sold, after the settlement of 26 September 1763, to the Kammergerichtsrat Johann Leo von Schlieffen.

In the brotherly inheritance settlement of 2 January 1751, he was resigned to the Geldkavel and on 13 March 1752 was enfeoffed.

On 25 March 1765, he bought the other part of Dimkuhlen with Sandhof from the Major Ernst Ewald (II. 154) for 4,300 Thlr., so that he dealt with all Dimkuhlen.²⁰²

He also bought the estates of Natztow and Camissow, after the settlement of 25 November 1773, for 27,000 Thlr. from Lieutenant George Augustus of Wopersnow, whereupon the Agnates made their preclusion, and both estates were allodified by the Rescript of 26 November 1777.²⁰³

At last he bought Drenow from the Major General Primislaff Ulrich (III. 468), after the settlement of 21 January 1780, for 6000 Thlr. hereditary.

In his marriage to Catharina Sophia Auguste von Kleist he had three sons: 1) Georg Lorenz August Philipp, 2) Friedrich Heinrich Bernd and 3) Wilhelm Johann Ludwig (III. 642-644), and a daughter:

Hedwig Johanne Sophie Antoinette, *born 21 November 1764, died Kratzig 4 September 1807*, married 11 November 1783 to Carl Friedrich Albrecht von Kameke auf Kratzig, *born Kratzig 20 January 1744, died Kratzig 16 May 1810*,²⁰⁴ Captain, later Major in the Langen Regt. No. 17.

The two youngest sons of Major Jürgen Lorenz were thus inherited.

The youngest: Major Hans Joachim Gneomar had two sons: 1) Georg Christian August Carl and 2) Christoph Friedrich Anton Jochim (III. 640 and 641).

III. 640.

Georg Christian August Carl,
to Nemitz,
captain

Born 1769, died 1857,

of Hans Joachim Gneomar elder son, born 2 April 1769 to Nemitz, joined in 1784 in the Dragoon Regiment No. 12 as a junker, there called "the beautiful Kleist", was 8 October 1787 ensign and 15 June 1790 lieutenant.

As such, he participated in the Rhine Campaign and became a regimental adjutant.

On 30 August 1803, he became a Premier Lieutenant, and on 24 April 1806, he was promoted to Captain of Staff and was admitted to the adjutancy of Field Marshal Blücher. Captured in the same headquarters

²⁰² Brugg. III, 592, 647, 653, 679 and 878. The Agnates were ruled by the Sentence of 7 February 1766.

He also bought Gr. Tychow a and c together with Klein-Krössin a under 14 May 1767 hereditary from the captain Franz Lorenz (III. 511). However, Colonel Peter Christian (III 432) reported as a closer Agnat, and the estates were ceded to him on 10 March 1768. (Familien-Geschichte III. 3, 1st ed. p. 134.)

²⁰³ Brugg. III, 103, 643, 644, 648, 657 and 673.

²⁰⁴ Yearbook of the German nobility, ed. Deutsche Adelsgenossenschaft, Berlin 1898, pp. 194 (2010)

In the State Archives Szczecin is the printed wedding scarmen, Az. 65/16/0/60/498, Sammelakte unter Kamecke. (2021)

near Lübeck in 1806, he was released on word of honor, so he had to say goodbye. He received it on December 27, 1807 with the army uniform.

On this occasion, he was delighted by the following handwritten letter from Field Marshal Blücher:

"Ew. Highly well-born, I sincerely thank you for Dero's pleasing report of the requested departure from military service, granted to you by Sr. Majesty, by not being able to withhold my regret that the army is losing to you a generally recognized excellent officer. However, this cannot affect sincere participation in your future well-being and the sentiments of true esteem, which I have the honor to persist with

Ew. completely as a result

Friend and servant

Blucher. G. Q. Treptow d. 21 January 1808.'

The captain of Kl. devoted himself to the management of his estates Nemitz, Rattaick, Satspe, Bulgrin and Butzig.

The latter two estates had fallen to him after the death of his brother (1807); the former, after the inheritance of 17 January 1807, he had received in the brotherly division by the Loos. In addition, he also possessed the goods Zuchen and Schübben for usurious use.

In the war years 1807-11, which hit the estate Nemitz, as the only stage location on the 5 1/2 mile long road between Cöslin and Schlawe, very hard and by other sensitive losses his assets were significantly reduced, so that he gradually had to sell all his goods except Nemitz, Zuchen and Schübben.²⁰⁵

In 1851, the king had the grace to award him the Order of St. John with the following personal cabinet letter:

"My dear Lord of Kleist!

I remember with great satisfaction the brief moments when I saw and spoke to Nemitz this summer. It was my wish to give you a souvenir of it and I heard that the St. John's Cross would be a pleasant experience for you. Now I take pleasure in sending you the same thing as a Christmas present, by making a sincere wish that the same will decorate your chest and neck for a long time to come, and that I will be able to welcome you as a Knight of St. John often in the lovely Pomerania and through Nemitz.

Frederick William.

Charlottenburg, 6 December 1851.

The captain of Kl. reached the old age of 88 1/2 years. He died as a senior member of the von Kleist family on 2 June 1857 at Nemitz, having lived under four Prussian kings and served them in unchanging fidelity.²⁰⁶

His wife: Friederike Sophia Sabina von Flemming, daughter of Field Marshal auf Böck, *born 23 December 1784, 1. Marriage 9 March 1804,*²⁰⁷ with the *Landrat Wilhelm Carl Bogislaff von Eickstedt, born*

²⁰⁵ On 13 January 1810, he sold the estate of Butzke to Inspector Mielke for 24,000 Rtlr. and Bulgrin on 16 April 1816 to the Lieut. Carl von Bonin for 41,700 Rtlr., Kl. Satspe on 31 March 1832 to the Amtmann Ramthun for 22 000 Rtlr. and Rattaick on 15 May 1833 to the merchant Vogel for 34 000 Rtlr.

He estimated the damage suffered by his estate Nemitz due to the almost daily quartering in the war years at 36000 Rtlr. — In 1830 he asked the king for a loan of 20 000 Rtlr. His request was denied to him.

²⁰⁶ A detailed obituary for the Knight of Honor of the Order of St. John is published in the *Berliner Revue*, Vol. 9, pp. 441, 1857. (2022)

²⁰⁷ *Familienbuch des dynastischen Geschlechts der v. Eickstedt*, Carl August Ludwig Frhr v. Eickstedt, Ratibor 1860, pp. 273. (2010)

According to the personal history of the castle and castle-owning family of those of Flemming, Volume 1, 1909, p. 395, the marriage was divorced in 1806. (2024)

Hohenholz 1778, died Prenzlau 17 September 1807, divorced 1806, remarried 4 June 1811, died 14 March 1862, had given him a son: Anton Tam Gneomar Constantin (III. 762) and a daughter:

Maria Sophie Eleonore, born 11 June 1814 – 9 August 1896 in Cöslin,²⁰⁸ married on 20 July 1838 to Franz Michael Grafen Prebentow von Przebendowski, Retired Royal Prussian Captain, born 6 May 1805 in Danzig (Catholic). In the controversy-recess of 27 October 1840, Schübben was left for him to buy. He died on October 9, 1869. The widow lived on Schübben, district of Cöslin.

III. 641.

Christoph Friedrich Anton Jochim,
to Bulgrin,
Rittmeister,
† 1807,

of Hans Joachim Gneomar younger son, born 29 January 1772 to Nemitz, joined in 1787 in the Hussars Regiment No. 8 as a Junker, was 3 January 1789 Cornet and 5 June 1792 Lieutenant. He participated in the Rhine Campaign and acquired for Edesheim (2 July 1794) the Order pour le mérite.

During the Rhine Campaign Blücher took over the 8th Hussars Regiment.

The same one tells him in his Campagne Journal about the campaign of 1794: "We fell on the gun put forward by the enemy through Edesheim; the Lieutenant of Kleist of my bodily squadron met one of these guns with his train, he was no longer 100 steps away, and I shouted to him: Just quickly, Kleist! the enemy is no longer coming to the store! But no sooner had I spoken these words than the cannon shot; I thought I would see few people again, but how astonished I was when I saw that everything was still in motion and the cannon was captured; probably the cannon did not have to have broken apart because no man had been damaged."²⁰⁹

Under Blücher, von Kleist was promoted to Premier Lieutenant on 25 April 1802 and Stabs Rittmeister on 5 April 1806. Near Lübeck he was taken prisoner and on 26 June he was imitated as a Rittmeister with the uniform.

In the brotherly division (17 January 1807), the estates of Bulgrin, Butzke and Kl. Satspe, as well as the fief and succession rights to the estates of his older brother: Nemitz together with his share in Gr. Soldekow and Rattaick b. He died in late 1807.

His marriage to Johanna Luise Dorothea von Kl., daughter of Captain Ewald Heinrich at Wendisch-Tychow (II. 200) and Clara Luise Wilhelmine née von Natzmer from Vellin, born 24 June 1786, married 31 July 1805, *died on 19 September 1820 in Koblenz;*²¹⁰ had remained childless.

His widow married on 24 June 1810 to the Premier Lieutenant in the Leib Hussars Regiment in Berlin, later Colonel Ludwig Friedrich von Sprenger auf Carzin, born *February 1784 in Halberstadt, died February 27, 1854 in Berlin.*

III. 762.

²⁰⁸ Family staff, supplement 1896 (2008)

²⁰⁹ von Schöning, History of the 5th Hussars, pp. 169, 260, 297, 376 and 554.

²¹⁰ *Officer master list of the Leibgrenadier Regiment King Frederick William III, Hugo Clemens Constantin Ludwig (2008);*

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 162 -

Anton Tam Gneomar Constantin,
to Nemitz,
Retired district administrator,
born 20 July 1812, died 1886,

Captain Georg Christian August Carl's only son.

After graduating from the Gymnasium in Neustettin and studying in Berlin, he was sworn in in 1834 as an auscultator at the then Higher Regional Court in Cöslin, and in 1837 he joined the government.

In 1842, he took the Assessor's examination and then worked for two years with the government in Cöslin, until he was appointed district administrator of the district of Schlauer district in November 1845. He managed this office for 11 years, from which he sought and received his dismissal from the state services.

At the same time, he represented the Schlauer Kreis as a knightly member of pomm from 1832. Provincial and Communal-Landtag, was for three years, 1852-55 deputy to the II. Kammer, and also acted now as a landscape deputy of the Schlauer district.

In August 1856, he was awarded the 4th class red Eagle Order.

Since his appointment as district administrator, he lived in Nemitz, which his father already during his lifetime to his full property (together with his share in Gr. Voldekow).²¹¹

His good commitment to the reintroduction of compulsory civil marriage will always be forgotten by Christian conservatives. The protest, which he published in association with the castle captain of Szczecin, court marshal and Major a. D. of Closes and the ecclesiastical organs of the parish Nemitz-Soltikow on Sunday Quasi modo geniti 1862 and the Ev. Senior Council of Churches in Berlin reads:

"We signed the patron saint, pastor and church councilors of the parishes of Nemitz, Bartlin, Kuhtz, Gr. - Soltikow, Kl. -Soltikow, Leikow, Borkow and Söllnitz protest with our Protestant brothers near and far against the mandatory civil marriage. The claim that our people yearn for the introduction of these is based on total ignorance of the ecclesiastical life and the religious needs of our Protestant people and our communities. Rather, for the sake of our office and conscience, we testify that our communities as a whole, and all in all, do not yet know the institution of compulsory civil marriage, and that they, acquainted with it, shy away from it as a gift of the spirit that at that time has its work in the children of unbelief. — We ask a high Evangelical Superior Council of Churches to protect us and our congregations from a marriage that would deeply violate our ecclesiastical and religious consciousness and inflict incurable wounds on our dear Evangelical Church, and we place in its hands the protest that comes to an end with confidence. (signatures)."

*He died on 21 December 1886 in Nemitz.*²¹²

In his marriage to Marie von Natzmer, Carl Louis auf Neu-Belz and Emilie Auguste von Stempel daughter, born 21 February 1838 in Claptow near Cörlin, † 10 June 1914 in Berlin, married 20 November 1855, two sons were born to him: 1) Oscar Georg Louis Anton and 2) Georg Friedrich Valentin, born 2 November 1860 (III. 867 and 868).

Little information is available about his sons.

²¹¹ Nemitz comprises 1500 acres of fields, 500 acres of meadows and 2000 acres of forest and peat bog. Good amenities include a brickworks, a grinding and cutting mill, a roofing board factory and Krugwirtschaft. The proportion in Gr. Soldekow consists of only 10 pensionable peasant landlords.

²¹² *Gotha, 1901 (2008)*

III. 867.

Oscar Georg Louis Anton,

* 1856, † 1894,

born 28 September 1856, Seconde-Lieutenant of the Reserve des pomm. 11th Dragoon Regiment. He was granted leave on 10 June 1884. *He was later temporarily in America.*²¹³ *He died on 2 March 1894 in Görlitz.*²¹⁴

III. 868.

Georg Friedrich Valentin,

Second Lieutenant,

* 1860, † 1933,

*born 2 November 1860 in Nemitz. He attended high school in Treptov, Rega.*²¹⁵ *He had become heir to Nemitz,*²¹⁶ *sold Nemitz shortly before the First World War to Dubislaw von Natzmer*²¹⁷ *and lived in Berlin. In 1908 he was one of the participants of the family day and is shown in the group photo. Because of his age, he did not participate in World War I. He was an honorary knight of the Order of St. John. He died on 14 April 1933 in Berlin.*²¹⁸

²¹³ Gotha, 1888 (2008)

²¹⁴ *Family staff, supplement 1896* (2008)

²¹⁵ *Ober-Tertia. Annual report on the school year Easter 1875 to Easter 1876, Gymnasium Treptow a. Rega, Treptow a. R. 1876.* (2020)

²¹⁶ *Gotha, 1888. In the staff of the family in 1912, he is no longer called the heir. He was living in Berlin with his mother at the time.* (2008)

²¹⁷ *Wikipedia about Niemica (Nemitz, district of Schlawe/Pomerania)* (2008)

²¹⁸ *Family Day Protocol 1933* (2008)

We give the master table of:

III. 388.			
Jürgen Lorenz auf Kemitz.			
515.	516.	517.	518.
Ewald Friedrich.	Martin Georg.	Johann Joachim Gneomar.	Anton.
	640.		641.
	Georg Christian August Carl.	Christoph Friedrich Anton Jochim.	
	762.		
	Anton Tam Gneomar Constantin.		
867.		868.	
Oscar Louis Georg Anton.		Georg Friedrich Valentin.	

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 165 -

From the Captain Anton von Kleist on Zarnekow, the Jürgen Lorenz youngest son, two branches originate, which reach to the present day: a) the Kamissow - Natztower and b) the Drenower branch.

First, consider the former:

the Kamissow-Natztower branch.

Anton had three sons: 1) Georg Lorenz August Philipp, 2) Friedrich Heinrich Bernd and 3) Wilhelm Johann Ludwig (III. 642-644).

III. 642.

Georg Lorenz August Philipp,
on Kamissow and Natztow,
born 3 July 1766, † c. 1829,

Anton's eldest son, born in Zarnekow, was a cornet in the 5th cuirassier Regiment on 13 October 1785.

Venia aetatis In order to be able to manage the assets inherited from the father himself, he asked for the one given to him by the king on 4 June 1787, after his regimental commander certified him "that he was diligent in the best order and economy and that his behavior was moral."

On 14 June 1790 he was Leutnant and received the requested release on 16 January 1791 to take up the estates of Kamissow and Natztow.

He died in 1829.

His marriage to Wilhelmine Eleonore Luise of the Planitz, the captain and heir to Schwenz near Cammin Wilhelm of the Planitz daughter, married 29 April 1790, is Carl with four sons: 1) Anton Lorenz Wilhelm August, 2) Ludwig Heinrich Friedrich Wilhelm, 3) Otto Johann Wilhelm and 4) blessed (III. 763-766) and three daughters:

- 1) Friederike Wilhelmine Henriette Antoinette, born 4 January 1796;
- 2) Luise Antoinette Friederike, born 5 November 1799, died 20 September 1807, and
- 3) Wilhelmine Henriette Luise, born 19 April 1811, died 1833, married 9 Nov 1830 to Kamissow with Carl of Natzmer, *born Lustebur 6 April 1803, died Berlin 30 May 1878*,²¹⁹ Leutnant im 5. Hussars Regiment. From her mother she initially got the estate Kamissow, as the same was the beneficiary of the estate for her lifetime. However, they soon purchased the Radem estate from Labes.

Anton's other son:

III. 643.

Friedrich Heinrich Bernd,
born 20 December 1769,²²⁰ † young.

III. 644.

²¹⁹ Gothaisches genealogisches Taschenbuch der uradeligen Häuser, 1908, pp. 508 (2011)

²²⁰ The pedigree mistakenly mentions December 29 as his birthday.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 166 -

Wilhelm Johann Ludwig
to Zarnekow,
born 16 February 1772, died 1841,

Anton's youngest son, joined the 8th Infantry Regiment in March 1786, *was temporarily in the 12th Dragoon Regiment* and was standard-bearer on 3 January 1789 and Leutnant on 3 June 1790.²²¹

In July 1795²²², he received the requested dismissal.

After his father's death, he had, according to the inheritance dispute with his mother and his siblings of 21 and 22 December 1787 (approved by the Guardianship College on 18 February 1788 and confirmed in court on 22 February in the same year), the estates Zarnekow, Kowalk together with Feldmark Hansfelde and share an der Hasselmühle, Drenow and Dimkuhlen received through the lot.²²³

He expanded the peasants from Drenow and Zarnekow to Kowalk.²²⁴

In 1823 he sold the estate Dimkuhlen to the landowner Pockrandt in Seeger for 16,000 thalers.

On 30 June 1829, he asked the King for a loan of 15,000 Rtlr. at 4%, but was refused.

In 1832, his estates Drenow and Zarnekow joined the substation. In the same year, his son Hermann bought the estate of Drenow and his nephew Carl (III 763) the estate of Zarnekow, which he later sold to the district council of Koch.

Wilhelm von Kleist moved to Neustettin, where he died of atrophy on June 22, 1841, 69 years 4 months 6 days old. He is buried in the Kowalk funeral.

After his death, the inheritance and liquidation process was opened over his estate, which included only the estate of Kowalk, which was rewarded so highly when the peasants' pension was in the cards.

He had been married twice:

a) Married to Wilhelmine Maria Henriette of Wussow, daughter of the Captain of Wussow in Bütow, 18 May 1796 to Kleist Soldekow, died December 29, 1810 at Polzin in the 34th year of life.

After having been born to her husband, five sons: 1) Heinrich Anton Wilhelm, 2) Hermann Carl August Otto, 3) Franz Andreas Ludwig Emil Johann, 4) Leonhard Helmuth Aurel Carl Wilhelm and 5) Constantin (III. 767-771) and two daughters, namely:

- 1) Emilie, deceased 26 March 1802, 3 years and 3 days old, and
- 2) Henriette, who died 14 days old, - both buried in the funeral at Kowalk, - divorced him and became the second wife of the Hans Jürgen district council (III. 565) on 20 March 1804.

Wilhelm von Kleist married in 1805:

²²¹ According to the officer master list of the grenadier Regiment King Friedrich Wilhelm IV (1. Pomerania) No. 2, Kurt von Priesdorff, Berlin 1906, pp. 100 he was only in the infantry regiment. The regimental lists of 1787 (Dragoon Regiment) and 1789 and 1790 (Infantry Regiment) speak against the assumption of the first edition that he had transferred to the Dragoon Regiment. (2014)

²²² August 1796 lt. Officer master list of the grenadier Regiment King Friedrich Wilhelm IV (1. Pomerania) No. 2, Kurt von Priesdorff, Berlin 1906, pp. 100 (2009)

²²³ According to the paternal disposition, the value of Drenow was set at 5000 Rtlr. According to the landscape tax of 24 June 1817, however, the value was: 17,966 Rtlr. 22 Large 7 Horse. and that of Zarnekow a. 1832: 19416 Rtlr. 23 Large Eleven horses.

²²⁴ The estate of Kowalk retained only two wooden caves, one in Warnin, called Hansfelde, c. 420 acres tall, and one in Groß Tychow, c. 140 acres tall.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 167 -

b) with Ernestine Wilhelmine Amalie Flora from Briesen, daughter of Captain Johann Christoph from Briesen on Creitzig and Charlotte Henriette Friederike from Lockstädt Kleist Sabow, born February 14, 1779 in Creitzig, died c. 1848 in Neustettin. This second marriage remained childless.

Of the captain Anton, three sons were the oldest: Georg Lorenz August, Philipp and the youngest: Wilhelm Johann Ludwig leaving heirs von Kleist.

He had four sons: 1) Carl Anton Lorenz, 2) Wilhelm August Ludwig, 3) Heinrich Friedrich Wilhelm and 4) Otto Johann Wilhelm (III. 763-766).

III. 763.

Carl Anton Lorenz,
Premier Leutnant,
Born 1791, died 1856,

of the Georg Lorenz August Philipp eldest son, born 16 December 1791 to Kamissow, a. 1813 responded to the call of the King and was in May the same year Leutnant in the 3rd. Pomeranian Landwehr cavalry Regiment. He fought in the liberation wars. — On February 27, 1816, he was granted two years' leave with Halbsold.

After he was on 19 May 1818 Premier Leutnant at the cavalry of the 2nd Battalions (Cöslin) 9. Becoming a Landwehr regiment, he took part in the maneuver in late summer of the same year, falling with the horse and damaging his chest.

On 18 July 1826 he was awarded 120 Rtlr. (for a few years).

In the brotherly division of inheritance, he was rewarded with 8,000 Rtlr., which were on Zarnekow. When the latter came to Subhastation, he purchased it by settlement with the creditors, but sold it in 1851 to the Amtsrat Koch and moved to Belgard on 1 October the same year after Berlin and 1 July 1852, where he died of cholera in 1856.

In his marriage to Julie of the Lühe, daughter of the Captain of the Lühe of Zarnefanz, married on 6 July 1827, he had remained childless.

His widow was his sole heiress; she bequeathed half of her fortune to the children of her sister Luise of the Lühe, married to Leutnant Schmidtman of Wuthenow (Mother of Emma Schmidtman of Wuthenow, wife of Otto von Kleist III. 766).

III. 764.

Wilhelm August Ludwig,
Born 1794, died 1807,

Georg Lorenz August Philipp Other son, born 12 April 1794, died of dysentery on 13 September 1807.

III. 765.

Heinrich Friedrich Wilhelm,
Born 1798, died 1807,

of the Georg Lorenz August Philipp third son, born 4 April 1798, died of dysentery on 14 September 1807.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 168 -

III. 766.

Johann Wilhelm Otto
on Kamissow and Natztow,
Born 1812, died 1860,

of Georg Lorenz August Philipp youngest son, born 29 March 1812 to Kamissow, was 11 March 1834 Seconde-Leutnant at cavalry 3. Battalions 20. Landwehr regiment, entered the 2nd Army on 15 February 1836. Battalion 9th Landwehr regiment, in January 1843 to the 3rd. Battalion 9th Landwehr regiment, became Premier Leutnant cavalry-captain on 12 November 1853 and received his farewell in 1858.

He had inherited Natztow from his father and purchased Kamissow from his mother. Both manors cover an area of 6600 acres.

He died on April 7, 1860, in Kamissow, 48 years old.

His marriage to Emma Agnes Caroline Schmidtman of Wuthenow, born 23 May 1823 – *13 November 1900 in Kolberg*,²²⁵ daughter of Leutnant in the 2nd century. Cuirassier Regiment Schmidtman of Wuthenow and Luise of the Lühe, married 3 June 1840 to Zarnefanz, have two sons: 1) Georg Ferdinand Lorenz August Max and 2) Gustav Hans Jürgen (III. 869 and 870) and four daughters:

1) Marie Wilhelmine Julie, born 10 June 1843 in Natztow, † *Kamissow 12 November 1927*²²⁶, married 16 May 1861 to Oscar of Hertzberg, *born Berlin 31 May 1836*, † *Wiesbaden 26 January 1875*, Seconde-Leutnant in the Neumark Dragoon Regiment No. 3;

2) Hedwig Ottilie Emma, born 25 July 1846 in Natztow, † *Berlin-Steglitz 25 February 1828*, married 28 February 1866 to Hermann of Belling, † *Stolp 7 July 1898*, on Biall.

3) Emma Ottilie, born 6 April 1852 in Kamissow, married 28 July 1870 to Eugen of Horn, † *Hagenau 26 March 1901*, Premier Leutnant in the Lithuanian uhlan Regiment No. 12 (Insterburg); and

4) Elisabeth Ottilie Emma, born 28 August 1856 – *12 June 1892 in Kolberg*,²²⁷ married 23 September 1873 to Hans of Hagen on Hagenhorst. *The marriage was divorced.*

III. 869.

Georg Ferdinand Lorenz August,
Major and Hereditary Lord
on Kamissow and Natztow,
born 1841, died 20 April 1885,

of the Otto Johann Wilhelm Elder son, born 8 August 1841 to Natztow, was on 9 March 1861 Portepée standard-bearer in the Pomeranian Artillery Brigade No. 2, 16 October 1862 extrabudgetary Seconde-Leutnant, 14 September 1864 artillery officer and 1867 regimental adjutant in the 2nd Field artillery regiment. He advanced, converted to cavalry cavalry-captain, in the Pomeranian Dragoon Regiment until the é(9 June 1874) and died on 20 April 1885 as a Major in the Kurmark Dragoon Regiment No. 14 and Adjutant in the General Command of the 4th Corps.

²²⁵ *Gotha ancient nobility 1904 (2009)*

²²⁶ *Gotha ancient nobility 1930, Gotha ancient nobility 1908, pp. 324 (2009)*

²²⁷ *Family staff 1899 (2009)*

A very capable, hopeful officer, a lovable person.

He married to Stettin, where he was for a few years as adjutant of the 2nd Division in garrison, on 9 July 1867 with Laura Georgine Luise Freiin of Puttkamer, born 18 December 1848 to Stettin, daughter of the Colonel and Commander of the Field Artillery Regiment No. 2 (now General-Leutnant z.D. Heinrich Georg Carl Baron of Puttkamer and the Luise Charlotte born Wall. This marriage was blessed with three children:

The biographies of 1) Hans Joachim Alfred Paul, born October 11, 1869 (III. 948) and 2) Curt Max Heinrich, born September 20, 1875 (III. 949) *are recounted in the continuation of the family history*;

3) Erna Emma Luise, * Magdeburg 1. 10. 1881, † Hanover 24. 3. 1963, married Kolberg 29. 12. 1907 with Joachim v. Oertzen, * Hoheneiche (Ossowoberg) 28. 1. 1867, † (at the wounded near Bronowice, Iwangoorod in Polen, on 10. 10. 1914) in the field hospital Zwolen, Polen, 14. 10. 1914, Royal Prussian Governing councilor, Captain of the Res. of the Guards Fusilier Regiment.²²⁸

Major Georg von Kleist had the Order of the Red Eagle 4th class, the Iron Cross 2nd class and the 25-year-old Cross of Service.

III. 870.

Max Gustav Hans Jürgen,

Leutnant,

Born 1848, died 1881,

of the Otto Johann Wilhelm younger son, born 4 July 1848 to Natztow, joined 24 July 1866 at the 3rd. Dragoon Regiment and was non-commissioned officer on 1 November 1867 and standard-bearer on 5 December 1868; on 5 March 1869 he joined the 19th Dragoon Regiment and was released on 22 November of the same year. — From 15 May to 1 July 1870 and from 21 July of the same year to 13 April 1871, he was a command in the service of the 4th uhlan Regiment.

On 6 September 1870, Leutnant became the reserve of the uhlan Regiment No. 4, he participated in the campaign of 1870/71. — From 1 July to 12 November 1872, he was employed as a service in the 8th command uhlan Regiment and on 12 November of the same year as a Leutnant in the 8th uhlan Regiment.²²⁹ — On 13 April 1878, he retired as a half-valide with 511 M. pension and joined the Landwehr officers.

In 1879 he was Leutnant of the Landwehr cavalry in the Reserve Landwehr Regiment No. 35.

On 14 September 1880 he was granted leave.

In 1878 he lived on Colberger Münde, in 1879 in Marienwerder, in 1880 in Friedeberg i. d. Neumark and 1 November ejusdem 2. in Berlin, where he shot himself on April 14, 1881. He had remained unmarried.

We give the master table of:

Through Anton's youngest son: Wilhelm Johann Ludwig is the
(New) Drenower branch

²²⁸ *Family history 1980 (2006)*

²²⁹ A photograph is in the history of the Royal Prussian uhlan Regiment Count of Dohna (East Prussian) No. 8, Hans Heinrich Fritz Cäcil von forester, Berlin 1890, addendum pp. 157, 161 (2011)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 170 -

reproduced.

Wilhelm Johann Ludwig had five sons: (1) Heinrich Anton Wilhelm, (2) Hermann Carl August Otto, (3) Franz Andreas Ludwig Emil Johann, (4) Leonhard Helmuth Aurel Carl Wilhelm Constantin and (5) (III. 767-771).

III. 767.

Heinrich Anton Wilhelm,
Retired Lieutenant Colonel
Born 1797, died 1879,

Wilhelm Johann Ludwigs's eldest son, born 7 April 1797 in Zarnekow, came to Kieckow on 20 March 1804, when his mother married the district administrator Hans Jürgen (III. 565).

He entered the 5th Circuit on February 1, 1814. Hussars regiment and became a standard-bearer in the same year. As such, he participated in the campaign of 1815.

On 16 February 1819 he was Leutnant in the 9th century. Infantry Regiment, November 19, 1831 Premier Leutnant and March 30, 1838 Adjutant of the 3rd Infantry Brigade.

On 17 December 1840, he was given the character of Captain, on 31 May 1841, the patent as Captain and Company Chief, and on 21 March 1848, he became Major in the 17th century. Infantry Regiment.

In 1849 he participated in the campaign in Baden.

On 12 February 1853 he retired with the character of lieutenant colonel (1250 thalers. pension).

He lived in Düsseldorf and was a senior member of the family for several years.

He died on November 8, 1879. The death notice honoring him reads: Today the royal fell asleep after a short hospital camp in Düsseldorf Retired Lieutenant-Colonel Heinrich Anton Wilhelm v. Kleist, knight of the 4th class Red Eagle Order and holder of several war commemorative coins. The perpetual, a veteran of the Wars of Liberty in 1813/15, reached the old age of 82. He was a pithy and noble soldier nature loyal to his king and fatherland. God's peace rule over him! May the earth be easy for him! Düsseldorf and Brühl near Bonn, November 8, 1879. The bereaved families."

On May 14, 1829, he had been married in St. George's Church on Berlin with Charlotte Luise Adelheid Köhnemann, daughter of the law firm inspector at the City Court of Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Carl Köhnemann, born March 12, 1809.

His wife divorced him in Stettin on 15 April 1839 after giving birth to a son, Carl Waldemar Wilhelm Heinrich (III 871), and later married Lieutenant Colonel of Griesheim in Trier.

III. 768.

Hermann Carl August Otto
to Drenow,
Born 1800, died 1884,

of the Wilhelm Johann Ludwig Other son, born 3 April 1800 in Zarnekow, was taken to Kieckow by his mother in 1804.

He became a farmer and first administered Seehof, then leased Viartlum from Heinrich to Reinfeld from Puttkamer for 550 thalers a year. He then purchased Kartkow, but soon resold it, and took over Drenow on April 11, 1843, having previously purchased it in the substation.

The next enfeoffment was the Leutnant retired, Wilhelm Heinrich Dietrich (III. 659) in Stettin, which declared its support for Drenow. He had also been awarded the benefit *taxae*. But he did not want to recognize the fief tax because it was too high for him. Therefore, he ceded his rights to Hermann v. Kleist. This löste ab Drenow for 18,240 thalers. 6 Large 4 Horse. and Kowalk for 10,200 thalers. and satisfied the creditors.²³⁰

Until then, Drenow had been leased for 600 thalers per year.

Hermann v. Kleist made over the years about 360 acres of curd arable and turned it into meadows. From the Drenower forest he could for 90 000 thalers. Sell wood.

He also sold Hansfelde (part of the knightly estate of Kowalk) to the forester of Borchardt in Groß Tychow. A trial with Albert Kleist-Warnin v., which claimed grazing justice in Hansfelde, unfolded over Hansfelde. The Warniner was granted half of the land and the other half was bought by the same forester, Borchardt.

In February 1866, Hermann v. Kleist sold Drenow and the remainder of Kowalk to his son Bernhard for 60,000 thalers.

For the last years of his life, he was a senior member of the family. He stayed longer years in the parsonage in Plantikow with his daughter Olga, but the last years of his life with his son Bernhard in Drenow, where he fell asleep on 3 March 1884 after a long period of suffering. He rests on the cemetery near Drenow that he himself had laid out.

He was distinguished by kindness of the heart and by cowardice, by faithfulness to his heavenly and earthly King; he was a loving father to his children, and by sacrificing himself for his subordinates, for whom he fatherly provided. The priests of Naseband, where Drenow is incorporate with a parish, have received his kindness abundantly.

In his marriage to Eveline Agnes Henriette Betty von Gersdorf, daughter of the Royal Prussian Rittmeister's *Leopold Sigismund v. Gersdorf auf Seehof bei Rummelsburg und der Dorothea born v. Wobeser*, born 12 December 1812, † *Weißensee bei Berlin* 1. 7. 1884, married 10 February 1831, were four sons to him: 1) Edmund Heinrich Julius Alwin Wilhelm Reinhold Eduard Hermann Bernhard August, 2) Wilhelm Heinrich Franz Hugo Johannes, and 4) (III. 872-875) and two daughters born:

1) Adelheid Henriette Leopoldine Auguste Jacobine, born 12 December 1831 in Seehof, † ...²³¹, married 23 July 1858 to master mason David Heinrich Gottlieb Zeitz Treptow zu Tollense a. d.; — and

2) Olga Wilhelmine Dorothea Charlotte Ernstine, born July 13, 1847 in Drenow, † *October 11, 1919 in Erfurt*²³², married *September 6, 1870* to Pastor August Ludwig Hübner, born October 24, 1836 *in Neustettin*, in Plantikow, † *Daber 18, 11, 1907, superintendent and Lord Pastor of Daber, Kr. Naugard*.²³³

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III. 769.

Franz Andreas Ludwig Emil,

Born 1807, died 1821,

of the Wilhelm Johann Ludwig third son, born July 20, 1807 in Zarnekow, died June 8, 1821 in Neustettin.

²³⁰ Title entered May 9, 1843.

²³¹ *Not listed in Gotha 1888 (2008)*
Auction of land of Adelheid in Tollense, Berliner Börsen-Zeitung, Morgen-Ausgabe, 29 October 1874, pp. 11. (2021)

²³² *Family staff 1919 (2006)*

²³³ *Family history 1980 (2006)*

III. 770.

Johann Leonhard Helmuth Aurel,
District-court retired Secretary in Demmin,
born 22 June 1809,²³⁴ † 2 May 1889,

of Wilhelm Johann Ludwig fourth son, attended high school in Neustettin and studied law, was a young barrister in Danzig, in 1836 a Landwehr officer, since 1850 an assistant clerk at the district-court in Cammin and since 1861 a district-court clerk in Demmin. *He died in Berlin on May 2, 1889.*²³⁵

In his marriage *in Demmin*²³⁶ to Johanna Marie Auguste born Mykysch (died July 11, 1878) a son: Johann Leonhard Emil (III. 876) was born to him.

III. 771.

Carl Wilhelm Constantin,
Workman in Flötenstein,
born 7 November 1811,

of the Wilhelm Johann Ludwig youngest son, became an economist and purchased *with his wife* in Flötenstein in Westpreußen, in the Schlochau district, a small plot of land, which he could not keep. *In the official gazette of the Regierungsbezirk of Marienwerder in 1840, the forced auction of a plot of land belonging to the wife in Flötenstein was announced for 15 February 1840. From this publication we learned the name of the wife.*²³⁷

He married a Catholic country girl, Susanna Hackert, in Westpreußen, with whom he had no children. The Catholic priest repeatedly promised him support if he embraced the Catholic religion. However, he remained true to his evangelical faith.

Of the Wilhelm Johann Ludwig, five sons have the oldest: Heinrich Anton Wilhelm, the second: Hermann Carl August Otto Johann and the fourth: Leonhard Helmuth Aurel male heirs. The eldest Heinrich Anton Wilhelm only son is:

III. 871.

Carl Waldemar Wilhelm Heinrich,
Retired Mayor,

born 17 February 1830,²³⁸ died 31 July 1919

was born in Stettin and was given the name Carl Waldemar Wilhelm Heinrich in his holy baptism. He attended high school in Stargard in the 1840s and then became a soldier. He was an non-commissioned officer in the 32nd century. Infantry Regiment, on 29 December 1851 standard-bearer and 8 January 1853 Leutnant. On September 2, 1854, he came to the 35th. Infantry Regiment *in the Federal Fortress*

²³⁴ The family table states 21 June as his birthday, but the church register states 22 June.

²³⁵ *Staff of the family 1892, supplements, place of death Demmin according to Family staff 1921 (2006)*

²³⁶ *Gotha, 1908 (2008)*

²³⁷ *Official Gazette for the Regierungsbezirk Marienwerder, 1839, pp. 368 and 400 (2010)*

²³⁸ The Stammt mistakenly states 1831 as his year of birth.

Luxemburg, 1856 to the teaching inf. Battalion in Potsdam, again in Luxemburg in 1857. On 27 May 1858 he came to the 2nd. Rhenish info -Regt. No. 28. In 1859 he was an adjutant at the 1st Battalion (Köln) 28. Landwehr regiments. In 1864 he was again posted to Luxemburg.²³⁹ It was renamed Premier Leutnant on April 12, 1866²⁴⁰, from the 2nd Bat. Infantry Regiment No. 68 dismissed.

In 1873 he was mayor of Nümbrecht, district of Homburg and in 1874 employed at the Life Insurance Company in Elberfeld.

He lived in Königswinter in 1876, in Bonn in 1878 and since 1879 in Brühl, later in Rhöndorf. *At the Family Day in 1919, the President of the Georg stated that in July 1916 he had visited the then senior of the family, the 86-year-old cousin Waldemar in his beautiful mansion in Rhöndorf a. Rh. and had found him well cared for by his lovable daughter in great spiritual and physical freshness.²⁴¹ Waldemar died in Rhöndorf on July 31, 1919.²⁴²*

He married on 15 November 1859 in Jülich to Malwine Agnes Caroline Christians Gustave Antonie of Reitzenstein, born at Thal-Ehrenbreitstein on 18 October 1839 – 31 May 1912 in Rhöndorf, daughter of the lieutenant colonel Carl Philipp Gustav Adolph Ferdinand Julius Reitzenstein of Luise and the Adolphine Agnes Leithen of. This marriage remained childless. They had adopted a child:

Anna Wilhelmine, born January 21, 1863 in Neuwied, birth name Graas.²⁴³ She later built the country house in Bad Honnef von Kleist. She died in Bad Honnef on 2 January 1921.²⁴⁴

²³⁹ Additions from rank and quarter lists. Waldemar has had close personal contacts with various public figures in Luxemburg during his repeated visits to Luxemburg Fortress, according to a request to prepare an exhibition.(2008)

²⁴⁰ On 8 June 1877 according to the rankings (2008)

²⁴¹ *Family Day Protocol 1919* (2006)

²⁴² *1920 Gotha*

2023: According to the Deutscher von Kleist Reichs-Zeitung of 9 October 1926, an auction of the items belonging to the estate of the deceased Baron was held in Rhöndorf, Rhöndorfer Str. 87 announced. There is no explanation for the time many years after Waldemar and his adopted daughter died.

²⁴³ *Gotha, 1901. In the Privy State Archives there is an investigation of the heralds's office from 1918, because Anna had called itself a baroness von Kleist. The process ends without action because it was not yet completed in November 1918. Signature: I.HA Rep.176 VI No.K 885* (2008)

²⁴⁴ *Inquiry in the family archive on the building history of the house, which was designed by an architect Freiherr von Tettau. (2012)*

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 174 -

Wilhelms's other son Hermann has leave four sons. The oldest of these is:

III. 872.

Edmund Heinrich Julius Alwin Wilhelm,
born 20 November 1834, † c. 1910.

His birthplace is Viartlum.

He died in Köslin in 1910.

On May 27, 1873, he married Anna Büschler of Köslin.

In the same year, he purchased the estate Buslar from Polzin, which came within a year to the substation. He then worked for several years in the management of the estate of Drenow, which his younger brother Bernhard living on his private means owned, later lived in Köslin. His marriage was childless.

III. 873.

Reinhold Eduard Hermann,
born 13 July 1839 – 1911,

Hermann Carl August Otto of another son, born in Kartkow near Rummelsburg, was completely deaf and lived in Berlin-Weißensee before his marriage. He died there on 22 June 1911, aged 72.

He married on 9 April 1879 Bertha Lehmann, Czech Republic, Schlesien, 10 September 1856, † Weißensee b. Berlin 19 November 1925, daughter of Julius L. u. d. Mathilde born Kindler.

Children:

- 1. Reinhold Bernhard Hermann (III. 950). About him and his son is briefly reported in the continuation of the family history.*
- 2. Waldemar Arthur Otto, * Weißensee 7. 7. 1882, †... Merchant (III. 950a)*
- 3. Bruno Walter Julius, born Weißensee 6. 10. 1884, died 1913,²⁴⁵ merchant (III. 950b)*
- 4. Betty Gertrud Else, * Weißensee Ost-Berlin 5. 12. 1889, authorized signatory (à)*

III. 874.

Bernhard August Wilhelm
to Drenow,
born 20 July 1843 – 1929,

Hermann Carl August Otto third son, born in Drenow. After attending high schools in Neustettin and Colberg, he took the standard-bearer exam in Berlin in August in 1861 and entered the 7th pomm. Infantry Regiment No. 54 and was in March 1863 Seconde-Leutnant. He went with the regiment to the Polish border to guard it.

²⁴⁵ *News sheet March 1936 (2006)*

The brigade was relieved in July 1863. Leutnant von Kleist went with the battalion to Swinemünde, which was armed in the Danish campaign, and remained there until mid-December 1864. He fell ill with typhoid fever, which caused him to become disabled.

On February 1, 1866, he took his leave and purchased Drenow and the rest of Kowalk from his father. —

During the campaign of 1870-71, Leutnant von Kleist joined the formed garrison battalion in Stettin Alt-Damm and then led a prisoner company in.

After the end of the campaign, he took his final leave.

Over the years, he has worked tirelessly to improve his estate in Drenow, cultivating c. 600 acres of fields and c. 60 acres of meadows, and building a starch factory in 1876.

In 1868, he made Drenow and Kowalk allods, sold the oak forest in Zülów, and settled on Gross through recess with Major Hugo von Kleist-Retzow Tychow (III. 843) in an amicable way.

In 1877, the manor of Kowalk was erased. Nevertheless, the patronage burdens in relation to the church and custody in Drenow have not been relieved from the owner of Kowalk.

*He was the founder of the Agricultural Society Purchasing and sales association Belgard and the livestock utilization cooperative Belgard Groß-Tychow as well as the dairy cooperative and belonged to these charitable foundations for many years as a board member and partly as chairman. He was a deputy of the district of Belgard, a honorary knight of the ordre of St . John Order and a member of the Prussian Order Chamber of Deputies. Bernhard died at the age of 85 on 5 March 1929 in Drenow.*²⁴⁶

On 23 October 1866 he married Agnes Hentze, * Hamm/Westfalen 20. 12. 1845, daughter of the Premier Leutnant retired and bank director Julius Hentze and the Wally Leopold zu Cöslin. *She died 6 weeks after her golden marriage on December 9, 1916 in Berlin.*

His marriage is to three sons:

- 1) Leo Julius Ewald Victor, born March 5, 1869, attends high school in Dramburg (III. 953);
 - 2) Werner Conrad Bogislaff, born 10 March 1871, also attends the Gymnasium in Dramburg (III. 954) and
 - 3) Ulrich Rudolph Bernhard, born 26 March 1875, also a high school student in Dramburg (III. 955); - *their biographies are recounted in the continuation of the family history* -
- and two daughters blessed:

1) Margarethe Wally Hermine Lina Gerhardine Agnes Ottilie Laura, * Drenow 11. 10. 1867, † Polzin 22.6.1932²⁴⁷, married Drenow 20. 12. 1887 with Wilhelm v. Dassel, * 22. 9. 1856, on Schinz, Kr. Belgard (divorced 17 April 1901). *She was in II. Marriage, 26.4.1918 in Dänemark,*²⁴⁸ *married to Ernst Friedrich Harms, businessman in Hamburg.*

2) Asta Helene Elisabeth, * Drenow 11 February 1873, † Hamburg 16 November 1958, married Drenow 17 May 1895 with Hermann v. Dassel, * Neustadt b. Ilfeld 28 July 1860, † retired 21 February 1936, Dr. juris h. c. Senate President, lawyer.

III. 875.

Heinrich Franz Hugo Johannes,
Prem. retired -Lieut.,

²⁴⁶ Family history 1980 (2006)

²⁴⁷ Family staff 1934 (2008)

²⁴⁸ Family staff 1921, Gotha 1934 (2008)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 176 -

born 18 September 1852 – 1926

Hermann Carl August Otto's youngest son, also born in Drenow, attended high school in Colberg. After becoming a standard-bearer in the King Regiment in Stettin in 1870, he took part in the campaign against Frankreich. In the battle of Pontarlier, he fell out and got smallpox in the hospital.

After the latter had healed, he was sent back to Stettin and in 1872 to the Sec. -Lieutenant promoted. *From 1 October 1878 to 30 September 1881 he was adjutant at the Bezirkskommando Stralsund. On 22 March 1881, he was promoted to first lieutenant.*

Since he laid the ground for a continuing illness during the campaign, he took his leave on 15 April 1881. *He received the statutory pension and the prospect of employment in the civilian service.*

He advanced as a reserve officer to captain.

From 1 September 1882 he was employed as a border guard. He was an assistant and then secretary to the provincial tax directorates in Altona and Berlin.²⁴⁹ In 1892, he became secretary of the secret expedite and calculator at the Ministry of Finance in Berlin,²⁵⁰ and later became an accounting officer. As Go. Retired He lived in Neubrandenburg as an accountant. He died in his 74th birthday on February 13, 1926.

He married on 30 August 1882 in Berlin Antonie Wittmütz, born Wolgast 4 November 1850, died Neubrandenburg 2 February 1926, daughter of Hermann W. u. d. Pauline born Koßinna.

*Daughter: Ilse Marie Anna Margarete, * Altona 14. 4. 1887, † 19.01.1981 in Emden, married Hamburg 26. 6. 1914 with Viktor Götz v. Olenhusen, Massenhausen retired b. Hanover 21. 7. 1876, † 30.12.1961, Captain*

The only son of the district-court secretary Johann Leonhard Helmuth Aurel was:

III. 876.

Johann Leonhard Emil,

Premier-Leutnant retired,

born 22 June 1849 – 21 April 1918.

His birthplace is Neustettin.

On May 1, 1868, he joined the 2nd Field Artillery Regiment as a standard-bearer, was standard-bearer on December 12 and Leutnant on October 16, 1869.

He took part in the campaign of 1870–71 and on 12 July 1873 was transferred to the 14th Field Artillery Regiment, the 30th Division Artillery Regiment.

After becoming a Premier Leutnant on 13 May 1879, he left on 12 July 1884 with a pension of 745 M.

He lived in Baden-Baden since 1884.

²⁴⁹ Grenadier Regiment King Friedrich Wilhelm IV, Kurt von Priesdorff, Berlin 1906, pp. 457 (2009)

²⁵⁰ Deutsche Verkehrsblätter, 4 April 1895, pp. 156. The Ministry of Public Works shall also appoint: ... Law Office Secretary v. Kleist to go. Calculator. (2021)

His Majesty the King most graciously von Kleist has rested to award the fourth-class Rothen Eagle Order to the Privy Calculator of the Ministry of Public Works, in his capacity as elders of the church, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Emperor Friedrich Memorial Church.

Eisenbahn-Verordnung-Blatt Nr. 53 Berlin 28 October 1895, pp. 696 (2022)

Later he was district savings bank controller in Belgard.²⁵¹

He died in Kolberg on April 21, 1918.²⁵²

We give the master table of:

III. 644. Wilhelm Johann Ludwig.						
767. Heinrich Anton Wilhelm.	768. Hermann Carl August Otto.		769. Franz Andreas Ludwig Emil.		770. Johann Leonhard Helmuth Aurel.	771. Carl Wilhelm Constantin.
871. Carl Waldemar Wilhelm Heinrich.	872. Edmund Heinrich Julius Alwin Wilhelm.	873. Reinhold Eduard Hermann.	874. Bernhard August Wilhelm.	875. Heinrich Franz Hugo Johannes.	876. Johann Leonhard Emil.	
950. Reinhold Bernhard Hermann	950a. Waldemar Arthur Otto	950b. Bruno Walter Julius	953. Leo Julius Ewald Victor.	954. Werner Conrad Bogislaw.	955. Ulrich Rudolph Bernhard.	

²⁵¹ Family staff 1909 (2006)

²⁵² Family staff 1921 (2006)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 178 -

Through General Lieutenant Franz Ulrich von Kleist's (III. 389) fourth son, the district director Carl Caspar (III. 522),
the Segenthin side branch
emerged, which, unfortunately, only flourished for a short time.

Franz Ulrich had six sons:

1) Hans Sigismund, 2) Friedrich Wilhelm, 3) Christian Leopold Ulrich, 4) Carl Caspar, 5) Franz Casimir, and 6) Friedrich Otto Gustav (III. 519–524).

III. 519.

Hans Sigismund,
Captain,
born 1724, † 1784,

Franz Ulrich's eldest son, born January 7, 1724, became an ensign in Infantry Regiment No. 31 on May 7, 1740, a lieutenant on September 16, 1742, a premier lieutenant on September 20, 1748, and a staff captain on May 10, 1757.

On March 28, 1758, he resigned from service.

In 1762, the four brothers—Captain Hans Sigismund, War Councilor Friedrich Wilhelm, General Quartermaster Lieutenant Carl Caspar, and Lieutenant Adjutant Franz Casimir—divided the previously jointly inherited paternal fief, which was appraised at 34,650 Thaler 23 Silver Groschen.

Captain Hans Sigismund died unmarried on February 9, 1784, in Krenzlin near Ruppín.

III. 520.

Friedrich Wilhelm,
War and Domain Councilor,
born 1728, † 1770,

Franz Ulrich's second son, born February 27, 1728, studied in his youth in Halle (enrolled October 17, 1742) and then joined the military. On July 9, 1745, he entered Infantry Regiment No. 2 as an ensign and was appointed adjutant to Major General von Kleist on December 8 of the same year.

On June 23, 1750, he was honorably discharged.

Afterward, he became an auscultator in the East Prussian Chamber, and on November 3, 1750, he was appointed war councilor in Königsberg.

Between 1752 and 1756, he served there as war and domain councilor and also as chamber judiciary officer.

During the Seven Years' War, he is said to have provided important services to his homeland as war councilor in the Pomeranian Field War Commissariat (according to the first edition).

However, according to Straubel, the king did not hold him in high regard. He was considered unreliable. By royal order of May 26, 1763, he was dismissed.

After that, he acquired the Busekow estate near Ruppín.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 179 -

On January 24, 1770, he took a loan of 1,000 Thaler at 5% interest from furrier master Fretzdorff in Neu-Ruppin.

Later that same year, he passed away.

His three surviving brothers were supposed to draw lots for Busekow. It fell to Senior Staff Officer Franz Casimir, who repaid the 1,000 Thaler loan to Fretzdorff on January 25, 1771.

III. 521.

Christian Leopold Ulrich,

Premier Lieutenant,

born 1730, † 1758,

Franz Ulrich's third son, born November 4, 1730, in Stettin, became an ensign in Infantry Regiment No. 14 on January 27, 1747, a lieutenant on June 25, 1750, and a premier lieutenant in March 1757.

He fell in the Battle of Zorndorf (August 25, 1758), unmarried.

III. 522.

Carl Caspar,

District Director

of Segenthin,

born 1734, † 1808,

Franz Ulrich's fourth son, born September 24, 1734, became an ensign in Infantry Regiment No. 27 on October 12, 1753, a lieutenant on October 15, 1756, and a quartermaster lieutenant under Frederick the Great.

On August 6, 1758, he was promoted to premier lieutenant and took his leave as captain in May 1763.

By an agreement of June 24, 1763, he purchased the Segenthin estate from Colonel Carl Wilhelm of Zützen (II. 129) for 10,000 Thaler and was enfeoffed with it on November 5, 1764 (684).

From his stepmother, Dorothea Margaretha née von Lepel, he had previously received the Nassen-Glienke estate for 5,000 Thaler on January 22, 1763.

On December 17, 1770, he bought the Crolow estate as the highest bidder from the bankruptcy sale of widow Landrat Barbara Catharina von Manteuffel née von Münchow.

On April 5, 1776, he also acquired the Pöppeln estate from Captain Georg Albrecht von Kameke and was enfeoffed with it on June 30, 1777 (684, 692, and 697).

To improve his Segenthin estate, he received 5,200 Thaler from the royal improvement fund in 1772. With this, 600 morgen of meadows were cultivated, two new peasant farms, and eight cottager plots were established, adding 112 morgen of arable land and 68 morgen of meadows. This new establishment was named Marienthal.

The annual yield of this improvement was 377 Thaler, leaving a net surplus of 273 Thaler after interest deductions.

Furthermore, in the year 1773, he was granted 4,100 Thaler from the Royal Improvement Fund for the improvement of his estate Crolow. With this, he cultivated 104 morgen and 176 ruten of demesne land, increased the demesne meadows by 50 morgen and 138 ruten, and subsequently established a dairy farm,

which he named "Sommer-Holländerei" (Summer Dutchery). In addition, he set up two new peasant farms, one cottager plot, and eight smallholder plots, which together received 266 morgen of newly cultivated arable land and 31 morgen and 92 ruthen of equivalent meadows. The total area of improved land amounted to 353 morgen and 66 ruthen, on which 11 new families were established. The net yield of this improvement amounted to 161 Thaler, 9 Groschen, and 4 Pfennig.

Later, he received 950 Thaler in improvement funds for the drainage of the large Vietzker Lake, which belonged to Crolow. As a result, the estate gained 317 morgen of land and meadows. Additionally, on this occasion, four new smallholder plots were established there, providing homes for four families. Net yield of this improvement: 124 Thaler, 8 Groschen.

Finally, around 1780, he received 3,500 Thaler for the improvement of his estate Pöppeln, which was used for the cultivation of some important lands that had previously lain fallow and marshlands, as well as for the establishment of two cottager plots and eight smallholder plots. Net surplus: 139 Thaler, 16 Groschen.

From the foregoing, we can see his tireless diligence in improving his estates.

Beyond this, he served for several years as district director of the Stolp district.

He died on November 27, 1808, in Segenthin near Schlawe.

His marriage to Marie Luise von Böhn of Culsow, youngest daughter of Johann Georg von Böhn of Culsow and Sagerke, born October 14, 1739, married April 27, 1767, deceased May 15, 1803, in Segenthin, produced seven sons: 1) Ewald, 2) Wilhelm Ewald, 3) Franz Otto, 4) Ludwig Carl, 5) Friedrich Johann, 6) Christian Georg, and 7) Jakob Friedrich (III. 645–651), as well as two daughters:

1) Dorothea Luise, born February 22, 1768, married November 23, 1786, to Johann Ernst Ludwig Count von Schlieffen of Czierzienz, retired captain (born September 14, 1759, died December 5, 1819 *in Segenthin*). She died in Stolp in the night of October 6–7, 1820, ten month after the death of her husband, and

2) Caroline, born 1773, married Count von Münchow of Quatzow (died May 12, 1817).

III. 523.

Franz Casimir,

General of the Infantry, Governor of Magdeburg,

born 1736, † 1808,

Franz Ulrich's fifth son, born on January 25, 1736, entered service at the age of nineteen in his father's Infantry Regiment No. 27 and was a corporal in 1755. On October 3, 1756, he became an ensign, and on January 16, 1758, a lieutenant and general adjutant.

In the Battle of Zorndorf (August 25, 1758), he was wounded; at Maxen (1759), he was taken prisoner.

On May 27, 1760, he was promoted to premier lieutenant and served as an engineer during the siege of Schweidnitz (August 7 to October 9, 1760), providing important services. He also distinguished himself repeatedly in other situations, so much so that the King, in a letter dated Peterswalde, October 13, 1762, wrote to General Lieutenant von Tauentzien: "Lieutenant von Kleist of the Lindstädt Regiment shall receive from Me the commission as captain, and I intend to take him as an adjutant to Myself."

Already the next day, he was promoted to captain and adjutant to the King.

On April 10, 1769, he received the rank of major and became adjutant to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia. On January 11, 1777, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and on January 12 of the same year, he became company commander and commander of the 1st Battalion of Infantry Regiment No. 20, which was garrisoned in Magdeburg.

In July 1778, he commanded a battalion of volunteers in the Bavarian Succession War, serving with the army of Prince Heinrich of Prussia.

On July 14, 1780, he was appointed commander of the 2nd Battalion of Infantry Regiment No. 20, and on September 2 of the same year, he was promoted to colonel.

In 1781, by the King's grace, he was made commander of Infantry Regiment No. 20, and on June 1, 1788, he was promoted to major general.

On October 20 of the same year, he was granted command of Regiment No. 12 in Prenzlau, which had been vacated by the death of General von Wunsch, and in November 1792, he was decorated with the Order of the Red Eagle.

He played a distinguished role in the Rhine Campaign, leading to his promotion to general lieutenant on January 12, 1794, and in December of the same year, he was entrusted with the General Inspection of the Prussian Infantry in the Mark Brandenburg.

On October 6, 1796, he was granted a salary of 500 Thaler, 23 Groschen, and 9 Pfennig from the Drostei Hamm, which he received from December 1 of that year onward.

On May 19, 1800, he was honored with the Order of the Black Eagle, and on November 20 of the same year, he was appointed chief of Infantry Regiment No. 5 and governor of Magdeburg.

From March to November 1801, he served as commanding general of the Westphalian Corps d'armée, and on May 22, 1802, he was promoted to general of the infantry.

Franz Casimir von Kleist was an extremely capable and resolute soldier, but in the many battles in which he fought with distinction, his health was severely shaken, and his cranial nerves were partially destroyed by saber blows, so that the consequences of these injuries manifested in his old age in an alarming manner.

In the disastrous year of 1806, he was already a broken man and no longer able to halt the advancing French army columns that were sweeping over Germany in victory.

The fortress of Magdeburg was, in that year, garrisoned by 24,000 men, well supplied with artillery and ammunition, as well as provisions for several months, and its retention was of utmost importance in light of the disaster that had befallen the Prussian army and state. Furthermore, the French force preparing to besiege it was small, numbering only 10,000 men, and siege artillery was still lacking; only a few light field cannons were brought up by French General Ney to the city.

General von Kleist initially seemed to prepare for serious resistance, as he ordered the suburbs to be burned down and the gardens surrounding the fortifications to be destroyed.

A Prussian officer, Carl von Suckow, arrived in Magdeburg while fleeing after the Battle of Jena. The Governor von Kleist, who was attending the guard parade, did not present a reassuring figure—something urgently needed in those times. Lieutenant von Suckow described him as follows:

"A very old man with snow-white hair, tottering deeply bent over, gathered us around him to deliver a speech, the details of which I no longer recall. Only one passage remained in my memory. It was: 'The fortress of Magdeburg shall not be surrendered to the enemy until the snuff handkerchief burns in the pocket.' "

Inside the fortress, there were 19 Prussian generals and over 800 officers, along with 800 cannons.

Eighteen generals unanimously opposed the surrender of the fortress. Only General Count Wartensleben, the governor's deputy, appeared to have particular reasons for handing over the fortress to the enemy as soon as possible. For when the French envoy, sent on October 23, complained to him that the governor was being too stubborn, Count Wartensleben gave him a helpful suggestion: "First, throw plenty of bombs and grenades into the city, then the obstinate governor will surely change his mind."

This remark was found among the letters of Marshal Ney to Napoleon, which were later intercepted by the Prussians at Gutstadt.

Unfortunately, Count Wartensleben had great influence over the elderly and increasingly mentally absent governor.

Additionally, Prince Hohenlohe surrendered at Prenzlau on October 28, with 10,000 men and 1,800 cavalry, to Joachim Murat. Prince August attempted to break through with his grenadier battalions, but in vain!

The capitulation at Prenzlau became the signal for all other capitulations.

"Prince Hohenlohe has surrendered with the army!" said every commander, "What should I do?" "The King has no army left—what good are fortresses to him?" thought nearly every commandant. It planted discouragement in the hearts of the men, spread suspicions of betrayal among the people, and fostered the paralyzing thought that all was lost and that Prussia was beyond salvation.

The catastrophe at Prenzlau was described to Governor von Kleist as the downfall of the entire Prussian army, leading him to believe that the war was as good as over, that Magdeburg was lost to the King anyway, and that it was therefore pointless and cruel to expose the wealthy trading city to devastation.

When a new war council was held regarding the surrender of the fortress, and General von Alvensleben remarked that it was too early to talk of surrender, as nothing was lacking and everyone still had red cheeks, the governor silenced him, saying: "General Major von Alvensleben, you are the youngest in this circle—speak only when asked!"

The fortress engineer, a Captain von Kleist (III. 719), likewise opposed the surrender of the fortress with utmost determination. He presented to the governor that "The fortress could not possibly be taken by storm. Even with its poor profile, it would withstand a regular siege for four to five weeks after the opening of the trenches. The enemy had not yet prepared anything for the siege, which would take considerable time, and therefore nothing should be hastily decided!"

But his arguments were completely in vain.

On November 8, 1806, Governor von Kleist signed the capitulation of Magdeburg and handed over the fortress to French Marshal and commanding general of the 6th Army Corps, Michel Ney, on November 11, 1806.

Thus, it was not the bravery of the French that prevailed—rather, the despondency of helpless and indecisive commanders completed Prussia's defeat in 1806.

Napoleon made a cruel remark to Queen Luise, stating: "Magdeburg is worth more to me than 100 queens!"

As a result of this capitulation, General von Kleist was dismissed without honors. However, he was acquitted by the military tribunal, as there was no evidence that he had been bribed by the French or that he had acted out of cowardice. The official opinion drafted after his death, however, contained the following assessment: "Governor von Kleist was undoubtedly responsible for the surrender, and the only justifications that can be made on his behalf arise from his physical condition and his misguided perception of events."

King Friedrich Wilhelm III., during his recent visit to Magdeburg, had said to him: "Dear Kleist, no unnecessary bloodshed! Preserve Magdeburg!"

When, after the capitulation, General von Kleist was attacked in the public press, the King wrote him a letter, assuring him of his unchanged gracious goodwill and clearing him of all accusations.

General von Kleist then retired to his estates near Ruppin: Protzen and Crenzin. The Busekow estate near Ruppin, which had fallen to him by lot after the death of his brother Friedrich Wilhelm, had been purchased from him in 1784 by the von Kröcher family. Until the sale, the family had lived there.

On February 13, 1808, he traveled to Berlin, where he died on March 30 of the same year from nervous fever. He was buried in silence three days later.

His wife, Caroline Luise Eleonore Johanne von Kleist, daughter of Colonel Carl Wilhelm of Zützen (II. 129), born December 7, 1747, married November 14, 1764, died 1780 in Magdeburg, bore him three sons:

1) Franz Alexander, 2) Georg, and 3) Friedrich Ludwig Heinrich (III. 652–654), as well as two daughters:

1) Caroline, born 1767, and

2) Wilhelmine Caroline Luise Johanne, died 1839, eventually suffering from mental illness, married to Major von Waldow.

Appendix

A Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Regiment von Kleist (No. 5), named von W. (obeser), who had been stationed in Magdeburg since mid-August 1806 to assist in the restoration of the fortress works, provided a brief report on the events of that time as they related to the fortress of Magdeburg. Some excerpts from this report are presented here:

The restoration of the fortress works in Magdeburg was ordered by Royal Cabinet Order. Lieutenant von W., due to the lack of sufficient engineer officers, was assigned by Governor von Kleist to assist Lieutenant von Olczewski (engineer) in the fortress construction, and he did so until October 13. During this period, the dilapidated fortress works were restored from the Schnotdorf Gate to the Elbe at Kloster Berge. The work was carried out with the greatest possible effort, yet it was impossible to complete before October 13, as new ramparts and parapets had to be constructed, completely new fortified lines with storm posts had to be erected from the Elbe, and the outward access of the fortress towards the Elbe had to be blocked with palisades and chevaux de frise. Moreover, due to the large number of workers and the extensive area over which they were spread, it was impossible for officers to maintain consistent supervision.

Afterwards, from October 13 onward, Lieutenant von W., along with the aforementioned Engineer Lieutenant von Olczewski, was involved in: the construction of a retrenchment on the "Commandant's Werder," the rebuilding of a face of the contregarde at the Unterbär Tower Redoubt, the palisading of the redoubt in the gorge, and the breaking of the breach at Prester. Additionally, he was responsible for barricading the access points to the gorge of the Old City. All these works were completed, except for a small section of the palisading of the retrenchment on the Commandant's Werder, when the fortress capitulated.

"From October 15 to 18," the report continues verbatim, "I was constantly with Captain von Kleist, helping to transcribe his plan for the defense of the fortress. Since, during the blockade of Magdeburg, after the day's work was done, I was usually with Captain von Kleist—to deliver his orders to various posts or to accompany him on his nighttime inspections, where he made arrangements in case of an enemy attack—I feel compelled, at his special request, to state with frankness, but also with the humility that should guide a young officer when assessing his superiors, that to the best of my knowledge, I observed in Captain von Kleist: diligence and tireless effort to fulfill his duties with the utmost precision, expressions of deep patriotism, zeal for the service of His Majesty. Many times, he expressed to me his concern and frustration over the lack of energy in carrying out his orders and proposals and over the poor execution of duties by the garrison, particularly in the early days. For instance, it often happened that by evening, the night pickets had still not occupied their assigned posts, and the sentries were poorly instructed. As far as I know, Captain von Kleist did not participate in the war council held in Magdeburg, and even after the capitulation was concluded, he expressed his dissatisfaction with it."

The Regiment von Kleist arrived in Magdeburg on October 19. The 1st Battalion was quartered in Hohendodeleben. The 3rd Battalion was mainly responsible for the defense of Neustadt. The commander

of the 1st Battalion was Major von Hollwede. Premier Lieutenant von Schlegell served as General Adjutant to Governor von Kleist during the blockade.

On the night of October 21 to 22, several alarms occurred. On October 22 at 6 PM, a small skirmish took place against advancing French chasseurs.

By October 19 or 20, French cavalry patrols had already appeared in front of Magdeburg, and one French officer was captured between Magdeburg and Hohendodeleben.

The blockade lasted four weeks.

The day before the surrender, General Major von Schack and Colonel von Bardeleben of the vacant Prince Heinrich Regiment, along with Captain von Rohr from the Infantry Regiment von Kleist, were ordered by Governor von Kleist to present themselves as hostages at the enemy headquarters in Schönebeck. They were only released after French troops had occupied the city and fortress.

Upon returning to Magdeburg, Captain von Rohr received new orders from Governor von Kleist, which designated him as a member of a military commission and Major von Cornberg as its president, responsible for negotiating with the French authorities regarding: Passes for Prussian military personnel, and the care of Prussian soldiers left behind in Magdeburg due to illness.

The entire Regiment von Kleist was taken prisoner, and all officers of the garrison were released on parole.

Characterization of Franz Casimir von Kleist by Carl von Clausewitz

"Unfortunately, he became known through the surrender of Magdeburg, though he would have deserved recognition in a better way."

"He had already served with distinction as a young man in the Seven Years' War and was covered in wounds. Nevertheless, during the Revolutionary Wars, he was among the younger and most vigorous generals and was therefore often deployed with his brigade in independent positions. He had a quick mind, not without education, and was a tough, capable soldier, possessing remarkable composure in battle. At the same time, he was also a skilled socialite and a highly political figure. During the twelve years of peace, as he aged well into his seventies, his physical weakness and frailty increasingly took hold, and this aspect of his nature fully dominated him. He believed he was merely following a rational policy by surrendering Magdeburg. A headless and heartless commander, an irresponsible, invalided general lieutenant at his side—such men were not capable of steering him in a different direction. Added to this was the fact that the King himself, on his journey after the battle, instead of strengthening and encouraging him, had spoken a few words about restraint and caution—and those words fell on no barren ground. To find the truth, one must neither suspect cowardice nor treason.

That this veteran was Governor of Magdeburg in 1806 and remained so cannot be blamed on anyone. Although old and frail, he possessed in his entire personality the character of an energetic soldier and a prudent general, and his career, by the standards of that time, was among the distinguished ones. It was therefore natural to expect from him at least as much as the honor of the military and proper generalship required. However, that the King's General Adjutant, Colonel Kleist, appointed his brother-in-law as commandant of this most important fortress of the Prussian monarchy, simply because it was a respectable position for him, despite the fact that this man had been sentenced to fortress imprisonment by a military court during the Revolutionary War for lacking the fundamental military virtues—this is a striking example of the lax state and military administration that characterized our time back then. General Kleist was small, hunched, and battle-scarred, yet his face bore a martial and highly distinguished expression. He presented one of the finest military figures of our time.

III. 524.

Friedrich Otto Gustav,
Ensign,
born 1744, † 1794,

Franz Ulrich's youngest son, born March 24, 1744, became an ensign in Infantry Regiment No. 34 on April 5, 1765, and resigned as an ensign on December 21, 1769.

In the division of the paternal inheritance among the brothers, he received the Protzen estate, to which he then dedicated himself. There, he died on July 3, 1794.

His marriage to Dorothea Elisabeth Wilhelmine von Briesen, daughter of General Major von Briesen and née von Münchow, remained childless.

His widow died on June 21, 1811, in Protzen.

Theodor Fontane, in his "Wanderings through the Mark Brandenburg," wrote the following about Friedrich Otto Gustav:

"Around 1770, the Protzen estate (from the hands of the widowed general's wife) passed to her son, Gustav von Kleist. Since the estate had already been waiting for a new master since 1757, and only the reaching of his legal majority had to be awaited, the latter had no time to climb the military ranks to a level befitting his name. He left the army as an ensign from Prince Ferdinand's Regiment (in Ruppín), in which he had served until then."

Since he himself may have felt that this was too little, he sought to remedy the situation somewhat and acquired a Knight of St. John's Cross. From then on, he was no longer known as Ensign von Kleist but as "Johanniter von Kleist" (Knight of St. John von Kleist). Under this peculiar title, which was likely unique in this specific form, he ruled over Protzen for twenty-four years.

Our "Johanniter-Kleist" was a good man, who is explicitly praised in the church records for "maintaining good order". This recognition was all the more deserved, considering that he was in constant conflict with his pastor, the preacher Friedrich Arnold Dietrich Sachse.

A brief word on the relationship between patron and pastor.

Friedrich Arnold Dietrich Sachse, a native of Soest in Westphalia, was, it seems, a typical Westphalian—tall, strong, brave-hearted, but also as uncompromising as brave hearts often are, especially when they come from the red earth. Above all, he was an original character.

His acquaintance with Kleist came about at the dinner table in the manor house in Lentzke, where at that time Baron de la Motte Fouqué lived—the son of the famous general and father of the renowned poet. Sachse served as a tutor in this household. During dessert, Fouqué asked his guest (von Kleist): "How is the parish in Protzen? Have you already filled the vacancy?" Kleist replied: "Half an hour ago, I filled it." "With whom?" "With the candidate Sachse sitting here." It seems that Sachse's strong personality had impressed von Kleist.

