

History
of the
Family v. Kleist

Third part - biographies until 1880
Second department

Tychow Dubberower line

2nd revised edition

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

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

revised of Sigurd v. Kleist

Hamm

2024

Note on the translation:

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

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

ChatGPT was used for the introduction and 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 1882 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 houses of new family history can be found with the following search:

#W = Wendisch Tychow

#D = Dubberow Schmenzin

#J = Jeseritz

#T = Tzschernowitz

#Z = Zützen

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The index of biographies can be found in the volume Damen.

Preface to the 1882 Edition

After the biographies of the Vilnow-Raddatz line were published, the History Commission tasked me with also writing about the other (actually first) main line of the von Kleist family, the Tychow-Dubberow line, descended from the first of the three founding brothers, Pribislaff (I. 15). The members of this line are listed on the second genealogical table, totaling 258 individuals.

The sources I used, in addition to those named in the first section of the biographies, are as follows:

- 1) The Royal State Archive in Stettin, from which I received information and corrections through the kindness of State Archivist Dr. von Bülow;
- 2) The parish archive in Siedkow near Belgard, whose church records date back to 1641, with parish registers starting from the year 1591. The parish and church chronicle of Siedkow contains many interesting notes on individual members of the von Kleist family;
- 3) The parish and church chronicle of Schlönnwitz, in the Schlawe district, which is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable and comprehensive chronicles in Pomerania. It is titled: "The Diligent Commentator of Schlennewitz, Narrating Remarkable Events from the Creation of the World Onwards, the Work Itself Illustrated with Fine Images, etc." and dates back to 1768;
- 4) The parish archive in Groß-Tychow, whose church records unfortunately only date back to the late 17th century;
- 5) The parish archive in Muttrin, specifically the church book of Damen, as it pertains to the Dubberow line;
- 6) The parish archive in Stargardt in the Lausitz, concerning the Tzschernowitz branch of the Tychow family; and
- 7) The parish archive in Wendisch-Tychow, whose church records date back to 1617.

Several specialized historical works are also referenced for individual personalities.

Preface to the Second Edition

The family history comprises volumes published between 1862 and 1886,

the deed book with three supplements,

the volume on general history with articles about the origins of the family in the 13th century, the first generations, the family's coat of arms, and the preliminary work and sources for the family history,

the rolls with genealogical tables, which today exist only in the family archive in Hamm and in a few libraries,

as well as volumes with biographies of the three lines and a special volume with the biography of Count Kleist von Nollendorf.

In 1980, the continuation of the family history covering the period from 1880 to 1980 was published.

The reissue of the present volume was initially associated with the complex task of making the old family history, which now exists within the family in only a few copies, widely available again, while also making it readable for younger generations who may struggle with the Fraktur script. Additionally, it aimed to enable the texts to be translated into English using programs and to create a basis for updating the continuation of the family history.

Over time, the opportunity to supplement the texts with new insights, archival documents, and images has become increasingly important. The extensive collection of German books published up to about 1920, now available in full text on the internet, particularly on Google Books USA, has provided many additional insights.

The original texts have been preserved as much as possible. The spelling of the old family history has been carefully modernized. New findings and archival documents are highlighted in italics, with the year of their inclusion noted in new annotations.

Creating a second edition of the "old" family history 130 years after the first edition and approximately 30 years after the continuation of the family history from 1880 to 1980 raises questions about delineation. The resulting division of the biographies into an old section with four volumes for the three lines and a second, more manageable section extending into the present, up to 2010 in the second edition, will also be maintained in the second edition.

For individuals who were alive when the old family history was published, the continuation began with knowledge of the articles in the old family history and supplemented events from the subsequent years. In the second edition of the old family history, these additions are included to improve readability. Since these biographies also contain the life data of daughters, information can, in some cases, extend into the mid-20th century. Due to the representation of daughters in the father's biography, significant gaps existed between the family histories for daughters, which have now been addressed. The continuation had to assign new numbers to individuals of a generation that was incomplete at the time of the old family history. In the second edition, these numbers have been incorporated into the text of the old family history, and the genealogical tables have been updated accordingly.

Regarding how the texts of the second edition could be made available in the internet age, the aim remained to produce a result that could also be printed. However, the number of actual printed copies is minimal. Thus, the primary use of the text is in a PDF file format. A new (comprehensive) index is located at the end of the Damen volume. All terms and names can be found within the PDF files using text search.

The availability as a PDF file means, moreover, that there is no editorial deadline. Suggestions leading to additions to the biographies are welcome and can be incorporated at any time.

To improve readability, a table of contents has been added at the beginning. In cases of significant gaps between the father's biography and the biographies of the sons, references with page numbers have been included. The genealogical tables now contain notes if the descendants of individual sons are listed in separate genealogical tables.

Abbreviations

Regarding the abbreviations, I refer to the first section of the biographies and add the following:

Cop. Act. = Copeiliche Acta concerning the von Kleist family.

Dam. Kb. = Damen's church book.

Descr. = Descriptio Genealogica.

Elzow = Elzow's Adelsspiegel.

F. G. = Family History.

Gr. Tych. Kb. = Groß-Tychow church book.

K. M. A. = War Ministry Files.

Kgl. St.-Arch. = Royal State Archive.

Schlönnw. N. = Schlönnwitz Reports.

Siedk. Kb. = Siedkow church book.

Starg. N. = Stargardt Reports.

Stav. = Stavenow Historical Reports.

Urk. = Document(s) and Records.

Ungedr. Urk. = Unpublished records concerning the Tychow-Dubberow line.

Urb. = Deed book.

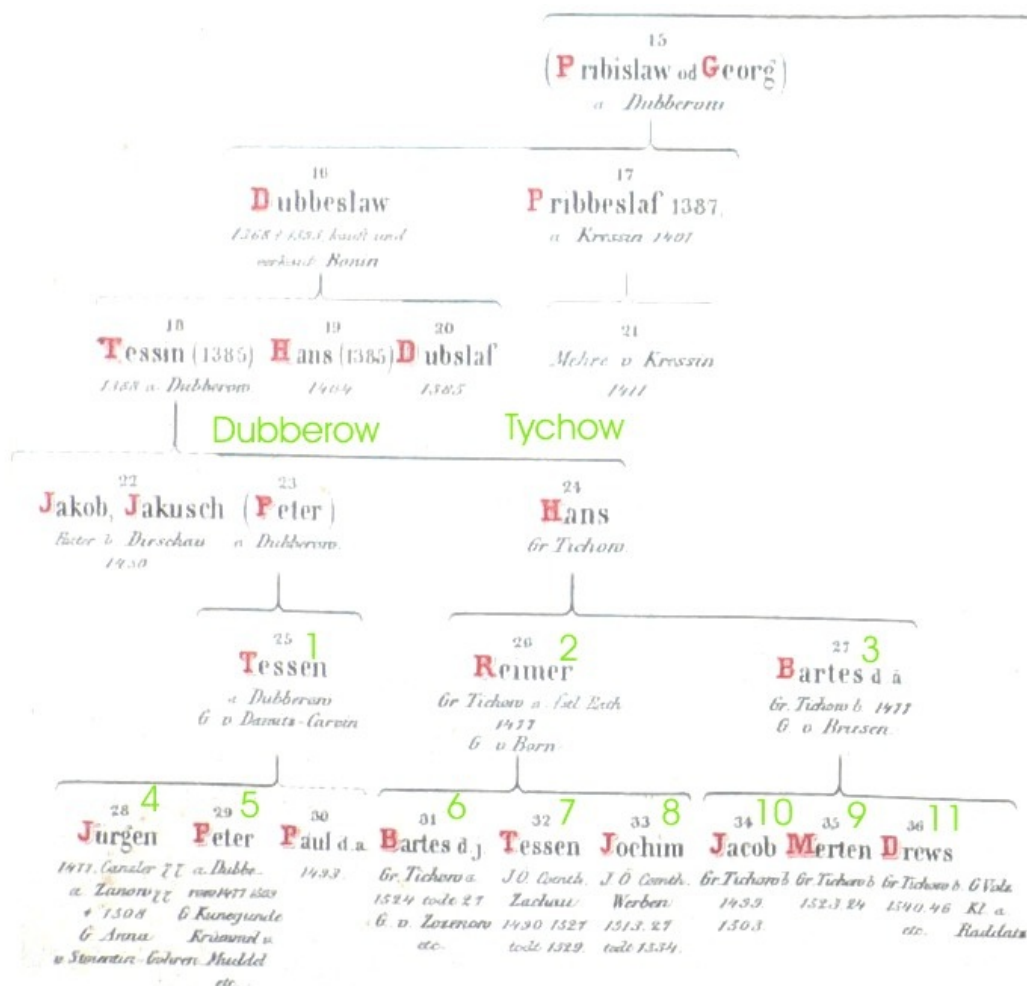
v. d. Osten = von der Osten's Pomeranian Noble Mirror.

II. 1 = Second genealogical table, number 1.

Biographies

The biographies in the third part of the family history follow the presentation in the second part of the von Kleist family history in the fourth section, "Genealogy and History of the Kleist Family from 1289 to 1477," by L. Quandt, which deals with the early generations of the family.

The following excerpt from Genealogical Table I, compiled in 1871 by L. Quandt and associated with this early period, contains its own numbering of individuals. It begins with the eldest son of the family's progenitor, Kleist de Densin. The green numbers added according to the numbering system used in this volume indicate where the biographies in this volume begin. For the unmarked individuals, two are placed in parentheses. No documentary evidence exists for these two. Dubbeslaw is mentioned in Document 84 from 1368 as a witness. In Document 85 from 1375 and Document 86 from 1379, he appears as a seller, and in Document 87 from 1383 as a witness. In Document 88 from 1385, the son Dubslaff also receives money in the name of his brothers, whose names are not mentioned in the document, based on a contract of their deceased father. The first editor of the family history found references to Tessin on Dubberow in two documents from 1388. However, the source is unknown. The middle brother, Hans, is mentioned as Hanno in Document 98 from around 1304 in connection with a feud. In the following generation, the name Hans is also based on later genealogical records. The remaining individuals are not addressed further here. For these, reference is made to the above-mentioned text by L. Quandt, "Genealogy and History of the Kleist Family from 1289 to 1477."



A. Dubberow Branch

We begin with the Dubberow branch and first describe the ancestral seat of Dubberow.

It is located 1 mile southeast of Belgard and consists of Groß-Dubberow and Klein-Dubberow, separated only by the Leitznitz stream. In the oldest documents, they are referred to as "groten und lüttken Dobberowe"; according to Quandt, "dobry" means "good." Others derive the name from the Slavic word "dub," meaning "oak."

The age of this ancestral seat can be estimated as follows: Until 1487, Groß-Dubberow and Klein-Dubberow, among many other villages, were obligated to pay so-called "Ripengeld" and "Ripenkorn" (rye and oats), also called "Bede" (precaria), to the castle (later the Belgard Office). According to Quandt (Urk. II, p. 260), this levy was introduced in Pomerania around 1250, probably not in Belgard until around 1264 when it came under Duke Barnim. It is reasonable to assume that the places obligated to pay this tax already existed at that time. The "Bede" obligation was often associated with carriage duty, meaning service for building and repairing Belgard Castle, which the obligated parties undoubtedly had to defend in times of need. Quandt believes that the knights obligated to this were the ministeriales mentioned in a document from 1289. "Bede" and carriage duty were soon granted to knights, especially those residing in castles, as they were meant to defend the castles and support the garrisons. The earliest owners of Dubberow were among these knights. In the Siedkow church book, some members of the von Kleist family are also counted among the castle residents, such as Christian Heinrich (II. 107) and Werner (II. 143). Regarding the castle residents, we refer to the writings of Kratz, which we will revisit later. In 1388, Dubberow was the residence of "Tessin Cleest" (I. 18. Urk. 91 a and b). In 1477, the brothers Jürgen and Peter (II. 4 and 5) were enfeoffed with Dubberow (Urk. 125). Ten years later, Jürgen exchanged the "Ripengeld," "Ripenkorn," and all princely levies in "lüttken und groten Dobberowe" for a farmer's estate in Roggow (194). By 1577, the Dubberow branch owned only Klein-Dubberow entirely, including the knight's estate, and half of Groß-Dubberow (13 farmers with 12 Hufen and one mill). The other half was owned by the Kleist branches in Damen (5 farmers with 7 Hufen) and Köslin (4 farmers with 5 Hufen). - According to the church and parish register of Siedkow, in 1591, Groß-Dubberow was home to 22 farmers and Cotzen (cottagers), with one farmer having fled. Klein-Dubberow had 13 farmers and Cotzen, excluding the shepherd and miller. Before the Thirty Years' War, the Klein-Dubberow estate alone sowed 18 Drömt of rye, as well as oats, barley, and peas. However, during the war, the estate was severely damaged. In the entire village, only one house remained usable; the Krockows had taken everything away, and not a single piece of livestock was left. Everything on the estate and in the village, including the watermill, had been completely ruined by soldiers (623). Nevertheless, through the diligence of its owners, the estate eventually recovered.

According to Brüggemann (III, p. 648), Groß-Dubberow in the previous century consisted of two estate parts, referred to as a. and b. Estate a. included one manor, one sheep farm, five farmers, two cottagers, one tavern, and one schoolmaster. Estate b. included only four farmers, two cottagers, and one sheep farm.

In the early part of the previous century, Estate a. was purchased by the father of the Court President Henning Franz von Münchow and was taken as a new fief. However, Peter von Kleist (II. 144) reclaimed it as a Kleist family fief through legal rulings on October 31, 1701, March 16, and November 2, 1705, as well as March 6, 1706. The Court President von Münchow sold this estate with the consent of his wife, Luise Henriette, née Baroness von Fuchs, to Joachim Friedrich (III. 499) on March 9, 1748.

Estate b. has always been co-owned by the proprietor of Klein-Dubberow. Currently, Groß-Dubberow consists of the knight's estate and two associated manors: Amalienhof, named after Amalie von Kleist, née von Versen, the mother of the current owner; and Rosalienhof, named after his wife Rosalie, née von Kameke. Additionally, Groß-Dubberow includes the farming village, where during the land consolidation, all farmers from Klein- and Groß-Dubberow were relocated, and they received their farmland in contiguous plots. The farms are largely parceled out and frequently change ownership.

According to Brüggemann (III, p. 649), in the previous century, Klein-Dubberow included the estate, one manor, and one watermill. On the estate's lands, there was another manor called Fundel (or Fundal), which consisted of a sheep farm, a forester's house, and a steward's house. Additionally, it included the

so-called Seekrug (Lake Tavern), located by a lake in the forest on the post road from Belgard to Neustettin, as well as five farmers, one forester's house, one schoolmaster, one blacksmith, and 19 hearths. Finally, the estate included a significant area of spruce forest, with one hill named "Kapin," as well as two lakes located within the forest and a small oak forest. - Klein-Dubberow also has a chapel, privately owned by the landlord, where religious services are held only on special occasions. The chapel was built in 1792. Beneath it is a hereditary burial site where several members of the Dubberow branch rest.

Groß- and Klein-Dubberow are part of the Siedkow parish. The von Kleist family, as owners of Klein-Dubberow, holds sole patronage rights over the church and parish in Siedkow as the mater and over the filia in Pumlow. This patronage was granted by Duke Bogislav X through a document issued on March 22, 1485, in Gützkow, enfeoffing his advisor, later Chancellor Jürgen, then residing in Zanow (II. 4), and his heirs, as well as his brother Peter in Dubberow (II. 5) and all cousins, with this right in entirety (170). The patronage right regarding the appointment of the Siedkow pastor has often been contested by other landowners in the parish. However, through rulings in Stargard on September 12, 1712, and December 23, 1720, and finally through a settlement in Köslin on October 26, 1763, this right was confirmed to them as *donum gratiae* in perpetuity.

Since section IV of "Genealogy and History of the Kleist Family from 1289–1477" by L. Quandt already covers the sparse notes about the earliest owners of Dubberow, the next task is to write the biographies of the members of the Dubberow branch from the year 1477 onwards.

The first individual mentioned in our genealogical table is:

II. 1.

Tessen

of Dubberow.

Tessen's father was supposedly Peter of Dubberow (I. 28). In the family records, it is only mentioned that he was the nephew of Hans of Tychow (I. 24) and married a woman from Damitz of the Carvin house. He left two sons, Jürgen and Peter, and died before 1477. He is no longer mentioned in the general feudal charter of that year (125).

The elder of his sons, who distinguished himself notably as a statesman under Duke Bogislav X., is:

II. 4.

Georg (Jürgen)

of Zanow and Dubberow,

Chancellor and Vogt of Rügenwalde,

† 1508.

Chancellor Jürgen is among the most significant figures of the family. Mikrälius calls him a "distinguished" man, Nikolaus von Klemzen refers to him as a "refined, intelligent, and diligent" man, and Kantzow describes him as a "wise and pious" man. According to Rango, he was "outstanding in virtue, learning, and scholarship."

To fully appreciate this man's contributions, we must first provide a brief overview of the political situation in Pomerania at the time.

For many years, the Dukes of Pomerania were in conflict with the Electors of Brandenburg, who claimed Pomerania as their fief. Resolving the matter proved difficult, especially since the German kings were long reluctant to recognize Brandenburg's suzerainty over Pomerania. Finally, Elector Albrecht Achilles (1470–1486) succeeded in convincing Emperor Frederick III of his alleged rights to

Pomerania. On December 12, 1470, in Graz, the Emperor enfeoffed Albrecht with the Duchy of Stettin, Pomerania, Cassubia, and Wenden. The Pomeranians failed to persuade Frederick III to revise his decision. In the Treaty of Prenzlau on May 31, 1472, the Elector retained the Pomeranian towns and castles of Garz, Vierraden, Löcknitz, Alt-Torgelow, Penkun, and Klempenow, which he had conquered in the recent war. The Duchy of Pomerania-Stettin was recognized by the then Dukes, Erich II and Wartislav X, as a Brandenburg fief. The Elector conferred it upon them, and they pledged homage, promising to behave as loyal vassals. The estates of the land were instructed to render homage to the Elector. The Emperor confirmed this agreement in Augsburg on May 2, 1473, and again enfeoffed the Elector with the Duchy. Though peace was thus restored for a time, old resentment lingered in Wartislav's heart, especially due to his bitter hatred for the Brandenburgers. The loss of the fortress of Garz particularly troubled him, and he was ceaselessly determined to regain it. Erich II, weary of war, died on July 6, 1474. His son, Bogislav X, succeeded him in government. Unfortunately, Bogislav soon alienated his uncle Wartislav by marrying the Margravate princess Margaret, a daughter of Elector Friedrich II, against Wartislav's advice and wishes. Wartislav managed to regain Garz on April 21, 1477, during peacetime, through the clever stratagem of Bartholomäus Brusehaver. On April 24 of the same year, Vierraden was also recaptured. Encouraged by this success, Bogislav allied with Wartislav and, "on behalf of his uncle Wartislav," sent a declaration of defiance to Margraves Albrecht and Johann. Shortly thereafter, on Ascension Day, April 30, 1478, with Wartislav's help, Bogislav seized the castle of Löcknitz. Albrecht, who had appointed his son Johann as governor of the Mark, was in Franconia at the time. The news of the loss of Löcknitz reached him at the same time as Bogislav's declaration of defiance. Albrecht's plea for Bogislav to return to his feudal obligations was unsuccessful. With an army of more than 20,000 men, including cavalry, infantry, 600 bodyguards, and numerous cannons, accompanied by his sons Johann and Frederick, as well as noblemen and counts from Franconia, Swabia, and even Bavaria, the Elector advanced against the Dukes of Pomerania. Brandenburg's nobility also rallied to his side. The Pomeranians were no match for such a powerful military force led by such a skilled warlord. The Johanniter-controlled town of Bahn was burned down, while Bernstein and Satzlig were swiftly captured. The regions around Pyritz and Kolbatz were devastated with fire and sword. Bogislav X sought refuge in Daber, the Dewitze family's stronghold. Albrecht followed him and was preparing to besiege the castle and town. Bogislav, however, requested safe conduct and rode to the Elector's camp, where he pledged to withdraw entirely from the conflict between the Elector and Wartislav. He promised to ensure that Garz would be surrendered to the Elector within the same week, while Satzlig and Bernstein would be returned to Pomerania. Bogislav accompanied the Elector to Garz to take possession of the town on his behalf. When they were half a mile from the town, Bogislav asked permission to enter and prepare for its surrender. However, Wartislav's supporters controlled Garz and refused to allow Bogislav to negotiate. When the Elector attempted to enter through the gates, he found them locked, and gunfire was directed at him. Albrecht Achilles exacted brutal revenge. A devastating war of devastation ensued, with the Brandenburg and Pomeranian borderlands suffering terrible destruction. Churches were plundered, bells were taken, priests were killed, and women and girls were violated and murdered. The horrors finally ended on June 26, 1479, with the Peace of Prenzlau. This treaty marked a permanent end to the wars between Pomerania and Brandenburg. In the treaty, Bogislav acknowledged the Elector's suzerainty over Pomerania, as ordered by the Emperor. Albrecht formally enfeoffed Bogislav with the land, and Bogislav pledged loyalty to the Elector as a faithful vassal. Garz remained under Bogislav's control. Wartislav X did not live to see the peace. He died on December 13, 1478, in Barth.

Bogislav thus became the sole ruler of Pomerania. His primary concern was to restore the deeply diminished princely authority, and in fact, he succeeded in creating a strong ducal power in Pomerania. To establish this authority, the princely revenues had to be increased above all else. Haken, in his *History of the City of Köslin* (p. 110), remarks on this: "The land was so thoroughly exhausted by the many wars and internal instability, as well as the disruption of commerce, that the ruler received a meager income from it. What remained was collected by the rentmasters, who deposited whatever they pleased into the treasury without any accounting. This was, so to speak, the bones from which they had already gnawed the meat." Kantzow reports that at the beginning of Bogislav's reign, the ducal revenues amounted to only 500 marks of Finkenaugen (approximately 125 Rhenish guilders) in Stettin, 1,000 marks of Sundisch (approximately 334 guilders) in Wolgast, and 100 marks of Sundisch in Barth. There

was no princely domain.

An excessively large portion of land was in the hands of the nobility. Almost all of the duchy's castles and estates, even the Dukes' residences, were in hereditary possession of noble families or mortgaged for unaffordable sums by 1478. But it was not only the chaotic financial situation that needed to be addressed and improved. The administration of justice was also in disarray, and lawlessness, robberies, and feuds plagued the countryside. Disorder was widespread.

To address these issues, Duke Bogislav surrounded himself with wise and capable advisors. The most notable among them were Werner von der Schulenburg, a Brandenburg nobleman and captain of the land of Stettin (since 1480); Georg von Kleist; Heinrich Bork; Adam Podewils; and others. Previously, the advisors only appeared at court when summoned, but they now remained permanently near the Duke and received salaries. In addition to these permanent court officials, other advisors were occasionally called upon as needed to assist the Duke.

To gain a clearer understanding of Chancellor Kleist's extensive and beneficial activities, we must now examine the numerous printed and unpublished documents that discuss his life and work.

The first mention of him appears in the matriculation records of the University of Greifswald in 1476. He is next mentioned, along with his brother Peter, in the general feudal charter of April 13, 1477. In this document, Jürgen and Peter, "brothers of Dubberow," were jointly enfeoffed with their relatives from Tychow, Muttrin, Damen, Villnow, and Raddatz (125). Jürgen must have already been an influential and meritorious man at that time. According to von der Osten, the family owes the privilege granted by the Duke in this feudal charter to him. Von der Osten states: "The family owes him the privilege granted in 1477 by Duke Bogislav, which allowed all members of the von Kleist family living in Pomerania at that time or born in the future to share collectively in all fiefs held by the family as of 1474. This privilege, confirmed again in 1488, is of great significance for fiefs. If a Kleist acquires a new fief, it immediately assumes the nature of an ancient fief, and upon the acquirer's death without male heirs, it reverts to the entire family." - Von der Osten adds: "He was highly regarded."

Jürgen is first mentioned as one of the Duke's councilors in Wolgast on May 25, 1478. There, he was present as a witness alongside Count Ludwig of Eberstein, Curt Flemming, Ewald von der Osten, and Johannes Zuave at the enfeoffment of Hans Abteshagen, the mayor of Neu-Treptow (130). A considerable number of feudal documents still exist in which Jürgen acted as a ducal councilor, either witnessing or directly handling the granting of fiefs on behalf of the Duke. Through the renewal and issuance of feudal charters, the councilors managed to secure substantial sums for the ducal treasury. Barthold remarks in his *History of Pomerania* (Vol. IV, Part 1, p. 444): "No corner of the wide Pomeranian land could escape the Duke's suzerainty, whether it was the barely cultivated southern region near Neustettin, where the noble Herzberg family had begun to settle the wilderness in the early 15th century, or the farthest border region near Lauenburg, where the clergy under Polish protection attempted encroachments. To prevent harm, the most prominent families sought to renew their fiefs and secure confirmation of shared ownership. This included families such as the Behren in Wolgast, Gutzkow, and Barth in 1491, as well as the Schwerin family, who were well-established in Anklam, Usedom, and elsewhere. Nevertheless, most efforts involved the transfer of abandoned fiefs to the ducal domain or the acquisition of conveniently located properties. While it was customary to grant fallen fiefs back to deserving nobles, the Kleist brothers Georg and Peter were among the few exceptions who consistently benefited."

Jürgen initially held the position of Scriber (writer) or Honescriber (court writer), later becoming the Duke's private secretary (*ducis secretarius*) and house minister. As house minister, he delivered the Duke's silverware to the steward Jacob on May 10, 1483 (157). On May 18, 1483, at Ückermünde, Jürgen acted as the Duke's writer during the enfeoffment of Klaus Schwerin (157b). This document was signed: "Georgius Kleest, Archidiacon tho Nigen Stargarde unse Schriver." The archdeaconry of Neu Stargard was likely a sinecure, as Jürgen was not a cleric and was explicitly referred to as *laicus* (layman) in some documents.

From 1482 to 1488, he signed numerous documents as the Duke's notary, often drafting them himself. One example is the document dated September 17, 1488, in which Pribislaff (IV. 4) issued a deed of appointment to the administrator of the Cammin bishopric and the cathedral chapter. Jürgen was still

referred to as *ducis secretarius* in this document. His seal is affixed beneath it, depicting a shield with a horizontal bar between two foxes, along with the letters "I.K." above the shield (212). As a notary, Jürgen supported the Duke in legal matters and represented him as needed. For instance, on September 23, 1484, he, along with Döring Ramel and Hans Wackenitz, presided over a legal hearing in Grimmen on behalf of the Duke (164). On November 22, 1484, Jürgen and four other ducal councilors read the Duke's complaints against the city of Stralsund in the town hall and received the city's response (165). On April 4, 1485, Jürgen was present when the Duke guaranteed Paul Ramel several pawned fiefs (171). As legal counsel, he assisted the Duke in resolving disputes, such as the one on April 23, 1485, in Hilda between the Faculty and St. Nicholas Church in Greifswald, involving Henning Behr the Elder (172). On July 24, 1485, Jürgen signed a document in Rügenwalde in which Duke Bogislav confirmed all privileges of the Carthusian monastery Marienkron near Rügenwalde (175). He also participated as a notary in a settlement reached on October 31, 1485, between the cathedral chapters of Cammin, St. Otto, and St. Mary in Stettin and the Duke regarding a promised payment of 3,000 florins. This document, created in Stolp, was signed: "Geor Klest notarius subscripsi" (176). As a notary, Jürgen played a role in legal decisions involving feudal matters, such as on January 15, 1486, when the Duke issued rulings on the fiefs of Lorenz Manteuffel (178). On February 10, 1486, Jürgen drafted the verdict in a legal dispute involving Curt (IV. 3) and his brothers from Raddatz against Peter, the Vogt of Neustettin, concerning estates in Raddatz, Klingbeck, and Dallentin (179). He was also present as a witness on the same day when Peter was enfeoffed with these estates, and Curt was granted an extension to pay court fees amounting to 100 marks (180 and 181). - As a notary, Jürgen was responsible for assisting in the collection of fallen fiefs for the Duke, thus increasing the Duke's revenues and consolidating his suzerainty. When the heirs of a deceased vassal could not fully prove their shared ownership and family ties, the ducal councilors invoked the ruler's right of reversion. One such case occurred following the death of Hans Bonin, whose cousins Peter and Kartz Bonin claimed his estates. To resolve the matter, the Duke appointed Hans von Dewitz as a feudal judge. On April 5, 1486, in Rügenwalde, Dewitz ruled, with the advice of 12 ducal councilors, that the estates of Hans Bonin, the son of Ansamme, had reverted to the Duke because the Bonins could not prove collective ownership. Peter Kleist's claim to the estates was upheld. The documents for this decision were signed by Jürgen as the ducal notary. Another example occurred on February 20, 1488, when a feudal court in Stettin, composed of ducal councilors, including Jürgen, and some vassals, ruled against the Köppern family near Anklam. They were unable to prove shared ownership of the estates left by Curd Köppern. Finally, on June 25, 1490, in Wolgast, Jürgen signed a document regarding the Duke's legal proceedings against the knight Bernd Maltzan concerning estates in Wolde. Maltzan was declared to have forfeited his Pomeranian estates, which were then transferred to the Duke. Jürgen signed this document with: "Georgius Klest notarius ad praemissa subscripsi" (218). Bernd Maltzan, as is well known, had numerous conflicts with the Duke. He was a man of firm and unyielding character, and despite his nickname "the Evil Bernd," he was of noble and chivalrous disposition. Similar to Franz von Sickingen and his peers in southern Germany, who sought to resist the growing power of the princes and uphold the dignity of the nobility, Bernd Maltzan pursued similar endeavors in northern Germany. He is rightly called the "Pomeranian Sickingen." In Pomerania, he represented the nobility that refused to bow to princely power. The Maltzan family, residing in the stronghold of Wolde, had feuded with the Demminers. Around Michaelmas in 1483, both sides were reconciled by Bogislav. However, Knight Bernd Maltzan continued the hostilities. The Duke attempted to reconcile him with the city of Demmin and summoned him to court to resolve the dispute. Bernd, convinced of his righteousness, stubbornly refused to appear, even when the Duke set a court date for June 24, 1490. Consequently, on June 25, 1490, Knight Heinrich Borke, appointed judge by the Duke, rendered a decision with the assistance of the notary "Georgius K." and in the presence of a large number of ducal councilors. Maltzan's estates in Wolde were declared forfeited to the Duke. This court session was attended by 10 prelates, 24 noble vassals, and representatives from 24 towns. In the summer of 1491, the Duke destroyed the Wolde castle and confiscated Maltzan's estates as he persisted in his resistance. However, the Maltzans appealed to the newly established Imperial Chamber Court and in 1498 secured a settlement whereby Bogislav returned the estates and compensated them for their losses with 4,000 Rhenish guilders.

In 1486, Jürgen assumed a new role as the Duke's Vogt (bailiff) in the district of Rügenwalde. On April 3 of that year, the Duke appointed captains and bailiffs across Pomerania to preside over judicial matters

during his absence. It was decreed that anyone with complaints should bring them to the bailiff in their jurisdiction, who would then resolve them in consultation with the Duke's councilors residing in the area. Anyone dissatisfied with the bailiff's ruling could appeal directly to the Duke, but no one was allowed, under penalty of breaking the peace, to act against the bailiff's decision on their own (183). Jürgen signed this decree as a notary.

Jürgen appears to have been one of the first bailiffs appointed by the Duke. We infer this from the following: In the autumn of 1486, Duke Bogislav undertook a military journey to Brunswick. He escorted his sister, the stately and beautiful Princess Katharina, to her wedding with Duke Henry the Elder of Brunswick. The Duke was accompanied by 800 well-armed horsemen, all dressed in red. Noble vassals and city forces were summoned for this event. The summons was also sent to all "Klestenn." Among the bailiffs required to appear with their district forces was "Jürgen Kleste to Rügenwolde" (189).

As a bailiff, Jürgen did not permanently reside in Rügenwalde but continued to accompany the Duke. On May 12, 1488, he was part of Bogislav's council in Stettin, where the Duke confirmed the lands and fiefs acquired by the Carthusian monastery near Stettin (205 and 206). "Jürge Klest unse Vaget to Rügenwolde" also co-signed the document on October 18, 1488, which confirmed the privileges of the town of Greifenberg (212a). On June 3, 1489, the Rügenwalde bailiff "Jürge" was present in Wolgast at the enfeoffment of Claves Schwerin (212b). On September 22 of the same year, he was in Treptow, where Bogislav resolved a dispute among his councilors, Curd and Joachim Flemming, and Heinrich Knut concerning the village of Hof (213). - Numerous documents from subsequent years attest to Jürgen's activities as bailiff and ducal councilor. However, space does not allow us to detail every instance. Below, we will provide the document numbers for reference.

On April 6, 1494, the Duke entrusted him with the castle and lands of Bütow "on mutual notice" (288).

At Bütow Castle, Jürgen was responsible for maintaining five or six armed horses, two guards, a gatekeeper, a miller, a cook, a baker, a cellar attendant, a brewer, a farmhand, a kitchen helper, a priest, two herdsman, and three farm laborers, all from the income of the castle and lands. As bailiff of Bütow, he is mentioned in several documents (290, 294a, 295, 296, 298, 309, and 311). - On April 13, 1494, he also received the bailiwicks of Stolpe, Schlawe, and Rügenwalde (289). From these bailiwicks, he annually received two loads of malt from the ducal mills, two loads of oats, 30 marks in interest, one barrel of eels, four dozen flax skeins, and one net on Lake Lebesche. As bailiff of Bütow and the Stolpe region, Jürgen, alongside Dr. Bernhard Eggebrecht, provost of Cammin Cathedral, attended an audience with King John Albert of Poland in the city of Sandomierz. John Albert, as is known, was the son of King Casimir of Poland and the brother-in-law of Duke Bogislav. The purpose of this diplomatic mission remains unclear from the documents. It could have been to discuss the outstanding dowry of Duchess Anna or to request that the King protect Pomerania during Bogislav's pilgrimage (300). - On December 20, 1498, Duke Bogislav entrusted Jürgen with the castle, town, and lands of Usedom "on mutual notice" (320). Jürgen retained this position until at least 1501, as evidenced by an excerpt from that year's annual account of the Usedom office. This document details the allowances of rye, eggs, and barley he received as Vogt of Usedom (344). Another document from the same year refers to him as *advocatus patriae* (bailiff of the land) and *praefectus* (governor) (337b).

Meanwhile, Jürgen had been elevated to the position of chancellor in the Duke's council. He first appeared in this role on January 25, 1491, when Duke Bogislav confirmed the *Fraternitas Illustrium et Nobilium Annunciationis Beatae Mariae*, an association founded by his father Erich II on June 19, 1473. Membership was restricted to individuals of noble birth from both genders. The fraternity's seat was relocated from Buckow Monastery to St. Otto's Church in Stettin. In this document, Jürgen is listed among the *Illustres et Nobiles* (distinguished and noble), alongside Werner von der Schulenburg, Johannes Wopersnow, Bernhard Rohr, Henning von Glinden, and others. They are described as "faithful and pious supporters and enhancers of the ducal foundation." The benefits of the foundation were intended to favor these individuals and their families (229).

As chancellor, Jürgen rendered significant services to the Duke, particularly in addressing the threats posed to Pomerania by Brandenburg. It was well known that Bogislav's marriage to the Brandenburg princess Margaretha remained childless, raising concerns about the extinction of the Pomeranian ducal

line. Additionally, in 1488, Bogislav was severely injured during a hunt in the village of Liebgarten, leaving him close to death. The following year, his wife passed away. Her grief over the Duke's suspicions of her fidelity, which led him to exclude her from his sickbed, hastened her death. Brandenburg anticipated the imminent inheritance of Pomeranian lands. In 1491, Brandenburg's councilors compiled a list of Pomeranian knights and fortified places they intended to secure following Bogislav's death and the subsequent inheritance of Pomerania. This document included the statement: "Jorg Klistow, chancellor, holds Rügenwalde town and castle," and added, "Item, not to forget, should the event occur: approach Jorgen Klistow the chancellor, and especially Durinck Ramell the marshal, as they will provide further guidance on the other families, such as Putkamer, Zitzewitz, Stojentin, Below, etc." (233).