At first, Sachse may have felt grateful to his patron, who had placed him in the Protzen parish in such a flattering manner. But gratitude does not last long, especially when interests collide. Sachse believed himself wronged, leading to a legal dispute that caused so much resentment in the manor house that when, around the same time, a fire station was built, Kleist had it constructed in such a way that the building stood like a screen between him and the parsonage—he did not want to see the parsonage anymore.

Sachse outlived his patron by many years, and in general—as imposing personalities almost always do—he maintained good relations with the community. He was their oracle, their advisor, and their helper, embodying, despite some weaknesses, all the virtues of the old rationalists. The Protzen church seal preserves his memory. Its inscription, which he personally composed, reads: "Nature and Reason." With this, everything is said.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 186 -

Johanniter-Kleist died in 1794. Again, a widow's rule followed, which lasted at least until 1803, and perhaps a few years longer.

This concludes Fontane's account.

A contemporary report also mentions Friedrich Otto Gustav as a Knight of St. John. In 1782, Count von Schwerin became Commander in Werben, but due to old age and illness, he was unable to participate in his own installation ceremony. Thus, he was represented by Friedrich Otto Gustav von Kleist.

Of Franz Ulrich's six sons, only the fourth, Carl Caspar, and the fifth, Franz Casimir, had male heirs.

Carl Caspar had seven sons, of whom the two eldest are:

III. 645.

Ewald,

Born in 1769,

and

III. 646.

Wilhelm Ewald,

Born in 1770,

died young.

III. 647.

Franz Otto Kleist from Bornstedt

to Segenthin,

Major,

Born 1771, died 1825,

Carl Caspar's third son, born 28 August 1771 in Segenthin, was an ensign in the 1st Infantry Regiment on 25 March 1788 and a lieutenant on 26 May 1790.

He fought against the rebellious Polen and was awarded the Order on 7 December 1794 for his glorious conduct at Pieczinska pour le mérite.

After becoming Premier Lieutenant on 16 June 1801 and Stabs Captain on 2 July 1804, he resigned as Major on 30 November 1807.

The Lieutenant General Hans Ehrenreich von Bornstedt auf Hohenauen (died 23 August 1807) and his wife Johanna Sophia Friederike von Quast (died 9 April 1802) had dd. Hohenauen, 21 February 1797 in her will (published 6 October 1802), her nephew Otto von Kl. was appointed heir of the constituent Fideicommisses Hohenauen, I. share, and his brothers Ludwig Carl and Jacob Friedrich were replaced, with the condition that the names "Kleist von Bornstedt" be adopted and the two-sided coats of arms merged, if the King approved it.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 187 -

Under 11 April 1804, the Premier Lieutenant Franz Otto von Kleist and the future Fideicommissbesitzer of the estate Hohenauen received permission to combine the names and coats of arms of Kleist and Bornstedt and to call themselves Kleist of Bornstedt.²⁵³

On 11 January 1825 he died at Hohenauen near Rathenow.²⁵⁴

His wife Luise, Countess of Schlieffen, eldest daughter of the Counts of Schlieffen in Zierwienz and Dorothea Elisabeth von Kleist, died May 29, 1821 at Segenthin, had given him a son: Carl Ludwig, born October 18, 1819 (III. 772) and a daughter, born January 28, 1821, both of whom died young. His son died in 1820.

#Ho

III. 648.

Ludwig Carl Kleist by Bornstedt

to Crolow,

Major,

Born 1772, died 1854,

Carl Caspar's fourth son, born October 11, 1772, was Corporal in the 20th Infantry Regiment December 20, 1786 Ensign October 31, 1788 Ensign June 8, 1790 Lieutenant, 1794 Adjutant of the 1st Infantry Regiment. Battalions, April 23, 1799 Premier-Lieutenant, February 15, 1803 Staff-Captain, in the same year Adjutant to the General-Lieutenant and Chief of the Regiment Prinzen Friedrich Christian Ludwig ej. a. of Prussia and on November 8 Captain of the Army.

In 1809, he was placed on half pay.

On May 26, 1813, he was commander of the 1st Army. Ej. a. ej. a. Reserve Battalions 1st Pomeranian Infantry Regiment, July 21 Major; on July 22 he was appointed Chief of the General Staff of the 4th Brigade (of Hirschfeld) commanded in the 4th Corps (General-Lieutenant Graf Tauentzien ej. a.) and confirmed on 23 November.

After he was appointed General Staff Officer of the 19th Army at the beginning of 1815. Brigade (Major General of Stutterheim) in the 5th Corps (General of the Infantry, Count York of Wartenberg ej. a.), he was retired on 12 June at his request. Initially, he received 400 Thlr per year. Pension and from 1833 onwards 544 Thlr.

In the brotherly division had fallen to him of the paternal estates: Crolow,²⁵⁵ Pöppeln Nassen-Glienke and. After his brother Otto Tode (died 1825), he inherited the Fideicommiss Hohenauen.

As a result of debts, he could not take over the estate of Segenthin c.p.; it was sold to a lord of Blumenthal, from whom he leased it.

Nassen-Glienke On 10 March 1843, he made his will, in which he stated that his two youngest sons, who did not come to the succession of the Fideicommisses, owned the two feudal estates and Pöppeln together until the majority of the elder; after that, the lot should decide. Nassen-Glienke If one of them were to receive money, he should pay out 2000 Thlr. to the other.

²⁵³ See documents 700, 702, 713, 714 and 720.

²⁵⁴ In the following year, the creditors who had claims on his allodial estate, about which the inheritance liquidation process was opened, were summoned. The Activa, including the estate of Segenthin, amounted to 42 673 Thlr. 29 Sgr. 3 Pf., liabilities 54 365 Thlr. 24 Gr. 4 pf.

²⁵⁵ Królewo (Postomino): In 1827, Maj. Ludwig von Kleist sold the Gut Krolow to Amtmann Ernst Kratz. (2018)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 188 -

In his will, he expanded the family fidelicommiss and at the same time established a family foundation, about which deed 714 of the closer to compare.

On 14 January 1846, he added a codicill in which he bequeathed to his eldest son, in addition to the Fideicommiss Hohenauen, the Fideicommiss Siegrothsbruch, which he had purchased, as a free property, whereby he was to be resigned because of his vested rights. However, he bequeathed to his wife, in addition to the 200 Thlr. which she was entitled to from the family foundation, 200 Thlr. from the brickworks near Hohenauen.

He retired on September 11, 1854.

He had been married twice:

a) with Luise of Hanstein, eldest daughter of the retired captain Fr. of Hanstein and Henriette born of Kleist on Wussecken near Stolp (engaged 1 October 1825).

They had two sons: 1) Otto Friedrich Erdmann and 2) Carl Ludwig (III. 773 and 774).

On 19 September 1833, he married for the second time

b) with Wilhelmine Charlotte Julie Auguste of Hanstein, niece of the widowed wife Corise of Hanstein née of Hanstein.

This marriage is blessed with one son: Carl Wilhelm Heinrich (III. 775) and three daughters:

1) Luise Wilhelmine Charlotte, born 21 August 1835;

2) Auguste Marie Julie, born 7 October 1838, † 1 August 1893 in Frankfurt a. d. O.,²⁵⁶ married in 1860 to Adolph of Meyenn Nieder-Lößnitz, Major a. D. (é); and

3) Helene Wilhelmine Natalie.

Appendix: Major or Captain Louis of Kleist in London 1809

A number of documents show that a retired captain (or major) of Kleist's Louis, after a stay in London from February to April 1809, claimed to have been provided with extensive promises of support by the Prussian government against Napoleon. He made a note of 25 May 1809. It is apparent from the documents that he had financial difficulties.

In the essay "The Hanoverian Revolt Plans in 1809 and England", the author Dr. Thieme reports on this in detail.²⁵⁷ On the basis of files in archives in London, Alfred Stern also dealt with the Kleist mission in his essay "Gneisenau's trip to London in 1809 and its prehistory". He assumes a kinship with the General of Rüchel and suspects that the brother of Ludwig Rüchel-Kleist, the man adopted by him, could be the cult. However, he also points out that the English document does not contain the word 'de'.²⁵⁸

In Stern's essay "Letters of Blücher from 1809", which appeared about simultaneously, the subject is also addressed.²⁵⁹

So far, no clear identification has been made.

²⁵⁶ *Staff of the family 1892, supplements 1896 (2006)*

²⁵⁷ *Zeitschrift des historischen Vereins für Niedersachsen, Jahrgang 1897, Hannover 1897, pp. 313 ff. (2010)*

²⁵⁸ *Historische Zeitschrift, Volume 85, München and Leipzig 1900, pp. 3 ff. (2010)*

²⁵⁹ *Deutsche Rundschau, volume CIV, Berlin 1900, pp. 26 (2010)*
A history of the British army, Sir John William Fortescue, Vol. VII, PP. 40 (2013)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 189 -

III. 649.

Friedrich Johann,
Born in 1775,

Carl Caspar's fifth son, died young; so did his sixth:

III. 650.

Christian Georg,
Born in 1776.

III. 651.

Jacob Rüchel-Kleist Frederick of,
General-Lieutenant,
Born 1778, died 1848.

Jacob Frederick, born on 25 January 1778 as the youngest of the 7 sons of his father Carl Caspar on Segenthin and the Marie Luise of Böhn,²⁶⁰ joined in 1791 in the infantry regiment of Kleist No. 12, became the 2 March 1794 Ensign, on 12 May 1796 Second-Lieutenant, was from 1797 to 1799 Regiments-Adjutant, advanced on 13 February 1804 to Premier-Lieutenant, with simultaneous appointment as Inspections-Adjutnant at General-Lieutenant of Rüchel.

In this position, he became Captain of the Staff on 22 September 1805.

In 1807, he was adopted by Ernst Wilhelm Infantry General Ferdinand Friedrich Philipp von Rüchel, who died on 15 January 1823. On 2 January 1810, he was permitted to call himself "von Rüchel sonst von Kleist" and to combine the Rüchel coat of arms with his own.

By 1807 he had become a full captain and, on 25 August 1807, a major in the Army on half salary. In 1809 he married Haseleu, the good of the General of Rüchel, with his second daughter Caroline Friederike Sophie Adelheid Albertine, born 30 September 1790. She died on February 11, 1831.

On 27 March 1813 he was appointed to the General Staff, on 27 August lieutenant colonel, on 25 December 1813 commander of the 1st. Westphälischen Landwehr Infantry Regiment.²⁶¹

He attended the blockade of Mainz from 6 January to 4 May 1814 and fought at the Battle of Ligny on 16 June, for which he received the Iron Cross 1st class.²⁶²

On 13 June, he was promoted to colonel and brigade commander of the 3rd Army. I Corps Brigade (Lieutenant General of Ziechen).

12 December 1815 Landwehr inspector in the government department of Marienwerder, 1816 Inspector of the garrison troops in Westpreußen, 22 February 1820 Commander of the 3rd. Infantry Brigade, 3 April

²⁶⁰ He was in his parents' home until the age of 14, then at the grammar school in Neu-Ruppin.

²⁶¹ In a letter from Stargard dated 31 January 1836 to Karl Friedrich Friccius, he mentions sources on the formation of the Westphalian Landwehr. Museum of Urban History Leipzig, signature: A/1254/2009 (2011)

²⁶² He had already received the Iron Cross 2nd class for Hoyerswerda in 1813.

1820 Major General. On 21 July 1820 he was commissioned to carry out the business of the 3rd Landwehr Brigade.²⁶³

In 1824 he received the red Eagle Order 3rd class and on 18 January 1831 the red Eagle Order 2nd class with oak leaves. Appointed commander of the 4th Division on 30 March 1831, he was awarded the Order of the Red Eagle 2nd Class on 18 January 1833 and promoted to lieutenant general on 30 March 1833.

He became governor of Danzig on March 30, 1838, received the Order of the Eagle on January 20, 1839, with oak leaves and in 1841 the brilliants.²⁶⁴

On December 23, 1847, he took leave as General of the Infantry with Pension.

In addition to the orders mentioned, he had the Dienst-Kreuz, the Russian Wladimir 3rd class, the Russian Anne 2nd class and was a knight of the Grand Cross 1st class of the Swedish Sword Order.

He died in Danzig on March 15, 1848. His children are as follows:

- 1) Friedrich Wilhelm, born 1814, died 28 November 1815 (III. 776).²⁶⁵
- 2) Elisabeth (Elise) Philippine Caroline, born *Haseleu* 7 October 1820 – 20 September 1899 in *Cramonsdorf*,²⁶⁶ married 23 March 1840 to the manor owner Carl Wilhelm Ludwig Franz Dewitz gen. v. Krebs of Weitenhagen, born 17 July 1806, widow 13 October 1867. In 1853, he inherited from his brother the Fideicommiss Veltheim near Halberstadt and was permitted to add the names and coats of arms of those of Krebs to his own on 15 March 1854.
- 3) Friederike Marie Albertine, born October 6, 1821 – September 9, 1903 in *Gans*,²⁶⁷ married August 24, 1842 in *Danzig* with the Landschaftsdirektor Hermann von Weiher zu Stolp, born 1800, owner of the estates Gans, Vietzig and Scharschow in Pomerania. Widow, December 11, 1871.
- 4) Friedrich Wilhelm, born December 18, 1822, Seconde-Lieutenant in the 2nd Infantry Regiment, died 15 September 1844 (III 777).²⁶⁸
- 5) Johanne Luise Sophie, born 31 January 1824, *died Frögenau, East Prussia, in March 1901*,²⁶⁹ married 6 July 1850 to Heinrich Wilhelm Baron of Eckardtstein, born 11 July 1804, on Frögenau. Widow, April 18, 1871.
- 6) Franz Carl, born December 18, 1825, Seconde-Lieutenant in the 21st. Infantry Regiment, died 18 March 1858 (III. 778)²⁷⁰ and
- 7) Albrecht Philipp, born 15 May 1828, retired lieutenant colonel, died 12 September 1876 (III 779).

In 1807 Jakob Friedrich purchased the estate Hoffelde, sold it in 1838, had Neuwalde²⁷¹, district of Sternberg, sold it in 1828 and purchased Bohlschau c.p. in 1840, which was sold in 1850 by his heirs.

²⁶³ 1827 Letter to Gothaer Versicherungsanstalt. Goethe- und Schiller-Archiv / Klassik Stiftung Weimar; Bertuch collection; Signature: GSA 6/2592 (2020)

²⁶⁴ On February 17, 1842, he was made an honorary citizen of Danzig

²⁶⁵ The root table also adds the first name Otto.

²⁶⁶ *Jahrbuch des Deutschen Adels, Berlin 1896, pp. 460 (2012); Gotha 1901 (2006)*

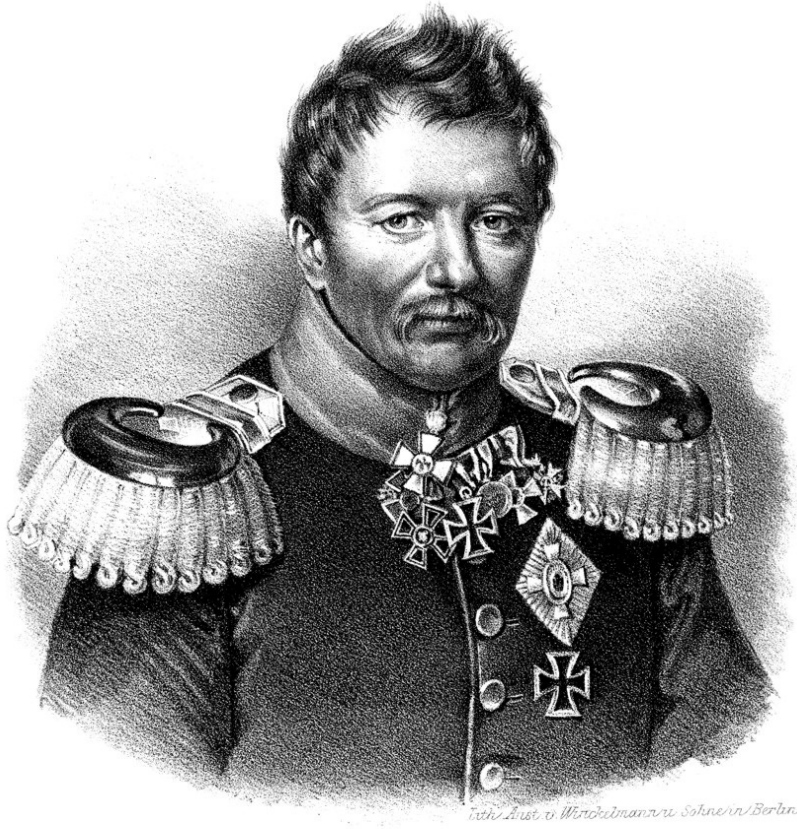
²⁶⁷ Gotha, 1904 (2006)

²⁶⁸ The family table says mistakenly: 1845.

²⁶⁹ Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung 27.03.1901 (2022)

²⁷⁰ The family table sets erroneous Weise: 1826 as the year of birth and 1850 as the year of death.

²⁷¹ Belonged to General v. Rüchel in 1815. Hoffmann, Topographie der Neumark, Züllichau 1815, pp. 118. (2022)



*Jacob Friedrich von Rüchel-Kleist,
Königl. Preuss. General der Infanterie,
Gouverneur von Danzig.*

von Rüchel-Kleist

Hohenauen branch

Franz Otto's only son:

III. 772.

Carl Ludwig,

born October 18, 1819 to Segenthin, died in 1820.

Ludwig Carl had three sons: 1) Otto Friedrich Erdmann, 2) Carl Ludwig, and 3) Carl Wilhelm Heinrich (III. 773-775).

#Ho

III. 773.

Otto Friedrich Erdmann Kleist von Bornstedt,

Major

on Hohenauen,

born 7 April 1827, died 1886,

Ludwig Carl's eldest son, born at Segenthin, was an ensign of Portepée in the 10th century. Hussars and 10 December 1850 Lieutenant.

He retired on November 14, 1854. On 5 April 1855, he was lieutenant of the cavalry, 1st lieutenant. Stake 3. Battalion (Havelberg) 24. Landwehr Regiment, 12 February 1859 Premier-Lieutenant and 12 September 1866 Rittmeister. — In 1867 he received the 4th class red Eagle Order.

On 16 November 1880, he took his leave as a major with previous uniform, as had been worn until the Order of the Most High Cabinets of 2 April 1857.

He had the Landwehr service award and was an honorary knight of the Order of St. John of the Ballei of Brandenburg.

After his father's death (1854), he inherited Hohenauen and after his brother Ludwig Heimge (1875), Nassen-Glienke also fell to him.

He died on 29 June 1886 in Berlin.

He married on 24 April 1855 in Brandenburg a. d. Havel with Lucie, née von Lagerström (from a noble family from Sweden), * Magdeburg 29.7.1834, † Neuruppin 12.7.1920, daughter of the Royal Prussian Lieutenant Colonel Friedrich v. L. and d. Adelheid Marie born v. Schlicht.

The marriage produced three children:

1) Alice, born 24 May 1856 in Hohennauen, † Wiesbaden 15.4.1899,

2) Auguste Natalie Elfriede (Frida), born 16 January 1859 in Hohennauen, † before 1935, married 3 October 1884 in Berlin with Hermann Jahn, * Breslau 18.4.1857, † 1916, they lived in Berlin, and

3) Thassilo Theodat Erdmann (III. 877), born 15 August 1860, second lieutenant in the Oldenburg-en-Dragoon Regiment No. 19 (Oldenburg). His biography and that of his descendants are reported in the continuation of the family history.

III. 774.

Carl Ludwig,

Major

on Nassen Glienke,

Born 1828, died 1875,

Ludwig Carl's other son, born 1 December 1828 at Segenthin, joined the 5th Infantry Regiment on 14 August 1846 and was an ensign on 4 March 1847. On July 29, 1848, he was promoted to the sixth rank. Cuirassier regiment transferred and was on 6 February 1849 Second Lieutenant, on 12 March 1859 Premier Lieutenant and on 30 June of the same year Rittmeister.

On 12 May 1860, he was commanded to the 3rd Uhlans Combined Regiment and transferred on 1 July the same year to the 11th Uhlans Regiment.

After he became Escadrons chief on 13 May 1861, he took his leave as Major on 10 November 1868 with 560 Rtlr. Pension, Prospect of Civil Supplies and Regiment Uniform.

From 1862 he was an honorary knight of the Order of St. John.

From 1 August 1870 to 1871 he was commander of the replacement escadron of the Uhlans Regiment No. 15, on 11 April 1871 he was transferred to the category of officers at disposal.

He participated in the campaigns of 1864 and 1866.

After his father's death, the estate of Nassen-Glienke had fallen to him. From 1868 he lived on Hohenauen near Rathenow.

He died on December 24, 1875.

His estate Nassen-Glienke was inherited by his older brother.

III. 775.

Carl Wilhelm Heinrich,

General of the Cavalry,

Born 1836, † 1917,

Ludwig Carl's youngest son, born 1 November 1836 in Hohenauen, was an ensign in the 10th century on 6 March 1856. Hussars Regiment and February 5, 1857, second lieutenant. On December 15, 1863, he was assigned as an adjutant to the 8th Infantry Division. Cavalry Brigade, relieved of command on October 11, 1864. 1866 commanded as an adjutant on the 7th. Infantry Division, July 20 in the same year Premier Lieutenant, September 17 in the same year commanded as adjutant at the 11th. Cavalry Brigade, October 30 in the same year in equal proportion to the 11th Division. He served in the campaign of 1866 as adjutant to the commander of the 7th Army. Infantry Division is mentioned several times in his memories.

April 11, 1867, under his command, supernumerary knight and December 14, 1868, under his command, Escadrons chief.

On 27 July 1871, he was aggregated to the General Staff of the Army and commanded for service to the Great General Staff; on 3 October of the same year, under retention with the Great General Staff, he was assigned to the General Staff of the Army; on 24 October of the same year, he was transferred to the General Staff of the 13th Division.

After he received the patent as a major on 10 September 1872, he joined the general staff of the 14th Army Corps on 7 April 1874 and was commissioned on 13 July 1878 under position à la suite with the leadership of the Dragoon Regiment No. 19.

On 12 October of the same year he became commander of the regiment, 11 July 1879 lieutenant colonel and 18 October 1883 colonel.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 194 -

Promoted to major general in 1888, he was commander of the 10th Division in Poznań and last stood as lieutenant general, Excellency, in Berlin. In 1898, he was promoted to General of the Cavalry in 1906 on the occasion of his 50th anniversary of service by Emperor Wilhelm II. In 1856, Karl Wilhelm inherited the estate of Pöppelhof near Pöppeln, Kr. Rummelsburg in Pomerania, which came from the fief of his grandfather Carl Caspar von Kleist and had been allodified by his father. Karl Wilhelm retained his residence in Berlin and sold the estate in 1909. He died during the First World War on 2 January 1917 at the age of 80 in Berlin.

As Rittmeister and Escadrons chief in the Hussars Regiment No. 10, he celebrated at Aschersleben on 19 June 1869 the feast of his marriage to Clara Bertha Caroline Marie von Gordon, born at Breslau 6 July 1849, – Berlin 20 December 1920, daughter of the Lieutenant General Hellmuth von Gordon and Bertha Jeannette Anna, born of Schickfuß u. Neudorff a. d. H. Polnisch-Ellguth.

This marriage was blessed with three children:

- 1) Ilsa, born Aschersleben 26. 3. 1870, † Friedelhausen near Giessen 14. 3. 1957.
- 2) Freda Anna Wilhelmine, born 18 May 1872 in Münster, † German-Evern 14 March 1952, former lady of the Royal Bavarian Order of Theresa, married Berlin 13 March 1895 with Friedrich Graf von Schwerin, * Dargibell 7 May 1869, † Greifswald 19 March 1924, court marshal at Busow and Stolpe, Western Pomerania
- 3) Rulekin Max, born 3 November 1874 (III. 877b). His biography is reported in the continuation of the family history.

Thus, the Segenthine side branch in the Hohenau side branch has bloomed vigorously again, while the side branch, which came from Jacob Friedrich von Rüchel-Kleist, has died out with the uninherited death of his four sons.

III. 776.

Friedrich Wilhelm Otto von Rüchel-Kleist,

Born 1814, died 1815,

Jacob Frederick's eldest son, died on November 28, 1815, about a year old.

III. 777.

Friedrich Wilhelm von Rüchel-Kleist,

Lieutenant,

Born 1822, died 1844,

Jacob Frederick's second son, born 18 December 1822, was a musketeer in the 2nd century. Infantry Regiment, 8 May 1841 Ensign and 15 February 1842 Second Lieutenant.

He died on 15 September 1844 in Stettin, unmarried.

III. 778.

Franz Karl von Rüchel-Kleist,

Lieutenant,

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 195 -

Born 1825, died 1858,

Jacob Friedrich's third son, born 18 December 1825 in Szczecin, was a non-commissioned officer in the 1st Guard Regiment, 14 January 1845 Ensign and 12 June 1846 Second Lieutenant in the 21st. Infantry Regiment, commanded 21st. Landwehr regiment in Stolp, where he shot himself on 18 March 1858. He died unmarried.

III. 779.

Philipp von Rüchel-Kleist,

Retired Lieutenant Colonel,

Born 1828, died 1876,

Jacob Friedrich's youngest son, born May 15, 1828, was Vice-Sergeant at the 1st. Battalion (Gda sk) 5. Landwehr regiments and 15 April 1851 Second Lieutenant. After passing the exam, he was allowed to join the second Guards Ulanen Regiment on 9 November 1854 as a lieutenant, in which he advanced on 23 May 1860 to Premier Lieutenant and on 10 September 1864 to Rittmeister and Escadrons chief.

In 1868 he received the Grand Duchy of Hesse Cross of Merit of Philip the Magnanimous, Knight's Cross 1st class.

On December 22, 1870, he became a major with the retention of the Escadron; February 27, 1872, commander of the 2nd Train Battalion, and September 3, the same year, commander of the Garde Train Battalion.

On 23 January 1876 he was awarded the Order of the Red Eagle, 4th class. On 18 May 1876, he took his leave as lieutenant colonel with pension and uniform of the 2nd. Guards Ulanen regiment and died on September 12 in the same year, unmarried.

With him, the side branch of those von Rüchel-Kleist extinguished.

We give the master table of:

III. 389.							
Franz Ulrich.							
519.	520.	521.	522.	523.	524.		
Hans Sigismund.	Friedrich Wilhelm.	Christian Leopold Ulrich.	Carl Caspar.	Franz Casimir.	Friedrich Otto Gustav.		
645.	646.	647.	648.	649.	650.	651.	
Ewald.	Wilhelm Ewald.	Franz Otto	Ludwig Carl	Friedrich Johann.	Christian Georg	Jacob Friedrich v. Rüchel-Kleist.	
		Al. v. Bornstedt.		Al. v. B.			
772.	773.	774.	775.	776.	777.	778.	779.
Carl Ludwig.	Otto Friedrich Erdmann.	Carl Ludwig.	Carl Wilhelm Heinrich.	Friedrich Wilhelm Otto v. R.-Al.	Friedr. Wilh. v. R.-Al.	Franz Karl v. R.-Al.	Philipp Albrecht v. R.-Al.
877.		877 b.					
Thassilo Theodat Erdmann.		Rudolf Max.					

Franz Casimir's side branch had already died earlier. His three sons are: 1) Franz Alexander, 2) Georg and 3) Friedrich Ludwig Heinrich (III. 652-654).

III. 652.

Franz Alexander,
Legation councilor and poet,
Born 1769, died 1797.

A life picture of this important, unfortunately so early deceased man has appeared in the General German Biography; it reads:

"Franz Alexander von Kleist was born on 24 December 1769 in Potsdam. His father was the Prussian lieutenant general Franz Casimir von Kleist, his mother, also of Kleist's family, had her close ancestry in the house of Zützen.

Kleist was raised until his 9th year by his grandmother, the widow of a colonel of Kleist on Zützen²⁷², and then came to his parents in Potsdam and later in Magdeburg.

In 1785, he joined the Prussian infantry regiments of the Duke of Brunswick as an ensign (?), later of Beville No. 24, and took part²⁷³ in the campaign of 1789."

Two additions are required as an insertion to the quoted text. There are indications that Kleist had already arrived in March 1784, i.e. at the age of 14.²⁷⁴ It is also important for the poetic development that the regiment stood in Halberstadt. This resulted in a contact with Gleim, who felt special sympathy for Franz Alexander due to his former friendship with the fallen "spring poet" Ewald Christian in 1759. He is assigned to the Halberstädter Poetenschule. Several texts were written in Halberstadt.²⁷⁵ Even after leaving Halberstadt, Kleist was in correspondence with Gleim until his early death.

"It is very remarkable that at the same time two rungs of this family, which was preferably dedicated to the military profession, were alienated from the same family, thanks to their peculiar nature; so that Kleist, like Heinrich von Kleist, left the army immediately after this campaign and devoted himself to literature.

After he had²⁷⁶ studied in Göttingen until 1791, he became Legation Councilor under the Minister of Herzberg, married on 10 or 11 January 1792²⁷⁷ to Albertine von Jungk and resigned from the civil service the following year.

This similarity with the procedure of Heinrich von Kleist is also worth noting. Although Kleist's delicate body may have helped to make his country life desirable, it is clear from the content of his works that, just as with Heinrich von Kleist The drive for independence and a penchant for the pure spirit helped to make him renounce the military rank.

²⁷² Eva Luise Eleonore, born of Schlomach, widow of Colonel Carl Wilhelm (II. 129) (2007)

²⁷³ According to Kriegs-M.-A., he was an ensign in June 1786 in the 21st Infantry Regiment, became a lieutenant on 3 June 1788 and took leave on 9 November 1790.

²⁷⁴ Anke Tanzer, *Mein theurer zweiter Kleist*, 1998, pp. 16. (2007)

²⁷⁵ Anke Tanzer, *Mein theurer zweiter Kleist*, 1998, pp. 15 ff. (2007)

²⁷⁶ The information about the studies was based on a statement by Johann Georg Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland* or *Lexikon der jetzt lebender*, 1797. According to the Matrikel in Göttingen, Franz Alexander was not enrolled at the University of Göttingen. Anke Tanzer, *Mein theurer zweiter Kleist*, 1998, pp. 20 f. (2007)

²⁷⁷ Anke Tanzer, *Mein theurer zweiter Kleist*, 1998, pp. 29. (2007)

After he moved to the *Falkenhagen* estate near Frankfurt. /O.²⁷⁸ had bought and sold again,²⁷⁹ he settled on Ringenwalde near Neudamm in the Neumark, (*mistake of the 1st edition: was there Landrat*²⁸⁰) and died, anticipating his early end, not yet 28 years old, on 8 August 1797.

The unusual fertility of this now rather forgotten poet deserves special attention. He was widely read and judged during his lifetime and immediately after his death. The general literary newspaper of 1790 says of him, among other things: "He betrays happy installations, a lively imagination and a warm feeling; his verses are very gentle and melodious. But these benefits also have significant flaws. The tone is very tense almost continuously, the plan is not visible, the transitions are not fused enough and the expression is often so playful by the all-too-rich jewelry that you can only guess the meaning of the poet with difficulty and sometimes not at all."

Kleist- "Happiness of Marriage" has even been called "a masterpiece of melodious emptiness"; however, his talent has apparently not reached maturity, and so Wolfgang Menzel, among others, is also wrong when he says in his "History of German Poetry": "it is no coincidence that in the same year in which Louis XVI bled on the Schaffot and the convent let out his horrors, this silent Berliner poetry his Zamori, in which everything that a German mind performed at that time in sweetness and weakness appears concentrated."

The fact that Kleist did not belong exclusively to this direction is evident, among other things, from the beautiful poem published in the May issue of the German monthly of 1791: "Auf Mirabeau's Tod", in which the twenty-two-year-old appears as an enthusiastic singer of freedom and the highest spiritual goods and reveals a surprising resemblance to the later accents of Henry von Kleist.

Kleist writings are chronologically ordered as follows: "High Prospects of Love," to Minona, Berlin 1789 and in second edition 1790; "Count Peter the Dane, a historical painting," Berlin 1791, "On the peculiar perfection of the Prussian army," Berlin 1791; "Fantasies on a journey to Prague," Dresden and Leipzig 1792; "Zamori, or the philosophy of love," Berlin 1793; "The happiness of love," in the same year there; "Sappho," a dramatic poem, also published in the same year in Berlin and provided with a biography of the poet, as well as a treatise on dramatic poetry; "Ode, Dedicated to His Princess Durchlaucht Wilhelm Ferdinand, reigning Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel," Berlin 1794; "The Happiness of Marriage," a side piece on the happiness of love, Berlin 1796.

In the following year, the mixed writings were published in Berlin, which consist of 15 partly poetic, partly prosaic pieces and whose titles are listed in Jörden's Lexikon. There you can also find the relatively numerous contributions Kleist in the various magazines of the time period.

Among his earliest works is the "Lob des einzigen Gottes", published in the August issue of German Mercur in 1789, a counterpart to the "Gods of Greece" by Schiller. In 1800, the collected small writings appeared in reprint in Reutlingen.

²⁷⁸ 1st edition as a quote of the General German Biography: Frankenhagen. It means Falkenhagen, Landkreis Lebus, Regierungsbezirk Frankfurt a.O., which was previously owned by a lord of Jungk, probably the Legation Council and Prussian Resident in Gdańsk, Johann Anton Jungk, whom Frederick the Great ennobled in 1766.

(Berghaus, Landbuch der Mark Brandenburg, II, pp. 444.)

Supplements 2007: The estate had belonged to his deceased father-in-law and then belonged to his mother-in-law, who was married in her second marriage to a lieutenant of Oppen. Anke Tanzer, Mein theurer zweiter Kleist, 1998, pp. 31 f. (2007)

²⁷⁹ A copy of the purchase contract concerns the allodial estate Falkenhagen from 25.6.1796 between Leg.Rat Franz von Kleist as seller and Reichsgraf Georg von Münster - Meinhövel as buyer in the Hauptstaatsarchiv Hannover Dep. 125 B No 24 (2011)

²⁸⁰ Anke Tanzer, Mein theurer zweiter Kleist, 1998, p. 35, proves that the term 'Landrat', which was first used in a death notice, was confused with 'Legationsrat'. From there, the error was then taken over by other authors. (2007)

See J. G. Meusel's Lexikon, 7 vol. K. H. Jörden's Lexikon, 6 vol. S. Baur's kleine historisch-literarisches Wörterbuch. K. F. A. Guden's Chronological Tables on the History of the German Language and the Handwritten Messages of Pastor H. Kypke to K. Siegen used in the "present" of 13 May 1882. F. B.'

We add the "preliminary report" on Franz von Kleist's mixed writings, Berlin, by Friedrich to the above picture of life Maurer, 1797, who allows us to take a closer look at the rich activity of this man; he reads:

"Subsequent poetic and prosaic essays were already to be published in the Leipzig Jubilee Fair this year under the title: Mischte Schriften, Part I. Already they were printed more than half, and the respectable author was busy with further processing and perfecting the other manuscripts intended for this volume, when he was interrupted by indifference and domestic activities in it.

"My respect for the audience is too great," he wrote to me, "for me not to try to give the other essays, especially the monument of German poets, a poetic elaboration of my former youth, and a prosaic narrative, the hermit, the completion that is possible for me; I hope to be finished with it next, and to find them more worthy of pressure than now. These should then decide on the first part, along with the little details that I would like to send you."

I was still waiting for his promise to be fulfilled when I read the unexpected announcement of his death in the newspapers — I could hardly believe my eyes — and the manuscripts mentioned were communicated to me by his highly shocked and saddened wife. Perhaps the perpetuated would have honed it even longer, had not Atropos cut with anger the beautiful thread of life, which Lachesis seemed to want to continue with pleasure until the latest times.

He died on 8 August on his Gut Ringenwalde in the Neumark in the 28th year, in the fullest bloom of his youth and talents, and in the midst of domestic happiness.

Who could have guessed just a few moons ago that his wish, written down in the prophetic spirit a few years ago, should be fulfilled so soon!²⁸¹ And what emotional heart can think without participating pain of the deep wound caused by his early death to his amiable and by his love so happy wife and children, to his warmly loved friends, and to anyone who enjoyed the happiness of his close acquaintance! Even the fine arts and sciences lost one of their most eager admirers. He devoted himself to them in his earliest youth, whether he was not dedicated to them, but to military service. But his genius soon developed without prior academic study, and with him his benevolent human feelings. He spent nine years in Halberstadt under the sound of guns; not without having made significant advances in science and excellence in poetry, and encouraged to do so by the excellent scholars and poets whose dealings he had the good fortune to enjoy.

Mars summoned him into the field; but no sooner had he returned than he followed the beckons of Minerven, and after he had only briefly served as legation councilor in the king Department of Foreign Affairs to Berlin, he also left this post to live only himself and his own, only his friends and the sciences, and to be useful to the world under the pavement of peace.

In the last years of his active life, apart from economics, he was excellently engaged in the study of philosophy, the German language and history, and became a member of the Royal Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Frankfurt a.O., where he read some of his own papers with undivided applause, and among them also the characteristic of the Count of Herzberg contained in this volume.

How many ripe fruits of his spirit would the world have had to expect from his diligence! Even these mixed writings, of which several parts were to follow, would have been witnesses.... —

Gently rest the ashes of this noble, and the soulful will bring her a tear!

²⁸¹ You see the conclusion of his poem: "The happiness of marriage."

Berlin, 6 October 1797. The publisher."²⁸²

A judgment bearing the most recent date (1884) is still to be added. We take it from Otto Brahm, who writes in his book, *Heinrich von Kleist*, which has been crowned with the first prize of the Association for German Literature: (page 7)

"All Kleist's poets", is stated in the short characteristics, which summarize the characteristics of the large Prussian noble families as in proverbs, of the widely branched Old Pomeranian family; "and as a witness there stands next to Ewald and Heinrich as the third Franz von Kleist: likewise soldier and poet, likewise deceased in early years. Franz von Kleist, 8 years older than Heinrich, began as a student of Wieland's teaching poems and Gleim's anacreontics at the same time, he tried his hand at the ballad and, among other things, as a predecessor of Schiller, he told the tale of the diver; and he died, just as he was striving to achieve more independent designs, not yet thirty years old. Nevertheless, his thoughtful work had not been without success; and we read in the life story of a younger contemporary, de la Motte-Fouqué's, the enthusiastic praise of his graceful leniency, his delicate imagination and the well-being of his language."

In 1892, two treatises were published under the title "Franz von Kleist, A Literary Excavation", with the author of the second treatise, Dr. Julius Schwering, accusing the author of the first plagiarism. His verdict on Franz Alexander is: "The happiest is the poet in the political ode or anthem . . . His epic-didactic attempts with their mythological ballast, however, are inedible for us and rightly forgotten by the nation. . . . Franz von Kleist performed in the German Dichterwalde when spring came; his youthful ways have died down in the thousand-part choir "more delicious and more powerful melodies."

Franz Alexander was forgotten as a poet in the 20th century. Nevertheless, Anke Tanzer published an extensive monograph, the revised version of her dissertation, on his "life and work" in 1998.²⁸³ Important additions for this image of life have been taken from it. In her closing remarks, she writes: "His work reflects in an individual way the situation of upheaval around 1800, both from a historical and literary-historical perspective. He is not only a fashion poet. Especially in his political and aesthetic writings, Kleist develops remarkable ideas, which partly anticipate his time and his great contemporaries and are quite comparable with theoretical and poetic concepts of Schiller or Schlegel, but also Heinrich von Kleist."²⁸⁴

The Kleist Museum in Frankfurt (Oder) is also dedicated to the work of Franz Alexander. The family held their family day in Frankfurt (Oder) in 2003 in memory of the poet in a hotel in Falkenhagen. The director of the Kleist Museum gave a lecture about Franz Alexander.²⁸⁵

His picture is enclosed here.

²⁸² In Halberstadt, Kleist had met the poet Gleim among others and circulated in his house, which was a gathering place for scholars and granted rich support to flourishing talents. —

From 1786 he was canonicus non residens at the Collegialstift St. Bonifacii et Mauritii in Halberstadt. He was also allowed to wear the monastic order after the resignation of his prayers. He received the consensus on this on 24 July 1791.

²⁸³ Anke Tanzer, *"Mein theurer zweiter Kleist" Franz Alexander von Kleist (1769-1797) - Leben und Werk. With a comprehensive bibliography of the primary and secondary literature and a critical description of the autographs.*

²⁸⁴ Anke Tanzer, *Mein theurer zweiter Kleist*, pp. 294

²⁸⁵ Annex to Circular No XVI of January 2004. (2008)



Lith. Anst. v. Winkelman & Söhne / Berlin

Franz Alexander von Kleist
Königl. Preuss. Legationsrath
Dichter

Franz von Kleist

His marriage to Albertine von Jungk, born July 2, 1774, died November 16, 1854 in Charlottenburg near Berlin, daughter of the envoy in *Gdańsk* ennobled in 1766, *Johann Andreas von Jungk auf Falkenhagen and Albertina Tettingen*²⁸⁶ resulted in two children:

- 1) Franz Casimir (III. 780), *born 2 April 1797, died 11 May 1802*,²⁸⁷ and
- 2) Adelaide, born 21 October 1794, died 16 August 1854 zu Berlin, married *Falkenhagen 27 December 1812* with the Major General Ludwig von Wurmb (*born Wollin 2 May 1788, died 28 February 1855 in Berlin*).²⁸⁸

On his death, the Legation Council of Kleist left behind his wife and two minor children.

Shortly before its end, Franz von Kleist, in the presence of the preachers Fischer, father and son and a surgeon, declared his last will that his wife was the universal heir to his fortune, that he should determine the compulsory part for his children and that he should have the unrestricted guardianship over them, which disposition was handed over to the village court and by the latter to the patrimonial court and published as prescribed on 29 September 1797.²⁸⁹

*In a letter dated 28 November 1811 to Hitzig, Friedrich de la Motte Fouqué, who had supported the literary reception of Franz Alexander, said: " It is strange after all with the three poets from Kleist's House. Everyone so early in the grave, and Everyone expressing his age through the manner of death. ... the second went down in desolate debauchery before dying..."*²⁹⁰ *Anke Tanzer sees a possible explanation in the fact that Franz Alexander may have participated in speculation with goods and speculated in the process.*²⁹¹

²⁸⁶ *Biographisches Handbuch der Preußischen Verwaltungs- und Justizbeamten, 1740-1806/ 1815, Part 1, Rolf Straubel, Munich 2009, pp. 466 (2012)*

Place of death: Karl August Varnhagen von Ense, diaries, Vol. 11, Hamburg 1869, pp. 317 (2014)

²⁸⁷ The original text of the family history, which assumed that the younger son had already died before the father, is not compatible with the information available. In his letter of 24 March 1797 to Gleim, Franz Alexander spoke of his hope that a son would soon be born to his daughter. On May 5, 1797, Franz Alexander announced in the *New Berliner Intelligenz-Blatt* under the date April 2, 1797, the "happy delivery" of his wife "from a son". This son, Franz, died after the death announcement in the *Neue Berliner Intelligenz-Blatt* on 22 February. May 1802, pp. 1358, on 11. May is suffering from the consequences of Scarlet fever. Nothing can be derived from the exchange of letters and the other documents about another son Carl (III. 781) who had died before. (Death notice to Paul Hoffmann, handwritten additions to the article on Franz Alexander von Kleist in the 1st edition of the family history in the copy of the Kleist Museum Frankfurt (Oder) (2018)

²⁸⁸ *Gothaisches genealogisches Taschenbuch der adeligen Häuser, Uradel, 1902, pp. 908 (2011)*

²⁸⁹ There was a considerable wealth insufficiency, as a result of which the widow initially did not want to be heir, but only demanded her *Illata* of 46,000 Rtlr. Her husband had bought the Allodial manor of Ringenwalde for good parts with his wife's money on 22 July 1796 for 91,320 Rtlr.; to this end he had acquired on 2 June 1797 the Groß-Schmolnitz grinding and cutting mill for 9,300 Rtlr., which belonged under the jurisdiction of the manors of Beerfelde and Sellin. — According to the inventory of 17 November 1798, the tax value of the estate was 111880 Rtlr. 21 Large and the debt burden with the epitome of the *Illata* at 124 320 Rtlr. 4 Large 10 horse., so that the insufficiency 12339 Rtlr. 7 Large Ten horses. Their grandfather, Lieutenant General Franz Casimir, was appointed guardian of the minors on 2 August 1798. The same left the entire estate, with the pinnacle of the land, to his daughter-in-law on 2 and 19 April 1800 through the inheritance dispute of Cüstrin, and she finally took over the satisfaction of the creditors. In addition, he set his two minors the sum of 3904 Rtlr. 16 Big off.

The submissions which the General von Kleist made to the King concerning the regulation of the estate of his son died. *Sohnes* dated October 21 and December 11, 1798 and the subsequent Cabinet Order dated December 22, 1798 still exist.

²⁹⁰ *Anke Tanzer, Mein theurer zweiter Kleist, pp. 37*

²⁹¹ *Anke Tanzer, Mein theurer zweiter Kleist, pp. 39*

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 202 -

The widow married in 1800 the captain in the von Frankenberg-Grenadier-Bataillon zu Soldin: Ferdinand von Waldow auf Dannenwalde, *born 1765, + 1830.*²⁹² *She maintained a salon in Berlin around 1820.*²⁹³ *A detailed description of her life can be found in the memories of one of her sons-in-law.*²⁹⁴

III. 653.

Georg,

born 1770,

Francis Casimir's other son, died in childhood.

III. 654.

Friedrich Ludwig Heinrich,

Major General,²⁹⁵

Born 1771, died 1838,

Franz Casimir's youngest son, born on 11 March 1771 in Potsdam,²⁹⁶ was raised in his parents' home and then took up military service. In 1784, he was Corporal in the 20th Infantry Regiment, 1786 Ensign (1787, 12 August), 25 May 1790 Lieutenant and 1799 Premier Lieutenant (1798, 16 October).²⁹⁷

From 1 June to November 1799, he was a member of the Grenadier Battalion of Infantry Regiments Nos. 5 and 20, and became a staff captain on 7 August 1801.

On 16 October 1806 he was severely wounded at Auerstädt and after the reorganization in 1808 he joined the 1st Pomeranian Infantry Regiment (now Grenadier Regiment No. 2).

On 17 June 1809, he took his leave as a major and then spent three months in the Austrian service.

²⁹² The tutor of Franz Alexander's daughter Adelaide at the stepfather's estate reports in his memories that a deranged sister of Franz Alexander lived with him in the household and that he used the library of Franz Alexander. *Mein Lebensmorgen*, Wilhelm Harnisch, Berlin 1865, pp. 153 (2010) *Lebensdaten von Waldow aus Neues preussisches Adels-Lexicon*, Leopold Freiherr von Zedlitz-Neukirch, Volume 4, Leipzig 1837, pp. 310 (2014)

²⁹³ *Der Berliner Salon im 19. Jahrhunderts: 1780-1914*, Berlin 1989, Petra Wilhelmy, pp. 883. (2014)

²⁹⁴ *Memorial Pages, Alexander von Sternberg, Part 6, Leipzig 1860*, pp. 107 ff. (2011)

²⁹⁵ The family table mistakenly calls him "colonel."

²⁹⁶ Churchbook of Infantry Regiment No. 18.

²⁹⁷ He was adjutant to Prince Louis Ferdinand. *Mitteilungen aus der Lippischen Geschichte und Landeskunde*, Naturwissenschaftliche Verein für das Land Lippe, 1906, pp. 136. (2009)

In the years 1810 to 13 he lived partly in Berlin, partly on the estates Ober- and Nieder-Maspe near Detmold,²⁹⁸ which the king had given to his father, partly on the inherited from the father Good Protzen near Neu-Ruppin, which he later sold.

Louis and others addressed the Prussian king in three submissions of 31 December 1812, 17 and 20 January 1813. It says, among other things: "A hint of our beloved monarch does not gather thousands, no! the whole nation to fight for lost independence. All means of war are in our midst, and before the Emperor of France collects and arms his cohorts, Prussia's victorious eagle is planted on the fatherland Rhine! Herrmann's grandchildren are all animated by the same urge for freedom and the peoples who stood under Prussia's scepter will sacrifice everything to regain their lost happiness." ²⁹⁹

In the spring of 1813, he again followed the call of his king and was head of the 10th. Company, then the 11th. Company in the 1st Pomeranian Infantry Regiment, commanded at the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Sweden.

On 3 June of the same year he became a true major and received on 23 August for Großbeeren the Iron Cross 2nd class.

On 8 January 1814 he was adjutant to Count Wallmoden-Gimborn and on 8 March in the same year commander of the 3rd. Elb Landwehr Infantry Regiment.³⁰⁰

After he took his leave as lieutenant colonel on 23 August 1814, he went back to his estate in Protzen.

He called on July 1, 1815, "to present to all those of its members who lost their health and limbs in this sublime struggle, truly tangible evidence of their indelible gratitude, as the least of their duties." He also described what he had done in Protzen to achieve this goal.³⁰¹

²⁹⁸ It is an old Paderborn fief of the Friesenhausen families. After the family died out, Franz Casimir was enfeoffed in 1806. See also note on page .Later, converted into property, it passed to the family of Wurmb. Die baulichen Alterthümer des Lipper Landes, Otto Preußisch, 2nd ed., Detmold 1881, pp. 122.

Proceedings about disputes that Ludwig had over these goods are in the Bückeburg State Archives (K 34 No. 121, 171, 339). In the Political Journal, in addition to the complaint of scholars and other matters, Hamburg 1819, p. 76, there is a detailed report about the difficulties of the Prince Lippe Court Court to enforce a final judgment in favor of Ludwig.

In the Geheimer Staatsarchiv, Berlin, there is a complaint from the government of Lippe-Detmold to the Prussian government of 1817, because Ludwig had insulted the regent. The reason was his ultimate demand to the government of Lippe-Detmold, to allow him because of his Landtag-capable goods to Maspe to the Landtag.

Prussia saw no reason to take action against him. (III. HA MEP, I, 8885) (2009)

²⁹⁹ Notifications of the K. Preußischen Archivverwaltung issue 23, Volunteer gifts and victims of the Prussian people in the years 1813 - 1815. Compiled according to official statistics by

Dr. Phil. Ernst Müsebeck, archivist at the Geheimen Staatsarchiv zu Berlin, Leipzig Verlag S. Hirzel 1913 (2008)

³⁰⁰ A description of his administration in: Kriegsbilder aus der Heimath, mainly from Halberstadt, Magdeburg and the surrounding area, F. G. Nagel, Halberstadt 1848. 362. (2024)

³⁰¹ *The call is with Louis Kleist, K. Preussisch Retired Lieutenant Colonel. Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen 1815 Supplement 27 July. (2018)*

On June 18, 1815, he was commander of the 4th Army. Elb Landwehr Infantry Regiment, 5 March 1816 Commander of the 6th Kurmark Landwehr Infantry Regiment³⁰² and 5 December of the same year Commander of the 23rd. Infantry Regiments (formerly 4th Silesian).

On 30 March 1821, he received the patent as a colonel; on 9 December 1830, he was commander of the 9th Army. Infantry Brigade.

On December 19 of the same year, he was granted permission to wear the uniform of the 23rd. Infantry regiment, he was aggregated to the regiment.

On 30 March 1832 he was appointed major general, and on 26 March 1834 he was discharged with 2,250 thalers. Pension and the red Eagle Order 2nd class with oak leaves, first lived in Glogau, moved in 1834 to Rochus near Neisse and 1 July 1836 to Darmstadt.

He had participated in the campaigns of 1794, 1806 and 1813/15 and was severely wounded at Auerstädt in 1806 and at Leipzig in 1813.

In addition to the mentioned orders, he had the Swedish Order of the Sword 3rd class (for large berries), the Russian Order of Vladimir 4th class (for Dennewitz), the Russian Order of St. George 3rd class (for Leipzig), the red Eagle 3rd class with bow and since 11 December 1828 the Order of St. John.

According to the rulings of the General of Gerlach, he was a fully qualified military; the favorable outcome of the battle at Hagelsberg, the so-called Landwehr Battle (27 August 1813), should be especially thanks to him.

He died in Darmstadt on 16 April 1838.³⁰³

The Major General von Kleist was a well-known and popular figure in the army at the time. His portrait in oil was for a long time with his former regiment, the 23rd, which he had commanded for 14 years. Later, his widow asked for the picture and took it with her to Detmold,³⁰⁴ where she died in 1855.

In the 23rd Regiment, the soldiers sang a song to their commander, whose chorus was:

And you know his name?

His name is Louis von Kleist!³⁰⁵

Theodor Fontane also wrote about Louis in the section about Protzen during the hikes through the Margraviate of Brandenburg.

"Then the estate, but by purchase, went to a nephew or cousin of the Johanniter-Kleist, namely to the then Rittmeister or Major Louis von Kleist, son of the so-called Magdeburg-Kleist, who in 1806 by handing over this fortress to the enemy, evoked so much harm for the country and at the same time so much bitter and

³⁰² Display by Louis von Kleist on flaunts: "I recommend myself to all my friends and relatives on my departure to the army." Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen 1815 Supplement 15 August.

On 19 September 1816, Neu-Ruppin, he set a deadline for demands against the Landwehr regiment. He signed with Louis Kleist, Colonel - Lieutenant and Regiments - Commander. Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen: 1816 Supplement 26 September. (2018)

³⁰³ In the Hessian State Archives in Darmstadt in the files of the district court in Darmstadt is the estate process. (2007)

Death notice "on 17th d.M. as a result of a nerve fever to Darmstadt", signed by the brother-in-law and nephew Donop. Fürstlich-Lippisches Intelligenzblatt 28.04.1838, p. 8. (2024)

³⁰⁴ Correspondence concerning the oil painting of General Ludwig von Kleist (oo Charlotte, born von Donop) on Lüdershof. Contains: correspondence with the 23rd party interested in the transfer of the image. Regiment whose commander had been from 1816-1830 BC. Landesarchiv Nordrhein-Westfalen. Ostwestfalen-Lippe Division, L 114 Gerstein-Hohenstein, 57. (2024)

³⁰⁵ General Ludwig von Kleist invented the buckles on the officer sashes, which had been tied up until then.

painful for the family. I do not dwell on this, but it may be said that I do not seem to be entirely wrong by those who are inclined to blame the greater half of the blame on the military overhead at the time – who entrusted a sick man, almost 80 years old, with the defense of the country's most important fortress.

Louis von Kleist suffered severely in his heart from the father's debt. He himself was an outstandingly determined figure, tall, beautiful, a brilliant rider, and distinguished himself on various occasions during the liberation wars. He remained a soldier even after the campaign and only ever arrived in Protzen on a visit. In 1815 he was colonel, and in 1831 he was in Neisse, probably as commander of a division. At his death he was a lieutenant general.

As proof of his energy, the Protzener tell themselves that he had his leg, which was poorly cured by the doctors (he had broken his thigh when he fell with the horse), broken again by a "miracle doctor" from the Fehrbelliner area and then healed again. The procedure succeeded completely. Since then, he has had a low opinion of the art of the third doctorate, which he expressed at every opportunity.

As early as 1826, five or six years before Kleists' death, Protzen had passed by purchase to the Baron of Drieberg."

As a Premier-Lieutenant he had married on 10 June 1799 to Charlotte Marianne Sophie Luise Eleonore Mauritia von Donop, born at Lüdershof on 28 February 1777, died at Detmold 4 April 1855,³⁰⁶ daughter of the Counts Lippe-Drostén zu Schwelenberg, Lord of Lüdershof Wilhelm Gottlieb Levin von Donop and Marie Henriette Johannette née von Donop.

In 1832, no children were alive from this marriage.

With the uninherited death of the major general of Kleist, Franz Casimir's side branch was extinguished.

We give the master table of:

III. 523.		
Franz Casimir.		
652.	653.	654.
Franz Alexander.	Georg.	Friedrich Ludwig Heinrich.
780.	781.	
Franz Casimir.	Carl.	

³⁰⁶ In the Hessian State Archives in Darmstadt in the files of the district court in Darmstadt are a will from 1846 and the estate process. (2007)

The elder Carl Heinrich had only one son:

III. 782.

Friedrich Adalbert,

Born in 1800, died in 1809.

He was born in Berlin on 4 April 1800, a few months after his father's death. The king took over a godfather position with him. His mother died on 28 July 1800 in Berlin. He was only 9 years old, died June 4, 1809. His heirs were his maternal grandmother: Ms. General von Wagenfeldt born Countess Schlieben and the widowed Ms. Kammer-President von Krockwitz born von der Gröben, as a paternal grandmother.

George Frederick's two sons were:

III. 783.

Carl Friedrich,

Lieutenant Colonel to Wroc aw,

Born 1800, died 1874.

According to the church register of the Infantry Regiment No. 54, he was born on 5 January 1800 in Graudenz and named in the holy baptism Carl Friedrich. He came from the Cadet Corps on 19 April 1817 as a second lieutenant to the Emperor Alexander Grenadier Regiment and was on 15 June 1828 a first lieutenant.

The regimental history reports about him as follows:

"In the autumn of 1828, a highly sad incident took place in the regiments, which in its evil consequences affected each and every one of the officer corps. For originally very slight reasons, a duel was finally brought about between Premier-Lieutenant v. Kleist and the Second-Lieutenant v. Platen, in which the latter remained. The Premier Lieutenant v. Kleist and the Secondary, Lieutenant v. Koschkull II and Lieutenant v. Alvensleben II, were arrested immediately after their return and kept in close custody in the military detention, while the investigation was conducted against them as well as against all those involved in the officer corps.

In 1829, June 10, Se. Majesty the King to issue the following Supreme Cabinet Order in this unfortunate affair: ... 'I therefore pardon the Premier Lieutenant v. Kleist and the officers who have so far shared his remand; by considering the long detention suffered as the deserved punishment for their offense, I ask Your Highness to have the negotiations reduced and transfer the Premier Lieutenant v. Kleist to the Eleventh Infantry Regiment under his patent.'

(signed) Friedrich Wilhelm.'

In the 11th On 14 June 1837, he became captain and company commander. On 9 September 1847, he was Major and Commander of the 2nd Army. Bat. (Cosel) 22. Country -Rgts. Lower May 11, 1850 into the 23rd Infantry Regiment transferred, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel on 22 March 1853.

On 8 November 1853, he said goodbye with regimental uniform and 1000 thalers. Pension approved. On 7 November 1854, he was offered the prospect of employment in the Gendarmerie.

After being put on disposition on 15 December 1857, he became president of the 11th Division workshop in 1859.

He had the red Eagle Order 4th class, the Service Cross and the Russian Order of Stanislaus 2nd class.

From 1 July 1862 he lived in Colberg, from 1 October 1863 in Breslau, and from 1 June 1873 in the district of Liegnitz.

On 14 June 1874 he died at Hirschberg.

On 24 June 1841, he married Emilie Fanny Matzke, born in Saprashine near Trebnitz, 19 July 1820 – 17 February 1902, in Hirschberg, daughter of the heir and court lord Daniel Gottlieb Matzke and Auguste Stephan, who gave him two sons: 1) George Henry and 2) Ewald Carl (III. 878 and 879) and a daughter: Louise Auguste Veronica, born 12 September 1843 – 1 January 1920 in Hirschberg.

The widow lived in Warmbrunn.

III. 784.

Gustav Ferdinand, Major,

Born 1801, died 1874,

Georg Friedrich's younger son, born 26 September 1801 in Graudenz, lived until the 11th year partly in his parents' home, partly in the country with relatives. After his father's death in 1813, he joined the Cadetten Corps in Potsdam, in 1815 in Berlin, from where he became an ensign on 4 April 1819 in the 1st. Jäger battalion entered Rastenburg.

On 18 February 1821, he was a lieutenant in the 21st. Infantry Regiment, May 20, 1837 Premier Lieutenant and August 14, 1842 Captain and Company Chief.

On February 19, 1848, he retired with the character of Major. (560 thalers. Pension.)

In 1859 he was commander of the Landwehr battalion Schievelbein (7 months). He was in possession of the Service Cross.

Under 29 May 1873, he was granted ongoing support of 100 thalers a year.

Since his retirement, he lived with his family partly in Kolberg and Bublitz, partly in the countryside in Arnhausen near Polzin, since 1874 in Fürstenwalde, where he died on 22 November 1874.

On 14 December 1847 in Kolberg, he had married Bertha Minna Sophie Arnim, born 5 April 1813 in Kolberg, died at Kolberg 16 February 1865, daughter of the deceased lieutenant in the gendarmerie and district officer Carl Louis Arnim and Charlotte Dorothea Sinell, who gave him two daughters:

1) Veronika Antonie Luise Hermine, born 14 October 1849 in Arnhausen (Pom.), died 15 December 1919 in Osterode (East Prussia). — Her aunt Antonie renounced her claim to a monastic office in her favor. The Father therefore addressed the Queen in 1859; she lived in Graudenz; and

2) Olga Eveline Adelheid, born 17 May 1852, † ..., in Arnhausen, married Graudenz 22 April 1884 with Waldemar Otto Kemsis, born Graudenz 30 November 1854, died 22 May 1898 in Osterode (East Prussia).

III. 878.

Georg Heinrich,

Lieutenant in the 3rd Guards Regiment on foot,

born 26 March 1842, died 1863,

Carl Friedrich's older son, born on the same day in Breslau, was Cadett and from 14 December 1860 second lieutenant in the 3rd. Guards regiment on foot. He died unmarried on January 14, 1863.

III. 879.

Ewald Carl,

Major General,

born 17 April 1846 – 13 May 1897,

Carl Friedrich's younger son, also born in Breslau, visited the Cadetten Corps, entered on 9 April 1864 as a second lieutenant in the Infantry Regiment No. 51 and was transferred on 30 October 1866 in the Infantry Regiment No. 83. On July 18, 1870, he was appointed adjutant to the 22nd. Infantry Division commanded.

After he was promoted to first lieutenant on 20 September 1870, he was promoted to 34th lieutenant in 1871. Infantry Brigade commanded.

On May 1, 1872, relieved of his command, for one year commanded for service to the Great General Staff, he became a captain in the Great General Staff on April 23, 1874, and on January 11, 1876, he joined the General Staff of IX. Army Corps, 12 June 1877 to General Staff of the 6th Division and 22 March 1878 to General Staff of the 2nd Division.

On 11 October 1879, he was appointed company commander in Infantry Regiment No. 27 (patent of 14 December 1873), and in 1882 he was returned to the General Staff and General Staff of VII. Army Corps (Munster).

From 13 December 1883 he worked in the Great General Staff in Berlin. On 27 January 1889, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and on 2 April 1889 to chief of staff of the XIV. Army Corps, Colonel on 16 May 1891, Commander of the 109th Grenadier Regiment on 17 May 1892.

On 22 March 1895, he was promoted to 65th. Infantry Brigade commissioned, on 18 April 1895 he became Major General and Commander of the Brigade.

On 19 March 1896, he was put on a pension.

He died on 13 May 1897 in Kassel. He was buried in Hirschberg.

He owned (1886) the Iron Cross 1st class, the Knight's Cross 2nd class of the Bavarian Military Order of Merit, the Mecklenburg Military Order 2nd class and the Knight's Cross 2nd class of the Ducal Saxon Ernestine House Order.

With his death, the branch of the page that had been sprouted by Alexander Michael became extinct.

We give the master table of:

III. 390.		
Alexander Michael.		
525.		
Georg Heinrich.		
655.	656.	
Carl Heinrich.	Georg Friedrich.	
782.	783.	784.
Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Adalbert.	Carl Friedrich.	Gustav Ferdinand.
878.	879.	
Georg Heinrich.	Ewald Carl.	

On the Damen branch, there is another larger side branch to be noted, which we will call the Damen-Garbnicken side branch, based on its main seats.

This branch originates from Georg of Damen (III. 28), who had two sons: 1) Lorenz and 2) Christian (III. 60 and 61).

III. 60.

Lorenz
of Damen,
1575, † 1596,

Georg's elder son, was enfeoffed on February 22, 1575, together with his cousins Venz, Tönnies, and Jürgen of Damen (III. 62–64) (501 and 502).

In the following year (1576), Lorenz Kleist and his associates reported that Matthias Kl. of Damen had shot one of their peasants and had “physically assaulted” several others (512).

On May 22, 1596, he passed away. His son Christopher reported his death and at the same time made a feudal claim for what he had purchased from his cousins.

In his marriage to Sophia von Wedell, daughter of Curt von W. of the house of Cremzow and Christine von der Osten-Waldenburg of the house of Plathe, he had, besides his already mentioned son Christopher (III. 121), two more sons and two daughters:

Regarding the two elder sons, we know something from records of the wife's brother. He reports that the eldest, Jürgen (III. 120a), died in a campaign in the Netherlands in 1577 at about the age of 22. The second, Curt (III. 120b), died as a child.

- 1) Scholastika, married to Thomas von Heydebreck of Schübben; and
- 2) Elisabeth, married to Peter von Loden of Gramenz.

III. 61.

Christian,
Georg's younger son, died without heirs before the enfeoffment in 1575 (501 and 502).

III. 121.

Christopher
of Damen and Kieckow,
† after 1629,

Lorenz's only surviving son, was in the year 1583 a “young cavalier,” who rode with his cousin Jürgen to Schlawe to present the six fief horses that the Kleists of Damen were required to provide (633).

In 1596, he reported the death of his father on May 22 of that year and received a certificate of feudal entitlement (Muthzettel) on September 7; he made a feudal claim for his inheritance and what he had purchased from his cousins; likewise, he paid homage on March 12, 1597.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 210 -

In 1606, he owed Venz and Jürgen Kl. (III. 62 and 64) 1100 florins plus interest for redeeming two peasants from Drenow and Zarnekow from Matthias (III. 66).

In August 1617, he was involved in a lawsuit with Daniel von Kleist of Damen (III. 141) concerning the construction of a sawmill and a weir on the Persante. Later, he had disputes with him over “contribution arrears.”

In 1629, he was one of 22 signatories to the reversal, which the knighthood of the Belgard district issued to their director Daniel Kl. of Damen (609).

That same year, he filed a complaint against the former Belgard war commission, which included Achatz Kl. (III. 110) and Jochim Wopersnow. When the Imperial troops marched toward Poland in April 1628, 50 cavalry soldiers and 40 people on wagons, including women, had plundered his house and farm, taking all his seed grain, bacon, meat, bread, beer, flour, as well as wagons, harnesses, bridles, a long rifle, and more. As a result, his fields bore only flowers and nettles; no nobleman in the Belgard district had been so severely affected.

The silverware he had handed over to the Belgard war commission to placate the enemy captain, valued at 800 florins at the time, he now demanded back with the accrued customary interest.

In September 1636, a mandate was issued to the former war commission, ordering them to pay Christopher Kleist 1200 florins immediately.

During his lifetime, several Pomeranian dukes passed away, and he took part in their funeral ceremonies. At the funeral of Duke Johann Friedrich on March 15, 1600, he led the horse behind the tenth banner. Likewise, on October 18, 1603, at the funeral of Duke Barnim XI, he was among the 20 coffin bearers, and on June 20, 1605, he participated in the funeral of Duke Casimir as one of the 20 pallbearers.

On April 9, 1606, he helped carry Duke Bogislav XIII to his grave, along with 23 other noblemen.

On April 8, 1616, he escorted the widow of Duke Bogislav XIII, Duchess Anna of Schleswig-Holstein, to her final resting place.

On March 19, 1618, he was among the 24 coffin bearers for Duke Philipp II, and likewise, on January 15, 1621, he was among the 24 knights who carried Duke Franz I to his grave, and on January 8, 1623, he was one of the 24 coffin bearers for Duke Ulrich.

After 1636, he is no longer mentioned in documents.

In his marriage, concluded in 1591, to Emerentia von Borcke of the house of Stargord and Döberitz, he had two sons: 1) Adam Georg and 2) Steffen (III. 195 and 196).

III. 195.

Adam Georg,

Chamberlain,

1623,

Christopher's elder son, was chamberlain to Duke Bogislav XIV.

In 1617, he attended the funeral of Duke Georg, in 1618 that of Duke Philipp II, in 1623 that of Duke Ulrich, and in 1625 that of Duke Philipp Julius, after which he died without heirs.

III. 196.

Steffen

of Damen and Kieckow,

† before 1665,

Christopher's younger son, studied in 1620 at the Princely Pedagogy in Stettin and thereafter at the University of Rostock. As the family records attest, he was a God-fearing man, evidenced by his "worn-out spiritual songbook."

He inherited Damen, Kieckow, and Nemmerin from his father.

In 1658, the knight's estate Kowalk was also pledged to him as part of his wife's dowry.

His estates suffered immensely due to the Krockow incursion and the Bauer devastation. After the revision of the Belgard district in April 1645, he had sown only 7 Drömt and 3 Scheffel of rye, 2 Scheffel of peas, and 18 Scheffel of oats on his estates in Damen, Kieckow, and Nemmerin. On his farm, there remained only four plowing horses, no oxen, and just one cow with a calf. In Damen, he had one shepherd with 200 sheep, and in Nemmerin, another with 100 sheep. He also owned a windmill, which, however, did not yield much profit. The buildings on his estate were very "dilapidated." Each of the peasants possessed only a pair of oxen and a cow (623).

By November 9, 1665, his son had already been enfeoffed, meaning the father had passed away before that date.

Steffen Kl. was married twice:

a) to Ursula von Kleist of the house of Kowalk, daughter of Reimar (III. 120), who bore him only one daughter: Ursula Luisa, second wife of the cavalry captain Paul Daniel of Gr. Tychow (II. 64); and

b) to Anna Margaretha von Lettow of Carzenburg, with whom he had one son: Christoph Friedrich (III. 291), and several daughters.

The eldest of them, Cäcilia Christiana, married Dinnies Hinrich von Rüchel of Barkenow, Electoral Brandenburgian district commissioner of the Schievelbein district.

III. 291.

Christoph Friedrich

of Damen and Kieckow,

† after 1718,

Steffen's only son, studied in Greifswald in 1656. During the electoral inheritance homage (1665), he petitioned for enfeoffment, listing the following properties as his fiefs: 1) a knight's estate in Damen, 2) a small agricultural holding in the fieldmark of Nemmerin, 3) two peasant farms and a Kathen in Muttrin, 4) an agricultural holding and a half-occupied peasant farm, along with a pair of abandoned peasant farms in Kieckow. He was enfeoffed with these on November 9 of that year (640 and 662).

On October 11, 1699, due to old age and physical frailty, he could no longer appear for the homage ceremony; thus, he empowered his eldest son Steffen (675).

On April 26, 1714, his son again paid homage on his behalf.

In 1718, he was residing in Kieckow. That same year, he was sued by the government councilor Hans Jochim (III. 387) regarding a contribution for the fief horse to Gr. Tychow because he owned a Holzkavel (wood parcel) there. Christoph Friedrich countered that his son Jürgen Valentin had purchased it from Christian Wilhelm, and the matter did not concern him.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 212 -

After this, he is no longer mentioned in the records.

From his marriage to Perpetua Elisabeth von Lettow of Gr. Reetz, daughter of Claus von Lettow, he had five sons: 1) Steffen Nicolaus, 2) Georg Valentin, 3) Friedrich Wilhelm, 4) Christoph, and 5) Hans Albrecht (III. 392–396), as well as four daughters:

- 1) Anna Ursula, died young.
- 2) Emerentia Elisabeth, married a) to Lorenz Heinrich of Zadtkow (III. 202), and b) to Captain Hans Heinrich von Pfuhl of Zuchen. The latter squandered all her wealth in Poland. She died in Bubnitz on May 24, 1739, childless, leaving 2400 Thaler.
- 3) Hedwig Christiane, married to Claus Jürgen von Zitzewitz of Carnitz. Her dowry amounted to 2000 Florins. She reserved her paternal and maternal inheritance. She became a widow.
- 4) Margaretha, † young.

III. 392.

Steffen Nicolaus
of Damen,
Austrian Lieutenant,
† 1717,

Christoph Friedrich's eldest son initially attended the University of Frankfurt, then entered military service and served as a lieutenant in the Imperial Army, participating in three campaigns in Hungary.

On October 11, 1699, he paid homage on behalf of his father, who, due to physical frailty, could not appear (675).

He owned Damen b and part of Kieckow.

On August 24, 1717, "Herr Steffen Claus von Kleist of Damen" passed away.

He was married twice:

- a) to ... von Puttkamer, who bore him a daughter, Anna Euphrosina. She married Jochim Friedrich von Münchow (born around 1702, † before 1764) of Seeger and Nassow on February 9, 1731. She had the misfortune of being killed by the Russians in 1760.
- b) to Barbara Theophila von Zitzewitz of Hoszeren, with whom he had two sons: 1) Steffen Christoph and 2) Nicolaus Valentin (III. 526 and 527).

III. 393.

Georg Valentin,
Saxon Captain,
† 1730,

Another son of Christoph Friedrich, he served as a lieutenant in the Electoral Saxon Army and later accompanied His Royal Majesty to Poland. This occurred around the year 1697 when Friedrich August of Saxony received the Polish crown.

Georg Valentin resigned his commission as a captain.

On November 18, 1705, he purchased a Holzkavel (wood parcel) in Groß-Tychow from Christian Wilhelm (II. 116) for 666 Thaler and 24 Schillings. His father was held liable by Hans Jochim for a fief horse contribution to Gr. Tychow because of this.

From his father-in-law, the district councilor Hans Jürgen von Below, Georg Valentin received the estate Nemitz, along with the associated estate Gr. Soldekow b, as well as two peasant farms and a Kossäthen in Bartelin, partly as his wife's dowry and partly in exchange for assuming the attached debts with the feudal rights.

On April 26, 1714, he was enfeoffed with Nemitz etc. (680), and again on November 15, 1715.

In 1726, his nephew Caspar Otto von Zitzewitz, a lieutenant in von Platen's regiment, demanded from him, on behalf of his mother Hedwig Christiane née von Kleist, her reserved maternal inheritance. He claimed 4000 Florins of dowry money, 1000 Florins in inheritance from Steffen Nicolaus, 500 Florins received after their father's death from Gr. Reetz, and 2200 Florins in improvement costs.

Georg Valentin refused to hand over the money to the claimant.

He died in December 1730 without a feudal heir, as his marriage to ... von Below, daughter of district councilor Hans Jürgen von Below, remained childless.

He left behind the fief estates Nemitz, along with Soldekow and Bartelin, as well as Kieckow with some peasants in Muttrin. His feudal successor was his nephew Steffen Christoph (III. 526). He received a testatum regarding his uncle's death in January 1731, which was handed over in 1741 by Major Jürgen Lorenz (III. 388).

III. 394.

Friedrich Wilhelm,

Christoph Friedrich's third son, died in his youth, according to v. d. Osten.

III. 395.

Christoph,

Christoph Friedrich's fourth son, went to Denmark and died there unmarried. He is buried in Copenhagen.

III. 396.

Hans Albrecht,

Christoph Friedrich's youngest son, died young.

Thus, of Christoph Friedrich's five sons, only the eldest, Steffen Nicolaus, left a feudal heir.

III. 526.

Steffen Christoph,

of Damen,

Premier Lieutenant,

born 1712, † 1757,

The elder son of Steffen Nicolaus, born at the end of 1712, was in 1731 a non-commissioned officer in Infantry Regiment No. 22 and became an ensign on January 22, 1733. As such, he resigned from service on April 6, 1735. On February 14, 1731, together with his younger brother Nicolaus Valentin, he paid homage through Lieutenant Franz Andreas von Kleist (III. 402) for the feudal estates that had passed to them from their late father and their uncle Georg Valentin: Nemitz c. p. in Bartlin and Soldekow, as well as Kieckow with some peasant farms in Muttrin.

In the brotherly division of June 27, 1733, Nemitz c. p. was assigned to him; however, he sold these estates on January 8, 1737, to Major Jürgen Lorenz (III. 388) as hereditary property for 12,000 Thaler and in the same year purchased from Jakob Reinhold von Massow his share in Reinfeld, Rummelsburg district.

During the Seven Years' War, Steffen Christoph von Kleist re-entered military service. In the Battle of Jägerndorf (August 30, 1757), Lieutenant Christoph von Kleist of the Manteuffel Battalion fell.

His wife, Johanne Luise von Suckow, bore him two sons: 1) Johann Gottlieb Christoph and 2) Franz Leopold (III. 657 and 658), as well as two daughters:

1) Sophie Wilhelmine, † November 11, 1783, married on January 20, 1764, to Philipp Christian von Borcke (born 1735, † November 11, 1782), who received in the brotherly division of 1760 the estates Perkuicken and Garbnicken c. p. in the Labiau district in Prussia. After the death of the widowed Wilhelmine von Borcke, these estates passed to her brother Johann Gottlieb Christoph (III. 657).

2) Charlotte Amalie, married in 1778 to Captain Alexander Ludwig Count of Rantzau (born June 27, 1743, † Gumbinnen, February 19, 1803). The widow later married a Captain von Werner in Labiau and died childless.

III. 527.

Nicolaus Valentin,

Major,

born 1713, † 1764,

The younger son of Steffen Nicolaus, born on November 18, 1713, became an ensign in Infantry Regiment No. 29 on May 20, 1735, a lieutenant on May 7, 1741, a premier lieutenant on April 23, 1745, a staff captain on August 10, 1755, and a company commander on June 3, 1757.

In the Battle of Prague (May 6, 1757), he suffered honorable wounds. During the failed assault on the Austrian camp near Kollin (June 18, 1757), he was left wounded on the battlefield.

On September 2, 1759, he was granted the rank of major. In May 1760, he was stationed in Breslau as a wounded officer, where he passed away on September 10, 1764, unmarried.

In the brotherly division on August 27, 1733, he was assigned: Damen b with the farmlands Klein-Nemmerin, Sand, and a share in Katschenhagen, called Burgwald, as well as a part of Kieckow. In 1740, he sold his share in Kieckow (Kieckow a) and Muttrin c. p. to Captain Dubislaß Bernd von Kleist (III. 306), who resided in Kieckow b and already owned most of the Kieckow and Muttrin estates.

III. 657.

Johann Gottlieb Christoph,

landscape director

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 215 -

to Garbnicken,

Born 1744, died 1807,

Steffen Christophs's elder son, was a standard-bearer in the 9th Dragoon Regiment on 24 August 1762, Lieutenant on 2 July 1766, and Prem -Lieutenant on 25 February 1780.. On 2 April 1786, he took his leave as captain.

After the confrontation with his younger brother Franz Leopold on 21 December 1768, the estate Damen b inherited from their uncle, Major Nicolaus Valentin, had fallen to him through the lot. On 20 November 1772 he was invested (684).

Klein-Nemmerin On 12 September 1776, his brother also gave him the fields and sand and share in Katschenhagen, called the Burgwald, hereditary for 2,228 thalers 4 Groschen 8 pennies.³⁰⁷

After the death of his sister, the widowed Wilhelmine of Borcke (died 11 November 1783), he inherited the estates of Garbnicken and Perkuiken, as well as Adamswalde, Roddau and Wilhelminenhoff in the Amt of Labiau.

As a result, he later (9 and 27 December 1797) sold Damen b.c.p. to the Bogislaff von Kleist Otto in Dubberow (II. 201), in which his brother Franz granted Leopold renunciation of his rights of enfeoffment (697).

From 1801 he worked as landscape director for Königsberg in Prussia, where he died in 1807.

In his marriage to Maria Elisabeth of Ostau, eldest daughter Sr. Excellence of Burgrave Christoph Albrecht of Ostau on Lablacken, Tactau, Willmanns and Campten near Labiau and Anna Juliane Burghagen of, married 26 May 1788, died 1795, 26 years old, he had five children:

- 1) Christoph Albrecht Leopold, born 1789 (III. 785);
- 2) Wilhelmine Seydlitz-Kalnein, born 20 September 1790, later abbey of the von'schen bishopric zu Königsberg in Prussia, died 18 March 1859;
- 3) Amalie, born May 26, 1792, died November 6, 1830, married October 26, 1811 to the Friedrich Leopold Count of Eulenburg on Perkuiken (born December 26, 1787, died July 31, 1845); one son was Friedrich Albrecht Eulenburg Count of cavalry-captain, Prussian Interior Minister from 1862 to 1878;
- 4) Friederike, born in 1793, died very young, and
- 5) Franz Wilhelm, born February 13, 1795 (III. 786).

III. 658.

Franz Leopold,

Premier Leutnant,

† 1805,

Steffen Christophs's younger son, was a standard-bearer in the 11th Infantry Regiment on 3 December 1769 and 6 July 1773 in Leutnant.

On December 9, 1778, he took his leave and received the post of Salt Factor or Salt Director in Rastenburg as a civilian service.

Klein-Nemmerin In the brotherly dispute of 21 December 1768, the field goods and sand along with share to Katschenhagen had fallen to him through the lot. It was invested on 12 March 1773 (684). Not long

³⁰⁷ Brügg. III., 645.

after, he sold his estates to his older brother for 2,228 thalers 4 Groschen 8 pennies. He consented (2 January 1798) to the hereditary sale of Damen b by his brother.

In 1801 he wrote a biography of his nephew Franz Wilhelm.

He died four years later, on April 22, 1805.

In his two marriages:

a. Marianne Deborah Weltzer, al. Thurowski, married 14 October 1777, and

b. to Luise of Brabender, daughter of the Major Friedrich Wilhelm of Brabender, married 21 November 1786 – 13 January 1816, he had remained childless.

III. 785.

Christoph Albrecht Leopold,

cavalry-captain

to Garbnicken,

Born 1789, died 1824,

Johann Gottlieb Christoph's elder son, born 19 May 1789 to Königsberg in Prussia, was educated in his parents' Hanse and joined in 1800 as a young nobleman in the 6th Dragoon Regiment. On 10 April 1803 he was standard-bearer and on 21 January 1806 Leutnant, at the same time as the later General-Feldmarschall and Oberstkämmerer Grafen zu Dohna and the later General-Feldmarschall von Wrangel.

After the unfortunate campaign of 1806/7, he took his leave on 28 April 1807 and took over the management of the paternal estates of Garbnicken and Perkuicken c.p. after his father's death with his also minor sister, which suffered enormously in the war years.³⁰⁸

The King's appeal of 1813 left him no rest on his estates. In August the same year, he joined the 3rd. East Prussian Landwehr cavalry Regiment and became Premier Leutnant on 1 March 1814.

He was wounded in the battle of Torgau.

On December 21, 1814, he resigned and retreated to his estates.

Later he took part in some exercises. So we see him on November 15, 1818 as Escadron leader at the 2nd. Battalion 1 Königsberger Landwehr Regiments No. 3a and on 27 March 1820 at the 2nd Battalion 1 Landwehr Regiments (1st Königsberg-Gumbinnen).

Cavalry-captain In the same year (26 December) he received his farewell as a suit with the army uniform. He died on December 26, 1824, of lung disease.

After his death, his estates were auctioned off and lost to the family.

His marriage to Jenny Emilie of Steinwehr, daughter of the Councilor of Landscape and Majors of Ernst Heinrich Louis of Steinwehr on Dommelkeim, retired etc. and Weskeim Henriette de Fresin, born 21 November 1790, died 5 Friederike 1870 (in August with her daughter of Lablacken), married 24 January 1809, was with five sons: 1) Wnuck Christoph Albrecht Heinrich Julius Christoph Friedrich Wilhelm August, 2) Eduard Ferdinand Christoph August Victor, 3) Christoph Albrecht blessed and 5) Ernst (III. 880-884), and two daughters:

³⁰⁸ In 1812, he had a Rencontre with a Postillon, which was driven on impassable paths over his estate and severely damaged the fences. Kleist had the Postillon brought back, took off his coat and gave him about 40 lashes with coiled oxen knitting. For this he was sentenced in the first instance to one year of fortress arrest. In the second instance, the sentence was reduced to half a year.

1) Ernestine Amalie Auguste Luise, born May 6, 1811 in Perkuicken, † January 1, 1881, married May 19, 1837 with the chamberlain Friedrich of Wnuck on Fürstenwalde (born February 21, 1811, † 1869).

Her great-aunt Julie of Ostau, sister of her grandmother Maria, born of Ostau, gave her the estates of Lablacken, Campten and von Kleist near Willmanns Labiau; and

2) Marie, born 11 June 1813 in Perkuicken, died there 1 February 1818.

III. 786.

Franz Wilhelm,

born 13 February 1795, died 11 August 1800,

Johann Gottlieb Christophs's younger son, a child prodigy, about whose life and wonderful talent there exists a biography from which we want to share the most interesting.³⁰⁹

Franz Wilhelm von Kleist was baptized on the funeral day of his mother, who had died at his birth. He was a cheerful child, but had a faint appearance.

Since his father was absent from official duties and the baby was then left to the guards, his brother Franz Leopold supervisor in saltworks, in Rastenburg, asked for the little Franz to look after him and received it on 1 May 1795, aged 13 weeks. Here he was taken care of with the utmost care. Uncle and aunt competed in the care of their nephew, in whose flourishing they had the most intimate Freude.

"With each passing day — writes the delighted uncle — we rejoiced at the little creature, and were surprised at its multiple body-development, to have to notice a much greater accelerated training in its facial features. They almost bore the feature of an adult youth with the thought of the seasoned man, who was so startling that a very sensible, clever man who visited us more often would say every time. Franzchen has no childish physiognomy at all, and after he refused to talk in the third year, he reassured us and jokingly assured us, he can certainly, but he just doesn't want to talk."

By the end of the third year, little Franz was, on the whole, an ordinary kid, but except that he was very clean, extremely attentive and showed many facilities for physical dexterity; so that even then, whether he could not express himself at once, he was eating alone, without help, with a spoon and fork, and his grandmother, the Lady Ober-Burggräfin,³¹⁰ said to him: "You are eating like an old man."

Cheerfulness, constant health, innocent games (loved by everyone who saw him) were his companions until then.

In the fourth year, he began to speak at once, and with the greatest clarity. As soon as he could speak and make himself understood, I let him, mindful of the Socratic Principle, which says, "As soon as the children can speak and betray their power of judgment, they are no longer too young for the sciences." Teaching to read.... I let him come up with a so-called writing box, in which the large and small alphabet, together with numbers and characters, were located, and through this I soon taught him the knowledge of the letters and their composition. This made such a big impression on him that he preferred to deal with these characters with a lot of toys. There was no name, no name that he heard or had once heard, that he did not lay on the table formed from these letters.

Franz made so much progress that in the month of May, when my brother came to see me, he could read quite well and with expression at the age of four years and three months.

³⁰⁹ The title reads: "The Little Geographer, or biography of Franz Wilhelm von Kleist, who died aged five years and six months. Von Kleist A monument that erects him and befits his relatives and friends is his unforgotten Uncle F. L. Königsberg, printed by Heinrich Degen. 1801". (28 pages).

³¹⁰ The Minister of Ostau had married for the second time to a Countess of Schlieben.

Not content with this, his Geist wanted to have more employment, and he looked for and found it in the copy of the letters contained in his writing box. — This led me to the idea of helping with a small instruction in writing his inclination. In September he started to learn to write, and in the month of November, in my absence of three days, he kept a small diary of everything that had happened, and presented it to me on my return, which made me feel naive about a lot of Freude.

Writing, reading and some arithmetic were our activities during the long evenings.

Desire for knowledge His rising questions, and the heaped questions of whether there are still several, than the seen cities, villages, rivers, lakes? prompted me to give him some lessons in geography.

By February 1800, he had already made so much progress in geography that he was able to give an answer about everything from his fatherland. He knew how to name the divisions, every stream from the Weichsel to the bow, its origin, course and every city where the rivers flow by. He oriented the moment in all areas of the sky, and therefore never failed to show off the wind outdoors. Now that he had made so much progress in the description of the earth, I combined the oral lessons with an introduction to the maps, in which association he received the geographical lessons from a student of the highest class of the local school..... At this

Until 30 March of this year, he had reached the point where he could be asked what he wanted from the general map of Europe, and he drew it with just as much skill with the stick in the sand for his pleasure. —

He knew then all countries and empires whether such monarchies or republics were; — to name every river, every important city on the spot. It was just as light and diminished that he made a water journey from Stockholm or Copenhagen to Egypt or Assow, naming every island, every country, every city that he had to pass.

After he got this far, I encouraged him to take extracts from the geography and give them out on advance order to encourage kids of his age. He liked this proposal, and on 30 March 1800 — his age was 5 years and 1 1/2 months — he drafted:

"I am willing to make extracts from the geography and publish them in several volumes. The beginning is made with Deutschland. The first volume is already ready and contains the Austrian, bayerschen and Swabian districts. In the first volume, the general card of Deutschland is issued, in each district a special card. I am also already working on a sea and land route."

The love of his friends and acquaintances encouraged his idea and they gave him the pleasure of making quite a lot of orders.

Whether the whole thing was fun, the little Franz wanted to keep his word, and after his degenerate had already made 7 ribbons and 19 special cards, which I handed to his father after his death. All these seven books and cards were so neatly and cleanly worked that one had to admire nothing but the daily perfection of his knowledge at all, in particular as acquired knowledge in writing and in the earth description.

Without the slightest exaggeration, I can assure you that he has already written such a handsome and pleasing hand that he could have helped himself with it for life.

His father wrote to me, "Franzchens's talents are unmistakable, and if he continues like this, he can become a great man."

In his last letter to me, he said, "Franzchens's beautiful letter is above all expectation."

Even strangers, who only temporarily saw this child and spoke to him, received a deep impression of the extraordinary talent of the same.³¹¹

³¹¹ Mrs Landrat, Baroness von der Goltz zu Schippenbeil, whose daughter Franz had written to shortly before, said it openly in a letter: "Certainly it is a wonderful child; every hundred years perhaps only one such child is born."

"His greatest Freude, the uncle continues, was when he was supposed to be writing letters, and his favorite correspondence was with his father, to whom he very often sent evidence of his diligence, and who also, for the most part, made him happy with reward answers.

Moreover, it was not unusual that he wrote two, probably three letters to foreign nationals on some days of the post, among which were men of the rank.

As extraordinarily far as he had made it in writing, he was already attentive to speech; and if anyone in society made a conspicuous speech error, he immediately noticed it, and improved it with the words: "I ask for forgiveness, it means: etc."

He was particularly attentive to this at the tables.

He also received lessons in music; General-Leutnant of Hansen Excellence had given him a beautiful violin on his fourth birthday. After four weeks, Franzchen played several light arias in addition to a mazurka. "It was entertaining to watch the little one make his teacher: the signal with his bow, and how faint the little fingers touched the pages. His teacher's amazement was then very noticeable at his progress during the game."

"He had already had dancing lessons after he was four years and eight months old, and it was certainly a pleasure to see him dancing.

On that occasion, he practiced gymnastic arts, which I encouraged him to do because they are nearly indispensable for a boy, making his limbs more flexible and his body stronger and more agile.

Among other things, he enjoyed making 10 and several somersaults — culbute — from one room to another, both outdoors and in the other, with such ease that he hardly seemed to touch the ground. While he danced the mazurka after the music, he made a somersaults without all expectations in front of a lady, with keeping to the beat, and surprised the company several times, without getting out of sync.

He crawled through a small barrel hoop, holding a half-filled glass of water on his forehead, with all sorts of twists and turns. He did every physical exercise at all with agility, without attacking himself.

He got up at 6 o'clock in the morning, came down from his upper room for breakfast, dressed, and after finishing it, went straight to his shops, which lasted half an hour, at most three-quarters of an hour, without asking. Then I let him come straight to the garden (if the weather allowed); here was his first work, to see his small, self-ordered garden place, to improve the missing and to continue in the order with gardening tools suitable for his powers. Here, too, order lived with the characteristics of the activity; everything was done with much thought, without all guidance.

Thus, this dear child, who has the greatest qualities and the most remarkable talents of nature, and who is worth more than all talents, with the greatest kindness of the heart, a pleasing decent appearance, combined with all the virtues and gifts of a child, lived his young life until the 11th of August in 1800, where, after a three-day sickness from a malignant scarlet fever that reigned here, under the constant supervision of his friend, the Doctor of Kessel, he ended his innocent life at the age of 5 years, 5 months, 27 days.

The body was buried on 15 August in the parish church in Rastenburg and the 23rd was picked up by his father to find the last earthly resting place in the vault of the church in Goldbach.

III. 880.

Christoph Albrecht Heinrich Julius,

Leutnant,

Born 1809, died 1873,

of the cavalry-captain Christoph Albrecht Leopold eldest son, born 19 December 1809 to Königsberg i. Preussisch, received private lessons in his parents' home until the ninth year and then attended the Friedrichs-Collegium to Königsberg i. Preussisch until Secunda. From October 1825 he was at the division school in Königsberg, in preparation for the standard-bearer exam.

On 11 September of the same year, he was a Füselier at the 3rd. Infantry Regiment, he was sworn in on 19 December 1826.

He passed the standard-bearers examination on 15 May 1828.

In May 1830, he became the 33rd. Infantry Regiment transferred and advanced to Leutnant on 23 March 1831.

On 15 October 1834, he was passed with legal reservation and married on 18 November in the same year *in Sallno near Graudenz* with Anna Caroline Oßmann, born 31 December 1811, † 27.04.1900 *in Aurich*, daughter of the Oberamtmann Joseph Adolph Oßmann on Sallno near Graudenz and the Thecla of Boczkowska.

He devoted himself henceforth to the management of the estate of Widlitz near Lessen in Westpreußen, which he had accepted in 1836 on the inheritance share of his wife for the price of 11,000 thalers,³¹² until he sold it on April 24, 1845 to the Leutnant Nonnenberg for 22,000 thalers.³¹³

From 1847 to 1856, he was tenant to the Count of the Trenck estate in Schakaulack near Labiau.

In the meantime, on 18 November 1848, he advanced to Premier Leutnant in the 2nd Bat. 1. Landwehr regiments. On 9 October 1851, he was granted leave. Later he applied for a military post in the garrison management and was admitted to the Königsberg barracks inspector's service on 1 October 1864 and was employed as such on 28 April 1865.

On 23 May 1867, he joined the board of the garrison in Northeim and on 28 April 1869 in Göttingen, where he died on 31 December 1873.

His marriage was Victor to six sons: 1) Christoph Albrecht Maximilian, 2) Christoph Ernst Albrecht August Benno, 3) Christoph Julius Christoph, 4) Albrecht August Hugo Christoph Albrecht, 5) Theodor Christoph Julius Benno blessed and 6) (III. 957a - 957c, 958 - 958b) and two daughters:

- 1) Anna Emilie Thecla Amalie, born 23 August 1835 in Widlitz, † *Allenstein (after 1914)*, married 26 March 1856 to Otto Mahraun, born 21 June 1824, † 1868, district-courts Council in Allenstein; — and
- 2) Julie Bertha Auguste Marie, born in Widlitz 18 August 1844, died 14 August 1863 in Schlepecken (à side estate Lablacken).

III. 881.

Christoph Friedrich Wilhelm,

Tax supervisor in Tilsit,

Born 1812, died 1860,

of cavalry-captain Christoph Albrecht Leopold Other son, born 12 May 1812 in Perkuicken, served at the 1st Uhlan regiment in Ostrowo, but failed the officer's exam.

³¹² Court confirmed November 11, 1838.

³¹³ Previously he had sold a forest of c. 60 acres for 5000 thalers to his brother-in-law Oßmann on Prenzlawitz.

After twelve years of service, however, he acquired civil service rights and became a tax supervisor in Tilsit, where he died on 27 December 1860.

Henriette Emilie Pagé, born 9 December 1818, *died in Tilsit on 18 December 1898*³¹⁴. They have one son: Christoph Victor (III 959, old 938) and one daughter Emilie Ida, born *in Tilsit* on 28 April 1855, who initially lived unmarried with her Tilsit. *He died on April 2, 1915 in Charlottenburg.*³¹⁵

III. 882.

August Eduard Ferdinand,

Born and died, 1815,

of the cavalry-captain Christoph Albrecht Leopold third son, born at Perkuicken on 23 February 1815, died on 5 May in the same year.

III. 883.

Christoph August Victor,

Major General z.D.,

born 19 February 1818 – 1890,

The fourth son of the cavalry-captain Christoph Albrecht Leopold, born in Perkuicken on 19 February 1818, had a difficult youth period, because after his father's untimely death the estates of Perkuicken, Garbnicken, Adamswalde etc. came to the substation and the mother remained in poor circumstances. She moved to Labiau in 1825 and Königsberg in 1827 to live with her then-father, the Landscape Council of Steinwehr.

August von Kleist and his youngest brother Ernest received as a result their education in the cadet Corps to Culm and Berlin, from where the former on 12 August 1835 as Leutnant in the 1st. Artillery Brigade was discontinued.

Familiar with the management of the artillery depot in Königsberg from 1842 to 1847, he was dispatched to Memel in 1848 to protect the port, which was threatened by the Danish War, by the construction and artillery arming of beach batteries.

Promoted to Premier Leutnant on 1 August 1848 and appointed brigade adjutant, he had the opportunity to mobilize the 1st Artillery Brigade.

The experiences he had in this position, which highlighted the imperfection of our army organization at the time, led him to set out in a brochure "the need for a modification of our army organization" and, as one of the first pioneers in this field, to lay down the principles which later became the leaders in 1860-62. When Höchsten Orts was prompted to withdraw the booklet from the book trade (hence only little widespread), his open language of the Allerhöste Orts was not misinterpreted, but he was called to Berlin in 1851 as an assistant to the Artillery - Examination - Commission, from where he resigned in 1853 as a captain (patented on 13 December 1852) in the troops.

As a result of his active involvement in solving the then pending organizational issues, he was in 1856 with a patent several years postdated as Captain 1st class in the 3rd. Artillery Brigade moved to Magdeburg and

³¹⁴ *Gotha, 1904 (2008)*

³¹⁵ *Gotha, 1920 (2008)*

soon in 1859 in the threatening war with Frankreich with a patent again several years postdated as a major and artillery officer promoted from the place with the instruction to lead the artilleristic armament of the then threatened fortress Wesel.

In 1860, he was awarded the 4th class red Eagle Order as recognition of this work.

On 24 August 1861 as department commander in the 4th Artillery Brigade transferred to Magdeburg again, he was, with promotion to lieutenant colonel (22 September 1863), the award to receive the command of the Prussian artillery occupation of the then Federal Fortress Mainz.

Under 23 September 1865 to commander of the first to be formed 5. Appointed as a fortress artillery regiment and as such in 1866 performing organ of the General War Department, he had - because in this position was not available - to renounce the honor to participate in the Austrian campaign. In the meantime, he took over the functions that offered the partial transformation of the smooth batteries into drawn, the securing of the supply of ammunition for the troops, the artillery reinforcement of the fortress Glogau and the securing of the fortresses Posen, Thorn and Graudenz.

In the same year (8 June 1866) he became colonel.

On 14 January 1868, he was appointed commander of the Hessian Field Artillery Regiment No. 11 in Cassel, where he remained for only five months, in June of the same year, the command of the 2nd (pomm.) Artillery Brigade.

In this position he lived as commander of the artillery of the 2nd Army Corps, promoted on 26 July 1870 to General-Major, in the campaigns of 1870/71 the battle of Gravelotte, the blockade of Metz and soon the siege of Paris, contributed with his artillery on 2 December 1870 decisively to the great failure of the Franzosen at Champigny and shared the dangers, grievances and the glory of the 2nd Army Corps on the way south, against the troops durch den Jura until the Final Act at Bourbakis Pontarlier. It was a pleasure for him to be able to direct the Prussian guns against the casemates of Fort Joux, where the poet Heinrich von Kleist was once imprisoned by the Franzosen.

The rigors of the war, namely the arduous Jura campaign, had undermined his health, so that he was in September 1872 due to invalidity Se. His Majesty had to ask for his farewell, who gave him the red Eagle Order II. Most graciously class has been approved.

On 18 December 1872, he was put on leave and lived in Potsdam since 1873. He was a member of the family's history commission, and was among the most eager members of the family to take their interests to the liveliest ever.

At other honors, he was awarded the Order of the Crown in 2nd class in 1869 and the Iron Cross in 2nd class in 1870.

After his farewell, he was appointed by the favour Sr. Royal Highness of Prince Carl as Honorary Ritter of the Order of ordres of St . John. *He died on 14 May 1890 in Potsdam.*

His first marriage was to Königsberg General Bertha Emmeline of Morstein, born 26 November 1827, died 21 August 1866 in Posen of the cholera, youngest daughter of von Kleist County Council in Morstein and his second wife Oletzko of Freiin (sister of the famous poet), a widowed of Maltitz Tippelskirch.

They had four sons: 1) Christoph Oscar Friedrich, 2) Eugen Christoph Erwin, 3) Friedrich Wilhelm Victor Alfred and 4) Christian Ernst Georg (III. 939-942), and three daughters:

1) Julie Emilie Auguste Amalie Margarethe, born in Berlin on 19 June 1852, † *Osterode (before 1930), married Goslar 19 March 1882 with Carl Brandt, mayor in Osterode, Harz, born 13 April 1842, died Osterode 22 August 1919.*

2) Amalie, born 26 February 1865 in Mainz, died there on 20 April of the same year; and

3) Alma, born 5 July 1866 in Posen, died of cholera on 19 July of the same year

On 15 October 1869 *in Dretzel*, the General married Elisabeth Bertha of Ostau, born to Potsdam, 18 July 1823, second daughter of the Major General Heinrich Carl von Kleist of Julius, owner of the manor on Ostau and Dretzel Ringelsdorf (2nd Jerichow. District) and the Bertha, born of Bischoffswerder. This second marriage remained childless. *He died in Potsdam on March 2, 1895.*

III. 884.

Christoph Ernst Albrecht,
Leutnant,
Born 1819, died 1847,

of the cavalry-captain Christoph Albrecht Leopold's youngest son, born in Perkuicken on 6 March 1819, was educated with his older brother August in the cadet Corps to Culm and Berlin and joined on 18 August 1836 in the 33rd. Infantry Regiment.

Promoted to lieutenant on 26 August 1839, he died on 29 September 1847 in *his garrison*³¹⁶ in Thorn, unmarried.

So of Christoph Albrecht Leopold leaving heirs five sons are the oldest, the second and the fourth.
Christoph Albrecht Heinrich Julius had six sons:

III. 957a.

Christoph Albrecht Maximilian,
Leutnant,
born 14 Sept. 1836, † 1862,³¹⁷

the eldest of the sons, called Max, born in Widlitz, came from the cadet Corps on 26 April 1853 as a standard-bearer to the 4th. Infantry Regiment and was on 16 October 1855 Leutnant in the 1st. Infantry Regiment. On 1 July 1860, he was transferred to the 41st Infantry Regiment.

In a pistol duel on 6 January 1862, he received a shot in the abdomen, whereupon he died after four days, on 10 January, at about 4 am in the garrison Lazarett of Königsberg.³¹⁸

III. 957b.

Christoph Ernst Albrecht August Benno,
Born 1838, died 1839,

He was born in Widlitz on 19 May 1838 and died there on 6 September 1839.

³¹⁶ *History of the Fusilier Regiment Graf Roon (East Prussian) No. 33, No. 239 (2009)*

³¹⁷ The pedigree erroneously states 1860 as the year of his death.

³¹⁸ The officer of Kleist wounded in the duel on Monday is the "king b. Hart. According to "Z.", died of internal bleeding. *Dresdner Journal*, January 16, 1862. (2022)

III. 957c.

Christoph Victor Julius Emil,

Born 1841, died 1857,

his third son, born April 11, 1841 in Widlitz, became Leibpage Sr. Majesty and died on September 24. 1857 as a cadet in Berlin.

III. 958.

Christoph Albrecht August Hugo,

Doctor of philosophy,

Born 1848, † 1923,

his fourth son, born 29 January 1848 in Schakaulack, graduated from the Gymnasium in Königsberg *until Easter 1866* and studied philosophy and philology in *Königsberg* and Göttingen. Professor Hermann Sauppe in Göttingen has described him as one of his most important pupils in terms of comprehension of Greek and Latin languages.

As a one-year volunteer, he participated in the war of 1870/71 and became a reserve officer. *After the war, he passed the exam.*

*In 1871 he was a candidate for teaching in Lingen.*³¹⁹ *From 1 April 1872 to 1873 he was employed as a teacher at the Gymnasium in Oldenburg.*³²⁰ He received his doctorate in philosophy on 30 October 1873. *De L. Apuleji Madaurensis libro, qui inscribitur de philosophia moralia* Title of the dissertation:.

*From Michaelis in 1873 he taught successfully for several years as a senior teacher at the Gymnasium in Flensburg. A transfer to Kreuznach, which was scheduled for Easter 1881, had to be canceled for health reasons.*³²¹ A chest ailment forced him — probably as a result of the war — to say goodbye to Easter 1882. He then lived in Hanover, devoted to philosophical studies. His elderly mother lived with him in Hanover.

In the learned world, he had already won an excellent place. Through his published "Plotinischen Studien" issue 1, Studien zur IV. Enneade, Heidelberg 1883 (cf. also the article in the annual reports of the Königlich Gymnasium zu Flensburg 1881: "The train of thought in Plotins first treatise on the omnipresence of the intelligent in the perceivable world (Enneade phil. VI, 4), by Dr. Hugo von Kleist à") he testified to his peculiar, important mental training.

*His philological publications attracted much attention, and Hugo was awarded the title of professor of philology. In 1887, he returned to the civil service as a senior teacher at the Gymnasium Leer*³²² *and was on 22 March 1899 headmaster of the Gymnasium in Aurich, Ultricianums.*³²³ *At the laying of the foundation stone for a new school building on 2 July 1908, he stated, among other things: "For more than a hundred years, the school had once had only one classroom and one instructor, in 1646 it was expanded to a three-class and only in 1822 to a five-class institution. Since then, the number of classes has risen to eight...*

An old house no longer adequate for its purpose is... exchanged for a new one in one day.

³¹⁹ Osnabrück State Archives Rep. 729 Acc. 39/1997 No 410 (2009)

³²⁰ State Archives Oldenburg List of civil servants A I.2 525 (2009)

³²¹ *Lexikon der Schleswig-Holstein-lauenburgische und Eutinischen Schriftsteller 1866-1882, Eduard Alberti, Part 1, Kiel 1885, pp. 388*

³²² *Literarisches Centralblatt 1887, pp. 828 (2009)*

³²³ *Aurich State Archives, various documents on his activities, Rep. 171 and Others Nos 174-176 (2009)*

*What we want for our school and for the school system . . . is neither a standstill nor a revolution, but a steady development emerging from the tried and tested *Alten Non scholae, sed vitae discimus*, for which the principle "à" must undoubtedly be the guiding principle. - ...*

It is also fair to judge schools and school systems on the basis of their results. Now, however, from our comparatively small institution a number of famous, an extremely large number of capable men have emerged, who have developed in their homeland and beyond East Frisia's borders a meritorious fruitful effect.

May an equally beautiful success for us teachers and our successors also be modest in the new house, may a blessing be given by him all the time, just as rich as for so many decades from the old house, may a youth always come out of him into life, which is not only concerned to meet the everyday demands of the profession . . . but also to ... Duty remains conscious ... for the achievements of ... Geist und der ... Education ... to come into play at all times."³²⁴

He retired in 1915 with the title of Privy Student Council and chose Hannover as his retirement home. He died there on 15 July 1923.

*On 4 October 1880 he had married in Pritzwalk with Elisabeth Gley, * Darz 20 April 1856, daughter of Rudolf G. on Kuhbier and Voßberg b. Pritzwalk and Emilie born Schmidt. During the Second World War, she lived with her daughter in Stade at a very old age. She died shortly after reaching the age of 100 on 23 May 1956 in Hanover. Her final years were overshadowed by concerns about her son, Ewald, who had been held in captivity since 1945. She did not know his death in 1954.*³²⁵

In his marriage he had one son: Ewald, born 8 August 1881, the later Field Marshal (III 1034), whose biography is contained in the continuation of the family history, and a daughter.

*Anna Maria Hertha, * Hanover 22. 12. 1884, † daselbst 18 October 1971, married Hannover 15. 3. 1919 with Dr. juris Karl Schwering retired, Landrat, * Hanover 29 June 1879, † Stade 10 July 1948.*

III. 958a.

Christoph Albrecht Theodor,

Born 1850, died 1853,

the fifth son, born 28 April 1850 in Schakaulack, died there 12 February 1853.

III. 958b.

Christoph Julius Benno,

Born 1851, died 1869,

the youngest son, born 18 November 1851, devoted himself to the service of the navy and went down in the canal with a merchant ship in October 1869.

³²⁴ *The Ulricianum celebrated the centenary of the old building on 2 July 2008. In his speech, headteacher Mr. Risius quoted extensively from his predecessor's speech. http://www.ulricianum-aurich.de/news/2008/juli/02_umzug.htm (2009)*

³²⁵ *Family history 1980 (2006)*

III. 959.

Christoph Victor,


Born 13 August 1858 in Tilsit, + *before 1934*,

was first a paymaster aspirant in the 41st century. Infantry Regiment, *entry into service 7 October 1876. In 1896 he was transferred to the West Prussian artillery Regiment No. 16.*³²⁶ *He became chief paymaster and later accountant. His date of death is unknown.*³²⁷

³²⁶ *History of the West Prussian artillery Regiment No. 16, Wittje, Berlin 1897, pp. 163 (2014)*

³²⁷ *Last entry in the Gotha 1934 (2008) Note in the family news bulletin of September 1934: Death must be considered: Viktor (2014)*

We give the master table of

III. 28.						
Georg.						
60.		61.				
Lorenz.		Christian.				
121.						
Christoffer.						
195.		196.				
Adam Georg.		Steffen.				
291.						
Christoph		Friedrich.				
392.		393.		394.		395.
Steffen Nicolaus.		Georg Valentin.		Friedrich Wilhelm.		Christoph.
526.		527.				396.
Steffen Christoph.		Nicolaus Valentin.				Hans Albrecht.
657.		658.				
Johann Gottlieb Christoph.		Franz Leopold.				
785.		786.				
Christoph Albrecht Leopold.		Franz Wilhelm.				
880.		881.		882.		883.
Christoph Albrecht		Christoph Friedrich		August Eduard		Christoph August
Heinrich Julius.		Wilhelm.		Ferdinand.		Victor. 
957a.		957b.		957c.		958.
Christoph		Christoph Ernst		Christoph		Christoph
Albrecht		Albrecht August		Albrecht		Albrecht
Maximilian.		Benno.		August Hugo.		Julius
				Theodor.		Benno.
				1034.		959.
				Ewald		Christoph
						Victor.

From the General-Majors Christoph August Victor von Kleist, there is a small branch, but it only existed for one generation.

The General-Majors Christoph August Victor von Kleist four sons are called by age:

III. 959a.

Christoph Oscar Friedrich,

Born 1853, died 1858,

Born in Danzig 20 November 1853, died 8 July 1858 in Magdeburg.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 228 -

III. 960.

Eugen Christoph Erwin,
Major General,

born 11 December 1855 – 1910

*second son of August (III, 883), also born in Danzig, came from the cadet Corps on 23 April 1874 as a lieutenant to the 2nd East Prussian grenadier Regiment No. 3, in Gumbinnen, became captain in 1892 in the infantry regt. 78 in Osnabrück and in 1896 as a major to the staff of Schlesien Grenadier Regiment No. 10 transferred to Schweidnitz. As a colonel and regimental commander he was in Liegnitz in 1904, and as a major general he became commander of the 71st. Brigade in Danzig and retired in 1909 for health reasons. He died on 23 March 1910 in Liegnitz.*³²⁸

Erwin married on 6 May 1893 in Ohr near Hameln Renate Freiin v. Hake, born Diedersen 5 August 1863, died Spiegelsfelde b. Bielefeld 7 January 1938, daughter of the Royal Hanover family Retired Rittmeister's Adolf Freiherr v. H. auf Ohr u. d. Marie geboren v. Hedemann.

*Daughters: 1. Caroline (Carla) Marie Margarete Lilly Veronika, born Osnabrück 15 March 1894, died Haus Spiegelsberge b. Bielefeld 24 April 1975, married Göttingen 18 May 1920 with Gebhard Spiegel v. u. zu Peckelsheim Freiherr, * Bordighera 2 February 1895, † Bethel b. Bielefeld 13 July 1954, on Spiegelsberge, Bischofrode (§) and Groß Engershausen, forester.*

*2. Renate (Rena) Adolphine Ella Elsbeth Georgine, born Schweidnitz 12 April 1896, died Dortmund-Aplerbeck 9 October 1972, married Bethel near Bielefeld 17 August 1926 with Richard Toellner, pastor, * Soest 28 December 1895. (Dortmund)*³²⁹

III. 961.

Friedrich Wilhelm Victor Alfred,

born 16 November 1857, died 1921

Born in Magdeburg, he came from the cadet Corps on 15 April 1876 as Leutnant in the grenadier Regiment No. 1. *However, he transferred to the artillery in the same year because of a foot injury.* On 23 December of the same year he was an extra-budgetary Leutnant in the Feld-Artillerie-Regiment Nr. 1 and on 16 September 1879 an artillery officer in the East Prussian Feld-Artillerie-Regiment Nr. 1 (Königsberg i. Preussisch). *When Hauptmann was transferred to the staff of the Oberfeuerwerkerschule in Berlin, he joined the Lorraine in 1901 as a department commander. Field Artillery Regt. 69 to St. Avold and became commander of the Oberfeuerwerkerschule in 1903. Promoted to colonel, he was in 1909 commander of the artillery Regiment No. 74, Torgau, and moved in 1914 at the outbreak of war as a major general and commander of the 6th. Artillery Brigade to the Western Front.*

In March 1915, Alfred became commander of the newly formed 115th Army. Infantry Division, which he led as a lieutenant general in constant service until March 1918 and distinguished itself in the battles on the Aisne and since August 1915 on the Eastern Front — in Kurland, Wolhynien, Galizien and Rumänien — by high achievements and great success. In a lengthy treatise, General Georg v. Kleist-Wusseken, in his 'Review of the Participation of the v. Kleist Family in the World War', praised the accomplishments of the

³²⁸ *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, March 24, 1910: From Liegnitz, March 23, it is reported that last night the commander of the King Wilhelm I. Colonel v. Kleist, who had received telegraphic news of his promotion to major general, died. (2022)*

³²⁹ *Family history 1980 (2006)*

division and its commander, who served from the first to the last days of the war. The 'memorial sheets of German regiments' say the infantry regime. No 171, which was part of Alfred's division, inter alia:

"General v. Kleist was an open, fresh soldier nature that had a heart for every member of the division. This was immediately evident in Tournai, where he immediately visited every part of the troops and looked at the accommodation in detail. Whether it was ice-cold blizzards in Rußland or torrential rain in Rumänien that made the roads unfathomable, General v. Kleist could never be stopped when it was necessary to come to the force to get to know their needs and desires. This loyal commander paid special attention to all facilities that were in the best interests of the division. He was often found in the field hospitals. He solaced the severely wounded in Wiederholt and delighted them by personally presenting the well-deserved Iron Cross. It was no wonder that he soon had the honorary name 'Vater Kleist' throughout the division."

Pour le mérite In recognition of his outstanding merits as a commander, he was awarded the Order. When Alfred was called back to the hard-fought Western Front in the spring of 1918 to be in command General of General Command LVIII, it was difficult for him and all members of the 115th Division to say goodbye. "For everyone knew," the account states, "what an upright, noble, wise, just, strong-willed person with him departed from the division, how exemplary his degenerate, his simplicity and simplicity, his sympathy for the simplest man had seemed."

In command As a general of the 'Kleist Group', Alfred was under the command of the 3rd Army, which has done superhuman work in the last major German offensives and the retreat until the armistice. The Kleist group suffered great losses in the Champagne offensive and on the Marne in July 1918 because the German advance had been betrayed; but again and again they formed in the retreat to Maaß and before Verdun to renewed opposition. When Alfred, after the armistice on 11 November 1918, had returned the General Command to Rhein in the most difficult circumstances, he received a telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, General v of the Marwitz, which concluded with the words: "The activity of Your Excellency and the whole staff is a shining example of faithful performance of duty, for which I express my gratitude in the gloomy times and that of the Fatherland. The future will only bring the merit of the leadership of the 'Kleist Group' to light for the community."

In November 1919, Alfred published a report for family history in Brandenburg entitled "My Activity in the World Wars 1914/1918", which was published in the family newspaper from 1938 to 1939.

General Alfred v. Kleist Brandenburg died on 13 May 1921 in Havel at the age of 64, during a dark period in German history. He was the honorary knight of the order of St . John.

*Alfred married on 8 May 1894 in Posen Elisabeth Geverts, * Kassel 17 June 1873, † Potsdam 15 March 1944, daughter of the Royal Prussian Retired Generalmajors à Wilhelm G. u. d. Laura born v. Bobers.*

*Daughter: Marie Grete Jenny Georgine Amy Marga Ursula, * Berlin 26. 8. 1898, † Bielefeld 13.08.1990, married Berlin 26 June 1929 with Wilhelm v. Detten retired, Colonel, * Karlsruhe 22 July 1885, † Brackwede 17 September 1961 (Sennestadt).³³⁰*

III. 962.

Christian Ernst Georg,

Born 11 Jan, 1860 – 1909

the youngest son, born in Wesel, was, like his brethren, educated in the cadet Corps and came on 14 April 1877 as Leutnant to the grenadier Regiment No. 3 and was for a time adjutant of the 2nd. Bat., then as adjutant to Insterburg command. On 4 February of this year, he was assigned to the 2nd Military Academy

³³⁰ Family history 1980 (2006)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 230 -

under his command. Baden grenadier Regiment Emperor Wilhelm No. 110 has been transferred. *After his command of the War Academy in Berlin, he belonged to the General Staff, was in 1898 Major in the General Staff of the 9th Division in Glogau and in 1903 as a lieutenant colonel chief of staff in XVII. Corps in Danzig. An early death ended his great career prematurely. He died unmarried as a colonel and commander of the Thuringian Army 31st Infantry Regiment, Charlottenburg, 11 June 1909. He was a knight of the order of St . John.*³³¹

Since all the sons were without heir, this side branch died out.

We give the master table of:

III. 883.			
Christoph August Victor.			
959a.	960.	961.	962.
Christoph Oscar Friedrich.	Eugen Christoph Ervin.	Friedrich Wilhelm Victor Alfred.	Christian Ernst Georg.

The Kowalk branch,

which descended from Georg's youngest brother Paul (III. 29) at Kowalk, flourished only for a short time; it became extinct already with Paul's grandson of the same name.

Paul had three sons: 1) Venz, 2) Tönnies, and 3) Jürgen (III. 62–64).

III. 62.

Venz

at Kowalk,

1575, † before 1601,

Paul's eldest son, was still underage in 1556. In that year, Jacob Kl., who was hereditary owner at Kowalk (III. 38), filed a lawsuit against the minor children of the late Paul Kleist: Venz, Tönnies, and Jürgen, whose guardian was Jochim at Damen (III. 34), concerning the division of the fieldmark Dummerckuer (—Dimkuhlen).

On July 12, 1563, Duke Barnim X. issued a safe-conduct to the brothers Venz and "Antonius." One of their subjects had, in a dispute in the year 1560, "unexpectedly" killed Jürgen Kl. (III. 58). The brothers therefore intended to settle amicably with the slain man's brother, Curt (487).

On February 22, 1575, Venz was enfeoffed with Kowalk (501 and 502).

The register of the chapel at "Kuewalk" = Kowalk, formerly belonging to the parish of Schwellin, later to the Naseband parish, is dated June 27, 1591, and was signed by Venz and Jürgen as patrons. The three brothers donated to the chapel at Kowalk a still-existing, elaborately crafted, heavily gilded communion chalice. The base of the chalice has a round shape with six outward-curving arches. On one of the arches, the Latin inscription reads:

"Auctus et renovatus est hic calix Kowalcensis in honorem Omnipotentis anno Christi 1612."

Beneath the base, the inscription states: "Chalice and paten weigh 25 Loth."

On the second arch of the base, to the right of the first-mentioned inscription, the Kleist family coat of arms appears, encircled by the words: "Ventz Kleist. S. (igillum)"; on the third arch, the Puttkamer family coat of arms, inscribed: "Abel Putkamer. S. E. H. S."; on the fourth arch, again the Kleist coat of arms, inscribed: "Tönnies Kleist. S."; on the fifth arch, once more the Kleist coat of arms, inscribed: "Jürgen Kleist. S."; and on the sixth arch, the Schmeling family coat of arms with the inscription: "Elisabeth Schmeling. S. N. W."

The gilded paten belonging to the set was donated by the three brothers' sister, Emerentia.

On November 11, 1596, Venz gave his consent for his brother's wife to take out a loan and pledge a farmstead in Kowalk as collateral.

After that, he is no longer mentioned in the records. At the time of the 1601 enfeoffment, he was already deceased.

From his marriage to Abela von Puttkamer, from the house of Glowitz, he had one daughter: Elisabeth.

III. 63.

Tönnies

at Kowalk,

Master of the Horse,

1575, † after 1608,

Paul's second son was still a minor in 1556. In 1563, he received the aforementioned safe-conduct (487) and was enfeoffed with Kowalk on February 22, 1575 (501 and 502).

He entered ducal service. In 1580, he was a court servant of Duke Johann Friedrich; over time, he advanced to court marshal and master of the horse. On August 22, 1598, as princely court marshal, he was a witness to the testament drawn up by the wife of Duke Barnim at Rügenwalde.

Duke Johann Friedrich, whom Tönnies Kl. had faithfully served in his high offices for twenty years, died on February 9, 1600, without heirs, at Wolgast, where he had been born on August 21, 1542. His wife was Erdmuth, the eldest daughter of Elector Johann Georg of Brandenburg. He possessed many excellent qualities and was a learned gentleman; he loved splendor, extravagance, and pleasure so much that he often neglected government affairs, leaving them to his courtiers and favorites.

At the Duke's splendid funeral, Court Marshal von Kleist was present.

With the same loyalty, Tönnies Kl. served Johann Friedrich's successor, Duke Barnim XI., who, unfortunately, reigned for only three years.

At the enfeoffment on March 27, 1601, Tönnies was referred to as the ducal master of the horse (546b and 547).

Duke Bogislav XIII., who then assumed rule, was already of advanced age and therefore no longer able to conduct government affairs independently. At the Diet in Stettin (November 28 to December 5, 1603), with the consent of the estates, he appointed his eldest son, Philipp, as the governor of Pomerania. At this Diet, he also promised, much to the relief of the estates, to repay the remaining chamber debts by reducing the court and cutting expenses as much as possible, without imposing new burdens on the land, and to address their justified grievances.

In accordance with this promise, the Duke reinstated district councilors, which had been abolished under previous governments, and dismissed superfluous court officials.

On this occasion, Court Marshal and Master of the Horse Tönnies Kleist, after serving with full dedication in his high offices under three Dukes, retired.

On April 19, 1605, Duke Bogislav XIII. enfeoffed him with the estate of Poberow, which was most likely granted to him in recognition of his loyal services (553).

A few years later, we find Tönnies Kl. ill at his estate in Kowalk. At the enfeoffment on May 6, 1608, he was absent due to illness (563a and b, 564).

His name does not appear in the records of subsequent years; he died soon after 1608, unmarried.

In the enfeoffment document of April 22, 1613, it states: "The fiefdoms of the deceased Tönnies Kleist at Kowalk were held by his sister Emerentia, who is now also deceased; her heirs still possess them, although the feudal heirs have princely permission to claim them."

III. 64.

Jürgen

at Kowalk,

1575, † after 1596,

Paul's youngest son was enfeoffed with Kowalk along with his brothers on February 22, 1575 (501 and 502); he owned a piece of land near the lime kiln (517). In 1583, as a young cavalier, he rode along to the muster of the enfeoffed horses in Schlawe (633). In 1585, he held a share in "Dimkuhr."

In 1591, he signed the register of the chapel at Kowalk as co-patron and contributed his share toward acquiring the aforementioned communion chalice.

On November 11, 1596, his wife, Elisabeth von Schmeling, with his consent, borrowed 100 florins from Lorenz Versen of Tietzow and, with her husband's and his brother Venz's approval, pledged a farmstead in Kowalk from her Leibgedinge (dowry property) as collateral. Both brothers sealed the promissory note. In 1597, she petitioned for ducal confirmation of this agreement, as her husband was being severely pressured by his creditors and guarantors. The Duke confirmed the debt contract on September 29, 1597.

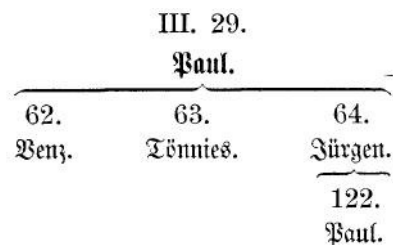
Not long thereafter, Jürgen died.

In 1599, the widow petitioned the Duke to protect her dowry against the executions of the Belgard Hauptmann, due to her deceased husband's debts.

From his marriage to Elisabeth von Schmeling, daughter of Heinrich von Schmeling of Todenhausen and Dorothea von Zastrow from the house of Dargerese, who died in 1666, Jürgen Kleist had a son: Paul (III. 122), and, among others, a daughter: Felicia, who became the wife of Nicolaus von Schmeling of Streitz.

With the death of his son Paul, who left no heirs, this branch became extinct.

We provide the lineage chart of:



From Bisprow at Damen (III. 9), a few minor side branches emerged from the Damen line, most of which flourished only briefly. We shall first describe the

Damen-Zarnekow branch.

Bisprow had six sons: 1) Henning, 2) Dubislaß, 3) Pribeslaß, 4) Hans, 5) Joachim, and 6) Georg (III. 30–35).

III. 30.

Henning

at Damen,

Clergyman at Belgard

1518, † after 1546,

Bisprow's eldest son studied and became a presbyter in Belgard.

On September 23, 1518, Henning, Dubislaß, Hans, and their other brothers were enfeoffed with Damen (393); likewise on January 13, 1524 (417). On August 23, 1540, Henning was enfeoffed with Belgard (459b); again on June 1, 1546 (469).

One more lawsuit should be mentioned, which the widow of his younger brother Pribeslaff and the guardians of her daughters Anna and Ursula brought against Henning, Joachim, and Jürgen, brothers of Damen, in 1544 regarding alimony, trousseau, and dowry for the daughters. Anna was already being courted by suitors.

In this dispute, Duke Barnim X. issued the following settlement, dated Tuesday after Exaudi (May 27), 1544, from Alten Stettin:

The three brothers were to provide the young women with the alimony specified in the Rezeß (agreement), along with 2 florins annually for the purchase of two pigs. To Anna, they were to give 200 florins on the upcoming St. Martin's Day, another 200 florins the following year for trousseau and dowry, and upon her marriage, within a year and a day, a third 200 florins. The same arrangement applied later to Ursula (463).

Henning had embraced the teachings of the Gospel and followed Luther's example by entering into marriage. The records do not reveal the name of his wife, but they do state that he had a son, Hans (III. 65), who resided in Drenow, and a daughter, Ursula, who was married to Jochim Hechthausen of Naffin.

After 1546, Henning is no longer mentioned in the records.

III. 31.

Dubislaff, "the elder"

at Damen,

1518, † circa 1540,

Bisprow's other son was enfeoffed with Damen along with his brothers on September 23, 1518 (393); likewise on January 13, 1524 (417). In the latter enfeoffment document, he is referred to as "the elder."

According to a list of outstanding debts of the Kaland-brotherhood in Cöslin from 1524, "senior Dubislaff in Damen" owed 100 marks, as per a written bond. His guarantors were: Peter (III. 10) and junior Dubislaff (III. 56) (420).

In 1540, he owed 50 marks to the beneficium angelorum in Belgard, as per a written bond (459).

He remained unmarried. His heir was his nephew, Matthias (III. 66).

III. 32.

Pribeslaff

at Damen,

1544,

Bisprow's third son was enfeoffed with Damen on June 23, 1540 (459b).

His cousin Lorenz (III. 26) appointed him as one of his executors (455).

By 1544, Pribeslaff had already died.

His widow, Dorothea, daughter of Henning von Glasenapp and Catharina von Manteuffel, along with the guardians of their daughters, Anna and Ursula, sued Henning, Joachim, and Jürgen, brothers at Damen, regarding alimony, trousseau, and dowry for the daughters. The settlement that the Duke arranged in this matter on May 27, 1544, has already been mentioned (463).

III. 33.

Hans,

1518, † young,

Bisprow's fourth son was first mentioned in the enfeoffment letter of 1518 (393). The family records attest that he died young and without heirs.

III. 34.

Joachim

at Damen,

† 1585,

Bisprow's fifth son was enfeoffed with Damen on January 13, 1524 (417), referred to in the document as "Achim."

On January 20, 1528, Joachim was granted safe conduct because he was willing to atone for the killing of Dubsloff (III. 56) (433).

In 1540, he owed 50 marks to the Vicarien-Kasse and Kreuz-Kapelle in Belgard, as per a written bond (459).

In the same year, he was enfeoffed with Damen alongside his younger brother Jürgen (459b).

Among the enfeoffed individuals of 1575, "Jochim the Elder" and his son Matthias were named (502).

On August 29, 1576, Richard and Joachim the Younger (III. 69 and 70), brothers at Damen, filed a lawsuit against Joachim the Elder at the court, in which they literally stated the following: "Jochim the Elder at Damen initially acquired 2 Hufen here through a proper purchase and thus insinuated himself into Damen, claiming the entire village's privileges and all lordship rights more than we others, to whom our knightly seat here rightfully belongs together. However, Jochim Kl.'s residence was not assigned to Damen but to Voldekow. He exchanged 8 peasants from his assigned Kavel in Voldekow and relocated them to Döbel and Damen, and through his many unnecessary buildings and such exchanged peasants, he entirely depleted our share of the wood in Damen, causing more than 1000 florins in damages, etc."

The aforementioned complaint was also joined by Lorenz (III. 60), Asmus (III. 76), and their relatives, the Kleists residing at Damen, who further testified: "Jochim acquired only 2 Hufen and a farmstead at Damen for 200 florins through a purported purchase and then established a residence there. This purchase had been legally contested multiple times, as he appropriated the entire village's privileges for these Hufen and claimed all lordly rights, including fishing, hunting, and more, beyond what was due to those to whom the entire village rightfully belonged and who had their residence here. However, he had his arable estate at Zarnekow and Crössin, which could sustain him well enough without Damen, etc."

According to the cited records, Joachim thus held properties in Damen and Dargen, the latter of which he exchanged for a share in Muttrin, as well as in Zarnekow and Crössin, Drenow and Kieckow, and in Groß Dubberow.

According to the report of his son Matthias, Joachim died at Damen in 1585 on the Thursday after Fabian and Sebastian (January 21).

His wife, Sophia Kleist, daughter of Matthias at Damen (III. 24), bore him three sons: 1) Matthias, 2) Vincenz, and 3) Bisprow (III. 66–68).

III. 35.

Georg

at Damen,

Danish Colonel,

† circa 1560,

Bisprow's youngest son became a soldier and entered the royal Danish military service. Elzow reports about him: "Georg was a Major General under the King of Denmark and acquired some estates with the money he earned."

Others claim that he had already retired as a colonel.

On August 23, 1540, he was enfeoffed with Damen (459b). Additionally, he held properties in Dargen, Voldekow, and Kieckow.

In 1580, his sons Joachim and Carsten, stating that their father had died about 20 years earlier, i.e., circa 1560 (as the genealogy correctly indicates), petitioned for recognition of their inheritance.

From his marriage to Dorothea von Parsow, he had three sons: 1) Richard, 2) Joachim, and 3) Carsten (III. 69–71).

Thus, of Bisprow's six sons, the eldest, Henning, the fifth, Joachim, and the sixth, Georg, had male heirs.

Henning had only one son:

III. 65.

Hans

at Drenow,

1575, † 1599.

He was enfeoffed with Drenow on February 22, 1575 (502). Additionally, he acquired Warnin. In 1591, Hans Kleist of Warnin owed the city of Belgard 100½ marks.

He died on September 15, 1599, and was buried on January 30, 1600, in the church at Schwellin, to which he had bequeathed a legacy of 50 florins.

His wife, Catharina von Hechthausen from the house of Zarnefanz, with whom he had lived in a childless marriage, had already passed away a year earlier (1598). She had left a legacy of 25 florins to the Schwellin church.

Hans's estates fell to his cousins: Matthias (III. 66), Richard, Joachim, and Carsten (III. 69–71).

Joachim's three sons were named: 1) Matthias, 2) Vincenz, and 3) Bisprow (III. 66–68).

III. 66.

Matthias

at Damen,

† circa 1607,

Joachim's eldest son was enfeoffed with Damen on February 22, 1575, together with his father (502).

In August 1576, his cousins Lorenz (III. 60), Richard and Joachim (III. 69 and 70), as well as Asmus (III. 76) and their associates at Damen, filed a complaint against Matthias with Hauptmann Tessen Kl. (III. 75) at Neustettin, demanding his punishment because he had shot a peasant there. The course of events is described in the complaint as follows: Matthias let his cattle graze on the Hegegras (protected pasture) of the peasants in Damen. The peasants objected to this. When it continued nonetheless, the village mayor (Schulze) and his assessors drove the cattle away from the Hegegras and seized three head of livestock as a pledge. That evening, Matthias, accompanied by seven or more men armed with muskets and spears, raided the village and summoned the peasants, who were unarmed. He then fired three shots at them "pitilessly," killing the peasant and village assessor Hans Göde "cruelly," so that he died instantly. He also inflicted a severe wound on the second assessor, Joachim Abraham, with a Knöbelspieß (a type of polearm) and shot the village mayor in the face, nearly burning it. Similarly, the previous mayor, Paul Abraham, had been "cruelly stabbed" by Matthias Kleist's peasants.

On September 4 of the same year, a warrant for Matthias's arrest was issued, as he had fled (512).

Two years later, Matthias petitioned for a safe-conduct against his cousins at Damen, posted a bond of 1,000 Reichstaler, and protested his innocence. As a result, the arrest warrants were annulled on May 31, 1578 (521).

At the general church visitation in Damen, which took place on June 29, 1591, Matthias was present as a co-patron along with Lorenz, Asmus, and "Reichardt," the Kleists at Damen.

At the enfeoffment on March 27, 1601, however, he was ill and authorized his son Dubislaff at Damen to perform the homage in his place (546b and 547).

On May 6, 1608, Dubislaff, the late Matthias's son, was already enfeoffed. Thus, his father had passed away before that time, circa 1607, as correctly stated in the genealogy.

From his marriage to Sophia von Manteuffel, daughter of Joachim von Manteuffel of Pribbernow and Magdalena von Oldenburg, he had two sons: 1) Dubislaff and 2) Vincenz (III. 123 and 124), as well as a daughter, Maria.

Maria was married twice: a) to Peter von Wolde of Wusterbarth. Their marriage contract was concluded on the evening of St. Martin's Day in 1587, whereby she received a dowry of 2,000 Reichstaler. She was widowed in 1611; - b) to Marcus von Puttkamer of Poberow.

By 1622, she had been widowed a second time. In that year, she, residing in Stolp, filed a lawsuit against her brother Dubislaff concerning:

- 1) the inheritance of Valentin Manteuffel of Broitz (their mother's brother), valued at several thousand thalers, of which she and Dubislaff were entitled to a third each;
- 2) her dowry and what she had "recovered" from the widow's annuity of both her husbands;
- 3) the gold and silver, clothing, etc., that Dubislaff had withheld from her, as specified in her Designation (list of personal effects); and
- 4) the paternal inheritance and her alimony.

In 1628, Dubislaff offered her the estate of Kieckow for her alimony. She refused it, stating:

"I am now an emaciated, sickly woman and cannot manage such an estate, nor do I know how I would be sustained there. I cannot move to such an estate during these times of war and cannot leave Stolp due to debts."

At that time, she was also quartering Imperial soldiers in her "lodging" in Stolp.

In 1630, Dubislaff again offered her the estate of Kieckow. She wrote back, even more desperately than before: "I am a weak woman, now emaciated and physically incapable of managing such a desolate and devastated estate. I am unable to restore it and would miserably perish there, suffering hunger and distress, for there is neither food nor provisions on the estate. Indeed, if I were to escape death, I would not have enough sustenance or means to even travel there, let alone anything to sustain myself in such an abandoned estate. I must also, with all due reverence, confess that I have neither a bed nor clothing." She once again pleaded urgently for her overdue alimony, amounting to 337½ florins, as she had received none for 4½ years despite the agreement. At the end of her letter, she stated quite plainly: "I no longer have a stable lodging and must live so miserably that even a stone would feel pity. Yes, I must, with your permission, report that I have no clothing to wear and cannot go to church, etc."

When the plague was ravaging Stolp "severely," the widow died there in August 1630 and was buried in the local parish church. In the end, she had lived with the notary Gabriel Lebantius in Stolp, who had taken her into his lodging and provided for her. After her death, the notary submitted various claims against Dubislaff for the debts she had left behind.

III. 67.

Vincenz (Venz),

† before 1585,

Joachim's other son died without heirs before his father, that is, before the year 1585.

III. 68.

Bisprow,

† before 1585,

Joachim's youngest son became a court servant of Duke Barnim and died unmarried before his father († 1585), as he had been sent to Denmark.

Thus, of Joachim's three sons, only the eldest, Matthias, had male heirs.

III. 123.

Dubislaff

at Damen and Zarnekow,

District Councillor,

† after 1664,

Matthias's elder son was authorized on March 27, 1601, to perform the act of homage on behalf of his sick father (547); likewise on April 19, 1605 (553).

By 1608, his father had already died, and on May 6 of that year, Dubislaff was enfeoffed with Damen (563a, 564, and 565).

At the muster on April 22, 1613, he acted as the representative of the entire family (575).

On August 22, 1615, he was a witness to the marriage settlement between Asmus Kleist of Raddatz (IV. 17) and Anna von Wolde of Wusterbarth (580).

At the enfeoffment on September 26, 1618, Zarnekow was recorded as his second estate (585 and 586); the same is noted in the enfeoffment of September 28, 1621 (594).

Additionally, he possessed Kieckow, which he leased on June 15, 1623, along with four added farmsteads in Krössin, for six years at 200 florins. Furthermore, he held shares in Drenow, Kowalk, Schmenzin, Lindenhof, Gramenz, Groß Dubberow, Döbel, and Muttrin.

After the revision of the Belgard district in April 1645, he held in Groß Dubberow a small estate consisting of six taxable Hufen, formerly two farmsteads; in Klein Krössin, one occupied and two abandoned farmsteads; in Zarnekow, a sheep farm with a farmstead and the pawned estate of Caspar Kleist (III. 164); at Lindenhof, a sheep farm; in Schmenzin, due to Zabel Versen, an abandoned farm with half a Hufe; in Kowalk, a farmstead; in addition, a farmer and a Kossäth (cottager) served him there. At Damen, since 1627, he had to pay taxes on 31 Hufen, as well as on two Kossäthen, one Hufe due to Magnus Glasenapp, and half a Hufe due to Zabel Versen; in the village, one occupied farmstead and one Kossäth; in Döbel, five farmsteads; and in Muttrin, two farmsteads (623).

In 1654, he was referred to as a District Councillor of Farther Pomerania, and his estates were listed as Damen, Zarnekow, and Lindenhof.

On April 3, 1661, he sold Kieckow after inheriting a share in Groß Dubberow; the latter he sold on May 13, 1664, for 1200 florins to Bernd Münchow, excluding a meadow on the Damen fields, which Dubislaff had allocated to the current administrator Marten Kleist. In total, it comprised six taxable Hufen (639). In the referenced document, he is also referred to as a District Councillor. He held this office until his death, which occurred shortly after 1664.

In his younger years, Dubislaff was repeatedly at court in Stettin and also attended the funerals of several dukes. At the funeral of Duke Barnim XI. on October 18, 1603, he was among the 24 torchbearers. On May 26, 1617, he carried one of the 12 torches beside the coffin of Duke Georg III., and on March 19, 1618, he walked as a torchbearer beside the coffin of Duke Philipp II.

His wife, Ilse von Brünnow, daughter of Georg von Brünnow of Quatzow and Poppel and Sophia von Glasenapp of Gramenz, lived in great unhappiness with him. It is reported that he "treated her nobly, so that she often could not go to church due to her blackened eyes."

This marriage produced three sons: 1) Matthias (III. 197.), 2) Ewald (III. 198.), and 3) Georg Friedrich (III. 199.), the latter two dying young; as well as a daughter, Sophia Maria, born on January 22, 1605, who, before the age of 14, married the court administrator Wilhelm Kleist of Muttrin and Dubberow, Chancellor and Dean of the Chapter of Cammin (III. 133), on September 13, 1618, and died in childbed on March 9, 1622.

The family records further report of Dubislaff: "Although he was fortunate in being the father of two well-raised children (two sons had died very young), he was also unfortunate, as he outlived both, and with him, his line became extinct."

His enfeoffed estates fell to the Electoral District Councillor of Farther Pomerania, Joachim of Zeblin (III. 70).

Dubislaff's younger brother:

III. 124.

Vincenz (Venz)

had died long before him without heirs.

Thus, of Dubislaff's three sons, as mentioned, only one survived into adulthood and attained high honors. His name is:

III. 197.

Matthias

at Damen and Lindenhof,

Privy Councillor and Landvoigt of Greifenberg,

born 1602, † 1637.

He was born on Holy Easter Sunday, April 4, 1602.

The family records report the following about him:

"Matthias Kl. was born on April 4, 1602, on Holy Easter Sunday. Since he showed extraordinary talent and intellectual vigor, he was encouraged to study. After receiving domestic instruction and spending three years at school in Belgard, he entered the princely Pädagogium in Stettin in 1615, where he studied for two years under Magister Christophorus Hunnichius, laying a solid foundation in philosophy and diligently practicing in oratory and disputations, both as an opponent and as a respondent. In 1617, he was sent to the University of Jena, where he studied for six years, focusing earnestly on law. He participated in various political and legal seminars and, in 1620, under the supervision of Doctor Ortolphus Tormannus, publicly defended a disputation de emtione et venditione (on purchase and sale) with great acclaim. In 1624, he transferred to the University of Rostock, where the renowned jurist Dr. Thomas Lindemann not only welcomed him at his table but also held him in high esteem. They frequently discussed important and weighty matters, and under Dr. Lindemann's supervision, Matthias delivered a distinguished disputation de vera et genuina mutui et imprimis nummi essentia (on the true and genuine nature of loans and especially money), skillfully addressing and resolving major controversies in monetary law. - In 1626, due to the plague, he relocated to Stettin, where the late Duke Bogislav XIV., having heard of his qualifications, first appointed him as a Referendarius in the princely chancery. Soon thereafter, in 1627, he was made a court councillor.

That same year, he married Jungfrau Dorothea Puttkamer, the late Peter Puttkamer's daughter of Vietzkow. However, she was taken from his side by death the following year, leaving behind a daughter named Dorothea.

In 1629, he was sent by His Princely Grace to Leipzig to attend the Kreis- und Probations-Tag (district and probationary assembly), where he so effectively discharged his duties that he earned the continued favor of his high lordship. Consequently, on September 16 of that same year, he was appointed Director of the Consistory, and four years later, in July 1633, he was made a Privy Councillor. In these high offices, he proved himself loyal, diligent, highly prudent, and careful, thereby securing increasing favor from His Serene Highness. In August of that year, he was dispatched on a highly significant mission to the Kingdom of Sweden concerning matters of great importance to the fatherland. He executed his duties with such dexterity that His Princely Grace was well pleased.