Fortunately, Bogislav recovered and remarried in 1491. His new wife, the Polish princess Anna, entered Stettin on February 2, 1491, in a grand procession. Following Bogislav's recovery and remarriage, the old dispute over Brandenburg's suzerainty over Pomerania resurfaced. Elector Johann sought to clarify the ambiguous relationship, while Bogislav aimed to free his future lineage from oppressive obligations. Consequently, he resisted the continuation of the feudal conditions acknowledged in 1479 at Prenzlau. On July 26, 1492, representatives from both Brandenburg and Pomerania, including "Jorgen Kleyst Canntzler," met in Königsberg in the Neumark to negotiate a settlement. However, no resolution was reached, and they postponed further discussions to May 1, 1493 (254). After extended negotiations, an agreement was reached earlier, on March 26, 1493, in Pyritz. In this agreement, Elector Johann acknowledged that, although the entire Duchy of Pomerania was nominally a fief of Brandenburg by imperial decree, he, "out of special love and friendship," released Duke Bogislav and his heirs from any obligation to receive the fief in perpetuity, as long as Bogislav's lineage persisted. In return, Brandenburg retained the right of succession should the Pomeranian ducal line become extinct. The agreement stipulated that the Pomeranian estates—nobles, prelates, vassals, and towns—were to swear an oath of allegiance, promising to accept no other ruler than the Elector in the event of the ducal line's extinction. The renewal of such agreements was mandated upon the death of either house. The estates of Pomerania issued a formal document on the same day, March 26, 1493, guaranteeing Brandenburg's succession rights. The existing document is beautifully adorned, with 150 yellow wax seals attached to 38 intricately intertwined cords of dark red silk. This assembly included two votes from the nobility, 13 from the clergy, 113 from the knights, and 22 from the towns. As chancellor, Jürgen co-signed this document. His seal, attached to the charter, depicts a shield adorned with a damascened horizontal bar between two foxes, with three reversed spears on the helmet. The inscription on the band reads: "s.(igillum) Jurigen Klest." (266). Two days later, on March 28, 1493, Elector Johann and Duke Bogislav signed a hereditary agreement and a mutual defense pact (267).

A few years later, new complications arose for Pomerania from Brandenburg. Brandenburg demanded the dowry of the childless Duchess Margaretha of Brandenburg back. Bogislav refused to return it, arguing that Margaretha had forfeited her dowry by being unfaithful to him. To substantiate this claim, the cathedral provost Pribislaff (IV. 4), acting as the principal official, initiated an investigation. On July 12, 1498, in Stettin, his notary, Simon Lode, examined several witnesses. Among the laypersons present at the interrogation were Chancellor Georg K. and Johannes Owestin (317). Elector Johann of Brandenburg died on January 9, 1499, and was succeeded by his sixteen-year-old son, Joachim I. This necessitated the renewal and confirmation of the inheritance treaty concluded in Pyritz on March 26, 1493. The renewal took place in Pasewalk on December 31, 1500. At this assembly, the Pomeranian estates—lords, prelates, vassals, towns, and all inhabitants—issued a charter to Elector Joachim of Brandenburg, reaffirming the eventual succession of the Electorate of Brandenburg to Pomerania upon the extinction of the Pomeranian ducal house. Chancellor Jürgen co-signed and sealed this document, as he had done with the earlier treaty (337).

In 1497, several years prior, Duke Bogislav undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He entrusted the protection of his lands to his brother-in-law, King John Albert of Poland, as well as King John of Denmark and the Dukes of Mecklenburg. For the governance of Pomerania, he placed his chancellor, Jürgen K., and Bishop Benedict of Cammin in charge, alongside his wife, Duchess Anna. On December 16, 1496, Bogislav departed Stettin with a select entourage. According to family records, "Bogislav entrusted his wife, children, and the entire land of Pomerania to Chancellor Jürgen K. during his journey

to the Holy Land." This statement highlights the Duke's immense trust in his experienced advisor.

During the Duke's absence, a document dated July 6, 1497, was issued in Greifenberg by Duchess Anna, Chancellor Jürgen K., Adam Podewils, and Georg Kameke (312). Bogislav returned safely on April 11, 1498, having visited Pope Alexander VI in Rome and Emperor Maximilian in Innsbruck. The Duke expressed his satisfaction with the governance during his absence. Nikolaus von Klempzen remarked: "Duke Bogislav found that Chancellor Georg K., together with Werner von der Schulenburg, had governed the land well in his absence and had provided him with ample resources. He held them in high regard (especially his Chancellor Kleist) and rewarded them generously. As a result, the Duke's reign flourished under their guidance, and God blessed their efforts for the benefit of the entire land."

Documents collected by Kratz from that period confirm this account. Jürgen continued to serve as chancellor and ducal councilor until mid-1501. On July 17, 1498, as chancellor, he amicably mediated a dispute between the Kleist brothers of Raddatz and the Lodens of Zuch. - On September 18, 1498, the cathedral provost Pribislaff (VI. 4), principal official of the Cammin Cathedral Chapter, instructed his notary Simon Lode to transcribe the document in which Pope Alexander VI granted Duke Bogislav the *jus de non evocando* during his visit to Rome. Present as lay witnesses at the execution of this document were Chancellor Georg K. and Peter Podewils (319). As chancellor, Jürgen co-signed the aforementioned charter of December 31, 1500 (337). Lastly, as chancellor, he signed a document in Wolgast on July 10, 1501, for Johann, Count of Gützkow (341). This, however, is the last document in which Jürgen is explicitly referred to as chancellor. By November 26, 1505, Peter Tetzen had replaced him in this position (350). On August 27, 1506, "Jürghen Klist" is simply listed as a ducal councilor alongside Chancellor Peter Tetzen (352). - From July 10, 1501, to early 1504, no documents bearing Jürgen's name exist. During this period, it seems he was absent from the Duke's council. This hiatus coincides with the arrival of three renowned scholars whom Duke Bogislav brought back from his pilgrimage: Doctor of Both Laws Johann von Kitscher, a nobleman from Meissen, and two Italians, Petrus of Ravenna and his son Vincentius. These foreigners knew how to flatter the duke and eventually gained both Bogislav's ear and heart, advising him poorly. He preferred listening to them over his old, straightforward counselors, who did not know how to flatter him. The old, loyal servants and counselors were sidelined as long as the foreigners remained in the country and fell out of favor, as was the case with the wise and esteemed Werner von der Schulenburg before Pentecost in 1498. Schulenburg disappeared entirely from the prince's council for some time. Kantzow (Pommerania II, pp. 325–326) notes: "Hardly any of his counselors or servants departed without the flatterers having aimed an arrow at him." In this way, it likely happened that Chancellor Kleist also withdrew from Bogislav's court. Fortunately, the two Italians left Pomerania by 1503, and Johann Kitscher followed their example in 1504.

According to the research of State Archivist Dr. von Bülow, who based his portrayal of Duke Bogislav X.'s life on the records of the Royal State Archive for the *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, the dismissal of the old Pomeranian councilors has deeper reasons than those suggested by the old chronicles. One might compare the old Pomeranian councilors to the "Christian-conservative" men of modern times, many of whom were removed from influential positions at the beginning of a new era. Dr. von Bülow writes:

"As for the relationship between Duke Bogislav X. and his older councilors after the Duke's return from his pilgrimage, the cause of the change has been rather naively attributed by earlier Pomeranian chroniclers and historians to the notion that the new councilors (Kitscher, Peter, and Vincenz of Ravenna) flattered the Duke, thereby making him deaf to the voices of his old Pomeranian advisors (Kleist, etc.). This interpretation is too simplistic, especially when considering such a strong-willed and independently acting prince as Duke Bogislav X., to be accepted today. Furthermore, it completely overlooks the significant political impact of the Duke's journey, which is, in fact, its crux. It was the first time that a Pomeranian duke gained firsthand knowledge of the governance and administrative practices in other parts of Germany. Bogislav realized that princely authority was asserted in a far more effective manner in the southern German states than had been the case in Pomerania. A ruler born to lead, like him, does not make such observations in vain. Upon his return from the Pope and Emperor, he obtained privileges to implement certain measures in Pomerania that had been entirely or partially unknown there before. The aforementioned foreign jurists were necessary instruments for this purpose, as the intended

changes were unfamiliar to the practices of the Pomeranian councilors. The Duke's initial goal was to establish a central authority for legal administration in the country by introducing a princely court of appeals, which replaced the previous practice of seeking justice in places like Lübeck. Although this goal was only partially achieved, it marked a significant step. Moreover, at the beginning of his reign, Bogislav found most of the princely estates either alienated or pledged to the nobility. To preserve the prestige of princely overlordship and secure the financial resources needed for governance, stricter enforcement of feudal law became necessary. While it must be admitted that this was not always achieved without hardships or the cunning exploitation of minor advantages, many of the Duke's reforms—such as the introduction of a general land tax in 1483, despite opposition from the estates, and the gradual implementation of a new coinage system in 1489—predate the arrival of the foreign jurists. Under Duke Bogislav X., a transition from an old to a new era took place. The power of the state became more prominent compared to individual rights. This transformation would have occurred even if Kitscher and the two Italian jurists had never come to the country."

This situation may explain why Chancellor Kleist withdrew from Duke Bogislav's court during this time. Fortunately, the foreign advisors left Pomerania around 1503, and by 1504, Jürgen K. was once again entrusted with important missions. According to family records, Jürgen undertook a significant diplomatic mission in 1504, though they mistakenly date it to 1505. The records state:

"In 1505, Jürgen, alongside Döring Ramel, successfully resolved the disputes between Duke Bogislav and the Polish Crown, particularly with the city of Danzig, concerning escaped peasants and highway robbers, during negotiations in Konitz." This account contains two inaccuracies: first, the year 1505 is incorrect, as the mission took place in early 1504. Second, the claim that the Pomeranian envoys completely resolved the dispute with Danzig is false. - The situation unfolded as follows: In 1491, King Casimir of Poland pledged the castles of Lauenburg and Bütow to Duke Bogislav as security for the dowry of his daughter Anna (32,000 ducats). These territories, though under uncertain legal status, had been under Pomeranian control since the time of Erich II. In early 1504, Alexander, Casimir's son and successor to the throne, demanded the return of these territories. At the time, Duke Bogislav was preoccupied with matters in Stralsund, located in the western part of his duchy. He sent Chancellor Jürgen K. and Döring Ramel, the Landvogt of Stolp, to Konitz to negotiate with Polish envoys. The outcome was an agreement that Lauenburg and Bütow would remain with the Duke without further financial obligations. The Polish representatives offered Bogislav an annual payment of 400 Hungarian guilders and the cession of Draheim and Deutschkrone in exchange for fealty. However, the Pomeranian envoys declined this proposal. The second primary topic of negotiation involved disputes with the city of Danzig. The Duke's representatives demanded the return of peasants who had fled to Danzig's territory and, initially, even the descendants of those who had left more than a century earlier. After mediation by the Polish envoys, the agreement limited the right of return to individuals who had fled within the past ten years. Conversely, Danzig raised strong objections to the rampant highway robberies occurring in Pomerania. A certain Matern, a citizen of Danzig outlawed in 1495 over minor mercantile disputes, had conducted violent feuds across the region. He was finally captured in Silesia in 1502 and executed in Crossen. However, his brother Simon, acting as a blood avenger with 24 accomplices, continued the feuding. This strained relations further, especially as Simon demanded the restoration of his family's honor and estates, a claim supported by Duke Bogislav. The feud persisted, causing chaos in Pomerania until approximately 1510. Relations between Danzig and the Duke remained hostile, despite the Polish envoys siding with Danzig and asserting their jurisdiction over Lauenburg.

After this diplomatic mission in Konitz, Jürgen K. remained close to the Duke. Records place him at the Duke's side on several occasions: on August 27, 1506 (352); on December 14, 1506 (354); and on February 18 and 23, 1507, in Rügenwalde (356 and 357). From Rügenwalde, he accompanied the Duke to Stolpe, where the Duke planned to construct a residential house adjoining the city wall. The agreement with the city council regarding this project, finalized on March 9, 1507, is the last document Jürgen co-signed (358).

Reviewing the chancellor's extensive contributions, it becomes evident that Jürgen faithfully supported Duke Bogislav X in numerous significant state affairs. He co-signed many important documents and played a vital role in establishing order in Pomerania.

For clarity, we list below the total number of documents in which Jürgen is mentioned:

73 documents identify him as a ducal councilor.

12 documents refer to him as ducal scribe, court scribe, notary, or secretary.

35 documents name him as bailiff of Rügenwalde.

12 documents describe him as chancellor.

8 documents list him as bailiff of Bütow.

2 documents designate him as bailiff of Bütow and Stolp.

A close reading of these documents provides a faithful depiction of Chancellor Kleist's versatile, tireless, and successful activities.

Jürgen excelled as a financial expert, bringing the Duke's, the state's, and even his own finances into order. He advised the Duke on reclaiming fallen fiefs, issuing feudal charters, and introducing the so-called Landschoss (land tax). He also recommended appointing mint masters and standardizing coinage (250 and 336). Additionally, Jürgen was a knowledgeable legal scholar who provided sound advice in resolving disputes, mediated conflicts amicably (318), and supported the Duke in legal negotiations with cities and other entities. His work often led to peaceful resolutions of the most challenging matters.

Jürgen was also a skilled diplomat. As Nikolaus von Klempzen described, he was "a refined man" who was well-versed in social etiquette. For this reason, the Duke entrusted him with crucial political missions. Jürgen played a central role in resolving long-standing disputes with Brandenburg and the Polish Crown, ensuring peace for Pomerania, which had been severely weakened by earlier wars. Jürgen's achievements in both domestic and foreign policy were marked by success and significant contributions to Pomerania's prosperity. All noteworthy historians unanimously acknowledge Chancellor Kleist's exceptional merits in serving the state.

The family's historical accounts, including the Stav. Nachrichten, von der Osten, Elzow, and the Cop. Acta, unanimously state: "Chancellor Georg von K. established, alongside Werner von der Schulenburg in 1481, such excellent court and provincial governance that Pomerania flourished like never before during their tenure."

Among Pomeranian historians and antiquarians, the praise for Chancellor Kleist is similarly consistent. Haken writes: "The honest men Werner von der Schulenburg and Jürgen K. advised the Duke early in his reign to form a new state budget, improve the domains and financial matters, and, with the approval and support of the estates, enabled him not only to redeem the mortgaged domains but also to establish a permanent court." Schwarz adds: "Duke Bogislav did not neglect to promote the internal welfare of his state. He sought to restore order disrupted by prolonged wars through establishing formal governance, judicial administration, and improving the almost entirely collapsed fiscal system. Two excellent men—Werner von der Schulenburg, a nobleman from Brandenburg, and Georg von Kleist, a nobleman from Pomerania—assisted him with incomparable service. Kleist, as court chancellor, skillfully directed both judicial and police matters, while Schulenburg managed the administration and finances. Their joint efforts successfully propelled the state apparatus, and the Duke generously rewarded them. Chancellor Kleist was not forgotten in these rewards." Finally, Gadebusch, in his *Grundriß der pommerschen Geschichte* (p. 145–146), praises Bogislav's reign, stating: "He devoted much of his rule to restoring his land to prosperity. He practiced frugality, introduced strict order in revenue collection, and gradually redeemed mortgaged domains. He zealously guarded his rights over fiefs and cities, reformed the minting system, and introduced gold coinage for the first time. He improved judicial administration, organized the courts, opposed feuds and robberies, and abolished the right of wreckage. Chancellor Kleist, alongside Werner von der Schulenburg and Henning Steinwehr, played a significant role in these reforms. These men were the driving force behind all the Duke's initiatives. Under their guidance, Pomerania flourished as never before." Even Dr. Berghaus acknowledges Chancellor Kleist's significant contributions, though he occasionally casts doubt on Kleist's political actions. In his description of the Dubberow estate, Berghaus writes: "Jürgen Kleist was the Duke's foremost advisor in restoring the princely household, which had been left in disarray by his predecessors, and in Bogislav's efforts to assert and solidify autocratic power against the nobility and

the towns. While the nobility often willingly submitted, denying their political standing and privileges, the towns, particularly the strong bourgeoisie of Stralsund, offered resistance." However, Berghaus also claims that the benefits granted to the Kleist family through the two charters of 1485 were, "without a doubt, motivated by the assistance provided by Chancellor Kleist and his brother Peter." This Peter, according to Berghaus, allegedly served as the Vogt in Neustettin—a claim that is historically inaccurate. The individual in question was likely Peter Kleist of the Muttrin-Damen line (listed in Stammtafel III. 5). Berghaus's assertion that Chancellor Kleist accompanied the Duke on his journey to the Imperial Diet in Worms is also erroneous. The only member of the Kleist family to accompany the Duke on this journey was Tessen, Commandant of Zachan (II. 7), with four horses.

Additionally, Berghaus suggests a family legend that Chancellor Kleist saved the Duke's life during his pilgrimage to the Holy Land by striking down a Turkish corsair with a mighty sword. However, this legend cannot exist within the Kleist family, as it is decisively contradicted by historical records and family documents.

Duke Bogislav himself best understood and appreciated Chancellor Kleist's valuable services. He rewarded Kleist generously for his many years of loyal service. Elzow states: "Chancellor Jürgen Kleist earned significant fiefs from Duke Bogislav for his long and faithful service, which remain with the family to this day." Von der Osten echoes this sentiment: "He was highly esteemed, and the family owes him the privilege of the 1477 feudal charter."

Let us now examine the documents that reference the princely rewards received by Chancellor Jürgen Kleist: In 1483, Jürgen was granted the honorary title of Archdeacon of Neu-Stargard by the Duke, which was undoubtedly associated with significant income (157d). On September 29, 1483, the Duke sold his councilor, Jürgen Kleist, the castle and town of Zanow, along with the villages of Citzmyn and Kutzitz and their associated privileges, including the Nestbach stream from the point where it flows into the Zanow territory, freely and without obstruction along both banks up to the Wotzeke and Jamund lakes, as well as the princely storage site in the town. The Duke retained only the manorial services. Jürgen had previously paid the Duke 700 florins, which the Duke used to redeem mortgaged estates. The pawn agreement was converted into a hereditary purchase agreement without requiring Jürgen to pay additional sums. Jürgen's brother, cousins, and their heirs received joint tenure, as they had for other estates granted by the Duke (160). The family records state that Jürgen "possessed Zanow with its tolls and grandeur and resided on the ramparts facing Cöslin." However, they erroneously claim that the Duke later reacquired Zanow due to its toll rights and granted him other prestigious fiefs as compensation, which were still held by the Dubberow, Tychow, and Crolow branches of the Kleist family in 1767. The truth, however, is that on September 14, 1506, the Duke negotiated an exchange with his councilor Jürgen Kleist, whereby Zanow and its associated villages were traded for several other villages, including Wendisch-Tychow and Queesdow. An additional 300 florins were promised to Jürgen as a down payment. This exchange was finalized only after Jürgen's death with his widow and son (361 and 362). Regarding the Nestbach, Jürgen reached an agreement on May 27, 1498, with the mayors and councilors of Cöslin, ensuring that neither party could obstruct the stream with dams (315). On March 22, 1485, the Duke exempted Jürgen Kleist of Zanow and his brother Peter of Dubberow from the jurisdiction of local courts for all current and future possessions. They were subject only to the Duke's direct judgment, granting them autonomous judicial authority over their estates (169).

On the same day, the Duke granted them joint tenure of the church patronage rights in Sitkowe (Siedkow) and its filial church in Pumlow (170).

On February 18, 1487, Jürgen exchanged the Duke's dues in "Groß- and Klein-Dubberow" for the Roggow estate, which he transferred to the Duke for use by the Belgard Castle treasury (194).

On April 7, 1488, Jürgen, as councilor and bailiff, received a fief connected to the Carnitz estate (203).

Other notable grants included:

Right of preemption for the Wolde and Versen estates near Sitkowe (November 15, 1489; 214).

Ownership of the village of Crolow, purchased from the Zitzewitz family for 1,100 florins (March 28,

1490; 216).

Fishing rights in the Vietzker See (February 18, 1491; 230).

Confirmation of a clerical fief at Crolow (August 25, 1491; 241).

Partial ownership of Schlackow, purchased from Hans Smorre for 460 Rhenish florins (May 20, 1493; 269).

Appointment as bailiff of Stolpe, Schlawe, and Rügenwalde (April 13, 1494; 289).

Governance of Usedom (December 20, 1498; 320).

Acquisition of Rutze (Ruschitz) in the Stolpe region after the Damerow family's extinction (April 11, 1499; 323, 328).

These appointments and fiefs demonstrate the Duke's high regard for Chancellor Kleist and are fitting rewards for his exceptional service and achievements.

Jürgen was not only a capable statesman but also a man of faith and a devoted supporter of the church. Clergy members often turned to him with trust for assistance. It is likely that the Duke, recognizing his pious and ecclesiastical mindset, granted him the Archdeaconry of Neu-Stargard and the patronage rights of Siedkow and Pumlow.

In a document dated January 25, 1491, Chancellor "Jeorgius K." is listed among the *fideles et pii coadjutores, factores et augmentatores* (faithful and pious assistants, contributors, and enhancers) of the ducal foundation (229).

On October 9, 1493, Jürgen established a new vicarage at the altar of the Holy Cross in Rügenwalde parish church, valued at 12 florins (282). Twice, he intervened on behalf of clergymen to waive institutional fees (219, 232). On August 26, 1490, he voluntarily relinquished a vicarage near Wollin to benefit a clergyman (221).

Together with the cleric Johannes Wopersnow, Jürgen lent 700 Rhenish florins to Bishop Benedict of Cammin. In return, the bishop pledged the principalities of Stettin and the bishop's tax in the Neumark as security but retained the right to appoint his officials (245). Jürgen also lent 100 Rhenish florins to the administrator of the Cammin diocese, G. Putkummer, receiving repayment on May 30, 1493 (270).

On February 12, 1501, the treasurer and canon Hinricus Levin appointed "validum Georgium Clest" as his representative, alongside Bishop Martin and other canons, to mediate a dispute concerning the Stargard Archdeaconry (337a).

On March 27, 1501, during a lawsuit involving Vicar Joh. Smedt of Schlawe and Paul Zitzewitz over a debt of 100 marks, Jürgen's judgment as former *advocatus patriae et praefectus* (provincial bailiff and governor) was cited as evidence in favor of Smedt (337b).

These documents reveal Jürgen's significant influence in both secular and ecclesiastical legal matters. Despite his contributions to the church, Jürgen reportedly rejected certain teachings, particularly the concept of purgatory. Micrälius writes:

"Chancellor Georg K., from the Dubberow line, a distinguished man and Chancellor of Bogislav X, dismissed the notion of ghosts and apparitions, and even less so purgatory. As our chronicles report, he was once terrified by a fiery apparition resembling a burning man while traveling by carriage."

Nicolaus von Klempzen provides a more detailed account:

"Around 1498, when Chancellor Georg K. managed the Usedom district, he often crossed the Swine River for business. One night, as he journeyed towards Dievenow, a peculiar incident occurred. Darkness fell, obscuring the path. A voice called out, 'This way, this way!' His attendants wished to follow the voice, but Jürgen refused, suspecting it to be a demonic trick. As they continued on their path, a fiery man, naked with a glowing mantle, appeared beside the carriage, gripping its beam. The apparition grew in height until its head reached the heavens, eventually vanishing in a burst of flames. Jürgen and his companions were deeply shaken for days afterward. Some claimed that this was a sign

meant to convince Jürgen of purgatory's existence, a concept he had vehemently denied."

Cramer, in his Pomeranian Church Chronicle, adds:

"The clergy used this incident against Jürgen as proof of purgatory's existence, though Jürgen remained unconvinced. However, we now understand, thank God, that purgatory is a fabricated doctrine with no basis in scripture."

The truth of this event remains uncertain. If it occurred, it underscores Jürgen's steadfast character, undeterred by supernatural fears.

The family records contain only limited details about Jürgen's personal life. He was married to Anna von Stojentin of Goren, the daughter of ducal bailiff Hans von Stojentin of Stolp and Hedwig von Massow. Together, they had one son, Jacob (II. 12), and three daughters:

Elisabeth, who married Christoph von Manteuffel of Kerstin, † 1535.

Anna, who married Jacob von Wobeser of Silkow, the chancellor and court marshal of Duke Barnim X, † circa 1546.

Sophie, who became the wife of Jacob von Below of Peest.

Several documents refer to "sons" of Jürgen, though they do not name them. However, it is evident from documents 361 and 402 that he had only one son, Jacob.

Chancellor Jürgen Kleist died in 1508, though the family records mistakenly list his death as occurring in 1518. That he passed away in 1508 is confirmed by a document dated September 3, 1509. In this document, Duke Bogislav finalized the exchange agreement made on September 14, 1506, with Jürgen's widow as guardian for their young son, Jacob.

The Duke granted Jacob feudal tenure over Zanow and its associated villages, instructing local officials to transfer authority to him. The court marshal Ewald von Massow and Lüdeke von Massow, the bailiff of Rügenwalde, were tasked with formally installing Jacob in these fiefs (361).

Jürgen's widow issued a deed of consent to her brother-in-law Peter and Hans Stojentin regarding this exchange (361a). As guardian for her son, she also waived the 300 florins that the Duke had promised Jürgen as a down payment (362).

In 1519, Duke Bogislav granted Anne von Stojentin, Jürgen's widow, the right to Wendisch-Tychow as a life estate at the request of her son, Jacob. If Jacob died without heirs, Anne was to relinquish Wendisch-Tychow in exchange for Crolow and a portion of Slatow (402).

To complete the record, below is a summary of documents that mention Jacob, the only son of Chancellor Jürgen Kleist. These sources trace his activities, inheritance, and contributions following his father's death.

II. 12. Jacob of Crolow.

† circa 1522.

That he was the sole son of the Chancellor is evidenced not only by the previously mentioned documents 361 and 402 but also by the Ruschitzer Manuscript, written around 1590, and the Stav. Nachrichten. Elzow (115) refers to him as Jacob of Rusze (Ruschitz). Thielow attributes Vietzow as his ancestral seat and claims he lived between 1477 and 1490; however, this seems to be a confusion with the Jacob mentioned under III. 20.

On September 3, 1509, Jacob, still a minor, was enfeoffed with half of Franzen, half of Egsow, half of Kummerzin, half of Dubberzin, half of Schlönnwitz, as well as the entirety of Wendisch-Tychow and Quesdow (361). On October 5, 1513, Jacob, who resided in Crolow and was still underage, and his mother as his guardian, reached an agreement with Jürgen Below of Peest regarding a disputed moor between Dubberzin and Schlönnwitz. Supporting Jacob and his mother in this negotiation were the

princely councilors Peter Podewils, captain at Loitz, and court marshal Ewald Massow (371).

In documents from 1518 and 1519, Jacob is referred to as a princely court servant. As such, he was part of the ducal entourage in October 1518 when Duke Bogislav X's son, Georg I, escorted his sister Sophia to her betrothal to Duke Friedrich of Holstein (394). In the same year, he borrowed 50 guilders from the Carthusian monastery in Rügenwalde and issued a debt certificate, written and sealed by himself (396).

In 1519, Jacob ceded the village of Wendisch-Tychow to his mother as her life estate. The Duke confirmed this arrangement with the provision that if Jacob were to die without issue, the village of Crolow, along with a share of Schlackow, would replace Wendisch-Tychow (402). By 1523, his cousin Jürgen (II. 13), Peter's son, was already recorded as residing in Crolow (415), which corroborates the family tree's assertion that Jacob died around 1522.

According to family records, Jacob met his end at the hands of Carze (or Carsten, according to others: Caspar) Manteuffel, who murdered him treacherously in the ducal castle of Bütow. The murderer was executed on the wheel at Rügenwalde in the presence of all living members of the Kleist family at that time.

Jacob left no heirs. His death brought a sudden and tragic end to the branch of the Dubberow lineage that had flourished under the Chancellor. All the fiefs he had acquired passed to his cousins Jürgen and Christoph (II. 13 and 14).

II. 5. Peter of Dubberow.

In the Cop. Act. No. 32, he is referred to as "Peter the Elder." The Descr. geneal. does not mention him at all. Von der Osten, in the description of the Dubberow lineage No. 11, states: "In the Kleist genealogies, his father is named Tessen, but this contradicts all feudal charters." However, this assertion is erroneous. The Ruschitzer Manuscript explicitly names him as "Tessen's second son."

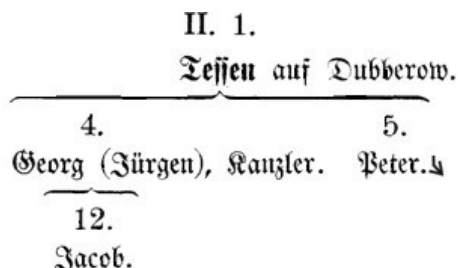
In the feudal charter dated April 13, 1477, Jürgen and Peter are referred to as "Brödere tho Dubberowe" (brothers of Dubberow) (125). Likewise, in the document from March 22, 1485, Peter is described as Jürgen's brother and as "enfeoffed at Dubberow." According to this document, he and his brother Jürgen were exempted in Zanow from the jurisdiction of captains, bailiffs, and magistrates and placed directly under the princely court of justice (169).

On the same day, the Duke granted him and all his cousins the "entire hand" over the patronage of the churches in Siedkow and Pumlow (170). According to Quandt, Peter likely also held an entitlement to the Bonin estates (Wendisch-Tychow, etc.) in 1486 (185). On April 7, 1488, Duke Bogislav X granted him, his heirs, and his cousins the "Angefäll" (right of succession) to Tonnies Grape's feudal estates in Karnitz, among others, in the event of Jürgen's childless death (203).

On November 15, 1489, the Duke granted him and his brother the right of preemption over the estates of Versen and Wolden in Siedkow (214). On March 28, 1490, he and all his cousins were granted "entire hand" over the estate of Crolow, purchased by his brother Jürgen (216). Likewise, on May 20, 1493, they were granted rights to the share of Schlackow purchased by Jürgen (269).

In 1509, Peter's sister-in-law Anna, née Stoyenthin, issued a statement following her husband's death

We give here the family tree:



† circa 1540.

The feud between Henning Lode and Colberg, which extended to Jacob Kleist, is well-documented. Henning Lode, brother of the infamous cleric Simon Lode, conducted a violent campaign against Colberg, the Bishop, and the Cammin diocese. This campaign was ultimately brought to an end in 1527 through decisive measures by the Duke. Jürgen Kleist played a significant role in this feud as a guarantor and mediator.

In 1536, a legal dispute arose between Jürgen Kleist of Wendisch-Tychow and Johan Roggenpan, along with Lorentz Parsowen, over a clerical benefice in the parish church of Slawe. In 1537, he became embroiled in another conflict with Franz Brunnow of Quassow, though no further details are recorded in the documents.

Jürgen Kleist is presumed to have died around 1540, as evidenced by legal records from that year in which the guardians of the Natzmer brothers filed claims against "the late Georg Kleist's" estate and Christoph Kleist of Tychow and Dubberow regarding longstanding feudal rights.

Family records state that Jürgen married Mechel or Mechela, the daughter of Henning von Glasenapp. They had three sons: Paul, Henning, and Peter. The order of their births is variously reported: The Ruschitzer Manuscript lists them as Paul, Henning, Peter, whereas the Stav. Nachrichten (58) list them as Peter, Paul, Henning. The latter sequence appears to be correct, as will be demonstrated in the following sections.

II. 14. Christoph of Dubberow and Crolow.

† circa 1568.

On January 13, 1524, Christoph was enfeoffed with Dubberow and Crolow (417). On July 5 of the same year, he and his brother Jürgen exchanged the village of Ruschitz with Thomas of Muttrin for farms in Muttrin, Zadtkow, Boissin, Kieckow, and the Döbelsche estates, along with 212½ guilders in cash (418, 451).

On December 14, 1526, he received a "safe conduct" due to a manslaughter charge brought against him (423). In the years 1527–1529, this safe conduct was repeatedly extended (432, 435, 439).

Christoph appears to have faced financial difficulties. According to an excerpt from a register of outstanding debts owed to benefices and vicariates in the parish church of Belgard from 1540, Christoph, residing in Dubberow, owed the Belgard vicarial treasury 500 marks, for which he had to pay an annual interest of 30 marks (459).

On November 10, 1548, he acknowledged a debt of 50 guilders to Hypolitus Butzke of Butzke; in 1562, he borrowed an additional 50 guilders from him. He also owed 300 guilders to Scholastika Bonin, the widow of Hans Versen of Burzlaff. Peter and Wilhelm, the Kleist brothers of Zadtkow and Vietzow, acted as guarantors for him.

On August 23, 1540, Christoph was re-enfeoffed with Dubberow (459b). On June 1, 1546, he was enfeoffed along with the children of his brother Jürgen (469). On May 1, 1549, he entered into a contract with his nephew Peter (II. 23) concerning five half-villages that Christoph had redeemed from Jochim Below, whose father Jürgen Below had pledged them.

The dispute over these properties continued until November 8, 1557, when a settlement was reached in Belgard. Christoph was granted specific portions of the land, which resolved the conflict between him, his sons Carsten and Magnus, and Peter, Paul, and Henning Kleist (482).

In 1552, Christoph witnessed the Land Peace agreement between Duke Barnim XI and the King of Poland in Danzig. He is believed to have died before 1568, as his son Magnus was already enfeoffed that year (491).

History of the Family von Kleist - Tychow-Dubberow line
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Christoph married Dorothea von Wedell of Cremzow, daughter of Dionysius von Wedell and a von der Osten-Plathe. They had three sons: Carsten, Magnus, and Georg (II. 26–28), and two daughters:

Dorothea, who married Joachim Wachholz of Dargislaff.

Essa, who remained unmarried as of 1584.

Descendants of II. 13

The biographies of Christoph's sons will be addressed later; we now turn to the sons of Jürgen, the elder brother, and the branches descended from them. The eldest son was:

II. 23. Peter of Wendisch-Tychow and Crolow.

† circa 1572.

On May 1, 1549, Peter, Jürgen's son, who resided at Tychow, concluded the previously mentioned agreement with his uncle Christoph (II. 14) regarding the redeemed shares of the half-villages Franzen, Schlönnwitz, Egsow, Dubberzin, and Kummerzin. Four years earlier, Peter had still been underage and absent, while his brothers were also not present (473).

On July 24, 1550, Peter, Paul, and Henning, described as brothers and heirs to Tychow, exchanged several estates with Joachim Below of Peest. These included farms, dependencies, and peasants in Schlönnwitz, Cummerzin, and Dubberzin, which had been inherited from their forebears, in exchange for properties in Franzen, Egsow, and other areas. The document mentions that some Kleist brothers were still underage, undoubtedly referring to the younger brothers, Paul and Henning (474). On May 30, 1552, Duke Barnim XI confirmed this exchange agreement (476).

After reaching adulthood, the brothers divided their paternal inheritance among themselves. This division, however, led to a dispute with their uncle Christoph regarding certain farms in Franzen. The matter was brought before the ducal court in Stettin and was resolved on November 8, 1557, through mediation by Joachim zu Damen (III. 17) and Hans vom Wolde of Wusterbarth (482).

In 1561, Peter suffered severe losses when his residence and several farmsteads burned down. His brother Henning suggested rebuilding the farmsteads in a better arrangement. Initially agreeing, Peter later rejected this plan and rebuilt the farms on their original locations, leading to a dispute that escalated due to external provocations. Peter's wife reportedly remarked, "There are wicked scoundrels between my husband and his brother, but the long, unpunished thieves will surely get their due."

On October 30, 1568, Peter, Paul, Henning, and their cousins Magnus and Lorenz (II. 27 and 52) were enfeoffed by Duke Barnim XI in Alt-Stettin (491). According to the family tree, Peter died around 1572. By 1575, documents already refer to his sons (502 and 507).

Peter's wife was Dorothea von Massow, the daughter of Nicolaus von Massow of Bartin. Together, they had six sons:

Jürgen

Rüdiger

Claus

Henning

Anton (Tonnies)

Paul (II. 44–49)

They also had two daughters:

Dorothea, married to Antonium von Zarthen.

Anna, married to Bartholomaeus, the son of Christian von Stojenthin of Giesebitz.

After Peter's death, his widow complained in 1584 about the division of the paternal estate, asserting that she and her daughters had been treated poorly. She was granted only six plots of land associated with the Tychow estate, which she claimed were insufficient to sustain her when reduced by tenant services. The daughters were allocated small mill rents as a form of sustenance.

A few years later, around 1588, Dorothea von Massow died, leaving behind heavily indebted plots of land.

II. 24.

Paul

on W.-Tychow and Crolow.

† 1572.

On May 1, 1549, Paul was absent from home when his older brother Peter concluded the previously mentioned agreement with their uncle Christopher (II. 14) (473). On July 24, 1550, he, along with his brothers, agreed to the previously mentioned land exchange with Joachim Below (474). On May 30, 1552, Duke Barnim XI confirmed this exchange contract for "our dear, loyal Peter, Pawell, and Henningk, the Kleists residing at Tychow" (476). Paul also agreed to the settlement reached with Christopher regarding certain estates in Franzen (482). On October 30, 1568, he received his fiefdom (491). Paul died on June 18, 1572. In the joint fief letter dated February 22, 1575, his underage son Friedrich is mentioned (502 and 507).

Paul was married to Dorothea von Natzmer, daughter of Dionysius von Natzmer of Ristow. They had one son, Friedrich (II. 50), and five daughters, among whom:

Sophia,

married Christoph von Böhne of Besow, b. 1575, † 1626.

Maria,

married Paul von Natzmer of Rützenhagen.

Dorothea,

married Johann von Natzmer of Notzkow (523).

Catharina,

died unmarried.

Benigna,

married Sebastian von Reckow of Stolp.

Paul's widow brought a lawsuit against her son-in-law Hans von Natzmer. She had promised him 3000

florins as her daughter Dorothea's dowry during their marriage negotiations. She initially allowed him to occupy the farms in Egsow. However, when the farms were not redeemed within a year, Hans von Natzmer sued for the promised money, claiming that he was constantly harassed by his creditors and had to "live like a fox under a harrow," with his residence feeling "like quicksand."

As Paul's widow was unable to pay the money, she offered to hand over three farms in Egsow, one farm in Franzen, and the fields in Schlawe for his use. However, the peasants in Egsow and Franzen complained in 1596 that Natzmer was exploiting them excessively, forcing them to serve even in Notzkow.

When her only son Friedrich (II. 50) died before 1608, the fiefs passed to Georg and Henning (II. 44 and 47). In 1608, they filed a lawsuit demanding the return of the fiefs and compensation for their deterioration. The widow had allegedly promised her sons-in-law excessively large dowries during her son's minority, exceeding the value of the entire fiefs, which were already burdened with debts exceeding 15,000 florins. The sons-in-law, they claimed, sought only to strip their brother-in-law, "a poor, simple-minded man," of his fiefs and directed him to the outstanding debts, which had not yet been collected. Furthermore, they refused to return the occupied fiefs. Regarding Hans von Natzmer in particular, they alleged that he had profited over 5000 florins from the granted farms and caused damages to the estate in Egsow amounting to 948 florins. The case dragged on but was ultimately decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

In 1610, the widow died in the home of her daughter Maria in Rützenhagen. Her sons-in-law summoned the heir Georg of Tychow to collect her body for burial in Crolow, as her dowry was also located there. However, Georg refused. Hans von Natzmer of Notzkow, Bastian Reckow of Crolow, and Christoph Böhne of Besow sued him but were dismissed since burial costs were not covered by the fief but were the responsibility of the nearest relatives.

II. 25.

Henning

on W.-Tychow and Crolow.

† c. 1575.

Henning has already been mentioned in documents 474, 476, 482, and 491. On January 30, 1568, he received his fief. On February 28, 1575, Duke Johann Friedrich granted him his fief in "lüttken" Tychow, i.e., Wendisch-Tychow (501). In the joint fief letter of the same year, Henning of Tychow, in the Schlawe Landvogtei, was enfeoffed on behalf of himself and the sons of his late brother Peter (502 and 507).

Henning likely died around 1580, as in the following year, his minor son Peter requested enfeoffment with his late father's estates.

Henning's wife was Magdalena von Hechthausen, sister of the aforementioned Martin von Hechthausen of Grüssow. She bore him one son: Peter (II. 51), and six daughters:

Catharina,

married Lucas von Weiher.

Essea,

married Thomas von Stuckius of Reblin.

Anna,
married Erasmus von Podewils.
Elisabeth,
married Gregor von Grumbkow of Runow.
Ilsabe,
married Joachim von Zitzewitz.
Maria,
died a virgin at the age of 72 in W.-Tychow and was buried there on May 24, 1642.

The three brothers, Peter, Paul, and Henning, as we have seen, had male descendants. We now proceed to the biographies of these descendants, starting with Peter's six sons. The eldest among them is:

II. 44. Georg of Wendisch-Tychow and Crolow.
† 1629.

On February 22, 1575, Georg was still a minor. His uncle Henning (II. 25) was enfeoffed on his behalf and that of his younger brothers (502 and 507). — On June 15, 1582, the brothers Georg and Rüdiger, resident at Tychow, had disputes with some citizens of the town of Schlawe, which proved costly for them. The cause of the conflict was originally a jug of beer won by Marten Z. in I., which had not been paid for. Misunderstandings escalated into an outright skirmish with the citizens.

After they had to yield to the superior force despite a brave defense, they remained in the tavern, as they pledged not to flee. The next morning, they wanted to settle with the town. However, the town council believed that a "knightly punishment" was due and reported the matter. The duke instructed the Landvogt of Stolp, Jacob Kleist (III. 20), to investigate and impose penalties. Thus, they were sentenced to a fine of 800 thalers, and since they were unable to pay this amount, six farmsteads were confiscated.

To raise the penalty amount, Georg took up military service and went to Hungary to fight against the Turks. He also brought 300 thalers home from the war, which he promptly paid. On this occasion, he requested a reduction of the fine (November 1585). He stated that he had just returned from Hungary, where he had served for some time against the hereditary enemy of Christendom, the Turks; without hesitation to disclose, he had been engaged in military service from a young age and had raised at least 300 thalers through it. However, his brother Rüdiger, who also sought military service in France, could not raise any funds there and had lost his own. A sister, he further stated, was married, another unmarried, his mother was old, and the fiefs had already been left encumbered with debts by their father. Following this, 200 thalers were remitted to him on February 23, 1588, and two farmers were returned to him for the 300 thalers paid. On March 3 of the same year, another farmer was returned to him at his request, leaving only three confiscated farms.

On March 27, 1584, "Jörge Kliest, who after his father's death followed the war, requested enfeoffment and a permission letter on behalf of himself and his absent, still minor brothers, who were abroad in service and studies." In the following year, his younger brother Henning, "who had been absent after their father's death," requested enfeoffment and stated that "some of his brothers were not in the country: one was at the Imperial Chamber Court (? Claus), one with Duke Barnim, one in Holstein (? Rüdiger), and one with Eggert Güntersberg (? Georg)." On May 7, 1485, Henning and his foreign brothers Georg, Rüdiger, Tonnies, and Pawel (= Paul), the late Peter's sons of Tychow, received permission letters.

That Georg was in the service of Emperor Rudolph in 1585 is evident from a letter written by the emperor to Duke Johann Friedrich. In this, the emperor referred to him as his "archer" (i.e., bowman) and "the Empire's loyal and faithful Georg von Kleisten" and determined that Georg should be reinstated in his estates. Undoubtedly, it was on account of this letter that the aforementioned 200 thalers of the fine were remitted to him. From German history, it is well-known that Emperor Rudolph II, incapable of firmly governing his hereditary lands, was unable to keep the Turks away from the borders of his territories and therefore appealed for help throughout the Empire and across Christendom. Thus, even in Pomerania, those eager for war were recruited to fight against the hereditary enemy of Christendom. The war flared up particularly fiercely in 1592 along Hungary's borders. In such peril, Pomerania could not remain idle; it contributed money and horses to the war effort. According to Kramer (B. IV, p. 54), Kaspar von Wedell of Krempzow was a Pomeranian captain in Hungary in 1594.

On October 26, 1596, in the bloody battle at Erlau (or Kereszbes), among the 20,000 slain Christians were "the Brandenburg and Pomeranian captain along with 40 noblemen of good standing."

Whether Georg also participated in the war against the Turks during the 1590s is not evident from the documents, but it seems likely. He is not mentioned in the documents again until 1601.

From 1594, an original coat of arms still exists under which the following words are written:

“Geörge Kleist m. pp.
Fear God and love His word,
so it will go well for you here and beyond,
and beware of the cats
who lick in front and scratch behind.”

Undoubtedly, this is Georg's coat of arms and handwriting. — On March 27, 1601, he was enfeoffed by Duke Barnim XI along with his brothers Claus, Henning, and Paul. His brother Rüdiger is no longer mentioned in this document, indicating that he had already passed away (547). On April 19, 1605, this feudal charter was renewed by Duke Bogislav XIII in Belgard (553 and 555).

In 1608, Georg resided in Stolp. On May 1, 1608, he requested permission to perform homage in Stolp rather than in Schlawe, as had previously been required. This request was granted to him. On May 10, 1608, he performed homage in Stolp. On this occasion, he was referred to as "Georg the Elder, son of Peter the Elder" (564).

Afterward, Georg had a lengthy lawsuit before the court in Rügenwalde with his cousin Lorenz (II. 52) concerning some pledged farmsteads in Schlackow and disturbances (turbation) on the estate of Egsow. Regarding the first point of contention, the two were reconciled by arbitration on March 17, 1617. Georg had pledged three farms in Schlackow to Lorenz for 1,400 guilders, one of which he had redeemed for 350 guilders; the others remained redeemable according to the contract of March 6, 1611. Lorenz had built a pledged farmstead on a wasteland within his own territory; it was to remain redeemable nonetheless. The new field on the Rabenhorst was equally divided. The pond created by Lorenz, situated on Georg's field and forest, was transferred to Georg without the fish. Regarding the cottages, gardens, and fields on the Schidlitz, each was to keep what had previously been allotted by lot and was in their use. The "field arrangements" were to remain as they had been established in the contract between Lorenz and his cousin Friedrich (II. 50) on July 4, 1602.

Regarding the second point of contention—the disturbances on the estate of Egsow—the dispute was more complex and therefore not as easily resolved. Hans Natzmer of Notzkow had held a share in the fief of Egsow and one farm in Franzen for several years, as previously mentioned. Since he had received a loan of 1,000 thalers from Lorenz, he had pledged to Lorenz eight sandy plots from three abandoned farms, largely "overgrown and weedy," in Egsow with the right of pledge usage (antichretic). However, he retained his three inhabited farms along with shares in the court, water rights, oak woods, and the mill rent from his tenants in Egsow.

When Friedrich (II. 50) died around 1608, Georg, as his next feudal heir, obtained immission into the estates of Egsow and Franzen against Hans Natzmer. However, Lorenz, who believed that the immission applied only to Hans Natzmer and not to himself, entered Georg's fields, had them plowed and sown, and also had fruit trees cut down on one of the properties there. Georg, in turn, had the fields sown by Lorenz mown down. Thus, the conflict continued unabated.

Finally, on July 24, 1620, a verdict was issued by the court in Rügenwalde, ordering Lorenz to vacate the field in Egsow that he had used with Hans Natzmer, which had been passed from Friedrich to Georg. Lorenz was granted recourse against Hans Natzmer. On November 23, 1621, however, the possession of Egsow was definitively settled such that Georg retained three-quarters of the village and Lorenz one-quarter.

In the general feudal charter of September 26, 1618, in which Duke Franz I enfeoffed all Kleists in Pomerania, "Gurg Kl." of Crolow is noted as "absent" (585); likewise, in Duke Bogislav XIV's general feudal charter of September 28, 1621 (594). It is likely that he was absent due to illness. In the lawsuit with Lorenz in 1620, he stated that he was "inclined toward severe ailments and afflictions by God's decree and was frail."

On November 20, 1621, Duke Ulrich of Rügenwalde enfeoffed Georg and Lorenz. At this occasion, Georg presented the consolidated feudal deed for Crolow, Tychow, and Dubberow, issued by Duke Bogislav XIII in 1605.

On July 14, 1623, Georg rendered homage in person to the Duke for Crolow, Schlackow, and Egsow (593). — On July 27, 1626, "Old Jürg" provided one feudal horse for Crolow (604). — According to the register of taxable estates in Pomerania from January 17, 1628, he declared for taxation in Crolow 16½ Hakenhufen (a land measure), 2 cottagers, half a miller, and half a smith (606).

In 1629, he died, as reported by his son Peter, who, upon coming of age in 1633, sought permission letters.

Regarding Georg's family matters, von der Osten (156 and 148) reports that he was married twice:

To Christina Woyten of Versin, who bore him no children, and

To Dorothea von Below, daughter of Antonius von Below of Pennekow, who bore him two sons:

Peter (II. 65) and

Rüdiger (II. 66).

The other family records do not mention Georg's first wife. The Stav. Nachrichten (156) attribute only one son to him, as does Bolduan, whose words are: "Dorothea Belovia Pennecoviensis, filia Antonii, ex qua Petrus." However, that Georg had two sons is evident from other records.

Georg's younger brothers were:

II. 45. Rüdiger.

† before 1601.

He was the second son of Peter (II. 23), still underage on February 22, 1575 (502 and 507). — On February 27, 1580, he came of age and was present as a guarantor and representative for Friedrich (II. 50) at the marriage contract between Hans Natzmer of Notzkow and Ristow and Dorothea Kleist of Crolow, Friedrich's sister (523). On this occasion, he was described as “resident at Tychow.” In 1584 and 1585, he was “abroad,” i.e., out of the country. To raise the money needed to pay the fine for the offense in Schlawe, he had traveled to France with six horses, where he was robbed by enemies and returned “only with great danger and harm to body and life.”

He is also said to have gone to Holstein to raise money but again failed to achieve his goal. — In the feudal charter of March 27, 1601, Rüdiger is no longer mentioned among the enfeoffed; he must have died before this date (547). This is confirmed by von der Osten (49), who states that he died young. Rightly, von der Osten adds: “The Kleist genealogies have made a significant error concerning this Rüdiger, assigning him a wife and children, which is incorrect and actually pertains to Rüdiger (No. 80). This error is significant because it introduces a generational discrepancy, which is crucial for inheritance succession. Thielow discovered this through the feudal charters, particularly the one from 1711.”

II. 46. Claus

of Wendisch-Tychow.

† before 1608.

Peter's youngest son, still underage on February 22, 1575, and March 21, 1578 (502 and 507). He devoted himself to studies, initially at the university in Kolberg and in 1578 in Frankfurt/Oder. His guardians requested the Kleist benefice (vicarage) at Belbuck, which two Kleists, as patrons, were entitled to grant with the bishop's approval. Bishop Kasimir IX requested a report on this matter from Magnus (II. 27), the elder of the two patrons, on August 14, 1575, and on March 1, 1578, instructed him to confer the benefice on Claus. Claus held it until the end of 1592.

In that year, his brothers Georg, Henning, and Paul borrowed 100 Pomeranian guilders at 5% interest from a newly established benefice in Schlawe for him to continue his studies. In January 1593, Claus petitioned for the continued grant of the Belbuck benefice, as he intended to study for another two to three years and no other family members were eligible candidates. Bishop Kasimir interceded with Duke Johann Friedrich on his behalf since the treasurer at Treptow refused to continue paying the benefice to Claus.

On March 1, 1593, Claus, residing at Tychow, was summoned to submit a report. Subsequently, on September 1 of that year, he reported that Magnus held the papers and that the Duke had been fully informed during Crispin Tesmar's presentation in 1565 (488 and 489). — On September 5 of that year, the Duke ordered that the interest for 1592 and 1593 be paid to Claus.

On March 27, 1601, Claus was enfeoffed at Tychow (547). This feudal charter was renewed on April 19, 1605 (553 and 555). On October 18, 1603, Claus was part of the grand funeral procession for Duke Barnim XII in Stettin, leading the horse behind the fifth banner along with Claus Puttkamer of Moitze. A bright flash of lightning and resounding thunder during the procession filled all hearts with ominous

forebodings.

In the general feudal charter of May 6, 1608, Claus is no longer listed among the enfeoffed (564). From this, we conclude that he died before 1608.

His wife was:

Anna von Kleist, daughter of Jerson (III. 82) of Ruschke (Ruschitz). Anna was later married to Gerd von Massow of Suckow.

All family records confirm that Claus died without male heirs.

II. 47. Henning
of Wendisch-Tychow.
† 1618.

He was Peter's fourth son at Tychow (502 and 507). After his father's death, he was absent from home. In 1585, he petitioned for enfeoffment. On May 7 of that year, he received permission letters alongside his brothers Georg, Rüdiger, Tonnies, and Paul, who were abroad. On March 27, 1601, he was enfeoffed (547); likewise on April 19, 1605 (553 and 555). In the general feudal charter of May 6, 1608, he is referred to as Georg the Elder's brother and Peter the Elder's son (564).

In the general feudal charter of September 26, 1618, Henning is no longer mentioned (585); he must have died before this date. According to the church book of Wendisch-Tychow, Henning Kleist the Elder died on March 22, 1618, at Tychow and was buried in the church on April 28 of the same year. He died without heirs.

II. 48. Anton (Tonnies).
† before 1601.

Peter's fifth son at Tychow (502 and 507). In 1585, he was abroad. On May 7 of the same year, he received permission letters. He is no longer mentioned in the feudal charter of March 27, 1601 (547). Von der Osten (52) writes that he died in childhood in 1585.

II. 49. Paul
of Wendisch-Tychow.
† before 1605.

Peter's sixth son at Tychow (502 and 507). In 1585, he was abroad. On May 7, 1585, he received permission letters. In the related document, he is referred to as Pawel. On March 27, 1601, he was enfeoffed at Tychow (547). In the feudal charters of 1605, he is no longer mentioned; therefore, he must have died before 1605.

The only one of Peter's sons who left heirs was, as we have seen: Georg. His two sons were:

II. 65. Peter

of Wendisch-Tychow.

† 1674.

In 1633, Peter of Tychow and Crolow sought permission after his father Georg had died in 1629 and he had come of age. On December 12, 1633, he was enfeoffed. On this occasion, he requested confirmation of the right of jurisdiction, citing the privilege of 1485, which placed members of the family under the jurisdiction of the princely chamber court (169). The matter, however, was postponed on December 14, 1633, at the request of all eligible members.

After the muster held in Rügenwalde on April 25, 1655, Peter of Tychow was required to provide one feudal horse (632). In 1665, Peter and Rüdiger, Georg's sons of Wendisch-Tychow and Quesdow in the Rügenwalde district, rendered homage (640 and 662).

Peter had purchased a fourth part of the villages of Suckow, Sanzkow, and Klein-Quesdow from the heirs of Hans Massow of Brunnow and the creditors of the late Gerd Massow. His cousin Joachim Henning (II. 106) ceded Groß-Quesdow to him redeemably under a contract dated September 19 and 20, 1672. For this, Peter assumed his cousin's debts amounting to 6,266 guilders (653).

The first-mentioned purchase was already confirmed on May 21, 1668, after Peter submitted the original contracts.

From 1658, there is a complaint from Peter and Joachim Henning (II. 106) that their estate of Quesdow was completely ruined by troop marches. On October 12 and 13, 1657, two companies of Brandenburg dragoons on their return march from Prussia stayed there, causing significant damage to the estate. — On April 2, 1661, the knight's manor and two farmsteads in the village of Suckow burned down, along with livestock and seed grain. For this reason, Peter requested a four-year exemption from contributions.

According to the register of taxable plots in the Hinterpommern districts from 1667, Peter taxed 28¾ Hakenhufen at Tychow, 6 Hufen at Suckow in Schlawe, and 12 Hufen in the Rummelsburg district (645). — In 1672, he owed 40 thalers at Tychow for a feudal horse (651).

Peter's wife was:

Ursula von der Goltz,

sister of Field Marshal Joachim Rüdiger von der Goltz of Claushagen, who bore him four sons:

1) Georg, 2) Joachim Rüdiger, 3) Arnd Heinrich, and 4) Friedrich Wilhelm (II. 93–96), and just as many daughters.

The oldest daughter:

a. Catharina Elisabeth, married Jürgen Hans von Damitz of Funkenhagen;

The second daughter:

b. Dorothea, born March 2 and baptized March 19, 1637, married on November 27, 1660, to Georg Heinrich von Puttkamer of Zettin as his first wife;

The third daughter:

c. Barbara, born February 21 and baptized March 3, 1644, married Martin Rüdiger von Zitzewitz of Jugelow;

And the fourth daughter:

d. Essa (also recorded as Ilsa), married Gustav Richard von Grape of Carvitz, † 1691, as his third wife.

In 1674, Peter died.

II. 66. Rüdiger
of Crolow and Franzen.
† 1675.

On December 11, 1633, Rüdiger, still a minor, received permission letters. In the division of inheritance with his older brother Peter, he received parts of Crolow, Egsow, and Franzen. He redeemed a share in Franzen, a Kleist fief, from Ernst Bogislav von Krockow, and in 1666, with electoral consent, he purchased the third part, a Below fief, from the same individual, so that by the time of his death, he left his sons the entirety of Franzen, a share in Egsow, and Crolow.

After the muster in Rügenwalde on April 25, 1655, Rüdiger was required to maintain one feudal horse at Crolow (632). On October 9, 1665, he was enfeoffed with his brother Peter at Crolow, Egsow, and Franzen (640 and 662). According to the register of taxable plots from 1667, he taxed 22 Hakenhufen at Crolow (645). — In 1672, he paid 40 thalers for one feudal horse at Crolow (651).

Since March 6, 1667, he owed the church at Lanzig a capital sum of 100 thalers. In 1675, he died. His wife, Sophia von Puttkamer, from the house of Wollin, died a few days after him, so that their funeral was held on July 17, 1675.

Their marriage produced seven sons and three daughters.

The sons:

1) Georg, 2) Peter Ewald, 3) Franz Albrecht, 4) Matthias, 5) Anton, 6) Joachim Felix, and
7) Rüdiger (II. 97–103).

The daughters:

a) Catharina Dorothea, born May 19, 1650, married in 1674 to Caspar von Zitzewitz of Crien;
b) Anna Magdalena, born 1661; and
c) Maria Adelheid, born September 23, 1666.

The branches descended from the brothers Peter and Rüdiger unfortunately died out with their grandchildren.

We will first describe Peter's branch. It includes the four sons of Peter mentioned earlier:

II. 93. Georg,
Saxon colonel
of Wendisch-Tychow,
born around 1644, † 1709.

He joined Brandenburg military service at a young age. In April 1664, he was listed as an ensign in the Leibcompagnie of the von der Goltz regiment, quartered in Rügenwalde. There, he forcibly entered and took possession of a house with the help of a corporal, a soldier, and his page, and quartered the corporal inside. He claimed that his father had a financial claim against the house's owner.

Georg advanced in Brandenburg service to the rank of major. He later entered Upper Saxon service and was sent to assist the Republic of Venice in the Morea with Saxon auxiliary troops. There, he commanded a regiment as a colonel. He returned in 1688 "in frail physical condition."

Regarding the Venetian war in the Morea, W. Guischard writes in his book *Venice, the Queen of the Seas* (p. 397):

"The core of the Venetian army consisted of Saxon and Brunswick troops, which had been sold—or, if that sounds better, leased—by their own rulers to the Republic. This disgraceful trade was masked by the claim that the respective princes were allies of Venice and received the purchase price under the respectable term of subsidies. However, the German soldiers themselves upheld their reputation in this unfortunate situation and distinguished themselves in the battles on Greek soil through bravery as well as discipline, far exceeding their Slavic and Italian comrades.

"The entire land army was commanded in 1686 by an outstanding general, the Swedish General Königsmark, who defeated the Pasha of Morea twice decisively.... In the following year (1687), most cities of the peninsula were conquered, and as Lepanto on its northern side was also in Venetian hands, they controlled the entire gulf, once Corinthian, then named after the latter city. From that point, their fortune declined. They captured Athens, but through a bombardment that partially destroyed the most beautiful Greek temple, the Parthenon. They unsuccessfully besieged Malvasia, the last city of Morea still under Turkish control."

Colonel Georg suffered from tuberculosis and was taken to a hospital in Venice. The following year (1688), he returned home. From Morea, he brought back a Turkish woman and a young Turkish boy named Ali. The woman married a citizen of Schlawe in 1689, with Colonel Kleist providing her dowry. The Wendisch-Tychow church book notes:

"On October 18, 1689, Ludwig Cornelius, barber of Schlawe, and Miss Luise Renata, a Turkish woman converted to Christianity, whom Colonel von Kleist had brought from Morea and subsequently provided for, were married."

Regarding the Turkish boy, the book states:

"On May 22, 1689, the young Turkish boy named Ali, about eight years old, was baptized after being instructed in Christianity and publicly confessing his faith before a large assembly. He was named Georg Friedrich, with godparents including:

The honorable Adam von Podewils, castle commander and lord of Crangen;

The honorable Peter von Glasenapp, senior commissioner and lord of Manow; and

The esteemed wife of the dean of Podewils of Cösternitz."

Colonel Georg retired to his estate at Wendisch-Tychow, which he had inherited from his father. He also took over Groß-Quesdow, which had been inherited by his younger brother Joachim Rüdiger. Georg paid off the substantial debts on the estate and provided his brother with his share of 2,000 thalers in cash.

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On September 18, 1690, the three brothers—Colonel Georg, Joachim Rüdiger, and Arnd Heinrich, of Wendisch-Tychow, Quesdow, and Besow—sold their partial estate in Schlackow, which had for some time been held in pawn by the late Joachim Below and his sons, to Peter von Puttkamer for 2,500 florins. Of this sum, the von Belows, as previous lienholders, received 1,600 florins (669).

On January 31, 1699, Colonel Georg purchased the estate of Rusch (Ruschitz) from his cousin Joachim Ewald of Zeblin (III. 300) or, more precisely, from Joachim Ewald's guardians, with the option of redemption and with electoral consent. Wendisch-Tychow and Quesdow required one feudal horse, while Ruschitz required only a foot.

On November 11, 1699, Colonel Georg was enfeoffed (675). On October 24, 1702, he sold a portion of the estate of Vixow (near Stolp), which had been pledged to him by Caspar von Stoyenthin, to the widow of Puttkamer, Margaretha née von Stoyenthin, for 7,900 Polish florins, equivalent to 2,633 thalers and 8 groschen.

Colonel Kleist also acquired Treblin (near Rummelsburg). However, the village burned down in the fall of 1705, with all the grain stored in the barn also lost. As a result, he was unable to fulfill the horse services owed for the estate in 1706, as he had to support the farmers and their livestock with seed, bread grain, and fodder.

On June 7, 1706, he purchased Pöppeln from Franz Bernd von Brünnow. The Brünnow estates of Quatzow and Pöppeln required one feudal horse. The district councilor Rüdiger Otto von Zitzewitz, who owned a share of Quatzow, tried to impose more than one-third of the horse service on Colonel Georg for Pöppeln. Georg filed a complaint, stating that Quatzow was a large estate while Pöppeln was only a small fieldmark. Zitzewitz countered, asserting that he had many taxable plots in Quatzow, while Pöppeln was entirely tax-free and had a large, highly productive pine forest on the "Wipperstrome." On December 21, 1706, a decision was made that each estate would be liable for half a feudal horse, or the estates would be surveyed and divided proportionally.

In 1707, Colonel Georg had a border dispute with Veronika von Below, but further details on the outcome are not available. Additional records on him are found in two archives.

Georg's wife was:

Dorothea Esther von Glasenapp of the house of Manow, who bore him four sons:

1) Andreas Otto, 2) Peter Ernst, 3) Georg Wilhelm, and 4) Joachim (II. 133–136), and three daughters. The eldest daughter: a. Maria Clara, baptized September 22, 1691, † late August 1784 in Köslin, married in his third marriage to district councilor Georg von Zastrow, born December 9, 1658, † December 28, 1731, in Kolberg, on Borntin, and later, as a widow, in his second marriage (his first marriage was to Modeste Sophie von Benekendorf), to Prussian Major General Georg Friedrich von Oldenburg, born in Stiedenitz in 1694, who died on January 6, 1758, in Breslau.

The second daughter:

b. Essa Margaretha, born March 1, baptized March 10, 1695, † December 26, 1765, married first to Lieutenant Colonel Georg Ewald von Massow of Bartin and after his death to Major General Georg Ewald (II. 185) of Wendisch-Tychow;

The third daughter:

c. Dorothea Augusta, married Lieutenant Colonel Christian von Lettow, † 1727, of Hohenborn.

In 1709, Colonel Georg died, not, as von der Osten states, in Morea, but on one of his estates in his homeland. A document regarding the sale of a share in Treblin by his widow on March 31, 1708, contradicts the stated year of death. In 1710, the widow petitioned for permission letters for her sons. In 1713, she purchased a share of the estate in Ristow from Joachim von Natzmer for her third daughter, Dorothea Augusta. Carl Friedrich von Natzmer redeemed this share on December 7, 1753.

On September 25, 1743, the widowed Mrs. Colonel Kleist sold the estate of Pöppeln to court councilor Felix Otto von Kamecke. (Brügg. III. p. 881). The Wendisch-Tychow church book records: "On June 15, 1746, the honorable widow of Colonel Kleist was buried here (in Wendisch-Tychow) in the Mittelhöffer crypt after passing away on June 13."

II. 94. Joachim Rüdiger,
Danish Captain,
† c. 1711.

He was a witness to the agreement of September 19 and 20, 1672, in which his father Peter negotiated with Joachim Henning (II. 106) concerning the transfer of Groß-Quesdow (653). This estate was assigned to him in the division of inheritance among the brothers. However, he was unable to pay off the debts encumbering it. For this reason, his older brother Georg took over the estate, settling the debts and paying Joachim Rüdiger his share of 2,000 thalers in cash.

On August 20, 1680, Joachim Rüdiger and his brother Arnd Heinrich, sons of Peter of Tychow, rendered homage (647). At that time, their financial circumstances were grim. They were unable to pay the two Reichstaler fee owed to the hereditary chamberlain and archivist during the homage ceremony and requested a deferment of four weeks.

On September 18, 1690, Joachim Rüdiger consented to the sale of the partial estate in Schlackow to Peter von Puttkamer of Schlackow (669). On July 5, 1693, he was a witness to the agreement by which Joachim Philipp von Zitzewitz pledged the estates of Jammerin and Kottow to Arnd Heinrich for 6,000 Polish florins or 2,000 thalers (672).

On October 11, 1699, Joachim Rüdiger and Arnd Heinrich were enfeoffed as "absentees." Their brother Colonel Georg acted as their proxy (675). Joachim Rüdiger had entered Danish service as a captain in the Leibregiment zu Fuß in 1677. The Stav. Nachrichten (352) reports that he was "until recently a captain under the King of Denmark." He died without heirs. Von der Osten (352 and 102) places his death between 1711 and 1714.

According to the Wendisch-Tychow church book, Captain Joachim Rüdiger von Kleist died on January 30, 1703, and was buried with Christian noble rites on February 23.

II. 95. Arnd Heinrich
of Suckow,
baptized February 27, 1653.

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Von der Osten (103) writes of him that he was compensated by his brothers with money for the paternal estates, but that he later acquired Suckow and Besow for himself.

On September 19 and 20, 1672, he was a witness to the agreement by which his father Peter assumed ownership of the estate of Quesdow (653). — On August 20, 1680, he rendered homage (647).

Suckow, a Massow fief that he had acquired, was sold around 1690 to district councilor Caspar Ewald von Massow. The estate of Besow, which he had leased from Ottwig Böhnen, who owed him money, was held by Arnd Heinrich under a nine-year lease from Easter 1677 until 1686. After Böhnen's death, Arnd Heinrich could not obtain a settlement (liquidum) from Böhnen's heirs. The matter went to the court and dragged on for some time. In 1690, Arnd Heinrich was still residing at Besow. On September 18, 1690, he consented to the sale of the partial estate in Schlackow (669).

Most of the proceeds from the sale of Suckow were used to acquire Jammerin and Kottow. He acquired these estates through a pledge agreement dated July 5, 1693, under the right of antichresis, from Captain Joachim Philipp von Zitzewitz for 6,000 Polish florins (672).

On October 11, 1699, he was enfeoffed but listed among the absentees. On May 23, 1699, he had visited Balzer Wilhelm von der Goltz in Bartin, enjoying all the hospitality offered there, but during his stay, he got into a heated argument with von der Goltz, during which he severely insulted him. When Kleist left the room, von der Goltz instructed the cook to remove Kleist's weapon, which he had brought into the room, as Kleist had previously initiated disputes and reached for his weapon during arguments. The cook obeyed, but Kleist noticed and became furious, hurling even worse insults at von der Goltz.

Kleist stayed the night there but continued to insult von der Goltz the following morning. He may have come to blows with him and then disappeared. On May 24, 1699, an arrest warrant was issued for Kleist, charging him with violating the dueling edict. However, by June of that year, he could not be located in Jammerin. The further outcome of the matter is unknown.

Concerning his morality, the Schlönnwitzer Nachrichten testify: "Junker Arend had children baptized out of wedlock at Egsow in 1681." He appears to have remained unmarried, as he left no legitimate heirs. At the beginning of 1711, he was dead. Andreas Care and other friends had taken over his estates of Jammerin and Kottow. He had left nothing but debts.

II. 96. Friedrich Wilhelm
Saxon Lieutenant Colonel,
† 1686.

He was the youngest son of Peter, baptized on the 21st Sunday after Trinity, 1656.

In 1672, he was among the witnesses of the frequently mentioned agreement in which his father Peter acquired Groß-Quesdow (653). When his father died in 1674, Friedrich Wilhelm was compensated with money. He became a soldier in Electoral Saxon service and rose quickly in rank. Von der Osten (104) states: "Friedrich Wilhelm pushed himself forward significantly and was already a Lieutenant Colonel at a young age."

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As Vice-Lieutenant Colonel, he led Saxon troops sent by the Republic of Venice as reinforcements. However, he died as early as 1686 in Morea, described in the records as being "in the prime of his life" and unmarried.

The only one of the four brothers who left heirs was the eldest, Georg.
He had four sons, whose biographies are as follows:

II. 133. Andreas Otto.

He is referred to in the Wendisch-Tychow church book as Andreas Adam, baptized on October 12, 1690. He died on January 20, 1691, and was buried on February 6 of the same year.

II. 134. Peter Ernst (Philipp Ernst).

† young.

According to the church book, he was baptized as Peter Ernst on March 13, 1694. On the family tree by Steinbrück, he is erroneously listed as Philipp Ernst, likely due to a transcription error. He died on April 10, 1696.

II. 135. Georg Wilhelm
of Wendisch-Tychow.

He was born on March 4, 1696, and baptized on March 6 of the same year. On April 29, 1710, he received permission letters. He joined Royal Prussian service, becoming an ensign in the Holstein Infantry Regiment No. 11 in 1720. On May 3, 1722, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and on May 7, 1735, to staff captain. In 1736, he became a company commander and was discharged in 1739.

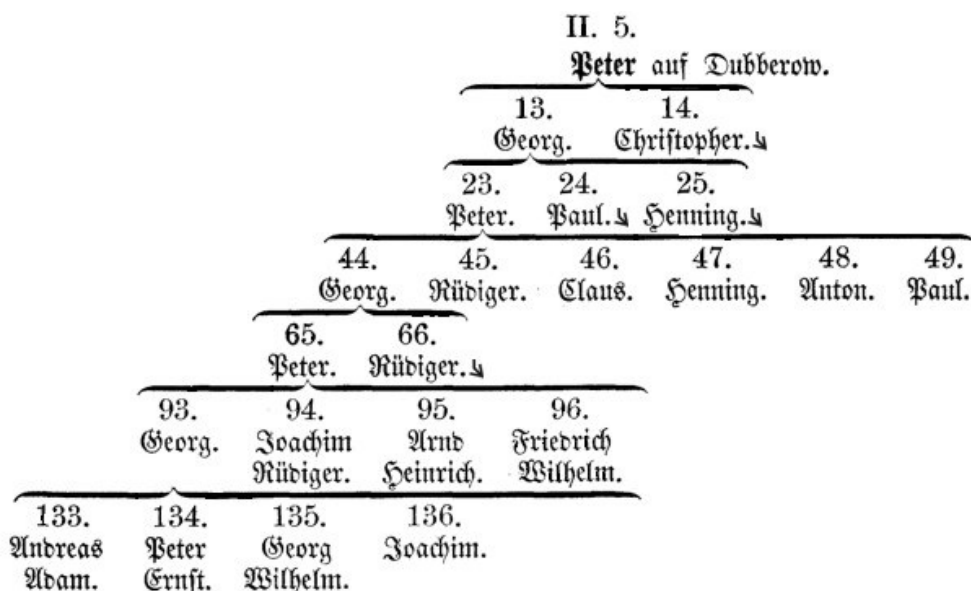
His wife was a Baroness von Geist. According to von der Osten (142), she bore him one son, who predeceased him. The son's name is not recorded. Thus, Georg Wilhelm died without male heirs.

II. 136. Joachim,
Lieutenant,
born 1702, † 1736.

On April 29, 1710, he received permission letters. He became a soldier and died in 1736 as a lieutenant in the Dohna Regiment in Wesel.