In 1634, he entered into a second marriage, publicly wedding Jungfrau Ursula Lucretia von Eickstedt, daughter of Jürgen Christoph von Eickstedt of Eickstedt, on February 9. However, by princely command, he had to depart just three days after his wedding—accompanied by Philipp Horn and Sylvester Braunschweig, the princely Pomeranian President and Chancellor—to attend the distinguished Protestant convention in Frankfurt am Main. This high-stakes and perilous journey kept the delegates away from home for nearly three-quarters of a year before they could return.

Furthermore, he demonstrated his dexterity and extraordinary diligence in missions to the Electoral Court of Brandenburg and to the Imperial General before Stralsund.

In 1636, he was appointed Landvoigt of Greifenberg and Hauptmann of Wollin. That same year, he was installed as Thesaurarius at the venerable Chapter of Cammin. He presided over these high offices with great renown and attended the associated Landtage (diets) with tireless dedication.

In matters of justice, he ensured that every individual received due process promptly and impartially, adhering to lawful regulations and assisting as much as possible despite the distressing conditions of the time.

On December 27, 1637, between 9 and 10 o'clock, he peacefully passed away in Alten-Stettin at the age of 35 years, 8 months, 3 weeks, and 2 days. He was buried on April 10, 1638, in the Marienstift Church in Stettin."

To this biographical sketch, we add a few details from scattered records:

To complete his studies, Matthias Kleist received the Pumlow scholarship.

On May 6, 1625, he participated as one of Duke Bogislav's land and court councillors in the funeral procession of Duke Philipp Julius in Wolgast, walking before the ducal widow, Anna of Croy, née Duchess of Pomerania.

That same year, his father had already transferred to him the Damen fiefs: Damen cum pertinentiis and Lindenhof.

In 1628, he was taxed on 7 Hufen in Döbel (607).

In 1629, he was reassigned from the Belgard district to the Polzin district with 13 ½ Hufen and two Kossäthen.

According to a 1630 document, Matthias, as princely court councillor and director of the consistory, reported that during the Imperial soldiers' plundering of his two farmsteads in Muttrin, they had seized: 6 young mares worth 20 florins each, 2 yearling stallions worth 10 florins each, 4 plow-strong oxen worth 48 florins, 4 young oxen worth 40 florins, 5 milking cows and 3 pregnant cows, each valued at 8 florins, and one additional cow worth 9 florins. He estimated his total loss at 479 florins.

In a petition dated January 19, 1631, he requested the Duke, stating that since he had faithfully served for a considerable time in the princely court and spiritual consistory, yet due to the harsh times had not received his modest salary and had instead spent from his own resources, he sought a grant of land, suggesting Stolzenburg and several other estates. Duke Bogislav XIV. immediately granted him and his colleague, Court Councillor Marx von Eickstedt, the requested entitlement on January 24 of that year (611).

On January 3, 1633, the Duke enfeoffed Matthias Kleist, then princely court judge and director of the consistory at Damen, with two Hufen in Vangerow, which had become available following the death of Reimar and Otto von Büssow, the last members of their lineage. He subsequently sold these two Hufen on December 5, 1634, for 1200 florins to his cousin Alexander von Herzberg in Lottin.

In 1636, he was also appointed Amtshauptmann of Wollin to administer the now-lapsed district on behalf of the Duke. He lamented the dire state in which he found it.

On May 9, 1637, when the Pomeranian estates established an interim government, Matthias Kleist cast his influential vote and co-signed the respective document.

His first wife, Dorothea von Puttkamer, eldest daughter of Peter von Puttkamer of Vitzke, Marsow, and Gershagen and Anna von Below of Peest and Dubbersin, married him in 1627 but died in 1628 shortly after the birth of their daughter. She was buried on July 28 of that year in the Marienstift Church in Stettin.

Their daughter, Dorothea, born on July 15, 1628, died on December 18, 1647. At age 15, on July 23, 1643, she became the first wife of Lorenz Christoph von Somnitz, Privy Councillor, Chancellor, and hereditary chamberlain in Farther Pomerania. Chief Captain of the districts of Lauenburg and Bütow, holding estates

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 242 -

in Speck, Gerberow, Drenow, Grumbsdorff, Massow, Stepen, and Bretz (born September 30, 1612, † February 16, 1678, in Nijmegen).

His second wife, Ursula Lucretia von Eickstedt, the second daughter of Jürgen Christoph von Eickstedt of Eickstedt and Catharina von Holzendorff from the house of Cöthen and Sydow, was wed to him in a church ceremony on Sexagesima Sunday (February 9) in 1634. This second marriage remained childless. After his death, she married Friedrich von Polentz of Pachollen.

Since Matthias's two younger brothers, Ewald and Friedrich Georg (III. 198 and 199), had already died in early childhood, the Damen-Zarnekow branch became extinct with the childless death of Dubislaß, who outlived his three sons by nearly 30 years.

We provide the family tree of:



The Damen-Nemmerin Branch

which descended from Georg at Damen (III. 35), flourished only about half a century longer than the one just described.

Georg had three sons: 1) Richard, 2) Joachim, and 3) Carsten (III. 69-71).

III. 69.

Richard

at Damen and Nemmerin,

† c. 1604,

Georg's eldest son, was enfeoffed at Damen with his younger brothers on February 22, 1575 (502).

In the following year, Richard and his brother Joachim the Younger, as well as Lorenz (III. 60) and Asmus at Damen (III. 76), reported that Matthias (III. 66) had physically attacked some of their peasants and had "pitifully" shot one of them (512), an incident that has already been extensively discussed in Matthias's biography.

In 1580, the brothers Joachim the Younger and Carsten petitioned, stating: "Our father Jürgen died about 20 years ago, the estates have been inherited by our eldest brother Richard and us; he has so far managed them and received the fiefs during the general homage, we were then still minors and not within the country, and have only recently returned from foreign lands, etc."

On December 6 of the same year, they were issued a certificate of feudal entitlement.

According to a document dated December 7, 1587, Richard at Damen purchased his brother Carsten's share of the estate for 3,000 florins. For this, he had to pay 500 florins annually until the year 1592.

The church and parish register of Damen (June 29, 1591) bears the signature of "Reichardt Klest" as one of the four patrons of Damen.

When his youngest brother Carsten bought Zeblin in 1593, he requested a feudal charter and full hand rights also for his brothers Richard and Joachim. On May 27, 1601, the three brothers were enfeoffed with Damen, Nemmerin, and Zeblin (546b and 547).

On April 5, 1604, the full hand was granted to Joachim, Carsten, and their underage nephews, and on April 19, 1605, Richard's sons were enfeoffed (553). Their father had thus already passed away, presumably at the beginning of 1604.

His wife, Eva von Rosen from Prussia, bore him three sons: 1) Jürgen, 2) Joachim, and 3) Christian (III. 125-127).

III. 70.

Joachim

at Nemmerin and Warnin,

Prince's Privy Councillor,

† c. 1632,

Georg's second son, was still a minor and absent in foreign lands at the time of the enfeoffment on February 22, 1575. In the following year, he was back home (512).

Joachim chose Nemmerin as his ancestral seat; he also possessed shares in Drenow and Warnin and was granted full hand rights to Zeblin. The church register of Damen (June 29, 1591) bears the signature of Joachim Kl. of Nemmerin as co-patron.

Joachim Kl. was an intellectually significant man who repeatedly intervened forcefully in the politics of his homeland with advice and action, rendering essential services to the Pomeranian dukes in the confused and difficult conditions of the time. For nearly 30 years, he devoted his considerable talents and efforts to the service and welfare of his princes and country.

On October 18, 1603, he participated in the funeral of Duke Barnim XI, leading the horse behind the ninth (Land Wolgast) banner.

Barnim's successor was Bogislav XIII, "the most upright, pious, and blameless" among the sons of Philip I. Almost 60 years old, he assumed governance with anxious thoughts. At the Landtag convened in Stettin on November 29, 1603, Bogislav XIII declared his willingness to address the accumulated grievances of the estates. The Landräte, a committee of the estates, had been abolished by Duke John Frederick because they were inconvenient for him; instead, he surrounded himself with chamber councillors who always complied with his wishes. Since the beginning of the 15th century, the estates had consisted not only of the knighthood and cities but also of "prelates, vassals, and cities," and important matters of state could not be discussed and decided without them. However, as the estates could not always be assembled, the practice gradually developed of appointing a permanent committee to safeguard their rights. This committee

emerged in the early 15th century and was consulted on all important governmental matters. It was called "the common council," and in the second half of the 16th century, the title "Landrat" (district councillor) became customary, with its members being called Landräte.

In the 16th century, when the court nobility gained predominant influence, members of the "Landrat" from the cities disappeared entirely.

When Bogislav was again asked at the Stettin Landtag to reinstate the Landräte, he immediately granted the estates' request. In the Landtag decree dated Stettin, December 5, 1603, he appointed 13 Landräte exclusively from the most distinguished noble families. They were: Stephan Heinrich Count of Eberstein, Ewald and Hans Heinrich von Flemming, Joachim von Wedell the Younger, Lorenz Wachholz, Henning Borcke, Claus Zastrow, David von der Osten, Damian Winterfeld, Jobst von Dewitz, Joachim Kleist of Nemmerin, Georg Weiher, and Tyde von der Zinne.

The Landräte were required to appear whenever summoned to court on and off the Landtage and to advise for the common good. They were the princes' councillors in all significant matters, were required at judicial assemblies in rotation, and were thus expected to be knowledgeable in legal matters. They were employed in embassies and commissions but also served as guardians and representatives of the estates' freedoms and rights; without accountability, they were permitted to voice concerns in the country's best interest. They did not receive a standing salary. Only when summoned by the prince for services were they provided with meals for themselves and their horses at court. When they assembled on behalf of the estates, they were given per diem allowances.

After a short reign, Bogislav XIII died on March 7, 1606. Joachim Kl. followed his princely ruler's coffin among the Landräte on April 9 of the same year.

Among Bogislav's five sons—Philip, Franz, Bogislaff, Georg, and Ulrich—a fraternal dispute threatened to break out because their father had made no provisions for the division of the inheritance. With the involvement of the estates, the inheritance matter among the princely brothers was, however, peacefully settled; each of the princes was supported by several councillors, and in addition, the following were appointed as negotiators by mutual agreement: Hans Heinrich Flemming, Landvoigt of Stolp and Schlawe as director, Ewald Flemming, Landmarschall, Joachim von Wedell of Blumberg, Henning Borcke of Woitzel, Jobst von Dewitz, Tyde von der Zinne, Damian Winterfeld, Caspar Otto Glasenapp, and Joachim Kleist.

After many negotiations, which lasted from August 25 to October 2, 1606, a preliminary agreement was reached for eight years. In commemoration of this event, Philip II, the eldest of the brothers and successor of their father in government, had a gold medal minted, depicting on one side two hands holding cornucopias with the inscription: "Una Salus Patriae Fratrum Concordia constans" and on the other the ducal hat encircled by a snake, with the year 1606 (Friedeborn III, pp. 51–54).

When Duke Philip II intended to marry Sophia, Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, in 1607, the Landrat Joachim Kleist of Nemmerin was assigned for Estomihi Sunday to attend the forthcoming princely wedding with three armored horses and accessories. His feudal cousins were supposed to contribute to his support. The latter refused to do so, so that Landrat Kleist had to complain that from the Kleists of Damen, Muttrin, Kieckow, Kowalk, Voldekow, and Schmenzin, nothing was happening. Some indeed offered small contributions, but these did not yet amount to a whole horse; and without five horses, he could not undertake the journey; he had recently been heavily burdened by the duke with multiple arduous journeys, for which his cousins had not contributed the slightest; he also now had to incur debts "for the riding coat, long boots, and other things." He therefore requested that the Belgard Landreiter be instructed to threaten execution against the defaulters. This was immediately done and had the desired effect.

At the first Landtag, which Duke Philip II held in Treptow an der Rega from early February to the end of March 1608, among other matters, the revision of the Hofgericht regulations was decided. Among the commissioners entrusted with this difficult task, Landrat Joachim Kl. of Nemmerin was also named.

In March 1613, summoned by Duke Philip II, some men from the prelates, the knighthood, and the cities gathered in Stettin for the revision and deliberation of the visitation decree drafted regarding the princely Hofgericht regulations and several points pertaining to the police. These were: Curt Flemming, Landmarschall, Hans Heinrich Flemming, Dean, and Johann Chinow, Treasurer of Cammin, Jobst von Dewitz, Richard Puttkamer, Andreas Borcke, Dubislav von Wedell, Joachim Kleist, Rüdiger von Massow, Friedrich von der Osten, Hans Billerbeck, Otto Rüdiger Glasenapp, Andreas Münchow, and the mayors Alexander von Ramin of Alt-Stettin, Thomas Mildenitz of Stargard, and Wulf Puttkamer of Stolp. It was decided that the consultations should once again be presented to the upcoming Landtag and, after approval, be published and put into effect.

The last document mentioning the Princely Privy Councillor and Landrat Joachim Kleist dates from the year 1631. He thus lived through the extremely difficult times of the Thirty Years' War, the Banér ruin, which was devastating in the villages near Belgard, and many other hardships.

Shortly thereafter, he died around 1632, as the family tree correctly assumes.

The Privy Councillor von Kleist was married twice:

a) to Catharina von Paulsdorff, widow of Eggerd Köller, married around 1591.

In 1592, Joachim Kl., residing at Nemmerin, conducted a lawsuit concerning his wife's dowry and its judicial deposition against Carsten Köller at the Imperial Chamber Court;

b) to Esther Maria von Podewils. In both marriages, however, he remained without offspring.

On October 26, 1658, the deceased Landrat Joachim Kleist of Nemmerin's surviving widow, Esther Maria von Podewils, had an outstanding contribution of 40 Rtlr. She resided in Podewils and, according to the testimony of six noblemen, had fallen into poverty. She was granted a four-week deferment.

III. 71.

Carsten

at Zeblin,

Landrat,

† 1620,

Georg's youngest son was first a stable master at the Elector's court in Heidelberg, after which he entered the service of the King of Denmark.

Upon his return from foreign lands, he purchased the estate of Zeblin, including the manor, the sheep farm, 12 peasants, and 2 cottagers, from Anselm Knut's widow and her children on September 7, 1593, for 9,500 florins. Among others, his brother Joachim vouched for the payment of the purchase sum. The Duke confirmed the sale on September 24 of the same year (539). In that same year, Carsten petitioned for a feudal charter and full hand rights for his brothers and cousins at Damen, Warnin, Nemmerin, and Zeblin.

However, since Zeblin belonged to the estates subject to the bishop of Cammin, Carsten henceforth belonged to the episcopal nobility and was enfeoffed within the diocese.

Carsten Kl. was knowledgeable in legal matters; he had undoubtedly studied in his youth. He sought to apply his knowledge and talents in the administrative service of the diocese. On June 16, 1604, he served as an assessor of the feudal court in a specific matter. A document from 1614 refers to him for the first time as "Landrat" (579); he was a bishopric district councillor.

On September 26, 1618, the brothers Landrat Joachim and Landrat Carsten Kl. were enfeoffed with Nemmerin, Warnin, Zeblin, and Drenow (594).

Landrat Carsten was enfeoffed with Zeblin in the diocese the following year (April 20, 1619) (590 and 591).

In the feudal charter of September 26, 1621, his son Georg is already named in his place; the father had died shortly before.

On October 24, 1622, Georg, son of the late Landrat Carsten in the diocese, stated that with his father's permission, he had entered military service in Bohemia, but after his father's death, had been recalled by his mother to stay for a time; he requested enfeoffment.

In his marriage to Agnisa von Hechthausen, the Landrat von Kleist had two sons: 1) Georg and 2) Joachim (III. 128 and 129), as well as two daughters:

1) Ursula, married in 1625 to Philipp von Steinkeller at Wipkenhagen and Rötzenhagen, Princely Pomeranian stable master, and

2), married to Stanislaus Torpowski, who resided in the Polish Crown and, in 1636, sued the heirs of Georg von Damitzen in pto. debiti for 300 florins, which had been assigned to his wife as dowry.

Thus, among Georg's three sons, the eldest: Richard, and the youngest: Carsten, had male heirs. Richard had three sons: 1) Jürgen, 2) Joachim, and 3) Christian (III. 125–127).

III. 125.

Jürgen,

† before 1665,

Richard's eldest son is mentioned for the first time in the feudal charter of April 19, 1605, along with his younger brothers Joachim and "Carsten" at Damen (553).

In the feudal charter of May 6, 1608, they are described as still minors and absent (563 a and b).

Jürgen's name appears for the last time in the feudal registers on April 29, 1621; he is already missing from the list of enfeoffed persons on September 26, 1621, and does not appear in the feudal charter of October 23, 1623; thus, he must have died between April 29 and September 26, 1621.

The family authors report that he left no feudal heirs.

III. 126.

Joachim

at Nemmerin,

† before 1655,

Richard's other son is mentioned in the feudal charters of April 19, 1605, May 6, 1608, September 26, 1618, and April 29, 1621. On October 23, 1623, he was enfeoffed together with his younger brother "Carsten."

The latter was enfeoffed alone with Damen on July 7, 1627. Joachim had therefore died earlier, and without heirs.

III. 127.

Christian

at Damen and Nemmerin,

† after 1654,

Richard's youngest son is mentioned as a minor in the feudal charters of April 19, 1605, and May 6, 1608, and later as absent in the charters of September 26, 1618, and September 28, 1621. On October 23, 1623, he was enfeoffed together with his older brother Joachim, and on July 27, 1627, he was enfeoffed alone (593).

His estates included Damen and Nemmerin, along with shares in Zadtkow and Warnin.

During the turmoil of the Thirty Years' War, these estates suffered greatly. During the revision of the Belgard district in April 1645, it was recorded that Christian of Damen had owned 16 Hufen, 2 occupied peasant farms in Damen, and 2 in Zadtkow from ancient times. During the war, 7 farms in Nemmerin and Damen had been devastated (623).

Christian is last mentioned in a document from 1654. During the muster on April 25, 1655, he was reported as deceased (633).

His wife, Barbara Elisabeth von Kleist, daughter of Christian of Gr. Dubberow and Crolow and a Glasenapp of Coprieven (?), bore him three sons: 1) Richard Christian, 2) Dubislaff Joachim, and 3) Lorenz Heinrich (III. 200–202), as well as four daughters:

1) Barbara Elisabeth, married to Georg von dem Borne of Born,

2), married to von Paulsdorff,

3) Anna Sophia, married to Joachim Kl. of Bolcko (III. 249), and

4) Agnise Christiane, married to Peter von Kl. of Vietzow (III. 250).

Thus, of Richard's three sons, only the youngest, Christian, had male heirs; there were three:

III. 200.

Richard Christian

at Damen and Nemmerin,

† before 1714,

Christian's eldest son concluded an agreement in Damen on June 16, 1663, with his brothers Dubislaff Joachim and Lorenz Heinrich regarding their paternal inheritance. According to the Electorate's homage record (November 9, 1665), he jointly owned an estate in Damen with 8 peasants and 2 cottagers, as well as an estate in Nemmerin, along with 2 deserted peasant farms in Borntin, which had been assigned to him as part of a dowry and originated from the late Otto Kleist of Borntin (III. 283), with the right to repurchase for his heirs (640 and 662).

In April 1705, he owned all of Zadtkow, which Werners (II. 143) ancestors had held as an appurtenance of Dubberow.

By 1706, he was among the heirs of his youngest brother Lorenz Heinrich and, according to the tax record, in the same year, he declared 2 1/4 Hufen out of 15 1/4 Hufen in Zadtkow.

In 1714, one of his sons had already been enfeoffed, indicating that the father had died earlier.

From his marriage to Marie Hedwig von Ramel of Reckow, three sons were born: 1) Joachim Ernst, 2) Christian Ehrenreich, and 3) Lorenz Heinrich (III. 292–294), along with four daughters:

1), died young,

- 2) Maria Agnisa, married a) Friedrich von Redern of Runow, Electorate Brandenburg lieutenant of cavalry, who died shortly after the wedding in Berlin; and b) Daniel Heinrich (III. 407),
- 3) Elisabeth Sophia, and
- 4) Clara Hedwig.

III. 201.

Dubislaff Joachim

at Damen,

† 1697,

Christian's other son was present with his brothers at the Electorate's homage in 1665. He inherited a share of Damen. He died there on December 6, 1697. By 1699, one of his sons had already been enfeoffed.

His marriage to Elisabeth Hedwig von Kleist, daughter of Christian of Gr. Dubberow (II. 71), was blessed with two sons: 1) Christian Lorenz and 2) Joachim Heinrich (III. 295 and 296), as well as two daughters:

- 1) Anna Elisabeth, married to Christian Wilhelm of Gr. Tychow (II. 116), and
- 2) Hedwig, who died unmarried in 1698.

III. 202.

Lorenz Heinrich

at Zadtkow,

Regimental Quartermaster,

† 1693,

Christian's youngest son paid homage in 1665 with his brothers. He then entered Brandenburg military service and rose to the rank of Electorate Regimental Quartermaster.

After resigning, he purchased from Christian Heinrich of Raddatz (IV. 25) his inherited share of Zadtkow from Christian of Dubberow for 1,137 florins (657). According to a document from 1690, Lorenz Heinrich was required to provide a corresponding share for a feudal horse but refused (667).

In 1693, he died and was buried in the church at Damen. His wife, Emerentia Elisabeth von Kleist, daughter of Christoph Friedrich of Damen (III. 291) and Perpetua Elisabeth von Lettow of Gr. Reetz, bore him a son, Christian Friedrich (III. 297), who died young, and twin daughters:

- 1) Laurentia (also called Lucretia) Sophia, and
- 2) Barbara Agnisa.

Thus, all three of Christian's sons had heirs. The three sons of the eldest, Richard Christian, were: 1) Joachim Ernst, 2) Christian Ehrenreich, and 3) Lorenz Heinrich (III. 292–294).

III. 292.

Joachim Ernst

at Nemmerin,

† 1699,

Richard Christian's eldest son attended the Gymnasien in Neu- and Alt-Stettin and then enrolled at the universities of Jena and Wittenberg. To the great sorrow of his parents, he died in Wittenberg on May 24 (during Pentecost) 1699, after having devoted himself to his studies for almost five years. His funeral took place in Wittenberg on June 1 of the same year.

III. 293.

Christian Ehrenreich

Richard Christian's other son showed a strong inclination toward the military profession in his youth and joined the army at a young age after being accepted as a non-commissioned officer in the Electoral Prince's Regiment No. 6. However, after the general reduction of the army, he was discharged and died without heirs.

III. 294.

Lorenz Heinrich

at Damen,

† after 1756,

Richard Christian's youngest son, born in 1688, inherited parts of Damen and Nemmerin. In 1737, his feudal estates went into insolvency. Damen was acquired by Privy Councillor Johann Julius von Koven for 1007 Rtlr. 5 Gr. 4 Pf.

The last document in which Lorenz Heinrich appears as a witness is dated February 10, 1738. However, he is listed in the vassal table of 1756. Shortly thereafter, he passed away.

His marriage to Cordula Sophia von Braunschweig of Beustrin near Schievelbein, concluded on May 14, 1732, remained childless.

Dubislaß Joachim had two sons: 1) Christian Lorenz and 2) Joachim Heinrich (III. 295 and 296).

III. 295.

Christian Lorenz

at Damen,

born 1682, † after 1738,

Dubislaß Joachim's elder son was still a minor and absent at the enfeoffment on October 11, 1699 (675). He was enfeoffed on April 26, 1714 (680).

In 1719, he was involved in a dispute with his cousin Lorenz Heinrich over an inheritance. In 1735, he again quarreled with Hans Christian, which escalated into violence, during which Christian Lorenz wounded his opponent with gunshots. As a result, he was sentenced to 13 months imprisonment in the stockhouse in Köslin and two years of fortress arrest in Kolberg. The king later extended the fortress sentence to six years on bread and water.

After 1738, Christian Lorenz is no longer mentioned. He likely died during his fortress imprisonment.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 250 -

His marriage to Dorothea Maria von Borcke of Zozenow, concluded on November 29, 1714, was legally dissolved in 1721.

This marriage remained childless.

III. 296.

Joachim Heinrich

at Damen,

† 1730,

Dubislaß Joachim's younger son was issued a certificate of feudal entitlement on December 6, 1698, while still a minor.

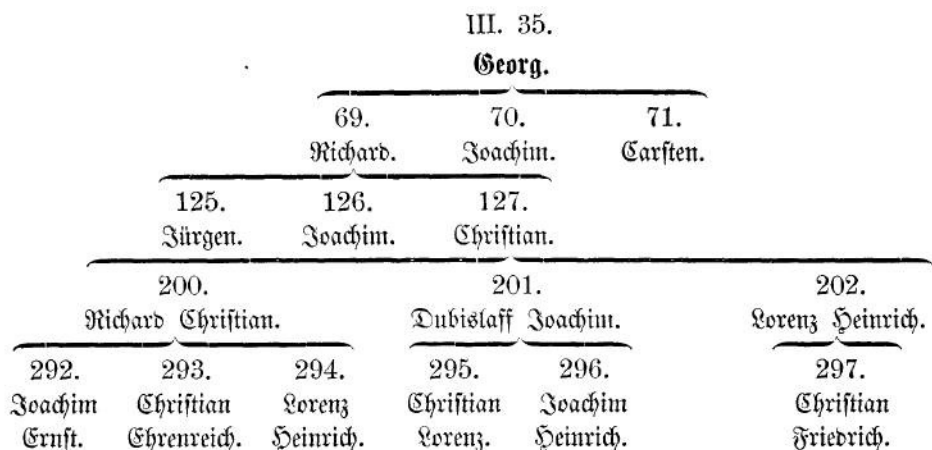
His name is absent from the enfeoffment registers of October 11, 1699, and April 26, 1714 (675 and 680).

According to the church records of Muttrin-Damen, "Herr Jochim Heinrich von Kleist in Damen" died on October 4, 1730.

He remained unmarried.

With his elder brother, who died after 1738, the Damen-Nemmerin branch became extinct. Lorenz Heinrich's son, Christian Friedrich (III. 297), had already died young.

We present the family tree of:



A Third Branch of the Damen Line:

The Zeblin Branch

which descended from Landrat Carsten Kl. (died 1621).

The village of Zeblin lies about a mile north of Bublitz, near the wooded banks of the Radüe, whose oak and beech-lined hills resemble a Thuringian landscape. Here was the birthplace of one of the finest and noblest men of the family, the renowned poet Ewald Christian von Kleist (III. 398).

Landrat Carsten had two sons: 1) Georg and 2) Joachim (III. 128 and 129).

III. 128.

Georg

at Zeblin,

† 1631,

Carsten's elder son paid homage on September 28, 1621, also on behalf of his underage brother Joachim (593 and 594). That same year, with his father's permission, he joined the war in Bohemia but was soon recalled by his mother after his father's sudden death. On the advice of his guardians, he petitioned for enfeoffment on October 24, 1622. The enfeoffment was granted on September 22, 1623, within the diocese.

On January 8, 1623, he participated in the funeral of Duke Ulrich from Zeblin, serving as one of the 24 pallbearers.

Besides Zeblin, he owned Falkenhagen and Drenow.

As the storms of the Thirty Years' War fiercely threatened Pomerania, Georg Kleist took up the sword and was commissioned as a cavalry captain in the "Sparr'schen Reuterey." He fell in battle in Silesia in 1631, shortly after St. James's Day. He left behind a widow, whose name is unfortunately unknown from the records, a son: Joachim Ernst (III. 203), who was three years old in 1632, and a daughter.

His guardians sought enfeoffment for his son, which was granted on June 12, 1632.

III. 129.

Joachim

Landrat at Zeblin and Warnin,

† 1679,

Carsten's younger son was still a minor at the enfeoffments on September 28, 1621, and September 22, 1623 (593 and 594).

Besides Zeblin, he owned a small farm in Warnin, another in Zarnekow, shares in Drenow, Damen, Gr. Dubberow, and the Schmenzin forest, Lindenhof, etc.

On May 13, 1664, he sold his inherited feudal estate in Gr. Dubberow, which he had received from his cousin Dubislaff, to Landrat Bernd von Münchow for 2,200 Pomeranian florins (639).

In 1654, he was first referred to as an Electoral Hinterpomeranian Landrat, a position he held until his death.

Family records describe him as a "wise man."

In 1679, according to his son, Landrat von Kleist was old and frail. He died later that year.

By March 20, 1680, his sons had already paid homage.

From his marriage to Adelheid von Glasenapp of Manow, eight sons were born:

1) Christian Wilhelm, 2) Ewald, 3) Joachim Wedig, 4) Peter Jürgen, 5) Henning, 6) Joachim, 7) Felix Otto, and 8) Bogislaff (III. 204–211), as well as a daughter:

Helena, married on January 9, 1686, to Heinrich von Meseritz of Meseritz and Rützenhagen.

Carsten's two sons had thus heirs. The elder, Georg, had only one son:

III. 203.

Joachim Ernst

at Zeblin,

† after 1654.

In 1632, his guardians petitioned for a certificate of feudal entitlement for him; he was then only three years old and referred to as "Jürgen's only surviving little son." The certificate was granted on June 12, 1632.

Upon reaching majority, Joachim Ernst took over the estate of Falkenhagen. He was compensated with money by his uncle Joachim for Zeblin. In 1654, he petitioned from Falkenhagen for enfeoffment with full hand rights to Zeblin, which was granted the same year (630 a).

He is not mentioned in later records; he likely died soon thereafter.

By the time of the Electoral inheritance homage (1665), his minor son Andreas Joachim had already been enfeoffed (640 and 641).

His wife, Dorothea von Below (sister of Heinrich von Below the Younger of Dünnow and Symbow), bore him two sons: 1) Andreas Joachim and 2) Jürgen Heinrich (III. 298 and 299).

III. 204.

Christian Wilhelm

Oberstwachmeister,

† 1683,

Joachim's eldest son attended the University of "Gryphswalde" (Greifswald) before joining the military. He became a captain of war and chamberlain to His Electoral Highness of Brandenburg, eventually attaining the rank of Oberstwachmeister. He was of extraordinary height and strength, "as evidenced when he was the first to scale the rampart during the occupation of Wollin and held his own against 14 men alone."

On May 13, 1664, he was a witness when his father sold his inherited estate in Gr. Dubberow to Landrat Bernd von Münchow of Cartzenburg (639).

As a captain, he paid homage on March 22, 1680, alongside his brother Ewald, also on behalf of their youngest brother Joachim Wedig (the other brothers had already passed away) (647).

A year later, he and his brothers inherited the estate of Ruschitz following the death of Jerson (died 1681, III. 230). Christian Wilhelm settled the creditors and compensated the widow. However, their feudal cousins Valentin Daniel (III. 212) and Valentin (III. 215) contested their claim to Ruschitz.

Oberstwachmeister von Kleist died before the feudal dispute was resolved; he remained unmarried.

Ruschitz was inherited by his two brothers.

III. 205.

Ewald

at Zeblin and Warnin,

Danish Captain,

† 1694,

Joachim's other son paid homage on March 22, 1680, also on behalf of his youngest brother Joachim Wedig, who was in France at the time (647).

On March 22, 1682, Reimar Kl. of Schmenzin sold him an abandoned peasant farm in Warnin for 275 florins.

According to a document dated June 30, 1686, Ewald von Kleist stated that he and his younger brother Joachim Wedig possessed the following estates in the Duchy of Pomerania: 1) a share in Damen c.p., 2) a small farm in Zarnekow c.p., 3) a small farm in Warnin, along with the abandoned peasant farm purchased from Reimar Kl., 4) a share in the Schmenzin forest, 5) the estate of Zeblin in the Principality of Cammin, and 6) the estate of Rusch (= Ruschitz) in the Stolpe district. They were also burdened with a deserted farm with two Hufen in Drenow due to contributions, though the dispute over this with the district remained unresolved. After their eldest brother's death (1683), they divided the inheritance, and Ewald received Zeblin and Rusch c.p., though he also assumed greater debts. He held special feudal charters for Zeblin and Rusch, paying one feudal horse for each, despite the latter having no knightly farmland. For the Belgard estates of Damen, Warnin, and Zarnekow, they performed horse services proportionally.

Ewald von Kleist entered royal Danish military service, advancing to lieutenant in 1685 and to captain in 1690.

On December 19, 1694, Captain von Kleist, lord of Zeblin, Warnin, Damen, Döbel, and Ruschitz, passed away, leaving behind a widow and three children, including a son.

His widow, Maria Elisabeth von Kießlingen, later married General Daniel Ernst von Zepelin (ca. 1662–ca. 1731) in Danish service on January 24, 1701. She died on October 28, 1740, in Copenhagen.

The three children born to Captain von Kleist were:

1) Joachim Ewald (III. 300),

2) Sabina Concordia, married to Egidius Christian of Krummensee (III. 359), and

3) Helene Maria, born 1695, † 1741, married after 1734 as the third wife of Christian Friedrich von Staffelt, Royal Danish Lieutenant General, Knight of the Dannebrog, and Commander of Fridericia (born 1671, † April 18, 1741).

A daughter from Maria Elisabeth's second marriage married General Friedrich Wolldemar von Fölckersam in Denmark, who supported Ewald Christian (III. 398), the son of his wife's half-brother, during his time in Danish service.

III. 206.

Joachim Wedig

Captain,

† 1687,

Joachim's third son was in France when his two elder brothers paid homage on his behalf on March 22, 1680 (647) and in Morea when his brother Ewald performed feudal duties for him on June 2, 1686 (647).

After returning from France, he served as a chamberlain to the Elector of Brandenburg in Berlin. He was then recommended for Hanoverian service, where he rose to the rank of captain. In 1685, when 3,000 men were sent to assist the Venetians in Morea, the Elector assigned him a company of foot soldiers under Prince Maximilian's regiment. On April 6, 1685, he was marching through Italy with Hanoverian troops. According to a report from June 30, 1686, he served the Venetians in Morea.

Due to the hardships of war, he fell ill on his journey home in Italy and died of a severe fever on March 25, 1687. He was buried in Naples, leaving no feudal heirs.

III. 207.

Peter Jürgen

† before 1680,

Joachim's fourth son had died before the 1680 enfeoffment (647), leaving no heirs.

III. 208.

Henning

† before 1680,

Joachim's fifth son is also absent from the 1680 feudal charter.

III. 209.

Joachim

† before 1680,

Joachim's sixth son.

III. 210.

Felix Otto

† before 1680,

Joachim's seventh son was initially a chamberlain to the Duke of Croy before joining Dutch service, where he perished during the siege of Breda. He died unmarried.

III. 211.

Bogislaff

Joachim's eighth son, who died in early childhood.

Of Joachim's eight sons, only the second, Ewald, left a feudal heir.

Joachim Ernst's two sons were: 1) Andreas Joachim and 2) Jürgen Heinrich (III. 298 and 299).

III. 298.

Andreas Joachim

at Völzkow,

1665,

Joachim Ernst's elder son was absent from the Electoral homage on November 9, 1665; he resided in the Mark at Völzkow (640).

On December 12 of the same year, he received enfeoffment of Zeblin together with his grandfather's brother Joachim (641).

In 1667, 1669, and 1670, he paid taxes alongside Colonel Lorenz von Versen in Tietzow for five land Hufen (645). A document from 1672 refers to Andreas Joachim as a "Rittmeister" (651), and according to another from the same year, he was required to maintain half a feudal horse from Tietzow.

After this, he is no longer mentioned in records. He remained unmarried.

III. 299.

Jürgen Heinrich,

1665,

Joachim Ernst's younger son was alive at the time of the Electoral homage in 1665 but is not mentioned afterward. He also left no feudal heirs.

Ewald's only son was:

III. 300.

Joachim Ewald

at Zeblin and Warnin,

born March 6, 1684, † 1737.

On December 14, 1695, at the age of twelve, he was granted a certificate of feudal entitlement by the Electoral government in Stargard.

He attended the Gymnasium in Stargard, where he boarded with Vice-Principal Schmidt. There, he contracted smallpox but recovered quickly under skilled medical care.

At the enfeoffment on October 11, 1699, he was still a minor and absent (675). He inherited the estates from his father: Damen, Döbel, Drenow, Warnin, Zarnekow, Lindenhof, and Zeblin. His guardians had already granted Ruschitz back to Colonel Georg (II. 93) on January 31 of the same year for repurchase within 15 years.

He entered royal Danish military service and became a lieutenant. Upon returning from Denmark on March 23, 1711, he presented himself to swear the feudal oath but, due to "these contagious times," dared not travel to Stargard and thus appointed a representative.

On June 29 of the same year, he was enfeoffed with Zeblin, Warnin, Damen, and Lindenbusch (= Lindenhof) through power of attorney (647), as well as on April 26, 1714 (680).

In the Ruschitz archive, there is still a letter from his sister Helene, married Staffelt, dated Fridericia, January 12, 1736, addressed to him. It states: "Mon tres cher frère, I have received your letter of July 16 of the past year, but since I dislike writing, my reply has been somewhat delayed. Concerning my situation, I am, thank God, well and live contentedly, as the dear Lord has provided me with a good and reasonable husband, who treats me with love and kindness, and with whom I have everything I need. I do not even have to lift a finger in cold water unless I wish to. We have a fairly large household, as my husband, being the Commandant, also manages the surrounding lands and cultivates as much rye and oats as needed for his draft and riding horses, as well as the rye we need annually for our household. We also keep cows, as we have plenty of hay."

From her brother's letter, she had learned that she was entitled to only 1,600 Rtlr. from her mother's inheritance derived from the estates. Her husband, the general, wished to receive the capital by Easter; otherwise, she requested a bond or mortgage. "Please greet my sister Binchen for me." — "P.S. Please write to me whether Lowisgen is to marry, and Dortgen must have grown quite a bit."

Lowisgen and Dortgen were her brother's youngest daughters.

Joachim Ewald von Kleist died in 1737.

He was married twice:

a) to Maria Juliana von Manteuffel, daughter of Franz Heinrich von Manteuffel of Popplow, married on July 7, 1710. She died in her last childbirth and was buried in Zeblin on September 9, 1719, after bearing her husband two sons: 1) Franz Casimir and 2) Ewald Christian (III. 397 & 398), as well as four daughters:

1) Elisabeth Clara, baptized March 13, 1711, died 1775, married to Franz von Manteuffel, Royal Polish captain.

2) Juliana Sophia Sabina, baptized May 9, 1716, died a widow in May 1767, married on July 27, 1758, to Balthasar Heinrich von Plötz of Stuchow and Medewitz (born October 15, 1694, died December 30, 1761).

3) Margaretha Ludovica Loysa, baptized July 7, 1718, married to Anton Heinrich von Kleist of Lottin (III. 460). As a widow, she lived in distressing circumstances and had to support herself for many years by manual labor. By 1782, she was nearly blind. She petitioned the king for a vacant pension from the noble widows' fund.

4) Dorothea Adelheid, baptized August 20, 1719. She inherited part of the estate of Plötzig from her father. Her guardian, Government Councillor von Glasenapp, sold it on November 12, 1746, with the approval of the Köslin court, to Captain Balthasar Friedrich von Berg.

In his second marriage, he was wed:

b) to Anna Luisa von Dorpowska of Grabiana in Greater Poland, daughter of Paul von Dorpowski and a daughter of von der Goltz. The marriage contract was dated May 8, 1722. She brought her husband 3,000 Rtlr. as a dowry, 500 Rtlr. as a morning gift, and 500 Rtlr. in paraphernalia. On June 27, 1737, in Gervin, a settlement was reached between the late Joachim Ewald von Kleist's widow and her stepsons. The widow had a total claim of 4,107 Rtlr. and thus retained the jus retentionis over all estates, specifically the feudal estate of Ruschitz, at 5% interest. She leased the estate of Gervin from President von Münchow.

III. 397.

Franz Casimir,

born 1714, † after 1783,

Joachim Ewald's eldest son, baptized on January 5, 1714, entered Danish military service, where he rose to the rank of captain.

In 1740, he paid homage through his brother-in-law, Balthasar Heinrich von Plötz of Stuchow. On September 26, 1743, Lieutenant Franz Casimir von Kleist was enfeoffed with Ruschitz and Zeblin (684). Zeblin had already been sold by his father in 1735 under a 30-year repurchase agreement. After this period, the estate was sold to Major Lebrecht Otto von Gerlach, and the Kleist family was excluded from the right of preemption and redemption on May 22, 1765.

After his brother Ewald Christian's death (died 1759), he became the sole owner of Ruschitz. The estate was heavily indebted, but 4,000 Rtlr. remained available to him.

Due to an illness of the spleen that led to melancholy, he did not reside on his estate but instead lived with his sister, the widowed Frau von Plötz of Stuchow, who cared for him diligently.

On April 13, 1765, he submitted a petition for royal grace from Stuchow, requesting that his feudal estate, Ruschitz, be converted into an allodial holding for him and his three impoverished sisters. In his letter, he stated: "For many years now, I have suffered severely from a spleen disease, which has led to melancholia so intense that I sometimes cannot think clearly. My widowed sister von Plötz has taken care of me since my affliction, providing for all my needs despite having eight living children, three of whom became Royal Officers in the last war. Now that I have passed 50 years, and since I am the last of my line, this estate may be considered a fief upon my death. However, in the worst case, my three sisters, who have together seven sons in royal service, would only receive the fourth part of what remains and would inherit merely 1,000 Rtlr. from me. Thus, I humbly request..."

On May 3 of the same year, King Frederick the Great issued a cabinet order indicating his willingness to grant the request, pending further investigation.

This investigation took many years. Meanwhile, feudal claimants offered to pay the inheritance tax during the holder's lifetime, but Franz Casimir's curator declined.

Finally, on March 17, 1783, Captain Jürgen Heinrich von Wobeser of Gohren transferred the estate of Ruschitz to Otto Joachim Bernd Heinrich (III. 636) in exchange for a lifelong pension of 200 Rtlr., with approval from the Köslin guardianship college on May 31, 1783.

It is unclear from the records how long Franz Casimir lived. He remained unmarried.

With him, the once-flourishing Zeblin branch of the Kleist family became extinct.

III. 398.

Ewald Christian
at Zeblin and Ruschitz,
Major, Poet of Spring,
born 1715, † 1759,

Joachim Ewald's younger son, baptized on March 9, 1715.³³²

³³² Church record of Curow: On March 9, baptized was the son of the noble Lord Patron, Lord Joachim Ewald von Kleist of Zeblin, and he was named Ewald Christian. The godparents were: 1) the noble Lord Henning Franz von Münchow-Gervin, 2) the noble Lord Christian von Manteuffel-Poppelow, 3) the noble maiden Amalia Catharina von Kleist.

The most recent biographical account of this noble and highly renowned man was published in the *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, which states:

"Ewald Christian von Kleist, soldier and poet, born (according to his own statement) on March 7, 1715, in Zeblin, died on August 24, 1759, in Frankfurt an der Oder. His father, Joachim Ewald (born 1684, died 1738), belonged to the ancient, widely branched noble family that held estates particularly in Pomerania, Prussia, and the Mark. He managed the estates of Zeblin (southeast of Köslin, between Bublitz and Pollnow) and Ruschitz (northeast of Glowitz, Stolp district), which he had inherited from his father Ewald (died 1694 in Zeblin) and his uncle Christian Wilhelm von Kleist. On July 7, 1710, he married Marie Juliane von Manteuffel from Groß-Poplow (near Polzin, Belgard district); however, his wife died on November 9, 1719, shortly after giving birth to their sixth child. Ewald Christian, the third child of this marriage, spent his early years with his only older brother, Franz Casimir, either at the family home or possibly with his uncle Christian von Manteuffel in Groß-Poplow. By 1724, Kleist, probably along with his brother, was sent to the Jesuit college in Deutsch-Krone and in 1729 to the Gymnasium in Danzig.³³³ In 1731, he entered the University of Königsberg to study law. However, he also attended lectures in philosophy and mathematics, dabbled in theological studies, immersed himself in several modern languages, and eagerly read the ancient classics.³³⁴ Shortly after completing his university studies, his father was forced to pawn Zeblin to Paul von Humboldt and relocate to Ruschitz. Consequently, Kleist, less out of inclination than out of hope for a swift career, joined the Danish army, in which his grandfather had once served as a major and where several relatives held influential positions.³³⁵ In 1738, while on a recruitment mission in Danzig, he visited his father and sisters as well as a distant relative, the widow of Captain von der Goltz, at her estate in Battrow (northeast of Flatow). There, he became engaged to her daughter Wilhelmine, who had made a strong impression on him. However, their long separation gradually loosened the quickly formed bond, much to Kleist's sorrow, and in 1747, his former fiancée married another man. Likely soon after Kleist's return to Denmark, his father died in Ruschitz. During the inheritance division

In those times, it was customary for children to be baptized on the third day after birth; according to this, and as he himself confirmed, he was born on March 7, 1715.

³³³ Admitted to the second class of the Gymnasium in Danzig on September 15, 1729: Franz Casimir de Kleist and Ewaldus Christianus de Kleist. *Equ. Pom.* (New Information on Ewald von Kleist, August Sauer, *Quarterly Journal for Literary History*, Vol. 3, Weimar 1890, p. 289 [2010]).

³³⁴ On January 25, 1757, Ewald Christian wrote a curriculum vitae as an appendix to a letter for Gleim, in which he described his studies as follows:

"There I attended philosophy lectures by Kuntzen and Jesken, and mathematics with M. Ammon. I studied law with v. Gregorovius. I once participated in a disputation under the presidency of Prof. Christiani—the subject was: *de pugna adpetitus et aversat: rat: cum adpetitu et aversatione sensitiva*—and I often engaged in public opposition." (Ewald von Kleist's Works, Part 2, August Sauer, Berlin, p. 369 [2010]).

³³⁵ In the mentioned curriculum vitae, Ewald Christian wrote the following about his Danish relatives:

"My grandfather was a major in Danish service, and after his death, my grandmother married a General von Zepelin, also in Danish service. A daughter from this marriage, my father's half-sister, married a General von Folckersham in Denmark and is still alive, and a full sister of my father married a Lieutenant General von Staffelt there. I mention these circumstances only because they explain why I initially joined Danish service; otherwise, I do not wish to parade my family connections... In 1736, I became an officer in Denmark, persuaded by my friends and [my] brother, as I could not immediately obtain a civil position and had no means to wait long. Additionally, I greatly enjoyed the company of the Danish officers, who are, for the most part, refined people." (Ewald von Kleist's Works, Part 2, August Sauer, Berlin, p. 369).

Two letters from General von Fölckersam to the Danish king, dated April 23, 1737 (request for appointment as an ensign and a passport for inheritance settlement) and February 3, 1741 (request for discharge), are printed in: Ewald von Kleist in Danish Service, Louis Bobé, *Quarterly Journal for Literary History*, Vol. 3, Weimar 1890, p. 295 [2010].

Ewald von Kleist im dänischen Kontext - Politik - Militär - Kultur, Klaus Böhnen, in *Beiträge zur Kleist-Forschung* 2009, Themenband Ewald von Kleist, S. 19 (2016)

(Easter 1740), Kleist received only a capital sum of 2,200 Rtlr., while the management of the estate remained with his brother, who soon fell gravely ill.

The succession change in Prussia called Kleist back to his homeland. King Frederick II assigned him to one of the newly formed regiments, and on February 16, 1741, he was promoted to Premier-Lieutenant. However, his regiment, No. 35, which was granted to the young Prince Henry of Prussia, did not participate in the First Silesian War. The almost uninterrupted garrison duty in Potsdam was far from satisfying for Kleist, especially since the general level of education among young officers at the time did not match his knowledge and matured worldview. Among his comrades, only von Seidlitz (who died in 1750 as a captain) and von Donop (who retired in 1754 as a major) became his close friends. Toward the end of 1743, a duel injury confined Kleist to a sickbed, where he met a friend who would awaken his latent poetic talent. The younger Gleim (born four years after Kleist), previously part of the Anacreontic Poets circle at the University of Halle, had been living in Potsdam since 1740 as the staff secretary to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Schwedt. Upon hearing of Kleist's injury, he offered to read to him, and one of his humorous songs, 'Death, Can You Fall in Love?' (from the 1744 collection *Jocular Songs*), made Kleist laugh so hard that his wound reopened, ironically accelerating his recovery. From then on, Kleist remained a friend of Gleim and of poetry. Soon, he sent his first Anacreontic verse experiments to Gleim (December 4, 1743). However, he rarely adopted this lighthearted tone again. Rather, his *Praise of Divinity* (February 1744) already showed an influence of Haller's *Morning Thoughts*, moving away from the frivolous style of the Anacreontics.

The Second Silesian War brought Kleist and Gleim to the battlefield, initially to the siege of Prague. But when Prince Schwedt was shot before the city walls on September 12, Gleim immediately returned to Berlin. The two friends were never permanently reunited afterward, though they maintained a regular correspondence until Kleist's death. After the surrender of Prague (September 16), Kleist's regiment was stationed there but was soon forced to withdraw under enemy pressure, enduring a grueling retreat to Silesia. Kleist remained in Brieg until the peace settlement, without participating in the famous battles of 1745. The horrors of war he witnessed, combined with the monotony of garrison life, intensified his longing for rural peace and solitude—a sentiment rooted in childhood memories. This longing became the central theme of most of his poems composed in Prague and Brieg.

Among these, the odes to Uz and Ramler (*Resolution and Rural Life*) (December 1745), with their rhymed Sapphic stanzas, demonstrate the imitation of Horace, which was eagerly practiced at the time in Gleim's literary circle following the example of Gottlieb Samuel Lange. In contrast, the structure of the contemporaneous fragment *Praise of Divinity* (first printed in the Hempel edition) clearly shows an affinity with Thomson's *Seasons*, which had just been introduced into German literature through Brake's translation (1745), along with the previously translated works of Pope and Milton—texts that must have particularly appealed to a devotee of Haller like Kleist. It was merely a further elaboration of the conceptual framework he had already entered with the aforementioned poems when, upon returning to his garrison in Potsdam, Kleist set out to describe *Rural Life* or *The Joys of the Countryside* through the cycle of the seasons in a longer poem. For the meter, he chose hexameter, likely with an eye toward Virgil's *Georgics*, but with an anacrusis, as Uz had first used in his *Spring Ode* (1742) and which Kleist had already imitated in a poem dedicated to Captain Adler (probably in the spring of 1745). In doing so, he dispensed with rhyme entirely, in accordance with the Swiss school, even though he had previously used it in classical verse forms. The work on *Spring*, the first canto of *The Joys of the Countryside*, initially progressed successfully. The personal connections he was able to renew in nearby Berlin with Gleim and forge with Sulzer and his Pomeranian compatriots Ramler and Spalding had a positive influence on his mood. Equally beneficial was his interaction with the youthful physician Hirzel from Zurich (*Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, vol. XII, p. 485), a zealous disciple of Bodmer, who spent a year in Potsdam. However, after Hirzel's departure (October 1747), Kleist experienced a profound sense of loneliness, especially as Gleim relocated to Halberstadt in the same year. Additionally, financial difficulties and professional concerns,

news of Wilhelmine's marriage, and his brother's incurable melancholia deepened his own hypochondria at times to the point of despair, sapping his poetic creativity. Then, in the spring of 1748, the first three cantos of Klopstock's *Messiah* appeared in the *Bremer Beiträge*. Although thematically distinct from Kleist's *Spring*, they were akin to it in their meter and their stylistic approach, which revealed influences from the Swiss and English literary traditions. The enthusiasm those cantos sparked seems to have motivated Kleist to present *Spring* as a self-contained fragment even before completing *The Joys of the Countryside*. On August 19, 1748, he sent the manuscript to Gleim for review—a sequence of evocative scenes of rural life, interwoven with reflections on divine providence, culminating in a theodicy and a hymn in praise of the Creator. The entire work was a faithful reflection of the poet's emotions, as he had wrestled his way from profound sorrow to renewed courage through this most mature work of his muse. Though *Spring* suffers from the weaknesses common to all descriptive poetry, particularly the absence of a progressive narrative structure that unites the individual images, such limitations only became fully apparent later, when Lessing delineated the boundaries between painting and poetry in his *Laocoön*. Nevertheless, the poem won widespread admiration and acclaim in its time for the fervent love of nature it expressed, its vivid depiction of details, and a previously unmatched rhythmic elegance in its verses. The first edition, delayed until the turn of 1749 due to a lack of a publisher, was soon followed by multiple new editions of *Spring*, along with an *Appendix of Several Other Poems by the Same Author*, in Berlin, Zurich, and Frankfurt an der Oder.

By May 1749, after a long wait, Kleist had been promoted to captain and received a company on June 5, 1751. The following year, he was sent to Switzerland on a recruitment mission, where he remained from June 1752 to February 1753. The reception given to the poet of *Spring*, the natural beauty surrounding him, and his interactions with Bodmer, Breitinger, Hirzel, Wieland, and Gessner made this one of the happiest periods in his life. Of these figures, Salomon Gessner became particularly close to Kleist, arranging a Swiss edition of *Spring* and drawing inspiration from it for his *Idylls*, just as Wieland did for his *Spring*. Kleist's own poetic output during this time and the following years was modest. Upon his return to Potsdam, he reunited with a former acquaintance, Johann Joachim Ewald (*Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, vol. VI, p. 442), who had become an auditor in his regiment. Competing with Ewald, Kleist composed a series of epigrams, some of which he contributed to Ewald's *Epigrams in Two Books* (1755, expanded in 1757). Others were included by Friedrich Nicolai, a friend of both Ewald and soon Kleist, in his *Letters on the Present State of the Fine Arts in Germany* (1755), where Nicolai also presented an early, weak attempt at translating *Spring* into English. An Italian translation of the work by the royal intermezzo poet Tagliazucchi (*La Primavera in versi sciolti*, Potsdam 1755) was incorporated by Kleist into a new edition of his poetry in 1756. This edition presented a revised *Spring*, reduced from 460 to 398 verses, and included additional songs and epigrams. Plans for continuing *The Joys of the Countryside* were made, but apart from a fragment of *Summer*, they do not appear to have materialized. In June 1756, while in Freienwalde for a spa treatment, Kleist was recalled to his regiment by the outbreak of the Seven Years' War. On August 28, he departed Potsdam with his unit, filled with joy and confidence in victory. "An army as well-drilled as ours has never existed," he wrote to Gleim (July 20, 1756). In the camp at Pirna (September 17, 1756), he "greatly enjoyed the restless life" and felt "happier and healthier than ever." Full of admiration for the brave and wise Frederick, he urged Ramler to compose odes to the king and asked Gleim to describe the war, sending him detailed battle reports for this purpose. Gleim, "out of love for his dear major," wrote the *Prussian War Songs of a Grenadier*, and when he fell silent after the Battle of Kunersdorf, Ramler fulfilled the wishes of their departed friend. After the Saxon army capitulated (October 14, 1756), Kleist was stationed in Zittau for the winter. There, on February 20, 1757, he was promoted to major, but he was soon transferred to Regiment Hausen No. 54, newly formed in Halle from Saxon captulants, with Leipzig as its garrison, where he remained until May 1758. With his ode *To the Prussian Army*, the only war song he ever wrote, he saluted the opening of the new campaign. However, his longing for action, as expressed in its final stanza, stood in stark contrast to his mundane task of training Saxons in Prussian drill. His military routine was occasionally interrupted by special assignments. In September, Frederick entrusted him with

establishing and managing a field hospital; after the Battle of Rossbach, it housed over 1,200 wounded enemy soldiers, whom he cared for with great compassion. On February 23, 1758, he arrested the French spy Marquis de Fraigne in Zerbst and later oversaw forage requisitions across the Anhalt duchies.

He refused to accept the customary *douceur* payments in his official duties; however, he used the opportunity to meet Pastor Lange from Laublingen and Gleim from Halberstadt in Bernburg—for the first time with the former and the last time with the latter. Despite the hardships of military service, life in Leipzig provided Kleist with a wealth of intellectual stimulation, especially through his acquaintance with Lessing, who was held there at the time due to negotiations with the merchant Winkler concerning a grand journey that was ultimately thwarted by the war. Because of his pro-Prussian sentiments, many of his Saxon compatriots avoided him, which led him to form an even closer connection with Kleist, as their intellectual interests complemented each other. Lessing's broad education and matured artistic judgment inspired Kleist to new poetic activity, while Kleist, "a friend whose least attributes were being a poet and soldier" (Lessing in the notes to A. Scultetus' Poems, 1769), introduced the fourteen-years-younger Lessing to new social circles and, sincerely striving to improve Lessing's external circumstances, likely prepared the way for his later position under General von Tauenzien.

His poems written in Leipzig, along with the tragedy *Seneca*, were compiled by Kleist himself into a collection (1758) and dedicated to the mother of his former fiancée. These works belong to various poetic genres and employ a variety of verse forms—no longer hexameter, but for the first time blank verse in five-foot iambs. With the exception of the previously mentioned ode, they show no trace of the earth-shattering events of 1757. Gardener, fisherman, and shepherd idylls transport the reader to the simple conditions of happier times. Additionally, there is a fable (*The Lame Crane*), narratives in the manner of Gellert, a funeral song, similar to the birth song later printed in *Literaturbriefe* (No. 40), which thoughtfully juxtaposes the sufferings and joys of earthly existence, and finally a pair of cheerful drinking songs (*Dithyramb*, *Love Song to the Wine Bottle*). The tragedy *Seneca* demonstrates through its entire structure—modeled after Klopstock's *Death of Adam*—as well as through the lack of liveliness in the dialogue, that Kleist had little talent for drama. He had considered this subject for a long time (letter to Gleim, December 11, 1745) and was likely prompted to work on it in prose by Nicolai's prize competition. His Leipzig friend, the student J. W. von Brawe (born 1738, died 1758), also competed for the prize, and Lessing, in his letter to Nicolai on January 21, 1758, planned the early drafts of *Emilia Galotti* and later wrote *Philotas* (1759), which shows an affinity to Kleist's *Seneca* in the young soldier's stoic willingness to sacrifice himself. May 1758 marked the separation of the two friends, Lessing and Kleist; the former left Leipzig on May 4, while Kleist marched on May 11 to Zwickau to advance from there with Prince Heinrich to Franconia against the Imperial Army. Kleist reached Bayreuth, and on the march to Hof, inspired by the singing of soldiers, he composed the hymn *Great is the Lord! The countless heavens are his dwellings*. Returning to Saxony, he carried out bold maneuvers through the mountain passes of the Erzgebirge into Bohemia. However, while Frederick the Great marched to battle against the Russians at Zorndorf, Dresden was under threat from the Imperial and Austrian troops. Kleist's regiment was also brought in to defend the city. In the encampments near Dippoldiswalde, Groß-Sedlitz, and Maxen, Kleist completed within a few weeks—by September 18—his heroic poem *Cissides and Paches*, consisting of three cantos (449 iambic pentameter lines with masculine endings). He remarked that he had a great desire to complete the poem "because he reasoned that he would soon have himself shot." The poem, a warlike novel set in the period after Alexander's death, tells of two Macedonian heroes from Antipater's army who defend a castle near Lamia against the Athenians under Leosthenes. They fall in the assault, but their bravery prevents disaster for their homeland. The poem conveys an extreme portrayal of warlike passion and stirring demonstrations of courage. In its epilogue, Kleist expresses his own readiness for death, admiration for Frederick, belief in his "star," and confidence in a glorious peace. Thus, Kleist was undeterred by the news of the surprise attack at Hochkirch (October 14) and estimated the king's losses at barely 1,500 men (letter to Gleim, October 20). However, as Frederick rushed to relieve Neisse, the danger intensified with the approach of Daun's freed army. The Prussian troops were drawn closer around Dresden. On November 9, Kleist

successfully covered the march of his corps through the Plauen Valley. But only when Schmettau set fire to the Pirna suburb on November 10 (“a pitiful sight that brought Kleist to tears”) and Frederick, having freed Neisse from the enemy, approached, did Daun finally withdraw from Dresden on November 16, moving into winter quarters in Bohemia, followed by the Imperial Army retreating to Franconia. Frederick the Great briefly stayed in Dresden before returning to his main army in Silesia. For Kleist, the joy that Saxony was once again free of the enemy was mixed with sorrowful news from home: the Russians had plundered Ruschitz and murdered his uncle Manteuffel, an elderly man of 71 years, in Groß-Poplow with more than 30 wounds. Kleist spent the winter garrisoned again in Zwickau. There, in December, he received the first copies of his heroic poem, which Lessing had facilitated for publication in Berlin and later reviewed in *Literaturbriefe* (Letter 40, May 17, 1757). In Zwickau, he composed his last poems: a narrative poem (*The Sea Voyage*) and a hymn (February 1759), which echoed his first hymn of praise to the deity (February 1744). Several small prose essays, intended as contributions to a critical-moral periodical, were drafted in the cantonments during the new campaign.

This campaign was launched by Prince Heinrich in April with a raid into Bohemia to destroy enemy supply depots. In May, as in the previous year, the entire army advanced energetically into Franconia, and Kleist participated. However, by the end of May, Prince Heinrich had already returned to Saxony to defend it against the Austrians, who, advancing from Bohemia, raided deep into the Erzgebirge and then, under Haddik, invaded Lusatia. Thus, Kleist remained stationed in Zwickau, Chemnitz, Dresden, and Bautzen, always engaged with the enemy. Meanwhile, on July 6, Daun had moved his headquarters from Bohemia to Marklissa on the Queis, while Frederick established a strong camp near Schmottseifen. Hoping for a decisive battle, Kleist wrote in his last letter to Gleim (July 23): If Daun is defeated, then I am willing to die. Hoping for a decisive battle, Kleist wrote in his last letter to Gleim (July 23): If Daun is defeated, then I am willing to die. However, on the very same day, the Russians under Soltikov, who had been advancing relentlessly through Poland toward the Oder, forced General von Wedell, after his defeat at Kay, to retreat to the left bank of the river. The Russians, however, remained on the right bank until they established a camp on the plateau near Kunersdorf, opposite Frankfurt, seizing the city on July 31. By now, Frederick had decided that Prince Heinrich, apart from leaving fortress garrisons and General Fink’s corps—where Kleist was stationed—around Bautzen, would march with the rest of the army (19,000 men) to Sagan and hand over command in Schmottseifen to the king. Frederick intended to gather Wedell’s forces and engage the Russians in battle before Daun’s detachments could join them. On July 30, Frederick, accompanied only by Seidlitz, arrived in Sagan. Despite forced marches, he was unable to prevent Haddik, and especially Laudon, from reaching Frankfurt on August 3. Consequently, Fink’s corps was also ordered to join him. On August 6 at Müllrose, Frederick absorbed Wedell’s corps, and on August 9 at Wulkow, west of Frankfurt, he united with Fink’s corps. By then, he commanded an army of 48,000 men, while the enemy forces around Frankfurt numbered 78,000. For the first time, Kleist was part of an army under the king’s direct command, marching toward a decisive battle. On the night of August 10–11, the army crossed the Oder two miles below Frankfurt, moving from Reitwein to Göritz and Oetscher, then marching south to Bischofsee and Trettin, where they camped near the Russian position. The enemy camp, fortified with batteries and entrenchments, stretched between 1,000 and 2,000 paces in width and almost three-quarters of a mile in length along the northern edge of the plateau, which extended broadly from east to west toward the Oder valley. In many places forested, cut by ravines, and even in the clearing south of the camp near the village, burned down on August 11, intersected by a line of swamps and lakes, this plateau presented immense difficulties for an assault. Even on the less steep northern slope, access was impeded to the east by a stream (the Hünnerfließ), further west by the marshy Elsbusch, and then by the Hänkerbusch. Beyond the latter, Laudon had positioned himself near the Rotes Vorwerk and had established a broad wooden causeway over the Hänkerbusch to maintain a connection with the Russian camp—a fact of which Frederick remained, unfortunately, unaware.

On Sunday, August 12, at dawn, the troops moved into their designated positions; the objective was first to envelop the eastern flank of the camp in a large horseshoe-shaped arc, then to gradually tighten the

encirclement, ultimately storming the camp and forcing the Russians to abandon the battlefield. The most forward left flank, commanded by Seidlitz's cavalry, was to attack from the south, the central force from the east, and the right flank from the north. Fink's corps was to form the right wing. As its route was the shortest, it initially remained in reserve, marking the advance of the other corps from the Trettiner Spitz (Fink) Hill and only then pushing westward along the northern slope, keeping the Elsbusch on its right, once the army had taken its positions. However, it was only at 11:30 a.m., after overcoming countless obstacles, that this was achieved and the artillery could open fire. Two hours of relentless fighting sufficed to crush the Russians' eastern flank; the troops pressed in dense formations toward the center of the camp, into the ruins of the village. The victory message had already been dispatched to Berlin. But the strength of the Prussians began to wane as they prepared for the assault on the "Kuhgrund." Seidlitz found no suitable terrain near the lake line for his cavalry charge; the Russians regrouped, and most crucially, Laudon's troops now launched their attack, storming through the wooden causeway into the "Landonsgrund." Fink's regiments found themselves caught in this chaotic melee after having already captured three batteries and now surging toward the ridge between the "Kuhgrund" and the "Deep Path," where they were met by enemy cannons at close range. Colonel von Nöbel of Kleist's regiment was wounded, Lieutenant Colonel von Breitenbach fell, and Kleist rode to the front of his regiment. He was wounded in the right hand and the left arm but still held his sword firmly. Taking the standard-bearer beside him, he resolved to fall as Schwerin had done. Then, a canister shot shattered his right leg, and he fell from his horse. He was dragged from the melee, and as the field surgeon tended to him, the doctor was shot dead. Cossacks stormed forward, stripped him of his belongings but, recognizing his Polish speech, carried him into the Elsbusch. The battle raged on; Prussian squadrons made desperate sacrifices in renewed assaults, but the intact western flank of the Russian forces pushed relentlessly forward, sealing the bloody victory. By evening, Kleist was found by compassionate hussars who covered his exposure and lit a fire for him (Chodowiecki's depiction of this moment is well known). He spent the night there. Only by morning, around 10 a.m., was he transported to the city by Russian captain von Stakelberg, where the philosophy professor Gottlieb Sam. Nicolai (Frederick's brother) took him into his home. Scholars from Frankfurt and Russian officers visited his sickbed; he refused an amputation of his leg and faced death with serenity and resignation. Did he sense that Frederick's "star" would rise again from the night of disaster? On the morning of August 24, he passed away. On August 26, Russian grenadiers carried his coffin, upon which Stakelberg placed his sword (reminiscent of Max Piccolomini's burial in Schiller's *Wallenstein*: "A laurel adorned his coffin, upon which the Count of the Rhine himself laid his victorious sword"), accompanied by the university, the citizenry, and foreign officers, to the cemetery of the Guben suburb, now a park.

Kleist's friends had long come to terms with the thought that he would one day find his death on the battlefield (cf. Lessing's *Ode to Kleist*). Yet the news of his passing filled all with profound sorrow, and each sought to honor his memory. Gleim did so by assembling a pious collection of the poet's letters and manuscripts; Fr. Nicolai through his *Memorial Tribute*; Ramler by publishing a new edition of Kleist's works, to which he applied his "correcting" hand; Lessing by creating the character of Tellheim, to whom he lent unmistakable traits of Kleist's character—not to mention the countless poetic tributes placed upon his grave.

Our classical authors and literary critics have duly recognized Kleist's merits as a poet, though they have not overlooked his weaknesses—Lessing foremost (*Laokoon* XVII). Imitations of *Spring* and translations into almost every European language, including Latin, along with numerous reprints of his works—most notably the exemplary Hempel editions, which are still being published—demonstrate that interest in the poet remains alive today. The first to advocate the erection of a monument for Kleist was Gleim. However, as negotiations dragged on, he commissioned Bernhard Rode, a close friend of Ramler, to paint an oil portrait in Berlin, which the king approved for display in the Garrison Church. Rode later donated additional portraits of Schwerin, Winterfeld, and Keith to the church. Kleist's name is inscribed on the bronze pedestal of the monument to Frederick the Great in Berlin, alongside those of his friends Ramler

and Gleim. The burial site in Frankfurt was not marked until 1779, when the local Freemason lodge commissioned the sculptor Kambly to create a memorial. A German, Latin, and French inscription adorns the three sides of the pedestal, which supports a triangular pyramid featuring a marble relief portrait of the poet. In 1861, the Kleist family enclosed the monument with a bronze railing. - In his park at Madlitz, near Frankfurt an der Oder, a devoted admirer of the poet, President Count Finck von Finckenstein (died 1818, see volume VII, p. 21), who himself had overseen an edition of *Spring* (1804), attempted to recreate in miniature the landscapes described in the poem. - The call by Pastor Kriele in Kunersdorf to erect a 50-foot-high stone pyramid at the site of Kleist's fall did not yield the desired results. The viewpoint known today as Kleisthöhe is located more than 2,000 paces west of the actual spot.

The principal source for Kleist's life is the wealth of papers and letters now in the possession of the Gleim Family Foundation in Halberstadt. The first excerpts from these letters were published by Gleim's grandnephew W. Körte in his 1803 edition of Kleist's works. Additional contributions were made by Pröhle (*Frederick the Great and German Literature*, 1878). The Hempel edition of Kleist's works, edited by Dr. August Sauer, aims to compile all relevant materials; thus far, volume I (Life and Works, with introductions and critical apparatus) and volume II (Letters of Kleist) have been published.³³⁶ Other references include (Nicolai) *Memorial Tribute* (1760), Jördens, vol. II, pp. 641–696; Petrich, *Pomeranian Biographies* I, pp. 37–71; J.C.A. Mayer, *The Kleist Monument in Frankfurt an der Oder* (1781); Einbeck, E. Chr. von Kleist (1861). For the Battle of Kunersdorf: von Tempelhoff, vol. III, pp. 206–230, as well as the writings of Kriele (1803) and (von Stichle) in the supplement to the *Military Weekly Gazette* (1860).³³⁷

R. Schwarze.

Even liberal newspapers, such as the *Spener'sche Zeitung*, have repeatedly honored the memory of the hero and poet in a fitting manner. As testimony to this, we present a short article from *Spener'sche Zeitung*, No. 287, dated December 7, 1827:

"For those who cherish our national poetry and revere Germany's classical poets, it will be heartening to learn that the modest Lodge Zum Aufrichtigen Herzen in Frankfurt an der Oder has undertaken, at considerable expense and from its own funds, the restoration of the once-ruined monument to our truly German Ewald Christian von Kleist. A French, Latin, and German inscription, originally composed by Zöllner, now adorns the hero's memorial, and an elegantly crafted iron railing prevents its desecration.

During this restoration, records revealed that when Kleist's burial site was first established, several nearby graves were opened. His remains were identified only by a shattered leg and, most notably, by a black silk neckband, which Kleist had wished to take with him to the grave as a talisman. The monument was erected on this very spot."

The French inscription on the front of a three-sided obelisk tells us who lies here:

³³⁶ Volumes 1, 2 and 3 (Letters to Kleist) (2015):

http://www.v-kleist.com/ec/Sauer_EC_v_Kleist.pdf

³³⁷ Books that, after the completion of the first edition, deal with Ewald Christian:

Theodor van Haag: *Ewald Christian von Kleist as an Idyllic Poet*. Rheydt: Leuchtenrath, 1889.

Paul Schreckenbach: *The Loyal Kleist. A Novel from the Time of the Great King*. Leipzig: Staackmann, 1909.

Hans Guggenbühl: *Ewald von Kleist. Weltschmerz as Fate*. Brugg, 1948 (Doctoral thesis, University of Zurich, 1947).

Gerhard Wolf: *Ewald Christian von Kleist – Tormented by Melancholy Because He Lives*. Berlin, 1982.

Ingrid Patitz: *Ewald von Kleist's Last Days and His Memorial in Frankfurt an der Oder*. Frankfurt (Oder): Kleist Memorial and Research Center, 1994. (= *Frankfurter Buntbücher*, vol. 11).

Hans Christoph Buch: *Episode from the Seven Years' War, a story in Dream in the Early Morning*. Berlin, Volk und Welt Publishing, 1996 (2008).