His wife was Anna von Glasenapp, daughter of Gerd Wedige von Glasenapp of Gramenz. They had no heirs.

With the deaths of these four sons, this branch of the Dubberow line became extinct. We give the family tree of



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

II. 97.

Georg, auf Crolow,
born 1648, died 1711.

The brothers Jürgen, Peter Ewald, and Anton are derived in the Zarnekow family table from Rüdiger (II. 45), son of Peter (II. 23). However, the feudal letter of February 3, 1711, explicitly states that they are sons of Rüdiger (II. 66) and grandsons of Jürgen (244) (678). Georg was born on May 4, 1648. In January 1675, a Captain George von Kleist from the Golz regiment is mentioned. It is doubtful whether this refers to this Georg, as the family records provide no mention of it. The age also seems not to match. On October 13, 1680, Gerd von Below in Sileßke paid homage on his and his brother Peter Ewald's behalf (647). On July 1, 1681, Georg witnessed the exchange contract by which Christian Casimir (II. 82) exchanged his estate Mandelatz with his brother Bastian Heinrich (II. 84) for his share of Gr.-Tychow (656). Around this time, the church council of Lanzig had a legal dispute with the Kleist brothers regarding some outstanding claims from their father's time. The father owed the church 100 florins since March 6, 1667. Additionally, the church was owed, according to the church register of 1612, 25 florins each for two noble horses transported after the burial of their father and mother, along with interest on the 150 florins since 1675. Furthermore, the church records indicate "3 talers for three noble young corpses buried without ceremony in the church."

On July 1, 1683, the Kleist brothers sold their estate Crolow to Captain Rüdiger von Manteuffel for 6,800 florins, likely to settle the church's treasury in Lanzig, and on January 28, 1692, they ceded their right of redemption (jus relutionis) to Peter von Puttkamer in Vietzke for 1,300 florins. Georg signed this instrument in his own hand, and his brothers Peter Ewald and Anton signed as witnesses. On October 31, 1699, Peter von Puttkamer ceded the jus reluendi under the same conditions to Rüdiger von Zitzewitz, retaining half the inventory for himself (671).

On November 10, 1699, the three aforementioned Kleist brothers, sons of Rüdiger and grandsons of Jürgen, were enfeoffed (675). On February 3, 1711, they were enfeoffed again (678). However, within the same year, Georg died, according to von der Osten (243 and 105), without heirs.

II. 98. Peter Ewald,
auf Crolow und Franzen,
born 1651, died circa 1730.

He was born on December 10, 1651. From his paternal estates, he inherited Franzen, which consisted of two parts: a Kleist fief and a Below fief, along with a share in Crolow. All of Crolow was sold on June 1, 1683, with his consent, to Rüdiger von Manteuffel and the jus relutionis was ceded to P. von Puttkamer on January 28, 1692 (671). On October 13, 1680, Gerd von Below had paid homage on his behalf (647).

According to Schlönnwitzer Nachrichten, Junker Peter Ewald had children of whores baptized in Egsow in 1680. In the following year, he married Miss Anna Catharina von Below, daughter of Martin von Below in Muddel, who bore him three sons: 1) Martin Rüdiger, 2) Caspar Heinrich, and 3) Georg Ewald (II. 137–139).

On November 10, 1699, he was enfeoffed (675). This feudal letter was renewed on February 3, 1711 (678). In 1704, Peter Ewald of Franzen had to provide a third of a fief horse in Rügenwalde for taxation. In 1712, he served as godfather at the baptism of his grandchild Peter Otto (II. 175) at the great estate in Franzen, according to Schlönnwitzer Nachrichten. After that, his name is no longer mentioned; he likely died soon after.

II. 99.
Franz Albrecht,
born 1653, died 1700.

He was born on August 28, 1653. He served in the Danish army. In 1687, he was an ensign in the Prince George Regiment, in 1689 a second lieutenant in the Prince George Battalion in English service in Ireland, and later transferred to the 91st Battalion. He was in Flanders in 1692. In 1693, he became a first lieutenant. According to family records, he died in Holland, unmarried, before 1700; Danish archival records confirm his death in 1700.

II. 100.
Matthias,
born 1655.

According to von der Osten (246 and 108), he was born on March 27, 1655, and died without heirs.

II. 101.
Anton,
born 1657, died 1714.

He was born on May 27, 1657. From the paternal estates, he inherited the partial estate of Egsow, which he sold in 1687 to his cousin and later father-in-law Lorenz Wilhelm (II. 108), who already owned half of Egsow, for 4,000 florins. In 1692, he was a witness to the cession of the jus relutionis of the Crolow estate to P. von Puttkamer (671). On November 10, 1699, he was enfeoffed (675), and again on February 3, 1711 (678).

According to Schlönnwitzer Nachrichten, Anton married Erdmuth Catharina von Kleist, daughter of the

aforementioned Lorenz Wilhelm, on October 16, 1702. At the time, she resided at the small estate in Franzen. In 1704, Anton had to provide a sixth of a fief horse for Egsow, suggesting that his father-in-law had temporarily granted him usufruct rights to the estate. They later moved to Ziegnitz, which Major Friedrich von Böhn sold to Anton under a 12-year contract dated July 4, 1709. Before this, they likely leased Ziegnitz. Two sons were born there: Peter Georg (born 1707, died 1711) and Georg (born 1709, died 1711), who are not listed on the family table.

From Ziegnitz, they moved to Franzen, where Captain Peter Georg von Kleist sold them the small estate with three associated farms on March 28, 1713, for 12 years, again subject to repurchase. For this estate, Anton had to maintain a sixth of a fief horse. In the enfeoffment register of the Hinterpommern vassals dated May 18, 1714, Anton, son of Rüdiger, is also listed among the enfeoffed (680). However, he died in the same year, according to von der Osten (247 and 109), without feudal heirs.

It cannot be verified through any available document that Anton was a lieutenant colonel, as indicated on our family tree II. 101 and as Steinbrück also lists him on his tree (436).

Neither the investiture documents from November 10, 1699 (675), February 3, 1711 (678), and May 18, 1714 (680), nor von der Osten (247 and 109), nor the Stav. Nachrichten (250), nor the Descr. gen. (250) identify him as a lieutenant colonel. It is likely that Anton was confused with Anton Christian (III. 326), who held the rank of lieutenant colonel in Saxon service during this period.

Brüggemann (III. p. 750) mentions a Lieutenant Colonel Anton von Kleist in connection with the description of the Nassen-Glienke manor. The von Kleist feudal records reveal that the aforementioned Lieutenant Colonel Anton Christian inherited Nassen-Glienke from his brother Claus Christoph (III. 323). Brüggemann errs only in identifying the widow von Kleist, née von Lepell, to whom Nassen-Glienke subsequently passed, as the former wife of Lieutenant Colonel Anton, when in fact, she was the wife of his brother Claus Christoph.

According to Brüggemann III. 872, Anton left two daughters: Eleonora Sapphira and Margaretha Elisabeth. Under the guidance of their maternal uncles, who acted as their guardians and feudal successors, the two sold the small estate of Franzen on February 20, 1742, to Johann Conrad Schiebel von Schiebelstein. After the extinction of the von Kleist lineage on September 8, 1745, the property was granted as a fief to him and his brother Alexander Martin Schiebel von Schiebelstein, and later transferred to the latter on April 30, 1760.

Rüdiger's youngest sons are:

II. 102.

Joachim Felix,
born July 22, 1660

and

II. 103.

Rüdiger,
born August 7, 1664

Both died young, the latter, according to von der Osten (111), at a very young age.

Thus, the only one among Rüdiger's seven sons who left heirs was Peter Ewald. As mentioned, he had three sons, whose biographies we will now present. The eldest of the sons is:

II. 138.

Martin Rüdiger,
auf Franzen,
† 1762.

He was born in 1682 in Ziegnitz, making him Peter Ewald's eldest son. The family table erroneously lists Georg Ewald as the eldest son; however, he was only born in 1686. In 1701, Martin Rüdiger attended the pedagogium in Halle. In 1709, following the death of Colonel Georg (II. 93), Martin Rüdiger was granted and assigned the fiefs of W.-Tychow and Gr.-Quesdow Anteil. The former was still held by the widow of Colonel von Kleist, and the latter by the Wirklicher Geheimer Etats-Minister von Podewils. M. R. reserved the right of redemption for both.

From 1710 to 1712, he resided in Franzen, and from 1713 to 1717 in Ziegnitz, which he owned jure crediti. On May 19, 1714, M. R., son of Peter Eggerds (misrecorded as Ewald), grandson of Rüdiger, and great-grandson of Peter, paid homage (680). From 1720 to 1723, he was involved in a legal dispute with Georg Böhn regarding the redemption of Ziegnitz. In 1720, he resided in Cösternitz, which had passed to his wife after the death of her parents, until the estate was granted as a new fief to District administrator H. Balthasar von Below in 1743. In 1722, he had a legal dispute with Caspar von Krockow over one-third of a fief horse in Franzen.

On September 30, 1743, M. R. paid homage for W.-Tychow as "the late Peter Ewald's son" (684).

According to contracts dated March 5, 1717, and June 10, 1720, he purchased Dubbertech from Franz Jürgen von Kleist and the von Bonin family but sold it in 1744 to Paul Anton von Zastrow of Goldberg for 3,600 florins. On March 7, 1743, he borrowed 120 talers from the Symbow church. He fell increasingly into debt. His primary creditor was Werner E. von Bandemer, who requested the auction of W.-Tychow in 1749. The feudal heirs were provoked. On May 4, 1750, W.-Tychow was auctioned. It was appraised at 11,557 talers and 15 groschen. Captain von Kleist of Wendisch-Cösternitz offered 6,000 talers. This offer, however, was rejected. The ruling noted, "It would be too harsh; the seller is already unfortunate enough due to his debts; he would be reduced to beggary." A new auction date was set. On October 22, 1751, the estate was awarded to the wife of Colonel and later Major General Ewald Georg (II. 185), Theresia Margaretha, née von Kleist, for a bid of 8,080 talers.

Martin Rüdiger married Margaretha Sophia von Below from Cösternitz in 1711, the eldest daughter of Claus von Below and Margaretha Sophia von Meseritz from the Neumark. She bore him six sons: 1) Peter Otto, 2) Georg Anton, 3) Martin Heinrich, 4) Christian Rüdiger, 5) Adolph Bogislaff, and 6) Joachim Felix (II. 175–180). Additionally, they had three unmarried daughters, one of whom, Catharina Elisabeth, was born in Ziegnitz in 1716, according to von der Osten (356). Martin Rüdiger died in 1762, according to von der Osten (145).

II. 139.

Caspar Heinrich,
born 1685.

According to Schlönnwitzer Nachrichten, he was born in 1685 and was thus the second son of Peter

Ewald. He died unmarried in Italy.

II. 137.

Georg Ewald,
auf Franzen.

He was born in 1686 in Franzen, making him Peter Ewald's youngest son. In 1705, he attended the pedagogium in Halle. In 1713, he purchased part of Gersdorff from Martin von Pirch, while the other part was later (1746) acquired by his son-in-law Peter Georg von Puttkamer from Ernst Bogislav von Pomeiske.

Georg Ewald married:

- 1) A Miss von Pirch from Gersdorff, and after her death
- 2) Barbara Juliana von Zitzewitz from Brötzen.

The latter lived as a widow for a year at the estate in Saleske, where she passed away and was buried in the patron's vault on August 6, 1737.

They left behind several daughters, among whom:

Anna married a Herr von Czarbsky.

Ursula married around 1740 Peter Georg von Puttkamer from Gersdorf, born 1707 or 1712, + Gersdorf Dezember 9, 1782.

After their father's death, the elder daughter inherited the share of Gersdorff purchased by him but transferred her inheritance rights to her sister. The latter, as a widow, sold Gersdorff along with the newly built Vorwerk Petersdorf on August 18, 1795, to August Wilhelm von Schwichow with the approval of her husband's heirs.

Georg Ewald died without feudal heirs, as his only son Peter Georg (II. 174) had died young.

Of the sons of Peter Ewald, only the eldest, Martin Rüdiger, left feudal heirs. Their names are:

II. 175.

Peter Otto,
† young.

He was born in 1712 in Franzen and died young in service, according to von der Osten (451d and 187).

II. 176.

Georg Anton,
† as cadet.
He died young as a cadet.

II. 177.

Martin Heinrich,
Lieutenant,

born circa 1717, † 1757.

On September 29, 1740, he was an ensign in the Infantry Regiment la Motte Nr. 17. In 1741, he served in the Rosens Regiment in Köslin. On May 24, 1742, he became a second lieutenant, and on March 23, 1752, he was promoted to first lieutenant. As such, he fought in the Grenadier Battalion of Wreeden within the Manteuffel Regiment on May 6, 1757, in the Battle of Prague against the Austrians. He lost both hands during the battle and died on the third day from his injuries. He was unmarried.

II. 178.

Christian Rüdiger,

Lieutenant,

born circa 1720, † 1757.

Like his elder brother, he joined the Infantry Regiment la Motte Nr. 17. He became an ensign on May 24, 1742, a second lieutenant on October 24, 1745, and a first lieutenant on August 12, 1756. He was also wounded in the Battle of Prague on May 6, 1757, while serving in the same Manteuffel Regiment, sustaining a shot through his chest. He died on the fourth day from his injuries, also unmarried.

II. 179.

Adolph Bogislaff,

Lieutenant,

born circa 1729, † 1760.

On December 6, 1754, he became an ensign in the Infantry Regiment von Jeetze Nr. 17. He was promoted to second lieutenant on October 3, 1756, and to first lieutenant on February 12, 1758. During the attack by Laudon on March 15, 1760, on the Prussian troops quartered in Neustadt in Upper Silesia—namely, the Manteuffel Regiment and two squadrons of Baireuth dragoons—Lieutenant von Kleist was wounded. The Prussians retreated to Neisse. Adolph Bogislaff received the Order Pour le Mérite for his conduct but shortly thereafter succumbed to his injuries on April 11, 1760. He was also unmarried.

II. 180.

Joachim Felix,

Lieutenant,

born circa 1731, † 1757.

On January 15, 1755, he became an ensign in the Infantry Regiment von Jeetze Nr. 17. In the Battle of Kolín in Bohemia on June 18, 1757, in which King Friedrich II suffered a defeat, Lieutenant Joachim Felix was severely wounded and left on the battlefield. Like his brothers mentioned before, he was unmarried.

With the childless deaths of these five sons of Martin Rüdiger, this branch of the Dubberow line also became extinct.

II. 66. Rüdiger.						
97. Georg.	98. Peter Ewald.	99. Franz Albrecht.	100. Matthias.	101. Anton.	102. Joachim Felix.	103. Rüdiger.
138. Martin Rüdiger.	139. Caspar Heinrich.				137. Georg Ewald.	
175. Peter Otto.	176. Georg Anton.	177. Martin Heinrich.	178. Christian Rüdiger.	179. Adolph Bogislaw.	180. Joachim Felix.	174. Peter Georg.

Next, we present the biographies of the descendants of Paul and Henning von Kleist (II. 24 and 25). Paul had only one son.

II. 50.

Friedrich,
auf Crolow,
1575 minorenn, † vor 1608.

On February 22, 1575, he was enfeoffed while still a minor (502 and 507). He was also a minor on July 27, 1580, the date on which the marriage settlement between Hans Natzmer of Ristow and Dorothea Kleist was concluded (523). On March 27, 1601, he was enfeoffed again (547), as well as on April 19, 1605 (555).

On July 4, 1602, he entered into an agreement with Lorenz (II. 52) regarding his inheritance in Egsow. After 1605, he is no longer mentioned. As correctly noted in the family table, he likely died before 1608. His fiefs—three-quarters of Egsow and one farm in Franzen—fell to his paternal uncle Georg (II. 44). Friedrich was married to Anna von Below, daughter of Ambrosius von Below of Saleske, but died without male heirs.

II. 51.

Peter the Long,
auf W.-Tychow,
† before 1608.

In 1581, Peter, still a minor, requested enfeoffment with his deceased father's estates. He was enfeoffed on March 27, 1601 (547). In addition to W.-Tychow, he owned a share of Gr.-Quesdow, where he established a manor and added four peasant farms. He also obtained assurance from Duke Barnim XII that this farmland would be exempt from the tax register and enjoy noble privileges. After his death, his sons Jürgen and Henning divided the manor.

In October 1601, Peter, together with his cousins Jürgen (II. 44), Claus (II. 46), Henning (II. 47), and Paul (II. 49) of W.-Tychow, filed a complaint against the Massow family, who held rights at the church in Suckow, concerning the village of Quesdow, which they sought to have reassigned to Tychow. The duke had separated the village of Freetz from the Tychow church three or four years prior, leaving the pastor of Tychow unable to sustain himself from the village alone. Quesdow had previously belonged to Tychow, but due to the lack of a bridge over the Wipper River, its inhabitants had aligned themselves

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with Suckow. The outcome of this complaint is unknown. According to Brüggemann (III. p. 884), in the previous century, Gr.- and Kl.-Quesdow were incorporated into Suckow and not Tychow.

Peter was married to Gertrud von Massow, the fourth daughter of Ewald von Massow of Bartin and Dorothea von Zitzewitz of Dübsow. Their marriage produced three daughters:

1) Magdalena,

2) Dorothea, who was paralyzed for 24 years and died on April 21, 1638. The W.-Tychow church book notes:

"On the morning of April 21, 1638, the noble and virtuous maiden Dorothea Kleist, who had been paralyzed and contracted for 24 years due to the spell of three witches, passed away and was buried in the Tychow church on April 30."

3) Anna Maria.

Additionally, they had three sons:

1) Henning, 2) Ewald and 3) Georg (II. 67-69).

By May 6, 1608, Peter's sons, Henning and Jürgen, had already been enfeoffed. Peter likely died around 1607. In the feudal letter, he is referred to as "the Younger" or "the Long" (564). Peter's widow passed away on August 18, 1631. The W.-Tychow church book records:

"On September 21, 1631, the noble and virtuous lady Gertrud Massow, the widow of the honorable and steadfast Peter Kleist, who had lovingly passed away on August 18, was buried in Tychow."

Peter the Long's sons were:

II. 67.

Henning,

auf W.-Tychow und Quesdow,

1621.

In the family records, Henning is listed as Peter's younger son and Jürgen as the elder. However, von der Osten (77) states of Jürgen:

"Thielow identifies him as the youngest, but the Kleist family tables list him as the eldest; I follow the latter, based on good reasons."

However, von der Osten is mistaken. In all existing feudal letters, the order of the sons is always listed as Henning first, followed by Jürgen, making Henning undoubtedly the elder son.

On May 6, 1608, Henning and Jürgen, brothers from Tychow in the Schlawe district and sons of Peter the Younger or the Long, were enfeoffed (564); the same occurred on September 26, 1618. In this document, Henning and Georg are named sons of Peter the Long, grandsons of Henning the Elder, and great-grandsons of Georg (585).

On the same day, the Kleists of Crolow, Dubberow, Wendisch- and Groß-Tychow also received a special feudal letter, in which Henning and Jürgen are likewise named as sons of Peter the Younger in the Schlawe district (588). They were enfeoffed again on September 28, 1621 (593 and 594).

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On March 19, 1618, Henning participated in the funeral procession of Duke Philip II, serving as one of the 24 pallbearers.

During the muster of Hinterpommern's feudal horses in 1626, Henning and Jürgen der Jüngere provided one feudal horse for Tychow (604).

In 1628, Henning in Tychow had to pay taxes for 32½ Hakenhufen, 2 Kossäten, 1 miller, 1 shepherd, and 1 shepherd's assistant, while the tenant in Tychow was taxed for 1 shepherd and 1 shepherd's assistant, and the tenant in Quesdow for 1 shepherd's assistant (606).

On November 28, 1633, Henning's name appears among those who confirmed for Lieutenant Peter Haß that five musketeers had been handed over to him at Malchow on that day. The names of these soldiers were written on a roll carried by the commander. The estates had already decided in 1627 that for general defense, one musketeer would be provided for every horse. At that time, the districts of Stolp and Schlawe provided 123 horses and an equal number of musketeers (614).

During the muster on April 25, 1655, at Rügenwalde, Henning's son Philipp and his uncle Jürgen provided one feudal horse for Tychow and Quesdow (632).

Henning passed away on February 24, 1642, drowning in the Wipper River. The W.-Tychow church book notes:

"The noble, honorable, and steadfast Junker Henning Kleist, who intended to return from Quesdow to Tychow on February 24, 1642, fell from the planks and presumably drowned in the Wipper, aged 58 years."

Henning's wife was a born von Stojenthin. Two daughters are known to us:

1) Lisebeth Maria, born and baptized on March 23, 1619. The W.-Tychow church book states:

"On January 2, 1688, Miss Lisebeth Kleistin, a maiden of 70 years, passed away."

2) Sophia, born later, married Jürgen von Wachholz on Brötz, ducal master of the horse.

Additionally, the family table lists two sons: Philipp and Hartwig (II. 104 and 105). According to the W.-Tychow church book, a third son, named Georg, was born on July 30, 1622, baptized on August 11 of the same year, but passed away on February 21, 1623, and was buried on March 14.

II. 68. Ewald, † young.

He died before his father. After his death, only Henning and Jürgen inherited their father's estates.

II. 69. Georg, auf W.-Tychow und Quesdow.

On May 6, 1608, he was enfeoffed while absent and still a minor (553b and 564), again on September 26, 1618 (585 and 588), and on September 28, 1621 (594), as well as on January 19, 1622, for Quesdow (593).

In the division of estates among the brothers, Jürgen received the manor land at Gr.-Quesdow as a knight's seat and was required to perform horse services equal to his brother Henning. In 1618, he

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petitioned that, like other noblemen who had established their first knightly seat and obtained freedom from ducal taxes, he be granted the same privileges, allowing the manor land to be exempted from the tax register. This request was granted.

In 1626, he provided one feudal horse with his brother Henning for Tychow (604). In this document, he is referred to as Jürgen "der Jüngere." In 1628, he paid taxes for 32½ Hakenhufen in Tychow, 1 miller, 1 shepherd, and 1 shepherd's assistant (606). On April 25, 1655, Jürgen and his nephew Philipp provided one feudal horse for Tychow and Quesdow (632). By 1672, Jürgen and Philipp owed 40 talers for one horse at Tychow and Quesdow (651).

His name does not appear in subsequent documents. He likely died shortly thereafter.

Jürgen's wife was Sophia von Schmeling. They had three daughters and three sons.

On May 26, 1621, twin daughters were born and baptized on May 29:

- 1) Felicia
- 2) Dorothea

The Descr. gen. (251) mentions a third daughter:

- 3) Gerde Ruth (often referred to as Gertraud by other authors), who married a Herr von Stojenthin of Stojenthin.

Of Georg's three sons, the family table lists only one: Joachim Henning (II. 106). According to the W.-Tychow church book, a son was born to him on October 27, 1622, baptized on November 3 as Claus, and another son on October 2, 1642, baptized on November 2 as Philipp Christian.

II. 106. Joachim Henning, auf W.-Tychow.

According to the feudal register, he succeeded his father Jürgen on the estate of W.-Tychow. Joachim Henning is first mentioned in the feudal letter dated September 26, 1618, as Georg's son and Henning's grandson (585). He received further enfeoffments on September 28, 1621 (594) and May 6, 1628, where he is named as the sole heir to his father's estate (606).

In 1648, Joachim Henning became involved in a dispute regarding the boundaries of W.-Tychow and Quesdow with a neighboring family, which was ultimately resolved in 1651 through arbitration led by Duke Bogislaw XIV. After this point, Joachim Henning does not appear in the family records or registers, suggesting he may have died without direct heirs.

II. 107. Philipp Christian, † young.

Born on October 2, 1642, and baptized on November 2, Philipp Christian was the younger son of Georg (II. 69). He died young, and no further mention is made of him in subsequent family or legal documents.

II. 104. Philipp, auf W.-Tychow.

Philipp, the son of Henning (II. 67), inherited W.-Tychow upon his father's death in 1642. During the muster of Hinterpommern's feudal horses in 1655, Philipp provided one feudal horse alongside his uncle Jürgen (632). By 1672, Philipp and Jürgen still held W.-Tychow and Quesdow, owing 40 talers in

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taxation for a single horse (651).

Philipp's wife is unknown, and no records of children exist. After 1672, Philipp's name disappears from the records, suggesting he may have died without heirs.

II. 105. Hartwig, † young.

Hartwig, also a son of Henning (II. 67), is mentioned briefly in the W.-Tychow church book as having been born around 1625. No further information about him exists, indicating that he likely died young or without leaving descendants.

Philip's sons were:

II. 140.

Christoph

of W.-Tychow,

born on April 23, 1650, and baptized on May 7 of the same year. In 1665, while still a minor and absent, he was enfeoffed (640 and 662). He entered military service but perished in the war and was buried in Soest, Westphalia. According to Quandt's calculations, this occurred before 1698, not around 1720 as stated in the family tree. The war in question is undoubtedly the third predatory war undertaken by Louis XIV in 1688, during which Elector Frederick III, with his brave troops, became known as the savior of Germany. This war was concluded by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697.

II. 141.

Philipp Hartwig

of W.-Tychow,

Philip's other son, baptized on September 12, 1652. He was enfeoffed on November 9, 1665 (640 and 662). In these documents, he is simply referred to as Philipp, Philip's minor son. He was absent at the time. Peter and Rüdiger of W.-Tychow (II. 65 and 66) pledged for him and his brother Christoph. According to document 651 from the year 1672, Ph. H. was indebted along with Jürgen von Tychow and Quesdow for 40 thalers for one horse. On September 24, 1680, he swore the fealty oath (647). Likewise, he performed homage on October 11, 1699 (675). In 1704, he was required to maintain two-thirds of a fief horse from Tychow.

Philipp Hartwig was married three times:

- 1) to Anna Sophia von Schachtmann from Poland, around 1673;
- 2) on September 27, 1683, to Elisabeth Sophia von Grape from the house of Carvitz. She died on January 9, 1701, in childbed; and
- 3) on July 1, 1702, to Anna Margaretha von Somnitz.

From these three marriages, he had ten daughters and seven sons. The daughters' names are:

1) Anna Sophia,

born on May 10, 1674. She is referred to as an "old maiden" in the 1766 and 1767 communicant registers of W.-Tychow. She died of croup on July 24, 1767, at the age of 82 years, 2 months, and 14 days.

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2) Johanna Alet (Adaletha = Adel (nobility));

3) Margaretha Elisabeth;

4) Maria Agnes,

baptized on December 18, 1678, died on October 16, 1754, married on October 26, 1702, to Lieutenant Claus Michael von Pirsch of Nossinke.

5) Dorothea Esther,

baptized on December 1, 1689;

6) Gottlieb,

baptized on August 3, 1693, died on February 5, 1696;

7) Maria Eleonora,

born on November 1, 1694, and baptized on the 11th of the same month;

8) Martha,

baptized on January 9, 1701, died on the 16th of the same month;

9) Barbara Hedwig,

baptized on August 26, 1703. She became the wife of Joachim Siegmund von Bandemer, lord of Rotten and Langwitz. After his death, she married Carl Eberhard von Stojenthin. One of her daughters from her first marriage was Barbara Sabina von Bandemer, the wife of her mother's stepbrother Ewald Georg (II. 185 - page 63) and of Ewald Heinrich (II. 200 - page 94);

— and

10) Gottliebe,

baptized on November 20, 1707.

The sons were: 1) Philipp Ludwig, 2) Ernst Christian, 3) Hartwig Reinhold, † February 26, 1691, and buried on March 6 of the same year, 4) Hartwig Reinhold, 5) Henning Georg, 6) Ewald Georg, and 7) Hartwig, baptized on August 22, 1706. Among these seven sons, the family tree omits those listed as numbers 3 and 7, the former of whom died at an early age.

A will from 1713 exists. Ph. H. had already passed away by 1717, as in that year his third wife was referred to as a widow. The widow purchased part of Notzkow from the von Natzmer family on October 28, 1729, but sold it again on October 31, 1731, to Jürgen Siegmund von Zitzewitz.

II. 181.

Philipp Ludwig.

Philipp Hartwig's eldest son. On January 11, 1688, Daniel Dietrich von Hebron of Damnitz granted him the expectancy of the Hebron Scholarship, as it was hoped he would make good use of such "support." Since he demonstrated a particular inclination and aptitude for studying, his right to the scholarship was confirmed on March 22, 1690. In July 1698, it was stated of him: "He has now, with God's help, advanced his studies to the point that his father is inclined to send him to a university to complete them." Unfortunately, no further information about his later life is available. He must have died before 1768, the year in which his younger brother Ewald Georg died without an heir to the fief. According to Thielow, Ph. L. died without heirs.

II. 182.

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Ernst Christian.

† before 1768,

second son of Philipp Hartwig, baptized on September 24, 1688. In the church register of W.-Tychow and in all family documents, he is referred to as Ernst Christoph. He also died before 1768, without heirs.

II. 183.

Henning Jürgen,

Philipp Hartwig's fifth son, baptized on June 7, 1692, died on December 29, 1696.

II. 184.

Hartwig Reinhold,

Philipp Hartwig's fourth son, baptized on June 20, 1691, after the third son of the same name had died on February 26 of the same year. He also died without heirs, before 1768.

II. 185.

Ewald Georg,

Major General of W.-Tychow,

born in 1698, † 1768.

Philipp Hartwig's sixth son, baptized on May 11, 1698. He entered military service at an early age and "advanced through all ranks." On June 12, 1719, he was an ensign in Infantry Regiment Margrave Heinrich No. 12, and on June 10, 1724, a second lieutenant. In June 1727, he was dismissed. On November 7, 1727, he reentered service as a second lieutenant in Infantry Regiment Thiele No. 25. On April 20, 1729, he became a premier lieutenant, on April 8, 1732, a staff captain. On August 16, 1737, he was appointed company commander, on May 15, 1739, a major, and on May 31, 1743, a lieutenant colonel in Infantry Regiment Jung Schwerin No. 32. On September 30, 1743, Lieutenant Colonel Ewald Georg of W.-Tychow, the late Ph. H.'s sixth son, performed homage per mandate of Privy Councillor Joachim Magnus von Kl. (684). On October 30, 1745, he was promoted to colonel and commander of Regiment Hautcharmoy No. 28. On September 8, 1754, he became a major general.

Von der Osten (184) writes of him: "He attended all three famous Silesian Wars with the highest reputation." During the Second Silesian War, he commanded a grenadier battalion at the Battle of Hohenfriedberg on June 4, 1745, which consisted of the grenadier companies of the regiments von Flans and l'Hôpital. This battalion was positioned in the first line on the right wing and came under heavy fire, suffering losses of one non-commissioned officer and 24 soldiers killed, as well as five senior officers, three non-commissioned officers, and 111 soldiers wounded. At the head of this battalion, Lieutenant Colonel von Kl. particularly distinguished himself and was wounded in battle.

For his merits and capable military service in war and peace, the King awarded him in 1754 the district captaincies of Oletzko in Lithuania and of Freienwalde and Neuenhagen in the Margraviate of Brandenburg. In September of the same year, he was appointed commandant of Fort Preußen near Neisse with a special pension. On May 2, 1758, he received the requested discharge. Thus, it appears he did not rejoin service during the Seven Years' War.

Like his father, Major General von Kl. was married three times:

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1) to a Miss von Kettelhack;

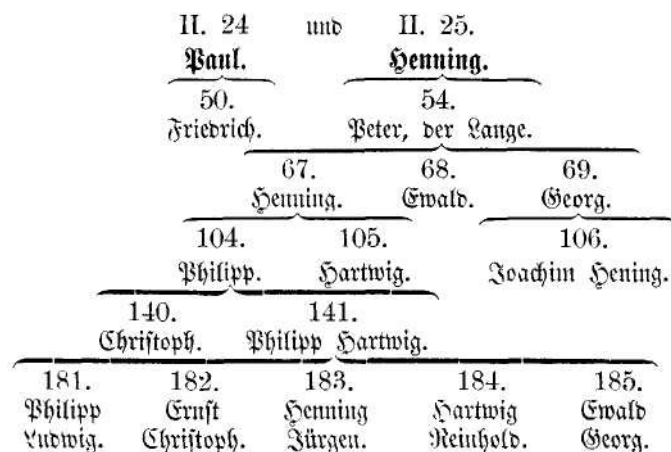
2) to Essa Margaretha von Kl. (II. 93), who died on December 26, 1765. After her death, he inherited the part of W.-Tychow she had acquired on October 22, 1751, in the bankruptcy proceedings of Martin Rüdiger von Kl.

On August 22, 1766, he designated his step-niece, Barbara Sabina, née von Bandemer, daughter of the late Joachim Siegmund von Bandemer, former lord of Rotten and Langwitz, and Barbara Hedwig von Kl., as his universal heir. On January 11, 1767, already 69 years old, he married 3) her as his third wife. All three marriages remained childless.

On October 11, 1768, Major General Ewald Georg von Kl. died of severe pneumonia at the age of 70 years and 5 months. In the church register, he is referred to as "lord of all Tychow and sole patron." His widow, after the settlement of January 12, 1770, transferred all of W.-Tychow to the next fief successor, her later husband, Captain Ewald Heinrich von Kl.

With Ewald Georg, the Wendisch-Tychow branch of the Dubberow line became extinct. The W.-Tychow estates fell to the cousins in Crolow and Dubberow.

We present the family tree of:



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The Crolow Branch

We now turn to the other side of the Dubberow lineage, the Crolow branch. This side line was continued through Christopher (II. 14), the second son of Peter (II. 5).

Christopher had three sons: 1) Carsten, 2) Magnus and Georg (II. 26–28), whose biographies are presented below.

II. 26.

Carsten

Born circa 1532, † 1562.

Carsten pursued a clerical career. On January 7, 1547, he received a vicariate in the parish church of Belgard (later the Pumlow stipend) as a cleric, presented by his father Christopher, the senior patron, to Bishop Bartholomäus (470). The document refers to him as "Nobilis adolescens Christianus KI., clericus Dioecesis Camminensis." - On November 8, 1557, Carsten and his brother Magnus agreed to a contract that their father had signed with their cousins Peter, Paul, and Henning (482).

That same year, the council of Greifenberg arrested Carsten Kleist from Dubberow, along with Otto Manteuffel of Rottnow, Jürgen Mellin, and Paul Locksteden, for causing public mischief in the town. They were released on bail.

Carsten was married to Anna, the daughter of Gerd Rahmel on Wusterwitz. The marriage produced one son, Lorenz (II. 52), and one daughter, Christina. Christina married Nicolaus Gerhard von Zastrow of Cölpin and Wusterhanse on March 14, 1594; he was born in August 1561 and died in 1604.

In the spring of 1562, Carsten traveled to visit his in-laws in Wusterwitz. Along the way, he was stabbed to death by his servant, Matz, with a dagger. The murderer was pursued via a wanted notice issued from Colbatz (485). On October 21, 1562, Bishop Duke Johann Friedrich requested Duke Albrecht of Prussia to detain Matz (486).

Carsten died young, leaving behind a widow and a small child. His daughter Christina was still alive in 1594, as her brother Lorenz pawned two farmsteads in Kieckow and a share of the local mill to pay for her dowry (540).

II. 27.

Magnus of Dubberow

† circa 1614.

In a document from November 8, 1557, Magnus is listed as Christopher's other son (482). On October 30, 1568, he was enfeoffed with his cousins Peter, Paul, and Henning, as well as his nephew Lorenz (491). On February 22, 1575, Magnus was granted fiefs in Dubberow on behalf of himself, his brother Carsten's underage son Lorenz, and Paul Kleist's underage son Friedrich, who had passed away (501, 502, 507). By 1577, Magnus owned properties in Boissin (2 farms, 3 hides), Klein-Dubberow (12 farms and a mill, totaling 18½ hides), Groß-Dubberow (half of it, including 8 farms and 2 cottages, totaling 12 hides), Kieckow (2 farms, 4 hides), Mandelatz (4 farms, 6 hides), Muttrin (4 farms, 7 hides), Siedkow (1 farm, 1 hide), and Zadtchow (2 farms, 3 hides) (518). - Magnus was re-enfeoffed on March 27, 1601 (546a, 547), September 19, 1605 (553, 555), and May 6, 1608 (563b, 564). In 1613, he provided two fief horses (575).

Magnus participated in the funeral of Duke Johann Friedrich on March 15, 1600, leading the horse behind the third Pomeranian ducal banner. According to the Cop. Act. No. 98, "A Magnus von Kleist attended Duke Barnim XII's funeral in 1603." Von der Osten notes: "It was likely this Magnus." At that

time, no other Magnus Kleist of Dubberow existed, so it is beyond doubt that the Magnus who participated in the funeral procession of Duke Barnim XII was indeed ours. He marched at the front in the second row. Magnus also attended Duke Bogislav XIII's funeral on April 9, 1606, where he marched in the second row behind the coffin.

The notes collected by Kratz and Quandt regarding Magnus do not paint a favorable picture of him. He was heavily in debt and frequently embroiled in legal disputes. In 1557, Magnus acknowledged a debt of 400 florins to Martin vom Wolde of Schnackenburg. The following year, he borrowed an additional 100 florins for his brother-in-law, Karsten Münchow of Sidow. In 1587, Martin's sons, Jürgen and Renner, sued Magnus over the 500 florins and, by 1589, demanded possession of Magnus's two farmsteads in Boissin, which they ultimately obtained. - In 1587, Adam Weyer of Plantikow sued Magnus over a 100-florin debt originally borrowed by Magnus's father, Christopher, from H. Butzke, which had been assigned to Weyer. Magnus offered "emaciated and worthless horses" as collateral, which Weyer refused to accept. Additionally, Magnus owed several hundred florins to the vicariate fund in Belgard and was repeatedly sued for irregular interest payments. - In 1575, Richard vom Wolde filed a legal complaint against Magnus for interfering with judicial matters (in puncto turbatae jurisdictionis). Magnus had requested Wolde to arrest Hans Prybe, suspected of church theft. Wolde complied, but in his absence, Magnus seized Prybe and detained him in the church at Siedkow, chaining him near the high altar for a week. Magnus then had Prybe tortured and executed without trial. Magnus accused the plaintiff before the court of being a rogue and a liar.

In 1580, Richard vom Wolde sued Magnus for physical assault on his steward, Drewes Mantzken, whom Magnus attacked with a sharpened cane, verbally abused, and threatened. Magnus reportedly called Mantzken an "old, gray-haired scoundrel and runaway thief" and attempted to stab him in the eyes.

In 1598, Reimer vom Wolde of Schnackenburg sued Magnus for attempting to kill his steward during plowing. Magnus had pursued the steward through the village of Siedkow, shouting for his servant to shoot the man, "even if it costs me 1,000 thalers." The steward managed to escape by climbing over fences and hiding. The incident caused a public uproar, as villagers left church services to witness the chase, leaving the priest alone in the church. Magnus refused to appear before the Belgard court and countered that Wolde's Polish steward had acted with "unheard-of insolence," claiming the steward had approached Magnus with a loaded weapon and so on.

In 1606, Magnus had a dispute with Hans Zültze, the forester and bailiff of Siedkow, who accused Magnus of taking excessive wood from the Siedkow forest, even though Wolde had granted Magnus permission to collect some. Zültze alleged that Magnus had smashed a rifle over his head, causing him to lose consciousness for some time. Zültze later demanded compensation for medical expenses, and when Magnus refused, Zültze issued a threatening letter to surrounding villages, promising retaliation unless restitution was made by Easter. Magnus sought help from the Belgard captain and bailiff, stating he had only struck Zültze with a whip.

Finally, in 1600, Magnus faced a lawsuit from Georg vom Wolde's widow in Siedkow. She accused Magnus of infringing on her patronage rights in Siedkow, constructing a cottage on priestly land, and staffing it with unruly individuals. She also claimed that Magnus had appointed an unqualified person to the pastorate in exchange for bribes. During the Reformation, Eghardt von Wolden, the owner of Siedkow, simultaneously held the pastorate. Around 1553, Magnus appointed Johannes Moltzan as pastor, and after his death, Richard Moltzan, likely his son. A church register from Siedkow and Pumlow, dated 1591, lists Magnus Kleist of Dubberow as the patron. However, he did not sign the document, as he was illiterate.

By 1615, Magnus's widow is mentioned, indicating he likely died in 1614, as noted in the family records. In document 546, she is referred to as "Sophia Monchowen," the daughter of Jacob von Münchow, ducal Pomeranian court marshal and captain of Belgard and Colbatz, and Anna von Massow of Bublitze. She bore Magnus four daughters and several sons.

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The daughters were:

- 1) Sophia, who married Adam von Versen of Burzlaff.
- 2) Dorothea, who became the wife of Hans von Zastrow, ducal Wollin captain, on Risnow.
- 3) Ursula, who married Peter Kleist of Pumlow, son of Wilhelm, land bailiff of Stolp.
- 4) Anna, who married Wedig Bernd von Blankenburg of Petershagen.

After Magnus's death, Anna complained that a certain Peter Zollner had seized all her father's sheep through debt enforcement. She claimed she had repurchased the sheep with her own money at the Belgard auction, and her brother-in-law, Hans von Zastrow, had bought half from her and promised to keep the other half for her in the unoccupied Dubberow estates. However, the ducal rentmaster, Esaias Schacht, seized the sheep for a debt of 75 florins owed by her father. Anna petitioned for the seizure to be lifted and requested that the debt be directed to the Dubberow heir, Lorenz of Crolow, arguing she was not responsible for her father's debts.

(II. 53). According to the document dated March 21, 1578, Magnus had sons who, in six to seven years, would be ready to pursue studies (520). However, we only know the name of one of these sons: Christoph (II. 53).

II. 28.

Georg.

† before 1568.

He was Christopher's youngest son. He is not mentioned in any of the existing family records. However, according to document 488, dated February 13, 1565, it is certain that Christopher had a son named Georg. On the aforementioned date, Georg resigned from the Belbuck vicariate. When Duke Barnim XI on October 30, 1568, enfeoffed the Kleists of Tychow, Crolow, and Dubberow with their paternal fiefs, Magnus was the only one of the three brothers still living. Georg, therefore, must have died before 1568 (491).

Of the three brothers, Carsten and Magnus each had an heir. Carsten's son was:

II. 52.

Lorenz

of Crolow and Dubberow,

born 1551, † August 30, 1629.

On October 30, 1568, Lorenz was enfeoffed (491); likewise on February 21, 1575. At the time, he was still a minor, so he must have been born at the end of 1551 or the beginning of 1552. His uncle Magnus was enfeoffed on his behalf (501, 502, and 507). During the inheritance division with Magnus, his paternal uncle, Lorenz inherited his grandfather Christopher's debt to Scholastika Bonin, amounting to 300 florins. By 1582, Lorenz had neither paid the principal nor the interest, and thus the guarantors were summoned to the Belgard court. On August 8, 1594, Lorenz, to provide a dowry for his sister Christina, who married Claus von Zastrow of Cölpin and Wusterhanse, pledged two farmsteads in Kieckow and his share of the Kieckow mill to Adrian Kleist of Voldekow for 675 thalers or 900 Pomeranian florins. His uncle Magnus contested the contract in court but was unsuccessful, as the Duke confirmed the agreement (540). In 1601, Lorenz was abroad. On March 27, 1601, he was enfeoffed as an "absentee" (546b and 547); likewise on April 19, 1605 (553 and 555). On May 6, 1608, he was again enfeoffed but

was listed among the absentees (563b and 564). On February 26, 1618, he was enfeoffed in Dubberow and Crolow (585 and 588); likewise in 1621 (593 and 594). In 1626, Lorenz provided three feudal horses for Dubberow and Crolow (604). In 1628, he taxed 29 1/2 plow lands, two cottagers, half a miller, and half a blacksmith in Crolow; two plow lands in Schlackow; and 44 plow lands, one miller, one shepherd, and one shepherd's assistant in Dubberow and Crolow. Additionally, Daniel taxed four plow lands on his behalf in Crolow (606).

On June 20, 1605, Lorenz of Crolow participated in the funeral procession of Duke Casimir IX in Stettin. He was among the 20 pallbearers. On April 9, 1606, he took part in the funeral of Duke Bogislav XIII, where he was also one of the 24 pallbearers.

Regarding the legal dispute that Georg (II. 44) had with Lorenz from 1617 to 1621 and its outcome, we have already provided detailed information in Georg's biography.

Lorenz was married to Barbara von Kleist, daughter of Asmus of Damen, ducal Pomeranian captain of Cöslin, and Catharina von Heydebreck. Together, they had four sons: 1) Asmus, 2) Christian, 3) Heinrich, and 4) Georg Heinrich (II. 70–73), and four daughters:

- 1) Anna, wife of Franz von Boehnen of Culsow, ducal Pomeranian councillor and captain of Cöslin;
- 2) Catharina, who married Christoph von Puttkamer, son of Nicolaus of Grünwald, ducal Pomeranian captain of Bütow;
- 3) Barbara, wife of Christian von Kleist, son of Richard of Damen; and
- 4) Christinn, wife of Hans Siegmund von Waldow, son of Caspar of Gleissig.

Lorenz died on August 30, 1629.

Magnus, too, had only one feudal heir:

II. 53. Christoph.

† before 1618.

The family authors provide only the following details: "Christoph of Dubberow and Crolow was married to Ida von Blankenburg of the Karckow house but passed away without heirs. Consequently, the Dubberow fiefs were transferred to Lorenz Kleist, son of Carsten, of Crolow." Thielow attributes to them a son, Henrich, who supposedly died young in 1608. However, no traces of this are found in the other documents. Christoph's name is absent from the fief register dated May 6, 1608, between his father Magnus and his cousin Lorenz. Hence, as Quandt suggests, Christoph must have passed away before the issuance of the fief letter, i.e., prior to 1608.

Descendants of Lorenz

Lorenz's descendants sustained the Crolow branch for approximately one and a half centuries. His sons were:

II. 70. Asmus.

He died young.

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II. 71. Christian

of Crolow and Dubberow.

† 1680.

Christian was enfeoffed with Crolow and Dubberow on February 13, 1631 (593). He provided three feudal horses for his estates (614). Christian pledged two "Hakenhufen" in Groß-Dubberow and four in Muttrin to the Dean Wilhelm Kleist. However, as he failed to repay the pledge sum of 2,167 florins and 15 schillings within the agreed timeframe, the dean sued him. Consequently, Christian promised to redeem the pledged properties and permanently cede the other two "Hufen" pledged in Muttrin (619).

In 1639, Christian mortgaged Crolow. On March 12, 1641, he ceded his estate in Groß-Dubberow—including two farms, two deserted farms, and two deserted cottages—to his brother-in-law Hans Siegesmund von Waldow of Herzogswalde, to settle an outstanding dowry amount of 3,471 gold guilders for Waldow's wife. Christian retained 24 taxable "Hufen" and the right of first refusal (620).

Around this time, Christian, as patron, appointed Christian Alexandri of Schlawe as pastor of Siedkow. However, due to the devastation wrought by Krockow's soldiery, Alexandri was forced to flee to Poland in 1643. During his flight, he safeguarded the parish and church registers from 1591. Upon his return in 1644, he sought to restore the church and rectory with the assistance of the Swedish royal governor.

The State of the Estates After the Thirty Years' War

Between April 14 and 17, 1645, a revision of the lands in the Belgard district revealed the state of devastation wrought by the Thirty Years' War. It was noted that Christian's house and farm, along with the entire village of Groß-Dubberow, had been utterly destroyed during the most recent Imperial incursion. The destruction extended to barns, floors, doors, and gates, leaving not a trace of habitation. The entirety of Klein-Dubberow, save for one usable house, was in ruins.

Christian had relocated to other estates, and his peasants had fled to Poland. The mill at Dubberow lay in complete disrepair, with its stones and iron fittings destroyed or stolen, and no means available for restoration. The Imperial forces had seized all grain and hay for their camp. No horses, cows, oxen, or sheep remained, and the sheep pen was entirely ruined.

Mandelatz was desolate, with only one farmer in the entire village, who owed allegiance to Waldow (623).

Further Developments

In the muster of April 25, 1655, Christian still maintained three feudal horses for Dubberow and Crolow. It was stipulated that he should also provide services for Schlackow, Egsow, and Franzen, contributing one additional feudal horse (632). According to the newly established "Hufen" register of 1663, Christian was taxed for one "Hufe" in Boissin, based on the Sandes survey of 1624, and three "Hufen" in Klein-Dubberow, based on the survey of 1652 (638).

In 1665, Christian was re-enfeoffed. The fief letter listed his properties as Dubberow, Crolow, and Egsow, describing him as Lorenz's son, Carsten's grandson, and Christoph's great-grandson (640 and 662).

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According to the tax register of 1667, Christian was taxed for 29 1/2 "Hakenhufen" in Crolow, 13 7/8 "Landhufen" in Dubberow, and 1/2 "Landhufe" in Boissin (645). On May 16, 1671, his total taxable land was reduced to 23 "Hakenhufen." Based on the old register, Dubberow and Crolow were taxed for 44 "Hufen," and Daniel was taxed for 4 "Hufen." Eight "Hufen" were deducted due to sand encroachment. Of the remaining lands, 6 "Hufen" were possessed and taxed by the late District Counselor von Münchow's heirs in Muttrin, 2 in Groß-Dubberow, and 4 by Valentin in Kieckow. This left Christian with 28 taxable "Hufen" for Klein- and Groß-Dubberow, Mandelatz, Zadtkow, and Boissin. In Groß-Dubberow, his father had pledged 3 "Hufen" to Anselm Bonin as a share in dower; these were taxed by Bonin. Boissin, also pledged, was taxed by Jeßken's heirs for 2 "Hufen" from one farmer, leaving Christian with only 23 taxable "Hufen."

In 1672, Christian maintained three feudal horses in Dubberow, for which he owed 120 thalers but was in arrears for 86 thalers and 24 schillings. For Crolow, Schlackow, Egsow, and Franzen (as a collective property), he maintained one feudal horse but was in arrears for 33 1/3 thalers (651).

Additionally, Christian owned a share in Zadtkow, which he accounted for in the dowry of his son-in-law, Christian Heinrich von Kleist of Raddatz (IV. 25), at 1,300 Pomeranian florins. After Christian's death, this share was sold by the son-in-law for 1,137 florins to Lorenz Heinrich (III. 294) of Damen (657).

Christian was married to Barbara Sophia von Kleist, the daughter of Peter von Kleist of Pumlow. The couple was married on St. Martin's Day in 1631. They had four sons: 1) Christian Heinrich, 2) Lorenz Wilhelm, 3) Ewald Friedrich und 4) Henning Erdmann (II. 107–110)

and seven daughters:

- 1) Eva Maria, who died young.
- 2) Barbara Hedwig, married Woitzlaff von Versen of Burzlaff and Vessin.
- 3) Anna Ursula, born in 1637, became the wife of Christian Heinrich von Kleist of Raddatz (IV. 25). On December 19, 1676, a daughter, Elisabeth Maria, was baptized in Dubberow. This daughter later likely married Lieutenant Adolph Ernst von Schnell.
- 4) Dorothea Catharina, baptized February 12, 1643.
- 5) Sophia Christina, born April 12, 1644, married Anselm von Bonin of Gellen.
- 6) Elisabeth Hedwig, baptized April 6, 1651, married Dubislaff Jochim von Kleist of Damen (III. 201).
- 7) Eleonora, baptized July 20, 1656.

Marital Discord of Barbara Hedwig

Barbara Hedwig, the second daughter, was married a second time to Hans Christoph von Waldow. However, she filed for divorce on January 14, 1690, citing desertion. She testified against her husband, stating:

"My husband has resided in the estate he married into with me, letting me starve and suffer while treating me poorly. I, a poor old woman, had to leave him and everything behind and go to my son-in-law, Elans Moritz Ploetz. He squandered the estate so badly that the court had to evict him. He accused me of acting like a pagan or Turk, getting drunk, and sitting with a tobacco pipe on the hearth. He claimed he had purchased me as a wife but got nothing more than an old woman, ruining all his fortune. He called me an 'old drunken beast.' I have borne him 13 children, the 14th was stillborn."

Her husband later regretted the divorce, as he wished to return to the estate he had lost. However, Barbara Hedwig refused, saying:

"I have no shelter for him. I wouldn't know how or where he should live with me except under the open sky."

As of October 1691, she was still alive. Her father, Christian, had already passed away in 1680.

II. 72.

Heinrich,

the third son of Lorenz, died young.

II. 73.

Georg Heinrich,

the youngest son of Lorenz, studied in Frankfurt/Oder in 1625. On February 13, 1631, his brother Christian requested feudal enfeoffment for him, as Georg Heinrich was still a minor (593).

In 1632, Georg Heinrich was murdered by a Swedish officer at Sagerke, on the estates of the late Franz Boehn. Duke Bogislav XIV pursued justice for the perpetrator in a letter to the Swedish governor, dated December 13, 1633, as three such cases had occurred in a matter of days.

Both the family tree and the Cop. Act. 252 mistakenly place this incident in 1637.

Succession of Lorenz's Sons

Of Lorenz's four sons, only one, Christian, had heirs to inherit his estates. His sons are:

II. 107.

Christian Heinrich

of Dubberow,

born 1637, died 1693.

Christian Heinrich pursued academic studies. His father submitted a petition for him to the Swedish government to secure the Pumlow Stipend. The request was approved on September 25, 1645, granting an annual payment of 9 florins and 14 schillings. However, as payments were often delayed, the father requested that the Land Rider be tasked with collecting the funds.

On May 12, 1651, Christian Heinrich is recorded as a student in Stettin, and on May 21, 1657, in Königsberg.

On November 19, 1680, he paid homage (647). In 1683, he sold the estate of Crolow, which had fallen to him in the inheritance, to Rüdiger von Manteuffel. However, he purchased the Dubberow estate from his youngest brother, Henning Erdmann.

On January 22, 1690, Christian Heinrich served as a co-delegate of the Electoral Commissar to establish feudal services in the Belgard District. He was required to maintain one feudal horse from Klein-Dubberow, Mandelatz, and Boissin. At the same time, Crolow was owned by the heirs of Ernst Bogislav Budritzke, who were obliged to maintain 5/12 of a feudal horse (667).

Rüdiger von Manteuffel had not paid the 1,300 Pomeranian florins owed for Crolow, so the Kleist brothers sold the estate to another party. On January 28, 1692, it passed into the hands of Peter von

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Puttkamer of Vietzke (671).

Marriages and Children

Christian Heinrich was married twice. His first wife was Erdmuth von Puttkamer, daughter of Electoral Hinterpommern District Councilor Werner von Puttkamer of Vietzow.

Together, they had six sons and eight daughters:

Sons:

- 1) Christian Heinrich, born 1663 in Egsow, died 1664 (not listed in the family tree).
- 2) Christian Lorenz.
- 3) Werner.
- 4) Peter.
- 5) Georg Caspar.
- 6) Anton Jacob (II. 142–146).

Daughters:

- 1) Anna Barbara, born 1662 in Egsow.
- 2) Barbara Sophia, born 1667, married Anton Jacob von Below of Pennekow and Sellnitz in 1688.
- 3) Erdmuth Regina, born 1673, died 1744, married Marcus von Puttkamer of Deutsch-Plassow and Kublitz on April 13, 1691.
- 4) Catharina Maria, married Captain de Brün on March 18, 1702.

The four youngest daughters died young, according to von der Osten (112).

Christian Heinrich's second wife was Barbara von Kleist, daughter of the late Daniel von Kleist of Damen. This marriage, solemnized in Dubberow on June 24, 1690, produced no children.

II. 108.

Lorenz Wilhelm
of Egsow,
born 1640, died 1700.

Lorenz Wilhelm was the second son of Christian. This relationship is confirmed in document 657 from 1685. He was born on January 28, 1640. On August 31, 1681, he paid homage (657).

In 1690, he maintained 5/12 of a feudal horse for Egsow (667). In early October 1699, he purchased the other half of Egsow, adding it to the half he already owned. He requested enfeoffment with the entire village of Egsow through one of his sons, as he was too weak and aged to appear in person. On October 11, 1699, he was enfeoffed (675).

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On March 26, 1700, Lorenz Wilhelm died in Egsow, according to the Schlönnwitz records.

Details of Lorenz Wilhelm's Life

Lorenz Wilhelm became embroiled in the so-called Zeisian doctrinal controversy. A decree from the Electoral Brandenburg Hinterpommern Consistory, dated Stargard, December 18, 1689, reveals that Pastor Zeisius of Zirchow and Cunsow in the Stolp Synod, along with Dr. Koschnitz, Lorenz Wilhelm von Kleist, Ursula, and Dorothea Schmieden (interveners and patrons of Pastor Zeisius), lodged a complaint against the Stolp clergy and their associates. The decree admonished Lorenz Wilhelm von Kleist and his family for abandoning their regular pastor and frequently attending Zeisius' sermons. They were instructed to instead choose another nearby preacher, while Ursula and Dorothea Schmieden, who belonged to Stolp, were directed to select another city pastor for confession until the dispute was resolved.

Marriage and Offspring

Lorenz Wilhelm married Dorothea von Puttkamer on November 16, 1669, in Vietzke. She was born in 1645 and was the sister of Christian Heinrich's wife. Dorothea was the daughter of District Councilor Werner von Puttkamer of Vietzow and Puddiger. Her dowry included a deserted farmstead in Schlackow, which her father had purchased from Knight Asmus Natzmer. Lorenz Wilhelm exchanged this property for a share in Ristow with his brother Christian Heinrich, as the latter already held other farms in that area.

Their union produced four daughters and six sons:

Daughters:

- 1) Sophie Adolphine, married Georg Daniel von Kamke of Franzen in 1705.
- 2) Erdmuth Regina, born and died in 1677.
- 3) Erdmuth Catharina, married Anton Kleist (II. 101) on October 16, 1702.
- 4) Regina, born in 1685.

Sons:

- 1) Christian Heinrich (II. 147).
- 2) Werner Joachim, born in 1671.
- 3) Werner Wilhelm, born in 1673 (both Werner Joachim and Werner Wilhelm are not listed in the family tree).
- 4) Joachim Magnus (II. 148).
- 5) Peter Georg (II. 149).
- 6) Jacob Erdmann (II. 150).

II. 109.

Ewald Friedrich,
born 1654, died 1656.

He was the third son of Christian. According to the church records of Siedkow, he was baptized in

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Dubberow on December 12, 1654.

II. 110.

Henning Erdmann

of Haseleu,

born 1659, died before 1743.

He was baptized in Dubberow on December 27, 1659, according to the church records of Siedkow. Henning Erdmann pursued his studies until the age of 17, supported by the Pumlow benefice. He paid homage on February 24, 1686 (647). Document 657 from 1685 correctly lists him as the youngest son of Christian.

Around 1689, Henning Erdmann sold the Dubberow estate to his eldest brother, leaving him without any paternal fiefs. On March 28, 1693, he married Martha Margaretha von Dewitz, daughter of Captain Gustav Georg von Dewitz of Daber. She was born on January 28, 1672. As her dowry, she received part of the Haseleu estate. Henning Erdmann sold this estate through a contract dated April 25, 1696, to General-Lieutenant Joachim Balthasar von Dewitz. By 1735, Haseleu was in the possession of Henning Erdmann's second son, Eccard Wilhelm, who later sold it to Karl Joseph von Dewitz.

Von der Osten (114 and 361) notes that Henning Erdmann died in Haseleu before 1743. His two sons were:

Christian Gustav (II. 151).

Eccard Wilhelm (II. 152).

The Legacy of Christian's Sons

Of Christian's four sons, three left heirs. The biographies of the sons and grandsons of the eldest of the four brothers, Christian Heinrich (II. 107), will follow next. The family tree lists five of his descendants:

II. 142.

Christian Lorenz,

Saxon Lieutenant,

born 1668, died before 1699.

He was the second son of Christian Heinrich, born on June 21, 1668. The eldest son, bearing his father's name, was born in 1663 in Egsow and died in 1664. Elzow (168) briefly recounts Christian Lorenz's story: "After attending school for several years, he entered military service at the age of 17 under Colonel Georg Kleist of Tychow (II. 93). In 1684, he served in Saxony, later joining Venetian forces in Morea, where he became an ensign in 1686. He died in Corfu."

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II. 143.

Werner
of Dubberow,
born 1671, died 1734.

Werner, Christian Heinrich's third son, pursued studies at the universities of Erfurt and Jena. After his father's death, he assumed responsibility for the estates, compensating his brothers financially. On October 11, 1699, Werner was enfeoffed at Dubberow as the son of Christian Heinrich and grandson of Christian (675 and 678). His brothers, Peter, Jürgen Caspar, and Anton Jacob, were also mentioned in the enfeoffment. However, the name of his elder brother, Christian Lorenz, was absent, either due to his death or because of his absence in Morea. In the 1714 enfeoffment register, only Werner, Georg Caspar, and Anton Jacob are listed as enfeoffed brothers (680).

In 1705, Werner contested the obligation to provide three feudal horses for his estates, arguing that several parts of his holdings were no longer in his possession. He claimed:

The widowed Landrätin von Münchow of Nassin owned 8 Hufen of Groß-Dubberow.

All of Mandelatz, which previously belonged to his ancestors (2 Hakenhufen and some knight's land), had passed to Captain Sebastian Heinrich (II. 121) of Groß-Tychow by contract on August 4, 1697.

Everything in Zadtkow formerly owned by his family was now held by Richard Christian.

Werner stated that he owned only Klein-Dubberow entirely, and the aforementioned individuals should contribute proportionally to the provision of feudal horses.

The Landrätin von Münchow responded that she only owned taxable land in Groß-Dubberow, with no trees or structures, and thus bore no obligation for feudal horses. The others argued that Werner possessed an estate in Groß-Dubberow comprising seven farms (14 Hakenhufen), two farmsteads in Boissin, and a claim to six Hufen in Muttrin.

On December 24, 1705, it was decreed that the obligation for the third feudal horse should be distributed proportionally among the designated Hufen. This decision was reaffirmed on April 16, 1706. Consequently, Werner's contribution for the third horse was limited to one-eighth, with the remaining seven-eighths to be provided by the others.

Property Disputes and Responsibilities

In 1710, Werner faced restrictions regarding the felling of timber. Following the death of Balthasar Heinrich Christoph von Wolden at Siedkow on October 21, 1710, Werner requested enfeoffment of Siedkow, citing the Kleist family's right of preemption granted by Duke Bogislav X on November 15, 1489, for the Wolden estates at Siedkow (214). However, on November 23, 1711, his claim was dismissed, as Siedkow had been incorporated into the general feudal charter of the Wolden family.

In 1714, Werner owned Klein-Dubberow entirely and parts of Groß-Dubberow, including a manor or estate farm, three farmsteads, one Kossäthen, a tavern, and smithy rights. In Boissin, he possessed a knight's farm and one farmstead with full rights and privileges, including fishing rights in the standing

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waters and streams.

Notable Incidents

On March 26, 1728, Werner and his brother Georg Caspar were fined 20 thalers each for assaulting a servant of Christoph von Manteuffel, who had insulted them bitterly. The Pomeranian government reported that the Kleist brothers, “due to notorious poverty and repeated fire damages,” could not pay the fines without ruin. Consequently, King Frederick William I pardoned them and waived the fines on May 23, 1729.

On March 22, 1719, Werner, as the patron of Siedkow, appointed Pastor Isaak Musäus from Neu-Buckow to the parish. During the Seven Years’ War, Musäus suffered greatly; in January 1762, returning from the filial church at Pumlow, he was attacked by Cossacks, severely mistreated, and robbed of all his possessions. He fled with his family to the woods at Buchhorst and died shortly thereafter, aged 75, after serving 44 years in the parish.

Family Life

Werner married Clara Christiana von Lockstaedt of Crössin on April 21, 1697. Their marriage produced 15 children—9 daughters and 6 sons. Of these, 7 died young, and only 4 daughters and 4 sons reached adulthood:

Daughters:

Erdmuthe Maria, baptized February 13, 1698.

Catharina Ursula, baptized August 20, 1699, married Mathias von Kielpinski on October 23, 1714.

Maria Luise, baptized September 19, 1703, married Jacob Erdmann von Below on December 3, 1723.

Anna Charlotte, baptized September 21, 1705.

Martha Clara Sophia, baptized July 5, 1707.

Erdmuthe Sophia, baptized and died on March 7, 1710.

Margarethe Amalie, baptized April 22, 1711, married Peter Augustin von Lentz, heir of Grantzin, Retzin, and other estates, on April 9, 1736.

Erdmuthe Lucretia, baptized November 3, 1712, became the second wife of Lieutenant Colonel Gotthilf Christian von Kleist of Pumlow, Wurow, and Redel. She died on March 25, 1779, aged 66.

Dorothea Elisabeth, baptized November 9, 1716.

Sons:

Christian Henning, baptized February 27, 1701.

Alexander Christian, baptized August 17, 1702.

Johann Henning, baptized October 15, 1708.

Friedrich Wilhelm, baptized May 12, 1715.

Casimir Henning, baptized March 18, 1718.

Jürgen Ernst, baptized July 5, 1721.

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During the birth of their youngest son, Clara Christiana von Lockstaedt passed away. The church register records: "On July 5, 1721, the noble patroness Clara Christiana von Lockstaedt, beloved wife of Werner von Kleist, passed away." Werner survived her by 13 years, dying suddenly on December 17, 1734.

II. 144.

Peter

born 1672, died circa 1710.

Peter, Christian Heinrich's fourth son, was described by his guardians on October 27, 1694, as "a pious, simple, and unhealthy person" who, according to his father's wishes, was to receive sustenance for the remainder of his life. On October 11, 1699, he was enfeoffed (675). By then, Peter had entered Brandenburgian service to earn a living. However, he lived in such poverty that he could not afford to travel to Stargard for the enfeoffment ceremony. In his letter of apology, he wrote:

"My brother Werner at Dubberow has everything that is mine in his hands. Although he does not have a thaler more than I do, nor has he given me anything for a long time, I am left to look at my possessions from afar and perish. Consequently, I have to sustain myself by serving in the militia and have turned to the musketeers to save myself. Yet, I cannot access enough of what is mine to travel to Stargard for the enfeoffment ceremony."

Later, Peter successfully reclaimed the estate of Groß-Dubberow A., which had been newly enfeoffed by the father of the Hofgericht President Henning Franz von Münchow. Through judgments dated October 31, 1701, March 16, and November 2, 1705, as well as March 8, 1706, the estate was returned to the Kleist family as a hereditary fief.

Peter's name no longer appears in the 1714 enfeoffment register, indicating he had died by then, as the family genealogy suggests, around 1710.

II. 145.

Georg Caspar

Imperial Captain,

born 1676, died 1738.

Georg Caspar, Christian Heinrich's fifth son, was born on November 8, 1676. By 1694, he was serving in the Danish military, where he remained for eight years. He subsequently served one year in Saxony, one year under the King of Prussia, and twenty years in the service of the Holy Roman Emperor, advancing to the rank of captain. He participated in notable battles, including the bloody conflict at Narva (1700), sieges in Kessemark and Cypershausen, and battles against the French at Freiburg fortress. He later fought against the Turks in Hungary, notably at Peterwardein (1716) and Belgrade (1717), before returning to his homeland.

On October 11, 1699, Georg Caspar was enfeoffed, and again in 1714 (675, 680).

He and his older brother Werner co-owned minor holdings in Latzig and Sellnitz in the Schlawe district,

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which they sold together in 1712 (697). The deed notes:

“At present, it is not entirely certain whether this piece of Kleist property was originally a fief.”

In 1720 and 1722, Georg Caspar appears as a godparent at baptisms in Dubberow and Egsow, residing with his brother Werner at the time.

In 1727, when the widow of Sebastian Heinrich (II. 121) sold her share of Mandelatz and Kiefheide, previously purchased from Werner in 1697, to Caspar Franz Casimir von Versen, Georg Caspar claimed the right of preemption on the parcels sold by his brother. His claim was denied.

A notable contribution to the Siedkow church is a splendid silver-gilt chalice and paten, engraved with the inscription:

“In honor of the Triune God, donated by G. C. v. K.”

The items were crafted in Kolberg on June 1, 1727.

According to the Siedkow parish register, Captain Georg Caspar von Kleist of the noble Dubberow lineage passed away on April 28, 1738. He died unmarried.

II. 146.

Anton Jacob
of Dubberow,
born 1679, died before 1739.

Anton Jacob, Christian Heinrich's youngest son, was born on January 6, 1679. While most family records refer to him as simply Anton, the Juchow parish register lists him as Antonius Jacob. On April 26, 1700, he married Sophia Ursula von Kleist, the daughter of the late Christian Heinrich, lord of Raddatz.

Anton Jacob and Sophia Ursula had two sons:

Werner Heinrich.

Henning Alexander.

They also had a daughter, Anna, who died in 1733 at Wuckel, according to the Cölpin parish register.

Anton Jacob was enfeoffed in 1699 and 1714 (675, 680).

In 1704, the possessors of Peter's (IV. 27) estates were obligated to provide a quarter of a feudal horse from Dallentin. Additionally, Anton Jacob held 3/16 of a feudal horse elsewhere.

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Anton Jacob likely died before 1739, as the Juchow parish register records the death of his widow on January 9, 1739.

II. 192.

Werner Heinrich

Lieutenant,

born circa 1702, died 1765.

Werner Heinrich entered military service in 1717. By October 12, 1731, he was a cornet in the Anspach-Bayreuth Dragoon Regiment No. 5. In 1736, he was transferred to a garrison regiment and on September 21, 1738, took his leave as a lieutenant. After 1756, he became a captain in the garrison company of Fort Prussia, retiring after 44 years of service.

On September 15, 1745, Lieutenant Werner Heinrich, Anton Jacob's son, was enfeoffed (684).

He died in 1765, unmarried according to the first edition of family records. However, Straubel notes that Werner Heinrich was married around 1739 to Catharina Elisabeth, née von Berrenstein (born 1710, died 1778). She had previously been married to a lieutenant von der Goltz of the Infantry Regiment No. 8.

From this second marriage, a daughter was born:

Louise Henriette Agathe (born January 31, 1740, died June 1, 1806), who had two marriages. First, she married Captain George Friedrich von Kameke (born 1714, died 1780) and later Lieutenant George Friedrich Wilhelm von Borcke (born 1743, died 1791), but both unions were reportedly unhappy.

Catharina Elisabeth received a pension of 100 talers through a cabinet order dated July 31, 1776.

II. 193.

Henning Alexander

Lieutenant,

born circa 1709, died before 1768.

Henning Alexander was a Fähnrich (ensign) in the Infantry Regiment Markgraf Heinrich No. 12 by June 3, 1741, and promoted to Second Lieutenant on March 16, 1745. On February 10, 1749, he was transferred to the Berlin Garrison Regiment.

He was enfeoffed on September 15, 1745 (684).

During the Seven Years' War, Henning Alexander served in the Berlin Land Militia. Following the defeat at the Battle of Kolin on June 18, 1757, the formation of the Land Militia became crucial. The Estates of Pomerania independently assembled and financed 5,000 militia soldiers. Similar contributions were made by the Brandenburg and Magdeburg-Halberstadt Estates. Officers for these units were drawn from retired noblemen with military experience, inspired by a patriotic desire to defend the homeland. Henning Alexander joined these efforts.

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According to von der Osten (197, 587), Henning Alexander remained a lieutenant and died unmarried.

With Henning Alexander's death, Anton Jacob's branch came to an end.

The descendants of Christian (II. 71), extended through his eldest son Christian Heinrich (II. 107), had already died out by the third generation. Only the branch of his second son, Lorenz Wilhelm (II. 108), continues to thrive today. However, the branch of his youngest son, Henning Erdmann (II. 110), ended with his sons.

II. 151.

Christian Gustav

Captain,

born 1694, died 1737.

Christian Gustav was born on May 20, 1694, in Haseleu. According to von der Osten (462), he initially served in the Württemberg army, where he attained the rank of non-commissioned officer. He later joined the Royal Prussian army and on December 26, 1715, became a Fähnrich (ensign) in the Infantry Regiment Markgraf Heinrich No. 12. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant on September 19, 1719, and transferred to the Infantry Regiment Mosel No. 28 on September 3, 1723. On August 5, 1726, he became a First Lieutenant, and on September 5, 1734, he retired as a captain.

Christian Gustav was married to Catharina Eleonora von Varchmin, daughter of Hans Sigismund von Varchmin of Plümenhagen and Adelheid von Below of Saleske.

Christian Gustav passed away on January 5, 1737, without leaving any heirs.

II. 152.

Eccard Wilhelm

of Ristow,

born circa 1692, died before 1768.

In 1734, Eccard Wilhelm sold his estate in Haseleu to Karl Joseph von Dewitz of Hoffelde. In 1735, he purchased the estates of Ristow and Lanken (a) near Belgard from Georg von Versen of Pobanz with a repurchase option for 30 years. He later relinquished Lanken to the successor of both estates, the district councillor von Wolden.

Eccard Wilhelm was enfeoffed on July 10, 1743, as the son of the late Henning Erdmann (684). His name does not appear in subsequent records, suggesting he died before 1768.