Contributions to Kleist Research 2009 – special volume on Ewald von Kleist on the occasion of his 250th anniversary, edited by Lothar Jordan, Kleist Museum Frankfurt (Oder) (2016).

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 265 -


Ci-gît

Chrétien Ewald de Kleist,
né à Zeblin en Poméranie le 5. mars 1715,
mort à Francfort sur l'Odre le 24. août 1759.

The German inscription on the other side reads:

"Fighting for Frederick, he fell down,
As his heroic spirit wished it so;
Immortally great through his songs,
The friend of man, the wise Kleist."

The Latin inscription states:

Christiano Ewaldo de Kleist
forti, pio, Musarum patrono,
pro patria mortuo,
Societas, cui  sacra sunt.

According to another reading

Societas Latomorum.

What Kleist's friend, the old master Gleim, was unable to accomplish for nearly two decades after the Battle of Kunersdorf—when the memory of our pure and virtuous poet was still fresh in all hearts—was carried out by the benevolent lodge here under the leadership of its great philanthropist, Leopold of Brunswick, whom they soon had to mourn as a sacred sacrifice to human charity. Thus, may the memory of these two great blossoms of humanity, whose heroic deaths we witnessed in our midst, be immortalized for our descendants.

Frankfurt an der Oder, December 5, 1827."



Lith. Anst. v. Winckelmann u. Söhne in Berlin.

Ewald Christian v. Kleist,
der Dichter des Frühlings.

Ewald Christian von Kleist

Regarding his estates, we add the following details from the family records:

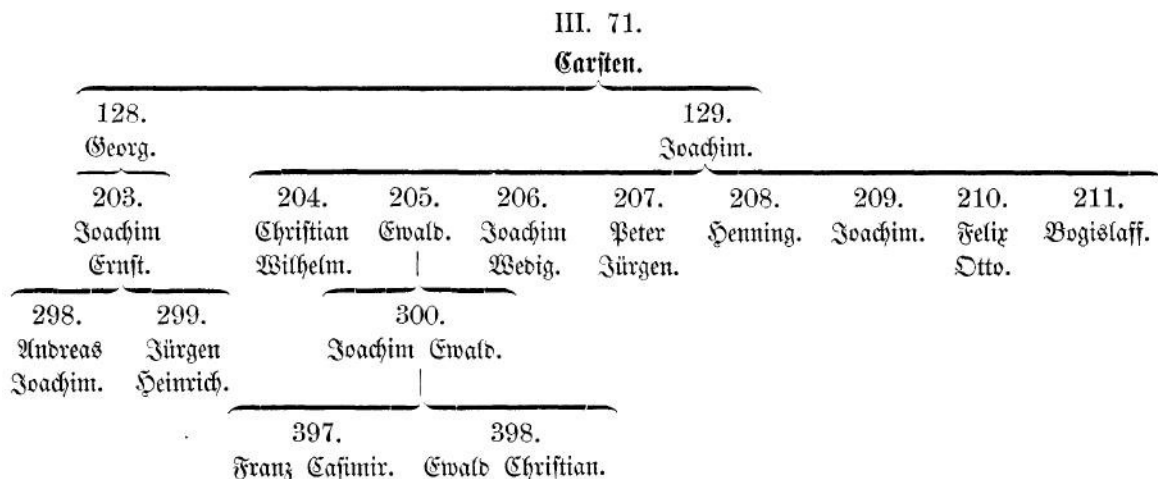
Ewald Christian jointly owned the estate of Ruschitz with his older brother Franz Casimir until Easter 1740. This estate had been a Kleist fief for centuries. However, on April 16, 1740, the younger brother ceded it entirely to the elder, reserving only a capital sum of 2,200 Reichsthalers for himself. At that time, various encumbrances were attached to this estate, including a debt of 2,200 Pomeranian florins owed to Generalin von Zepelin (the grandmother of the aforementioned brothers), on which she took no interest payments, as well as capital belonging to their aunt, the wife of General Lieutenant von Staffeldt.

On September 26, 1743, Lieutenant Ewald Christian von Kleist was enfeoffed (684).

On February 18, 1748, he transferred his fiefdom rights to Zeblin (a Kleist fief that had been resold with repurchase rights) to Captain Matthias Reimar von Kleist (III. 502 a).³³⁸

After his death, the 2,200 Reichsthalers tied to Ruschitz fell to his surviving older brother, Franz Casimir, with whom the Zeblin branch of the family line became extinct.

We present the family tree of:



³³⁸ Brügg. III, p. 610.

Through Peter of Damen (III. 10), two larger branches originate from the Damen line, with additional side branches having grown from them, some of which remained fruitful and vigorous for shorter or longer periods of time. We will first describe the Damen-Dargen side branch.

Peter had three sons: 1) Andreas (Drews), 2) Pribislaff, and 3) Jacob (III. 36–38).

III. 36.

Andreas (Drews)

of Damen,

† before 1575

Peter's eldest son was enfeoffed in 1540 and 1546 (459 b and 469). His ancestral seat was Muttrin; however, he also held feudal rights in Damen.

By 1575, his sons were already enfeoffed (501); thus, the father had passed away earlier.

His wife, Cecilia von Wedell from Freienwalde and Uchtenhagen, the daughter of Commander Martin von Wedell of Wildenbruch, bore him three sons: 1) Valentin, 2) Peter, and 3) Otto (III. 72–74).

III. 37

Pribislaff

of Damen,

† before 1573

Peter's other son was enfeoffed in 1552 by the bishop at the town hall in Cöslin for the acres of land he held in Dargen. On August 23, 1540, June 1, 1546, and August 30, 1553, he was enfeoffed with his ancestral seat in Damen (459 b, 469, and 479).

According to a document dated April 8, 1565, Pribislaff of Damen was part of the knightly estate of the bishopric (488 a).

When, on September 28, 1566, the estates' deed of reversal was issued to Brandenburg, "Pribislaff of Damen" signed it.

By April 9, 1573, a certificate of feudal entitlement (Muthzettel) had already been issued for his sons, meaning the father had died earlier.

His wife, Anna von Parsow, the daughter of Joachim von Parsow of Parsow, bore him four sons: 1) Tessen, 2) Asmus, 3) Daniel, and 4) Adrian (III. 75–78; see Damen-Zadtkower side branch on p. 326).

Her widow's dowry rights were confirmed on May 23, 1545 (467).

III. 38

Jacob

of Kowalk,

† around 1577

Peter's youngest son was first mentioned in 1537 in a legal dispute involving Captain Lorenz Kl. (III. 26) against his cousins of Damen, etc.

His assigned ancestral seat was Kowalk c. p., with which he was enfeoffed in 1546 and 1575 (469, 501, and 502).

In January 1577, he died unmarried. His six nephews—Tessen, Asmus, Daniel, Adrian, Valentin, and Otto—divided his feudal estates: Kowalk, a share of Dimkuhlen, Warnin with Hasselmühle, Zarnekow, shares in Schmenzin, Gr. Voldekow, and Gr. Dubberow (517).

Thus, of Peter's three sons, the two eldest, Andreas and Pribislaff, had heirs.

The three sons of Andreas were: 1) Valentin, 2) Peter, and 3) Otto (III. 72–74).

III. 72.

Valentin

of Muttrin and Kieckow,

† c. 1615

Andreas's eldest son, Valentin, served in 1556 as an officer in Wobeser's corps in Prussia. On February 22, 1575, he and his youngest brother Otto were enfeoffed with Muttrin and Drenow (501 and 502).

In the division on March 26, 1577, both brothers received the second allotment from the estate of their uncle Jacob. This included 7 farmsteads in Warnin and Schmenzin, a share of a farmstead in Groß Dubberow, and shares in Dimkuhlen and Freienstein (517). On February 12, 1578, they received a certificate of feudal entitlement for these holdings.

According to another document from 1577, Valentin of Muttrin also owned: in Groß Dubberow, 2 farmsteads with 2 1/2 hides; in Kieckow, 4 farmsteads with 7 hides; and in Muttrin, 3 farmsteads with 6 hides (518).

Around Martinmas 1586, he acknowledged a debt of 600 florins to Hedwig von Kleist, widow of Wulff von Wedell (III. 22). In 1588, she brought a lawsuit against him regarding this debt.

Additionally, in 1604, on Easter Tuesday, he borrowed 100 florins from his uncle Caspar vom Wolde, Chancellor to the Duke of Alten-Stettin, with the surety of his cousin Christopher von Kleist of Damen (III. 121). In 1610, Barbara von Versen, widow of Caspar vom Wolde, filed a claim against him for this debt.

In the feudal letter dated September 26, 1618, Valentin is no longer mentioned; thus, he must have died before that date.

From his marriage to Anna von Kleist, daughter of Peter of Zadtkow (III. 47), Valentin had five sons: 1) Andreas, 2) Peter, 3) Georg, 4) Wilhelm, and 5) Otto (III. 130–134), and one daughter, Elsa. Elsa married Paul von Bonin of Dargen. The marriage contract, dated October 22, 1595, provided her with: 1000 florins in dowry, 800 florins as inheritance from her parents, and 100 gold coins to enhance her jewelry and adornments. Witnesses to the contract included her parents, as well as Jacob and Joachim, brothers of von Kleist (III. 95 and 96) of Muttrin, Zamborsky, Klingbeck, and Zadtkow. Paul von Bonin died in 1614, and his widow remarried in 1616 to Asmus von Steinwehr.

III. 73.

Peter

Andreas's other son, Peter, died without heirs.

III. 74.

Otto

of Drenow,

court squire,

† c. 1608

Andreas's youngest son, Otto, inherited little after his father's death in 1574 (namely, the estate of Drenow and a share of Kieckow). However, he twice received a certificate of feudal entitlement for his holdings and, on September 27 of the same year, was summoned to perform "common homage." He is referred to as "Otto of Drenow" in the feudal letter dated February 22, 1575 (501 and 502). In the division on March 26, 1577, he and his eldest brother Valentin received the second allotment of their late uncle Jacob's estate. This was formally enfeoffed to him on November 8, 1578 (564 and 565).

According to feudal letters from March 27, 1601, and April 19, 1605, his estates included Muttrin, Drenow, and Kieckow (546 b and 553). During the enfeoffment on May 6, 1608, it was noted that "Otto of Kieckow is ill" (563 b). Later that same year, Andreas, Otto's son, sought a certificate of entitlement on behalf of himself and his underage brothers, indicating that their father had passed away by that time (564 and 565).

In his youth, Otto served as a court squire to the Duke.

a) Otto's first wife, Elisabeth von Versen, daughter of Henning von Versen of Tychow and Anna von Meseritz of Meseritz, died before 1585 without bearing children. Of her dowry (1100 florins), Otto von Kleist still owed 352 florins to her brother Lorenz von Versen and his sister in the mentioned year.

b) Otto's second marriage was to Catharina von Manteuffel, daughter of Asmus von Manteuffel of Drosedow and Arnhausen and Anna Margaretha von Münchow of the Hanseatic city of Nassow.

This marriage produced four sons: 1) Andreas, 2) Gottfried, 3) Pribislaff, and 4) Dubislaff (III. 135–138), and one daughter.

The daughter, named Dorothea, was born in 1598 in Kieckow and married Hans von Wüstenhofen, who later became an imperial colonel, at the age of 18. She died a widow on October 5, 1653, and was buried at St. Mary's in Danzig.

Thus, among Andreas's three sons, the eldest, Valentin, and the youngest, Otto, left heirs. Valentin's five sons were named: 1) Andreas, 2) Peter, 3) Georg, 4) Wilhelm, and 5) Otto (III. 130–134).

III. 130.

Andreas

Valentin's eldest son died without heirs.

III. 131.

Peter

of Dargen

Valentin's other son, Peter, was compensated with money in the division of the inheritance among the brothers. With this, he purchased nine farmsteads in Dargen, which had previously belonged to Martin Kleist (III. 43) but had been awarded in bankruptcy to Georg Warnin's widow, Veronika Kitzer. The princely consent for this purchase was granted on February 22, 1613. Peter Kleist requested and received the feudal letter for this on June 16, 1618 (584).

In 1625, Peter leased the Casimirshof estate with Ulrich's sheep farm for six years.

In a petition from early 1630, Peter of Dargen requested the Duke's approval to convert some burned farmsteads in Dargen into a knightly estate and sheep farm (leaving only 12 Hakenhufen occupied by farmers). He argued that similar conversions had been allowed for other nobles, who then enjoyed tax exemptions on the former farm plots, with taxes instead being levied on the sheep through the shepherds. On April 11, 1630, his request was approved.

In 1632, a commission inspecting the severe sand damage in Dargen referred to Peter Kleist as a "Landrat," though he seems to have served only in a temporary capacity.

On June 27, 1653, Peter and his brother Otto petitioned for the confirmation of their (deceased, childless) brother Wilhelm's cession of Eschenriege, as they were promised succession. They repeated this request on November 11, 1654. Two years later, Peter petitioned alone but was referred to the next homage ceremony.

On January 14, 1657, he petitioned again, stating that Hans Friedrich's widow (III. 152) was devastating and ruining the estate. Peter offered to pay her the demanded 2000 florins. However, the Advocatus fisci opposed this, advocating for the estate's reintegration into the Neustettin administrative district. By 1658, Peter Kleist was "old and weak" and was represented by his son. He died shortly thereafter. On January 22, 1660, the estates of Repplin and Eschenriege, "despite all contrary losses," were awarded to Landrat Gerd Wedig von Glasenapp of Gramenz, who was tasked with compensating Peter's widow.

Peter's wife was born a von Usedom, the only daughter of Captain Daniel von Usedom of Belbuck, who owned Carnitz and Schrubbetow. The latter estate had been purchased in 1588 by Captain von Usedom from the widow and daughters of the late Chancellor Dr. Lorenz Otto, with princely consent, for 3000 florins. However, payments for the purchase had fallen into arrears, leading to Peter Kleist, as the husband of Usedom's only daughter, being sued in 1614 by the chancellor's son-in-law for the accrued interest of 360 florins.

From this marriage came Valentin Daniel (III. 212). A second son died as a child.

III. 132.

Georg

Valentin's third son died without heirs.

III. 133.

Wilhelm

of Muttrin and Kieckow,

Court Councillor, later Chancellor,

† 1636

Valentin's fourth son, Wilhelm, was unanimously praised by family historians as a "pious, God-fearing, and charitable man." He studied in his youth and received the Pumlów scholarship. Afterward, he entered

government service and became a rapporteur at the court tribunal. On October 2, 1611, Duke Philipp II appointed him as a court tribunal councillor (573). He received a salary of 200 florins, free meals with the ducal councillors at court, and standard summer and winter clothing for himself and a servant. As a court tribunal councillor, he participated in the settlement reached by Philipp II in 1611 with the city of Stettin over "disputes arising during three princely reigns." Wilhelm also attended, as a councillor, the Landtag in Stettin on March 9, 1613, where the princely tribunal order was revised and discussed.

Among the princely court and state councillors, Wilhelm Kleist was already present on October 18, 1603, at the funeral of Duke Barnim XI, as well as on April 8, 1616, at the burial of Duchess Anna, wife of Bogislav XIII.

Furthermore, among the princely Stettin court and state councillors, we see him at the funeral of Duke Philipp II on March 19, 1618, as well as at the memorial service held on December 17 of the same year in honor of Duchess Anna Maria, born Margravine of Brandenburg, widow of Barnim the Younger.

On October 18, 1620, Wilhelm was appointed director of the court tribunal.

The court tribunal administrator Wilhelm von Kleist of Muttrin participated on January 15, 1621, in the funeral of Duke Franz I.

On January 8, 1623, he appeared among the Cammin chapter members as Vice-Dominus, princely councillor of Alt-Stettin, and court tribunal administrator of Muttrin and Dubberow, at the mourning ceremony for Duke Ulrich.

In the records of the year 1625, he is referred to as the "Pomeranian Chancellor."

On May 6, 1625, the Vice-Dominus, princely Stettin chancellor Wilhelm Kleist of Muttrin and Dubberow, appeared in Wolgast at the funeral ceremony of Duke Philipp Julius, among the prelates of the Cammin diocese.

Since January 17, 1628, he was referred to as the dean of the Cammin cathedral chapter.

Chancellor Wilhelm Kleist endured the unspeakably difficult time that befell Pomerania when Duke Bogislav XIV was forced by the Imperial Generalissimo in 1627 to capitulate at Franzburg, after which Pomerania was subjected to the quartering of 10 Imperial regiments. The negotiations concerning this matter were conducted by the duke with the assistance of two of his Stettin councillors, Paul Damitz and Wilhelm Kleist, as well as some Wolgast estate representatives, whom he hastily summoned.

The Imperial quartering, which began in November 1627, caused severe damage to the chancellor's estates, particularly those in Muttrin.

The Imperial Field Marshal Torquato Conti demanded, in addition to the 1,400 Reichstaler that had been allocated to him monthly for sustenance, an additional 3,000 Reichstaler for five months at 600 Reichstaler per month, which the duke hesitated to grant. To obtain this money, the field marshal ordered from Colberg the plundering and burning of estates throughout the surrounding region, including the Muttrin estates.

In July 1630, he dispatched several cavalry companies to the Muttrin estates, who looted all livestock, food supplies, and furnishings and burned to the ground two "very distinguished, expensive noble houses that had stood on the two knightly estates in Muttrin." All household items, linens, beds, and bedding were incinerated and destroyed, resulting in damages estimated at well over 4,000 Reichstaler.

The commission that assessed the damages on November 14, 1631, found that of the chancellor's residence, described as "a fine noble residence with four rooms, six chambers, and new tile stoves," nothing remained but the rudera of masonry and ovens. During this plundering, the chancellor's mother had all her household items, room furnishings, pots, linens, and bedding stolen, as well as 16 bushels of butter, 12 bushels of cheese, 27 head of livestock, including 20 dairy cows and a stallion. Additionally, Wilhelm Kleist's farmers lost 11 horses, 15 oxen, 6 cows, 3 foals, and 2 three-year-old steers.

The desolate site of the chancellor's residence measured 5 rods in length and 4 rods in width.

In the new house on the embankment over the bridge, the soldiers had set a large fire on the floor above the kitchen, but remarkably, it did not spread, despite the roof being covered with shingles. In the upper room of the house, two large, sturdy chests and two drawers had been broken apart, the locks smashed, and the tile stoves and windows shattered and knocked down.

At that time, due to the rampant plague, many farmers had fled into the woods.

In addition to Muttrin, Chancellor Kleist also owned three farmsteads in Groß Dubberow, which Hans Friedrich (III. 152) had antichretically pledged to him for nine years on March 17, 1613 (576). On May 1, 1618, Duke Franz also granted him the expectation of tenure on the village of Eschenriege (583). At that time, Wilhelm Kleist was in his ninth year of ducal service.

On May 16, 1625, Duke Bogislav XIV granted his chancellor and privy councillor Wilhelm Kleist of Muttrin and Dubberow the reversion of Andreas Bugenhagen's feudal estate of Nehringen (603).

On March 17, 1634, Duke Bogislav XIV extended the exemption from land and castle courts, which Duke Bogislav X had granted to the descendants and closest agnates of Chancellor Georg Kleist of Dubberow (deed 169), to include Privy Councillor and Dean Wilhelm Kleist of Muttrin, Dubberow, and Barnimskunow and his feudal heirs, "because of the dutiful and faithful services" that he had "willingly and gladly provided to the duke and his predecessors in various high offices for over 24 years and intended to continue rendering obediently in the future" (615).

According to the church records of Cammin, Dean Wilhelm Kleist was buried on April 6, 1636, in the high choir of the cathedral; he had "fallen to his death in the cathedral."

The evaluations of writers regarding Chancellor Kleist are unanimously favorable.

Philipp Hainhofer, who met him at the ducal court in Alt-Stettin, expressed great respect for him and for the Pomeranian nobility of the time in general. In his travel diary from 1617, he writes: "There is almost fine nobility and knighthood in Pomerania, and among the Pomeranian nobility, there are many learned men and knights experienced in warfare, such that I, among others, am well acquainted with Zastrow, Carnitz, Behr, Schwabe, Flemming, Puttkamer, Winter, Hindenburg, Marwitz, Normann, Ramin, and Wilhelm Kleist as learned nobles, and there are very distinguished, brave, tall, and strong men also among the nobility."

Hainhofer also recounts an evening he spent in the castle of Stettin in 1617 (September 28):

"At the supper, my gracious lord, my gracious lady, I, the chancellor, Matthias von Carnitz, Dr. Theodorus Plennius, Dr. Valtin Winter, Wilhelm Kleist, and Friedrich von Hindenburg, along with the castle captain, were present. The meal and collation were conducted splendidly. After the meal, we all returned to the hall and played a lively Pomeranian game called 'Goldfuchse,' which somewhat resembles the hare game you are familiar with, but this one is played with dice, whereas the other is played with cards."

Chancellor Kleist was married twice:

a) To Sophie Marie von Kleist, daughter of Landrat Dubislaff of Damen (III. 123), born on January 22, 1605, married on September 13, 1618, and died on March 9, 1622, shortly after giving birth to her daughter. She was buried on April 11 in the Marienstiftskirche in Stettin.

With her, he had a son: Franz (III. 213) and a daughter: Elisabeth Sophia, born on March 1, 1622, died on November 16, 1698, who was married to Bernd von Münchow, born in 1632, died in 1665, a Hinterpommern Landrat of Carzenburg, Mersin, Gervin, Muttrin, Dubberow, Buckow, Wiesenburg, Wold, Tychow, Klein Satspe, Zabelsberg, Pielburg, and Heide.

To console Chancellor Kleist in his deep grief over the loss of his wife, two printed writings appeared, both of which are still extant. One was authored by the court tribunal advocate Adam Mößler and bears the title: "Threnodia consolatoria, Clag- und Trostschrift über den unverhofften tödtlichen Abgang der Wol Edlen Ehrentugendreichen Frawen Sophiae Mariae Kleisten, des Wohledlen, Gestrengen und Ehrenvesten

Wilhelm Kleisten, Fürstl. Pomm. Hofgerichtsverwaltern, zu Muttrin erbsessen, seligen Ehewirtin." The other is the funeral sermon by Dr. Daniel Cramer in Stettin, titled:

"Von der heiligen Matriarchin Rahell und ihren schweren Kindsnöthen Genes. 35, V. 16. Leichpredigt bey der volkreichen und ansehnlichen Adlichen Begrebnus der Edlen Ehr- und Tugendreichen Frawen, Sophiae Mariae, des Woll Edlen, Gestrengen und Vehsten Wilhelm Kleistes auff Muttrin und Dubberow Erbsessen, Fürstlichen Stettinischen wolverordneten Hofgerichtsverwalters, Ehelichen Hausfrawen, welche kurz nach enthobenen Weiblichen bürden ihr Leben den 9. Martii Sehliglich geschlossen, und den 11. April, war der Donnerstag für Palmarum, in der Stiftskirchen zu St. Marien, Christlich beerdiget worden."

b) Chancellor Kleist entered into his second marriage on November 16, 1622, with Elisabeth von Eickstedt, daughter of George von Eickstedt of Rothen-Clempenow, a thirty-year-old princely Vorpommern Landrat and chief tax officer of the Wolgast district treasury, and Ursula von der Gröben of the Kotzeband family second daughter.

Family records note of her:

"This last wife was blessed by the Almighty with a long life, as she did not pass away until 1694, and she was buried at Damen from Herr Christoph Friedrich Kleist (III. 291), who hab married her nephew (= niece)."

This second marriage was blessed with one son: Bogislaff (III. 214) and two daughters:

- 1) Ursula, married to Nicolaus von Lettow of Groß Reetz and Ruchow, and
- 2) Agnise Hedwig, married to Rüdiger von Münchow, an Electoral Hinterpommern Landrat of Seeger (died August 1, 1683). The widow died there on June 23, 1684.

After Dean Wilhelm Kleist's death, a dispute arose among his heirs. His widow Elisabeth, née von Eickstedt, and the guardians of her children sued the curator of the children from the first marriage, Bernd von Münchow of Carzenburg, who had taken possession of the feudal estates due to the marriage portion of 11,374 florins, 16 schillings, and 20 loth silver promised to his wife Elisabeth Sophia von Kleist. On April 24, 1643, the Stettin court tribunal issued a verdict setting the claimant's demand at 9,961 florins.

On April 14, 1651, the parties reached a settlement. Bernd von Münchow, the husband of the chancellor's daughter from his first marriage, was awarded 21,315 florins Pomeranian currency. In return, the chancellor's widow, on behalf of her children, transferred to him, among other properties, the feudal estates of Muttrin and Dubberow (627).

In 1686, the chancellor's widow and heirs owned a house on the small "Thumbstraße" in Stettin, which had previously consisted of two houses. From 1658 to 1686, they were still in arrears for 2,929 florins of tax owed on both houses.

In her later years, the widow resided at Damen with relatives, where she passed away in 1694.

The chancellor's elder son:

III. 213.

Franz,

born June 16, 1620,

wrote an album leaf in July 1634 while studying at the princely Pädagogium in Stettin. He was still alive at the time of his father's death but died young.

The chancellor's only son from his second marriage:

III. 214.

Bogislaff.

According to family records, during his late father's funeral, he suffered a severe fall from the stairs, from which he died shortly thereafter.

With the untimely death of these two sons, the chancellor's lineage came to an end.

III. 134.

Otto

of Muttrin and Kieckow,

† c. 1655,

Valentin's youngest son, Otto, served as a ducal court servant around 1574. In 1618 and 1622, he was enfeoffed along with his elder brothers Peter and Wilhelm. His inherited property was Kieckow along with a share in Dimkuhlen.

In 1629, Otto Kleist of Kieckow was transferred with 7 1/2 hides from the Belgard district to the Polzin district. In the following year, three hides were removed from his holdings (610).

His estate in Kieckow was also heavily ravaged during the war. Otto described himself afterward as "a ruined, plundered man."

In 1653 and 1654, he and his brother Peter repeatedly petitioned for confirmation of the cession of Eschenriege, which had been granted to their late brother Wilhelm, but to no avail.

By 1655, his share of the Kowalk feudal estates was held by district councillor Bernd von Münchow of Carzenburg and his son-in-law Hans Friedrich von Kleist (III. 152) of Eschenriege.

At that time, Otto Kleist of Kieckow referred to himself as an old, weak man who could no longer walk.

His brother Peter reported on March 5, 1656, that Otto had already passed away.

From his marriage to Idea von Blanckenburg of the house of Ramelow, daughter of Venz von Blanckenburg, born in 1620, Otto had four sons: 1) Valentin, 2) Venz Heinrich, 3) Peter Wilhelm, and 4) Otto (III. 215–218), and two daughters:

1) Barbara, the second wife of the princely Pomeranian master of the hunt, Hans Friedrich von Kleist of Neustettin (III. 152), and

2) Idea Herrath, who was admitted to the convent at Marienfließ, where she died on October 11, 1705.

Thus, among Valentin's five sons, the second, Peter, the fourth, Wilhelm, and the fifth, Otto, left heirs.

Peter's only son was:

III. 212.

Valentin Daniel

of Dargen,

† after 1667.

He is first mentioned in a list of the Damen branch of the Kleists from the year 1654 (630 a).

In 1655, he was required to provide a feudal horse for Dargen, which was a former Bonin fief (632).

In this year and the following ones, Dargen suffered greatly due to the heavy quartering of troops being directed against Poland. As a result, Valentin Daniel fell into significant hardship. Due to his "very lamentable condition," he was forced to cede 2 1/2 hides to his neighbor, Ulrich von Bonin.

In 1658, he represented his father in the matter concerning Eschenriege. However, as he was heavily burdened by contributions and needed to procure some funds for an urgent journey, which would likely take three weeks, he requested a postponement of the matter.

Meanwhile, district councillor von Glasenapp had taken possession of Eschenriege, and Valentin Daniel's efforts to remove him were unsuccessful.

At the electoral homage ceremony on November 9, 1665, he was enfeoffed with Dargen (640 and 662).

On October 25, 1666, he registered his feudal claims to Ruschitz in Colberg and filed a formal protest against all other claimants.

His name still appears in the tax registers from the years 1667–1671 (645 and 650); after that, he is no longer mentioned.

Valentin Daniel was married twice:

- a) to Anna Marie von Podewils of Ganzkow, daughter of Adam von Podewils and Anna von Somnitz, and
- b) to ... von Rützen.

His only son was:

III. 301.

Peter

of Dargen,

1704, † after 1720.

He was enfeoffed with Dargen on October 11, 1699 (675) and, according to the calculation of feudal horse dues of 1704, had to contribute his share for a feudal horse (677 a).

In 1713, he sold a wooden cottage to district councillor Bogislaff von Bonin of Wojenthin. The latter also purchased other hereditary portions of Dargen on July 10, 1717, and May 14, 1720.

After this, Peter Kleist is no longer mentioned in the records.

His wife was also a born von Podewils of the house of Ganzkow.

She bore him a son:

III. 399.

Daniel Friedrich

of Dargen.

According to the records of the Schwellin church book, he was married to Maria Juliana von Glasow (died c. 1762). From this marriage came two sons:

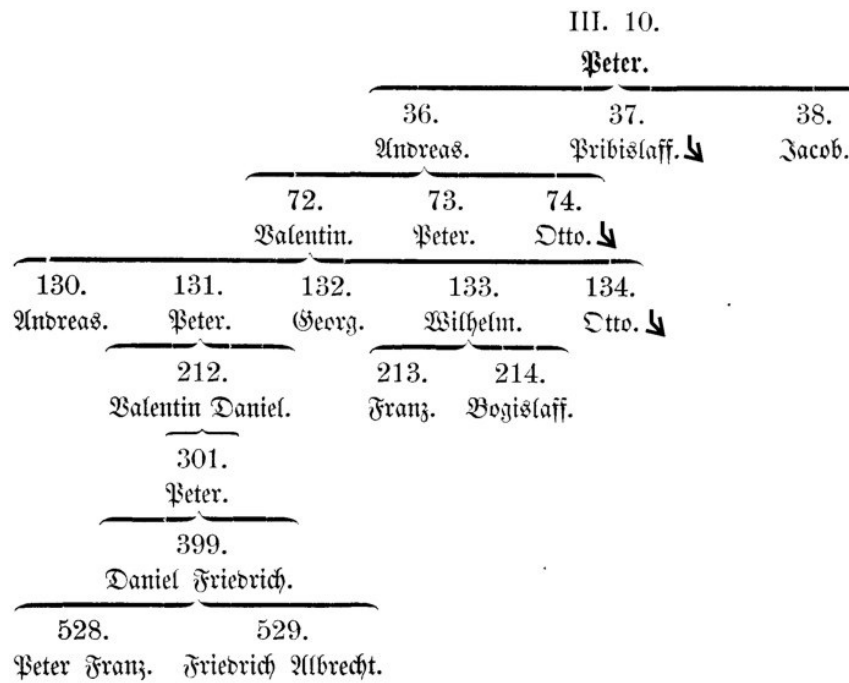
Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 277 -

Peter Franz, born in 1707 (III. 528.), who, however, died young, and

Friedrich Albrecht, born in 1709 (III. 529.), who appears in the regimental lists of the 29th Prussian Infantry Regiment as a Fourier in 1730 and as a second lieutenant in 1740, possibly born around 1710. According to another entry about a lieutenant von Kleist without a first name, he may have fallen in battle in 1742.

With them, the Damen-Dargen branch came to an end.

We present the family tree of:



Through Otto of Kieckow (III. 134) arose the
Damen-Kieckow branch,
which flourished not only for two hundred years, as the first edition assumed.

Otto had four sons: 1) Valentin, 2) Venz Heinrich, 3) Peter Wilhelm, and 4) Otto (III. 215—218).

III. 215.

Valentin

of Kieckow and Döbel,

† July 16, 1692,

Otto's eldest son, enjoyed the Pumlow benefice until 1644.

His name was first mentioned among the enfeoffed in the year 1654 (630 a).

On April 26, 1660, he was a witness when the widow of Hans Friedrich Kl., along with the guardians of her son, transferred the estate of Eschenriege to the district councillor Gerhard Wedig von Glasenapp of Gramenz in exchange for a payment of 2500 Pomeranian florins (637).

In 1665, he was enfeoffed with Kieckow, Muttrin, and Kalkberg, as well as with three farms in Döbel (640 and 662).

According to the tax registers from the years 1667—1671, he possessed 11 1/2 Hufen in Kieckow, three farms in Döbel, and two farms in Kieckow (645).

He died on July 16, 1692, as evidenced by the Kleist feudal records.

His wife was Ursula Perpetua von Kleist, daughter of Peter of Zadtkow (III. 162) and Armgard von Lettow of Gr. Reetz, who referred to herself as a "grieving old widow" in a petition dated October 7, 1699. She bore her husband five sons: 1) Otto, 2) Peter Caspar, 3) Friedrich Wilhelm, 4) Franz Andreas, and 5) Dubislaff Bernd (III. 302—306), as well as two daughters:

1) Barbara and

2) Elisabeth Sophia, married to von Briesen of Creitzig.

The widow retained possession of her husband's feudal estates, Kieckow and Döbel, due to her dowry. On May 4, 1696, she purchased, together with her children, from Captain Sebastian Heinrich of Gr. Tychow (II. 84) his wood parcel in Zülów for 750 Pomeranian florins (673).

In the following year, they acquired a share in Kieckow from Captain Adam Wilhelm von Kleist (II. 83) for 2622 Pomeranian florins (674).

The second son, Peter Caspar (III. 303), co-signed both deeds.

III. 216.

Venz Heinrich,

the other son of Otto Kl., left the country early, attended higher schools, and then entered military service. In 1643, he was in the Swedish army. He had borrowed 50 Reichsthalers from a Swedish corporal at Rosse. He asked the corporal to travel with him to Pomerania, where he would either pay him the money in cash or compensate him otherwise. The corporal, his wife, and their little son accompanied him, arriving in April 1643 at Kieckow, his father's estate.

On April 23 of the same year, they rode together from there back to Neustettin. Venz Heinrich's younger brother, Peter Wilhelm, a peasant named Michel Wegner, and a servant named Martin Steffen accompanied them. Heavy drinking took place in the city. In an intoxicated state, Venz Heinrich fired a shot out of the tavern window and engaged in other mischief.

As they rode home late at night and passed the "Fürstl. Witthumshaus," Peter Wilhelm said to the woman: "Come, let's race each other!" Barely had the race begun when Venz Heinrich shot the corporal from behind in the neck, the bullet passing through his head and exiting through his right cheek, causing him to fall dead from his horse instantly. They dragged the body into a swamp in the Lottin woods after dividing the dead man's clothes among themselves.

The Kleist brothers fled to Poland, but Venz Heinrich was captured and taken to Alt-Stettin, where he was held in custody at the princely castle. There, he was imprisoned with a "Gypsy lieutenant" in the guards' barracks, in a good lodging equipped with a window and a tile stove. Initially, he was even allowed to walk around the square in front of the castle and to visit the organ builder's room.

However, when he attempted to escape together with the Gypsy lieutenant on August 4, 1645—though they did not get far, as they ended up drinking themselves into a stupor at an inn—his imprisonment was tightened.

And since Venz Heinrich stubbornly refused to confess to his crime, it was decided to subject him to "the painful, rigorous interrogation to ascertain the truth." This took place on October 8, 1646, in the old great knights' and court hall in Stettin, after he had spent three years in prison. Under torture, he confessed to his crime. However, as soon as the executioner eased the torture, he recanted and swore that he had not shot the corporal but that his servant had done so treacherously.

The court records report nothing further about him.

It is presumed that he died soon after due to the torture, especially since he was already severely afflicted with gout and epilepsy in the damp and cold castle dungeon.

III. 217.

Peter Wilhelm,

Otto's third son, lived in 1643 with his father in Kieckow, took part in the fateful ride to Neustettin in the same year, and fled to Poland, where, according to family records, he died young.

III. 218.

Otto,

† young,

Otto's youngest son, was called "Otto Kleist the Younger." One account reports that "during a famine, before the harvest, when there had been no bread in the village of Kieckow for several days, he went to an old lord in Prussia, namely Hans Ernst von Polentz."

In 1645, when he was 15 years old, he stayed with his maternal aunt, a widow, in Böcke, Poland; he wore a black Polish coat.

Thus, only the eldest of Otto's four sons, Valentin, inherited. He had five sons.

III. 302.

Otto

of Kieckow,

Lieutenant,

Valentin's eldest son, was a lieutenant in the Electorate of Brandenburg's cavalry.

At the enfeoffment on October 11, 1699, he was absent in Prussia. He had ceded his rights to the paternal and fraternal estates to his brother Franz Andreas in exchange for a settlement because he had settled in Prussia.

There, he married Marie Elisabeth von Rapp, heiress of Banditten, Boditten, Gischeinen, and Ruppertswalde (also called the Dieben estates).

On January 7, 1704, an inheritance settlement was reached between the heir of the late councillor Oswald von Rapp of Dieben or Banditten etc. Johann Friedrich von Rapp, and Otto von Kleist, his brother-in-law, who received the estates.

By 1716, Otto Kleist was already old and frail. Two years later, he leased his estates for six years. On March 4, 1724, he made his will and died shortly thereafter.

From his marriage with Marie Elisabeth von Rapp, three sons were born: 1) Caspar Friedrich, 2) Otto, and 3) Franz Andreas (III. 400—402).

III. 303.

Peter Caspar

of Kieckow and Döbel,

Captain of Horse,

† 1697,

Valentin's second son, according to family records, "entered the Elector of Brandenburg's court in his youth, served there for several years as a page, and devoted himself particularly to horsemanship, in which he advanced so far that he not only rode the pleasure horse of the late Margrave Ludwig, but also that of the Elector of Brandenburg, Frederick William the Great, with great honor, causing many noblemen present to take special delight in it. During his lifetime, His Electoral Highness granted him the favor of traveling to France, where he acquired such qualifications that he became capable of serving his great sovereign. He later became a Captain of Horse in Brandenburg service and was expected to become Master of the Horse to the Electoral Prince. However, when he traveled to Prussia in 1697 to marry Fräulein von Heidekampen, he died there of a feverish illness, to the great sorrow of his entire family."

III. 304.

Friedrich Wilhelm,

Captain,

† 1697,

Valentin's third son, according to a certificate dated July 6, 1693, was a lieutenant in the cavalry regiment du Hamel (later No. 6), stationed in Cologne on the Rhine at the time. He was 25 years old, meaning he was

born in 1668. When he was appointed Captain by the Elector, he was ordered to recruit soldiers in Prussia. On his return journey, he succumbed to a feverish illness on June 13, 1697, and was buried in Maastricht.

III. 305.

Franz Andreas
of Kieckow and Döbel,
† after 1714,

Valentin's fourth son was a page in the service of Her Electoral Highness, the Electress of Brandenburg, who raised him in the Reformed confession. Later, he entered military service and was a sergeant in the Electoral Prince's infantry regiment on July 6, 1693 (at 22 years old, meaning he was born in 1671). He later became an ensign in Margrave Philip's regiment in Berlin.

On October 11, 1699, he took the oath of fealty on behalf of himself and his absent brothers Otto and Dubislaff Bernd (675), with whom he had inherited an estate in Kieckow and Döbel from their father. At that time, their mother still held possession of these feudal properties due to her dowry. Franz Andreas reserved the right of redemption (*jus relutionis*) for the fiefs of Ruschitz, Muttrin, Dubberow, Kalkberg, and Drenow. His brothers Otto and Dubislaff Bernd transferred to him the paternal fiefs and the encumbered portion of Kieckow left by their brother Peter Caspar, in exchange for a settlement.

At the enfeoffment on April 26, 1714, he granted his youngest brother, Dubislaff Bernd, power of attorney to take the oath of fealty on his behalf for Döbel and Kalkberg (680). He died shortly thereafter, unmarried.

III. 306.

Dubislaff Bernd,
Cavalry Captain,
of Kieckow,
born 1679, † 1748,

Valentin's youngest son, was born on January 12, 1679. He attended the Reformed Gymnasium in Berlin in 1693 and then entered military service.

Barely 20 years old, he served as cornet and adjutant in the Electoral Prince's cavalry regiment (later No. 2).

In 1713, he was a Royal Prussian regimental quartermaster and soon afterward retired as a cavalry captain..

At the enfeoffment in 1699, he was absent due to military service; in 1713, he had only a short leave. The following year, we find him at home; in 1714, he also swore fealty on behalf of his older brother Franz Andreas. The latter had transferred his rights to the paternal and fraternal estates to him in exchange for a settlement. Thus, he held shares in Kieckow: Kieckow b, which included: one farm in Muttrin, five farms in Döbel, a farm in Drenow, a cottage in Tychow, a cottage in Zadtkow, wood parcels and forest cottages there, part of the estate of Kalkberg.

He sold the latter, along with two associated farms, a cottager in Schmenzin, the Brahm cottage, five wood parcels, and his share of the Streitholz, to Captain Bernd von Kleist of Schmenzin on November 1, 1720.

Previously, according to a purchase contract dated May 20, 1718, he had acquired three hereditary farms in Zarnekow from Captain Joachim Ewald (III. 426).

Later, he purchased from the Cammin Dean Ewald Jürgen (III. 350) of Vietzow his share in Muttrin for 7500 Pomeranian florins and was enfeoffed with it on November 8, 1729 (647).

Furthermore, in 1731, he acquired: five farms in Döbel from Franz Jürgen (III. 502 b) of Döbel for 3700 Pomeranian florins, Kieckow a from Major Nicolaus Valentin (III. 527).

During his lifetime, he transferred the entire estate of Kieckow to his son Adam Heinrich on July 12, 1742.

Due to old age and illness, he was unable to travel for the oath of fealty on September 16, 1743; his son Adam Heinrich represented him (684).

Dubislaß Bernd died on April 24, 1748, in his daughter's home in Banditten and was buried in Arnsdorf.

His wife, Ester Juliane von Kleist, daughter of Adam Heinrich (III. 368) and Eva Dorothea von Steinwehr, was born in Muttrin on February 20, 1689, married on June 27, 1713, and died in Kieckow on September 6, 1721. She bore him two sons: 1) Adam Heinrich, and 2) Ewald Friedrich (III. 403 and 404), as well as two daughters:

1) Barbara Elisabeth, married:

a) to Lieutenant Franz Andreas von Kleist (III. 402),

b) to Lieutenant Colonel von Münchow, and

c) to District Councillor Heinrich Joachim von Woldeck of Banditten.

2) Dorothea Barbara Juliana, married in 1733 to Henning Christian von Kleist of Schönwerder (III. 456).

Thus, of Valentin's five sons, only the eldest: Otto and the youngest: Dubislaß Bernd inherited.

Otto had three sons: 1) Caspar Friedrich, 2) Otto, and 3) Franz Andreas (III. 400—402).

III. 400.

Caspar Friedrich,
Lieutenant Colonel,
1729,

Otto's eldest son, was an ensign in the infantry regiment Kronprinz No. 6 on March 5, 1711, a second lieutenant on April 30, 1713, and a first lieutenant on December 25, 1715.

The following year, from Cöpenick, he petitioned the king, stating: "The Pomeranian dukes had granted the hunter master Hans Friedrich von Kleist (III. 152) the manorial village of Eschenriege, including all appurtenances, for 65 years, after which they had promised 2000 Pomeranian florins. This had been confirmed by the Great Elector. After the death of the hunter master's widow and his surviving son, my father, already old and frail, claimed the 2000 florins as an allodial inheritance, which was a grace grant, not a feudal sum. He request the payment of this sum."

On March 30, 1716, a cabinet order was issued: "Since it is not a fief but a grace grant from my grandfather, this Captain von Kleist shall have the claim. Fr. Wilhelm."

Caspar Friedrich received his captain's patent only in 1722. By May 5, 1725, he was a major in the infantry regiment Lottum No. 25. On December 24, 1729, he retired as a lieutenant colonel.

Under the will of his father from 1724, he inherited his estates.

He died without heirs.

III. 401.

Otto,
Lieutenant,
born ca. 1698, † 1733,

Otto's second son was an ensign in the infantry regiment Fürst von Anhalt-Zerbst on June 1, 1722, a second lieutenant on February 26, 1725, and was transferred to the garrison battalion L'Hôpital No. 1 on October 6, 1729. By May 1733, he was no longer listed. He was buried in Memel on May 5, 1733. He was unmarried.

III. 402.

Franz Andreas,
Lieutenant,
of Banditten,
born ca. 1700, † ca. 1735,

Otto's youngest son, became a corporal, was an ensign in the infantry regiment Fürst von Anhalt-Zerbst No. 8 on July 26, 1723, a second lieutenant on December 11, 1725, and a first lieutenant on January 27, 1732.

On March 15, 1735, he was discharged due to illness.

He proved his feudal right to the Banditten estates, which were granted to him. In his will, he stipulated that after his widow's death, these estates should pass to the feudal heirs.

With his wife, Barbara Elisabeth von Kleist, daughter of Dubislaß Bernd (III. 306), he remained childless. His widow later married: Lieutenant Colonel von Münchow, after his death, District Councillor Heinrich Joachim von Woldeck of Banditten.

With Franz Andreas's death (ca. 1735), Otto's branch became extinct.

Dubislaß Bernd had two sons: 1) Adam Heinrich, and 2) Ewald Friedrich (III. 403 and 404), through whom the Damen-Kieckow branch continued.

III. 403.

Adam Heinrich
of Kieckow,
born 1717, † 1759,

Dubislaß Bernd's elder son, received from his father on July 12, 1742, the large and two smaller estates, along with the mill in Kieckow a and b, one farm in Muttrin, and five farms in Döbel.

At the enfeoffment on September 16, 1743, he swore fealty on behalf of his father, and on March 18, 1744, he was enfeoffed for himself with Muttrin, Kieckow, and Döbel (684).

He died in November 1759 in Kieckow.

From his marriage to Barbara Luise von Seiger, daughter of Fromhold Wilhelm von Seiger of Plietnitz, two sons were born: 1) Bernhard Wilhelm, and 2) Adam Heinrich (III. 530 and 531), as well as two daughters:

1) Anna Barbara Erdmuth, born August 28, 1748, † October 1, 1801, married on September 29, 1774, in Bauditten to Ernst Henning von Bonin, Lieutenant in the Ducal Bevern Regiment, lord of Wulflatzke, Steinfort, and Dieck, born August 9, 1744, in Gellen, † November 21, 1821, in Wulflatzke.

2) Anna Ulrike Henriette, born May 17, 1755, † 1782, married on December 12, 1781, to Lieutenant Johann Friedrich von Bonin of Crangen, born January 23, 1749, in Gellen, † September 24, 1799, in Krangen.

Adam Heinrich's widow received, by decree of Hirschholm, dated March 29, 1783, from Danish Major and Chamberlain Christian Friedrich von Kleist (III. 601), his feudal rights in shares of Muttrin and Döbel. She requested a correction of the ownership title for her two sons. From her father, she had inherited Barkenbrügge, Grünhof, Plietnitz, Dieck b, Hammer b, and Steinfort c.

The following year, she became the second wife of District Councillor Heinrich Joachim von Woldeck of Banditten, but remained childless from this marriage. After her early death, Woldeck transferred the Pomeranian estates to his stepson Adam Heinrich von Kleist on June 21, 1786.

III. 404.

Ewald Friedrich

of Muttrin,

Captain,

born 1719,

Dubislaß Bernd's younger son, was an ensign in the garrison battalion Sack No. 3 on May 22, 1736. On March 8, 1737, he was transferred to the infantry regiment von Grumbkow No. 17, where he was promoted to lieutenant on November 5, 1739. He fought in the First Silesian War and was wounded at Czaslau (May 17, 1742).

At the start of the Seven Years' War, he served as first premier lieutenant in the garrison battalion Lattorf No. 6, with a patent from September 11, 1746. On August 28, 1756, he was already a staff captain, and on December 4, 1760, he became company commander. During the war, he was wounded in the foot and eye. He retired from service on April 7, 1765.

According to the paternal disposition of July 12, 1742, he inherited the estates of Döbel a and Muttrin a. These estates suffered severe devastation during the war, leaving Captain Ewald Friedrich deeply in debt. By 1769, his debts amounted to 7388 Reichsthalers, 3 Silbergroschen, and 11 Pfennigs. His creditors sued him and were granted possession of the estates.

He repeatedly petitioned the king for grace money. In one request, he wrote:

"I live in total poverty. I have no lodging on my estates but must rely on my relatives, who have already supported me for two years. The debts were already attached to the estates when I inherited them, and the last war has ruined them completely. After the last campaign, I was deceptively dismissed from His Majesty's service and lost my company, consequently also my livelihood."

In December 1769, he received 260 Reichsthalers in grace money, and in the following year, 203 Reichsthalers, 7 Groschen, and 4 Pfennigs.

On May 16, 1776, he was appointed to the Königsberg Land Regiment No. 2, where he remained until his death in June 1782.

With his wife Anna Eleonore von Schlieffen, of Lütkenhagen, born January 12, 1722, in Pudenzig, married April 1747, daughter of Captain Hans Michael von Schlieffen of Gieskow and Anna Helene von Petersdorff of Jacobsdorf, he lived in great unhappiness. Since 1775, she lived separated from him in Bärwalde, where she was still alive in 1798, at the age of 76, in great frailty. She bore him one son: Martin Ulrich Heinrich (III. 532), and two daughters:

1) Diana Juliana Henriette, born 1750, entered the Convent of the Holy Sepulchre in 1753 but by 1798 had not yet received a minor prebend. She lived in great poverty, suffered from an incurable wound on her foot, was crippled, and endured severe pain.

2) Johanna Agnisa Eleonora, born 1752, married to a small estate owner in West Prussia, von Stürmer.

Thus, both of Dubislaß Bernd's sons inherited. The elder: Adam Heinrich, had two sons: 1) Bernhard Wilhelm, and 2) Adam Heinrich (III. 530 and 531).

III. 530.

Bernhard Wilhelm,

Lieutenant,

born 1751, † 1785,

Adam Heinrich's elder son, attended Colberg School in 1768 and then became a soldier. On March 12, 1772, he was a lieutenant in the Engineer Corps.

He died on November 27, 1785, in arrest, without issue.

His widow, Sophie Helene von Martitz, who had lived with him in a childless marriage, petitioned the king one year after her husband's death for financial assistance. In her letter, dated Glogau, November 27, 1786, she wrote: "Today marks one year since my unfortunate husband, whose life was devoted to the service of his king, died of grief in arrest." Since his death, she had been in a miserable situation. In her petition, she also submitted a document found among her late husband's papers.

Her request was denied. Two years later, however, upon recommendation of Minister von Hagen, she received an expectancy for a sinecure by royal decree dated September 6, 1786.

III. 531.

Adam Heinrich

of Kieckow and Döbel,

Major,

† 1811,

Adam Heinrich's younger son, born in February 1757, became an ensign in the infantry regiment Thadden No. 4 on July 22, 1773, and a lieutenant on February 14, 1776. He resigned from service on June 15, 1783. On April 4, 1803, he received the rank of captain. Since 1807, he lived as a retired captain in Stargard, where he died (as a major) on July 3, 1811.

From his father, he had inherited Kieckow, Muttrin a and b, shares in Döbel, and Zadtkow a.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 286 -

He sold these estates to Lieutenant (later Major) Gustav Ludwig Sigismund von Petersdorff on May 20, 1799, for 85,000 Reichsthalers.

The Banditten estates, which had been awarded to him through the inheritance settlement of February 18, 1790, between District Councillor Heinrich Joachim von Woldeck, himself, and his sister Anna Barbara von Kleist, née von Bonin, were sold by contract on December 27, 1794, to Captain Friedrich von Auerswald. From his marriage to Juliane Friederike Wilhelmine Elisabeth von Grape of Dorfhagen (died March 2, 1828, in Stargard), he had two sons:

1) Wilhelm Heinrich Dietrich, and 2) Julius Ernst (III. 659 and 660), as well as one daughter:

Henriette Wilhelmine Caroline Barbara, born August 26, 1785, in Banditten, died May 27, 1797, in Stargard.

III. 659.

Wilhelm Heinrich Dietrich,

First Lieutenant,

born October 25, 1794, † 1864,

Adam Heinrich's elder son studied but, following the king's call, enlisted as a volunteer in the detachment of the Regiment Garde du Corps on March 3, 1813. On June 8 of the same year, he became an ensign in the regiment, and on December 5, he was promoted to lieutenant.

After the Wars of Liberation, he transferred to the Brandenburg Cuirassier Regiment.

On April 8, 1817, he left the service and joined the 1st Battalion of the 20th Landwehr Regiment. By November 1820, he was unassigned in the cavalry of the 1st Battalion of the 9th Landwehr Regiment.

On June 15, 1831, he received the rank of first lieutenant.

He was the beneficiary of a feudal principal capital of 14,000 Reichsthalers, which he had arranged as compensation for several eligible agnates of the family for the hereditary sale of the feudal estates Kieckow, Muttrin a and b, Döbel, and Zadtkow a by his late father on May 22, 1799. According to the bond of October 5, 1822, this capital was registered on the estate of Alt-Storckow, Kreis Saatzig, Pomerania.

In 1830, a liquidation process was initiated regarding the interest payments on the feudal principal capital. From then on, Wilhelm Heinrich Dietrich von Kleist lived in extreme poverty. He died on April 6, 1864, unmarried.

III. 660.

Julius Ernst,

born 1800,

Adam Heinrich's younger son, born on January 17, 1800, died young and without heirs.

With the descendants of Ewald Friedrich, this branch became extinct.

The only son of this line was:

III. 532.

Martin Ulrich Heinrich,
Captain,
born 1756, † 1806.

He was born in Muttrin on November 11, 1756 and became an ensign in Infantry Regiment No. 4 on May 20, 1778, a lieutenant on July 15, 1783, a first lieutenant on August 9, 1793, a staff captain on November 27, 1795, and a company commander in the grenadier battalion of Infantry Regiments No. 4 and 54 on February 21, 1801.

In October 1780, he was granted nomination and expectation for the commandery and bailiwick of Schievelbein; this was confirmed in 1801.

According to a cabinet order of December 3, 1798, he was to be provided for with an invalid company or a civilian post.

In 1805, he declined the offered post office in Treptow an der Rega.

That same year, against the advice of Colonel von Vieregg, he marched out with his battalion, despite being severely weakened. After a march of 80 miles, he was left behind ill in Thorn.

On December 31, 1805, he retired with 300 Reichsthalers waiting pension. He moved to Marienburg, where he died of tuberculosis on December 30, 1806. He was buried on January 4, 1807, in the St. George cemetery in Marienburg.

On March 23, 1802, he married in Marienburg: Anna Christiane Schirnack, died June 3, 1841, aged 78. According to the church records, this marriage was performed "by royal concession".

He left behind three children: one son: Heinrich (III. 661), and two daughters:

1) Friederike Wilhelmine, born April 4, 1797, married 1820 or 1821 to District Court Councillor Otto Heinrich Grossheim in Marienburg. She died on September 26, 1857, in Marienburg.

2) Ulrike Anna Henriette, married Reyger. She died on February 26, 1870, aged 69.

All children were born before the marriage.

III. 661.

Heinrich,
born December 14, 1785, † July 25, 1865.

The first edition only knew that he had been legitimized post matrimonium subsequens and served as a soldier in Thorn in 1810. The author relied on a note from around 1830 by Pastor Steinbrück, also active as a genealogist, who additionally recorded that the legitimation had been granted by a royal authority on December 3, 1803, one year after the marriage. The birthplace Neuheide was also noted. Lacking further details, the author had concluded that with Heinrich, the Damen-Kieckow branch had become extinct.

Through newly discovered records, we now know more:

He married on March 19 (civil) and March 28 (church) 1822, in Trierweiler: Anna Maria Dibry, Catholic, born August 13, 1795, daughter of Nicolaus Dibry. The civil register entry states that a birth certificate was presented. According to the marriage certificate, he was 37 years old, born in Neuheide near Elbing in East Prussia, a border inspector, residing in Metzdorf, natural adult son of Martin Ulrich von Kleist, deceased Prussian captain, formerly of Marienburg, and Anna Christina Schirnack, whereabouts unknown. The corresponding details can be found in the church register entries.

This is followed by a birth certificate from January 11, 1823, from Trierweiler. Heinrich Kleist, 37 years old, by profession a border inspector, residing in Metzdorf, and his wife Anna Maria, née Dibry, had a son, who was given the name Michael (III. 786a).

The next document is a birth certificate issued by the mayor of the municipality of Rhaunen, according to which, on September 12, 1825, a son Heinrich Balthasar Gottlob was born to border inspector Heinrich v. Kleist, thirty-nine years old, and Anna Maria Dabru in Rhaunen (III. 786b).

His wife had given birth to a daughter, Maria Magdalena, before the marriage, on April 29, 1820. By notarial deed dated October 16, 1846, he declared her legitimate. His wife died on September 5, 1860, in Düsseldorf.

For reasons that could not be clarified, Heinrich, 20 years after his parents' marriage, apart from the exceptions mentioned above, used the name "Kleist" instead of "von Kleist".

Likewise, his descendants, with a few exceptions, were referred to as "Kleist" instead of "von Kleist" until a ruling of the Düsseldorf District Court dated November 22, 1932, which provided no justification for this change.

In a registration book of the city of Düsseldorf, which both before and after this entry contained several other persons with the name "von Kleist", Heinrich was listed under the name "Kleist" due to a registration dated April 3, 1843, as was his son.

The birth name of his wife is recorded as "Dupry".

He died on July 25, 1865, in Düsseldorf. The death certificate bears the name "Heinrich Kleist".

His death was reported by his son, who was also referred to as "Heinrich Kleist" and signed with this name. They had two sons, Michael and Heinrich Balthasar Gottlob (III. 786a and 786b), and a daughter, Magdalena, who was born before the marriage on April 29, 1821, and was declared legitimate by notarial declaration of Heinrich on October 16, 1846. She was married to the railway official Johann Franken.

We provide the genealogical tables of:

III. 134.					
Otto.					
215.	216.	217.	218.		
Valentin.	Benz Heinrich.	Peter Wilhelm.	Otto.		
302.	303.	304.	305.	306.	
Otto.	Peter Caspar.	Friedrich Wilhelm.	Franz Andreas.	Dubislaß Bernd.	
400.	401.	402.	403.	404.	
Caspar Friedrich.	Otto.	Franz Andreas.	Adam Heinrich.	Ewald Friedrich.	
			530.	531.	532.
			Bernhard Wilhelm.	Adam Heinrich.	Martin Ulrich Heinrich.
			659.	660.	661.
			Wilhelm Heinrich Dietrich.	Julius Ernst.	Heinrich. 4

In the addendum to the biography of Heinrich (III. 661) his descendants are reported.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 289 -

III. 786a.

Michael

Born 1823, died 1862

was born on 11 January 1823 in Metzdorf. He was a carpenter. He married on 21 November 1848 Isabella Arentz, born about 1819 in Derendorf, daughter of the Metzger Christian Aloys Arentz and the Bernardine Josepha Petronella Kelz.

Michael was assassinated in 1862. His tombstone bore the text: Here rests Michael Kleist, under the hands of the murderers he died on 11 June 1862.³³⁹

They had three sons, Heinrich Johann Wilhelm, born June 12, 1850, Wilhelm, born February 2, 1858 – May 1, 1859, and Wilhelm Johann, born June 11, 1860 (III. 884a to 884c). The two sons, who have reached adulthood, are reported in the second edition of the continuation of the family history.

She also had two daughters:

Franziska, born on 4 November 1852 in Düsseldorf and

Anna Maria, born on 26 March 1856 in Düsseldorf. She married on 4 August 1890 in Düsseldorf³⁴⁰ Hermann Joseph Willich. They lived in Köln.

III. 786b.

Heinrich Balthasar Gottlob von Kleist³⁴¹

born 12 September 1825, died 1886

He was born in Rhaunen. He was a carpenter.

He married on 15 October 1854 Katharina Franziska Klein, born 25 June 1833 in Düsseldorf, died 30 March 1917, daughter of the landlord Max Klein.

They had seven sons, four of whom died young: Julius Max (born January 6, 1855), Friedrich Heinrich (born August 22, 1857 - died March 6, 1859), Michael Julius (born February 21, 1859), Heinrich Max (born December 15, 1864 in Düsseldorf - died August 14, 1890), Hermann Joseph (born March 18, 1868 - died October 30, 1880), Karl Wilhelm August (born Johann 7, 1870 -³⁴² January 182) and Wilhelm (born August 2883) (III. 884d to 884j) and a daughter Wilhelmina Franziska, born 30.8.1862, † 23.12.1865.

The biographies of the three adult sons and those of their descendants are reported in the second edition of the continuation of the family history.

³³⁹ From my Rhenish study folder, Adolf Kohut, Düsseldorf 1877, in the chapter "A hike through the cemeteries of Düsseldorf", page 267. (2009)

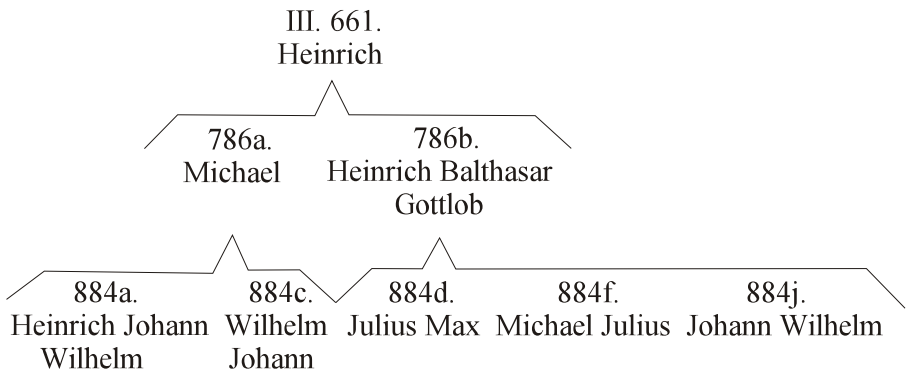
³⁴⁰ Information from www.familysearch.org. (2009)

³⁴¹ According to the decision of the District Court of Düsseldorf of 22 November 1932, the surname "Kleist von Kleist" is correctly "à". (2008)

³⁴² Birth register of the city of Düsseldorf according to www.familysearch.org. (2009)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 290 -

The master table follows



From Otto of Drenow (III. 74) originates a small collateral branch, which, however, only flourished for a short time; we shall call it, after the ancestral seat of Drenow:

the (Old) Drenow collateral branch. —

Otto had four sons: 1) Andreas, 2) Gottfried, 3) Pribislaff, and 4) Dubislaff (III. 135–138).

III. 135.

Andreas,
1618,

Otto's eldest son, is referred to in the records as "the Younger." In addition to Drenow, he also possessed a share in Kieckow.

On May 6, 1608, Andreas the Younger also rendered homage on behalf of his brothers Gottfried, Pribislaff, and Dubislaff (563 b, 564, and 565). At the enfeoffment on September 26, 1618, Gottfried of Kieckow rendered homage for himself and his brothers Andreas, Pribislaff, and Dubislaff (585 and 586). After this, Andreas is no longer mentioned in the records. He died without heirs.

III. 136.

Gottfried
of Drenow,
† after 1621,

Otto's other son, was still underage at the enfeoffment on May 6, 1608. On September 26, 1618, he rendered homage for himself and his brothers in Kieckow (585 and 586). On September 28, 1621, Gottfried of Kieckow and Drenow also rendered homage on behalf of his brother Dubislaff (594). — He eventually resided with his brother in Kieckow, where he also passed away.

His wife, Maria von Mildnitz, bore him a son: Wilhelm (III. 219) and a daughter, Sophia.

The latter (died October 2, 1667) became the second wife of Doctor of Medicine and Philosophy Eduard Timäus von Güldenlee of Kl. Neugarten, Rützenow, and Rosenberg (died November 30, 1667).

III. 137.

Pribislaff,
1618,

Otto's third son, was a minor in 1608, was enfeoffed with his brothers in 1618, but did not survive beyond 1621. He died without heirs.

III. 138.

Dubislaff,
1621,

Otto's youngest son, is referred to in the records as Dubislaff "the Younger." His name appears in the enfeoffment letters of 1608, 1618, and 1621. His brother Gottfried resided with him in Kieckow.

He died without heirs.

Thus, of Otto's four sons, only the second, Gottfried, had a feudal heir:

III. 219.

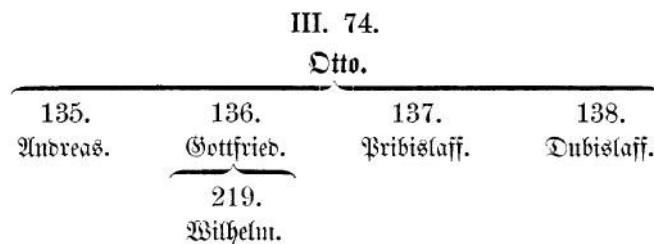
Wilhelm,

1654,

Gottfried's only son, was enfeoffed in 1654 (630 a); he was still alive at the Electoral Prussian homage in 1665, but died shortly thereafter without heirs.

With him, the Drenow collateral branch became extinct.

We present the family tree of:



From Pribislaß of Damen (III. 37), two larger sideline branches originated, one of which, named after the main seats where a larger number of members resided, we may call the Damen-Zadtkow sideline branch.

Pribislaß had four sons: 1) Tessen, 2) Asmus, 3) Daniel, and 4) Adrian (III. 75–78).

III. 75.

Tessen

of Damen and Kowalk,

Captain of Neustettin and Belgard,

† 1588,

Pribislaß's eldest son, served for many years in ducal service as master of the stables and court servant, as ducal councilor, and as captain of Neustettin and Belgard. He also spent considerable time at the Imperial court.

When Duke George's daughter, Princess Georgie, celebrated her nuptials with Stanislaus Latelzki, Count of Labischin, on October 15, 1563, "Teßmar" Kleist and Michel Kedingk had to "carry the drinks" for Their Princely Graces, i.e., perform the duties of cupbearers.

On August 26, 1567, we see Tessen among Duke Johann Friedrich's councilors.

On April 23, 1573, the Duke enfeoffed him, in recognition of his loyal and long-standing service, with the rights to the lands of Grünwald and Steinburg, "which, following the death of Triddemer, our former vassal of Crössin, had reverted to us and the Princely House," as well as Triddemer's other fiefs. However, he was to acquire them from the Glasenapps either amicably or through legal proceedings; should this succeed, the captain was to retain unrestricted rights to logging and grazing for the princely estate and sheep farm at Crössin, as well as preemptive purchase rights (497).

On August 29, 1574, Alexander and Asmus Kleist of Raddatz sold half the village of Glieneke to Tessen Kleist, captain of Neustettin and Belgard, of Damen, to his heirs, brothers, and their heirs, for 500 florins; however, they reserved the priority right in case Tessen and his brothers should die without heirs (498). On February 21, 1575, the Duke enfeoffed Tessen and his brothers with it as an inheritable fief (505).

On September 20, 1576, Duke Johann Friedrich, at the request of the brothers Tessen, Asmus, Adrian, and Daniel—his loyal councilors—declared the weir on the Persante River between Damen and Zadtkow to be an appurtenance of their fief (514). This was confirmed in 1601 and 1605 (551 and 558).

In 1577, Tessen Kleist was present as ducal councilor when the city of Danzig concluded peace with the King of Poland, who had besieged the city.

At the division of the fiefs of their uncle Jacob (III. 38), who had died in January 1577, Tessen and Adrian received the first share: the knightly seat in Kowalk, three peasant farms in Kowalk and Zarnekow, a share in Dimkuhlen and Freienstein. On January 28, 1578, they petitioned the Duke for the grant of these fiefs and received a certificate of feudal entitlement on February 12 of the same year.

On May 25, 1579, the mayor and council of Neustettin, in gratitude, granted their captain, Tessen Kleist, a tax-free plot for the construction of his house (522).

By 1582, Tessen Kleist had resigned from his post as captain; on December 5 of that year, Karsten Manteuffel was captain in Neustettin.

In January 1584, he was sent as the Duke's envoy to the wedding of Andreas Czarnecki in Labischin, Poland. By letter of January 11, 1584, he had requested in vain to be excused from this arduous journey, citing two previous journeys with the Duke to Berlin and Dresden in the last two years.

He was a witness when Jochim Versen of Burzlaff, on November 30, 1584, sold to Daniel Kleist of Damen fifteen peasant farms in Maldewin and Hökenberg, which he had won in a legal dispute against the Dewitz family, for 6,000 Pomeranian florins (527).

On April 5, 1585, the Duke renewed the commission granted to Marten Kleist on October 30, 1584, to divide the land of "Temkuhr" - Dimkuhlen between Tessen and his associates, as well as Venz (III. 62), Jürgen Kleist (III. 64), and Franz Versen.

On July 12, 1588, Tessen died. His brothers Asmus and Adrian reported this in 1589 and petitioned for enfeoffment with his estates in Kowalk and Glieneke.

His wife, Ursula von Wachholz, daughter of Joachim of Dargislav and Dorothea von Kleist of Dubberow and Crolow (II. 14), bore him only one daughter, named Tessina. She was married:

- a) to Christoph von Hagen of Naulin, who died in 1613, and
- b) to Siegesmund Herholdt von Oppen.

On November 11, 1621, Zabel von Dossow of Barnimskunow owed Lady Tessina von Kleist, widow of Christoph von Hagen, his sister-in-law, 500 Reichsthalers. The latter sued the debtor's son, Joachim von Dossow, in the years 1632 and 1633 for the interest on the loan, which had remained unpaid since 1621.

Tessen's widow married Otto von Ramin, ducal chancellor of Stettin, of Brunn, Krakow, and Petershagen, on August 24, 1601, in Brunn. He died on February 18, 1610. She became his second wife.

III. 76.

Asmus

of Damen and Zadtkow,

Captain,

† c. 1606,

Pribislaff's other son, like his elder brother, entered ducal service at an early age. At the beginning of the year 1560, he declared his willingness to accept the office assigned to him as rentmaster of Klemphenow and Treptow (483).

From 1568 onwards, he was captain in Cöslin. Duke and Bishop Johann Friedrich incorporated the Cistercian nunnery in Cöslin into his table estates, had the dilapidated and abandoned monastery demolished, and used the materials to build a stately residence for himself. His captain, Asmus Kleist, was entrusted with the execution of the work.

On February 22, 1575, he was enfeoffed by the duke (501 and 502).

At the division of the estates of their uncle Jacob, Asmus and Daniel received the third share: 7 peasant farms in Gr. Voldekow, a tavern in Kl. Voldekow, and a share in Dimkuhlen and Freienstein. On January 28, 1578, they received a certificate of feudal entitlement for this.

On November 30, 1584, Asmus was a witness to the sale of 15 peasant farms in Maldewin and Hökenberg to his brother Daniel Kleist (527).

In 1589, he and his brother Adrian petitioned for the grant of the Dewitz estates of Maldewin and Hökenberg, for which their brother Daniel had loaned 3500 florins to Joachim von Versen of Burzlaff. He and Adrian received a feudal letter on July 3, 1599, for the fiefs that had devolved upon them from their deceased brothers Tessen and Daniel (599).

That same year, Asmus Kleist borrowed 600 florins from Carsten Ristow of Carzin and pledged three peasant farms in Damen as security.

On March 15, 1600, Asmus Kleist of Damen participated in the funeral of Duke Johann Friedrich; he walked at the front in the first rank.

On April 28, 1600, an order was issued that the table estates sold from the Neustettin district should be taken over by the captain of Neustettin and Asmus Kleist of Damen.

On March 27, 1601, Asmus Kleist of Damen was enfeoffed (547). At the same time, he and his brother were enfeoffed with Kowalk, with half of the Glienke farmland, and full rights to the Vangerow half (549).

On October 19, 1605, he was enfeoffed again (553).

In the feudal letter of 1608, his sons are already mentioned (569); the father had died earlier.