Eccard Wilhelm was married twice:

1) Sophie Agnes von Dewitz of Carwin.

2) Abigail von Güntersberg, née von Wedell, widow.

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Both marriages were childless.

After Abigail's death, her sister Anna Louisa, who was married to the notary Gottfried Zülow in her second marriage, inherited the Ristow estate in 1760. The estate was valued at 5,666 talers.

With Eccard Wilhelm's death, this branch of Henning Erdmann's line came to an end.

We now provide the family tree of Christopher (II. 14) while planning to follow with the description of the branch line of Lorenz Wilhelm:



It remains to describe in greater detail the branch of the Dubberow line descended from Lorenz Wilhelm. L. W. had six sons, four of whom are listed in the family tree:

II. 147.

Christian Heinrich

on Notzkow, Lieutenant,

born 1670, died 1745.

Christian Heinrich was the eldest son of Lorenz Wilhelm, born in 1670 in Egsow. The Schlönnwitzer Chronicle provides the following description of him:

“This Christian Heinrich was a well-seasoned soldier in the Brabant War, known for his extraordinary bravery, which earned him the rank of corporal. However, growing weary and disillusioned with military service, he married and settled down on a small estate. Finding this estate insufficient for himself and his noble lineage, he later purchased the large manor at Notzkow from Herr von Natzmer, where he spent many years drinking, eating, living arduously, and keeping abreast of world news, supplied faithfully by passing travelers on the main road. Eventually, as the smaller portion of the manor

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was acquired by the esteemed Georg Sigismund von Zitzewitz—whose family still resides there in prosperity (as of 1768)—and as the latter improved and enhanced the property while Kleist allowed it to deteriorate, the two parties clashed in court. During a proceeding in Schlawe, Kleist was induced by aqua vitae to act disrespectfully towards Herr von Zitzewitz, leading to the full transfer of the property to Zitzewitz. Consequently, Kleist relocated to Tychow, first to the Upper Manor and later to a smaller estate, where he and his wife eventually passed away.”

The Chronicle adds:

“After these Kleists left Schlennewitz, their farms were transferred to Eggesow. There, having been reoccupied, they had to endure until the burden of agricultural duties prompted a shift to monetary obligations.”

Christian Heinrich pledged fealty on September 30, 1714, as the son of Lorenz Wilhelm and grandson of Christian (680).

The aforementioned sale of the large estate at Notzkow, along with two associated farms and two cottagers, occurred on April 22, 1735, for 3,200 talers.

Christian Heinrich was married to Ernestine Hedwig, née von Boehnen. According to the Schlönnwitzer Chronicle, they had two sons:

1) Franz Caspar, born 1703, died 1706.

2) Lorenz Wilhelm, born 1704.

It is possible that the unnamed son listed in the family tree as a Danish chamberlain—whose sons are indicated as Nos. 210 and 211—was this second son, Lorenz Wilhelm.

Additionally, they had a daughter, Ernestine Adelheid, born in 1705, who later married a Captain von Tadden in Cassuben.

Christian Heinrich died in W. Tychow on May 29, 1745. His widow passed away there on January 6, 1747, and was buried on January 16.

II. 148.

Joachim Magnus

of Egsow,

Court Councillor,

born 1674, died after 1748.

Joachim Magnus was Lorenz Wilhelm’s fourth son. His two elder brothers—Werner Joachim, born 1671, and Werner Wilhelm, born 1673—likely died young and are not listed in the family tree. Joachim Magnus studied law and entered Prussian civil service, serving as a referendary and later as a court councillor in Stargard. On July 10, 1721, he was introduced as a court councillor at the newly established Royal Court in Köslin (opened December 2, 1720).

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Joachim Magnus owned the entire estate of Egsow, along with two farms in Schlönnwitz, two farms in Kummerzin, and two farms and one cottager's property in Dubberzin. He also held a share in Franzen, as in 1704 he maintained 5/8 of a knight's service for Franzen and 1/4 for Egsow. He pledged fealty on October 1, 1708 (647), September 30, 1714 (680), and as a court councillor on September 16, 1743 (684).

His estates fell into insolvency and were sold on April 30, 1734, to Heinrich Albrecht von Blumenthal for 8,200 talers.

The Schlönnwitzer Chronicle characterizes Joachim Magnus as follows:

“This court councillor was a well-versed and learned man in the law, capable of both arguing and resolving cases. However, he fell into the folly of alchemy, which led him to the usual path of sending his gold up the chimney, incurring debts, and ultimately losing his estate—though fortunately, it was entrusted to the capable hands of Heinrich Albrecht von Blumenthal of Quackenburg, who initially inspected it and later managed it through an administrator.”

By 1738–1740, Joachim Magnus was embroiled in legal disputes with Lieutenant von Blumenthal, the buyer of his estates, over the repurchase of Egsow. The decision ultimately favored Blumenthal.

Despite receiving 8,200 talers from the sale of his estates, much of this was consumed in repaying debts. The councillor and his family endured severe hardship, at one point finding refuge on a grain loft in Franzen. His laboratory, left behind at the Egsow bakehouse, became a point of contention in court proceedings. Joachim Magnus petitioned the king for permission to retain his laboratory and complete his experiments, but his request was denied.

He married Margarethe Hedwig von Kleist, with whom he had 11 daughters and 6 sons.

Children of Joachim Magnus and Margarethe Hedwig von Kleist

Joachim Magnus and Margarethe Hedwig had a total of 17 children—11 daughters and 6 sons. Fifteen of their children are recorded in the Schlönnwitzer church book.

Daughters

Anna Margaretha

Born and baptized on February 27, 1701, in Stettin.

Dorothea Elisabeth

Born in 1702, died in 1714.

Barbara Catharina

Born in 1704.

Margaretha Sophia

Born in 1705, died in 1706.

Maria

Born in 1707, died in 1719.

Erdmuth Clarina

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Born in 1708.

She was still alive in 1775.

Sophia Adelheid

Born in 1709.

She was still alive in 1775.

Sophia Charlotte

Born in 1710.

Margaretha Hedwig

Born in 1711.

Catharina Maria

Born in 1716, died on February 23, 1719.

Ernestine

Born in 1723, died on January 13, 1724.

Sons

Georg Friedrich

Born in 1706.

Listed in the family tree as II. 195.

Ernst Bogislaff

Born in 1712.

Listed in the family tree as II. 196.

Wilhelm Christian

Born in 1715, died in 1716 on the first Sunday after Trinity.

Wilhelm Christian

Born in 1718.

Caspar Reinhold

Born in 1720, died on February 8, 1722.

Joachim Heinrich

Born in 1722.

Deaths of Joachim Magnus and Margarethe Hedwig

Joachim Magnus von Kleist passed away in 1752 at the age of 78. His wife, Margarethe Hedwig, survived him and died in 1763 at the age of 83.

With Joachim Magnus's death, the branch of the family descended from Lorenz Wilhelm through Joachim Magnus faded, as none of his sons left male heirs.

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Three of Lorenz Wilhelm's six sons were thus inherited: Christian Heinrich — but we learn nothing more from his sons — Joachim Magnus and Peter Georg. We first bring the biography of the sons of Joachim Magnus. The pedigree lists two of them:

II. 195.

Georg Friedrich,
Justice Director,

Born 1705, died before 1783.

He attended the Joachimsthaler Gymnasium in Berlin in 1722,¹ studied law in Königsberg² and then worked as a city secretary in Darkehnen, later around 1741 as administrator of the Amtshauptmann Johann George von Lestwitz in Johannisburg³ and was last judicial director in Neidenburg in Prussian Lithuania. He planted a large mulberry in Neidenburg, which was subsidized by the state.⁴ In 1766 he was dismissed for poor supervision and irregularities.⁵ In 1767 he was arrested for debts.⁶

II. 196.

Ernst Bogislaff,
Captain,

Born 1712⁷, died 1782.

He studied in Königsberg in 1739.⁸ In 1768 he was a captain in the Mellin Regiment.⁹ In the following year we find him in the Ingersleben Garrison Regiment.

His wife was a native of Kameke, with whom he remained uninherited. E. B. died as a retired captain on 10 January 1782 at Heiligenbeil. His widow, by the king's mercy, moved into her husband's full pension, 50 Tlr. a year, "to save her famine."¹⁰

With the uninherited death of these two brothers, the court councilor Joachim Magnus Zweig died out.

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

² *Geo. Frdr. De Kleist Polpen. Pomer. Pomer. S 1730 Matrikel University of Königsberg (2006)*

³ The vassal tables and registers of the main offices in Masuria - On the history of Masurian villages, v. Mühlverstedt, Communications of the literary society Masovia, Lötzen 1907, pp. 12 (2012) Collectanea on a history of the city of Johannisburg in Prussia, George Christoph Pisanski (1748), Communications of the literary society Masovia, Lötzen 1902, pp. 66

⁴ Der Seidenbau in Ostpreußen, Allgemeine Forst- und Jagdzeitung, Frankfurt am Main 1857, pp. 113 (2010)

⁵ *Biographisches Handbuch der Preußischen Verwaltungs- und Justizbeamten, 1740-1806/1815, Part 1, Rolf Straubel, Munich 2009, pp. 493 (2012)*

⁶ Cop, act. 572nd Addition 2009: At the head of the newly established Neidenburg judicial college was the Justice Director Georg Friedrich von Kleist (1752-1765). Die Ordensstadt Neidenburg in Ostpreußen, Julius Gregorovius, Marienwerder 1883, pp. 115. See also p. 222.

⁷ According to Schlönnw, N, Ernst Bog. would have been born in 1715 and would have been born on the 1st Dom. p. Tr. Died in 1716. This is mistaken. Instead of Ernst Bogislaff, the chronicle must say Wilhelm Christian, whose birthday falls in 1715, Ernst Bog. was born in 1712.

⁸ *Ernest. Boguslaus de Kleist Eq. Pomer. Pomer. W 1739 Matrikel University of Königsberg (2006)*

⁹ Stav. N. 573.

¹⁰ The petition is in the secret state archives. I.HA Rep.96 No.435 Litt.K6 (2008)

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Lorenz Wilhelm's family was reproduced only by his son Peter Georg's descendants. Peter Georg had five sons, the oldest of whom is:

II. 197.

Wilhelm Christian
to W. -Carstnitz,
Captain and wing aide,
Born 1737, died 1813.

In the Kriegsministerial Acts he was named Wilhelm Christoph. Around that time there was only the Major Wilhelm Christoph (born 1727, died 1793) named on Stammtafel IV. 71, whose biography we have already brought. There can be no doubt that the W. Christoph mentioned in the K. M. A. refers to our W. Christian.

The same was on 3 October 1756 Ensign at the Inf. -Regt. v. Kl. No. 27, 10 January 1758 Sec.- Lieut. and 12 April 1760 Prem.- Lieut. On 18 March 1764, he was deported as captain in the Inf. Regt. v. Knobelsdorff and wing adjutant.

On 5 November 1764, Captain Wilh. Christian, Peter George's son, enfeoffed (684).

After his father's death and after the conflict with his siblings on 16 August 1766, the estates of W.-Carstnitz, Rambow and Felstow were awarded to him for 8,000 Tlr. He sold the same a. in 1784 to his younger brother Franz Georg. On 30 June 1772, he sold the timber slab in the Rambowschen Walde to Hans Felix v. Pirch zu Poganitz for 2,500 Tlr. for eternal use and left it to him on 13 January 1779 and 28 April 1781 for a supplementary payment of 250 Tlr. for complete ownership.¹¹

In 1785 he lived with his younger brother, Captain Ewald Heinrich v. Kl. in Wendisch-Tychow. His two youngest daughters were confirmed in the local church on 30 October 1785. Confirmation text: 2 Cor. 6, 18. — In 1786 we meet him on the Good Quatzow, which belonged to his son-in-law, Count von d. Schulenburg.

After that, he joined the postal service and was Kgl for several years. Postmaster to Inowrazlaw in West Prussia. — In the document of 9 January 1797, he was among the Agnates who had registered for succession in the von Kleist-Raddatschen fiefdoms, as "Postmeister Wilh. Christian" (699).

On 10 May 1764 he married Louise Albertine of Krüsike, *daughter of Kurt Ernst von K.*¹² from Dannenwalde in der Priegnitz, born 7 April 1734, died 24 August 1774.¹³

Three daughters were born to him:

1) Dorothea Friederike Luise Wilhelmine,

born 20 August 1768. The same was married on 24 August 1786 to the August Carl Jacob Grafen von der Schulenburg auf Emden, Altenhausen, Hohenwarsleben and future Lord von Quatzow (born 12 January 1764). In the Trau register of the Kb. de a. 1786, August 24, 2 notes are added:

1. The Blessed King Frederick II had died on 17 August, so the music fell away.

2. The estates of Mr. v. d. Schulenburg are in Magdeburg. Countess von Schulenburg, born von Kl., died on 13 August 1788 in the same weeks. Her only daughter died in 1792.

2) Wilhelmine Sophie,

¹¹ Brügg, III 948 and 994.

¹² *Neues preussisches Adels-Lexicon, Supplement volume, Leipzig 1839, pp. 290 (2009)*

¹³ The first edition included another marriage to Wilhelmine Dorothea von Heydebreck, born 14 July 1728, died 3 January 1761. In the addendum in Part 3. Department p. 623 of the family history is stated that the underlying statement from von Ledebur Misc. is erroneous because the named is undoubtedly identical with the first wife of Wilhelm Christoph (IV. 71). (2006)

born 28 November 1770, died 12 May 1851. She was married on 17 March 1789 to the Lieutenant in the von Goltzschen Hussars-Rgt. in Bütow, later Major and Postmaster Hans Sigismund Adam von Grape. Her husband died on 5 March 1823, in the 62nd year, in Altenhausen;

3) Marie Louise,

born 7 July 1772, died 12 May 1827. She was married on 23 November 1792 to her brother-in-law, Count von d. Schulenburg zu Altenhausen. He died on May 20, 1838.

They are reported in a book.¹⁴

"The father of the aforementioned: August Carl Jacob Graf von der Schulenburg auf Altenhausen und Ivenrode (county of 6 July 1798) married for the other time on 23 November 1792 with the sister of his first wife: Maria Luise von Kleist. A friend of the house says of her: "Her husband and children worshipped the Blessed One like a saint after her return; they never drove or walked past her burial place without exposing her head." —

"Only the angel-like gentleness and the yielding sense, which distinguished his wife to such a high degree, could make it possible to cope with the excellent but very unregulated man, as was the case with the Countess; she was in a difficult position towards him, because very often after a short time he was not right what he had just ordered; only by constantly subordinating herself and yielding to him in every way, his impatience could be tempered. A second apparition, like this woman, is not so easily reborn, and a similar self-denial and self-sacrifice would be difficult to find; it was almost superhuman, at least more than can be demanded; it almost waited with her; by subordinating herself to everyone, what was her virtue could easily appear as a worrying exaggeration. But it was not a learned and practiced politeness, but truly Christian humility; to love everyone, to surrender for your own, to embrace the whole world with the utmost pleasure, to help the unfortunate, to support the needy: this was the task of their beautiful life. Against her husband she was completely unwilling, I would say desperately, against her children the most loving mother, without bothering her in the slightest; she brought her up to love and submission, in which she herself found her destiny and her happiness. She was the most courteous, attending friend and did everything she did with joy, kindness and kindness and with the feeling of fulfilling only one duty; even the hardest thing she had to do, she did as if it were something light, all natural. She did not lack natural intellect, but she only used it to discover the merits of others, did not see their mistakes, or excused them if it was just any matter. She always found fault with herself, she was humility, leniency, forgiveness, religion, an angel already on earth. She was unanimously recognized as having these virtues; she was admired, and everyone realized that no one would do the same; but it was this excessive kindness that made her less interesting to some of the people who were inferior to her. She made herself too difficult and tormented herself from the time when the day drew to the night with domestic errands, and that herself everything she could have let her people do. It was not a proper order in this House, it was a little confused; it was almost never empty of guests. Schulenburg invited half the world together, he liked to have an open house; often the Countess knew nothing about it beforehand, but was always the same friendly landlady.

She had been excellently beautiful, had light brown, soulful eyes; the freshness of the colors of her face, as well as her very dark hair and eyebrows characterized her until the last moment.

If she had not so neglected her beautiful body through her suit (which she led the intent to use nothing for herself), much more than that would have made a big impression on her appearance; unfortunately, she often disfigured herself completely by a bad suit. As soon as she never thought of herself, so much less of her suit; in her great modesty, she found everything good enough for

¹⁴ So far in the supplement of the 1st edition of the family history 3rd part 3. Department printed on page 610

Excerpt from: Carl Ludwig Graf von der Schulenburg-Altenhausen by A. W. Appuhn. (Verlag von I. Fricke — Halle a.S.)

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*herself.*¹⁵

The retired captain, postmaster Wilhelm Christian v. Kl., died in 1813 in Altenhausen in Magdeburg without male heirs.¹⁶

II. 198.

Franz Georg

to Wend. -Carstnitz and Osseck

Captain,

Born 1739, died 1813.

Peter George's other son, was born on 1 March 1739 to W. -Carstnitz.¹⁷ He was educated in the Cadettencorps and, upon joining the army, assigned to the Dragoon Regiment garnishing Landsberg a/W. With this he participated in the Battle of Kunersdorf, in which he suffered a wound from bayonet engraving. In addition, his horse was killed, he himself suffered a broken leg in the fall, which brought him into Russian captivity. — After the peace, he took the leave he received as captain.

He owned the estate of Osseck in the county of Lauenburg, bought in 1780 by Mr. von Lewinski on Dorgelo, but sold the same in a. 1784 and bought on 1 April 1784 from his brother Wilhelm Christian the estates of W. -Carstnitz, Rambow and Felstow. He received the consensus on this from the pomm. Lehn Department to 25 years, with the task of requesting a new enfeoffment or allodification within the aforementioned period. Both were made unnecessary by the general allodification certificate. In 1791, he bought in court the goods Rumbske, formerly belonging to the † Major Christian Adam Marschall v. Biberstein, along with the associated Krüge of Glowitz, Rowe and Zeblin. The pitcher at Glowitz c.p., which formerly belonged to the Good Rumbske, he sold p. contr. of 23 November 1792 (court confirmed 28 June 1798) to Karl Wilhelm Leopold v. Puttkamer zu Glowitz inheritably for 2500 Tlr., whereupon the same, with the consensus of the Stolpschen Lehndepartement of 12 July 1798 because of the registered Pfandbriefe, vi decreti of 7 June 1799, was attributed to Rumbske and Glowitz. — In the document of 1797, he was called "Captain Franz George v. Kleist auf Carstenitz" (699). In 1803, he sold W. -Carstnitz, Rambow and Felstow to Count Ernst August Christoph Heinrich v. Krockow auf Osseken for Tlr. 16,300 and in the following year bought the allodial estate of Cunsow, Rummelsburg district, from Caspar Christoph Ferdinand von Massow, and in 1805 the estate of Zirchow, Stolpe district, from the Councilor of Zitzewitz. — At Zirchow he died on 15 November 1813, 74 years 8 M. old.

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

In their marriage, two daughters were born to them:

1) Friederike Charlotte Sophie,

Born 1779 in Osseck. The same was married three times:

(a) on 16 October 1797 with the future Major General Wilhelm Dubislav von Natzmer, born 28 May 1770 in Bellin i.P., died 12 May 1842, divorced 1806,¹⁸

¹⁵ Appuhn took the above judgment about the Countess from the records of a woman of Schenk-Flechlingen, born of the Schulenburg-Ottleben (died 17 March 1864).

¹⁶ Death announcement of two daughters: "zu Altenhausen in Magdeburg an complete debilitation in the 80th year of life". Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrten Sachen, 1813 Supplement 22 July 1813. 1st edition: died a. 1801. (2018)

¹⁷ Into the stav. N. and Cop. A. 568, he is mistakenly called Hans Georg.

¹⁸ Liebgrenadier Regiment King Friedrich Wilhelm III, by Hugo Clemens Constantin Ludwig, (2008)

(b) with the major *in the Colberg Infantry Regiment Friedrich Ernst De l' Homme de Courbiere*¹⁹ on Zirchow, *who died on 28 December 1817 at the age of 44 as a result of liver induration*, to whom she was entrusted on 27 December 1811; and

c) with Amtsrat Karl Wilke auf Wusseken, cop. March 22, 1823.

After Courbiere's death she had the estate Gr. -Silkow.²⁰ — In her will a. 1863, she made Wusseken a von Kleist fideicommiss (confirmed 27 January 1868) in the hands of her nephew Sebastian Otto Ewald (II. 235), who came into possession of the estate after her death on 30 November 1866. After the death of Sebastian Ewald in 1871, Wusseken passed to his brother Robert Agathon.

On Gr. -Silkow, which passed into the possession of a Mr. Neumann, endowed her with two money-fideicommisses of 30,000 marks for the families of v. Kleist and v. Diezelsky;

2) Ernestine Eva Maria,

who became the wife of the Rittmeister v. Drigalski on Chochev.

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

¹⁹ 1st edition Baron, amended specification according to marriage announcement, *Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen*, 9 January 1812, Supplement (2013)
Death notice of 29 December 1817, *Stolpe. Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen*, Supplement 8 January 1818. (2018)

²⁰ *Der Landkreis Stolp in Pommern*, Karl-Heinz Pagel, pp. 549: Kauf im Jahr 1839. (2019)

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Peter George's third son is:

II. 199.

Nicolaus Ludwig,

Major,

Born 1741, died 1799.

In the K. M. A. and the historical works created from it, he is called Joachim Ludwig. However, since there was no man of this name in the whole family of Kl., and the remaining data match Nicolaus L., we conclude that the name Joachim is set in error. The remaining records call it as indicated above. On 15 January 1760 he was Cornet at the Cuirassier Regt. Schmettau (No. 4), on 8 May 1761 he became a lieutenant. He was enfeoffed as such on 22 March 1765 (684). On 6 July 1775, he became chief of staff, and on 1 November 1781, Compagnie-Chef. As Rittmeister, he was sent to Poland in 1794 with the Prussian troops to help dampen the Insurrection that had erupted there. — Though he held himself praise everywhere and was assisted by the best recommendations, he advanced only slowly. Dr. Förster²¹ writes of him: "He had always followed Colonel v. Dassow since January 1760; since the regiment had not had a departure from above since Dassow's appointment as major, this staff officer, who was in the general ranking of the Cavallerie, had advanced to the colonel, while Kleist, despite all the recommendations, had remained knight master until now, although he had joined in 1757, even participated in the entire seven-year war." — On 27 March 1796 he was finally appointed major and in September he had already joined with 200 Tlr. Waiting allowance passed. As a result, he received 400 Tlr. Pension. — In the document of 1797 he is mistakenly called "Rittmeister" instead of "Major" Nicolaus Ludwig v. Kl. (699).

His wife was Louise von Helmrich. The same gave him *three* sons: 1) Wilhelm Heinrich Ludwig (II. 216.), *who was born on 25 February 1786 and died on 4 July 1792 in Ober Glogau at 6 years and 4 weeks from the leaves,*²² 2) Otto Wilhelm Gustav (II. 215.), *who also died young, and 3) August Heinrich Wilhelm Ludwig (II. 216a.), born 19 June 1793,*²³ *about whom nothing else is known.*

Major N. L. died on 20 January 1799 at Cöslin, at the age of 58.

Peter George's fourth son is:

II. 200.

Ewald Heinrich

to W. -Tychow,

Captain,

Born 1742, died 1802.

According to Kb. von W. -Tychow, he was born on 5 May 1742. On 14 September 1760, he was ensign to the Inf. -Regt. v. Wedell (later v. Steinkeller) Nr. 26. On June 28, 1763, he became Sec. -Lieutenant and on 3 May 1769 Prem. -Lieutenant. On 11 December 1769, he took his leave as captain. On 16 January 1765 he was enfeoffed as a lieutenant (684).

As the next successor to his fief, the widowed wife Major General of the Conclave, Barbara Sabina, née Bandemer, left his former wife on 12 January 1770 with a part of W. -Tychow. He was also the son of Major General Ewald Georg v. Kl. (II. 185) other part of W. -Tychow left to his nine equally

²¹ Dr. Forster, History of the First Cuirassier Regiment, Wroclaw 1841. See p. 261. 271. 290. 294. 297. 301. 317. 323. 332. 343. 344. 345. 351. 355. 358. 360. 361. 362 and 547.

²² Schlesische Provinzialblätter, Breslau Volume 1786, 1st half-year, pp. 385, Volume 1792, pp. 89 (2017)

²³ Silesian Provincial Sheets, Wroclaw Volume 1793, pp. 75 (2017)

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close cousins, after the comparison of 22 March 1770, so that he now owned all of W. -Tychow.²⁴ In 1772, he was granted land improvement funds to improve his estate of W. -Tychow, which he used in such a way that he

a. created a new cow milking plant together with 2 bunnies, which he called Seehof because a lake was nearby. 310 acres were cultivated on stately fields and 196 acres on similar meadows. The two Büdner received 2 morgs. Field and 6 morgs. meadows;

b. built a new establishment of three new farmers, to whom he added 312 acres of arable land and 90 acres of meadows. This establishment was named after his baptismal name Heinrichsdorf,

c. set up six new Büdner in the village itself, to which he allocated 6 acres of fields and 18 acres of meadows.

The size of all the meliorised plots was 940 acres, after which 11 new families were established.

On 15 September 1783, he renounced the revocation of the estate of Gross-Queesdow by means of a renunciation instrument.²⁵

His second wife, née von Natzmer, brought him the estate of Warbelow, Rummelsburg district. However, the same was later (a. 1839) made by their heirs a voluntary substation; it was on 10, 719 Tlr. 2 Gr. 11 peg. taxed.²⁶

As already indicated, Captain Ewald Heinrich has been married twice:

1) with the widow of Major General Ewald Georg v. Kl. (II. 185): Barbara Sabine, born von Bandemer, *born 1747*. However, the same was in 1776 due to a child, named Ernst Heinrich, divorced from her husband.²⁷ *In her third marriage, she was the third wife of Georg Wilhelm von Lettow, born 1719, died 1796, in Hohenborn. They divorced on 12 June 1789. She died on 13 March 1790 in Mudderow.*²⁸

On 13 July 1779, Ewald Heinrich married for the other time

2) with Clara Luise Wilhelmine von Natzmer, daughter of the Knight of St. John and designate Comthurs on advertisements Carl Friedrich v. N. on Vellin, Gutzmin, Varbelow and Lubow, born 1 August 1759.²⁹

In this marriage, 8 daughters and 3 sons were born to them. The daughters make the following names to us:

1) Friederike Charlotte Wilhelmine,

born 31 July 1784, get. 9 August et al., died 16 July 1785;

2) Wilhelmine Sophie Ernestine,

²⁴ Brugg. III, 894

²⁵ The Frankfurt banker Löb Beer lent 2,600 guilders to a Heinrich Ewald von Kleist on a bill of exchange between 1782 and 1783. Stammbuch der Frankfurter Juden, Alexander Dietz, Frankfurt am Main 1907, pp. 164. (2010)

²⁶ Staatsarchiv Szczecin, OLG Köslin No. 118 (2007)

²⁷ Schlawe Comparison between Captain Ewald Heinrich von Kleist auf Tychow and his divorced wife born of Bandemer Witnesses: Georg Philip Ulrich Notary: Jacob David Wilhelm Woytke, - Möller (sekr. judici) Original auf Papier, 14 Bl. 5 pr. Seal. 5 signatures 1777 January 23. Rep. 2 Privata No. 1212 old: No. 685 Landesarchiv Greifswald (2006)

²⁸ Jahrbuch des Deutschen Adels, ed. by the German noble society, 2nd volume, Berlin 1898, Article by Lettow-Vorbeck, pp. 445. Although the name is written Barbara Sophie, due to the information widowed by Kleist and divorced by Kleist, the assignment is unambiguous. (2011)

²⁹ Kb. by W. Tychow. It states: "For unforgettable news on the future, I would also mention that my highly honorable Mr Patronus, the Captain, Mr Ewald Heinrich v. Kl., Lord of the Tychowschen and Dubberowschen estates, married on 13 July 1779 with the highly well-born Clara Lovisa Wilhelmine von Natzmer, Sr. Honorary dignity of Mr Carl Friedrich von Natzmer, the Knight of St. John's Order and designated Comthur on advertisements of the Vellinschen and associated estates Hereditary Lord of the Second Miss Daughter. "

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born September 6, get. 20 September 1785, died 27 February 1796, 10 years 5 M. 21 T. old;

3) Johanne Luise Dorothea,

born June 24, get. July 6, 1786. On 31 July 1805 she became a. the wife of the lieutenant at the Blücher'schen Hussars, later Rittmeister Christoph Friedrich Anton Joachim v. Kl. (III. 641) on cultivars.

After she became a widow, she was on 24 June 1810 in *Schlawe* b. with the Prem. -Lieut. in the Leib Hussars Regiment in Berlin, later Colonel Ludwig Friedrich von *Sprenger* auf Karzin, born *February 1784 in Halberstadt, died February 27, 1854 in Berlin*, married; *she died September 19, 1820 in Koblenz*;³⁰

4) Caroline Juliane Elisabeth,

born May 1791, get. 23 May e.a. She was married on 1 August 1810 to *Heinrich* August von Hanstein, *born Anklam 4 October 1787, died Danzig 20 February 1857*, at Schmolsin. She died on 22 June 1866 in Gdańsk;³¹

5) Henriette Renate Charlotte,

born 6 July 1793, get. 19 July, *Stolp 24 October 1874*. She became the *second* wife (*the first marriage, concluded in 1807, with Christiane von Hanstein was divorced in 1807*) of the retired captain Friedrich von Hanstein, *born 20 December 1784, died 22 July 1853*, on Wusseken, the older brother of her aforementioned brother-in-law, cop. August 25, 1812.³²

On 15 August 1797, Captain V. Kl. was delivered by a dead son. The names of her three living sons are: 1) Carl Wilhelm Heinrich, 2) Friedrich Adolph Ernst and 3) Heinrich Eduard Erdmann (II. 217-219).

In 1792, the captain's wife, along with two daughters and a son, lay down on smallpox.³³ The captain died on 29 May 1802. But his wife died as a widow on the April 4, 1828 to W. -Tychow. According to the Kb., it was healed on Good Friday, during the enjoyment of peace. Supper, infested with blood beating. 69 Y. 8 M. 3 T. old.³⁴

³⁰ Officer master list of the Leibgrenadier Regiment King Friedrich Wilhelm III, Hugo Clemens Constantin Ludwig, Berlin 1899 (2008)

On 28 January 1812, they reported the death of their 8-month-old daughter Emma from Schulzendorf near Berlin. *Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen: 1812, Supplement of 1 February*. On September 20, 1820, the husband reported his wife's death from a breast disease the previous day. *Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen: 1820, Supplement of 14 October*. (2018)

³¹ Vierteljahrsschrift für Heraldik, Sphragistik und Genealogie, Berlin 1880, Address calendar from Danzig 1863, Witwe des Majors v. Hanstein, pp. 120, Gotha, Freiherrliche Häuser, v. Hanstein, 1867, Gotha Uradel 1908, pp. 298 (2010) Gotha, adelige Häuser, 1920, pp. 303 Sterbeort Düsseldorf statt Danzig (2015)

³² Gotha, Freiherrliche Häuser, by Hanstein, 1867: Widow, Kunnhof in Hinterpommern; Gotha, noble houses, 1901, pp. 362, Gotha (2010), noble houses, 1920, pp. 302 (2015)

Notification of marriage *Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen* 1812 Supplement 3 September. (2018)

³³ In W.-Tychow's Kb., the following note is written about this: "A necessary remark which is considered useful for forgetting to wrest. In 1792, smallpox was very prevalent throughout the parish. In Tychow alone, the sum of the smallpox patients was 171 persons, among them were the highly well-born wife of Mr Patronus Captain Ewald Heinrich v. Kl. together with two daughters and the only son, whom they were inoculated. Among them were Mr. Inspector Krüger and Christian Duchack, first servant in the court. The patients had almost all been prepared by Dr. Wegner in Schlawe and some children inoculated themselves with smallpox. So God blessed all these efforts that in Tychow of 171 people died of smallpox only 5 sons and 4 daughters, in summa 9 people. — In Notzkow, 6 sons and 4 daughters had smallpox, of which 4 sons and 1 daughter died there, in total 5 persons or half, because they expected everything from the blind fate. Would the general bunch like to learn that it is God's will to work reasonably everywhere. Tychow d, 1 November, 1793. Dr. Nemitz, preacher. Nota. The Captain and Patronus has been holding a doctor for his subjects for more than 15 years. God repay him in time and eternity."

³⁴ Inheritance documents are in the Hauptstaatsarchiv Hannover, Dep. 24 B No 940. (2007)

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Peter George's youngest son was:

II. 201.

Otto Bogislaff,

District administrator and Major on Dubberow,

born 1744, died 28 September 1818.

Already as a boy of 14 years he became a soldier and participated in the Seven Years' War from 1758. On 12 January 1761, he became an ensign of the Infantry Regiment Lindstädt No. 27. On November 25, 1763, he became the first. Battalion Guard No. 15a. On March 13, 1768, he became Sec. -Lieut., April 7, 1776 Prem. -Lieutenant. On October 13, 1781, he said goodbye because of sickness. He expended a large part of his fortune in baths and cures to restore himself to service, but in vain, an unlivable narrow-mindedness, accompanied by vertigo, remained and made him unfit for service. He therefore asked for a pension a. 1786.

On 16 January 1765, he was enfeoffed (684). — By Cabinetsordre d. d. Potsdam on 24 August 1779, he had received a share in the von Below fiefdoms of Vilgelow and Reblin, which had been settled by the uninherited death of the President of the Chamber, von Below auf Gatz. The share of Reblin, which was formerly granted by Schachmann'sche and then by the President of the Chamber, v. Below, as a new fief, comprised about 5/8 of the village. The remaining 3/8, old Below's fief, was inherited by Captain v. Below on Penneckow as the next agate of the deceased (693). — The Major v. Kl. also fell by succession of fiefs, after the brotherly and paternal comparisons of 6 April 1782 Kl. Dubberow and the associated goods Gr. -Dubberow (b) and the noble part of Boissin. On 24 September 1782, Otto Bogislaff asked for enfeoffment with the by death of Frederick William of Kl. (III. 600) completed feudal particles to Muttrin and Döbel, since the feudal successors Christian Friedrich (III. 601) and his sons outside the country would be in Danish service. His request was denied to him on 15 December 1782. Christian Friedrich's father: Christian Adam and his grandfather Carl Ulrich, had already been in Danish service; he could not yet be declared forfeited of the fiefdoms because he was not born as a Prussian subject; because of non-prosecution of his fiefdoms, he could only be fined, as was observancy; the king could only grant usufruct ad tempus, etc. — In the meantime, the Landrätin v. Woldeck, born v. Sagger zu Kieckow, mother of Bernd Wilhelm and Adam Heinrich (III. 530 and 531) received from Christian Friedrich his fiefdoms d. d. Hirschholm the 29 March 1783 for her sons and asked on 2 April 1783 for the transfer of the goods. On 27 April, she was ordered to "search" her preferential right against Otto Bogislaff in court. — On 5 May 1783, the latter reported that the Royal Danish Major and chamberlain Christian Frederick had assigned him his suffrage to Muttrin and Döbel and asked for his surrender. He was referred to the court. The Prussian government and the fief chancellery indicated that Christian Friedrich intended to sell his fief rights to his mother and son and to take the money out of the state. In order to prevent this, Otto Bogislaff was banned from sending money to Chr. Friedrich, and the court in Cöslin requires that the funds be seized.

Because of Gr. -Queesdow renounced O.B. by the renunciation instrument of September 15, 1783, the rebellion completely.

On 5 March 1788 he bought in the subhastation the inheritors of the † Generalin v. Podewils possessed, located in the Belgrade circles v. Podewils' estates Battin and Krampe together with the Vorwerk Carlsruhe for 16, 120 Tlr.

In the spring of 1787, he was elected by the Estates to the district council of the combined Belgard-Polzinsche district and passed on 25 August 1787 the required exam with moderate result. He was appointed on 6 September 1787. In an appraisal in 1798, it was stated that he was excellently accurate in his official business, and that his temperament sometimes led him to fall out.³⁵ He led this

³⁵ *Biographisches Handbuch der Preußischen Verwaltungs- und Justizbeamten, 1740-1806/1815, Part I, Rolf Straubel, Munich 2009, pp. 495 (2012)*

office in blessing until 1806.