In his marriage to Catharina von Heydebreck, daughter of Carsten von Heydebreck and Barbara von Kleist of Vietzow, the widow of Lorenz von Flemming of Benz, he had five sons: 1) Christian, 2) Tessen, 3) Daniel, 4) Asmus, and 5) Nicolaus (III. 139–143), as well as two daughters:

1) Barbara, married to Lorenz Kleist of Crolow (II. 52), and

2) Anna, married to Peter von Zastrow.

III. 77.

Daniel
of Damen,
Privy Councilor,
† 1585,

Pribislaff's third son, studied in Heidelberg and was, from 1573 onwards, a privy councilor under Duke Johann Friedrich.

Schwarz writes about him in the *Lehnshistorie*, p. 850: "To receive their imperial fiefs from Emperor Rudolph, the most distinguished councilors were dispatched before the end of the year 1577 as envoys to the imperial court in Vienna: Daniel von Kleist of Damen from the Stettin government and Valentin von Eickstedt of Damitzow from the Wolgast government. On January 7, 1578, they duly arrived at the imperial court, where, in a special document, the confirmation of all their privileges and high princely prerogatives was granted. Thus, this mission was successfully completed to the satisfaction of the two Pomeranian noblemen, Kleist and Eickstedt."

In 1585, Privy Councilor Daniel Kleist was once again assigned the task and passport to travel to the imperial court as an envoy of both dukes (529).

On April 9, 1573, Daniel Kleist and his brothers had received a certificate of feudal entitlement (496) and were enfeoffed on February 22, 1575 (501 and 502). At the division of his uncle Jacob's estates, he and his elder brother Asmus received the third share, namely 7 peasant farms in Gr. Voldekow, a tavern in Kl. Voldekow, and a share in Dimkuhlen and Freienstein. On January 28, 1578, the brothers received a certificate of feudal entitlement for this.

On October 12, 1581, he had loaned his brother-in-law Jochim Versen of Burzlaff 3000 florins against a mortgage on the Loitzen estate for 4000 florins, for which Bernd and Franz von Dewitz stood as guarantors. Against them, Jochim Versen pursued legal claims in all courts, including the Imperial Court, winning 15 peasant farms in Maldewin and Hökenberg. On September 30, 1584, he transferred everything to Daniel for 6000 florins. Witnesses were Tessen, Asmus, and Adrian, Daniel's brothers of Kowalk, Damen, and Voldekow (527).

Daniel Kleist bequeathed a legacy to St. Mary's Church in Stettin; he died in Stettin on July 30, 1585. His feudal heirs were his brothers. According to a document from 1589, Asmus and Adrian of Damen and Voldekow legitimized themselves as heirs of the Kowalk and Glienke fiefs. On this occasion, they testified: "Our late brother Daniel also loaned 3500 florins from the fief, with princely consent, to Joachim Versen of Burzlaff for 15 peasant farms in Maldewin and Hökenberg, which said Joachim Versen had seized from Bernd and Franz, cousins of Dewitz. In this year 1589, on January 29, a judgment was rendered between Versen and Dewitz, as well as between Versen and us, stating that we shall retain these estates unless the Dewitz family pays us within six months; the six months have not yet elapsed." They petitioned for enfeoffment with all these fiefs and received a certificate of feudal entitlement on June 28 of the same year, as well as on April 28, 1591, February 23, 1592, and March 20, 1593. On July 3, 1594, they were enfeoffed.

Daniel's wife was Margarethe von Zosenow, with whom he had no children. His widow became, on July 24, 1587, the first wife of the ducal chancellor of Stettin, Otto von Ramin, of Brunn, Krakow, and Petershagen. She died on November 4, 1598, and the chancellor married, on August 24, 1601, Ursula née von Wachholz, the widow of Tessen Kleist. He died on February 18, 1610.

III. 78.

Adrian

of Damen and Kowalk,

† c. 1606,

Pribislaff's youngest son, received a certificate of feudal entitlement with his brothers in 1573 and was enfeoffed with them in 1575 (501 and 502). On March 26, 1577, he received the third share together with Daniel at the division of the estates of their uncle Jacob: 7 peasant farms in Gr. Voldekow, a tavern in Kl. Voldekow, a share in Dimkuhlen and Freienstein, and later inherited his brother Daniel's share in these estates. Lorenz Kleist of Crolow (II. 52) pledged to him 2 peasant farms in Kieckow and a share in the Kieckow mill for 675 Reichsthalers or 900 florins in common currency for 12 years. Duke Johann Friedrich consented to and confirmed the pledge on August 8, 1594 (540).

On July 3, 1599, Asmus and Adrian of Damen and Kowalk received a feudal letter for the fiefs that had devolved upon them from their deceased brothers Tessen and Daniel (545).

Both brothers also appear in the feudal letters of the years 1601 and 1605 (546 b, 547, 549, and 553). Their estates are listed as Damen, Kowalk, Glienke, and Voldekow.

On October 18, 1605, Adrian acknowledged in Dargen a debt of 100 florins to Anna vom Wolde, widow of Lorenz Versen, for which Martin Bonin of Dubbertsch stood as guarantor. After Adrian Kleist had meanwhile passed away, the creditor filed a lawsuit against Martin Bonin in 1610 for restitution.

By May 6, 1608, his sons had already been enfeoffed (564 and 565); thus, the father had passed away earlier.

His wife, Maria von Zastrow of Cölpin, bore him three sons: 1) Pribislaff, 2) Martin, and 3) Jacob (III. 144–146).

Thus, of Pribislaff's four sons, the second: Asmus, and the youngest: Adrian, had feudal heirs. Asmus's sons were named: 1) Christian, 2) Tessen, 3) Daniel, 4) Asmus, and 5) Nicolaus (III. 139–143).

III. 139.

Christian,

Asmus's eldest son, and

III. 140.

Tessen,

Asmus's other son, died young and without heirs.

III. 141.

Daniel

of Damen and Zadtkow,

† before 1665,

Asmus's third son, rendered homage in Damen on May 6, 1608, also on behalf of his underage brothers Asmus and Nicolaus (564 and 565).

He entered military service and advanced to the rank of captain.

In a witness examination in 1615, he answered the general question: "Does the witness confess to any wrongdoing, such as murder, manslaughter, adultery, theft, or otherwise?" quite naively: "Nescit, except for what occurred in the course of war!"

In 1617, Christopher Kleist of Damen (III. 121) sued him, alleging that he had "attempted to capture, divert, and divide the common river, called the Persante, and not only to build a weir but also to construct a sawmill; this obstructs the long-established floating of all types of construction, sawmill, boundary, cooperage, and wheel timber down to Belgard and Colberg; it also greatly hinders his (Christopher's) subjects from fishing." He petitioned for the demolition of the construction.

On August 18, 1617, an order was issued to Daniel to cease construction and for the captain of Belgard, Hechthausen, to inspect the matter on site. Daniel Kleist "had not expected such stepfatherly hostility and quarrelsomeness from Christopher Kleist, any more than he would expect the sky to fall." He claimed that the Persante was free at that location and that the banks on both sides belonged to him; the weir on the Persante was, according to the feudal letter, an indisputable appurtenance of the fief of Damen. He dismissed Christopher's extensive complaints about the obstruction of timber floating as "an unnecessary holiday for dear truth," as the floating had never been impeded by maintaining the weir. Rather, he (Daniel) had straightened the river at great expense and built a new sluice for timber floating, even removing the piles of the old weir, which had greatly hindered floating. Regarding the alleged sawmill, not a single tree had been felled yet, but he hoped the duke would grant him permission.

Christopher, on the other hand, testified that Daniel had obstructed the river so much with both weirs that it had formed into a pond and stood completely still, as was evident.

On August 18 of the same year, an order was issued against Daniel, under penalty of 500 Reichsthalers, to refrain from constructing the new weir and sawmill.

The dispute dragged on for nearly six years until, on April 3, 1623, the judgment of the princely chamber court was published: Daniel was ordered to demolish the constructed weir and sawmill.

On May 21, 1617, Daniel Kleist was one of the 20 pallbearers at the funeral of Duke George III, and on January 15, 1621, he was among the 24 pallbearers at the funeral of Duke Francis I. At the funeral of Duke Ulrich on January 8, 1623, he walked in the second rank behind the coffin.

In the mid-1620s, Daniel assumed the office of commissary or director of the Belgard district. According to a bond dated June 10, 1629, he agreed to continue holding this office, although "the Croats had inflicted great hardship and distress upon him." If the contribution from the peasants of Their Princely Graces or the duchesses was not collected, the district's nobility promised to compensate him for it and also to submit to his military execution (609).

Although all members of the nobility had signed this bond, Captain Daniel Kleist had to take legal action against them in 1633 after resigning from his office due to unpaid contributions.

At that time, the district councilor of Belgard was Achatz Kleist (III. 110), and the district commissary was Bernd Kleist (II. 39).

Regarding Daniel Kleist's estates, it is also recorded that, according to an inheritance division dated October 8, 1611, he and his brother Asmus received the estates of Damen and Zadtkow, while their brother Nicolaus inherited Glienke.

On September 26, 1618, Daniel and Asmus of Damen and Zadtkow rendered homage also on behalf of their brother Nicolaus of Glienke (585 and 586).

On September 28, 1621, Daniel and Nicolaus of Damen, Zadtkow, and Glienke rendered homage also on behalf of their brother Asmus of Diekow (594).

A long-running dispute arose over the estate of Glienke with Michael Kleist of Raddatz (IV. 18), which was only resolved in 1627.

In 1627, Daniel and Nicolaus Kleist promised to fulfill the legacy of their uncle Daniel to St. Mary's Church in Stettin.

However, due to war-related losses, their financial situation deteriorated to the point that Daniel was unable to repay the debt of 600 florins for which his father had mortgaged three peasant farms in Damen to Carsten Ristow. Ristow's heir, Lorenz von Zitzewitz of Techlüb, sued him, and by judgments dated September 16, 1647, and September 6, 1652, in Alt-Stettin, the three peasant farms were awarded to him.

During the revision of the Belgard district in the countryside after the devastations of the Thirty Years' War, the following was determined concerning Daniel Kleist's estates: At Damen, he had from ancient times 18 ½ Hakenhufen and 6 occupied peasant farms (one had been seized by Mayor Calsow). At Döbel, 3 farms had become desolate due to the ruin of the peasants, one peasant had been shot dead by soldiers, and 3 peasant farms there had already been desolate before the war; at Kieckow, 2 farms had "died desolate" in the plague year 1630, and one farm at Zadtkow had become desolate. The watermill, along with the sawmill, had been burned down by the Krockow family.

Each peasant owned only one cow and two oxen, which the major in Colberg had bought for them. He also sent horses from Colberg for harrowing the land (623).

Daniel Kleist had already died by the year 1659. In that year, Lorenz von Zitzewitz transferred the 3 peasant farms in Damen, which he had obtained through a court ruling against the late Daniel Kleist, to Georg Bartsch.

In the year 1665, his sons were enfeoffed.

From his marriage to Eva von Benkendorff, daughter of Daniel von Benkendorff of Blumenfelde and Wormsfelde and Sophia von Born of the house of Dolgen, four sons were born: 1) Tessen, 2) Daniel, 3) Anton, and 4) Heinrich (III. 220–223), as well as three daughters:

- 1) Sophia, married to Captain Ewald von Kleist of Vietzow (III. 171).
- 2) Barbara, married to Christian Heinrich von Kleist of Dubberow (II. 107).
- 3) The youngest daughter died unmarried.

III. 142.

Asmus
of Damen,
1643,

Asmus's fourth son, was still underage at the enfeoffment on May 6, 1608.

At the funeral of Duke Franz I on January 15, 1621, Asmus Kleist was among the 24 torchbearers beside the coffin.

Shortly before, he had purchased the estate of Diekow in the Neumark from Albrecht Runge. His brothers Daniel and Nicolaus of Damen, Zadtkow, and Glienke rendered homage on September 28, 1621, also on behalf of Asmus of Diekow (594).

Furthermore, he purchased a share of Dertzow from Colonel Hans Christoph von Burgsdorff.

On November 11, 1643, Asmus Kleist was enfeoffed by the Great Elector with the acquired share of Dertzow. The von Burgsdorff family protested against the purchase and enfeoffment in vain. Full

possession was granted to his brother Daniel, the underage sons of his deceased brother Nicolaus, and several feudal cousins (621).

After that, Asmus is mentioned in the records only once more, on April 23, 1646, when he married Maria Erdmuth von Waldow, daughter of Hieronymus von Waldow of Bernstein and Hasselbusch.

According to family authors, he died without heirs. His son Asmus seems to have been born only after his death.

III. 224.

Asmus,

1654,

Asmus's only son, was enfeoffed at Gottberg in 1654. He had sold his father's estates in the Mark. He died without heirs.

III. 143.

Nicolaus

of Glienke,

† 1643,

Asmus's fifth and youngest son, was still a minor in 1608, referred to in the records as Niclaus and Nickol (563 a).

In the inheritance division of October 8, 1611, he received the estate of Glienke; however, in 1619, he had to cede half of the estate to Michael of Raddatz (IV. 18).

In the same year, he sold his house outside the Belgard Gate in Neustettin for 600 florins (at 9 Dütken Polish per florin) to Franz Böhn, hereditary lord of Culsow, captain of Cöslin and Casimirsburg. This house included 18 Morgen of fields and meadows, which he sold along with it, including fishing rights, timber rights, and exemption from land tax, as well as the "foremost women's pew" in the church, which he had once acquired for 21 Reichsthalers, and finally, the hereditary burial site in the choir by the altar, which had cost 20 florins. Kleist retained the right of first refusal. Duchess Hedwig confirmed the purchase, dated Rügenwalde, June 16, 1622 (592).

In 1627, his dispute with his brother Daniel of Damen concerning their inheritance contract and the estate of Glienke was settled.

On November 11, 1643, his two underage sons had already received full possession of their uncle Asmus's estate of Dertzow in the Mark (621); the father had died earlier.

According to the marriage contract dated June 27, 1612, he was married to ... von Benckendorff of Schönfeld, who bore him two sons: 1) Christian Dietrich and 2) Hans Christian (III. 225 and 226), as well as two daughters.

Barbara Elisabeth married Hans Heinrich von Hertzberg in 1660, born c. 1623, † 1686. She received 1000 Reichsthalers as a dowry, which was mortgaged on Damen.

The name of the second daughter is not recorded in the documents. Both were married and still living with their mother in 1663.

III. 225.

Christian Dietrich
of Glienke,
1665,

Nicolaus's elder son, was still underage at the enfeoffment of his uncle Asmus on November 11, 1643; on this occasion, he and his younger brother Hans Christian received full possession of the estate of Dertzow (621). In the year 1654, he was enfeoffed with Glienke and Damen (640).

In December 1665, the Great Elector issued the feudal letter for Nassen-Glienke for Christian Dietrich of Damen and Kowalk, in which he was also granted full possession of the Vangerow half of Glienke (643).

On April 6, 1663, he pledged his estate Glienke for a certain period jure antichreseos for 2000 florins to Margaretha Lucretia Rothberger, wife of Colonel Michael Jenicke; however, since he had promised to obtain the Elector's consent within a quarter of a year, she had to take legal action against him. The consent was granted on June 7, 1664. The pledge holder also had to take legal action against him in 1664 regarding the construction of the shepherd's cottage and the repair of the completely dilapidated barn and gate. At that time, Christian Dietrich Kleist resided in Steinburg, in the "Pusche," on his farm.

According to the marriage contract of June 27, 1612, and other receipts, his mother had a claim of 6000 florins from Glienke. His sisters, however, each claimed 1000 Reichsthalers as a dowry.

After the year 1665, Christian Dietrich is no longer mentioned in the records; he died shortly thereafter. He was married twice:

a) to ... von Bonin, who bore him a son, Lorenz Dietrich (III. 310), and

b) to Barbara Elisabeth von Bandemer, with whom he had no children.

His second wife had purchased the estate of Steinburg from Caspar Rüdiger von Herzberg. As a widow, she ceded, together with the guardians of her foster son, the redemption right to half of Nassen-Glienke to Christoph Kleist there (III. 240) for 3500 florins on June 27, 1672. Of this money, Colonel Jenicke received 2070 ½ florins; her mother-in-law and the two married sisters of her husband received 900 florins, and her foster son, apart from provisions, received 500 florins in cash and a good, well-equipped horse. The widow, however, had "less than nothing to hope for" from it (652).

III. 226.

Hans Christian,
1654,

Nicolaus's other son, was still alive at the feudal homage in 1654 but soon after died without heirs.

With Christian Dietrich's only son:

III. 310.

Lorenz Dietrich

the Glienke collateral branch became extinct. Apart from record 652 from the year 1672, he is not mentioned. He died without heirs.

Thus, of Asmus's five sons, the third: Daniel, the fourth: Asmus, and the fifth: Nicolaus had feudal heirs. The descendants of the last two, as we have already briefly reported, became extinct without heirs.

Daniel had four sons: 1) Tessen, 2) Daniel, 3) Anton, and 4) Heinrich (III. 220–223).

III. 220.

Tessen

of Damen and Zadtkow,

† before 1665,

Daniel's eldest son, according to the marriage register of the St. Mary's Collegiate Church in Stettin, married on April 10, 1643, Gertrud von Trampen, daughter of the court administrator Adam von Trampen and the widow of Ernst Philipp von der Lanken of Schlatikow.

His wife's dowry, amounting to 5000 florins, which was secured on the Schlatikow estate in Western Pomerania, he transferred on May 12, 1646, to Major Peter Larsson in Colberg, who in return ceded to him the estate of Damen. In the year 1654, Tessen was enfeoffed with Damen (630 a).

On November 9, 1665, his underage sons were already enfeoffed; thus, the father had died earlier (640 and 662).

In his marriage to Gertrud von Trampen, he had three sons: 1) Daniel, 2) Adam, and 3) Christian (III. 307a, 307b, and 308).

III. 221.

Daniel

of Damen and Rauden,

1665,

Daniel's other son, in his youth, went to war against the Turks and was held captive by them for many years. After his release, he returned home to Damen.

On September 16, 1647, Lorenz von Zitzewitz filed a lawsuit against Daniel Kleist regarding a claim of 600 florins in capital and 600 florins in interest. Major Peter Larsson intervened in this dispute. The case was decided in such a way that Lorenz von Zitzewitz was to be awarded 3 peasant farms in Damen, valued at 1085 florins, if Daniel Kleist did not pay within three months. Furthermore, he was fined 600 Reichsthalers for multiple disturbances, but this was remitted to him upon his petition on September 6, 1652.

On March 8, 1659, a contract was concluded between Friedrich von Petersdorff of Resehl and Daniel von Kleist concerning his wife Barbara von Pistoris's dowry from the fief of the late Joachim von Petersdorff of Lutkenhagen. Kleist offered this fief to von Petersdorff; he retained only 2 farms in Lüttenhagen and other properties ad vitam; however, he kept Joachim's estate in Petershagen entirely for himself.

On November 9, 1665, he was enfeoffed with Damen and Rauden, Grünwald, and Steinburg; he also rendered homage on behalf of his elder brother Tessen's underage sons (640 and 662).

He also possessed a share in Zadtkow, 3 peasant farms in Döbel, and 2 in Kieckow.

By the year 1672, he had already died.

His wife, Barbara von Pistoris, bore him only one son: Peter Valentin (III. 309.), who died young and without heirs.

III. 222.

Anton,

Daniel's third son, and

III. 223.

Heinrich,

Daniel's youngest son, died in military service without heirs.

Thus, of Daniel's four sons, only the two eldest, Tessen and Daniel, had heirs.

Tessen had three sons: 1) Daniel, 2) Adam, and 3) Christian (III. 307a, b, and 308).

III. 307a.

Daniel

of Damen and Rauden,

1699,

Tessen's eldest son was no longer alive at the enfeoffment on November 11, 1699 (675), whereas he had been named at the Electoral Prussian homage on November 9, 1665 (640 and 662). He died without heirs.

III. 307b.

Adam

of Damen and Zadtkow,

† 1701,

Tessen's other son was enfeoffed as a minor along with his brothers on November 9, 1665 (640 and 662).

In the year 1689, although his grandfather's estates were in the hands of creditors, he petitioned for a Muthzettel. In his request, he stated: "One cannot know what dear God has in store for me in the future; I will risk as much of my Allodia as is necessary and obtain a Muthzettel."

He received it on December 10, 1689.

As the heir of his uncle Daniel (III. 221), he had to contribute an appropriate share of a feudal horse from the estate of Rauden on January 22, 1690 (667) and, in the following year, pay tax on 6 Hufen at Damen and Rauden.

On January 20, 1691, he purchased the estate of Heyde near Arnhausen from the brothers Captain Christian Heinrich and Gustav Georg von Dewitz of Daber, which had been awarded to them in 1673 due to the Manteuffel bankruptcy, for 4000 florins (670).

In 1699, he possessed from the paternal fiefs the Rauden sheep farm, located in the Damen field, along with the associated knight's land and a share of the Catzenhagen forest, as well as 4 peasant farms in the village of Damen and the sheep farm established on the 6 knight's Hufen of Zadtkow. He rendered homage on November 11, 1699 (675).

In mid-April 1701, he died, leaving behind three underage sons and his widow.

His wife, Demuth Margarethe von Kleist from the Poberow lineage (III. 175), bore him four sons and one daughter:

Dorothea Elisabeth, † of dropsy on August 21, 1727, married on March 22, 1709, to Hans Georg von Grube of Zamzow in the Neumark, † March 3, 1727.

The names of the sons are: 1) Tessen Wilhelm, 2) Balthasar Christian, 3) Daniel Heinrich, and 4) Philipp Ernst (III. 405–408).

The widow grieved so much over her husband's death that she became "insane" and "of weak mind." She died in Zamzow on May 20, 1714.

III. 308.

Christian,

1665,

Tessen's youngest son was still a minor at the enfeoffment in 1665. In the year 1671, "Carsten of Kieckow" was required to pay 1/3 Lpf. to Joachim Kleist of Zebelin and Dubberow (651). After this, he is no longer mentioned in the records. He died without heirs.

Thus, of Tessen's three sons, only the second: Adam (III. 307b) had feudal heirs, numbering four.

III. 405.

Tessen Wilhelm,

Adam's eldest son, died in Berlin in the service of the Electorate of Brandenburg, unmarried.

III. 406.

Balthasar Christian

of Damen and Rauden,

1738,

Adam's other son was still a minor at his father's death (died 1701), rendered homage for Damen and Zadtkow on September 14, 1703 (647), and had to provide a feudal horse from Damen in 1704 (677a). At the enfeoffment on April 26, 1714, he was absent.

He had served as a non-commissioned officer in the Alt-Heyden Regiment and then retired from service.

In the year 1719, he had a dispute with Lorenz Heinrich of Damen (III. 294); they had severely insulted each other verbally, but no physical altercation had occurred. Nevertheless, the Advocatus Fisci sued

him for allegedly violating the dueling edict. The case dragged on until 1730. The Civil College intended only to issue a reprimand. However, the king ordered that, since he had reasoned against the established national duty, he should pay a fine to the general penalty fund. The Criminal College sentenced him to a fine of 25 Reichsthalers. The king, however, issued a marginal rescript on May 3, 1728: "Shall pay 50 Reichsthalers. F. W." Since he had been completely burned out in 1720, barely escaping with his life and having nothing to pay, the king issued another marginal rescript: "For reasoning against the national duty—to the fortress!" Thus, he had to serve six months in fortress imprisonment in Colberg.

With his younger brother Daniel Heinrich, he had reached an agreement on November 27, 1708, and April 22, 1720, concerning the possession of Damen; his brother had a claim of 800 florins against him in 1726.

On February 10, 1738, he sold to Bernd Erdmann (III. 409) the estate of Rauden, half of the estate in Damen, and 1/3 of the estate in Ziltz, with the consent of his wife Scholastica Tugendreich von Sanitz, as he had possessed these fiefs under the terms of the fraternal agreements of 1708 and 1726, for a period of 30 years, for 1795 florins.

After this, he is no longer mentioned in the records.

His marriage to Scholastica Tugendreich von Sanitz remained childless.

III. 407.

Daniel Heinrich

of Damen,

† before 1738,

Adam's third son was absent at the time of his father's death in 1701 *militae causa*, being 15 years old; he served for several years in the Imperial Army during the War of Spanish Succession and fought against the French Crown.

After peace was concluded, he rendered homage on April 26, 1714, for Damen, regarding whose possession he had reached an agreement with his elder brother in 1708. His brothers Balthasar Christian and Philipp Ernst were not present at the enfeoffment in 1714 (680).

On February 4, 1726, he sold his share of Damen to Bernd Erdmann (III. 409) with the consent of his wife Maria Agnesa von Kleist for 4020 florins, of which 2000 florins were paid as Pfandschilling to Franz Jürgen. If redemption did not occur within 30 years, the purchase was to be extended for another 30 years. The Electoral-Prussian consent was not granted until March 15, 1741.

In the sales contract concluded by Balthasar Christian with Bernd Erdmann von Kleist on February 10, 1738, Daniel Heinrich's widow is already mentioned; thus, he had died before that date.

His marriage to Maria Agnesa von Kleist, daughter of Richard von Kleist of Damen (III. 200), widow of von Redern, remained without sons.

III. 408.

Philipp Ernst

of Zadtkow,

† 1732,

Adam's youngest son studied in his youth at the University of Jena and later served briefly in the Imperial Army.

From his father, he inherited a small estate in Zadtkow, which fell to him in the fraternal inheritance division of 1708; it consisted of 3 peasant farms, for which the administrator paid him an annual pension of 80 florins.

In March 1713, he was staying with his sister in Zamzow and got into a dispute there with the Prussian Captain-Lieutenant Philipp Reinhold von Krockow, during which they "not only fought but also afterwards, at the edge of the village, fiercely engaged in swordplay, so that von Kleist was seriously injured." During the fight, he got one leg stuck in the marsh and fell forward; von Krockow then stabbed him deeply through the back of the neck, through the left ear and into the right shoulder, also cutting his left thumb and inflicting a two-finger-wide stab wound on his right arm, causing heavy bleeding and leaving von Kleist almost unrecognizable.

As a consequence of violating the dueling edict, the bailiff took the barely healed von Kleist into custody at the stockhouse in Belgard.

After serving his sentence, he married on December 5, 1714, the surviving daughter of the late District Councillor von Plötz of Stuchow.

According to the church register of Muttrin-Damen, Philipp Ernst von Kleist died in Zadtkow on August 18, 1732. He left behind his widow and two sons: 1) Christoph Caspar Heinrich and 2) Joachim Ernst (III. 533 and 534).

The widow mortgaged her small estate of Zadtkow on February 28, 1736, and again on September 20, 1741.

Thus, of Adam's four sons, only the youngest, Philipp Ernst, had heirs.

III. 533.

Christoph Caspar Heinrich
of Zadtkow,

Born 1716, † 1797.

He was baptized on February 3 of that year and enrolled early at the Cadet School in Berlin. On August 2, 1741, he became an ensign in Infantry Regiment No. 21, and on February 1, 1742, a lieutenant in the Garrison Battalion No. 6, later the Grenadier Battalion No. 6.

He fought in the Battle of Mollwitz.

At the enfeoffment on February 12, 1744, Lieutenant Christoph Caspar Heinrich von Kleist was absent (684).

On September 12, 1750, he was promoted to Premier-Lieutenant, and on December 23, 1757, to Stabs-Capitain. On March 29, 1758, he was appointed company commander. In 1766, he served with the grenadiers of Infantry Regiment No. 28.

On September 13, 1770, he retired due to disability after serving actively for 42 years and received a pension of 120 Reichsthalers.

He settled in Brieg, where in 1782 he owned a house inherited from his deceased wife; it was in such a state of disrepair that he had to petition the king for financial assistance to rebuild it.

From July 1, 1796, he received a pension of 180 Reichsthalers.

Not long afterward, on January 19, 1797, he died in Brieg.

His wife, Rebecca née Ambtschild (who died before 1782), bore him two sons: 1) Heinrich and 2) Ernst Wilhelm Julius (III. 662 and 663), as well as a daughter:

Henriette Sophie Elisabeth, born October 28, 1763, married to the garrison engineer Major Bourdet in Brieg (who died in 1809 in Glatz as a state prisoner). As a widow, she moved to Breslau, where she died on March 24, 1814, at the hospital of the Elisabeth Sisters.

III. 534.

Joachim Ernst,

Lieutenant,

born 1719, † 1760,

Philipp Ernst's younger son, baptized on September 1, 1719, was enfeoffed in absentia on February 12, 1744 (684). In the mentioned year, he was a Gefreiter Corporal in Regiment No. 42 in Brieg. He participated in the beginning of the Seven Years' War as a lieutenant in the Blanckensee Regiment. On December 29, 1760, he died of severe fever in Neisse and was buried there. He remained unmarried.

III. 662.

Heinrich,

Christoph Caspar Heinrich's elder son, died young.

III. 663.

Ernst Wilhelm Julius,

Major,

Christoph Caspar Heinrich's younger son, born on April 16, 1766, in Brieg, became an Fähnrich (ensign) in Infantry Regiment No. 28 on April 30, 1786, was promoted to lieutenant on April 16, 1788, and to Premier-Lieutenant on October 4, 1797.

On June 1, 1799, he joined the Grenadier Battalion von Engelhard (Regiment No. 28 and 50) and returned to his regiment on July 9, 1803.

After becoming Stabs-Capitain on August 12, 1809, he transferred to the gendarmerie in February 1813 and became a district officer of the gendarmerie in Leobschütz. In June of the same year, he was appointed leader and commander of the Landwehr Battalion of the Leobschütz district (2nd Battalion of the 10th Silesian Landwehr Infantry Regiment).

On August 11, 1813, he died of nervous fever in Strehlen, where he had marched with his battalion.

His first marriage took place on May 31, 1792, with Charlotte Wilhelmine von Kamecke. She died on October 23, 1793, in Brieg of severe cramp fever.

He married for the second time on January 25, 1798 (royal consent granted on April 10 of the same year) in Brieg to:

Charlotte Sophie Emilie von Schnell, 16 ½ years old, eldest daughter of Major Heinrich Alexander von Schnell of the army.

From this marriage were born: one son Hermann Julius Alexander (III. 787) and one daughter:

Emilie Henriette Albertine, born December 2, 1798, married to Pastor Seibt in Panthenau near Nimptsch in Silesia. Both have already passed away.

Mrs. von Kleist divorced her husband on June 14, 1804, in Brieg and later married Count Carl von Sandreczky. She died in the summer of 1816 while at the baths in Salzbrunn.

Thus, Major Ernst Wilhelm Julius's only son was:

III. 787.

Hermann Julius Alexander,

Major in Neiße,

Born 1800, died 1864.

He was born in Brieg on December 13, 1800. He received his education first in Brieg and since 1814 in the cadet Corps. On May 5, 1818, he came from the corps as a standard-bearer to the 22nd. Infantry Regiment, became Leutnant on 18 March 1820, Premier Leutnant on 14 December 1832 and Captain and Company Chief on 10 December 1837.

On 9 May 1848 he took his leave as a major with 560 Rtlr. Pension, since 1861 he received a grant of 100 Rtlr.

From November 1850 to April 1851, he was commander of the replacement battalion of 24. Infantry Brigade and 1851 2nd Commander. Stake of the 1st Battalions 23rd Landwehr regiments.

In 1848 he lived in Neiße, in 1851 in Neuland near Neiße, and since 1853 in Neiße, where he died on 11 February 1864.

Major Hermann von Kleist was married twice:

(a) Caroline Friederike Eleonore of Buch, born 30 November 1806 in Hirschberg, died 5 September 1839 in Neiße, married 25 July 1831 to Frankenstein, eldest daughter of the merchant and landowner of Buch in Hirschberg. They had one son: Eduard Hermann Carl Robert (III. 885) and one daughter: Elisabeth Caroline, born 3 June 1834 – *12 February 1898*,³⁴³ released. The latter was an educator in Gnadenfrei and lived in Kaiserswerth a. Rh.

b) On 5 August 1842 he married for the second time to the collegiate lady Minna Agnes Caroline of Müllenheim, born 16 December 1808 in Prussian He was married in the Collegiate Church of Heiligengrabe and died on 29 April 1882 in Freiburg, Baden, daughter of the fallen major Carl Heinrich August of Müllenheim *and the Marie Elisabeth Pommer, divorced Baroness of Buddenbrock*.³⁴⁴

They had two children: Sigismund Theodor Carl Alexander (III. 886) and one daughter: Helene Natalie Minna Agnes, born 29 December 1845 in Neiße, † ..., married 21 November 1867 in Erfurt with General of the infantry of *Barthold, born 2 November 1826 in Ditzfurth*, † *17 June 1902 in Trier Berlin*.

III. 885.

Eduard Hermann Carl Robert,³⁴⁵

³⁴³ Family staff 1899 (2006)

³⁴⁴ Jahrbuch des Deutschen Adels, ed. Deutsche Adelsgenossenschaft, Berlin 1898, pp. 615 (2010)

³⁴⁵ The family table calls him only: Hermann Eduard.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 308 -

Major and battalion commander in the 62nd Infantry Regiment.

Born 1837, died 1907,

the Majors Hermann Julius Alexander von Kleist only son of first marriage, born on 8 July 1837 to Neiße, joined the cadet Corps and was 2 May 1857 Seconde-Leutnant in the 2nd. Infantry Regiment, 14 January 1860, 22nd. Infantry Regiment, July 1, 1860 in Infantry Regiment No. 62, February 10, 1866 Premier Leutnant, July 15, 1871 Captain and Company Chief. *1870/71 Siege of Paris (Iron Cross 2nd class). From him came publications about this war.*³⁴⁶

11 March 1883 Major, 19 April Senior Staff Officer and 19 November 1883 Battalion Commander. *15 November 1887 appointed commander of the cadet house Wahlstatt. 19 September 1888 Lieutenant Colonel. Berlin-Steglitz On 17 October 1893 he said farewell and moved to. In retirement, he wrote several geographical essays.*³⁴⁷ *Berlin-Steglitz He died in 16 September 1907.*³⁴⁸

In 1886 he had the Iron Cross 2nd class, the Order of Service and the Knight's Cross 2nd class of the Bavarian Military Order of Merit, and since 18 January 1886 the Red Eagle Order 4th class.

On April 2, 1869, he married as Premier Leutnant in Mesow near Daber with Anna Pauline Henriette Cochius, born April 30, 1840 to Friesack, † 2 February 1913, daughter of the bailiff³⁴⁹ Berlin-Steglitz Horatius Alexander Friederich and Cochius Julie Pauline née Cochius. *She contributed to the collection of folk tales from the district of Regenwalde.*³⁵⁰

This marriage was with four sons 1) Ewald Hermann Carl Victor, born 21 May 1872, 2) Detlef Hermann Wedig Heinrich, born 27 August 1873, 3) Herbert Hermann Wedig Georg Joachim Wilhelm, born 13 November 1874, 4) Hermann Wedig biography, born 18 June 1878 (III. 966-969), *whose are recounted in the continuation of the family history,*

and three daughters blessed:

1) Caroline Friederike Anna Hermine Beata, born 9 February 1876 in Kosel. *Berlin-Wilmersdorf † 2 January 1946, married Berlin-Steglitz 26. 6. 1903 with Dr. med. Hubert Schnitzer, * Berlin 26. 6. 1870, † 14 December 1941*³⁵¹, *senior doctor of the Kückenmühler Anstalten in Stettin,*

2) Anna Hermine Julie Helene, born 19 February 1877 in Ratibor Berlin-Steglitz, † 15 September 1956,

3) Eva Magdalene Anna Hermine, born 15 January 1883 in Kosel, died Berlin 18 July 1973³⁵²

III. 886.

³⁴⁶ *Von Kleist The Battle Days of Le Mans from 5 to 12 January 1871, Captain and Company Chief in the 62nd Infantry Regiment, Hanover, 1880*
The battle at Loigny-Poupry on 2 December 1870, Captain Hermann von Kleist, Monatshefte für Politik und Wehrmacht XVII, 1, 129, XIX, 104 (2009)

³⁴⁷ *Frankreich's Ethiopian Railway, Geographical Journal 1903, pp. 465.*
Burma, Geographische Zeitschrift 1905, pp. 601.
Die Hejaz-Bahn, Geographische Zeitschrift 1907, pp. 153.
Kurzer Nachruf, Geographische Zeitschrift 1907, pp. 595. (2009)

³⁴⁸ *Grenadier Regiment King Friedrich Wilhelm IV, Kurt von Priesdorff, Berlin 1906, pp. 451 (2009)*

³⁴⁹ *Family history 1980: estate tenant (2006)*

³⁵⁰ *Volkssagen aus Pommern und Rügen, Ulrich Jahn, 2nd edition, Berlin 1889, pp. V (2011)*

³⁵¹ *News sheet March 1943 (2006)*

³⁵² *Family history 1980 (2006)*

Sigismund Theodor Carl Alexander,

Premier-Leutnant retired,

Born 12 August 1848 – 1911,

of the Major Hermann Julius Alexander only son of a second marriage, born in Neiße, joined the cadet Corps and was a character on 18 April 1865. Portepée standard-bearer in Infantry Regiment No. 31, November 11 in the same year Portepée standard-bearer, October 13, 1866 Seconde-Leutnant and on November 15, 1869 in the Sea Battalion. *From 1 April to 1 July 1870 he was leader of the Batt. guard detachments. Jägersberg and Wollenort. In 1870/71 he was on board S.M.S. "Elisabeth". From June to July 1871 he was commander of the detachment of Sea Soldiers in Friedrichsort, from February to April 1872 with the Lehrabt.*³⁵³

On February 12, 1874, he retired from the Navy and was employed as Premier Leutnant in the Fusilier Regiment No. 33.

On 16 April of the same year, he retired without a pension and moved to the 1. Battalion Landwehr Regiment No. 94, on February 12, 1875 to Reserve Landwehr Battalion No. 35.

*For health reasons, he retired from the army in 1880 and received a civilian job in Berlin.*³⁵⁴ *In the regimental history of the Fusilier Regiment 33, it is mentioned that he worked in Berlin as a rapporteur.*³⁵⁵ *In 1887 he was arrested for attempted fraud. On 1 February 1894, he emigrated to England.*³⁵⁶ *He died on 30 October 1911 in Charlottenburg.*³⁵⁷

As Leutnant in the 31st Infantry Regiment, he married:

a) in Erfurt on 1 November 1869 with Catharina Margarethe Dorothee Seebald, born 20 September 1850 in Treuenbrietzen, † Berlin 17 December 1935, daughter of Friedrich Wilhelm Seebald and Johanne Amalie Albertine Mathilde Heinrich born. They divorced in 1878. *Margarethe married in 2. Marriage in Treuenbrietzen on 2 May 1881 Dr. Franz Hermann Kaphengst. The marriage was divorced. When she called herself von Kleist again after the divorce, this was criticized by the family association. The heralds's office rejected her request on 24.5.1910.*³⁵⁸

In his first marriage he had two sons: 1) Waldemar born on 10 February 1871, died on 28 July 1871 (III 969a), 2) Sigismund Erdmann Eberhard born on 24 April 1874 (III 970), whose biography is recounted in the continuation of the family history, and a daughter Margarethe born in 1872 and died on 19 October 1877.

After divorcing in 1878, he married on September 19, 1879 in Russawa, Podolien:

b) Elisabeth born von Neveroffsky, * St. Petersburg 5 May 1857 (divorced 10 October 1893).

Daughter:

Marie born 9 August 1880 Berlin³⁵⁹, † before 1912³⁶⁰.

³⁵³ History of the Fusilier Regiment Graf Roon (East Prussian) No. 33, No. 436 (2009)

³⁵⁴ Text to date: On 12 October 1875 he received the requested farewell and emigration consensus. On February 24, 1880, he was given the prospect of employment in the Civil Service.

³⁵⁵ In October 1877, he became head of a newspaper newly founded in Berlin, "Deutsche's Salonblatt". Leipziger Zeitung, Scientific Supplement, 1877, pp. 544. (2016)

³⁵⁶ History of the Fusilier Regiment Graf Roon (East Prussian) No. 33, No. 436 (2009)

³⁵⁷ Family history 1980 (2006)

³⁵⁸ Geheimes Staatsarchiv I. HA Rep. 176 VI K 493 (2008)

³⁵⁹ Gotha, 1901 (2008)

³⁶⁰ Family headcount 1912 without date (2008)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 310 -

*On 13 January 1905, Sigismund asked the heralds's office von Kleist to name his illegitimate son, who was born on 13 March 1895. The application was rejected because the consent of the family association was not available.*³⁶¹

Damen-Zadtkower side branch *will end with the next generation.*

³⁶¹ Geheimes Staatsarchiv I. HA Rep. 176 VI K 493 (2008)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 311 -

We give the master table of:

III. 37.							
Pribislaff.							
75. Teffen.		76. Asmus.		77. Daniel.		78. Adrian. ♀	
139. Christian.		140. Teffen.		141. Daniel.		142. Asmus.	
220. Teffen.		221. Daniel.		222. Anton.		223. Heinrich.	
307 a. Daniel.		307 b. Adam.		308. Christian.		309. Peter Valentin.	
405. Teffen Wilhelm.		406. Balthasar Christian.		407. Daniel Heinrich.		408. Philipp Ernst.	
533. Christoph Caspar Heinrich.				534. Joachim Ernst.			
662. Heinrich.		663. Ernst Wilhelm Julius.		687. Hermann Julius Alexander.			
885. Hermann Eduard Carl Robert.				886. Sigismund Theodor Carl Alexander.			
966. Ewald Hermann Carl Victor.		967. Detlef Hermann Wedig Heinrich.		968. Herbert Hermann Wedig Georg.		969. Joachim Wilhelm Hermann Wedig.	
969a. Waldemar.		970. Sigismund					

A larger side branch with several smaller sub-branches has finally emerged from the Damen line. We can name this side branch, after its principal estates,
the Kowalk-Warnin branch.

It descends from Adrian (III. 78), who had three sons: 1) Pribislaff, 2) Martin, and 3) Jacob (III. 144–146).

III. 144.

Pribislaff

of Kowalk,

† before 1665,

Adrian's eldest son was enfeoffed on May 6, 1608. In the same year, he and his brother Martin, along with their underage brother Jacob, sons of Adrian of Kowalk, were also enfeoffed with the Feldmark Glienke, which had originated from their paternal uncle Tessen (569).

On June 14, 1614, the inheritance settlement was concluded between the brothers Pribislaff, Martin, and Jacob regarding Kowalk and Dimkuhlen. Jacob received a monetary settlement from Pribislaff, Pribislaff received two-thirds of the estates, namely: the knightly estate Kowalk, two Kossäten there, one peasant farm in Dubberow, one peasant farm in Zarnekow, three peasant farms in Warnin, one peasant farm in Kl. Voldekow, forest and fields in Hansfelde, the Feldmark Freienstein, the meadow Sitenitz, the pond Paulwurre, 7 ½ peasant farms in Höckendorf, house and land in Cöslin, over which he could dispose as he wished. The lease of the Hasselmühle was jointly owned, as were the rights to the Vier in the Groß-Voldekow field, over which a lengthy dispute arose with their cousins. The rights to the Schmenzin'sche Vier and Freienstein were held jointly pro rata—all in accordance with the contract concluded on April 19, 1608 (579).

At the Electoral-Prussian homage of 1665, Pribislaff was no longer alive; only his brother "Marten, Adrian's son, of Kowalk and Warnin" is mentioned (640).

His wife, Anna von Podewils, bore him four daughters whose names are not recorded; they were endowed with 4000 florins by Adrian, Martin's son, of Kowalk.

III. 145.

Martin

of Kowalk, Dimkuhlen, and Warnin,

1643,

Adrian's second son rendered homage on May 6, 1608, together with his elder brother Pribislaff, also on behalf of their underage brother Jacob, who was abroad (563a and b, 564, and 565). In the same year, all three brothers were enfeoffed with the Feldmark Glienke (569).

In the inheritance division on June 14, 1614, Martin received: One-third of the farm in Dimkuhlen,

Four peasant farms and three Kossäten in Gr. Voldekow, Additionally: 1 ½ peasant farms in Gr. Voldekow, according to the contract of April 19, 1608 (579).

On March 19, 1618, he participated in the funeral of Duke Philipp II, walking among the 24 torchbearers beside the coffin.

On November 11, 1621, he acknowledged a debt of 800 florins to Sophia von Sagers, widow of Henning von Brüsewitz of Cummin. As collateral, with the approval of his brothers Pribislaff and Jacob, he pledged to her: His knightly estate in Dimkuhlen, the four peasant farms, each with 1 ½ Hufen, ½ peasant farm with

½ Hufe, one Kätner with full landholding in Gr. Voldekow, the watermill in the Voldekow valley, which he had inherited from his father, jure antichreseos. She was authorized to seize the property if Martin Kleist defaulted on payment after the agreed notice period. In 1645, Georg von Bartzs, widower of the deceased Sophia von Sagers, sued for outstanding interest on the remaining capital of 400 florins (at a rate of 131 florins).

On June 10, 1629, he co-signed the Revers of the Belgard district knighthood for their director Daniel Kleist of Damen (610).

By 1645, he was no longer alive (623).

He was twice married:

a) Dorothea von Zastrow of the Bärwalde house, who bore him two sons: 1) Adrian and 2) Asmus (III. 227 and 228),

b) In 1640, to the widow of Christoph von Mellenthien, lord of Rackitt and Loest, who brought into the marriage a son from her first union: Christoph Samson von Mellenthien.

In his final years, Martin Kleist resided in Rackitt.

III. 146.

Jacob

of Kowalk and Bärwalde,

† before 1665,

Adrian's youngest son was still underage and abroad at the time of the enfeoffments in 1608. In the inheritance division of June 14, 1614, he received a monetary settlement of 3000 florins from his eldest brother Pribislaff (579).

On October 22, 1623, while residing in Bärwalde, he, together with his brothers, sought Gesamte Hand (joint enfeoffment) for the Stiftische fiefs of the Kleists. Approval was granted on August 24, 1624 (601). The three brothers also received Gesamte Hand in Dertzen in 1643 (621).

In 1654, he was again enfeoffed with Bärwalde (630a).

At the Electoral-Prussian homage in 1665, his son had already been enfeoffed (640); thus, the father had died before that date.

His wife, ... von Wolden, daughter of Heinrich von Wolden of Eichenberge, Zeblin, and Bärwalde, bore him only one son: Asmus Georg (III. 229).

Thus, of Adrian's three sons, the second: Martin and the third: Jacob had heirs.

Martin had two sons: 1) Adrian and 2) Asmus (III. 227 and 228).

III. 227.

Adrian

of Kowalk,

† 1665,

Martin's elder son had to provide dowries of 4000 florins from Kowalk for his four cousins, Pribislaff's daughters, and in return retained Kowalk, which was otherwise valued at 6000 florins, until his uncle Jacob would redeem it. Although the latter protested against this, Adrian sought enfeoffment with Kowalk.

In 1641, he was involved in a legal dispute with Joachim Kleist of Dimkuhlen (III. 191).

With Valentin Kleist (III. 215), he divided the Schmenzin'sche Vier in such a way that he always received 5 rods when Valentin received 4 rods. His 5 rods, however, he evenly divided with his brother Asmus.

In 1654, both brothers were enfeoffed (630a).

On November 1, 1665, Adrian died shortly before the Electoral-Prussian homage.

His marriage to Euphrosine von Woitke (= Wödtke) of the Zirkwitz house produced three sons: 1) Martin, 2) Dubislaff Heinrich, and 3) Christoph Ludwig (III. 311–313), as well as two daughters:

- 1) Anna Ursula, married to Martin Joachim von Kleist of Kowalk (III. 314), and
- 2) ..., married to Alexander von Münchow of Klannin.

III. 228.

Asmus

of Gr. Voldekow and Dimkuhlen,

† before 1665,

Martin's younger son was in 1645 co-patron of the chapel at Kowalk, which belonged to Naseband.

He was enfeoffed in 1654 along with his brother Adrian (630a).

On May 8, 1655, he had to maintain a feudal horse with his uncle Pribislaff of Kowalk and Dimkuhlen (633).

By 1665, his sons had already been enfeoffed. Between 1667 and 1670, Asmus' widow had to pay taxes on 4 1/8 Hufen at Dimkuhlen (645).

His wife, Dorothea Hedwig von Kleist, daughter of Bernd of Gr. Tychow (II. 39) and Elise von Manteuffel of Broitz, bore him two sons: 1) Martin Joachim and 2) Bernd Christian (III. 314 and 315), as well as two daughters:

- 1) Herrath Erdmuth, born August 10, 1660, in Dimkuhlen, died September 9, 1681, there; married: a) Heinrich Georg von Sager of Schötzow and b) Reimar von Kleist of Schmenzin (III. 287).
- 2) Anna Maria, who died unmarried.

III. 229.

Asmus Georg

of Eichenberge,

† circa 1689,

Jacob's only son, after his father's death, sought enfeoffment and petitioned for investiture over Kowalk and Warnin, as well as the estate Bärwalde with its 6 peasant farms and 3 Kossäten in Pribkow.

With the first-mentioned estates, he was enfeoffed on November 9, 1665 (640 and 662). Regarding Bärwalde, a decision was issued on May 21, 1668, stating that he first had to provide documents or certification of its acquisition.

In the bankruptcy proceedings regarding the estates of the late Peter von Wolden, the following items were awarded to him according to the distribution of March 15 and 18, 1667, but as of November 22, 1689, he had not yet acquired them from the possessors:

- 1) At the Wusterbarth mill – 212 florins,
- 2) At a peasant farm in Zülkenhagen – 473 florins,
- 3) Rights at the Schulzenhof in Zülkenhagen – 69 florins,
- 4) At the Kossätenhof there – 100 florins,
- 5) At meadow plots and Dieckstellen in the Bärwalde and Pribkow fields – 700 florins,
- 6) A share in the Copriebe mill – 565 florins,
- 7) At the abandoned farms in Pribkow, called the "new building" – 833 florins,
- 8) At 2 Kossäten farms and 3 fields in Pribkow – 783 florins 8 schillings,
- 9) At the Gallenhof in Pribkow, which had been taken over by the heirs of Hans von Zastrow – 400 florins,
- 10) The Zeblin mill – 240 florins,
- 11) Another farm in Dummerwitz – 240 florins,
- 12) Several other entitlements related to the Bärwalde estate.

In 1672, Kleist of Eichenberge had to contribute his share toward the Wolden feudal horse (651).

By June 1688, he was old and no longer able to manage his estates himself; he was forced to transfer them to his still underage daughter, for whom guardians were appointed.

After 1690, Asmus Georg is no longer mentioned.

His marriage to Margarethe von Glasenapp, daughter of Casimir von Glasenapp, produced only one daughter: Erdmuth Hedwig, married in 1694 to Franz Eggerd von Glasenapp, born 1668, died before April 1736, a Saxon captain stationed at Rothenfließ, Copriebe, and Pazig.

After becoming a widow, she moved with her five daughters to the estate of Pribkow, which had been settled upon her by her father. After her death on January 23, 1754, in Pribkow, the estate was awarded, by court ruling of October 15, 1764, to the heirs of Franz Lorenz von Glasenapp.

With the heirless death of Asmus Georg, Jacob's sub-branch became extinct, while the Kowalk-Warnin side branch continued through Martin's two sons.

Martin's elder son: Adrian had three sons: 1) Martin, 2) Dubislaff Heinrich, and 3) Christoph Ludwig (III. 311–313).

III. 667.

Christoph Carl,

born 1747, † before 1784,

Christopher Heinrich's third son, predeceased his father, i.e., before 1784, without issue.

III. 668.

Joachim Gottlieb,
born 1749, † 1751,
Christopher Heinrich's fourth son.

III. 669.

Christian Heinrich Wilhelm,
born 1751, † 1753,
Christopher Heinrich's fifth son.

III. 670.

Johann Carl Heinrich,
born and died 1755,
Christopher Heinrich's sixth son.
#Wu

III. 671.

Christian Friedrich Heinrich
at Groß-Voldekow,
Rittmeister,
born 1769, † 1812,

Christopher Heinrich's seventh son, born on December 24, 1769, in Schwelin, received, according to the division settlement of November 28, 1784, the second share, namely Groß-Voldekow and Geitberg, valued at 9900 Reichstaler, including Klein-Buschkathen.

On September 2, 1787, he was an ensign in Dragoon Regiment No. 10 and became a lieutenant on May 28, 1790. On April 19, 1800, he received the requested discharge.

According to the contract dated December 10 and 18, 1801, and its addendum of February 7 and 26, 1802, he sold his estate, Groß-Voldekow, as hereditary property to Prelate Friedrich Albert Theodor von Puttkamer of Cammin, after having purchased the estate of Reichenau near Osterode from a Mr. Pförtner von der Hölle on April 8, 1800.

On June 26, 1808, he was granted the honorary rank of captain.

He died on June 12, 1812, in Reichenau.

On July 17, 1795, he married Charlotte Sophie Ehrlich, daughter of the royal magazine inspector Ehrlich of Straßburg. She was born on October 10, 1779, and thus not yet 16 years old at the time of her marriage. She died on April 2, 1849, in Riesenburg, having given her husband four sons: 1) Julius, 2) Otto Bogislaff, 3) Friedrich Wilhelm Eduard, and 4) Fedor Benno Constantin (III. 793—796), as well as six daughters:

1) Emilie and

2) Eveline died young.

3) Henriette, born June 20, 1798, in Straßburg, died in July 1851 in Riesenburg, married to Major (ret.) Blümner.

4) Ida and

5) Fanni died in childhood.

6) Jenny, born November 5, 1810, in Reichenau, died September 29, 1846, in Riesenburg, married to Chief Tax Inspector Baron Schoultz von Asheraden in Szittkehmen near Trakehnen, who died in 1836.

III. 672.

Georg Wilhelm Anton

at Groß-Dubberow and Dargen,

born 1773, † 1823,

Christopher Heinrich's youngest son, born on May 6, 1773, in Warnin, received, according to the division settlement of November 28, 1784, the third share, namely Groß-Dubberow, including the tavern, valued at 8000 Reichstaler. The woodland called "Mutz" was also added to this. In 1800, he sold Groß-Dubberow to District Councillor Otto Bogislaff von Kleist of Dubberow (697), and on December 28 of the same year, he sold the estate of Dargen c, including the manor farm of Darsow and the Darsow mill, to Johann Joachim Carl von Wenden of Griebnitz.

On August 6, 1792, he was an ensign in Infantry Regiment No. 7 and became a lieutenant on December 22, 1793. In December 1794, he received his requested discharge.

His wife, Wilhelmine Dorothee Tugendreich von Hagen, born on August 9, 1777, in Stettin, died on July 12, 1827, in Stargard, was the daughter of Colonel Leopold Christoph von Hagen and Luise Tugendreich von Schöning of the house of Cossin. She bore him three sons: 1) Caspar Otto, 2) Otto Wilhelm Leopold, and 3) Leopold Christian Ludwig Theodor (III. 797—799), but subsequently obtained a legal divorce from him. The children were granted to her; she returned with them to Stettin, where her father was then serving as a captain in the Regiment von Owstin. The children were placed early into the Cadet Corps in Stolp and were only rarely allowed to visit their grandparents.

Her divorced husband lived a very reclusive life thereafter. He died on February 26, 1823, at the age of 49 years and 8 months in Dargen.

Thus, of Christopher Heinrich's eight sons, the second: Friedrich Felix, the seventh: Christian Friedrich Heinrich, and the eighth: Georg Wilhelm Anton, inherited.

The second, Friedrich Felix, had five sons:

III. 788.

Friedrich Heinrich Wilhelm Ferdinand,

landscape councilor

to Warnin,

born 14 February 1770, died 1845,

Friedrich Felix eldest son, was a standard-bearer in the 8th Infantry Regiment on 3 April 1789 and 25 May 1790 in Leutnant. In August in 1796, he received the requested farewell.

Wealth of fraternal conflict had fallen to him by succession the estates of Warnin and Zadtow.

Since 1810 he was landscape deputy and since 1819 landscape councilor in the department of Treptow.

He died in Warnin in 1845 without children.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 318 -

He had remained married to his wife Johanna of Versen, youngest daughter of the Casimir of Versen on Burzlaff and the Sophia of Münchow Neu-Buckow without heir, 16 November 1804, owner of. She died at Danzig Neu-Buckow and became bury on 22 July 1866.

III. 789.

Georg Carl Friedrich,
born 9 March 1771,

of the Friedrich Felix other son, died in the same year.

III. 790.

Christoph Philipp Anton,
Leutnant,
Born 1773, died 1855,

of Friedrich Felix Groß-Voldekow third son, born April 16, 1773 in, stayed until 1791 in the parental Hanse and was 8 April in the same year Corporal in the Infantry Regiment No. 12, May 17, 1792 Portepée standard-bearer and 5th August 1793 standard-bearer. As such, he took part in the campaign against Frankreich in 1792-94, and became 24th August in 1794 Leutnant, but returned wounded and sick from the war and was farewell on 5 March 1795 due to illness with 96 Rtlr. Pension.

On 14 September of the same year, he joined the 4th. Provincial Invalids Company (Hinterpommern) re-employed, after dissolution of the company in June 1811 to March 1812 put on waiting allowance, but then for the 3rd Invalid Company command and 1814 to the 2nd Pommern. Invalids Company.

On 28 March 1829 he was awarded 150 Rtlr. Pension and 40 Rtlr. Subsidy passed, lived in Stolp, since 1844 in Bublitz and the last 7 years in the family of his son in Warnin, where he died on February 3, 1855.

In Labes in 1799 he owned a Hans, c. 1000 Rtlr. in value; he wanted to play the same in a domestic or foreign lottery and therefore turned to the Royal Government. In his submission, he says that he lost his health at Rheine and only had his soldier's pay apart from his Hans. If he wins something in the raffle of the house, he can establish his health and raise his two sons according to their status.

His request was answered to the effect that a domestic lottery was illegal; however, he did not need permission to travel abroad.

In 1805 he purchased an estate from Lauenburg: Dzincelitz b, d and e for 10,300 Rtlr. from Georg Heinrich from Diezelski, but sold the same in about 1812.

On 29 March 1796, he married Caroline Juliane Wilhelmine of Stempel (died 1847) at Cartlow. This marriage was Otto with four sons: (1) Leopold, (2) Wilhelm, (3) Leopold Felix Gustav Albert and (4) Carl Ludwig Conrad blessed (III. 887-890) and a daughter, who died at the age of seven.

III. 791.

Ludwig Carl Bernhard,
Born 1774, died 1775,

fourth son of Friedrich Felix.

III. 792.

Felix Ferdinand Anton,
Standard-bearer,
Born 1780, died 1797,

Friedrich Felix's youngest son, Portepée standard-bearer of Pirch Regiment No. 22 of Stargard, died on January 15, 1797.

Of the Friedrich Felix, only the third had five sons: Christoph Philipp Anton fief-heir. The two oldest sons of the latter:

III. 887.

Leopold,

and

III. 888.

Wilhelm,

died very young in 1801.

III. 889.

Leopold Felix Gustav Albert,
Premier Leutnant retired
to Warnin,

born 19 January 1801 – 28 June 1890,

of the Christoph Philipp Anton third son, born in Labes, was destined to study law, but after due preparation entered in January 1817, through the mediation of his patron and benefactor, the General of the infantry Earl Kleist of Nollendorf, in command General of the 4th Army Corps in Merseburg, in the 31st. Infantry regiment and stood with the same in the garrisons of Erfurt, Nordhausen, Weißenfels etc. until 1821, when he became Portepée standard-bearer. At his request, he was appointed 21st on 22 December 1821. Infantry Regiment transferred and advanced to Leutnant on 19 November 1822. — Underneath the 10th August in 1836, he took his leave as a Premier Leutnant with retirement and army uniform.

He then moved to civil service, worked for 2 years in the government in Bromberg and 6 years in various official positions, until he died in 1845 by the death of the Friedrich Heinrich Wilhelm Ferdinand von Kleist (III. 788), of his uncle, came into the possession of the fief Warnin.

He was a concerning the provincial diet representative of the body of knights of the Belgarder district and spoke vigorously at the Belgarder district council on 12 April 1859 against the admission of the owners of

Jewish manor to the district council;³⁶² he was the director of the Belgarder branch of the Pomeranian Economic Society. For several years he was a member of the History Commission.³⁶³

In 1874, he sold his estate in Warnin, after it had been turned into an allod. *He died in Köslin*³⁶⁴ on June 28, 1890.

He got married:

a) on 1 December 1823 in Zizow with Wilhelmine Arnold, daughter of Pastor Arnold in Zizow near Rügenwalde (died in August in 1830). They had three sons: (1) Eugen Wilhelm, (2) Julius Cäsar Adalbert and (3) Louis (III. 943-945), and one daughter:

Otilie, † Puddenzig, September 19, 1874,³⁶⁵ married Leutnant, September 9, 1852. Infantry Regime. *Karl Theodor Hermann von Stempel*, , Puddenzig, born Zirchow 27 May 1827, died Zellin 11 January 1890.³⁶⁶

(b) On 28 June 1831 in Wusterhanse with Christians Amalie Friederike of Zastrow, born 14 July 1806, died 11 February 1843 in Wusterhanse, daughter of the Otto Wedig Georg Karl v. Zastrow, Lord of the Inheritance on Wusterhanse and Wilhelmine Dorothee Karoline, born v. Versen.³⁶⁷ This marriage, which remained childless, was divorced after 1 1 / 2 years duration in 1833, remarried May 5, 1839 in its first. Marriage to Julius Rudolf v. Hellermann (1808-1875); — and

c) on 16 December 1835 in Stolp with Alwine Therese Perlin, born 19 February 1818 in Stolp, † 29 April 1897 in Potsdam³⁶⁸, daughter of the merchant elder Peter Perlin in Stolp.

They had six sons: 1) Hugo Wilhelm Reinhold Philipp, 2) Albert Leopold, 3) Bruno Gustav Wilhelm, 4) Emil Ottomar Alwin Ewald, 5) Wilhelm Hermann Carl Alfred Ernst Albert and 6) (III. 946-951), and two daughters:

1) Elise Wilhelmine Alwine, born 21 August 1845 in Warnin, † 28.8.1924 in Kolberg, married a) 1870 to the Royal Prussian Counselor of Justice and lawyer Johann Ernst Wilhelm Stettin in Cöslin (born 13 April 1831 in Lucknitz, died 27 October 1884 in Cöslin). *He was in 1. Married to the illegitimate daughter of chamberlain Xaver von Kleist (II. 208), Agnes Charlotte Auguste, born 4 August 1836 in Klingbeck, legitimized by the Prussian heralds's office on 30 March 1863. She died of childbed fever on October 27, 1868 in Raddatz. Wilhelm Stettin, then in Belgard, took over the commission, after the death of two writers, to compile the second part of Kleist's family story from the available Kratz, Quandt and Mülverstaedt manuscripts. The same was published in 1873 as "Supplement of the Deed of Buch and General History". Previously, Stettin had made the family's extensive family tables with great effort and care. Unfortunately, he did not find the necessary time to continue working on the family story, but he maintained and confirmed his lively interest in it until his death.*³⁶⁹

³⁶² Comments from Albert in the Berliner Review of 23 April 1859, page 157 (2011)

³⁶³ In 1851, he gained citizenship of Kolberg, having purchased a house there, which was rented in 1854. Information from Mr Sienell. (2020)

³⁶⁴ *Gotha, 1904* (2006)

³⁶⁵ Otilie in *Gotha 1888* no longer listed. (2006) *Der deutsche Herold: Zeitschrift für coat-of-arms-, Siegel- u. Familienkunde*, Volume 5, pp. 141 (2018)

³⁶⁶ Data on husband, *Gotha, noble houses, 1920*, pp. 834. No data on the wife. (2015)

³⁶⁷ *Gotha 1888* (2006)

³⁶⁸ *Gotha, 1942* (2006)

³⁶⁹ *Von Kleist The story of the family, book review in monthly newspapers, published by the Society for Pomeranian History and antiquarianism, 1887*, pp. 156 (2008)

Elise married (b) 18 May 1887 in Cöslin to her brother-in-law Louis Emil Gustav Stettin, born 12 November 1840 in Lucknitz, died 20 June 1896 in Charlottenburg retired,³⁷⁰

2) Olga Marie, born 18 August 1847 in Warnin, died 29 March 1938 in Kolberg, married a) 12 November 1872 with the Otto of on the island of Pomeiske (died 12 September 1880 in Schwerdtner-Pomeiske) and b) Pomeiske 11 April 1882 with Köslin of Alfred, born Briesen 29 July 1849, 12 November 1914 in Berlin, killed in action Wloclawek Polen, Retired General d. Infantry.³⁷¹

III. 890.

Carl Ludwig Otto Conrad,

Leutnant,

Born 1805, died 1830,

of the Christoph Philipp Anton youngest son, born 15 October 1805, *was in the Cadet Corps*,³⁷² was 10 February 1826 Portepée standard-bearer at the 4th. Uhlan Regiment and 13 November 1829 Leutnant. He died on holiday on 25 January 1830 in his brother's house in Stolp; he was found dead in bed that morning.

Of the Christoph Philipp Anton, four sons are only the third: Leopold Felix Gustav Albert leaving heirs; he has nine sons from his first and third marriage. The eldest of the sons:

III. 971a.

Eugen Wilhelm,

born 19 June 1826,

He died after being mentally ill for several years.

III. 971b.

Julius Cäsar Adalbert,

Leutnant,

† 1850,

Leopold Felix Gustav Albert's other son, was first an economist and then became a soldier, December 4, 1848 Portepée standard-bearer in the 21st century. Infantry Regiment and 13 December 1849 Leutnant. In the Polish uprising of 1849, he acquired the universal badge of honor. He died on 8 June 1850 in his parents' home in Warnin, where he was on leave from consumption.

III. 971c.

³⁷⁰ *Staff of the family 1921, news sheet March 1935, Gotha 1938, (2006)*

³⁷¹ *Gotha 1942 (2006) Gotha 1908, S.125 (2011)*

³⁷² *History of the Royal Prussian uhlan Regiment of Schmidt, Hans von Bredau, Berlin 1890, pp. 24. Birth year 1804. (2021)*

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 322 -

Louis,
† Young,

Leopold's Felix Gustav Albert's third son, died at the age of eight.

III. 971d.

Hugo Wilhelm Reinhold Philipp,
Leutnant retired,
born 1 June 1837 – 1888,

Leopold Felix Gustav Albert's fourth son, the first third marriage, was born in Stolp, 1 June 1856 standard-bearer at the 3rd. Dragoon Regiment and retired as vice sergeant in 1859.

On 13 April 1861, he was Seconde-Leutnant at cavalry 3. Battalions Landwehr Regiment No. 9 and 23 July 1861 into the 3rd. Battalion Landwehr Regiment No. 21 transferred.

He made the campaign in 1866 at the 5th. Hussars regiment with.

In January 1868, he entered the 2nd 9th Landwehr Battalion.

In behalf of Two years later, he took his leave, emigration, but made himself available again in the war of 1870/71 and was from January to 19 July 1871 adjutant in the stage command in Hagenau. While riding in Hagenau, he fell and broke his foot.

In 1873 he helped in the agricultural industry in Warnin, but became mentally ill and was placed in a lunatic asylum in Wien (from autumn 1873 to 22 August 1874). After his restoration, he was in Karlsruhe in 1875 and in Rastatt at the end of the year.

On 29 October of the same year, he was awarded a pension of 429 m. with 750 m. subsidy.

In 1876 he lived in München, Stralsund and Leipzig, in 1878 in Reudnitz near Leipzig, in 1879 in Dresden, in 1883 and 1884 in Magdeburg and Hanover. *He died on 8 July 1888 in Leipzig.*

He married Henriette Brodzy on February 29, 1872. They had one son, Ewald Hugo, who was born on 25 September 1873 *in Regensburg* (III. 1035a). *The information about his life, which could only be significantly expanded by internet research, is in the second edition of the continuation of the family history.*

III. 971e.

Albert Leopold,
Born 1839, died 1840,

Leopold Felix Gustav Albert's fifth son, born 10 July 1839, died 5 November 1840.

III. 972.

Bruno Gustav Wilhelm,
Police Leutnant in Berlin,
Born 1840, † 1896,

Leopold Felix Gustav Albert's sixth son, born 22 August 1840 in Stolp, became Leutnant in the Guard Train battalion in Berlin around 1860 and *took part as Premier Leutnant in the German wars of unification*

of 1864 and 1866. He then transferred to the Gendarmerie and became a police lieutenant in Berlin. He died on 25.8.1896 in Berlin.

Gustav married on 23.2.1876 in Berlin Elisabeth Fallentinsen, * Berlin there 25.2.1859, † 18.3. 1913, daughter of the court painter Karl Johann F. u. d...

Children:

1. Elly Alwine Franziska Olga, * Berlin 11.5.1878, † Large Tychow around 1926
2. Alfred Carl Albert (III. 1036)
3. Alice Olga, * Berlin Berlin-Friedenau oo 26.10.1884, † 21.9.1922, 28.8.1916 Ulrich Schultze-Brocksien, Dr. juris, Reg. Advice, Berlin
4. Felix Wilhelm Ewald (III, 1037)

The biographies of the sons are recounted in the continuation of the family history.

III. 972a.

Emil Ottomar Alwin,
Born 1842, died 1859,

Leopold Felix Gustav Albert's seventh son, born December 31, 1842, died as a high school student December 4, 1859.

III. 972b.

Ewald Wilhelm Hermann Carl,
Born 3 May 1849 – 1919

Leopold Felix Gustav Albert's eighth son, according to family history was ship captain.

Ewald Wilhelm Hermann Carl is the Charles from the Buch The Dark Invader "à" :

Charles lived at Garden Street, Hoboken N.Y., in 1121 and was a superintendent of the New Jersey Agricultural & Chemical Corp. at 1133, Clinton Street, Hoboken. He was arrested on 12.4.1916 and charged with sabotage along with others. On 6.4.1917, he was sentenced to 2 years in prison and a \$5,000 fine. The verdict was revised on 6.2.1918 in 18 months imprisonment and \$2,000 fine. - One of the defendants was Captain Otto Wolpert (Hamburg-Amerika-Linie), whose vessel, like many others, was in neutral harbors after the outbreak of the war. He testified before the Mixed Claims Commission on 22.10.1925: "This gentleman has earned his title (meaning captain) himself. As far as I know, the same man used to be the leader of a barge in New York. ... He came to the United States at a young age and was in a way a foreman in the factory of Dr. Scheele."

Charles died of influenza and peritonitis³⁷³ (according to the "Dark Invader") in the arms of Franz Rintelen on January 28, 1919. When he returned to Deutschland after the war, the German authorities refused him compensation and assistance. He then published his Buch in English in London, calling himself Franz Rintelen von Kleist. He claimed that Charles adopted him shortly before his death.

³⁷³ Annual Report of the warden of the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga. for the year ended June 30, 1919, Washington 1919 (2008)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 324 -

In the 13th US Censuses dated 20.4.1910 are listed in New York State Enumeration district 157 in the Sullivan County (serial numbers 84 and 45, respectively):

Von Kleist Charles - Head - 60 J. - 1880 immigrant from Germany

Jennie - Woman - 57 years - 1882 immigrated from England, as well as the kids Olga, Albert and William (according to Census 1920 she lived in Brooklyn N.Y. with the kids Olga, Albert and William).

Charles was naturalized on February 18, 1899 by the Supreme Court of New York, County.

The Charles is identified with Ewald Wilhelm Hermann Carl by a registration of Carl in a Buch of 1908 with "à, von Kleist E. W. H., Charles",³⁷⁴ i.e. the initials of his other first names, and by a newspaper report of the Narrowsburg Washington Post of 12 April 1916. Charles von Kleist pointed out that the general of Briesen who had fallen in 1914 was his sister's husband. This is true of Ewald Wilhelm Hermann Carl. Olga Marie, born 18 August 1847, was married to General v. Briesen.

He had three sons

1) Frank (III. 1037a), about him and his descendants is reported in the 2nd edition of the continuation of the family history;

2) Albert Ewald (III. 1037b), born Manhattan, New York 1.7.1890,³⁷⁵ resided 107, Syndon Str. Brooklyn, Motorman 3 at NY Railroad, Broadway & 50th Str, married to Blanche. On a 1942 registration card, he gave an address in Queens, New York. Next we find him at the Florida Census 1945 in Dade County per se, 50 years - so too young - and his wife Blanche, 46 years. He died on 24 June 1958 in Dade County. Blanche Cecile von Kleist, born 28.7.1895,³⁷⁶ died on 15.7.1973, last residence 33704 Saint Petersburg, Pinellas, Florida;

3) William (III. 1037b), born New York in December 1894. (according to New York City Birth 1891 - 1902 Cert. 54606: Born 22.12.,³⁷⁷ LT. Registration Card from 5.6.1917 15.12.), 15 years at the Census 1910, lived Snyder Str., chauffeur at Alpha ... Corp., 116 Ave & 29th Str. In the Census of 1930, he was performed by his sister Olga, under "Kleist". After that, no unique data can be found. The Social Security Death Index lists William Kleist, born Dec. 22, 1894, died Jan. 1988, Matamoras, Pike.

and two daughters

Alke J.A., born May 11, 1886 Hoboken, Hudson, New Jersey, which does not appear in the register;³⁷⁸

Olga, born around 1888 in New Jersey. In the Census of 1900, the name of the daughter born in May 1887 is Jennie. Another daughter is not listed. (22 years at the Census of 1910). The Social Security Death Index lists Kleist, Olga, Brooklyn, Kings, NY, born May 12, 1887, died Feb. 1966.

The wife Jennie stated at the Census of 1910 that she had given birth to eight children, four of whom were still alive.

III. 972c.

³⁷⁴ Sixteenth Annual Report of the Cities Commissioner of Excise of the Cities of New York for the year ending September 30, 1911. By New York (cities). Dept. of Excise. Page 588. (2008)

³⁷⁵ www.familysearch.org: Birth entry mother Jenny Oldeslay v. Kleist, date also in the registration card = sample dated 6.6.1917.

³⁷⁶ Year of birth by Florida Death Index 1895, by Social Security Death Index 1890 (2013)

³⁷⁷ www.familysearch.org: Birth entry Mother Jenny Aldersleve (2013)

³⁷⁸ New Jerseys, Births and Christenings Index, 1660-1931: Mother Jenny Alderlay (2013)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 325 -

Alfred Ernst Albert,
born 12 October 1854,

Leopold Felix Gustav Albert's youngest son, emigrated to California. *Neither the family's staffing records nor the U.S. Census records have led to further information.*

Of the numerous rungs of the Kowalk-Warnin side branch, only a small number are still present.

We give the master table of:

III. 78.								
Adrian.								
144. Pribislaß.			145. Martin.			146. Jacob.		
227. Adrian.			228. Asmus.			229. Asmus Georg.		
311. Martin.	312. Dubislaß.	313. Christoph Ludwig.	314. Martin Joachim.		315. Bernd Christian.			
			409. Bernd Erdmann.		410. Andreas Joachim.			
			535. Friedrich Carl.		536. Christopher Heinrich.		537. Joachim Friedrich.	
664. Friedrich Bernd Christian Heinrich.	665. Carl Christoph.	666. Friedrich Felix.	667. Christoph Carl.	668. Joachim Gottlieb.	669. Christian Heinrich Wilhelm.	670. Johann Carl Heinrich.	671. Christian Friedrich Heinrich.	672. Georg Wilhelm Anton.
788. Friedrich Heinrich Wilhelm Ferdinand.	789. Georg Carl Friedrich.	790. Christoph Philipp Anton.	791. Ludwig Carl Bernhard.	792. Felix Ferdinand Anton.				
887. Leopold.	888. Wilhelm.	889. Leopold Felix Gustav Albert.		890. Carl Ludwig Otto Conrad.				
971a. Eugen Wilhelm.	971b. Julius Casar Adalbert.	971c. Louis.	971d. Hugo Wilhelm Reinhold Philipp.	971e. Albert Leopold.	972. Bruno Gustav Wilhelm.	972a. Emil Ottomar Alwin.	972b. Ewald Wilhelm Hermann Carl.	972c. Alfred Ernst Albert.
			1035a. Ewald Hugo.	1036. Alfred	1037. Felix.	1037a. 1037b. 1037c. Frank. Albert. William.		
Carl Albert. Wilh. Ewald.								

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen

- 327 -

It is still superfluous to describe the small **branches** of the family that were **spawned** by Christian Friedrich Heinrich and Georg Wilhelm Anton (III. 671 and 672). —

The former had four sons: 1) Julius, 2) Otto Bogislaff, 3) Friedrich Wilhelm Eduard and 4) Fedor Benno Constantin (III. 793-796).

III. 793rd

Julius,

† Young.

III. 794th

Otto Bogislaff,

Retired Lieutenant Colonel in Danzig,

born 30 April 1800, died 1867,

of the Christian Friedrich Heinrich other son, born to Pracznic in Polen,³⁷⁹ entered on 27 February 1816 in the service of the Dragoon Regiment No. 4, which entered on 27 May 1819 on the 5th. Cuirassier regiment was laughed at. On 25 May 1819 he was standard-bearer, 19 November in the same year Leutnant, 15 November 1834 Premier Leutnant cavalry-captain, 24 May 1841 and head of squadron.

In 1840 he was a Corps and King maneuver at Königsberg and an Otto von Kleist orderiy officer at His Majesty the King.

The following year he got the squad in Riesenburg, so the first. Later, the staff and the 1st Squad moved to Elbing. — In the mobilization of 1850 he was leader of the 5th. Land-wehr-cavalry regiment and stood with the same in and around Bromberg.

After he became a major and a member of the budget on 13 April 1852, he took on 6 June 1854 with the character of lieutenant colonel and 1,000 Rtlr. Pension his farewell.

In 1854 he chose Zoppot near Danzig; in 1864 he moved to Königsberg i. Prussian

He had the service cross, the commemorative coin for real combatants and the Order of St. Annen 3rd Class.³⁸⁰

On 8 August 1867 he died on Abbarten and was buried in Georgenau near Friedland.

The Lieutenant Colonel had married on 10 October 1834 in Finkenstein to Mathilde Elise Bertha of Rosenberg-Gruszczynska, born 30 May 1812 to Januschau near Finkenstein, died on 28 February 1879 to von Kleist near Lomnitz, daughter of the heir on Hirschberg Januschau of Louis and the Rosenberg-Gruszczynsky du Lauraus du Elise from the House of Plenkitten (Bousquet Mohrunen).

They had one son: Victor Fedor Benno (III. 891) and one daughter:

³⁷⁹ Churchbook of Osterode in East Prussia.

³⁸⁰ In 1835, divisional maneuvers were paid a visit at Danzig, with revue before Emperor Nicolaus. Otto von Kleist here was an orderiy officer and then received the above order.

Elisabeth Anna Adele Helene, born 30 June 1844 in Riesenburg, † 21 November 1902 in Potsdam, married 17 December 1867 to Max of Küster, † 29 June 1902 in Lomnitz, on Lomnitz near Hirschberg, of the district councillor district Hirschberg.³⁸¹

III. 795.

Friedrich Wilhelm Eduard,

Cavalry-captain

Born 1801, died 1848,

of the Christian Friedrich Heinrich third son, born July 17, 1801 in Reichenau, joined the 4th in 1817. Dragoon Regiment (East Prussian; since 1819: 5. Cuirassier Regiment) and was on May 25, 1819 Portepée standard-bearer, November 19, 1819 extra-budgetary Seconde Leutnant, February 18, 1821 in the budget, March 30, 1827 command as adjutant at the 8th. Cavalry Brigade, 30 March 1832 as adjutant to the 8th Division, and 30 March 1833, remaining in command of the 7th Division. Cuirassier regiment aggregated.

Cavalry-captain On 7 April 1842, he became an adjutant to the 4th Corps, commanded by the Prince of Carl, and on 22 March 1843, he became an adjutant to the General Command.

On 4 November 1843, he was awarded the Hanover Guelphen Order 4th Class.

He died unmarried on 1 January 1848 in Riesenburg, where he was on holiday.

He was a deep-seated nature and highly talented. He was highly regarded and loved by Prince Carl and his family. In particular, Prince Friedrich Carl has always kept him a friendly memory.

III. 796.

Fedor Benno Constantin,

Maj-Gen

in Frankfurt,

born 26 April 1812, died 25 June 1871,

of the Christian Friedrich Heinrich.

"Fidelity, truthfulness, righteousness were his most noble virtues. In all the districts in which he entered, he was a highly respected man because of this honesty of character and of the impact that trust brings to a noble heart and clear mind. In the family, a counselor and helper were sought and found on him.

He captured his profession as a soldier with full devotion, but his entry into service fell into the period in which many richly gifted officers had to decide the work of their lives with very little external success. But honor their memory! They have prepared the army for the great deeds of the new era.

He was still privileged to take part in the new glory era of the army in something and bravely fight as a regiment commander in the shining campaign of 1866.

Fedor was born with numerous siblings to Reichenau in East Prussia on his father's estate and, after being scientifically educated at the Gymnasium in Danzig, entered on 1 May 1829 as a young nobleman in the 5th. Cuirassier Regiment, became Portepée standard-bearer in 1830, Sec. 1833. -Leutnant.

His father had died in the year of his birth. The domestic subsidies were very sparse, the lieutenant's time became a school of scarcity. In this period, an excellent economic sense developed, which could do a lot

³⁸¹ Family staff 1906 (2006)

with little and always maintain a well-staffed stable. Here, however, he supported his great ability as a rider and iron diligence.

The all-round trust that Fedor had gained in some years of silent garrison life in comrades called him into the position of regiment adjutant, which he held under three commanders until the end of his 19-year lieutenant term. Cavalry-captain The promotion to followed after 2 further and now 25 years of service, the appointment as head of the 3. Squad in Wohlan.

The regiment had in the meantime exchanged its small East Prussian garrisons for the equally small Silesian ones, those like them surrounded by many free country estates. Fedor therefore returned to many old acquaintances and friends when he became a budget staff officer in 1858. 8th Uhlan regiment was and again the old garrison Riesenburg moved into.

Career advancement was now progressing faster. Already in the next years in the mobilization with the leadership of the 8. entrusted to the Landwehr uhlan Regiment, he received command of the 4th, now 1st, soon after disarmament on 5 July 1860. 4th Pomeranian uhlan Regiment.

Despite the long years of his lieutenant, the young regiment commander was only 48 years old when he was appointed to this position and was at the height of strength and experience. He developed a successful activity at the head of the regiment, which he led for 6 years, formed an excellent officer corps and brought the entrusted troops to a high level of training. Here he also had the opportunity to use a gift that was particularly peculiar to him.

Fedor was much more a practical man than a theoretical, sword, or pen. But he associated with it, which is better than a thousand written words, a tremendous force of speech, which with few pithy words grabbed the whole human being at his best and irresistibly carried away. His pithy, sonorous voice, which was not too big in the marketplace of Schneidemühl, still resonates today with those who heard him speak there.

The opportunity to speak publicly was found more often and not only on festive occasions of peace, when, for example, the high being in command of the 2nd Army Corps, Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, or the benevolent chief of the regiment, Prince Georg of Prussia, came to visit their uhlans. Twice, Fedor also led his regiment out to do more serious things and returned it honorably, even victoriously, to its garrisons.

First it went to the Polish border in 1863. There were no great deeds, but the regiment was able to do its duty in strenuous and thankless patrol service against an unequal opponent. Small divisions were also fortunate enough to get hand-in-hand with insurgents and carry home so much glory as this degenerate of combat had brought. The Emperor of Rußland granted Majesty to the commander of the regiment the Order of St Stanislaus 2nd with the Crown, King Wilhelm had recognized his many years of distinguished service by awarding the Order of the Red Eagle 3rd class.

In 1866 it was said, "Touch Lanzen!"

The regiment belonged to the first army, Friedrich Carl, and was under the command of the Blücher Hussar Regiment under the command of the Count Bismarck. The campaign started for this cavalry brigade with very important marches, which are mentioned as a special achievement in the war history.

The regiment then joined the 4th as a division cavalry. Infantry Division, and as such, attended the Battle of Münchengrätz. Two squadrons rushed on the battlefield of Gitschin the following day without being used. So the day approached, which should decide this campaign quickly and thoroughly.

In the following, we follow a personal report by the Colonel at the time.

"On 2 July rest until evening 11 o'clock. Saddle at 12:00, march out at 1:00 in the division's formation to Bristan. At about 7:00, the regiment left with the 49th. Infantry regiment as an avant-garde on Mzan. The infantry pushed into the village, the regiment stopped in squadron columns, was shelled, but had no casualties in frequent changes of position and small protective hills here. At noon, Division orders to march on Sadowa with a battery.

Behind the Bistritz crossing, the regiment held a sit-down and protected until about 3 p.m. Around this time, the Premier Leutnant of Pelet, adjutant to the General Command,³⁸² came and said in riding past that he had orders to fetch a cavalry brigade from the cavalry, also standing there, for's 4. Uhlan regiment but no command. — The regiment sat up, went down over the Bistritz to the left of the highway, to leave it free for the commanded brigade, came through meadows over many ditches, but could then at least trot in train column.

Once at the height, a large cavalry crowd was noticed, which, proceeding obliquely from the right of Langenhof, moved towards the regiment; it was the Thuringian Hussars Regiment No. 12 and a part of Neumark Dragoons No. 3, which were pursued by an enemy cuirassier brigade. The regiment marched leftward at once in a gallop; however, when the first squad marched, the enemy was already so close that they had to make an immediate transition to the attack and still make a half-rightward swivel. The other squadrons could only, as they did, come into the enemy in groups.

The clash of the 1st and 2nd Squad with the enemy was fierce, and a scuffle of 10 minutes arose; the 12th. Hussars no longer supported the regiment. The Austrian regiments were cuirassiers of Prince Carl of Prussia and Count Wrangel, and there were also hussars, either Lichtenstein or Radetzky hussars.³⁸³

These were thrown and dissolved completely.

During the pursuit of the enemy, the regiment endured heavy shrapnel and grenade fire.

The undersigned, as well as the regimental adjutant of Griesheim were with the 1st Squad ridden into the enemy, both wounded. The Major of Rege only became aware of this when the scuffle had almost reached its end and only individual enemy troops resisted. The main crowd was in wild escape on Königgrätz.

The Major of Rège gathered the regiment."

The report then describes the further experiences of the regiment, its 3rd and 4th Squad it was granted to ride several more lucky attacks on infantry and cavalry that day.

The short and clear spelling, the simple presentation, the complete resignation of one's own personality characterize the man who, without fuss, had shown all the characteristics of a dashing rider guide.

The Colonel von Kleist, without waiting for orders, had sought the opportunity to intervene, then when the enemy appeared surprisingly close in front of him, without a moment of dithering, made the only right decision, and finally, since there was not a second left to conduct the rear squadrons, far ahead of his own with his own body, gave them the aim, direction and energy of the assault.³⁸⁴

The official description of the General Staff's work on the campaign of 1866 confirms the information in the above report and acknowledges that the regiment has given the decision at this point. The losses were insignificant in relation to the successes: 7 men dead, 5 officers and 22 men wounded, 2 men missing, 40 horses, all day.

Unfortunately, as already mentioned, the brave commander was among the wounded. He was the first in the fray. A huge stadium cuirassier threw him out of the saddle from behind with a massive blow of pallas that cut the Czapka like paper. Trumpeter Reinhold, a man loyal to his colonel, sought out the unconscious, then helped him on his own horse and brought him out of the fray on this Weise. The colonel's horse was not captured again until later.

³⁸² Von Kleist Before Adjutant of the Colonel.

³⁸³ As it turned out later: Stadium and Franz Joseph cuirassiers, as well as Emperor Nicolaus-Hussars.

³⁸⁴ In the National Gallery on Berlin, there is a large painting of Christian Sell: "Beginning of the persecution near Königgrätz. " It represents the moment of action of the 4. Uhlans before. The commander, riding next to the column with the saber raised, wears the well-made portrait von Kleist of the Colonel.

In a small village, whose name we cannot give, the wounded found the first care. The blow had gone long over the back of the head, but, weakened by the upper surface of the Czapka and the double rear leather, did not penetrate deeply. The shock had been the worst. The wound itself was sutured and promised early healing.

In just a few days, Fedor was able to set out to reach the railways and Schneidemühl in short stages. He was very fortunate to meet Sr. Majesty the King and Sr. Royal Highness the Crown Prince on Bohemian soil and to hear from both high mouths words of appreciation for his brave conduct. He arrived in his own house, very happy, but quite exhausted from the journey.

In the care of his wife, he recovered quickly and was able to visit his regiment on the theater of war, but to return it no longer to the fight, but to his homeland.

The Order of the Crown 3rd Class with swords was given to him for the victorious attack.

Soon after the war, he was given command of the newly built 22. Cavalry Brigade, which was built from the former 1st Kurhessischen, now 1. Hessian Hussars Regiment No. 13 and was formed from the Prussian uhlan Regiment No. 6.

Fedor's outstanding soldier qualities were able to impress a unified feature on the new brigade in a short time. His benevolent persona was also quite likely to ease the transition of the former Kurhessen into the new circumstances.

However, it turned out that the wound had not been without adverse consequences for his health. Heavy blood pressure after the head, which found support in a blood-rich constitution, made him more often discomfort. Some dizziness occurred. Fedor became convinced that he would not be able to perform his duties at all times. Otherwise sprightly in body and soul, he therefore considered it his duty, contrary to the wish of his superiors, to ask for his farewell. Se. On 7 July 1868, Majesty of the King placed him at the highest of his disposition as Major General. The red eagle order 2nd class with oak leaves followed as a special proof of mercy.

The calm acquired through a long period of service was not conducive to the habitual activity. In 1871, from Frankfurt a.O., where he withdrew, he visited the old friends in Prussia, as if in anticipation of his near death. Then he died in Rheinfeld in the house of his father-in-law on June 25, 1871, without having been ill for a day and without a death struggle, like his brother Otto, quite surprisingly a flow of blows.

He had still had the Freude to see his son enter the field and wounded, as well as returning excellently.

Fedor was married (October 10, 1847) to Rosamunde von Kleist, the eldest daughter of the King Landrats George von Kleist (II. 214) on Rheinfeld in Westpreußen, born 29 January 1827.

Distinguished by Geist and beauty, his wife was the donor to him of a marital happiness, which lasted through sorrow and Freude until his death. She died after a short widowhood in the house of her aged father in Rheinfeld on 30 December 1875.

He was born on 25 September 1852 a son Georg Friedrich (III. 892), now head of squadron in the Schleswig-Holsteinschen Dragoon Regiment No. 13, and on 14 March 1859 a daughter Mathilde Charlotte Eva cavalry-captain, † 7 January 1929,³⁸⁵ who joined Rosamunde Rheinfeld on 10 October 1878 with the later *Royal Prussian Major General z. D., chamber director of Prince v. Wied*, Victor v. Hepke, born 23 November 1848 in Posen, – 14 July 1932 in Potsdam, married³⁸⁶.

Of Christian Friedrich Heinrich's four sons, the second: Otto Bogislaff and the fourth: Fedor Benno Constantin each had one son. Otto of Bogislaff's only son is:

³⁸⁵ Family Day Protocol 1929 (2006)

³⁸⁶ Family staff 1912, Gotha 1934 (2008)

III. 891.

Victor Fedor Benno,

General Leutnant,

Born 1836, † 1924,

Deutsch-Eylau born 4 November 1836 in, where his father was with the 5th Cuirassiers in garrison, received his scientific and military education in the cadets houses of Culm and Berlin. When he left the corps, on April 29, 1854, he became the first Portepe standard-bearer. Hussar Regiment transferred and appointed as real standard-bearer on 8 February 1855, released into reserve on 7 September 1856.

On 27 December of the same year, however, he was on the 1st. Dragoon Regiment re-employed and promoted to Seconde-Leutnant on 12 January 1858. The regiment was in Tilsit from time immemorial, in the very horse country of our monarchy. Here, Kleist found the opportunity to train as an outstanding rider, a trait that later brought him into the ranks of the adjutants.

To his Freude and certainly not to his disadvantage, the stay in the small garrison was interrupted several times by trips to Berlin. The senior commander of the regiment, Albrecht Vater, had in fact taken a special affection for the brisk young officer and called him to Berlin almost every year in February and had him there as his guest, in the position of an orderiy officer, at the courtly carnival, at theaters and concerts and what else the residence offered in beauty. Reveled in the great mercy of his princely patron and full of the most pleasant memories, Kleist then returned to his official activity with a renewed desire.

The same was soon to become a belligerent war. The regiment was ordered to prepare for the march. When the same one arrived, Kleist had recently become engaged. In 1866, however, the mobilization did not take place as quickly as in the last war, it was preceded by a so-called readiness for war.

So it was still possible for Kleist to reach out to the altar two days before his bride marched out. The young woman, who was soon lonely again, stayed in her parents' home in Abbarten and looked forward to the coming war events with exciting anxiety. Soon enough, a disturbing message arrived.

Already in the first battle, which had the 1st Army Corps, Kleist was severely wounded. He belonged to the squad of Hagen, which rode here the famous attack that brought so much fame to the squad cavalry-captain pour le mérite, their own. Cavalry-captain We let the following speak for himself: "Leutnant von Kleist cavalry-captain was the first who first rode his way into the ranks of the Windischgrätz dragoons and threw an officer off his horse with a massive blow. He struck like a lion. Despite three blows to his head and multiple wounds to both arms, he remained at last in action and later rode, joined by the squad's Grand Doctor, another 2 1/2 miles with a transport of wounded to Liebau to the hospital. "The 4th class red eagle order with swords became part of the brave, who returned from his first battle badly prepared. It took him a long time to recover.

From Liebau, Kleist was transported the next day to Leppersdorf near Landshut, where he was received in the Stolberg county hospital. His young wife from Prussia soon arrived here to take care of himself. Almost three months passed, and he was not yet healed when he received the message that he was chosen to command the deputation to be put on Berlin by his regiment for the solemn entry.

He was unable to follow this call for health considerations. Although not yet healed, Kleist went to Berlin and led the deputation of his regiment, consisting of 4 non-commissioned officers, 1 trumpet player and 33 dragoons, to Sr. Majesty the King on 15 September. He only became fully fit for duty after a year, when the last bone splinter from the head wounds peeled off.

Meanwhile, however, Kleist was on October 30, 1866 as Premier Leutnant in the newly formed 10th. Dragoon regiment transferred and by the commander very benevolent to him, the Colonel of the Goltz, an old 5. Cuirassier and friends of his father, appointed regimental adjutant. He remained in this position in Landsberg for three years. /W. and then on 18 June 1869 in the same capacity to the Military Riding

Institute in Hanover, incidentally with the yellow collar of the 1st. Schlesischen Dragoons. Cavalry-captain On 21 October of the same year, after not quite 12 years of lieutenant service, he was appointed.

When the French war broke out, after the dissolution of the riding school Kleist was assigned as an adjutant to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. In the army division, which was subordinate to this brave prince, he made the battles of Noisseville, Orleans and le Mans and attended that strenuous part of the campaign, in which before the advance of the prince Friedrich Carl the Grand Duke had to keep the often superior opponent in check with weak forces. Kleist was also present at the siege of Toul and at times at Metz and Paris. When he then transferred to the command of the I Army, General of Göben, at the dissolution of the army division of the Grand Duke, which took place with the entry of the armistice in Rouen, he had met almost the entire theater of war. For Orleans, he was awarded the Iron Cross 2nd class. The war period in the vicinity of the generous and benevolent Grand Duke Friedrich Franz was an unforgettable one for Kleist. Even the prince himself kept a merciful memory of his former adjutant until his death. Twice he invited him to Schwerin and gave him his portrait, as well as various images of battles that had related to their communal war experiences. He also left him a souvenir in the form of a letter-complainer, which had had its place on the desk of the immortalized prince.

After the peace treaty, Kleist resigned to its old relationship with the riding school and spent another 1 1/2 years in the beautiful Hanover, which at that time also had the charm of novelty.

On 30 November 1872, he was assigned as squadron chief to the Westphälische Dragoon Regiment No. 7 and received the Tangermünder squad. He arrived there at a time when the General of Schmidt laid the foundations for a new development of the cavalry weapon and his new regimental principles in the brigade, to which also the 7th. Dragoons belonged, tried and tested. Kleist can boast of having received the recognition of the hard-to-satisfy general in outstanding Weise. It was clear that his further Carriere had to be promoted as a result.

On 5 February 1878, he was appointed a major (patented on 12 March of the same year), and on 10 July 1880, a member of the Neumark Dragoon Regiment No. 3.

From there, he was again appointed to the Military Riding Institute, where he held the directorship, a regimental commanding position.

On February 14, 1885, His Majesty the King finally trusted him with the leadership of His Third. Guards uhlan Regiment, of which he is now (1886) the commander (since 14 April 1885).

In this position he was promoted to lieutenant colonel on 12 November 1885.

He ended his career as General-Leutnant.

Kleist had (1886) still the order of St. John Order, the Service Award Cross, the Knight's Cross 2nd class of the Bavarian Military Order of Merit, the Mecklenburg Military Cross 2nd class and the Komtur Cross 2nd class of the Royal Saxon Order of Albert.

He died in Georgenau on February 2, 1924.

He married a) on May 17, 1866 in Tilsit with Bertha Adele Elise Helene Martha of, born June 5, 1847 to Abbarten near Alt-Stutterheim, – March 8, 1892 in St. Georgenau, daughter of the Remo and manor owner Leutnant Ernst August Otto Elimar of, and Alt-Stutterheim born of Elise, this marriage was childless, b) on July 26, 1893 in Rosenberg-Gruszczynska with Georgenau Elisabeth Eugenie Wilhelmine Amalie Alt-Stutterheim of, born August 5, 1866 in Tilsit. † February 1, 1920 in Königsberg.³⁸⁷

³⁸⁷ Gotha, 1926 (2006)

House of Wusseken

Major General Fedor Benno Constantin only son is:

III. 892.

Georg Friedrich,

General of the cavalry

Born 1852, died 1923,

was born on 25 September 1852 in *Wusseken*. He received his first education at the Gymnasium in Schneidemühl and joined the cadet Corps in 1864, from which he on 12 April 1869, under appointment to Seconde-Leutnant in the 6th. Brandenburg Infantry Regiment No. 52, was dismissed.

With this, he came to the fore in 1870, took share at the battle of Spicheren and fought in the bloody and for the Brandenburg Army Corps eternally memorable battles of the 16th August near Vionville Mars la Tour and, where he acquired the Iron Cross 2nd class. 50 officers and 1200 men, almost half the team, almost the entire officer corps lost the regiment that day. Carrying a serious wound was not a hard fuss and was enviable for a young officer in itself.

But the whole campaign passed over the healing, only after a year could Georg use the shattered leg and provide its services.

In order to give him further time to manufacture, he was transferred as district adjutant to Lübben command and later with the district command to Calau.

Here Georg found leisure to prepare for the War Academy, which he moved into in 1873.

From there, a service in 1874 led him to the cavalry and sphere of action of the General of Schmidt. Vividly gripped by the peculiarity of the knightly weapon and convinced that his wounding excluded him from the infantry service for good, he applied for his transfer to the Westphälische Dragoon Regiment No. 7, which took place in 1875.

After graduating from the Military Academy in 1876, a new cavalleristic activity started for him, initially in Stendal, then in Saarbrücken, where the regiment had been transferred.

It was interrupted by a command to the General Staff, which was followed in the autumn of 1879 by the transfer to the same.

The year 1880 brought the Hauptmanns epaulets.

Initially employed in Berlin by the Great General Staff, the new captain joined the General Staff of the 14th Corps in Karlsruhe in 1881. After two years of activity there, he trusted him. Majesty of the King cavalry-captain, transferred to the Schleswig-Holsteinsche Dragoon Regiment No. 13, the command of a squad, currently in Metz.

In 1889 he became a major in the General Staff in Berlin. The other stages of his extraordinary career as a cavalryman were: Lieutenant Colonel and Commander of the Brandenburg in 1894. Uhlán Regiment No. 3, Fürstenwalde, 1898 Colonel and Commander of the 36th. Cavalry Brigade in Danzig, 1900 Major General and 1901 Inspector of the cavalry in Königsberg i. Prussian, 1902 Lieutenant General and 1903 Commander of the 38th Division in Erfurt. The crowning achievement of his military career was his appointment as Inspector General of the Prussian cavalry in Berlin in 1906. In 1909 promoted to General of the cavalry à la suite, of the uhlan Regiment No. 3, the deserving inspector general retired from active service under high honors.

Since 1904, Georg was the lord of the estate in trust estate Wusseken, district Schlawe, for whose improvement and embellishment he has done much.³⁸⁸ At the same time, he was appointed by Emperor Wilhelm II as a representative of the family of Kleist in Prussian Manor called for life. When Georg moved to Wusseken in 1911 at the age of 60, he had no idea that he would be a soldier again three years later. In command When World War I broke out in 1914, he took over as General the 23rd. Res. Corps, which was set up in Stettin and already took part in the battles at the Yser in Flandern, Belgium, in October 1914. A heart condition ordered Georg to step down in December 1914. He returned to Wusseken in January 1915 from the hospital in Gent and then worked as a politician and military writer.

With particular interest he has always devoted himself to the history of his family. He was a member of the history commission and has sought to promote the completion of the family history through some contributions. As early as 1883 he published the biography of Field Marshal Kleist v. Nollendorf, which was attached to the great family history. Ewald-Christian In 1894, he took a unique interest in the maintenance of the tomb of the poet of Kleist in Frankfurt a. d. Oder.

From 1907 he was chairman of the family association. At the Family Day in 1908, he gave a printed overview of the history of the family in the 50 years since the granting of the right of presentation to the manor house.³⁸⁹ In 1920 he published a comprehensive paper on the participation of all Kleist World War II participants.

He died on 29 July 1923 in Wusseken, aged 71.³⁹⁰

Georg married on 25 September 1880 in *Althaldensleben* Hanna Barbara v. Nathusius, * *Althaldensleben* 25 June 1859, † *Wusseken* 15 September 1922, daughter of the Royal Prussian Go. Retired Government Councilors and Landrats and Monastery Property Owner Heinrich v. N. on *Althaldensleben*, Prov. Saxony, u. d. Louise born Behmer.³⁹¹

They had six sons,

1) Robert Heinrich Fedor (III. 975), 2) Heinrich Fedor Bogislaff (III. 976), 3) Georg Ernst Ewald (III. 977), 4) Ewald Wilhelm Alexander Fedor Hermann (III. 978), 5) Hans Hugo Günther Barnim Hans (III. 979) 6) Heinrich Robert biography Eberhard (III. 980), whose and those of their descendants are recounted in the continuation of family history,

and two daughters,

1) Maria Luise Adelheid, *St. Avold 1. 10. 1883, † *Great Pobloth, Kr. Kolberg...* 4. 1943, married *Erfurt* 1 October 1905 with *Felix v Kamlah*, born *Metz* 28 February 1877, died (abducted by the Russians) 1945, lieutenant colonel.

2) Elisabeth Georgine Rose Barbara, born 28 October 1885, died 23 November 1885.

In the *General* von Kleist's family, the subsidiary branch of Christian Friedrich Heinrich continues to flourish vigorously.

³⁸⁸ Sale of the manor *Pöppelhof* from Carl Wilhelm Heinrich (III. 775) in 1909 to Ludwig Roeske zu Stolp, who sold it on 27.3.1911 to Georg, who sold it on 4.7.1912 to the forester Max Krahmer in *Schmolsin*. Source: *Heimatkreis Rummelsburg in Pommern* - www.rummelsburg.de (2021)

³⁸⁹ Short news from the last 50 years of the v. Kleistschen family history (2006)

³⁹⁰ Continuation of the family history 1980 (2006)

³⁹¹ A description of the wedding in *Vom Kinde zum Menschen*, Gabriele Reuter, Berlin 1921, pp. 363 (2011)

We give the master table of:

III. 671.						
Christian Friedrich Heinrich.						
793.	794.	795.	796.			
Julius.	Otto Bogislaß.	Friedrich Wilhelm Eduard.	Fedor Benno Constantin.			
891.			892.			
Victor	Fedor Benno.			Georg Friedrich.		
975.	976.	977.	978.	979.	980.	
Robert Heinrich Fedor.	Heinrich Bogislaß.	Fedor Georg.	Ewald.	Fedor.	Barnim.	

The secondary branch, which was sprouted from Georg Wilhelm Anton (III. 672), is already extinct in the third link.

Above mentioned person had three sons: 1) Caspar Otto, 2) Otto Wilhelm Leopold and 3) Leopold Christian

Ludwig (III. 797-799).

III. 797.

Caspar Otto,

† Young,

Georg Wilhelm Anton's eldest son, born July 1, 1795, died about 15 years old.

III. 798.

Otto Wilhelm Leopold,

Leutnant,

Born 1796, died 1815,

Georg Wilhelm Anton's second son, born June 1, 1796 in Claptow near Cörlin, was in June 1813 Leutnant at the 2nd. Battalion 16th Schlesischen Landwehr Infantry Regiment. He joined the Colberg Infantry Regiment on December 27, and fought in the Wars of Liberty.

He died a hero's death in the battle of Ligny on June 16, 1815, after showing the highest bravery.³⁹²

III. 799.

Leopold Christian Ludwig Theodor,

Retired Major à zu Erfurt,

born 20 July 1798, died 1866,

Georg Wilhelm Anton's youngest son. His self-written short biography is:

"On July 20, 1798, I was in Gross Voldekow was born near Belgard in Pommern; the estate belonged to my father, but he sold it and purchased Dargen from Cöslin for it, which he also sold again and reserved an apartment in it, in which he also died in 1823. They were divorced, and the kids, my brother Otto, were born in Claptow near Cörlin in 1796, and stayed at Ligny in 1815, and I, the mom, went back to her parents, the Colonel of Hagen who died in Stargard, and the mom who also died in Stargard, born of Schöning.

My mom didn't have the resources to educate her kids well, so she looked for us to join the cadet Corps in Stolp, my brother in 1804 and I in 1806. When the cadet Corps in Stolp was disbanded in 1811, we came to Berlin. My brother joined the army in the spring of 1813, but I returned home because of illness. But since my health had strengthened again, I joined the Colberg Regiment in 1814, with which my brother also stood; the same garrisoned at the time in Givet in Belgien, but marched in July from there and to the Rhein in Crevelde, where we stayed until the spring of 1815, when Napoleon had returned to Frankreich.

³⁹² From Bagensky, Colberg Regiment pp. 239 and 240, *in the 2nd edition pp. 198*.

Supplement 2018: Death notices of his mother for him from Cammin, and the regiment. Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen 1815 Supplement 13 July and 5 August.

Now, in March, the regiment marched to the Netherlands, where it remained in various areas until the outbreak of war, and took part in the battle of Ligny on June 16, where my brother remained, the 18th battle of Belle-Alliance, and the 20th battle of Namur.

After the Franzosen retreated, the regiment was ordered to join in the siege of the Maas fortresses of Landrecis, Philippeville and Givet, which lasted until 22 September.

After peace was established, the regiment moved into quarters near Rocroi and was assigned to remain with the Occupations Army in Frankreich.

Now that peace had come to pass, the divisional schools were also established, and after I was appointed Portepée standard-bearer during the Siege of Givet, I went to Stenay for schooling, and marched with the regiment to Stettin in September 1817, and was back at the school until I became an officer in 1820.

My mom, who still lived in Stargard, died there on July 12, 1828, and in that year I married my cousin Lisette of Hoheneck, who died in her first postpartum in October 1829. I remained a widower until 1835, when I remarried to a sister of my first wife, Charlotte.

Almost all the time I've served, the regiment was in Stettin, only in 1824 came the second. The battalion I was with returned to Anklam, but in the following year it returned to Stettin, where it remained until 1830 and, after it had drawn in the war reserves, marched with the division to the cholera Cordon to the Grand Duchy of Posen, but returned to Stettin in the following year.

In 1842 I became a captain and in March 1848 I was given a very unpleasant command of 480 war reserves to Aachen. The regiment was ordered to Berlin during the time I encountered it on my return.

The 23rd August 1848, on the day of the battle of Gross Beers where the regiment fought with distinction, the King had the mercy, out of consideration for the regiment, to promote me to major, and I soon became battalion commander, which I remained until March 1850, when I asked for my departure.

Looking back at the same situation after 36 years of service, all I can say is that I have served very pleasantly, and the memory of that will always remain pleasant.

Erfurt the 24th August 1855. Theodor von Kleist."

On 25 October 1866, the Major von Kleist of Erfurt died.

In his first marriage with Lisette Friederike Charlotte of Hoheneck (born 28 August 1804 in Stettin, died there 20 October 1829) married 16 October 1828 in Griesheim, daughter of the captain in the Infantry Regiment No. 7, later Major Carl Wilhelm of Hoheneck and the Leopoldine Friederike Luise Hagen born of, a daughter was born to him on 19 September 1829:

Elisabeth Friederike Wilhelmine, married to the Captain in the 10th century. Regt. Guido of Bresler.

His second wife, sister of the former, Charlotte Henriette of Hoheneck, born 31 December 1807, married 12 July 1835 to Thiede in the Duchy of Braunschweig, died 25 November 1866 in Erfurt, gave him three sons: 1) Otto Carl Franz Ferdinand Carl, 2) Franz Theodor Carl Friedrich and 3) Theodor (III. 893-895), and three daughters:

1) Caroline Friederike Wilhelmine, born March 21, 1839 in Stettin, † *Hanover November 29, 1914*, married June 10, 1858 in Erfurt to the, later police president Hermann Karl district councillor Wilhelm of August, *born in Brandt Königsberg April 15, 1828, † Hanover June 6, 1902.*³⁹³

2) Johanne Amalie Theodore, born 18 July 1841 in Stettin, died 10 January 1842, and her twin sister:

3) Adelheid Charlotte Leopoldine, born 18 July 1841 in Stettin, died 26 July the same year

III. 893.

Otto Franz Ferdinand Carl,

³⁹³ Staff of the family 1912 (2008) Gotha 1941, article by Brandt (2010)

born 7 March 1836, died 1866,

Majors Theodor von Kleist eldest son, suffering from a spinal cord, was unable to start; he remained in his parents' home, where he died on 6 July 1866, a few months before his parents.

III. 894.

Carl Franz Theodor,

Major Theodor von Kleist other son, born 11 September 1840 in Stettin, died on 28 August 1841, only 11 months old.

The youngest son:

III. 895.

Carl Friedrich Leopold,

born 24 July 1844 in Stettin, died 31 March 1852 in Erfurt.

Without heir von Kleist With the death of the three sons of the major, the little branch of the Damen branch, which had been ejected from Georg Wilhelm Anton Kowalk-Warniner, was extinguished.

We give the master table of:

III. 672.		
Georg Wilhelm Anton.		
797.	798.	799.
Caspar Otto.	Otto Wilhelm Leopold.	Leopold Christian Ludwig Theodor.
893.	894.	895.
Otto Carl Franz Ferdinand.	Carl Franz Theodor.	Carl Friedrich Leopold.

At the Muttriner tribe we finally notice a third branch C.

the Ruschitz-Dargen,

with whose description we decide the biographies.

III. 3.

Pribislaff

to Muttrin,

1477,

one of the seven sons of Henning on Muttrin (M. 8) and the one born of Wedelstedt, was

13 April 1477 invested with his sons (125). — In the letter of enfeoffment of 28 December 1486 he

No longer mentioned (192), from which it can be concluded that he had died before.

He was married to Elisabeth of Briesen, who gave him five sons: 1) Jacob, 2) Peter, 3) Dubislaff, 4) Henning and 5) Pribislaff (III. 12-16).

III. 12.

Jacob

to Muttrin,

Captain to Bütow,

† 1515,

Pribislaffs's eldest son, had shares in Muttrin, Zadtkow, Boissin, Kieckow and Döbel, which his son Thomas exchanged in 1524 (418).

He was a princely, Pomeranian captain to Bütow until 1510, where we met him in Stolp, where his son and grandson also lived.³⁹⁴ He died in 1515. His wife was Anna of Tesmar, the Nicolaus of Tesmar on Buchholz daughter; her son: Thomas (III. 39).

III. 13.

Peter

to Muttrin,

1,524,

Pribislaffs's other son, in 1493, became obsessed with Muttrin and co-patron of the Muttrin-Damen parish (279).

After a document of 1505, he stood in Duchy. Services (348).

In 1523, Dubislaff and Henning (III. 14 and 15) with their brothers, i.e. with Peter and Pribislaff (III. 13 and 16) and with their "brother children",³⁹⁵ the Kleiste of Muttrin, had to provide 3 horses for a fief (415).

After 1524, Peter no longer appears in the documents. He died without a heir.

³⁹⁴ In a document of 1510 he is called "incola oppidi Stolp" (364a)

³⁹⁵ There was only one brother's son: Thomas (III. 39).

III. 14.

Dubislaff

to Dargen,

1513 – 1547,

Pribislaffs's third son, married Barbara of Bonin, *daughter of the Toennies of B.*³⁹⁶ on Dargen, and was married to a part of Dargen. On 16 November 1522, he exchanged his share of Dargen and Darsow from Peter to Damen (III. 10) for the shares "praised" and previously possessed by his father in Muttrin, including a knighthood with 2 hooves, in Kieckow and Döbel, where more farms existed. Because of Kieckow, Peter added 100 flyers. Both retained the right of first refusal (414).

According to a letter of guilt from 1513, Dubislaff on Dargen, under the guarantee of his brother Henning on Cöslin, was guilty of 50 M. to the Cösliner parish church (374).³⁹⁷

He died in 1547.

He was married twice:

a) with Barbara of Bonin from Dargen, of which he had three sons: 1) Jacob, 2) Peter and 3) Tönnies (III. 40-42), and two daughters:

1) Regina, who remained unmarried; and

2) Anna, married to Achatius of Sager on Schötzow; — and

b) with..... from Wold, the Thewes from Wold's daughter.

In 1541, the same sued her brothers Andreas and Henrick from Wolds for their share of the 1500 m allodial estate, which had been abandoned by their parents.

The youngest of Dubislaff's sons: 4) Martin (III. 43) is, since he is much younger than the aforementioned sons, probably a son of this second marriage.

III. 15.

Henning

on Cöslin,³⁹⁸

1513 – C. 1544,

Pribislaffs's fourth son, in 1513, was guilty surety for his brother Dubislaff (374). He lived in Cöslin, where he purchased fields and houses, but he also had share in Muttrin.³⁹⁹

In 1523 he had with his new brethren, "the Kleiste of Muttrin feudal horse", 3 to put (415).

³⁹⁶ *History of the Pomeranian family of Bonin, until 1863, Udo of Bonin, Berlin 1864, pp. 64 (2014)*

³⁹⁷ In 1544, his sons Jacob, Peter and Tonniges took over his father's debt (479).

In 1532, D. "to Mariä Tiden" owed 27 flyers and 6 1/2 M. interest. - In 1534 he still owed 50 M to the choir of the Cösliner parish church. His son Jacob took over this debt in 1558. — Likewise, D. 1544 owed the Cösliner parish church 108 M. (479). In October 1523, he and his brothers had to provide 3 horses for a fief at Muttrin (415). In 1571, four Bonine resided in Dargen.

³⁹⁸ The fact that Henning was a clergyman, as stated in the family table, is not apparent from the documents.

³⁹⁹ In 1531, "Henning zu Muttrin" owed 100 M to the choir of the parish church in Cöslin, according to a letter. Its guarantors were Jacob of Vietzow (III. 20) and Pribislaff, then chancellor (III. 22). Compare Deed 447. — "Henning in Muttrin" owed 100 M. to "Vicariums and Memories", which were insured on his fields and houses in Cöslin. — In 1555, Brixius Podewils and Jochim Runge had assumed this debt (479).

Henning zu Muttrin was the guardian of his brother's son Thomas (III. 39); he carried out on 5 July 1524 for him the exchange of the village of Ruschitz for its shares to Muttrin c.p. (418).

A document from 1544 states that he is still alive and living in Cöslin (462).

After that, he is no longer named; he died without a heir.

III. 16.

Pribislaff,⁴⁰⁰

Pribislaff's youngest son, also died without a heir. His estates were inherited by his brothers and his son.

So of Pribislaff's five sons, only two were Jacob and Dubislaff leaving heirs.

Jacob's only son was:

III. 39.

Thomas

on Muttrin and Ruschitz,

Born 1504, died 1575.

On 5 July 1524, his uncle, Henning, acted as guardian for him in the exchange of "Rutze", i.e. Ruschitz, which the Jürgen and Christopher brothers owned in Dubberow (II. 13 and 14), for the peasants, who had Jacob, the Thomas father, in the Muttrin, Zadtkow, Boissin, Kieckow and Döbel estates and 212 flyers. (= 850 M.) bar (418).

Thomas lived in Stolp and held the dignity of a councilor.

On 7 January 1537, the Duke invested Thomas, a resident of Stolp, with Ruschitz, and reaffirmed the exchange for Muttrin c.p., so he and his father had a long-standing family fief (451).⁴⁰¹

*On 24 March 1544, he was relieved of his duties by the Duke, together with the mayor and other councilors of the city of Stolp, because they had sued him before the Emperor for a dispute over church property.*⁴⁰²

In the total loan letter of 22 February 1575, Thomas is invested with three sons to Ruschitz and Stolp (502). In the same year he died, aged 71, and was buried in Stolp.

In his marriage to Sophia of Stojentin, the Peter of Stojentin on Goren's daughter, he had four sons: 1) Erich, 2) Ernst, 3) Jacob and 4) Jerson (III. 79-82), as well as a daughter: Anna, who became a housewife of Claves (Nicolaus) from Stojentin on Vixow.

⁴⁰⁰ The year 1516, which relates the family table to him, is the year of the Pribislaff (III. 22).

⁴⁰¹ The Ruschitzer manuscript also refers to the above exchange; it states: "Jacob has lost a son Thomas, who lives halfway through the courtyard of Muttrin, on it Valentin (III. 72), and his share in the Muttrin, Zadtkow, Kieckow and Döbel estates against the village of "Russke" (Ruschitz) in Stolpe provincial government a . 1524. " In the letter of enfeoffment of 1 June 1546, "Thomas zu Stolp" is recorded (469).

On January 28, 1575, his son Jacob was invested for himself, as was his father Thomas and his other sons with Ruschitz, also with the whole hand to the Dargen fee (500); also on February 22 in the same year (502) and on March 3 in the same year (508).

⁴⁰² Haken's three contributions to the explanation of the urban history of Stolp, newly edited by F. W. Feige, Stolp 1866, pp. 55 (2012)

III. 79.

Erich

to Ruschitz,

† c. 1580,

of Thomas's eldest son, served in 1566 with Peter Puttkamer, with which he had 12 horses and a carriage, in Paul Wobesers's own cavalry.

Under 14 January 1573, the Bishop Duke Johann gave Friedrich the Kleisten of Ruschitz, namely his chancellor Jacob Kleist and his brethren: Erich and Jerson of Ruschitz the whole hand to Dargen, Darsow and Jatzthum, since their grandfather Jacob (III. 12) and Dubislaff (III. 14) were biological brethren (495).⁴⁰³

According to the complete loan of 22 February 1575, Thomas and his three sons: Erich, Jacob, Chancellor and Jerson were invested to Ruschitz and Stolpe (502).

On May 10th in the same year, the brothers Erich, Jacob and Jerson to Ruschitz compared themselves with Peter Zastrow - Dargerese for having lost timber on the Ruschitzer Moor by their old uncle (grandfather) Peter from Stojentin to Goren. Under 22 May in the same year, the settlement was confirmed by the Duke.

On 16 November 1579, Erich lent 100 flyers to Ruschitz from Claus Stojentin to Vixow, his brother-in-law.

In 1580, Erich died without a body heir.

On February 28, 1581, his brothers Jacob and Jerson Muthschein broke away from the estates inherited from their late brother Erich.

III. 80.

Ernst,

† to Copenhagen before 1575,

of the Thomas other son, is no longer mentioned in the complete loan letter of the year 1575. He remained in Danish military service and is buried in Copenhagen. — He also left no serfs.

III. 81.

Jacob,

Chancellor

to Ruschitz,

Born 1539, died 1585,

Thomas's third son, born December 11, 1539, "diligent from youth on all honesty and virtue."

As an adult, he moved into foreign universities and studied law diligently.

⁴⁰³ On 29 May 1574, Jacob and his brother Erich and Jerson were referred to Muthung for joint homage; on 3 November of the same year, Erich took investiture with him at the hat of Martin Kleist (III. 43) to Dargen (499). — On 28 January 1575, Jacob was Thomas for himself, as was his father Erich and his brothers Jerson and Ruschitz with Dargen and with all his hands at the estate invest (500); also on 3 March of the same year (508).

The family documents testify to him unanimously that he "came to a high understanding by God's grace in studio juris", as his outdated and printed books testify.

Among the latter, they call his "Conclusiones juris feudalis" and the "Spirae", which he has dedicated to the Earl of Eberstein, Lord of Naugard and Massow. Both scripts are associated with Imperial Privilege zu Frankfurt a. 1568 in Octav, and a third paper is added: "Brevis repetitio in tit. consuetud. feudal. de allodiis."

On 27 June 1569 he was appointed Prince of Stettin's Hofrat and remained in this position until 3 February 1572.

In the years 1572-1580 he was chancellor of Duke Johann of Friedrich, and from then until his death governor of Stolp and Schlawe.

On 8 April 1574, he was appointed Vicedominus of Cammin by the Duke, and on 10 June the same year, he was inaugurated by the chapter of the cathedral.

As Vicedominus, he held the third position in the chapter of the cathedral and entered into function when the bishop's seat was vacant or the bishop was absent. Only one man was elected to this office, who was tried and tested in faith and change and was able to "preside over the political leadership of the bishopric for the maintenance of the court and for the preservation of peace. "

On 7 September 1576, he became dean of the Camminer chapter of the cathedral, which he held until his death (20 June 1585).⁴⁰⁴

As dean, he took the second position in the chapter of the cathedral and had the ecclesiastical power and government.

On 26 April 1570, the Marienstift zu Stettin granted him a house on his life, and if he did not marry, two heirs determined in his will.⁴⁰⁵

On July 4, 1575, Jacob Kleist of Ruschitz, Hofrat and Kanzler, was given succumbs to the village and feudal estates, which were then Peter Ritze zu Gluschen, and also to the court, the hooves and the timber, etc., which were used by Carsten Prebendow; his brethren Erich and Jerson were given the whole hand (500). In 1601 this was confirmed for his nephews, Jersons's sons (551).⁴⁰⁶

Jacob Kleist is one of the most important men in the family. He was of excellent talent, and in his responsible offices, he showed noble fidelity, prudence, and justice. Not only in state affairs, but also in ecclesiastical areas, he was excellently activ.

The family documents thus characterize him: "How faithful, earnest and diligent he was in his offices, first to Stettin, to which he was appointed by the sovereign to the council and chancellor, and then, since he was ordered to have provincial government with Stolp and Schlawe killed in action, sent himself and behaved, both the gracious sovereigns, and those of nobility and men who had been involved with their judicial affairs before him, could give him good testimony, because the same peculiarity probably learned that he loved justice and had stepped away from nobody to be friends or enemies, did not allow himself to be bribed by gifts and gifts, but has just passed through it, judged in judicial matters

⁴⁰⁴ Staatsarchiv Stettin, Akten des Domkapitels Cammin, Wahl des Jakob Kleist zum Dekan, Bericht an der Herzog vom 23. Mai 1576, Signatur 65/9/0/17/345, mit Scans. (2021)

⁴⁰⁵ On 14 January 1573, the Bishop Duke Johann gave Friedrich to his chancellor Jacob Kleist and to his two brothers: Erich and Jerson to Ruschitz the whole hand to Dargen c.p. (495). — On 29 May 1574, Jacob and his two brothers were expelled to Muthung for joint homage. — On 28 January 1575, Jacob, his father Thomas and his brothers Erich and Jerson, were invested with Ruschitz and with his whole hands in the Dargen estates (500); likewise on 3 March of the same year (508). In the total loan letter of 22 February 1575, Thomas and his three sons: Erich, the Chancellor Jacob and Jerson were invested to Ruschitz and Stolp (502). — On 10 May of the same year, the three brothers concluded the aforementioned settlement with Peter from Zastrow to Dargerese.

⁴⁰⁶ On March 20, 1575, the von Stojentin on Stojentin, as Peter to Goren guardian of Jerson of Stojentin, from Jacob Kleist to Ruschitz, lent 400 flyers, they prescribed him for interest the pitcher of long evil. — On February 28, 1581, Jacob and Jerson solved Muthschein of the estates inherited from her late brother Erich.

according to the sufficient authority of the parties with great care and humility and humility and modesty and someone rushed; he also kept himself confiscated, lived moderately and decided to the societies, so that he would not be suspected by anyone that he would be taken by the parties and seduced; in decision and arbitration of the most confused quarrels and cases, he acquired the highest fame and the most laudable testimonies of the sovereign, both, as well as of the whole Pomeranian nobility."

First of all, let us look at his activities in the political field.

At the beginning of March 1575, Duke Johann Friedrich came to Lauenburg ejd. and summoned the bodies of knights from both Lauenburg and Bütow to pay homage on the 7th. In his wake were the Chancellor Jacob Kleist, to Ruschitz erbsessen, Vicedominus to Cammin, furthermore Jacob Wobeser, Captain, Andreas's Borcke, to Regenwalde possessing real property, Georg Ramel Cammin, Kammerrat and Schatzmeister to Claptow, to possessing real property Johann, the Secretary Hechler and Others

Before the homage, the body of knights from the Amt of Lauenburg handed over a petition and complaint in the courtyard of the Princely House of Lauenburg, in which she presented the Duke with 13 pleas and complaints.

The Chancellor received the document, read it and gave a lecture to the Duke on its content. He then addressed the assembled in powerful words, with the content: "You are not called to pleas and complaints; you are here predestined for homage. The Duke is present for your vow. Other countries and cities also have Sr. Fürstlich. Grace before the homage presented grievances. They have sworn, however, and after the homage have partly said goodbye, partly sent to the court camp in Stettin. As soon as you swore, Duke Cure wants to read complaints, consider them, and duly explain himself before he leaves office. Whether those of nobility in the land of Lauenburg have special and more liberations and privileges than other citizens, that is Sr. Fürstlich. Grace unconscious. You should present your letters and prescriptions and let them know. Se. Princely. Graces have come here, that the nobility may grant homage and pledge allegiance in person to him, as their sovereign and heir. As soon as Se. Princely. Grace will see your evidence, Se. Princely. Graces confirm what your kind, dear gentlemen, ancestors have confirmed, but without breaking the rights of the Ducal House. Se. Princely. Graces don't want to argue with you, but want you to come in and swear. "

This speech did not fall short of its purpose. Ernest of Weiher came out first and said, "I want to go in and swear!" And he went into the Princely House, led by the Chancellor Jacob Kleist and the Chamberlain of Andreas Borcke. He was succeeded by his cousins and all other families. They greeted their sovereign with awe, and received gracious, they swore the prescribed oath, man after man.

After homage, the nobility from the Amt of Lauenburg was ordered to reconvene on 17 March and to hear the decision on 18 March on their pleas and grievances (gravamina).

In the meantime, the duke traveled to Leba. On the appointed day, however, he was again in Lauenburg, received in the princely. The body of knights, who had been given a ruling, came from the Amt of Lauenburg and had his statement announced to her by his Chancellor, Jacob Kleist, in response to the written appeals.

The same satisfied her that the assembled knights the following day sent the Duke a thank you letter about the merciful farewell.⁴⁰⁷

When the fiefs of Lauenburg and Bütow were recognized, however, the Polish side sought to introduce innovations since 1576, whereby the Pomeranian dukes, contrary to the treaties, were to be obligated to fief services. During the national homage, all sorts of problems arose over the renewal of the inheritance contracts with Brandenburgs. In addition, there had been a dispute with Württemberg over the chairmanship of the Reichstag for years.

⁴⁰⁷See R. Cramer, Geschichte der Lande Lauenburg und Bütow B. I, pp. 185, 189 and 193.

It took all the prudence and energy and diplomatic skill of Chancellor Kleist to resolve all these implicated issues peacefully. The dispute with Württemberg was compared to the fact that both houses should alternate with each other.

In 1578, the Pomeranian dukes received investiture from the new Emperor Rudolph.

In the following year, complaints were raised at the Landtag of Pasewalk of the body of knights about various points in feudal matters.

At the Landtag of Lauenburg, the ranges of the two estates of Lauenburg and Bütow were finally allowed a third instance by the approved supplement to the princes of the state from the pronouncements of the court.⁴⁰⁸

Since the Duke noticed a great neglect of the nobility in the required feudal services and in the succession, he offered his entire feudal needle in 1583, patterned it, and had new directories and registrations made about the feudal services.

Previously, he had appointed his proven chancellor to the office of governor of Schlawe and Stolp. As such, he had to administer not only the judiciary, but also the warfare of the countryside, and was the head of the nobility and the ranges, to represent their righteous on state parliaments and at court.

On 27 June 1583, the duke personally, under the assistance of his bailiff Jacob Kleist and others, held the sampling of the body of knights of the provincial governments of Schlawe and Stolp and thereafter the Ämter of Belgard and Neustettin (525).

The Chancellor's Kleist was just as successful as in the political sphere Also active in the ecclesiastical affairs of the country.

Under Johann Friedrich's government, the churches and parishes of the whole country were replaced by the princes. councils and specially appointed clergy repeatedly revised. The visitors were provided with the most extensive powers; they mostly convinced themselves on the spot of the status of things, eliminated torn abuses and introduced good order.

For example, Jacob Kleist held as a princely. Court Councilor, in association with the court preacher Stroschneider and two other councilors, held the church visitation to Greater Krössin, synode of Neustettin, on 5 June 1570. The church and parish matricula erected at that time are too large in the parish archives Krössin still exists.

On the occasion of this church visitation, the pastor complained to Krössin that Martin Kleist (III. 43) had beaten him on the cemetery; they would have been tolerated by Bernd Bonin, but Martin Kleist would not yet be tolerated with the church; furthermore, that Curt Kleist from Voldekow had "rocked the smallpox on him" et c.

On 6 June of the same year, the aforementioned held the church visitation in Neustettin.

In October 1572, the princes. Jacob Kleist, Erich Borcke to Labes and Henning Ramin to Böck and the three Pomeranian general superintendents in the Camminer chapter of the cathedral area had held a thorough general church visitation, which also related to the ecclesiastical goods. Among other things, the following provisions were made: the disputed benefits of earlier altars, which had been used in Catholic times as the salary of the Vicars, as the benefit of the St. Gertrudis and St. Georg altars, were to be beaten in future to pay the cathedral clergy in Cammin, the benefit of the family Vicarie of the family Tribus-Wollin-Görke to pay the cathedral school teachers, the Voß and Marquard family to pay the city clerk, while the hooves of the hospitals of St. Georg and St. Gertrud, to which the chapter of the cathedral also claimed, were to remain under the management of the city council for good. — It was also stipulated that the boys of the cathedral school in Cammin would immediately give each one only 2

⁴⁰⁸ Farewell to the Landtag on 20 June 1579.

pennies (probably school fees) and that the misuse of sausages and other things would be abolished forever, etc.⁴⁰⁹

As Vicedominus of the Camminer chapter of the cathedral, to which the Chancellor Kleist was appointed by the Bishop Duke Johann Friedrich on 8 April 1574, he had to represent the bishop when the bishop's chair was finished or the bishop was absent. This case occurred in the same year, when Duke Johann Friedrich resigned the Stifftian government and left it to his youngest brother Casimir VII (1574-1602). —

As dean, for which the chancellor Kleist was elected on 7 September 1576, he had to watch over the preservation of pure doctrine and to handle external breeding. The dean had to reside in Cammin according to old customary law and was only allowed to do so for valid reasons, e.g. appointment to the Duke. Court, remove, and in this case had to transfer his office to the senior of the collegii. In all the patronage churches of the chapter he was the first inspector with unlimited authority.

He was the first superior in the collegio and exercised jurisdiction over all church servants. All who had a church office vowed to him in the high choir with handshake on oath instead obedience and deference. He also took the oath from the bishop and the prelates in: high choirs or in the chapel (formerly the chapter's armory or armory).

In the offensive life of a clergyman, he summoned the college and advised with the same what had to be done.

In the bishop's election, which was usually to take place in the high choir, the dean had to ask the prepositus the first question; after that, he asked the dean and the other prelates about their ranking.

At all other consultations, the dean cast his vote after the prepositus. He was also obliged to publish all decrees of the chapter. He gave the residents leave at their request.

However, because the chapter of the cathedral, after the Reformation, was sadly becoming more secular and the prelates of the chapter often cared more about the benefices than about the internal and external interests of the church, the Dean of Jacob Kleist, a sincere, deeply religious man, felt compelled to revise the statutes of the chapter of the cathedral in 1578 and to urge the canons to inculcate their church duties in it.

He accomplished this work at the same time on behalf of the Pomeranian dukes: Johann Friedrich and Ernst Ludwig, who as patron saints of the chapter of the cathedral had ordered the canons and especially the residents to revise the statutes both in political and ecclesiastical respect.

The current members of the college were Ludwig Graf zu Eberstein, Präpositus, Jacob of Kleist, Decanus, Christian of Kussow, Kantor, Georg Ramel, Thesaurar, Anton Zitzewitz, Scholasticus, Valentin of Eichstedt, Henning of Ramin, Bernhard Behr Christopher, juris utriusque doctor and Budde, Canoniker.

With regard to religion, they stated succinctly that the doctrine of the divine word would be preserved in the country. The Apostolic, Nicaean, and Athanasian Creeds, the Augustana de a. Confession of 1530, and the Apologia would be the teaching norm and form of the Pomeranian ecclesiastical order. Anyone who teaches differently is excluded.

This is followed by provisions on the election of bishops and canons, their income and their duties in general and in particular.⁴¹⁰

⁴⁰⁹ Kücken, Geschichte der Stadt Cammin und Beiträge zur Geschichte des Camminer chapters of the cathedral pp. 109.

⁴¹⁰ The title of this document, one copy of which is in the City Archives of Cammin and another in the University Library in Greifswald, is: „Ultimo revisa stuta Capituli Camminensis in 1578 mense Janua rio et Illustrissimis Patronis oblata a domino decano Jacobo Kleisten. " The copy of the revised statutes, which are available in the University Library of Greifswald, has been printed by the librarian Dr. Müller.

According to the revised statutes, the Dean of Jacob Kleist has waited for 7 years through his high office in great loyalty and in good peace with his counterparts, admired by all, until the end of his life.

In 1572, on the orders of Duke Johann of Friedrich, he had helped to redesign the statutes of the grammar schools in Old Stettin, along with Lüttich Borcke.⁴¹¹

On New Year's Day 1585, Jacob Kleist made his will, in which he expressed his faith in the deepest words and exposed wealthy legates for the Churches of Stolp and Glowitz (528). It is written in Latin; we will reproduce it in German: "Testament of Dec. Jacob Kleist. At the time of the estate of the papacy, from which the merciful god has freed us graciously, the priests were particularly eager to persuade, or even force, sick people or those who were already near death to endow legacies, legacies and gifts to save their souls from purgatory, under threat of refusal of burial, as if any other access to heavenly pleasures were really open to the souls of the pious, as if, by believing in Jesu's Christ, the crucified, the Son of God, the Redeemer. What many have now donated, persuaded to false Weise, those have subsequently seized with church-robbing hands.

Above all, I thank, Jacob Kleist in Rusche (= Ruschitz), head of the provincial governments of Stolp and Schlawe, whom I am now ill, God the Most High through Jesu's Christ, that He has honored me of the light of His Protestant truth and taught me through the Holy Geist what help or refuge for healing I should have, namely none other than the childhood and mercy bestowed by mercy, through which He, with the merit of the death-suffering of the Lord Jesu Christ, His Dear Son, extinguishes all my transgressions and trespasses, so that I am entitled to exist impunity with uncovered face in front of the judgment chair of Jesu Christ, the Lord of Glory, at His appearance.

It is on this one reason that my Heil rests, and it is solaced when it rests in the lap of Abraham until the glorious return of Jesu Christ to judgment, and will not feel any sorrow wrongly concocted by the Pope who has plundered the Church.

Through my estates, which I possess through the blessing of God, I have made provisions through a will, so that after my death, disputes do not arise among my heirs.

My will is directed at pious foundations, which shall apply constantly. I bequeath 100 Rtlr. to the church in Stolp, which is to be paid out by my brother and sister immediately after my death.

As executor of the will, I appoint and appoint my brother Jerson Kleist and his fief-heir, Mr Dionysius Hoppe, Senator of Stolp and his peers, as well as the church leaders or deacons of the wealthy church caste in Weise who follow each time, to pay the sum of certain creditors on interest, which is payable annually on Michaelistag. Of the interest, a gold piece of current Pomeranian money is to be distributed every year on St. Martin's Day to each of the three pastors: Mr. David Crollius, Mr. Donysins Dubbes and Mr. Joachim Bonin and their successors, also to the four schoolteachers a quarter thaler each and to the church leaders a thaler.

For a piece of gold, I would like them to put my family's weapons in the window in the middle of the church choir, near the altar, and to have them painted and renewed once a year, if necessary; but what remains is to be distributed to the poor.

I bequeath 25 gold pieces to the church in Glowitz, where I also wish to be delivered to the earth, where I wish to be taken, where I will die, at the place where I used to listen to the sermons, which my brother Jerson and his fief-heirs are to hand over and whose interest the church leaders have to collect.

But to the pastor I give the cloth, with which the stretcher will be decorated, and also the best of my horses together with hanging, which is led behind the corpse, according to the custom of my noble family.

Anyone who will give the corpse speech will be given a Hungarian gold piece.

⁴¹¹ Vide Dr. Hering Historical News p. 41 and married Act. No. 127.

If any abuse should be committed with these preconditions, my heirs shall have the authority to withdraw these legacies.

For greater security, I wrote this my will and purpose with my own hand and at my request and command by Mr. Dionysius Hoppe, Senator in Stolp and also by the pronotary of the Provincial Court of Stolp have copied and deposited in the era and kept and confirmed with the attached seal of my family.

In my manor with Rusche on 1 January 1585."

On June 20 of the same year, he died at Ruschitz, with no heir apparent.

III. 82.

Jerson,

1575, † before 1601,

Thomas's youngest son, was invested with his brethren on January 14, 1573, May 29, 1574, and January 28, February 22, and March 3, 1575 (495, 500, and 508).⁴¹²

His brother Jacob appointed him in his will made on January 1, 1585 as the executor of the same (528). He died on 14 October 1586. Jacob invest estates.

From 1583 to 1587, he was a councilor in Stolp and deacon of the Armenian caste there.

After the death of the city treasurer in Stolp (18 March 1589), he was elected to this position and administered it until his death on 4 April 1590.

On 14 June 1590 Muthzettel was issued for his two minor sons. Their guardians were: the Stiftsvogt Martin Kleist (III. 43), Peter Stojentin on Goren, Jürgen Woyten on Vessin and Wulff Puttkamer on Jeseritz.⁴¹³

His marriage to Regina of Woyten, Benedict of Woyten, Captain of Bütow and Elisabeth of Stojentin from Giesebitz was Jacob to two sons: 1) Thomas and 2) blessed (III. 147 and 148), and to four daughters:

- 1) Sophia, married to Georg Swawe on Gross Machnin.
- 2) Elisabeth, married: a) to Philipp of Jatzkow and b) to Achatz of Zitzewitz on Zitzewitz.
- 3) Anna, married: (a) Claus Kleist on Crolow (II. 46) and (b) Gerd from Massow on Suckow; — and
- 4) Christians, married to Justus Zart in Sassenburg.

III. 147.

Jacob

to Ruschitz,

Born C. 1583, died C. 1655,

⁴¹² In the letter of enfeoffment of 22 February 1575, he was called "Gerson of Stolp" (501 and 502). — On 28 February 1581, he and his brother Jacob Muthschein broke off the enfeoffs inherited from his deceased brother Erich.

⁴¹³ On the 29th of August in 1588, Mich. Wedelstädt on Stolzenfelde loaned 100 Fl. from Jerson Kleist, which his widow paid on 11 July 1600 to Jersons's heirs.

Jersons's older son, who was 7 years old when his father died, and his younger brother Thomas, who was about 1 1 / 4 years old, was born in the beginning of 1583. Her previously mentioned guardians suspected on 14 June 1590 for her. In 1601, Jacob was out of the country (550 a).⁴¹⁴

In 1608 he was back home and was invested with Ruschitz (564) for himself and his absent brother Thomas. To do homage On 11 May of the same year à er to Stolp (563 b). Both brothers also received the whole hand of Martin's (III. 43) estates and the accumulation of gluschen (568).⁴¹⁵

At the funeral of Duke Philipp II on 19 March 1618, Jacob Kleist went to Ruschitz among the 24 torchbearers beside the casket.

On 9 December 1654, his son Jerson Muthschein was already given; his father had therefore died before.

His wife, Dorothea of Zarthen, Anton of Zarthen on Sassenburg, had given him, in addition to the aforementioned son Jerson (III. 230), a daughter Regina, who was the wife of the princely. Croy council and castle captain to Stolp Marcus of Böhn on Varchmin (died 1670) was.

III. 148.

Thomas

to Ruschitz,

Born C. 1589, † before 1618,

Jersons's younger son, was at his father's death (4 April 1590) about 1 1 / 4 years old. His guardians suspected for him, as already shown in his brother's Jacob Life description of the closer.

In the investitures of 1601 and 1608 he was still a minor and absent. In the enfeoffments of 1618, however, his name no longer appears; he had died before.

His wife Catharina of Lettow, Erasmus of Lettow on Drawehn daughter, married Benedict of Puttkamer in 1618.⁴¹⁶

With his brother Jacob, his only son, the greater part of the Ruschitz-Dargen branch became extinct, the smaller part became extinct in c. 1620.

Jacob's son was called:

III. 230.

Jerson

to Ruschitz,

⁴¹⁴ On 28 September, they received 1,597 from a new certificate. At the investiture on 27 March 1601, Jacob and Thomas, deceased sons of Jersons at Ruschitz, were still under age (547). On July 23, 1601, Wolfgang Puttkamer, her guardian, testified that Jacob outside the state and Thomas was a minor (550 a). On this day they were confirmed by Duke Barnim XI of their father's attack on glusses (551).

⁴¹⁵ In 1630, Bogislaff brought Otto from Hoym to Kleist Gluching itself. — According to the deed of 22 April 1613, 1 had to be provided by Ruschitz feudal horse. - On 26 September 1618, Jacob was invested again in Ruschitz (585 and 590); likewise on 28 September 1621 (594); on 24 October of the same year, he was ill and asked for muthschein. —

On 17 January 1628 the Jacob of Ruschitz had 18 hooves, two small farmer feudal horse, a shepherd and a shepherd's servant to pay tax (606). — In 1633 he had 1 to set (614).

⁴¹⁶ On the presumed son of Thomas, who was born soon after his (father's) death, see supplement 1.

1665 – 1681.

On 9 December 1654 he received Muthzettel about his fee Ruschitz, which he inherited from his father.⁴¹⁷ On 15 December 1665 he was invested with Ruschitz (642).⁴¹⁸

He died in March 1681.

With his wife Dorothea of Below from the house of Muddel without heir, he had remained.

On 9 April of the same year, the Pomeranian government in Stargard provoked the Kleiste, claiming succession to Ruschitz, to come forward within 4 weeks. The widow was resigned on 11 July 1681.