In 1791 he sought the higher permission to build a family funeral chapel in Kl. -Dubberow to. Under the church at Siedkow was a von Kleist family vault, which was completely occupied. Therefore, he remembered in Kl. -Dubberow, where there was no church, to build a chapel and burial vaults at his own expense. However, he reserved the right to choose the preacher to the chapel himself, because the then preacher Frankenfeld to Siedkow would have completely lost his trust because of bad behavior against his house and his two daughters, which he was to prepare for confirmation; but the prizes were to remain the same. On 12 January 1792, he was granted permission to build. The official acts in the chapel were to be elected preachers from the Belgrade synod. In the same year, the chapel was built near the manor house and inaugurated in 1793. On May 18, 1797, the appointment of candidate Hube, who had been a tutor for three years with him, was approved as a clergyman at the chapel. A. In 1802, the district administrator asked for the transfer of the preacher Frankenfeld, because the same on the Sunday after Christmas 1800 during the service in front of assembled congregation would have scolded with the minister in a bad, undue way.³⁶ However, his request was denied to him "because even on remote parishes priests of good decency would be necessary.

In the years 1793-96, the District administrator O. B. v. Kl. obtained the estate Juchow c. p. through three legally binding conforme Sentenzen as a family fief from the wife Generallieutenant v. Kl., born by Kuhnheim, who had sold it to her husband along with Zamenz and Falkenhagen d. d. Königsberg i/Pr. on 22 November 1776 for 19,000 Tlr. According to the lieutenant general of Kl. Tode lived in the Raddatz line still Bogislaff Heinrich on Raddatz (IV. 64). However, the same died in December 1791 without male descendance; he was succeeded in this line by Wilhelm Christoph (IV. 71), who dealt with Bogislaff Henry's widow. He died on 23 March 1793, also without male descendance, and with him the Raddatz line became extinct. As soon as 22 Agnates from the other two lines came forward for succession, who believed to be equally entitled. This seemed to be correct according to the submitted genealogy. However, there were also stem tables, according to which Georg Heinrich zu Andersdorff (II. 163) excluded the rest. Before this was determined, however, the District administrator v. Kl. in January 1794 took the wife Lieutenant General v. Kl. and demanded the assignment for the Pretium of 19,000 tons, salvis meliorationibus etc. On 23 July 1794, the lieutenant general was found guilty of the assignment. This was confirmed in three instances.³⁷ Andersdorffer initially protested as a seamstress against the transfer of the goods to the district council, but the seamstress's right was not yet clear at the time. Thus, on 6 April 1796, the goods were handed over to the district administrator from Kl. The lieutenant general now established 7850 Tlr. 7 Gr. 8 pfs. Meliorations, but the district council over 8000 Tlr. Deteriorations. The Andersdorffer had meanwhile won in December 1796 against the other Agnaten. In the difference of the family tables, the Andersdorffer had two for himself, one against him; it came to the grandson and great-grandson of the first progenitor and went back to the oldest time, where there was hardly any safe news in the family. In August 1796, the news of the Lehnscurie had come, from which the Andersdorffer was the next cousin. The Lehnscurie had sent a completely new family table, designed according to the letters of enfeoffment and homage registers, according to which the three sons of Colonel Carl Wilhelm (II

³⁶ In the parish chronicle of Siedkow, P. Edelbüttel, Frankenfeld's successor, said the following about this dispute: "Frankenfeld's sharp and reckless tongue had made him an enemy in 1792 the patron, then district administrator and retired Major Otto Bogislaff v. Kl. Both continued the dispute with acrimony, but Frankenfeld retained victory in every dispute, as can be seen from the still existing acts. In order to give Frankenfeld a rough blow, the patron built the chapel in Dubberow and called with royal Approval of a candidate Hube to the chapel preacher and teacher of his children. This Hube got apart from free station and 300 Tlr. also the vocation to the Siedkow parish, and had great prospects because Fr. was very sick at that time. Fr. was again healthy and Hube did not get the parish in Siedkow, but was called to the Georgenkirche in Wollin. On 24 October 1797 he married the younger foster daughter of the District administrator: Dorothea Louise Wilhelmine."

³⁷ Major and district administrator of Kleist on Dubrow as co-entitled successor of the von Kleist Raddatschen estates against the widow of the deceased Major and Johanniter knight Wilhelm Christoph von Kleist, born of Lettow, because of the von Kleist Radatzschen estates, 1794-1795, Staatsarchiv Stettin 65/8/0/5/165 (2021)

129) from the House of Zützen, of whom the One had already three sons again, were equal with the Andersdorffer. On 9 November 1796, the final date in this case was set. The district council recognized Andersdorffer as a seaman, and likewise the Gentiles did all, only the knowledge demanded by Stavenow. The same was issued on 9 January 1797. The Andersdorffer was declared the next legal guardian, with the reservation of the rights of the three brothers from the Zütener house, who had not yet registered for the trial.

No one protested against the verdict. — The Andersdorffer had already requested the suspension of the two proceedings of the District administrator against Ms Generalieut v. Kl. in the previous year. The suspension took place on 4 January 1797. Andersdorffer then sued the district councilor for the transfer of the goods. However, the district administrator stated in his counterclaim that a closer Agnat could not revoke a fief that had already returned to the family; there were also three Agnats with the Andersdorffer closely related, so he might only have to cede 1/4; the efforts to mediate the deterioration had to be accepted with thanks. In April 1797, the deadline was set. The Zützens had not yet registered, but were already in correspondence with a judicial commissarius in Szczecin. It was decreed that the district council could continue the improvement process. In contrast, George Henry and August William (II 167) arrived, the district administrator had already declared himself that he had to cede the goods, the fourth part was not enough, they wanted to restitute the purchase sum. On May 8, 1797, it was nevertheless decided that it should remain. — We will report on the further course of this process in the biographies of Georg Heinrich and August Wilhelm.³⁸

In 1797, the District administrator bought Damen (a) in the subhastation at the instance of the owners Heinrich Piskeschens heirs for the highest bid of 10, 700 Tlr. On 8 December 1797, he redeemed two semi-farms in Damen (a), which had been sold in 1778 and 1784, from the owner of the same, Christian Nass, for reimbursement of the purchase price of Tlr. 425 and the improvement costs of Tlr. 10. In the mortgage register, the 24th of May 1799 is recorded.

Damen (b) together with Vorwerk Nemmerin he bought by oontr. of 9 and 27 December 1797 from the captain Johann Gottlieb Christoph (III. 657) hereditary for 10, 500 Tlr., in which also the seller brother, Franz Leopold (III. 658) with denial of his feudal rights on 2 January 1798 consented.

Damen (c) next to the field estates Rauden and Hohenhausen (also called Joachimsgut), as well as the farm in Katenhagen, he bought on 5 and 15 March 1798 from the Major Friedrich Bernd Christian Heinrich (III. 664) hereditary for 13000 Tlr. The brothers Georg Wilhelm Anton and Christian Friedrich Heinrich (III. 671 and 672) consented on 5 and 15 Mar; 1798, with denial of their feudal rights, in the sale.

In 1800 he acquired Gr. -Dubberow (a) bought by Georg Anton Wilhelm (III. 672), in which his brother Christian Friedrich Heinrich and sons and Christoph Philipp Anton (III. 790) and Friedrich Wilhelm (III. 795), with renunciation of all feudal rights, agreed (697).

On 28 January 1802, he bought from Ernst Georg von Zastrow the Old Manteuffel estate Arnhausen c.p., the Vorwerk Friedrichsberg, the Feldgüter Heide and Gerstgegend a. In the years 1804-10, the brothers Köhn had leased the estate Arnhausen from him for an annual lease of 2,100 Tlr.

On October 8, 1810, the district council was preselected because of Dargen.

³⁸ See Raddatzer line p. 59 and 98, 99.



*Otto Bogislaw von Kleist,
auf Dubberow.*

Otto Bogislaw was married to Wilhelmine Antoinette Josephine von Podewils from Carlsruhe, daughter of the General of the Cavalry of Silesia, cop. 17 April 1786. She died as a widow of Dubberow on 13 June 1834, in the 77th year.

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In this marriage he had two sons: 1) Friedrich Wilhelm Otto³⁹ and 2) Carl August Bogislaff (II. 220 and 221) and two daughters:

1) Ottilie Antonie Elisabeth Friederike,

born 11 January 1791. She was the wife of Heinrich Eduard Erdmann v. Kl. (II. 219) on W. -Tychow, copulated 10 January 1810. According to inheritance contract dd. Cöslin, 10 October 1812, received Battin, Crampe and Carlsruhe as inheritance;

2) Auguste Antoniette Juliane,

born 9 January 1794. She became the wife of Prem on October 30, 1810. -Lieutenant in the Fusilier Battalion of the 1st East Prussian regiment, later Major Ernst *Ferdinand* Wilhelm von Mellenthin, *born in Woltersdorf 3 December 1783, died in Heyde 7 October 1835.*⁴⁰ According to contract dd. Cöslin 10 October 1812, she received Arnhausen at Polzin as an inheritance. She died on April 2, 1825.

On 28 September 1818, Otto Bogislaff, a retired District administrator and Major from Kl., 75 years 10 M. old, died of prostration.⁴¹

We give the master table of

II. 108. Lorenz Wilhelm.							
147. Christian Heinrich.		148. Joachim Magnus.		149. Peter Georg.		150. Jacob Erdmann.	
194. Lorenz Wilhelm	195. Georg Friedrich.	196. Ernst Bogislaff.	197. Wilhelm Christian.	198. Franz Georg.	199. Nicolaus Ludwig.	200. Ewald Heinrich.	201. Otto Bogislaff.
210.	211.						

With the biographies of the descendants of the four brothers mentioned above: Franz Georg, Nicolaus Ludwig, Ewald Heinrich and Otto Bogislaff, we conclude the description of the Dubberow branch.

Rheinfeld

Franz Georg (II. 198) had three sons:

II. 212.
 Wilhelm Carl Friedrich,
 Born 1780, † young.

II. 213.

³⁹ Congratulations to Lieutenant Friedrich Wilhelm Otto von Kleist zu Dubberow on his birthday on 20 May from his parents Otto Bogislaff (1744-1818) and Wilhelmine von Kleist (1757-1834), née von Podewils, and his two sisters, 2 sheets, Hamm family archive (2006)

⁴⁰ Yearbook of the German nobility, ed. Deutsche Adelsgenossenschaft, Berlin 1898, pp. 568 (2010)

⁴¹ The death notice says, "After long and painful suffering, he fell asleep to peace in a better world." Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen: 1818 Supplement 10 October. (2018)

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Heinrich Franz August,
† 1824.

He was weak-minded and was under the tutelage of the Justice Commissarius Zernott zu Stolp. On 11 July 1821, he was ruled by the Higher Regional Court of Cöslin with his possible sewing rights to Warnin and Zadtkow (b). He died in 1824 without an heir, according to news from his youngest brother.

II. 214.

Georg Caspar Otto,

Royal Hauptmann und District administrator a.D., Senior of the Iron Cross and Family Senior, was born on 8 June 1794 in Wendisch-Carstnitz, Stolp district. First raised⁴² in the Cadettencorps at Stolp, he attended the Pädagogium zu Halle⁴³ from 1808.

Here he was when the war of liberation broke out, which did not tolerate a manly Prussian at home. The king's appeal to his people was enthusiastically echoed in the heart of the eighteen-year-old youth, George Caspar joined as a volunteer hunter in the Colberg Infantry Regiment (No. 9).

The enthusiasm of the youth soon found an opportunity to prove themselves in trouble and danger and to pass the test of his enthusiasm. In 1813, the Prussian and French arms were fighting for superiority.

Under the orders of Bülow's, later of Dennewitz and occasionally Kleist's, whom history calls the Nollendorfer, Georg Caspar fought at Wittenberg, Luckau and Hoyerswerda, at Wittstock, Gr. - Berries and Dennewitz.

His battalion commander was Major v. Schmidt, his regiment commander Major v. Zastrow, an officer who names the glorious history of the Colberg Regiment among the best. The same story does not refrain from praising the behavior of volunteer hunters in all places.

Near Dennewitz on 6 September 1813, the then Oberjäger von Kleist was severely wounded by a bullet that penetrated his lower leg. He found careful reception and care in the hospital of Queen Louise of Berlin and was completely restored. As early as February 1814, he was able to arrive with his troops, who marched around this time through Belgium to the French theater of war.

The Battle of Laon finds G.C. among the combatants again. As Soissons of parts of the III. Army Corps was cernised, he stood with the Colbergers again in the front rows, The Fusilier battalion of the regiment had invaded the suburbs and had pushed its outposts to 600 steps to the gates and ramparts. It was self-evident that the hunters held the most senior posts. They had the first outage the crew made on 23 March.

He happened very surprisingly. Some hunters who had ventured into faraway houses to fetch food were caught. Most of them, however, managed to settle themselves under the command of the lieutenant of Sacken in a garden surrounded by a wall. They defended themselves there with great bravery until support came and threw back the enemy.

"The volunteer hunter Georg Caspar Otto von Kleist showed a special courage on this occasion. The enemies had already befallen him when he was about to close the garden door; he nevertheless defended himself bravely, killed two enemies and achieved his purpose."⁴⁴

On 30 March, the 6th Brigade, to which the Colberg regiment belonged, was relieved before Soissons and marched against Compiègne, which strong place was to be taken by a coup d'état on other days.

⁴² Peter v.Gebhardt / Alexander v.Lyncker: Verzeichnis der Stolper Kadetten (1761-1816), Leipzig 1927, pp. 62 (2006)

⁴³ Kleist, G. von 1809 Matrikel Pädagogium Halle (2006)

⁴⁴ v. Bagensky, History of the 9th, Infantry Regiment, called Colbergsches, Colberg 1842.

The coup failed because the opposing obstacles could not be overcome without a storm device. But the fierce and loss-making battle therefore placed no less high demands on the troops. Again, it was the volunteer hunters under Lieutenant v. Sacken who distinguished themselves.

The chief hunter von Kleist acquired the Iron Cross second class here. Even after the Battle of Dennewitz, this decoration was intended for him by choice, but during his long absence from the troop part was given elsewhere. For his courageous behavior with Soissons, the Russian Order of George V class was also part of him.

When following: peace agreement the volunteer hunters were released, Georg Caspar did not return home, but resigned for the 21st century. Infantry Regiment over which His Majesty the King transferred him with promotion to second lieutenant. With this regiment he fought in 1815 at the Sambre, at Marienbourg, Philippeville Givet, Charlemont and Medybas, was also temporarily commandant of the city and arrondissement of Vouzières — at the age of 21.

After the war, we find him in Mainz. However, he soon resigned from the peace service to take over his father's estate Cunsow, Stolp district.

Here he laid the foundation for a rich and lasting family happiness by meeting with Johanna Luise Mathilde von Zabockrycki, daughter of the king. Captain and knighthood owner of the Kamlau and Tillauschen estates in the county of Neustadt in West Prussia BC and Marie v. Articzewska, widowed Countess Prebentow, born 28 March 1802 (Catholic) married.

One year after his wedding, which took place on 3 May 1819⁴⁵, he sold Cunsow and acquired the Rittergut Rheinfeld with Lichtenfeld, Ellerfeld, Neufeld and the manor share B. von Krissau, district Carthaus in West Prussia. Title of 1 August 1820.

It began for him now a period of restless activity, to increase the profitability of his possessions, on which he conquered large uncultivated stretches by plow. This was joined by the position of district administrator of the Carthäuser district, which he held from 1833 to 1851.

During this time, above all, he acquired in the circle and beyond its borders the respect and reverence that was later so gladly and consistently paid to his aged head.

His king also recognized his services and his healing influence in public life by awarding him the Order of the Red Eagle III. Class with the loop on.⁴⁶

In addition to his public devotion, there was a silent love activity that had an open ear for every afflicted person, and where it was necessary, an open hand.

But more than any other, the district administrator was George of his close family, whose head he represented in a truly patriarchal way. Rheinfeld was the home of all children and grandchildren, and as often as they could, they gathered around their father. The dignified old man with the high figure and the full white hair and beard formed the center of his house until the very end, because a great physical and mental freshness accompanied him until the end of his life.

As late as the 1970s, he climbed on horseback, and as late as the 1980s, he had a stimulating conversation with a liveliness, a fire, as only spiritual youth possesses it. The study of religious-philosophical writings, to which he devoted himself in the last decade, contributed much to this.

The result of this research was that he recognized the love he always practiced as the main content of life.

The love with which he was devoted to his God and surrounded his fellow human beings also made him endure the many blows of fate that came to him one after the other. Of his children, four preceded him, two when they stood at the height of life. He mourned his wife, who died 9 April 1868 in Rheinfeld, 65 years old, 11 M. 12 T. old, and two sons-in-law.

⁴⁵ Instead of April 3, 1st edition. Notification of marriage in the Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrten Sachen 1819, Supplement of 22 May. (2018)

⁴⁶ September 4, 1869

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He buried them all in a crypt, which he had built in the Rheinfeld churchyard, where he also prepared the place for himself.

It was on December 7, 1877, when the district administrator Georg Caspar gently walked over into the kingdom, which was a very familiar one to his spirit, 83 years 6 M. old.

At his coffin stood 5 children and 14 grandchildren.

His life had been devoted to faithful performance of duty, in the service of the king and the fatherland and in the endeavor to establish and promote the good of his own. He was an excellent person.

God's blessing has not been lacking in his work.

His property was transferred to his eldest son Georg Demetrius, at the time General-Lieutenant for disposition. Title of 19 December 1877.

His wife had given him 5 sons and 4 daughters:

1) Rosamunde Valeria,

born 29 January 1827 in Rheinfeld, died also 30 December 1875. She was (10 October 1847) married to Fedor Benno Constantin v. Kl. (III. 796), Lieut. im 5. Cuirassier-Regt., later General-Major, born 25 April 1812, died in Rheinfeld 25 June 1871.

2) Johanna Antonie,

born 15 January 1831 in Rheinfeld, † 23 October 1915 in Magdeburg, married on 2 May 1861 to the Captain in the Seebataillon, later Lieutenant Colonel z. D. Hermann v. Kl. (*Schönau III, 800*) zu Landsberg a/W, born 27 March 1825 in Berlin, died 22 August 1899 in Magdeburg.

3) Constance Marie,⁴⁷

born 16 September 1832 in Rheinfeld – 4 October 1912 in Stolp. She was killed on 10 June 1855 with the Lieut. Inf -Regt. in Königsberg, later Captain Adolph von Hanstein from the House of Wusseken, knightly estate owner at Kuhnshof, Stolp district, born Wusseken 22 January 1827, † Kuhnshof 14 September 1885, copulirt; and

4) Helene Clara Agnes,⁴⁸

born 25 April 1835 in Rheinfeld, died 10 December 1921 in Koblenz. On 8 June 1856 in Rheinfeld she became the wife of the Lieut in the 5th century. Cuirassier Regt. zu Wohlau, Baron Hugo von Maltzahn, née Anklam 5 February 1833, died 12 July 1874 in Züllichau as Major in the Posen Uhlans Regt. No. 10. *He was buried in the family vault in Rheinfeld.*

The names of the five sons of Georg Caspar are:

1) Georg Demetrius, 2) Robert Agathon, 3) Johann Paul, 4) Leo Cornelius and 5) Sebastian Otto Ewald (II. 231-235), of whom only 1, 2 and 5 came of age.⁴⁹

Let's tell you more about the five sons of Georg Caspar Otto. The oldest of these is:

II. 231.

Georg Demetrius,

General-Lieutenant,

Born 1822, died 1886.

⁴⁷ Updated data from the family personnel register 1921 (2006)

⁴⁸ History of the Maltzan and Maltzahn families, II. Division IV Volume, Dr. Berthold Schmidt, Schleiz 1926, pp. 143. Deviation Gotha Uradel (von Kleist) 1926: Helene † December 10, 1921 in Koblenz. (2011) Sport in the picture 1922, pp. 43. Helene v. M. died in Koblenz. (2020)

⁴⁹ The above image of life comes from the pen of the captain in the Great General Staff Georg (III. 892)

He was born on December 22, 1822 in Rheinfeld, was educated in his parents' home, later at the Gymnasium in Gdańsk and finally through private lessons. On 9 May 1840, he entered the West Prussian Cuirassier Regt. No. 5, became Portepée Ensign on February 3, 1841, and Sec. 9 June 1842. -Lieut., October 7, 1854 Prem. -Lieutenant, on 18 September 1858 Rittmeister and on 30 June 1859 Escadron chief. On 17 March 1863 he was elected to the East Prussian Cuirassier Regt. No. 3, on 10 December 1864 in the Rhenish Dragoon Regt. No. 5 and on 16 September 1865, promoted to major, transferred to the General Staff. On 14 January 1868, he became the second Pommern. Ulanen-Regts. No. 9 and appointed on 22 March as lieutenant colonel and commander of the above-mentioned regiment. On 18 August 1871, he was promoted to colonel. March 14, 1874 à la suite des 2. Pommern. Uhlans Regiment No. 9 with the leadership of the 20th. Cavalry Brigade. On 28 May, he was made commander of the 20th Army, leaving him à la suite of the regiment. Cavalry Brigade appointed. On 22 March 1876, he became Major General and after a period of service of 44 years incl. 4 years of war in 1880 at his request with the character as a general-lieutenant put to disposition.

Georg Demetrius von Kl. had the following commands:

From 14 October 1846 to 3 April 1848 and from 15 February 1851 to 18 October, he was at the general war school. From 14 June 1849 to 19 October, he was deputy adjutant in the 2nd Division, from 4 December 1850 to 1 February 1851 adjutant in the mobile 3rd. Inf -Division, from 17 November 1853 to 5 April 1858 Adjutant at the 9th Cavalry Brigade, from 17 June 1859 to 3 August, ex-adjutant at the 5th Cavalry Division, from 17 March 1863 to 10 December 1864 Adjutant of the 13th Division, from 10 December 1864 to 16 September 1865 Adjutant at the High Command of the troops in the Elbe duchies and the Governorate and from 16 September 1865 to 14 January 1868 General Staff Officer at the General Command of the 6th Army Corps. — He participated in the campaigns of 1864 in Schleswig, 1866 against Austria and 1870/71 against France, was a. in 1864 in the siege of the Düppeler Schanzen and 1870 in the siege of Metz and in the Cernirungen of Verdun and Thionville. — He fought in the following battles and battles with distinction: on 3 July 1866 at Königgrätz and on 18 August 1870 at Gravelotte. On 20 and 22 February 1864, he helped in the reconnaissance battles at Rackebüll, on 18 April, in the storming of the Düppeler Schanzen and on 29 June, in the conquest of the island of Alsen. On 30 and 31 December 1870 he took part in the Battle of Danzé, from 1 to 4 January 1871 in the Avant-Garden Battles at Vendomme, on 6 January at St. Amand, on 7 January at Pias, on 8 January at Villeporcher and on 9 January at Chateau-Renault.

As an award in the mentioned wars etc. he received the following orders:

- 1) the Order of the Red Eagle II. Small with swords on the ring;
- 2) the Order of the Red Eagle III. Kl. with bow and swords (Königgrätz 1866);
- 3) the Order of the Red Eagle IV. Kl. with swords (Rackebüll 1864);
- 4) the king. Order of the Crown II Kl. with star;
- 5) the Iron Cross II. Kl. (Gravelotte 1870);
- 6) the Service Award Cross; and:
- 1) the princes. Schaumburg-Lippesche Military Merit Medal (Düppel 1864);
- 2) The Knight's Cross of the Grand Heart. Order of the Falcon of Saxony-Weimar;
- 3) the prince. Waldeck Order of Merit II cl.;
- 4) the big heart. Mecklenburg Grand Comthur Cross of the Order of the Wendish Crown;
- 5) the big heart. Mecklenburg-Strelitz Cross for distinction in war (1870);
- 6) the Duke. Brunswick Cross of Comthur I with Swords of the Order of Henry the Lion.

After his departure in 1880, Georg Demetrius took over the management of his estate Rheinfeld in West Prussia. At the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Kleistsche Familienverband, on 13

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March 1883, he belonged to the family delegation, which was received by the "Old Emperor" in Audienz.⁵⁰ In his address to the 34 family members who appeared, the Emperor found the following words of honor for the family:

"... Nor am I buried on roses, and I thank you for being able to count on the von Kleist family in good and gloomy days, just as I do on my Pomeranians in general."

On 24 October 1856, Georg Demetrius married at Glogau to Adelheid Charlotte Ottilie Alexandrine, Countess of Schlippenbach, second daughter of the Prussian Royal Family, who died in 1866. Lieutenants-General, last commander of the 9th Cavalry Brigade at Glogau, honorary knight of the Order of St. John Ferdinand, Count of Schl. and Ottilie Albertine Ulrike Juliane, Countess of Schulenburg-Angern, who died in 1871, born 15 May 1833 in Berlin.

Georg Demetrius died on 30.5.1886 in Rheinfeld.

After Georg Demetrius' death, his widow, Adelheid, née Countess Schlippenbach, took over the management of the estate Rheinfeld, which she was able to hand over to her son Georg Ferdinand (II. 249) in 1900. She died on 7.4.1916 in Rheinfeld.

She gave her husband five daughters:

1) Marie Agnes Ottilie Mathilde Adelheid,

born at Glogau on 11 September 1857, † 16.11.1941, is married on 23 September 1876 to Hans von Dittmar, *Retired General* (born 14 March 1850, † 21.5.1916);

2) Marie Adelheid Mathilde,

born at Münster in Westphalen, 20 August 1864, † 25.12.1932 in Hochzehren, oo with Guido Frhrn v. Rosenberg on Hochzehren, † 10.8.1930 in Hochzehren;

3) Marie Ottilie,

born in Breslau on 26 May 1866, † 15.8.1882 in Rheinfeld;⁵¹

4) Marie Ernestine Auguste Louise Wilhelmine Hedwig Clara,

born to Demmin in Vorpommern, 16 November 1870, † 16.2.1948, oo with Heinrich v. Brand, on Pellen Ostpr., † 20.4.1948, both died in Dornburg a. d. Saale, where they had fled;

5) Marie Elisabeth Helene,

born at Demmin 8 April 1872, † 3.3.1948, oo with Achim v. Quast, Major and Kdr. d. Res. Ulanen-Rgts. 2, born 13 March 1866 in Vichel⁵², † gef. 17.9.1914 b. Chateau Thierry.⁵³

They also had a son, Georg Ferdinand Bogislav (II, 249th). His biography is in the continuation of the family history. On his death in 1917, the House of Rheinfeld..

II. 232.

Robert Agathon,

born 7 December 1825 – 15 June 1904

Georg Caspar's second son, attended school in Gdańsk until 1844. In the autumn of this year, he joined as a one-year volunteer in the garrisoning 4th. Infantry Regiment. After completing his service,

⁵⁰ See III.3.p. 185.

⁵¹ Notice of death "after a short period of severe illness due to gastric fever". Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, evening edition 19 August 1882. (2021)

⁵² Gotha, Uradel 1908, Artikel Quast. (2009)

⁵³ From family history 1980, supplements from information in the family archive (2006)

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he began agricultural studies, and was also Eleve for a year with the agriculturally known Erdmann Kleist in Wendisch-Tychow.

In 1847 he became an officer in the 3rd Battalion (Pr. Stargard) 5. Landwehr regiments, Robert Agathon made the mobilizations in 1848, 1849, 1850, commanded in the Landwehr Battalion Graudenz 1. Guards regiments, with and was on duty almost continuously.

In 1852, he leased the Domainen-Vorwerke Mörlen and Thyrau, Kreis Osterode, and managed this lease with luck and skill until 1865. The same year also brought him the departure from the military situation, after he had been promoted to Premier Lieutenant in 1861.

In the autumn of 1865, however binding, he began larger journeys, visited Germany, Austria, Greece and Egypt, where he remained until the end of March 1866, made various excursions and specifically took the opportunity to see the interesting canal buildings Suez-Port-Said. He then returned to Germany via Italy and France. In the next few years he did not extend his travels to southwestern Germany, Switzerland and Tyrol.

At the outbreak of the French War, Robert Agathon offered his services to the army and was employed in October 1870 as a major in Ars sur Moselle, which was moved from Metz to Joinville sur Marne after the fall. He remained there until June 2, 1871, when he retired to private life. Through his service in France, he acquired the War Memorial Coin for 1870/71, having previously received the medal of 1848 and the Landwehr Service Award.

The death of his younger brother Sebastian Ewald brought him into the possession of the von Kleist family Fideicommisses Wusseken, district of Schlawe, which fell to him through testamentary determination of the founder.

He found here a rich field to exploit his rich knowledge of agriculture and forestry.

Due to a 30-year unfavorable lease, the property was very run down and needed a safe and efficient hand to be brought up again. The reconstruction of all the farm buildings was also part of the great task assigned to him.⁵⁴

*He died on 15.6.1904. Since Robert Agathon died without issue, and his younger brothers had already died before him, the estate passed to George V. Kleist (III. 892) after his death.*⁵⁵

II. 233.

John Paul,

Born 1828, died 1830,

third son of Georg Caspar Otto, born 30 June 1828, died 26 March 1830.

II. 234.

Leo Cornelius,

Born and died in 1829,

of the district administrator fourth son, born 3 July 1829, died 12 November

II. 235.

Sebastian Otto Ewald,

Manor owners on Wusseken,

⁵⁴ Author of this life picture is: Georg v. Kl. (III. 892), Captain in the Great General Staff.

⁵⁵ *Complementing the family history 1980*

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Born 1837, died 1871.

He was the youngest son of the district administrator, born 20 January 1837. In 1863, he was appointed universal heir in the will of his aunt Friederike Charlotte Sophie v. Kl. and the first holder of the Primogenitur-Fideicommisses Wusseken near Schlawe, which he founded and which he started after her death on 30 November 1866 on 3 December 1866 and completed by a semi-farm to Wusseken.⁵⁶

He was married to Elisabeth von Kleist from the House of Ruschitz, *born 6 February 1847 in Ruschütz, died around 1924*⁵⁷, with whom he remained uninherited. Wusseken passed to his older brother Robert Agathon.

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

For the sake of clarity, we give the master table of:

II. 198. Franz Georg.			und	II. 199. Nicolaus Ludwig.	
212. Wilhelm Carl Friedrich.	213. Heinrich Franz August.	214. Georg Caspar Otto.		215. Otto Wilhelm Gustav.	216. Wilhelm Heinrich Ludwig.
231. Georg Demetrius.	232. Robert Agathon.	233. Johann Paul.		234. Leo Cornelius.	235. Sebastian Otto Ewald.
249. Georg Ferdinand Bogislaw.					

Wendisch-Tychow

Let us now turn to the descendants of Captain Ewald Heinrich (II. 200). His sons are called:

II. 217.

Carl Wilhelm Heinrich,

born 22 August 1780, get. September 4, e.a. – September 12, 1781 an der Ruhr.

II. 218.

Friedrich Ernst,

born 27 April 1783, get. 9 May Ej. a. – 10 March 1784.

II. 219.

⁵⁶ Urk 727 See Urkb II. p. 41 et seq.

⁵⁷ Updated data from Gotha 1926. The family's personnel directory in 1921 contained the note: *Niederzwehren near Kassel, not personally reachable. In the family history of 1980, the following addition was made: After the death of her brother Hans Ludwig (III. 947) in 1923, Ruschütz passed to her. With her death, Ruschütz passed in 1924 to her husband's great-nephew, Ewald (III. 978).* (2006)

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Heinrich Erdmann

on W. -Tychow,

Born 1789, died 1856.

Pb. April 6, 1789, get. 20 April e.a.⁵⁸ *He attended the Berlin - Köllnische Gymnasium. The school's annual report said: "Most recently, the zeal for science almost completely died down. He left, as they said, to learn agriculture."*⁵⁹

After the dispute with his mother and his three sisters, the contents of the temporary inheritance process of 15 December 1806, which was approved on 29 December by the upper guardian, became the estate of W. -Tychow, which according to the landscape tax was at 55, 685 Tlr. 2 gr. assumed values given in sole possession.

On 13 May 1807, this inheritance was confirmed by a court and the title was corrected.

On 9 July 1818 he was convicted of Dolgen and on 10 July of Tsarnekov, Drenov, Kowalk and Dimkuhlen, on the same day also because of Gr. -Voldekow with the seamer's right. On 23 February 1818, he was awarded his real and fief estate in Dargen, on 21 September 1819 because of Gr. -Tychow and on 11 July 1821 because of Warnin and Zadtkow. — In 1822, his rights to the v. Kleist fief tribe of 14,000 Tlr., which arose from the sale of the former v. Kleist fief estates of Kieckow, Zadtkow, Muttrin and Döbel, were reserved (697).⁶⁰

In addition to W. -Tychow, he also owned Dubbertech, Priddargen, Battin and Karlsruhe.

His most fervent efforts were directed at the uplift of agriculture. He was undoubtedly one of the most capable and efficient farmers of Pomerania of his time;⁶¹ he was one of the first to operate, for example, the clover tree in Pomerania.⁶² He was an active member of the Pomeranian Economic Society from 1824, became vice-president in 1846 and president in 1849. From 1837 he was director of the Society for the Promotion of Horticulture, and from 1846 chairman of the Mobiliar Brand Insurance Company in Stolp. He was also Deputy of the Stolper Department for the district of Schlauer Kreis. His activity as president of the Pomeranian Economic Society is described in the *Stettiner Zeitung* de a. 1859 as follows: "He allowed himself to be affected by the insufficient attendance of the general meetings of the pomm. ökon. Society did not alter, he presided over 6 and 8 people with the same dignity and seriousness as if thousands had sat at his feet. "

He was a member of the Commission, which worked for the preparation of the Pomeranian fief law, and represented in it the interests of fief ownership with the greatest devotion and expertise.

Heinrich Eduard Erdmann v. Kl. was also active in the field of politics, and was a member of the first and then the second chamber.⁶³ For his services he was awarded the Order of the Red Eagle 3rd and 2nd class with the Star and Oak Leaves (1855). In the second chamber, he applied for an increase in the salaries of civil servants. However, this request did not come to trial during his lifetime, since he died on 26 February 1856 in Berlin. The government commissarius made the statement in this regard on 30 April 1860: The state government had recognized the need to increase the salaries of civil

⁵⁸ According to Kb. of W. - Tychow. — In Urk. 697 II 7 the names are called in incorrect order: Eduard Heinrich Erdmann

⁵⁹ *Berlin - Köllnische Gymnasium, Berlin 1807, pp. 66 (2011)*

⁶⁰ Staatsarchiv Stettin, Akten OLG Köslin Nr. 118 Freiwillige Subhastation von Warbelow. Heinrich Eduard Erdmann is one of the applicants as co-heir. The file contains a letter from him dated 18 June 1840 (2007).

⁶¹ His essay "Was thut der Landwirtschaft im Preussischen Staate, besonders in Pommern, noth", in the *Monatsblatt der Königl. preussisch - märkischen wirtschaftliche gesellschaften zu Potsdam und Frankfurt an der Oder*, 1825, Januar-Heft (2007)

⁶² Descriptions of agriculture in Wendisch-Tychow in descriptions of Baltic and Westphalian agriculture, Alexander von Lengerke, Berlin 1849, pp. 232 ff. (2010)

⁶³ In 1847 he supported (from Kleist to W. Tychow) a call by Bismarck to found a conservative newspaper. Ein Programm Bismarcks zur Gründung einer konservativen Zeitung, H. v. Petersdorff, *Forschungen zur Brandenburgische und Prussischen Geschichte*, Vol. 17, 1904, pp. 570 (2011)

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servants even before the request of von Kleist-Tychow had reached it; it had made efforts in 1857 to implement the measure quite quickly, but at that time it had encountered obstacles of the state representation.

Let's get into the details about the family circumstances of the President from Kl.

On 10 January 1810, he married the eldest daughter of the Major and District administrator Otto Bogislaff: Ottilie Antonie Elisabeth Friederike von Kleist. According to the inheritance agreement of 10 October 1812, the same was inherited by Battin, Crampe and Carlsruhe.