The Descr. geneal. reports from the year 1700:

"Jerson Kleist's fiefdom is now held by Colonel Georg Kleist Wend. on Tychow (II. 93), which he died of. Ewald Kleisten (III. 300) heirs to Zeblin, whose father brother Lieutenant Colonel Christian Wilhelm Kleist (III. 204) claimed to be the successor to Ruschitz, although their several concurreren, sub pacto retrovenditionis, purchased. "

Dubislaß on Dargen (III. 14) had four sons: 1) Jacob, 2) Peter, 3) Anton and 4) Martin (III. 40-43).

III. 40.

Jacob,

Princely. Stettin hunter master and captain to Colbatz,

1544 and 1575,⁴¹⁹

Dubislaß's eldest son, took over in 1544 with his younger brothers Peter and "Tonniges" a debt of 100 m. to her father to the parish church in Cöslin; likewise in 1558 Jacob alone 50 m. plus 108 m. (479).

On 21 June 1557 he and his brothers were committed to investiture. Of the four brothers, however, only the youngest appeared: Martin in Dargen and was invested; he excused his brother Jacob (480 and 481).

In the document of 3 June 1562, Jacob was first called "Stettin'scher Jägermeister"; he was Ducal. Commissioner in the border comparison between Vierraden and Garz. —

In the register of the prelates and the body of knights et c. of the bishopric of Cammin, which was called for armaments on 8 April 1565, are first mentioned: Curt (III. 59) and Jacob to Dargen and Schwellin (488 a).⁴²⁰

⁴¹⁷ In 1655 he had 1 to keep from Ruschitz feudal horse feudal horse, although the whole village lay on steerable hooves and he had no free knighthood driver (632). — In 1672 he also kept 1 (651)

On November 11, 1665, he complained that he was eligible for Kleist Gluschen "departed" because it had mouthed to Bogislaß Otto of Hoym; he asked that this and the expectation of Prebentow be vindicated to him. However, the latter was rejected because the feud with the Duke of Pommern did not go ahead during his lifetime.

⁴¹⁸ In the years 1667, 69 and 70 he had to pay taxes on Ruschitz 36 hooves (645).

⁴¹⁹ All family writers testify to him that he was "princely Stettin hunter master and captain to Kolbatz" for 16 years.

⁴²⁰ In 1566, Jacob and Martin, brothers in Dargen, asked for permission to create an eel weir in the Radüe; their father would have had a fishing weir in the river. On 6 March 1566, the Duke authorized the case to be investigated, and on 30 June 1567, the petitioners were paid a visit to lay down the Eel Wards in the Raddüe to Schwellin's Krüge (490). On 3 November 1576, Duke Casimir confirmed to them the Eel and Fish Forces on "the ducal stream" (515).

Under 14 January 1573, Jacob, Duke of Johann Friedrich's hunter master, and Martin, brothers, were Jatzthum with the fee of their father, namely share of Dargen, Feldmark Darsow, 1/3 of invest and what else the father possessed; the Ruschitzer were given the whole hand as the next Agnaten (495).⁴²¹

In the total loan letter of 22 February 1575, Jacob is called "Hauptmann zu Colbatz" (501 and 502); on 24 February of the same year, Jacob was invested on Dargen, "Stettin'scher Jägermeister"; the "samende", i.e., the whole hand was given to the Ruschitzer and Asmus (III. 76) (506). Under May 20 ejusdem, Jacob and Martin were invested together on Dargen (509).

The year of the death of the hunter master and captain von Kleist is not exactly determined in the documents. Since the documents testify that he was princely for 16 years. Stettin's hunter master and he is therefore called on 3 June 1562 for the first time, it is assumed that he died c. 1578.

He had remained unmarried.

Nor do we mention a curiosum, which in any case refers to the hunter-master Jacob Kleist has reference.

The librarian Erasmus Franziskus zu Nürnberg talks in his "funny stage 3. Assembly" p. 483 ff. the same as: "Story of a crude and polite Pommer. "

Also Schöttgen brings this story (1721) in his "old and new Pomerania" pp. 117ff. The latter writes about this literally:

"An example of Pomeranian rudeness and politeness.

Emperor Rudolphus⁴²² has asked a Pomeranian duke, who once stayed at the Imperial Court City, in a joke: he, the duke, should let him see one right rough Pommer: which the duke, together with several Pommerischen hunting dogs, promised Imperial Majesty. After a number of times, an emissary arrived from him at the Imperial Court, in an even old Frankish hunter's dress: demands with rather unpolished words and donors, together with his servants with him, that he should be allowed to be auditioned; and when the shield guard first asks for an account of who he is, where or from; he made frizzy use, that his Pommerischen throat so wide open that he is heard everywhere, and the Emperor becomes eager to see this petite emissary straightaway. So he is left for; so he makes a compliment, in such orator-flowers as they grow in the Pommerischen woods and fields, at the Baur-Hüttlein: presents the wind-dogs with them.

How pleasant and ridiculous the emperor of this envoy Ceremonial was, stands easily to commemorate. He would not have wished to hear the most public Frantzosen, indeed the Cicero itself before it; so finely trusting, poorly and uncouth, this Pommerische Ceremonial Meister knew how to carry on his trade.

He was invited to the table, as one hoped to feed the eyes and ears more on such (supposed) coarse beef than on the best wild prey and rare delicatessen, and some wished him of Argus a hundred eyes, in order to see themselves pleasantly at the miraculous topical donations and mines of this evening-adventurous legate. He then took his composure in all things into consideration; unexpectedly of the master, even finely grasped, of which it tasted to him; also sometimes, when he was given some little treat, let it fall again into the bowl, with such impetuosity that the soup splashed on the clothes of the owner, and on the other hand took a good plate full of beef: of which he ate so far that all present at the table, when the eyes were mostly directed at the strange pattern, did not eat as much overall as this Pommer ate alone. For he swallowed it differently, but immediately he should look tomorrow: used himself little of the knife, but carved finely with that which his father gave him. The drinking utensils, so one underwent

⁴²¹ On 3 November 1574, Martin was invested alone again; his brother Jacob was absent. His cousins: Asmus (III. 76), Jacob (III. 38), Richard (III. 87), Moritz (III. 86), Erich (III. 79) and Veit (III. 46) grabbed the hat, but they were "not granted the seeding hand" (499).

⁴²² Emperor Rudolph II, born 18 June 1552, received the Hungarian crown in 1572, the Bohemian crown in 1575 and ascended the imperial throne on 12 October 1576. In 1578, the Pomeranian dukes received their investiture from him.

with diligence to him a little slowly apprehended, he handed him himself when he thirsted; it wants to stand immediately for another or not..... He also sometimes stretched a leg of himself onto the bench, and steered the elbow neatly onto the table at times.

After the table was held, the emperor ordered one or six drinkers to him, who were to set him with the trunk strong. These first handed him a fairly large courtyard cup, for welcome, which he unstuck in without an apology. Then followed a lot of great lords health, which should intoxicate the good guy and lay slack; but by him, with everyone's surprise, without some drunkenness was done honestly. Yes, the little leaf turned at last, so that the guest started to call his hosts. Because when they stretched almost all their best powers on it, and the wine tubes filled their stomachs so full that the wine reached them almost to the throat, also supposed that the Pommer would now have its part, this, who noticed their appendix and thought easily, began to complain first of all thirsty, and asked, one would like to hand him the big Schenck-Kanne, because in Pommern one would give out of such small dishes, as they had hitherto brought him, to drink the small chicken kitchens. After the big pot was handed to him, he brought it to his journeymen at the Emperor's health, of which those frightened not a little and wished they had left this guy satisfied. Because, for the sake of supposed shame, they were nevertheless not allowed to reject such things, he blackened them and all, so that they came to success, in such Bachus-Färberey, that they crawled away partly on all fours, partly were carried out by the laquaia, and he, the Pommer, remained alone.

On the other day, they wanted to try the presented wind dogs, but they felt very bad and no mean, let alone foreign ferocity. The emperor denied this to the Pommer and complained that the winds were no use at all. But he replied: It would not be the dog's fault, but the fault of those who would not quite lead them (Se weten de Thölen nicht recht tho brüyden, was his compliment), offered to show that the dogs were delicious. That's why they took him to the hunt as he set the dogs himself on fire, and made such a shouting, noise and creatures that one might be frightened of it, and think that man would be nonsensical. The winds then held themselves so well that they far surpassed all the others, and gave the Imperial Hunter Master excellent satisfaction.

At last, after many said emissary had played the Grobienne long enough and demanded back home, he wanted to testify to Imperial Majesty that in Pommern it would still have courtly people; so he dressed himself daintily, and again presented himself to the audience with such manner, noble degenerate and excellent compliments, that the most courteous and skillful Cavallier of the world might not make it more skillful, and the whole Imperial Court almost froze over such sudden moral change for wonder. The emperor, with great imperial grace, subsequently processed it.

So far goes the narrative of the Lord Francis, to which we still add what the soul. Mr M. Samuel Elardus, Prepositus of Gollnow,⁴²³ from the tradition known in the region, adds: "Namely, that the emissary was not pleased with her specialities, but his "Pommerischen ham and sausages from Kiepe" let him get through his servant, and "said: Gy Zießkenfreters,⁴²⁴ by enem goden Drunck höret ock ene gode Muntvul, as one can "eat" sick at full; — So cut soon from the raw ham, soon from the sausage, and eat thereof "so eagerly, as if he had not eaten before. The Hoff people looked at this with great astonishment, "and then told the Emperor that Pommer was an un-human being, as which "eats raw flesh." Which, when the Emperor looked at it, opened the door a little, and cucked into "the chamber", the Pommer had turned himself in, as if he thought it was one of the Hoff purses, and shouted to him that he should only come in, etc. ‘ —

Magister Elardus, after recounting the story verbatim and presenting it to his pupils as an example of rudeness and politeness, adds:

⁴²³ Sam. Sam. Elardus, Magister of Gollnow de a., in his 3rd book of Gollnovan school histories, 1686.

⁴²⁴ i.e.: "You two-sighted!"

"So far the curiosities Schreiber (Erasmus Franziskus), who, however, erred in the opinion that the Pomeranian envoy was one of the family of Osten; since, on the other hand, there is common talk throughout Pomerania that it was one of the noble family of Kleisten. How such family is so confident in the truth of history that they also deny knowing the lines from which this Kleist was born, namely those who live near Neuen-Stettin... I (Elardus) have testified to this story, without which of Kleisten so much news that an old Pomeranian chronicle is said to exist. Of that soul. Mr Schenkel, a pharmacist in Stettin, had a copy before the last siege in which this story was commemorated and I was credibly told by some that they had read such a copy. ' —

From the above it is sufficiently evident that the legation to the Kaiserlich Court of the Prince. Stettin'schen Jägermeister Jacob Kleist, carried out on behalf of the Pomeranian Duke Johann Friedrich, c. 1576 to everyone's satisfaction.

III. 41.

Peter,

1544, † before 1575,

In 1544, Dubislaff's other son, together with his brothers Jacob and Anton, took over the payment of 100 M. of his father's debt, which he had at the parish church in Cöslin (479).

In the complete loan letter of 22 February 1575, Peter is no longer mentioned (501 and 502); he had previously died without heirs.

III. 42.

Anton,

1544 – 1551,

In 1544, Dubislaff's third son, and his brethren, undertook to take over the aforementioned debt of his father (479).

He remained in the battles off Magdeburg in 1551. Because of the refusal to accept the interim, Magdeburg had been outlawed and was taken by Moritz of Saxony on 9 November 1551. —

Anton Kleist left no heirs.

III. 43.

Martin on Dargen,

Captain to Cammin,

† C. 1602,

Dubislaff's youngest son, probably from his second marriage, since he was much younger than the aforementioned three sons.

On 21 June 1557 he was invested with Dargen (480); likewise on 25 June of the same year (481).⁴²⁵

⁴²⁵ According to the deed of 18 April 1561, he acted as a witness.

In 1567, he and his brother were paid a visit Jacob to create an eel weir in the Radüe, after the Schwellin bridge jug (490); on 3 November 1576, Duke Casimir granted the two brothers the right of the eel and fish weir in the Radüe (515).

Cavalry-captain service in the army In 1577, he was called to the Royal Polish Service, but after that he resigned and entered into penitentiary service. In a document of 1586, he was named "Stiftsvogt" for the first time and thereafter "Hauptmann zu Cörlin und Bublitz" and "Herzogliche Rat", also "Hofmarschall" Duke of Casimir, Bishop of Cammin.

According to the deed of 18 February 1584, he owed 1800 flyers to Curts's heirs (III. 59); however, he had lent 2100 flyers to the von Massow and others and allocated this credit to Curts's heirs.⁴²⁶

On 30 October 1584 and 5 April 1585, Martin Kleist served as Duke. Commissar, the Feldmark Dimkuhr (= Dimkuhlen) between the interested parties.

The Duke Bishop of Casimir has repeatedly given him commissions to settle disputes on his behalf and to exercise the rights of the bishopric (531 and 533).

In 1598, the Stiftsvogt Martin Kleist zu Dargen sued against the Massowen zu Rummelsburg und Reinfeld. The year before, Colonel Reinhold Krockow, who was indebted to him, had ceded the village of Darsen in the Schlochow territories (under the Crown of Polen) to him for 6,000 trillion and had been hereditarily slammed by the courts. The Massowen, however, bordered on Darsen and exercised all kinds of violence and "intrusion", ravaged the timber and plowed off his land. He therefore asked the Landvogt of Stolp to send a commission to visit him, because he did not want to go straight to the Krone of Polen. —

At the total enfeoffment of the family on 27 March 1601, Martin Kleist of Dargen was declared sick and absent (546b and 547).

He died in the spring of 1602.

His wife, Anna of Below, Adrian of Below and Margarethe of Krockow on Gatz and Sileske, had three sons: 1) Jacob, 2) Reinhold and 3) Adrian (III. 83 to 85) born to him.

She lived as a widow on her farm in Schwellin.

Under 2 March 1604, Curts's (III. 59) sons testified in relation to Schwellin that the late bailiff of Martin Kleist, as their guardian, had purchased the Massow part of Schwellin in their minority with their money, so that he would have wanted to cred it to them according to the court record; however, this would not have happened, and Martin Kleist would have gained investiture over it. They then asked for investiture with the whole village, also for the church backbone or patronage, possibly asking them not to invest Martin's sons differently than with reservation of their (the sons of Curts) right.

Without heir With the death of the three sons of Martin, the Dargen branch of the Ruschitz-Dargen branch became extinct.

III. 83.

Jacob,

1605, † before 1608,

During the general church visitation in Gross Krössin on June 5, 1570, the local pastor Krüger complained about Martin Kleist that the same beat him on the cemetery. —

On 3 November 1574, Martin Kleist was invested again (499); likewise on 20 May 1575 (509).

⁴²⁶ From the Massowen, he pledged half of Schwellin for the above debt and repeatedly borrowed from the church there in the years 1575-85. His sons still owed the church in 1615 the money for the horse, which was derived from their father a. 1602, estimated at 30 Rtlr., annually 2 Fl. 1 6 Large Interest. — Martin Kleist was the guardian of the sons of Curts.

Martin's eldest son, was invested on 19 April 1605 with his brothers Reinhold and Adrian (553). At the investiture of the year 1608, he is no longer mentioned (564); he had previously died without an heir.

III. 84.

Reinhold,

1608, † before 1618,

Martin's other son, according to a deed of 1602, is said to belong to the nobility of the bishopric to do homage (551 a); he and his brother Adrian on 6 March 1604; Curts's sons protested against the investiture of the same with Schwellin, to which they alone would have a right.

On 19 April 1605 the brothers Jacob, Reinhold and Adrian were invested to Dargen (553). At the investiture on 6 May 1608, Reinhold and Adrian were declared absent (564).

Both brothers were involved in a lengthy process with Ewald from Wedell to Mellen. Her father, Martin Kleist, had signed for Adrian Jatztow to Schwessow against Curt Flemming to Böck in 1570 with a total of 1142 Fl. 27 Greatly guaranteed. Since Jatzkow did not pay, Martin became Kleist 1576 sued, at last from Ewald from Wedell to Mellen, to which the guilt was assigned. from Wedells's trial against the lasted from 1577 to 11 March 1605, where it was done by knowledge; Ewald of Wedell was imitated in the structure, belonging to the farm, in von Kleist, in the mill to Schwellin and Schwellin Dargen. The Kleist creditors, however, confiscated all the peasants from him, causing him great harm. He asked to be allowed to put an administrator on the farm in Schwellin. This was allowed to him a. 1608.

The Kleiste, however, turbulated him at the immission and demanded from the Müller to Dargen mill leases, which were granted to Ewald by Wedell.

von Wedell von Kleist finally compared himself with the brothers on 7 October 1608 by offering to drop the sum owed: 449 Fl. if the defendants were to pay the remaining 1300 Fl. correctly on set dates. The latter did not happen, however, and Wedell felt compelled to apply for remission to the Ackerhof zu Schwellin.

In 1612, Reinhold's father-in-law, Peter of Munchow in Nedlin, intervned by stating that the Schwellin farm had been purchased with his daughter's money and promised to jointure her. The trial lasted until Reinhold's death (died before 1618).⁴²⁷

On October 12, 1612, Reinhold Kleist had a rare visitor. Eilhard Lubinus, professor at Rostock, had been commissioned by the art-minded Duke Philipp II to design a map of Pommern, the famous mappa Pomeraniae, depicting the most memorable places in the country. The professor also came to Schwellin with his companions and was welcomed there by Reinhold Kleist and his wife; he writes of this in his diary: "1612, 2 October. This lunchtime we went to Reinhold Kleist to Schwellin, which has left nothing to be desired without its good will."⁴²⁸

With his wife Dorothea of Münchow, the Peter of Münchow on Nedlin daughter, Reinhold remained Kleist without heir.⁴²⁹

III. 85.

Adrian,

⁴²⁷ In March 1622, he was seized against Reinhold's widow.

⁴²⁸ Balt. Stud XIV, 1. P. 21.

⁴²⁹ In 1619, Duke Ulrich invested the Heinrich and Richard brothers from Wold with the manotial estate to Dargen c.p., which was won by Reinhold and Adrian Kleist through the courts.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Damen
- 358 -

1618 – C. 1620,

Martin's youngest son, was invested with his brothers in 1602, 1604, 1605 and 1608.

On 26 September 1618, Adrian Kleist was invested to Dargen, the abbey's lord Martin Kleist Sohn, alone (585 and 590).

After 1619, he was not named; he died, like his brethren, without fief-heir.

We give the master table of:

III. 3.					
Pribislaff.					
12. Jacob.		13. Peter.		14. Dubislaff.	
39. Thomas.		40. Jacob.		43. Martin.	
79. Erich.		81. Jacob.		83. Jacob.	
80. Ernst.		82. Jerson.		84. Reinhold.	
		147. Jacob.		85. Adrian.	
		148. Thomas.			
		230. Jerson.			

The following biographies were in the first edition in the addendum. In the continuation of the family history of 1980, Ruschütz-Dargen is not mentioned. In the family's personnel directory of 1892, the personnel data were listed in the addendum, but were missing in the following editions. Ancient nobility In the genealogical manual, Ruschütz-Dargen was the third in 1906-1914. Branch of the Muttrin-Damen route. In 1906, reference was made to the following remarks in the family's history and the extinct first branch, Wilhelm Friedrich Gottlob and its children, was also shown.

In 1988, the family association rediscovered the first descendants of this branch (Hamm).⁴³⁰ They were accepted into the family association after consultation with the Adelsarchiv and have been listed in the publications in the genealogical manual since then.

In 2004, the rediscovery of further descendants of this branch (Magdeburg/Stendal).⁴³¹

III. 537d.

Wilhelm Friedrich Gottlob,

Lieutenant Colonel,

born 1764, died 18 May 1843.

The Spener newspaper published the following obituary on 21 May 1843: "You buried a good man, but he was more to us. The lieutenant colonel and leader of the second squad, knight von Kleist des Monats, etc., fell asleep on the 18th in the 79th year of his age. His venerable and at the same time amiable personality, his great unambition, his benevolence against everyone made the biederer and kind old man more teuer and worthwhile for us and others; it was an elevation to look upon the encouraging and loving — now inherited to our great sorrow — face of this veteran, who experiences and suffered many things and tribulations, without klagen about them after the ordinary Weise of old age or making any claim to his services.

Mühlhausen, 21 May 1843.

On behalf of the officer corps of the 2nd Battalions (Mühlhausen) 31. Landwehr regiments, of Bentivegni, Major and Commander.

According to the sample lists of the Saxon War Ministry, Wilhelm Friedrich was born in 1764 to Abtnaundorf near Leipzig, and after serving for six years in Prussian service, joined the infantry regiment of Gottlob, von Kleist, Le Cocq, Boblik and Nostitz in 1784 as standard-bearer, was promoted to Thümmel on 15 June 1785, to sous Niesemeuschel on 29 June 1788, to standard-bearer Leutnant on 31 October 1794, to Premier Leutnant on 7 June 1803,⁴³² and to captain in the August grenadier battalion of Brause on 26 June 1812.⁴³³

The same man took part in the campaign on Rhein in 1795, also fought in 1806; he joined the great Russian campaign in 1812 and moved with the rubble of the Saxon army through Galizien, Mähren etc. again to his fatherland.

In the battle of Großbeeren (23 August 1813) he was captured with his grenadier battalion by a Pomeranian battalion under Captain of Bismarck.

⁴³⁰ News sheet April 1988, p. 5

Minutes of Family Day of 8 October 1988, under TOP 2 (2007)

⁴³¹ Circular of the Family Association of November 2004, page 1 (2007)

⁴³² In the here in garrison battalion of the regiment of Nostitz, Dresden to the expedient knowledge of its houses and inhabitants, Dresden 1797, p. 357 (2015)

⁴³³ At the time of the patterning, at the end of April 1788, the standard-bearer von Kleist was in Dresden and at the end of April 1789 in Döbeln in garrison.

In total, 71 Saxon officers were captured by the Prussians in this battle, the majority of whom were dismissed on their word of honor. The minority, including Major von Kleist, joined the Prussian army; the latter was assigned to the 2nd East Prussian Infantry Regiment aggregated.

In the battle near Laon, he fell with his horse. For Laon-Paris (9-30 March 1814) he was awarded the Iron Cross 2nd class.

On 10 April 1814 he reached the 29th century. Infantry Regiment as Major and Commander of the 1st Battalions and on 18 May 1817 for the 30th. Infantry Regiment.

On 10 September of the same year he received the requested farewell with 400 Rtlr. Waiting money.

On 18 November 1818, he was appointed with the leadership of the 2nd The 2nd Battalions Erfurter Landwehr Regiment No. 27 b.

On 12 March 1820 he came to the 2nd. Battalion 27th Landwehr regiments.

After he was promoted to lieutenant colonel on 9 September 1827 with 544 Rtlr. pension, he was appointed second on 22 March 1830. Battalion 31st Landwehr regiment transferred. —

In recognition of his many years of loyal service, he received the new Landwehr award of 16 January 1842.⁴³⁴

After a short sickness camp, he fell asleep on May 18, 1843, at 9 a.m., in the 79th year of his age.⁴³⁵

With regard to his family, the following is certified by the parish office from the church records in Seußlitz near Leipzig:

"Mr Wilhelm Friedrich Gottlob von Kleist, standard-bearer known as Le Cocq 's infantry regiment, is born with Demoiselle Auguste Wilhelmine Friederike Meister, Royal Prussian Stallmeister und Pächters in Zottewitz, marital eldest daughter, married on 2 January 1788 in the church in Seußlitz."

In this marriage, the following six children were born in the local community:

1) Carolina Antonia, born 20 November 1790 in Zottewitz (his father is listed as Leutnant under the Bublick Infantry Regiment), died a widow 28 March 1864 in Erfurt, married a) to the Saxon Captain of Roeder; divorced from him, she b) 2 September 1816 married the Major in 8. Dragoon Regiment Wilhelm Heinrich Caspar of Besser, born 2 June 1771 at Magdeburg, died 9 April 1829 at Riesenburger as Colonel and Commander of the 5th. Cuirassier regiments.⁴³⁶

2) Amalie Sophia Henriette, born 14 February 1792 in Zottewitz (father like sub 1), *married on 23 Oct. 1814 to Grossenhain the royal Saxon Interim forester at Sachsenburger district Karl Gottlob Moriz*

⁴³⁴ From the past he had the Order of the French Legion of Honor and the Saxon Order of Henry. He had fought in the battles of Jena, Bautzen, Großbeeren, Laon, Paris, Belle-Alliance, Montmirail, Sevres and others.

⁴³⁵ Von Kleist The lieutenant colonel was one of the founders of the Masonic lodge in Mühlhausen, which has a large oil painting of him.

Addition 2015: In Buch: The foundation of the St. Johanni Lodge, Friedrich to the love of the fatherland in the Or ..

to Koblenz, Albrecht Erlenmeyer, Berlin 1901, pp. 84 Kleist belongs to the brothers, who on 10 August 1817 was present at the consultation of the Constitution of this lodge. He belonged to the lodge in Glogau.

1809 in Glogau II.Grad, Freimaurer-Zeitung, Volume 20, p. 63

⁴³⁶ In the memorial book to the silver celebration of the wedding of Her Royal Majesties Friedrich Wilhelm IV and Elisabeth Ludovika of Prussia to Potsdam on 29 November 1848 is a congratulatory letter from Antonia, page 296 (2009)

*Eckhardt.*⁴³⁷ *She died on 31 October 1725 in Neudörfchen near Mitweyda, 10 days after the birth of a boy.*⁴³⁸

3) Emilia Augusta, born 29 March 1793 in Zottewitz (the father: Leutnant of the Electoral Saxon Infantry Regiment of Bomsdorff), died as a widow in Berlin 21 February 1859,⁴³⁹ married in Koblenz 21 October 1816 to the Captain in 29. Infantry Regiment Ernst Gottlieb August von Bismarck (the same one who had captured him [the father]), born 30 August retired 1771 zu Seehausen, died as a captain on 30 January 1837 in Koblenz.

4) Adolph Wilhelm, born 8 December 1796 in Zottewitz (the father: Premier-grenadier-Leutnant at the Wohllöbl. Infantry Regiment Nostitz), died young.⁴⁴⁰

5) Marianna Wilhelmine Leopoldine, born 3 April 1800 in Zottewitz (father like sub 4), died as widow to Jena on 3 April 1883, married in Koblenz 12 February 1817⁴⁴¹ to Joseph Heinrich Anton of the Esch, Captain in the 29th. Infanterie-Regiment, born 21 June 1785 in Düsseldorf, died 22 December 1833 in Mainz as Hauptmann in the 36th. Infantry Regiment; — and

6) Ernst Friedrich Leopold, born 12 June 1805 (father: Churf. Saxon grenadier-Kapitän bei dem Wohllöbl. Infantry Regiment of Thümmel), died young. —

Elsewhere, two more children were born to him in this marriage:

7) *Henriette Wilhelmine Friederike, eldest daughter, was first married (see following remark) to Julius Gustav v. Hartitzsch zu Staucha, born Staucha 2 April 1781, died 1818, married on 24 November 1814 in 2. Marriage to the Royal Saxon Postmaster Karl August Elias Junghans zu Grossenhain, a widower,*⁴⁴² — and

8) Gustav, standard-bearer 31. Infantry regiment in Erfurt, escaped to the Netherlands because of a duel and died of smallpox in Brussels on 7 December 1824.

*He died in Grossenhain on June 14, 1815.*⁴⁴³

The ancestors of the lieutenant colonel von Kleist must have been impossible to give for sure in the research carried out so far; the church records of his birthplace Abtnaundorf have been burned and it is impossible to find out from there who his parents were.

⁴³⁷ Zur Familiengeschichte des Deutschen insonderheit des Meissnischen Adels von 1570 bis ca. 1820, Heinrich Erwin Ferdinand von Feilitzsch, Grossenhain und Leipzig 1896, pp. 125.

In the Landesarchiv Sachsen, Staatsarchiv Chemnitz, is the estate process of the Amalie Henriette Sophie Eckardt von Kleist, born, in Neudörfchen for the years 1825-1838, stock 30010, 245.

1st edition: married on 24 November 1814 to postmaster Junghans in Großenhain (2014)

⁴³⁸ *Leipziger Zeitung* 8 November 1825, husband's death notice of 1 November 1825. (2016)

⁴³⁹ Grabdenkmäler adeliger Personen auf cemeteries Berlin, Quarterly Journal for coat-of-arms, Seal and Family Studies, Berlin 1900, pp. 200, Trinity Cemetery in the Bergmannstraße on Berlin, The monument is dedicated by her son Ernst von Bismarck and his six children, 1887. -

The family of Bismarck, Georg Schmidt, Berlin 1908, pp. 159 (2010)

⁴⁴⁰ Von Kleist In 1811, the lieutenant colonel had six children; a . In 1820, after becoming a widower, he testified that he had only one son (Gustav) and five daughters.

⁴⁴¹ Engagement ad in the *Leipziger Zeitung*, November 28, 1816. (2016)

Marriage announcement in the *Leipziger Zeitung*, February 12, 1817. (2019)

⁴⁴² Zur Familiengeschichte des Deutschen insonderheit des Meissnischen Adels von 1570 bis ca. 1820, Heinrich Erwin Ferdinand von Feilitzsch, Grossenhain und Leipzig 1896, pp. 96, 125.

1st edition: Wilhelmine, married to Oberförster Eckert zu Neudörfchen bei Mittweida. (2014)

The church book Großenhain St. Marien 1811 shows the child who died at 9 months from the 1st Connection as illegitimate. Genealogy of Hartitzsch, Peter Hatzsch, 2010, pp. 213, 232. (2017)

⁴⁴³ *Zur Familiengeschichte des Deutschen insonderheit des Meissnischen Adels von 1570 bis ca. 1820, Heinrich Erwin Ferdinand von Feilitzsch, Grossenhain und Leipzig 1896, pp. 125. (2014)*

According to his own account, his mother was born in Pistori.⁴⁴⁴ But who was his father? According to his own account, his father would have been a general in Saxon service. However, none of the generals of the family were in Saxon service. Also, the files of the Saxon von Kleist War Ministry, which we have in excerpts, do not report anything about a general.

According to the investigations carried out by the current proprietor of Abtnaundorf, Professor Dr. Frege patrimonial jurisdiction, in the district court archives of Leipzig, where the files of the former Abtnaundorf are kept, it is likely that *the following* Saxon captain is the father of the named.

III. 410a.

Carl (also Curt) Thomas von Kleist

In one of the repertoires is the note: "Von Kleist Carl, Thomas, Herr Hauptmanns, Contract and Inventory in the Rent No. 15 b. In the year 1757". Although the tenancy records have already been collected, it can be assumed with certainty that the Captain von Kleist has leased the manor Abtnaundorf for several years in 1757 and that he was born there with the aforementioned son: Wilhelm Friedrich Gottlob.

In the files of the Saxon Ministry of War there is only mention of one Captain Curt Thomas von Kleist; the same is in any case the same as the above Carl Thomas von Kleist. He is said to:

"Curt Thomas, born in Reyherdsdorf, was appointed Premier Leutnant in the Frankenberg Infantry Regiment (later Prince Gotha dismissal) on 18 March 1738 and received on 1 January 1749, after 30 years of service, the requested von Kleist with retirement and captain character (age at the time of dismissal c. 44 years)."

According to this, the Captain Curt Thomas von Kleist would have been born in 1705 and was c. 59 years old in 1764, when Wilhelm Friedrich Gottlob von Kleist was born in Abtnaundorf.

In the Church Book of Stendal there is finally talk of a Saxon Captain Johann Thomas; the same is without doubt the same as the Curt Thomas mentioned above, and may have been its full name: von Kleist von Kleist Johann Curt Thomas von Kleist.

According to the church register of St. Marien zu Stendal, on 4 October 1785 the Royal Prussian tax inspector Christian Heinrich von Kleist, second son of the elector, was Saxon retired Hauptmann was married to the infantry Johann Thomas, with Virgin Christiana Friederika Samtleben, then Mr Daniel Gottfried Samtleben, co-rector of the local school and von Kleist preacher to voked, Rindtorf and Borstel Rilberg abandoned daughter. —

If Christian Heinrich was the second son of Captain Johann Thomas von Kleist, Wilhelm Friedrich Gottlob von Kleist von Kleist, born in 1764, is probably the elder son. —

However, this assumption of the first edition has now been refuted, as further church register entries from Klein-Schocher near Leipzig⁴⁴⁵ have become known:

Curt Thomas von Kleist, chur-Saxon Captain in the Gotha Regiment, married Rosine Marie Neukämmerer.

Children: 1. Carl Friedrich August, born Leipzig 16 October 1749, died 1 November 1751.

⁴⁴⁴ At the baptism of the sub-5 named daughter Marianna Wilhelmine Leopoldine, the Premier Leutnant Johann Adolph was godfather of Pistori, heir, fee and court lord at Merschwitz (near Leipzig), at least a close relative of the mother.

⁴⁴⁵ *Beiträge zur Geschichte adliger Familien aus der Kirchenbüchern der Umgebung Leipzigs, Georg von Metzsch, Mitteilungen der Zentralstelle für deutsche Personen- und Familiengeschichte, Leipzig 1905, pp. 133 (2010)*

2. Wilhelm Friedrich, born 11 September 1751, get. September 13.

Christian Heinrich is the second son after Wilhelm Friedrich, born in 1751. If the mother of Wilhelm Friedrich Gottlob was born of Pistori, the father must have married a second time. There is an indication that the first wife is also the mother of Christian Heinrich, which is explained below.

Let's go further back!

The father of this Johann (Curt) Thomas von Kleist probably had the same first names. In the Prussian War Ministry files we find the short note of him:

"December 15, 1675. Cornet Johann Thomas von Kleist shipped from Chur Prince Regiment to Halberstadt." -

If we take a bold leap, we arrive at the grandfather of this cornet Johann Thomas von Kleist (III. 315a), which is listed on the master table under number 148 "Thomas on Ruschitz, born c. 1588, died before 1618".

Although the families of the writers testify that the latter died without heir, two of them admit that he had a wife: "uxor Catharina Lettovia, Drevensis. "

Thomas von Kleist died young, married for a short time. Service in the army It can be assumed that the widow soon after the death of her husband gave birth to a son, who later moved to a foreign country and failed to register in the Lehns register.

The young widow Catharina von Kleist, born of Lettow from the House of Drawehn, married for the second time in 1618 to Benedict of Puttkamer.

In the following, we give the master table, which, of course, cannot claim full accuracy in the absence of reliable documents.

III. 148.		
Thomas auf Rutschitz,		
† vor 1618.		
230a		
.		
315a		
Johann Thomas, Cornet,		
1675.		
410a		
Johann (Curt) Thomas,		
Hauptmann,		
geb. c. 1705, pension. 1749,		
pachtet 1757 Abtnaundorf.		
537a		537b
Wilhelm Friedrich Gottlob,		Christian Heinrich,
Oberstlieutenant,		Accise-Controlleur in Stendal,
geb. 1764, † 1843.		geb. c. 1765, verm. 1785, † 1802.
672a	672b	672c
Adolph Wilhelm,	Ernst Friedrich Leopold,	Gustav,
geb. 1796, † jung.	geb. 1805, † jung.	Fähnrich im 31. Inf.-Regt.,
		† 1824.

The following can be said of his brother Christian Heinrich and his descendants:

#MS #Ha

III. 537c.

Heinrich Christian

* 1756, † 1802.

He had previously been Leutnant in the Infantry Regiment Thüna (No. 23) in Berlin, but because of hearing loss dismissed due to this disability and became a Royal Prussian tax inspector in Stendal. He died at Arendsee in 1802.

From his marriage to Christians Friederike Samtleben, daughter of the rector and preacher Samtleben, (married in Stendal 4 October 1785) two sons were born, Carl Heinrich Gottfried and Christian Heinrich Wilhelm (III. 672d and 672e).

They also had a daughter Christians Friederike Wilhelmine, born 31 July 1787 in Stendal, died 4 April 1863 in Salzwedel, married before 1820 to Johann Siegmund Friedrich Palm, born 4 July 1775 in Arendsee (Altmark), died 21 December 1845 in Salzwedel.⁴⁴⁶

Since, as shown by his brother, the church register entry for the marriage in 1785 is available, and Christian Heinrich is referred to there as a second son and as an excise controller, the assumption of the first edition, that he was the younger brother, was born around 1765 and therefore married at the age of 20, is not conclusive. He is therefore the older brother of the two sons known to the first edition and is therefore likely to be born around 1756⁴⁴⁷.

⁴⁴⁶ Supplemented by the entries on the basis of church books in the ancestral passport of a descendant. (2008)

⁴⁴⁷ Ancestral passport registration of a descendant with the place of birth Abtnaundorf and the name of the mother Marie Rosine Neukammer, but without reference to the source and official certification. (2008)

III. 672d.

Carl Heinrich Gottfried,

Born 7 August 1786 in Stendal. He learned hunting and from 1808 to 13 was in Westphalian service with the hunters in Marburg; after that he was a leaseholder of dam duties in Stendal. He died as a widower on April 20, 1863 in Tangermünde.

In his marriage to Luise *Henriette* Johannknecht of Stadtoldendorf (Duchy of Braunschweig), died 13 January 1844 in Tangermünde, he had two sons, Carl Heinrich Gottfried, born 30 September 1826 and Alexander Franz Wilhelm, born 18 January 1829 (III. 799a and 799b).

III. 672e.

Christian Heinrich Wilhelm,

born 4 November 1793. The same received his education in the "noble" cadet Corps in Berlin until 1 June 1811 and then became an non-commissioned officer in the Normal Battalion, 1812 Corporal in the 3rd. East Prussian Infantry Regiment, 1 June 1813 Leutnant in the 2nd Kurmark Landwehr Infantry Regiment, 19 February 1816 the 18th. Infantry Regiment aggregated, 5 October placed in the same year, 19 October 1817 Premier Leutnant, 14 March 1829 Captain and Company Chief and 14 September 1836 Major.

On 10 October 1839, the Major von Kleist took his farewell with regimental uniform and 1000 Rtlr. pension and moved to Breslau.

On 27 June 1843, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

He participated in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813 15. In Wavre (1815), he was wounded in his left arm.

He died in Breslau on December 5, 1857.

In his marriage to Auguste Luise Frank in Rawitsch (Rawicz), born December 26, 1806, married December 29, 1829, died October 6, 1874 in Breslau, daughter of the city and police director in Rawicz and owner of Upper and Lower Wickoline in Schlesien Carl Wilhelm Frank, a daughter was born to him in 1852.

Wilhelmine Henriette Eva Martha, * *Breslau 03.01.1850*, who married in 1870 in Breslau with Dr. *med. Karl Elias, medical. Counsel.*

The Stendaler side branch has therefore been propagated by the elder brother alone. The same man had, as I said, two sons:

III. 799a.

Carl Heinrich Gottfried,

born 30 September 1826 in Stendal, a workman there, *later a dyemaker*, joined the campaign in Baden in 1849. —

He married twice. *1st Stendal 25.01.1852 Johanna Christians Dorothea Reinhardt, * Stendal 09.06.1830, † 2 November (?) 1861.* On 2 April 1861, he married in Stendal the 2nd wife: *Marie Sophie*

Charlotte Kohl, * Wegeleben 18.07.1831, † Milow, with whom he fathered a son: Alexander Franz Wilhelm (III. 895a), about whose biography in the continuation of the family history (only 2nd edition), and two daughters;

Marie Luise Charlotte, born Tangermünde 6 December 1862 – 17 December 1862.

Ida Auguste Victoria, born 28 April 1864 in Stendal, married 1894 with ...Rusicke, master baker.

He died in Tangermünde on 03.09.1892

III. 799b.

Alexander Franz Wilhelm,

born 18 January 1829 in Stendal, royal Train driver on the Hanover State Railways to Soest.

The latter was born in his marriage to Maria Gertrud Henriette Wedel 5 sons, Christian Carl Georg Heinrich, Conrad Franz Louis, Hans Hugo,⁴⁴⁸ Wilhelm and Friedrich Wilhelm (III. 895b - 895f), whose biographies are recounted in the continuation of the family history (only 2nd edition), and 5 daughters:

- 1) Henriette Luise, born September 6, 1856 in Wesel, † Elberfeld June 8, 1903, since September 9, 1879 married to the tax inspector Schütte, † Elberfeld June 8, 1903, in Rhede.
- 2) Wilhelmine Friederike Elisabeth, born February 8, 1860 in Soest, *married Soest 28 February 1888 with Friedrich Hille, † Soest 3 August 1905, musician.*
- 3) Ida Maria, born July 27, 1866 in Paderborn, married Soest 27 September 1892 with Friedrich Luhmann, brand controller.
- 4) Gertrud Luise Wilhelmine (Minna), born February 28, 1871 in Soest, married Elberfeld 4 January 1897 with Adolf Kromm, Postal Assistant.
- 5) Karoline Maria, born 6 October 1875 in Soest, died 17 May 1876 in Soest.

*He died in Soest on January 6, 1887.*⁴⁴⁹

⁴⁴⁸ According to the 1868 church book from Soest, which found a descendant of this house, the first godfather is registered for the christening on 26 December: Hans Hugo von Kleist - Retzow retired, Excellency, Chief President Polzin, (among them probably, in the copy poorly readable) prevents service. This patent office explains the choice of the first name. (2018)

⁴⁴⁹ According to death certificate, submitted by a descendant to the Family Archives (2019).

We give the master table of:

III. 537b				
Christian Heinrich,				
Accise-Contrôleur in Stendal,				
† 1802.				
672d		672e		
Carl Heinrich Gottfried,		Christian Heinrich Wilhelm,		
Dammzollpächter in Stendal,		Oberstlieutenant,		
geb. 1786, † 1863.		geb. 1793, † 1857.		
799a		799b		
Carl Heinrich Gottfried,		Alexander Franz Wilhelm,		
Arbeitsmann in Tangermünde,		Rgl. Zugführer der Hannov. Staats-Eisenbahn		
geb. 30. September 1826.		in Soest, geb. 18. Januar 1829.		
895a	895b	895c	895d	895f
Alexander Franz Wilhelm.	Christian Carl Georg Heinrich.	Conrad Franz Louis.	Hans Hugo.	Friedrich Wilhelm.

supplements and enhancements.

The enhancements compiled here in the 1st edition could almost all be assigned to the respective biography in the 2nd edition.

IV

Excerpt from the pictures from the Marienfließ Klosterleben, 1885 pp. 50 and 51:

"In 1647 Sabina, conventual of the Marienfließ bishopric, married the priest Laurentius Bolhagen in Brüsewitz, synode of von Kleist, Jacobshagen Pommern (1647-1697).⁴⁵⁰ Justus Sagebaum tells of him in his "laurel and cypress tree":

"Presumably Laurentius Bolhagen was a good theologian, but a poor botanist. The latter can be concluded from the almost exaggerated effort that the Synod gave himself to make the herb Alchimilla known almost to everyone, i.e. "Our Lady's Cloak", recognizable and usable in his house. For this his spouse, Sabina von Kleist, former conventual in the Marienfließ monastery, gave the opportunity; for according to the habit of the time, every priestess was dressed with a cloak; but this left after noble degenerate without a cloak. In 1648, the Zachaner pastor, Magister Martin Bolduan, indicated this at the Synodo, whereupon Bolhagen was ordered to create and wear a coat for her, and also to keep herself to such an extent that she did not dress and hold herself in a noble manner, but like a priestly woman. On the other hand, Bolhagen complained against Bolduan that the same attacked his (Bolhagen's) wife with Injuria and said in the presence of the Princess of Neustettin (Hedwig): "You monastery virgins to Marienfließ have led a godless life; there have been among you who have been burned (Sidonia of Borcke), of many one could say worse. " — To which Bolduan replied that he had spoken indefinite (i.e. indefinite) and had protested highly that he did not even mean Bolhagen's wife, nor had he condemned such things. — Meanwhile, in 1649, the Bolhagen was again unveiled at the Synodal Convention in Jacobshagen. Bolhagen was again ordered to purchase one in the event of an arbitrary punishment against her in the autumn. On that occasion, Bolhagen complained again about Bolduan, that he scolded him in the pulpit and said that some could do so much on the alley, to whom the lovely sun shone more into the house, before he sometimes got bread in it, as one had an example to a preacher in the neighborhood. Bolduan denied this and agreed amicably. However, because Bolhagen 1652 had not yet had his wife made a coat, he became two thalers. penalty, and if she still has no penalty against Michaeli, he should still have 4 thalers. Give punishment. However, the coat was already ready against Johanni, and since he asked for the release of the sentence, he was given one. "

VI.

As a supplement to the family history, the following

biographies of those family members whose connection to the family tree has not been possible so far,

namely:

Of the biographies compiled here in the 1st edition, the following have been classified elsewhere in this 2nd edition because it is now possible to connect to the family tree:

Krummensee 1. house

Ruschütz Dargen

⁴⁵⁰ It is unfortunate that the documents do not mention the parents of the Sabina von Kleist.

In addition to the above, there are still some members of the family in the War Ministerial files whose connection to the family tree cannot be proven.

The relevant notes may find their place here:

2) Carl Christoph von Kleist, 5 May 1767 standard-bearer in the Infantry Regiment No. 7, 3 September 1770 Leutnant and 5 May 1777 farewell.

3a) Carl Friedrich, born c. 1730, cadet, 20 March 1749 standard-bearer in infantry regiment No. 29, 7 May 1753 Leutnant, wounded at Prag in 1757, on 22 November of the same year at Breslau Schultze, died on 2 December 1757 on the same day that his regiment chief, General of von Kleist decided his life.⁴⁵¹

3b) *In the 1st edition* Carl Friedrich, born c. 1763, 6 September 1780 cornet in the cuirassier Regiment No. 1, 13 April 1785 Leutnant cavalry-captain cavalry-captain supervisor in saltworks Breslau, 18 March 1792 Stabs-à, 7 April 1797, received his farewell in 1802 with care and was since 17 July 1802 in von Kleist. *It was already correctly listed under III. 703.*

3c) *Carl Gottlob von Kleist, born c. 1728 in the Lower Lausitz, was involved in an investigation of improper conduct in 1746 as a Saxon cadet.*⁴⁵²

4) *In the 1st edition* Carl Wilhelm Joseph Sigismund von Kleist, 9 September 1800 standard-bearer in Infantry Regiment No. 22, 20 December 1803 Leutnant, died in April 1805. *(Now III. 728a)*

4a) *Christian or Christoph von Kleist, born in Pommern, was in the armed forces since 1732, in July 1742 second lieutenant, in July 1752 first lieutenant in the garrison regiment No. 11. He left before December 1763.*⁴⁵³

5) Christoph Ernst von Kleist,⁴⁵⁴ born ca. 1717, 5 January 1741 Leutnant cavalry-captain in the Hussars Regiment No. 4, 23 July 1743 Stabs, 21 May 1745 squadron chief and 27 August 1753 Major, died 8 October 1756. *Anhalt-Dessau From a letter dated 19 January 1745 to the Prince of, it is clear that he had previously been in captivity in Böhmen.*⁴⁵⁵

The regiment was at that time with the army of the General Field Marshal, Count of Schwerin. —

We don't know his wife's family name from the church book in Militsch.

The son of this marriage, Ferdinand Wilhelm Ernst von Kleist, was baptized on 9 May 1755 in the Evangelical Church of the Grace of Militsch. *A Corporal Wilhelm Ernst von Kleist from Schlesien is listed in 1773 in the Listen of the garrison regiment No. 5 in two entries with an age of 16 and 18 years and a military affiliation of 2 and 3 years.*⁴⁵⁶

6) Ernst Friedrich von Kleist, 7 September 1800 Leutnant in the Fusilier Battalion No. 15 of the Lower Silesian Fusilier Brigade, 2 March 1802.

⁴⁵¹ Rolf Straubel, Grundbesitz und Militärdienst, Part 1, 2021, pp. 305, gives the birth period as around 1725. It refers to the following sources: GStA, IV. HA, Rep. 1, No. 77, Bl. 21 (died 14 Feb 1758); Stabi, Ms. boruss. fol. 316; (2021)

⁴⁵² *Saxon State Archives, Main State Archives Dresden, Stock 11332 No. 879 (2014)*

⁴⁵³ Rolf Straubel, Grundbesitz und Military Service, Part 1, 2021, pp. 307, has rediscovered this name in his archival research. The sources he mentions are: Stabi, Ms. boruss, fol. 314 (in the Yarn Reg. No. 11 of Dec. 1746 and before Mar. 1757 gen.); ... in the yarn reg. Von Kleist No. 11 in 1746 were two officers named. (2021)

⁴⁵⁴ With these names he is recorded in the files of the Potsdam orphanage; in his son's baptismal certificate, however, he is called Colonel-Wachtmeister Johann Ernst von Kleist; in the ranking list pro 1751, however, Georg Ernst.

⁴⁵⁵ *Landeshauptarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, Abteilung Dessau, LHASA, Z 44, A 9b Ia Nr. 214 (2013)*

⁴⁵⁶ *Documents in the secret state archive (2008)*

7) Ewald Heinrich von Kleist. *He was made standard-bearer of the Silent 20th Regiment on 17 May 1714 and of Seconde-Leutnant on 15 February 1716. He was released on 17 May 1717.*⁴⁵⁷ According to the Church Book of Muttrin-Damen, which starts in 1713, "Mr. Lieut" died on 1 August 1724. Ewald Heinrich von Kleist," which the genealogical table mistakenly looks at for a son of Johann Georg. — Whose son the Lieut recorded in the church register. Ewald Heinrich von Kleist, will be difficult to prove.

8a) Friedrich von Kleist, March 1, 1739 standard-bearer in Infantry Regiment No. 1 in Berlin, September 27, 1740 Leutnant, farewell February 11, 1741.

8b) *In the 1st edition* Friedrich von Kleist, Catholic, from the empire born c. 1758, entered into military service in 1786 and was in 1787 non-commissioned officer in the squad of the Major of Saß of the Hussars Regiment No. 10 in Gilgenburg in East Prussia; already dismissed in 1789. *It is Baron Maximilian Friedrich Bartolomäus Heinrich Nepomuk, (III. 582).*

8c) *Friedrich Wilhelm von Kleist, from East Prussia, born about 1720, is in the regimental lists of the 4th Cuirassier regiments listed as Cornett in 1740 and Leutnant in 1750. Cavalry-captain In February he killed a Stosch duel and subsequently committed suicide in the same year.*⁴⁵⁸

9) Friedrich Wilhelm von Kleist, from Pommern, May 23, 1731 standard-bearer in Infantry Regiment No. 19, was farewell May 26, 1754 with 60 Rtlr. Grace pension, because of dizziness.

10) Georg von Kleist.⁴⁵⁹ *In August 1656 there is a Leutnant George von Kleist from Pommern in the 4th. Company of the Prussian Guard.* In January 1675, a Captain George of Kleisten was recorded by the Golzischen Regiment.

10a) *A Georg v. Kleist, born about 1685, became standard-bearer Anhalt-Zerbst in the Infantry Regiment on 29 November 1704 (No. 8). From 1708 to 1710 he participated in the War of the Spanish Succession: battles of Höchstädt, Ramillies, Qudenarde, Malplaquet. On June 24, 1710, severely wounded in a storm that struck Douay Fortress. 11 July 1710 Leutnant. He died at the end of 1710 from wounds he received in front of Douay.*⁴⁶⁰

11) *In the 1st edition* Hans George von Kleist, 3 April 1769 standard-bearer in the Infantry Regiment No. 7, 1 February 1774 Leutnant, 23 April 1782 Premier Leutnant, 30 March 1788 Staff Captain, 20 December 1793 Company Chief, 28 May 1802 Major, 10 February 1810 listed for civil service, in July 1812 Postmaster in Schlawe, died 31 July 1816. *It is Hans Georg Wedig (III. 603).*

12) Heinrich von Kleist, captain and company commander of Infantry Regiment No. 1, was transferred to the Memel garrison on 20 March 1722.

13) *In the 1st edition* Joachim Bernhard Ludwig, 1 May 1779 standard-bearer in the Infantry Regiment No. 14, 30 July 1783 Leutnant, 19 October 1790 (13/10) Premier Leutnant grenadier and to the von Kleist Battalion, in February 1793 to the 2nd. Battalion transferred. After he was appointed Captain of Staff on 28 October 1794, he was granted leave in June 1796. *He was the son of Joachim Bernd (III. 480).*

⁴⁵⁷ *Officer nomenclature Letter: Kle - Kottu, pp. 15, 5th from above, Geheimes Staatsarchiv Title IV. HA, Rep. 1, No 77. (2024)*

⁴⁵⁸ *History of the Royal Prussian First cuirassier Regiment from its establishment to our time, Wilhelm Foerster, Breslau 1841, pp. 209 (2014)*

⁴⁵⁹ The information on Leutnant can be found in Die brandenburgische Kriegsmacht unter dem Großen Kurfürsten, George Adalbert von Mülverstedt, Magdeburg 1888, p. 639. The first edition assumed that the Captain was Georg von Kleist, II. 97, whose life is described in F. G. III. 2, p. 41 (1st edition), although the family documents do not mention that he was a soldier. This classification was already doubtful in view of the year of birth 1648 and the lack of any reference in the documents. If Leutnant and Captain were the same person, it was not II. 97. More likely seems Georg Friedrich, III. 246. (2012)

⁴⁶⁰ *Officer master list of the grenadier Regiment König Friedrich Wilhelm IV (1. Pomerania) No. 2, Kurt von Priesdorff, Berlin 1906, pp. 100 (2011)*

13a) *Johann Christoph von Kleist, Royal Prussian Privy Councilor and Chief of the War and Domainen Chamber in Gumbinnen, as well as Canonikus and Subsenior of the bishopric of St. Gandolphi in Magdeburg, died in August in 1753.*⁴⁶¹

13b) *Martin Ulrich Henrich von Kleist, born in Pommern in 1683, had been in the armed forces since 1697. In 1706 he was a standard-bearer in the 4th Infantry Regiment. He left before 1715. A brother Heinrich had been in the army since 1700, Leutnant in the same regiment in 1706 and also left before 1715.*⁴⁶²

13c) *A Jochim or Jochen v. Kleist (born 1699), since 1717 in the military, September 1720 standard-bearer in the Infantry Regiment No. 17, March 1725 Second lieutenant, August 1731 First lieutenant, January 1735 cassirt.*⁴⁶³

14) From May 1693 to October 1697, a Kleisten conductor received 7 1/2 Rhtlr. of food and entertainment expenses per month.

14a) *Carl Heinrich Friedrich Ferdinand von Kleist, who was retired as a captain on 22 April 1825 and died in Breslau on 4 October 1861, is, according to the church register, the illegitimate son of Friedrich Ferdinand (III. 497) above p. 93.*

15) *In the new obituary of Deutschen XXX retired von Kleist, p. 932, a captain, died 26 August 1852 in Dresden in the age of 80, is performed. According to the death notices, a given name was Ludwig. Only two sources refer to him as a former Austrian officer and one as a baron.*⁴⁶⁴

From 1840 to 1854, the address books of Dresden show a Louis von Kleist, Captain.

Addendum: The publisher Friedrich Ludwig by (?) Kleist

*Between 1810 and about 1835, there are a large number of printings that show a Ludwig or Friedrich Ludwig Kleist von Kleist as publishers, but predominantly show it. In the handwritten letters to Fürstenhäuser requesting the purchase of a print, he first described himself in 1819 as a captain and knight of the Order of Merit.*⁴⁶⁵

Especially the first prints have fatherland themes:

Kleist, Friedrich Ludwig, view of the monument in Berlin near Saalfeld dedicated to the heroic fallen for the fatherland Ludwig Ferdinand of Prussian in memory and Sr. Königlich Highness the Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussian, subordinately assigned. Schleiz, June 1, 1812

Kleist, Friedrich Ludwig by Sr. Royal Majesty ... Friedrich Wilhelm III., König of Prussian etc. At the appearance of the monument dedicated to the prince of Leopold Hessen-Homburg, who fell for the fatherland in the holy struggle on 2 May 1813, in the Berlin of Lützen ... assigned by Ludwig von Kleist.

⁴⁶¹ *Neue genealogisch-historisches Nachrichten von den vornehmsten Begegnenheit, die sich an den Europäischen Höfe zu tragen, Michael Ranft, Vol. 44, Leipzig 1754, pp. 834 (2015)*

Could it be Henning Christian, III. 456, which has some ambiguity about first names and dates and which may have died in 1763? (2019)

⁴⁶² *Rolf Straubel, Grundbesitz und Military Service, Part 1, 2021, pp. 323, has rediscovered these two names in his archival research. As source he refers to: Stabi, Ms. boruss.fol. 313, fol. 39; both are not in GStA IV. HA, Rep. 1 listed. (2021)*

⁴⁶³ *Rolf Straubel, Landbesitz und Militärdienst, Part 1, 2021, pp. 310. Source: State Library Berlin, Ms. Boruss. fol. 316 No. 77, in Bl. 16. (2021)*

⁴⁶⁴ *Dresdner retired Anzeiger 5 April 1842: He signs the death notice for his wife without first or birth name with Imperial Captain, Dresdner Journal, 29 August 1852: Dead: Mr. Ludwig v. Kleist retired, Captain, Dresden. - Dresdner Anzeiger und Tageblatt 1, September 1852: F. L. Baron v. Kleist, k. k. österreich. Retired Captain, 80 years old, on nerve fever. - 28.08.1852 Death notice of his foster daughter; Dresdner Journal, 25 September 1852: Auction of paintings, engravings, copper plates and furniture belonging to the estate of Captain L. v. Kleist. (2022)*

⁴⁶⁵ *Hessisches Staatsarchiv Darmstadt, Kabinettsregistratur, Letter K 27/38*

The earliest: Schleitz 14.02.1812 F. L. v. Kleist

The last: Dresden 25.01.1840 Ludwig Fr[ei]herr?] v Kleist

This Friedrich Ludwig (v. ?) Kleist lived in the years 1810 and 1811 in Schleiz in the Kobisch-gasse.⁴⁶⁶

Schleiz will continue to be listed as the place of publishing in the following years.

In an advertisement dated 20 October 1819, L. v. Kleist stated Schleiz and Dresden as the place of business.⁴⁶⁷

Later, under Friedrich v. Kleist, an art comptoir is performed in Dresden.⁴⁶⁸ He also describes himself as the head of the Patriotic Art Association in Dresden.

An assignment to the family has not yet succeeded. Retired The Captain of Ludwig v. Kleist, who died on 26 August 1852 in Dresden in the 80th year, is the publisher. In his estate were not only paintings and copper engravings but also copper plates.

16) In the Buch documents and regests on the history of the burgraves and barons of Hammerstein, Baron Emil of Hanover 1891, it is recorded on page 758 that an Ernestine Charlotte of Hammerstein, daughter of Hammerstein-Gesbold Friedrich of Wilhelm, who had married after 1717 and died in 1726, was married in his first marriage to a captain of Hammerstein von Kleist Cönnernen.

17) In a genealogical statement of the family v. Rummel under the Polish branch is a Bogumil Jozef Bohdan Teofil v. Rummel, born Pinsk 17 November 1812, † Pinsk 30 October 1859, Ing.-Oberst für Straßenwesen, who on 2 July 1840 married a Julia Aleksandra v. Kleist, born 1823, † Pinsk 5 February 1863, daughter of Peter v. Kleist and Janina Stetkieticz.⁴⁶⁹

18) An actor Reinhold Friedrich Julius, born July 24, 1776, + Dresden von Kleist March 22, 1860, is said to have come from the family. As a young officer, he had a penchant for acting, so he gave up his military career and acquired the name Friedrich Julius. In 1816 he came to the Dresdner Hofbühne, where he performed for about 20 years and then retired.⁴⁷⁰ On his gravestone in Dresden he reportedly confessed: "Reinhold Friedrich Julius, once an officer in the royal Prussian 6th Uhlan Regiment ..." He had worn a ribbon in old age as a sign of his participation in the liberation wars.⁴⁷¹ For a Friedrich Julius, in the officer ranking of the volunteer corps of Lützow of October 1813, the following information can be found: Seconde-Leutnant, 32 years old, from Pommern.⁴⁷² Neither the first names nor the date of birth can be assigned to known persons within the family of Kleist. The first name Julius was first used in the family in Damen-Zadtower side branch before 1776. Assuming this feature, he could be a 10-year younger brother of Ernst Wilhelm Julius (III. 663), who also gave his son Julius a first name.

von Kleist 19) Family news bulletin No. 6 of March 1937: A young Lotharian from Berlin has approached us with a request for family history information. Retired His father was the engineer and captain Karl Hermann v. Kleist, born on 20 January 1890 in Posen, his mother is born Urban. His grandparents were: Karl v. Kleist, landowner and Auguste Viktoria v. Blücher. The first died, at last living in Posen, the grandmother still lives in Hanover. There is nothing in the family history about this Kleist. Can anyone give us any information about her?⁴⁷³

⁴⁶⁶ *Die urkundlichen Nachrichten von Schleiz, Volume 1, Berthold Schmidt, Schleiz 1908, pp. 383 (2010)*

⁴⁶⁷ *Supplement to the Opposition Bulletin, Weimarsche Zeitung, June 29, 1829, Sp. 808 (2013)*

⁴⁶⁸ *Geschichte des Buchhandels und der Buchdruckerkunst, Friedrich Metz, Darmstadt 1835, pp. 101, Bibliopolisches und bibliographisches Jahrbuch 1842/43, Leipzig 1842, pp. 11 (2010)*

⁴⁶⁹ *Note of the kurländischen bodies of knights 2004 (2012)*

⁴⁷⁰ *Dresdner Address Diary 1831, pp. 111 (2015)*

⁴⁷¹ *Ein Künstlerleben, Unterhaltungen am häuslichen Herd, Volume 5, Leipzig 1860, pp. 785-788 (2014)*

⁴⁷² *Geschichte des Thüringischen uhlands-Regiments Nr. 6, Heinrich Bothe, Berlin 1865, pp. 68. Uhlands are successors of the Lützow volunteer corps. (2014)*

⁴⁷³ *Inserted 2014. Von Kleist A young SS-Obersturmführer Lothar was captured and executed by American soldiers in 1945. End of the war and occupation in the districts Rohrbach and Urfahr-Umgebung, Fritz Winkler, Steinmaßl, 2001, pp. 58.*

20) In the Royal Prussian State Gazette of 17 January 1870, a profile of a Wilhelm Carl August von Kleist from Tangermünde is sought for a conviction for unauthorized departure of the Prussian lands to evade military service.

Von Kleist From marriage certificates, the names of daughters are known, which cannot be assigned.

The following marriages are listed in the collection of matrimonial endowments and love-giving letters of knightly families of Saxony, Brandenburg, Pommern and Prussia, Georg Adalbert of Mülverstedt, Magdeburg 1863:

19: Peter v. Briesen at Schlönnewitz with Hedwig v. Kleist, 1576,

190: Christian of Belling on Krümmelin with Barbara of Kleist, 1637,

198: Joachim v. Güntersberg on Callies with Dorothea v. Kleist, 1622.

A Polish-language essay contains Latin property records for Konarzyn from the 17th century.⁴⁷⁴ For the year 1662, the purchasers of the estates Zychce and Chocyna are listed as the spouses Petro Reinholdo Krokowski and Gertrudi Mariae Kleysztowna. In the register, the name of the wife with Kleist is given. A Peter Reinhold v. Krockow belongs to the House of Garberow during this period.⁴⁷⁵

In the essay "Altes und Neues über den vorletzten Pomesanische Bischof D. Georg von Venediger", Conrad. in the *Altpreuussische Monatsschrift*, Königsberg 1900, on p. 290, the 2nd Wife of Venediger, whom he had married in 1560, a captain called Joachim of Tessmer on Gottkow in the Margraviate and his wife called Margarethe von Kleist from the House of Pinnow.

In the essay "Das Kron-Dragonier-Regiment Prinz von Polen" in der *Zeitschrift des historischen Vereins für den Reg.-Bezirk Marienwerder*, No. 32, Marienwerder 1894, pp. 86, 105, the 2nd Wife of the Rittmeister Ludwig of Schachmann, hereditary lord of Bolschau, an Agnes Sabine von Kleist performed. A son was born in 1681.

In the Gotha genealogical paperback of the noble houses, à, 1902, p. 355, a marriage of Klaus v. Heydebreck district councillor, born September 28, 1678, died October 8, 1739, in Naugard, with Katharina Elisabeth Kleist v. ancient nobility, born December 8, 1692, died April 29, 1759, is listed.⁴⁷⁶

In the essay "Die von Grelle, eine Pommerellisch-lauenburgische Familie", R. v. Flanß, *Zeitschrift des historischen Vereins für den Reg.-Bezirk Marienwerder*, No. 41, Marienwerder 1902, pp. 65, 82, there is a story of a Hedwig Margarethe von Grelle, born in 1710, who married a Johann of Sarbski, widower of an Anna von Kleist Katharine.

In 1740, a share to Ploetzke, Karl, Heinrich was purchased by Neerhof along with his wife Katharina Ernestina and their sisters Kreis Rummelsburg von Kleist and Sophie Elisabeth Dorothea Hedwig,

⁴⁷⁴ Parafia Kaszubska Konarzyn, Konstanty Kosciński (2012);

⁴⁷⁵ Das Haus Krockow, A. Leesenberg, *Quarterly Bulletin of coat-of-arms, Seal and Family Studies*, Berlin 1878, pp. 72, 94 (2012)

⁴⁷⁶ Also Rolf Straubel, *Grundbesitz und Military Service*, Part 1, 2021, pp. 265, with slightly different life dates with reference to the family history pp. 65 Tafel 10, pp. 74. (2021)

*which they resold after the husband's death in 1752. From the history of the manor Plötzig Kreis Rummelsburg (à), Dahlke, East Pomeranian Homeland, Issue 1.*⁴⁷⁷

In the family history of Wedel, a von Kleist is listed as the wife of Rittmeister Magnus Christoph v Wedel (17-063), House of Steinbusch, + 1744.

*A Friederike Dorothea v. Kleist, * 1725, + 11.11.1788, was married to Joachim Friedrich v. Borcke-Brallenthin, Royal Prussian War Council, * 12.05.1714, + 9.10.1794.*⁴⁷⁸

*In the city of Brandenburg von Kleist, the governor, born Heins, through her will of April 20, 1734, suspended 1000 thalers. to a scholarship, for born Brandenburgs, to 3 years, preference are given to relatives. Collator is always the senior of the family, the supervisor is the royal Government. In the vacancy, the interest is capitalized, so the principal is now 2200 thalers.*⁴⁷⁹

In Handbuch des preussischen Adels, Marcelli Janecki, Volume 1, Berlin 1892, pp. 441, the third Wife of the electoral Saxon Leutnant Hans Jürge of Oppell on Eckerswaldau and Fritschendorf, died 12 May 1751, Johanna Eleonore Virtuous performed, marriage von Kleist Fritschendorf 8 February 1741, died 24 November 1747.

*In the Buch "Die Gemeinde Horka im Rothenburger district", Ludwig August Theodor Holscher, Rothenburg i. d. L. 1856, a marriage between Marie Eleonore Friederike (Concordia Susanne Theodore von Kleist) and the captain Johann Christian Ferdinand of Eicke, † 21 November 1808 at the age of 68, is performed on Noes, Rothenburg and Leipa (p. 53).*⁴⁸⁰

In "Contribution to the History of the Evangelical-augsburgischen Community of Warschau in the Years 1670 to 1781" by Leopold of Otto, Warschau aged woman 1882, it is listed for the year 1779 that the 72-year-old Amalie Helene von Kleist received monthly support.

*In the essay "Marriage Covenants of the Pomeranian Castle-Seated Family of Osten and the kurländischen Family of Barons of Osten called Sacken", part 2 lists a Prussian Ferdinand v. B. and his wife cavalry-captain v. Anna Benigna Kleist, born in 1770, as parents of a Karoline v. Bieberstein.*⁴⁸¹

In the Nachrichten über die Familie Titel in Polzin, Monatsblätter, ed. by the Society for Pomeranian History and Archeology, Vol. 23, 1909, p. 11, the following news is based on the church book: Frau Catharina von Kleist Elisabet, née à Muttrin, widow of the citizen and brewer Joachim Friedrich Titel, died on 13 May 1783.

⁴⁷⁷ In Rolf Straubel, *Grundbesitz und Military Service, Part 1*, 2021, pp. 464, the wife Catharina (born around 1700) is mentioned without surname. (2021)

⁴⁷⁸ *Selected genealogical tables of the Edda*, Gotha 1925, pp. 87 (2020)

⁴⁷⁹ *The Charitable Berlin*, Friedrich Gustav Lisco, Berlin 1846, pp. 443. (2019)

⁴⁸⁰ See also *Neue Lausitzische Monatsschrift* 1803, 303 (Oberlichtenau investiture); 1806, 185; 1808, pp. 760 (2011) On 3 May 1786, the couple were baptismal witnesses to a son of a daughter. *Lausitzisches Magazin* 1786, pp. 197. (2018)

⁴⁸¹ *Quarterly Journal of coat-of-arms, Seal and Family Studies*, 1897, pp. 242 (2012)

In the Buch "Zur Familiengeschichte des Deutschen insonderheit des Meissnischen Adels von 1570 bis ca. 1820", Heinrich Erwin Ferdinand von Feilitzsch, Grossenhain und Leipzig 1896, the marriage of a Philippine Katharina born v. Nordenflycht, widowed v. Kleist, is performed on 1 February 1785 on Proschwitz with Georg Friedrich v. Pfeilitzer-Frank. After an entry in the Yearbook for Genealogy, Heraldry and Sphragistics 1894, Genealogical Collectanea, p. 53, she died on 6 January 1817 at the age of 68.

Ernst Friedrich Wilhelm von Hagen, born 1748, died 1811 in Frankfurt/Oder, 1795 Captain in Zenge Infantry Regiment in Frankfurt/Oder, married 1782 in 2nd Marriage Amalie Henriette Elisabeth von Kleist. They divorced in 1797. Hagen ancient nobility from German à. The families of the name Hagen. Hans-Sigismund From Hagen. Private publication of the Hagen Gender Association 1950.

Stanislaus v. Gotartowski, Captain of the Anhaltschen Regt., 38 years old, married on 24 September 1785 Karoline v. Kleist, 3. Daughter of the Captain in the Hohenlohe Regt. v. K., who was in Marienwerder with the Oberstwachmeister v. Stuckrad.⁴⁸² In 1795, V.G. purchased the estates of Komorowo and Sobierszysno, Kr. Strasburg (Doc. 691c).

Rolf Straubel, Land and Military Service, Part 1, 2021, lists two more Kleist wives.

S. 291: Jürgen Daniel v. Kameke, born 1680, + after 1727, heir to Groß Podel im Krs. Stolp, was married to a native of Kleist. Their son Georg Friedrich v. Kameke married the daughter of Werner Heinrich (II. 192).

450: Henning (Heinrich) Christian of Münchow, born 1733, + 1794, was married to a Dorothea Louise von Kleist. A daughter of this name had Andreas's Joachim (III. 410) and his wife, a née v. Münchow. However, since the father had already died in 1725, the daughter seems to be too old for this marriage.

⁴⁸² *Family news from West Prussian church books, Leichensteinen pp., R. V. Flantz, Zeitschrift des historischen Vereins für den Reg.-Bezirk Marienwerder 5. Heft, Marienwerder 1882, pp. 192 (2015)*

register

A conclusion of the additions to the present 2nd edition is not yet foreseeable. This means that the articles in the 4 volumes with biographies are still being shifted to a limited extent.

The following name register as of 9 December 2013 is of particular importance because a whole number of people have joined the register of the 1st edition, either because the connection to the families could only be clarified after 1886 or because new sources revealed other family members.

In accordance with the concept of the new editing, the life pictures of the persons still living at the time of the publication, which were begun in the first edition, have been completed in the second edition, so that there are overlaps with the continuation of the family history (first edition 1980). Therefore, this register may include persons whose life dates date far back to the 20th century. However, there is currently no reference to articles in the continuation.