She gave her husband a son: Ewald Heinrich Erdmann Bogislaff (II. 236) and five daughters. The names of the latter are:

1) Friedrike Wilhelmine Marie,

born 20 September 1810, get. 18 October Ej. a., † 7 February 1819, 8 J. 4 M. 16 T. old;

2) Wilhelmine Ottilie Elise Hermine,

born 21 November 1811 and get. 25 December – 22 April 1877 in *Breitenfelde*. She was married on 30 September 1841 to the Regierungsrat Freiherr von Ledebuhr zu Cöslin, *born 17 September 1807, died 24 January 1871 in Breitenfelde near Hammerstein in West Prussia*;⁶⁴

3) Johanne Wilhelmine Elise,⁶⁵

born May 10, 1814, get. 25 June, – 18 March 1896 in *Potsdam*. She became the wife of the Premier Lieutenant on April 18, 1838, on April 2. Inf -Regiment in Szczecin, later General-Majors and Commanders of the 25th. Inf -Brigade zu Münster: Adolph Albrecht von Natzmer, *born Schlagenthin 25 May 1801, died Potsdam 12 April 1884*, who took his leave as a lieutenant general;

4) Henriette Friederike Wilhelmine Sophie,

born 30 June 1818, get. 20 July, † around 1888⁶⁶, became on 1 November 1842 the wife of the Premier Lieutenant in the 2nd Infantry Regiment in Szczecin, later Lieutenant Colonel Baron Alfred Nikisch-Rosenegg — and

5) Wilhelmine Marie Luise Clara,⁶⁷

born 22 August 1819, was married on 29 August 1843 in Berlin to Gustav Carl Hermann von Below auf Seelitz (until 1845), *born Gatz 18 November 1814, † Leipzig 27 June 1883*. In 1845, after the sale of the estate, they moved to Sweden, Waalberga, Lysvik region. *They divorced in 1854. Clara moved with several children to Vänersborg. In November 1872, she was admitted to Roskilde Hospital, Denmark, for a mental illness. She died there on 19 August 1877.*

On 26 February 1856, according to Kb. von W. -Tychow, Mr Eduard Heinrich Erdmann von Kleist, heir to the estates of W. -Tychow, Battin, Dubbertech and Priddargen, President of the pomm. economist, died in Berlin. Society, member of the State Economics College, member of the Landtag and district deputy, knight of the Order of St. John and the Order of the Red Eagle 3rd and 2nd class. The body was taken to W. -Tychow and buried in the family vault on March 1.

He had left a will of 21/22 June 1855, together with an addendum of 11/12 November. The same was published on 3 March 1856. In the same year, he had arranged for his estate to be granted to his widow and five children. On 8 April 1856, the heirs recognized the will as legally binding. The widow undertook, in accordance with the will, to divide the proceeds of the purchase of the Battin estate evenly among her five children to the extent that they exceeded the amount of Tlr. 15000, but, if the proceeds of the purchase exceeded the amount accepted in the will, she reserved the right of usufruct over the lifetime of the widow. Everyone agreed to this. She died on 11 February 1863 at

⁶⁴ Gotha Freiherrliche Häuser 1892, article Ledebur, pp. 481 (2009)

⁶⁵ Personal directory of the family 1899 (2006) Gotha Uradel 1908, pp. 511 (2011)

⁶⁶ last mention *Gotha 1888, not in the personnel directory 1892 (2006)*

⁶⁷ Personal directory of the family 1899 (2006) Gotha 1902, v. Below (2010) Website of a descendant of Clara: <http://user.tinet.se/~huw1711/genealogi/S406.html> (2012)

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Cöslin, at the age of 71 years and 1 M.

II. 236.

Ewald Heinrich Erdmann Bogislaff,
Imperial Vice-Obermundschenk
1st count 1869 on W. -Tychow,

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

*attended the Brandenburg Academy*⁶⁸ and first chose the Militaircarrière as his profession. On August 17, 1839, he became an Ensign of the Portepée in the 1st century. Guards Ulanen Landwehr Regt.; on July 15, 1841, he became Sec. -Lieutenant. On July 13, 1850, he was appointed Prem. Lieutenant, the requested farewell is granted.

According to his father's will, he took over the Allodial knightly estates of Dubbertech and Priddargen, which cover an area of about 8,000 acres.⁶⁹ At the same time, he was a feudal heir to W. -Tychow, which with its five ancestors is about 8722 acres.⁷⁰

He was for many years president of the Pomeranian Mortgage Stock Bank in Cöslin.

On 12 May 1857, he received the rank of chamberlain.⁷¹ Later he became Imperial Master of Ceremonies and Imperial Vice-Obermundschenk⁷². From 1859 he was a Knight of the Order of St. John. In 1869 he was raised to the rank of Count.

On 15 October 1850, he married Anna Auguste Leopoldine, born 16 July 1826 in Dessau, to Gustav Freiherrn von Kleist, heir to Collochau in the province of Saxony, royal Prussia. Retired Lieutenant and District administrator of the district of Schweinitz in the Regierungsbezirk of Merseburg and the Antonie, née von Übel, daughter. They had three sons: 1) Friedrich Wilhelm Elisar August Heinrich Gustav Anton Erdmann Joseph, 2) Hans Dönniges Carl Albrecht Friedrich Nicolaus Adolph Erdmann, 3) Ewald Heinrich Erdmann Wolf (II. 250-252).

*In 1878 he sold the estates of Dubbertech and Priddargen and acquired Lahneck Castle near Oberlahnstein for his wife. He died on 14 January 1892 in Frankfurt am Main. His wife died a few months later on 30.8.1892 at Lahneck Castle. She was buried in Oberlahnstein.*⁷³

II. 250th

⁶⁸ Walter v. Leers: *Die Zöglinge der Ritterakademie Brandenburg a.H. 1705-1913, Ludwigslust 1913, pp. 206f (2006)*

⁶⁹ Property and mortgage records. Dubbertech [Dobrociechy] Volume I, Sheet No. 12. Owner: Ewald Heinrich Erdmann Bogislav von Kleist in Wendisch Tychow, 1852-1858, Property and mortgage records. Priddargen [Przydargi?]. Volume IV, sheet no. 28, page 165. Good. Owner: Ewald Heinrich Erdmann Bogislav von Kleist, Vol. III, 1793-1911, Staatsarchiv Köslin, 26/141/0/-/186 and 26/141/0/-/288 (2021)

⁷⁰ In matters of the manor owner chamberlain von Kleist auf Wend Tychow against the carpenter Moerke here because of stone delivery, 1862, Staatsarchiv Stettin 65/159/0/1/5 (2021)

⁷¹ Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen 12 May 1857.

⁷² Event of the Oberpräsident in Szczecin about the award of the chamberlain dignity to Ewald von Kleist on Wendisch-Tychow in 1857, Landesarchiv Greifswald Rep. 60 No. 184 Bl. 101-104 and 110
Event of the Oberpräsident in Szczecin about the elevation of the chamberlain Ewald von Kleist to the county of Wendisch-Tychow (1866-1869 and 1873 extension in favor of the second son) -Landesarchiv Greifswald Rep. 60 No. 171 Bl.

Letter to the Chief President of the Province of Pomerania of 6 May 1888 on the appointment of the chamberlain, Count von Kleist auf Wendisch-Tychow, as Vice-Chief Oral Gift - Landesarchiv Greifswald Rep. 60 No. 185 p.71 (2006)

⁷³ *From the addition of the family history 1980 and staff of the family 1892 and 1896 (2006)*

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Friedrich Wilhelm Elisar August Heinrich Gustav Anton Erdmann Joseph,

2nd Count on Wendish Tychow

retired ministerial resident

born 15 July 1851, died 19 April 1936

He was born on 15 July 1851 in Dubbertsch and baptized on 7 September. 32 godparents were invited to his baptism, including:

- 1) Se. Majesty the King;
- 2) Her Majesty the Queen;
- 3) Se. Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia and
- 4) Her Serene Highness the Princess of Liegnitz.

Friedrich Wilhelm von Kl. *studied law in Göttingen and received his doctorate there.*⁷⁴ He chose a diplomatic career, was attaché at the Foreign Office, a. 1877 in Rome, *where he met his future wife*, a. 1878 Consul General in Bucharest.

He married on 22 October 1879 *in Briese* with Leonie Auguste Countess Kospoth, born 12 September 1851.

Shortly after his marriage to Countess Leonie Kospoth, he was transferred to the legation in Lisbon as Legation Counselor. After further diplomatic positions, which led him to the embassy in Stockholm and the Prussian embassy in Stuttgart, Friedrich Wilhelm, who after the death of his father with the possession of Wend. Tychow had inherited the title of Count, the appointment as Minister Resident in Caracas in Venezuela.

During his time there, the founding of Venezuela's first Protestant congregation took place in January 1893. An ecclesiastical newspaper published in Caracas in November 1954⁷⁵ pays tribute to the work of the envoy couple in the following words:

"The Imperial German envoy, Minister-Resident Count von Kleist-Tychow, and his wife, Leonie, née Countess Kospoth, will always live on in the history of German Protestant community life in grateful memory. The couple arrived in Caracas in early 1892. Both were filled with the warmest church interest and a deep personal evangelical belief. Countess Kleist, who supported and supplemented her husband in his high position as a worthy partner, knew no differences of rank in the community of faith. She had the great gift to enter into a community of devout hearts with the people of all estates. Even when the Minister Resident had to ask for his dismissal for health reasons, she remained in close contact with the Protestant parish for at least a decade."

*Frederick William also solved his diplomatic task in this country, which was shaken by repeated revolutions, with great skill, so that he found general recognition with his own, but also with foreign governments, whose interest he had to temporarily perceive in Caracas.*⁷⁶

In a travel report, a visit to Friedrich Wilhelm is reported:

"In the charming little town of Antimaco, we visited the German ministerial president, Count von Kleist-Tychow, with his lovely wife, and spent unforgettable hours in the beautiful country house and garden that once belonged to Guzman-Blanco. During breakfast, a hummingbird hugged the flower

⁷⁴ v. Kleist, Friedrich; jur. et cam.; V: Gutsbesitzer in Wendisch Tychow; U.Z. Berlin 1871 Matrikel Universität Göttingen (2006)

Doctorate 27 June 1874, Nachrichten von der K. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften und der Georg-Augusts-Universität aus dem Jahr 1875, Göttingen 1875, pp. 293. (2018)

⁷⁵ "Messenger of St. Michael" Iglesia evangelica luterana en Venezuela. (2006)

⁷⁶ Comprehensive source material on Friedrich Wilhelm's activities in Caracas and the couple's commitment to the Protestant community and school, Germany's Vision of Empire in Venezuela 1871-1914, Holger H. Herwig, Princeton, New Jersey, 1986. On the foundation of the Protestant parish p. 59-64 (2014)

vase on the airy veranda."⁷⁷

After the death of his mother in August 1892, Frederick William ordered the sale of Lahneck Castle on the Rhine. In 1894, he requested and received his departure from the diplomatic service to take over his father's possessions, Wendisch Tychow. Even no farmer, he had a great interest in forestry, to which he devoted himself intensively. Unprofitable agricultural lands were afforested, dirt roads and avenues planted with trees. His special love was for the park, which he enlarged to 150 acres, planted with exotic trees and created several large fish ponds in it. The Tychow Manor House, which he extended in 1895/97 with an extension, owed his great interest in antique furniture to a valuable furnishing with antique furniture from Portugal, Sweden and southern Germany. It was completely destroyed by the Russians in 1945.

In 1906, Friedrich Wilhelm inherited from his uncle Gustav Frhr v. Kleist (II. 230, page 236) the estates of Collochau and Pölzen, Saxony, which he devoted himself to the management of in the next few years. From 1910 he lived mostly on trips in Germany, while his wife took over the management of the goods.

Friedrich Wilhelm died at a very old age in Wendisch Tychow on 19.4.1936, in the almost completed 85th year.

His wife, Leonie, née Countess Kospoth, daughter of the Majoratsherr August Graf Kospoth and Charlotte, née v. Necker, was born on 12.9.1851 in Schön-Briese, Oels County.⁷⁸ She was a multi-talented, energetic woman who was able to support her husband professionally.⁷⁹ She spoke fluent French and English, among other things, and made her home a center of social life at home and abroad. She was also restlessly active in a charitable sense.

After taking over the management of the estates, she had to survive difficult years, especially in times of war, but she managed to keep Wendisch Tychow, although Collochau and Pölzen had to be sold in 1914. She died on 27.2.1927 in Wendisch Tychow. The marriage produced five sons: their first son Ewald had died shortly after birth (born 9 December, died 12 December 1880), 2. Ewald, 3rd Sigurd, 4th Gunnar, 5th Diether-Dennies (II. 264-267).⁸⁰ Her biographies and those of her descendants are reported in the continuation of the family history.

Her only daughter, Ehrentraut, died shortly after birth in 1883.⁸¹

⁷⁷ *Aus den Wanderjahre eines Naturforschers, Ernst Hartert, Aylenbury 1901, pp. 260 (2009)*

⁷⁸ *Memorial book to her childhood in Briese "O lieb, so lang du lieben kann! A Christmas gift for young people." Karlsruhe 1887 (2006)*

⁷⁹ *In 1906, she published "Memories from North, South, East, West" for the best of the Protestant church fortune in Venezuela.*

Compilation of newspaper articles that the author had published in the feature section of the Schlesische Zeitung from 1882 to 1904, among others.

The visit of the Spanish Majesties to the Portuguese court in 1882.

The Baptism Celebrations at the Swedish Court 1882

Von den Stuttgarter Kaisertagen 1885

The Civil War in Venezuela 1892 (2006)

⁸⁰ *Continuation of the family history 1980*

⁸¹ *Hamm Family Archives*

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"The Imperial German envoy, Minister-Resident Count von Kleist-Tychow, and his wife, Leonie, née Countess Kospoth, will always live on in the history of German Protestant community life in grateful memory. The couple arrived in Caracas in early 1892. Both were filled with the warmest church interest and a deep personal evangelical belief. Countess Kleist, who supported and supplemented her husband in his high position as a worthy partner, knew no differences of rank in the community of faith. She had the great gift to enter into a community of devout hearts with the people of all estates. Even when the Minister Resident had to ask for his dismissal for health reasons, she remained in close contact with the Protestant parish for at least a decade."

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⁸² Comprehensive source material on Friedrich Wilhelm's activities in Caracas and the couple's commitment to the Protestant community and school, Germany's Vision of Empire in Venezuela 1871-1914, Holger H. Herwig, Princeton, New Jersey, 1986. On the foundation of the Protestant parish p. 59-64 (2014)

⁸³ Aus den Wanderjahre eines Naturforschers, Ernst Hartert, Aylenbury 1901, pp. 260 (2009)

⁸⁴ Memorial book to her childhood in Briese "O lieb, so lang du lieben kann! A Christmas gift for young people." Karlsruhe 1887 (2006)

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*Her only daughter, Ehrentraut, died shortly after birth in 1883.*⁸⁷

II. 251.

Hans Dönniges Carl Albrecht Friedrich Nicolaus Adolph Erdmann,
born 10 March 1854, died 31 August 1927

second son of Count Ewald von Kl. in Wendisch-Tychow. He was also born in Dubbertsch on 10 March 1854 and baptized there on 3 May. His godparents include:

- 1) Se. Royal Highness the Prince Charles of Prussia and
- 2) Se. Royal Highness the Prince Albert of Prussia.

Hans v. Kl. joined the Brandenburg. Ulanen Regt. No. 3 and became an officer on 14 August 1875, but resigned on 11 December 1877.

After his marriage in 1879, he lived with his wife at his estate Zolondowo near Bromberg.

In 1886, he sold his estate Zolondowo and in 1890 rejoined as an active officer in the Ulanen Regiment 8 in Lyck, where he remained until 1898, last as Rittmeister and squadron chief, then worked as a special horse expert in the rebuilding. From 1902 to 1913 Kleist was chairman of the 5th Remonciation commission in Hanover, which allowed him to manage one of the best German breeding areas. He enjoyed the confidence of the breeders in Hanover and Schleswig-Holstein and during this time had a decisive influence on the development of today's "Hanoverian".

Kleist had an excellent eye when buying remounts. In 1900, he bought horses in North America for the German East Asian Expeditionary Force.

In 1914, at the outbreak of the war, Kleist, now promoted to colonel, became inspector of the replacement squadron of VII. A. K. in Münster and took his leave in 1917 as Major General.

Hans died in Lübeck, where he spent the last years of his life, on 31.8.1927, survived by his wife, who died on 21.1.1944 in Stolp i. Pomerania.

From the marriage (31 March 1879 in Berlin) with Agnes Strousberg, born 14.7.1856 in Berlin, daughter of the Jewish entrepreneur Bethel Henry Strousberg⁸⁸, four sons, Curt, Wolf, Hans and Fritz (II. 268-271), whose biographies and those of their descendants are reported in the supplement of the family history, and two daughters emerged.

Hans and his wife Agnes

The names of the daughters are:

1. Hedwig, * 22.8.1882 in Zolondowo, † Geesthacht on 15.9.1966, oo 15.12.1915 in Schönwaldau with Wolfgang v. Stephani, Major a. D., * 15.3.1884 in Oldenburg, † 8.3.1951 in Bad Harzburg
2. Asta, * 21.3.1899 in Lyck, † 20.4.1962 in Bad Homburg, oo 10.12.1924 with Wilhelm Vermehren,

⁸⁶ Continuation of the family history 1980

⁸⁷ Hamm Family Archives

⁸⁸ Complement to the father-in-law 2006

Bethel Henry Strousberg: *Dr. Strousberg und sein Wirken von ihm selbst geschildert*, Berlin 1876
Ohlsen, Manfred, *Der Eisenbahnkönig Bethel Henry Strousberg. A Prussian founding career*. Verlag der Nation, 2nd edition, Berlin 1987

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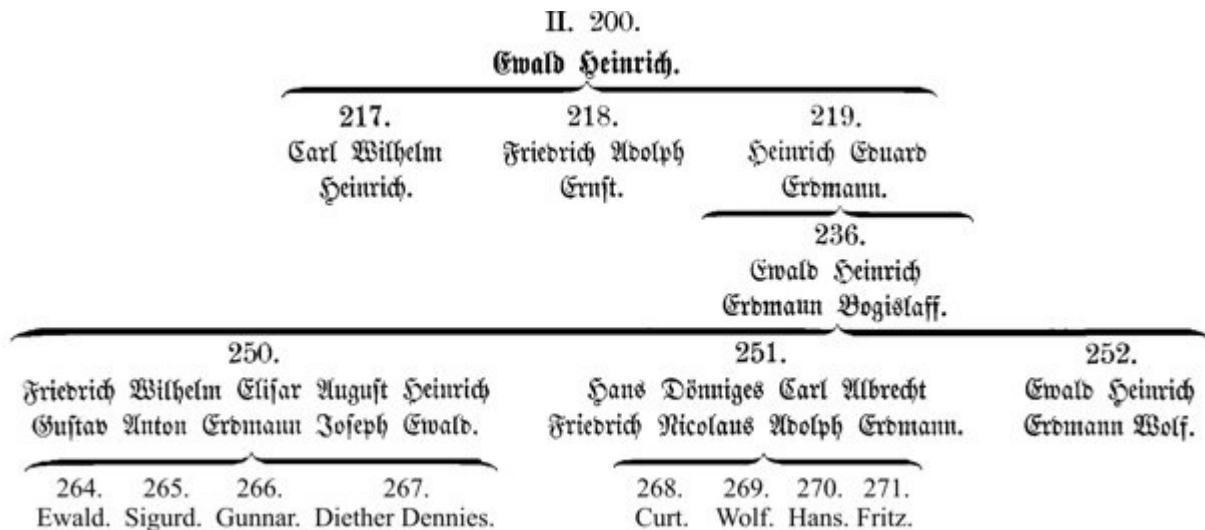
* 11.8.1896 in Lübeck, † 5.9.1976 in Bad Homburg.⁸⁹

II. 252.

Ewald Heinrich Erdmann Wolf,

The youngest son of Count Ewald v. Kl., born on 2 March 1858 at W. -Tychow and baptized there on 9 March, died on 1 July 1860 in the evening of a brain infection.

We give the master table of



Dubberow Schmenzin

Finally we turn to the descendants of the District administrator Otto Bogislaff (II. 201). His sons were:

II. 220.

Friedrich Wilhelm Otto

on Gross - and Kl. - Dubberow,

born 20 May 1789, died 1855.

His godfather was Se. Royal Highness Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia.

*He attended the Brandenburg Academy*⁹⁰ of Knights, and on 8 February 1807 he was Cornet at the Cuirassier Regt. Bailliodz No. 5, on December 4th e. a. Sec. -Lieutenant at the Dragoon Regret. Prince William No. 1. On 16 July 1808 he received the requested farewell.

In 1810, he took over his father Gut Arnhausen, until his sister Auguste Antoinette Juliane was granted the same inheritance on 10 October 1812. On his father's death on September 28, 1818, he

⁸⁹ *Complementing the family history 1980*

⁹⁰ *Walter v. Leers: Die Zöglinge der Ritterakademie Brandenburg a.H. 1705-1913, Ludwigslust 1913, pp. 161 (2006)*

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inherited Gr. - and Kl. -Dubberow.⁹¹

By decision of the Higher Regional Court of Cöslin of 11 July 1821, he was prejudged with his possible sewing rights to Warnin and Zadtkow (b). On September 21, 1819, he was already out because of Gr. -Tychow.⁹²

On 13 October 1808 he was copulated with Clara Juliane Amalie von Versen, daughter of Captain Joachim Friedrich Wilhelm v. V. zu Zarnefan. This marriage was blessed with three sons and seven daughters:

1) Wilhelmine Ottilie Ida,

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

2) Henriette Ottilie Caroline Bertha,

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

3) Wilhelmine Caroline Amalie Emilie Henriette, born 21 September 1816 – 7 April 1892 in Köslin. On 23 September 1833, she became the wife of retired *Rittmeister* Ludwig Eduard Alexander von Heydebreck in Ticino, born Parnow 9 October 1804, – 1 September 1863⁹³;

4) Agnes Josephine Alexandrine Friederike, born 9 March 1821, died 1 May 1896 in Wiesbaden, had lived⁹⁴ in Wiesbaden, *Dotzheimer Straße 32*;

5) Elisabeth Charlotte Adelheid,

born at *Klein-Dubberow* 2 April 1823, † at *Bitziker* 30 April 1880, since 28 September 1841 the wife of the knighthood owner, John Knight Otto Alexander Bonaventura von Kameke auf Bitziker, born at *Varchmin* 21 November 1813, † at Köslin 24 January 1894;⁹⁵

6) Julie Marie Ernestine Hulda,

born 28 December 1825 in *Klein-Dubberow*, – 1 January 1903 in Wiesbaden⁹⁶, had lived with her sister Agnes in Wiesbaden;

7) Helmine Auguste Johanne Hermine,⁹⁷

born 2 December 1827 in *Klein-Dubberow*⁹⁸, + 30.10.1903 in *Stolp*⁹⁹, since 12 October 1847 the wife of Lieut a. D. in the 5th Alexander Louis Gerhard Ferdinand von Zitzewitz auf Jammerin (now Budow), born 12 March 1821,¹⁰⁰ – 22 February 1887.

His father died on 16 May 1855, at the age of 66, from the river Schlagfluss, and his mother died on 4

⁹¹ Handwritten receipt for the payment of mandate fees of 8 thalers, 4 groschen and 6 pfennigen for the correction of the title of ownership of Dubberow to Friedrich Wilhelm Otto von Kleist, written in Köslin, 16 November 1816, Familienarchiv Hamm (2006)

⁹² Concept for a letter to the government and feudal secretary Schulz in Szczecin with the request to send certified copies of the feudal letters of the brothers Jürgen and Peter von Kleist zu Dubberow from the years 1477, 1484, 1485 and 1489, 23 July 1804, Family Archive Hamm (2006)

⁹³ *Family staff in 1892 and 1896* (2006)

Gothaisches genealogisches Taschenbuch der adeligen Häuser, Uradel, Gotha 1902, pp. 360 (2011)

⁹⁴ *Family staff in 1892 and 1896* (2006)

⁹⁵ Yearbook of the German nobility, ed. Deutsche Adelsgenossenschaft, Berlin 1898, pp. 201 (2010)

⁹⁶ Gotha, 1904 (2006)

⁹⁷ Wer ist Wer 1906, Artikel zu ihr Sohn Wedig. (2021)

⁹⁸ *Last performed in Gotha in 1904* (2006)

⁹⁹ *Dresdner Journal* 3 November 1903, 76 years. In *Stolp*. (2022)

¹⁰⁰ Staff of the House of Zitzewitz on 31 December 1874, Quarterly Journal for Heraldry, Sphragistik and Genealogy, Berlin 1874, pp. 213, 218 (2009)

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November 1861.

The three sons are:

II. 237.

Carl Friedrich Otto Anton Hermann

on Gross - Dubberow,

Born 1810 – 1888

He was born on 7 December 1810 in Arnhausen and baptized there on 26 December. On September 5, 1839, he became Sec. -Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion of the 20th Landwehr regiments in

Berlin. On November 12, 1844, he was named in's 3. Battalion of the 9th Landwehr regiment transferred. On 13 May 1851, he was granted the requested farewell.

After his father's death, he inherited Gr. -Dubberow, which covers an area of 3725 Mgr. 163 □ R.

Since 1857 he has been district deputy of the district of Belgard, member of the district committee and board member of the district savings bank of Belgard.

On 27 September 1839, he married Rosalie Dorothea Antonie Amalie von Kameke, *born 28 July 1821 in Varchmin, † 27 August 1911 in Belgard*¹⁰¹, daughter of the knighthood owner from K. auf Varchmin.

*He died in Belgard on March 19, 1888.*¹⁰²

Her marriage has been blessed with five daughters and two sons. The names of the daughters are:

1) Asta Dorothea Ottilie Amalie Helene,

born 6 July 1840 *in Groß-Dubberow. † 14 April 1933 in Parsow*¹⁰³. She was on 22 February 1861 the wife of the District administrator of the Fürstentumschen district: August Friedrich Werner von Gerlach auf Trienke und Drosedow, *born 28 August 1830 in Berlin-Steglitz, † 20 September 1906 in Parsow*; ¹⁰⁴ she had been awarded the Prussian Cross of Merit for Women and Virgins;¹⁰⁵

2) Elisabeth Rosalie Hermine Friedrike Therese¹⁰⁶,

born 30 September 1841 *in Groß-Dubberow, died 17 February 1922 in Perlin*¹⁰⁷. She was sworn in on 1 February 1863. Lieutenant of the Blücher Hussars Regiment Count Adolph Joseph von Königsmark, *born 21 February 1830 in Berlin, † 24 August 1878 in Falkenstein*,¹⁰⁸ married on Berlitt in the Priegnitz;

3) Helene Angelika Rudolphine,

born 19 September 1842 *in Groß-Dubberow; died 25 July 1923 in Groß-Dubberow*;¹⁰⁹

4) Rosalie Luise Adelheid,

¹⁰¹ 1920 Gotha

¹⁰² 1901 Gotha

¹⁰³ Minutes of Family Day 1933 (2006)

¹⁰⁴ Family staff 1921 (2006)

¹⁰⁵ Order Journal May 2007 (2008)

¹⁰⁶ VON Königsmarck-Kleist, Elisabeth [author] AN Kessler, Harry [addressee] HS000269275 German Schiller National Museum and German Literary Archive / Manuscript Department [Be A:Kessler (2006)]

¹⁰⁷ Gotha 1926, the staff of the family 1921 contained as the date of death 1878 (2006)

¹⁰⁸ In 1878, the sick brother of Countess Anna [of Asseburg], Count of Königsmark-Berlitt, stayed at the top [of Falkenstein Castle] and was redeemed there from his sufferings. On the history of Falkenstein Castle since it was taken over by the family of Asseburg. Max Trippenbach, Zeitschrift des Harzverein für Geschichte und Altertumskunde, Jg. 44, 1911, PP. 120. (2017)

¹⁰⁹ Gotha, 1926 (2006)

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born 10 December 1843, † *before 1892*¹¹⁰ — and

5) Maria Hulda Antoinette,

born 11 June 1846 *in Groß-Dubberow*, died 15 June 1938 *in Groß-Dubberow*¹¹¹.

Rosalie Luise Adelheid

Maria Hulda Antoinette

The sons are:

II. 253.

Hermann Otto Ewald,

born 26 January 1849, since August 1877 Prem. -Lieut. in the 3rd Markish drag. -Regt. He took part in the campaign against France in 1870/71 and received the Iron Cross 2nd class, *took his leave as Rittmeister and devoted himself to the management of the estates inherited from his father Gr. Dubberow and Friedland. In 1910, he acquired from the Subhastation the estate Kl. from the heiress of his uncle Werner (II. 239), who had died in 1886. Dubberow.*

Hermann was considered a capable and economical farmer and generally enjoyed the reputation of a particularly legally minded landlord.

"The manor house of Dubberow was a simple, one-story timber-framed building, located in the middle of the courtyard. It looked just as simple inside the house, which was steeped in unpretentiousness. The income from the plaice, the livestock and the garden provided a livelihood."

*On 15.7.1884 Hermann had met with Countess Elisabeth (Lilly) from Kl., * Gr. Autz i. Kurland, 27.8.1863, married, daughter of Count Conrad v. Kl. auf Schmenzin and Elisabeth Countess v. Medem (II. 225). "She was a stately woman, passionate, and equipped with high spiritual gifts, open to questions of politics, history, religion and literature. In Prussian she saw the measure of all things."*

She was murdered by Poles after the Russian invasion of Pomerania on 2.6.1945. Hermann Otto Ewald was already on 10.1.1913 in Gr. Dubberow died. From this marriage came two sons: Hermann Conrad and Ewald (II. 272 and 273).¹¹² Her biographies and those of her descendants are reported in the supplement to the family history.

¹¹⁰ It was still listed in the *Genealogical Paperback of the Noble Houses in 1888*, but is missing from the *family staff in 1892*. (2019)

¹¹¹ *Gotha*, 1942 (2006)

¹¹² *Complementing the family history 1980*

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II. 254.

Otto Bogislaff,

born 28 March 1851 in Gr. -Dubberow, was born in 1871 in France Sec. -Lieutenant of the Pomeranian Dragoon Regiment No. 11, commanded as an Inspection officer at the war school in Engers, is May 13, 1880 as Prem. -Lieutenant to the 1st Baden body drag. -Regt. No. 20, under his command, transferred; relieved of his command on August 14, 1880, is *in the same regiment* in Mannheim.

*He died before 1892.*¹¹³

Friedrich Wilhelm Otto's other son is:

II. 238.

Carl Alexander Siegfried Rudolph,

Retired Major

to Jeseritz and Kl. - Dubberow,

Born 1813, died 1876.

He was born on May 2, 1813. On May 28, 1831, he was Portepée's Ensign in the Third Uhlans Regiment and on 14 November 1832 Sec. -Lieutenant. On June 25, 1833, he became the fourth. Ulanen control offset. On May 21, 1847, he was made Prem. -Lieutenant. On 7 April 1849, he became the organization of a Grand Duke to Major Nolbeck. Oldenburg Cavalry Regiment added. On 22 June 1852 he became Rittmeister and Escadron chief in the 4th. Ulanen Regiment and on 15 November 1855 he was granted farewell as a major with pension.

After the death of his father (1855) he inherited Kl. -Dubberow, 5753 Mgr. 122□ R. large. His wife brought him the Allodial estate of Jeseritz near Polzin (about 2759 billion).

On 8 December 1851, he married Leontine von Manteuffel, 17 August 1814 in Vietzow, † 14 May 1910¹¹⁴, daughter of the (†) knighthood owner of Redel, Wardin and Jeseritz and the Minette Countess of Küssow, widow of the retired Rittmeister von Treskow auf Jeseritz, who *had* died on 6 October 1849 and *whom she married on 2 July 1838.*¹¹⁵

The marriage with the Major of Kl. has remained childless. The Major of Kl. died on 14 July 1876 at Kl. -Dubberow. The latter passed to his younger brother, Major Werner von Kl. in Braunschweig. The widowed wife Majorin von Kl. had bought the Rosenhof near Belgard, where she lived herself, and her estate Jeseritz had leased it. Before leaving Klein-Dubberow, she gave two valuable chandeliers to the church at Siedkow, whose patron was her husband.

Her daughter of her first marriage, Helene von Treskow, became the wife of the retired Lieut landowner Rudolph von Kl. auf Rauden (II. 243).

Friedrich Wilhelm Otto's youngest son is:

II. 239.

Carl Friedrich Werner Rudolph,

¹¹³ He is listed in the *Genealogical Paperback of the noble houses 1884 in Mannheim, 1888 as a retired prime lieutenant in Groß Dubberow, in the lists of persons from 1892 he is missing.* (2019)

¹¹⁴ Last listed in *Gotha 1908 with different birth details compared to previous editions: August 17, 1814 in Vietzow. Date of death from family staff 1912 p. 7* (2012)

¹¹⁵ Die Familie v. Manteuffel, Stamm Poplow of the Pomeranian family, Georg Schmidt, Berlin 1912, pp. 86 (2012)

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Colonel,
to cl. Dubberow

born 18 April 1836, *died 9 September 1886*

On 1 January 1854, he joined the Garde du Corps, on 18 September 1854, he was an Ensign of the Portepée, and on 10 January 1856, he was assigned to the Sec. -Lieut., 16 February 1858, 19 January 1861 again employed by the Neumärkisches Dragoons Regiment No. 3 at Treptow a/R. In 1866 he was an ordonnance officer with Prince Albert (father), received the Order of the Red Eagle with swords 4th class. — In the campaign of 1870/71 he was Escadrons chief in the Third Silesian drag. - Regt. No. 15, received the Iron Cross 2nd class.

Since the death of brother Rudolph on 14 July 1876, he was owner of Kl. -Dubberow and patron of the parish of Siedkow. *He died on September 9, 1886.*

On 6 June 1876 he married Elsbeth of Holy-Poniencitz, *born 30 November 1855, died 20.2.1883*, daughter of the lieutenant colonel and chamberlain Traugott of Holy-P. zu Braunschweig.¹¹⁶

From this marriage came three daughters and a son Otto (II. 254a), who *died*¹¹⁷ of diphtheria on 5.10.1890 at the young age of 9 years. The names of the three daughters are:

1) Asta,

born 8 May 1877 in Braunschweig, *died Hamburg, 4.8.1956*, oo to Gr. Dubberow on 10.1.1896 with Hans Joachim v. Kl. (III. 948) Lord of Camisov and Natztov;

2) Ilse,

born 9 July 1878 in Braunschweig, *died Bonn, 1.7.1957*, oo Gr. Dubberow 30.9.1904 with Conrad Tessen v. Heydebreck-Barzlin, * 13 July 1872 in Neu-Buckow, † 3 July 1926 in Köslin;¹¹⁸

3) Edith,

née Braunschweig, 10.12.1879, † 10 April 1939 in Potsdam, oo I. Gr. Dubberow, 30.4.1900 with Oscar v. Sydow, born 19 March 1870 in Treptow, Lord of Morgenland, Kr. Dramburg (born 1918), II. Werder a. d. Havel with Dr. Rudolph Künzer, MD, *died 8 April 1928.*¹¹⁹

Jeseritz

Otto Bogislaff's other son is:

II. 221.

Carl August Bogislaff,
Rittmeister on Ladies,

born 15 September 1790, died 1860.

*attended the Brandenburg Academy*¹²⁰ of Knights, on 8 February 1807 he was Cornet at the Cuirassier Regt. Baillodtz No. 5, on December 4, 1807 Sec. -Lieutenant at the Dragoon Regret. Prince William No. 1. On 1 October 1810 he was deported and entered the estate of Damen at the request of his father. But when the king called his people into arms in 1813, Carl August Bogislaff joined the

¹¹⁶ History of the Duchy of Brunswick Infantry Regiment and its tribal troops 1809-1869 (No. 92), Volume 2, Gustav von Kortzfleisch, Brunswick, 1898, pp. 429 (2010)

¹¹⁷ *Information about Otto from the annual reports of the city. Belgard High School. Also mentioned in the Family Day Protocol of 28 February 1891. (2019)*

¹¹⁸ To supplement the family history 1980, staff of the family 1934 (2006)

¹¹⁹ *Gotha, 1942 (2006)*

¹²⁰ *Walter v. Leers: Die Zöglinge der Ritterakademie Brandenburg a.H. 1705-1913, Ludwigslust 1913, pp. 161 (2006)*

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Brandenburg Dragoon Regt. He arrived at Bautzen shortly before the battle. For his good behavior at Dennewitz he received the Iron Cross.

Until 1815 he served in the army without pay. On 29 March 1815, he was appointed to the 4th Rhenish Dragoon Regime. On July 10, 1816, he was made Prem. -Lieutenant. In 1820 he asked for his farewell and received the same on 25 July 1820 as Rittmeister.

According to the inheritance agreement of 10 October 1812, together with an addendum of 7 August 1815, confirming 27 June 1816, the estates of Damen a. b. and c. and Vorwerk Nemmerin, together with the Feldgut Sand and share in Katschenhagen, together with all accessories and the inventory, had been assigned to him by his father and his mother for a total amount of 44, 500 Tlr. Of this sum, 44.300 thousand dollars were counted on transferred debts and on the equipment of the transferee of the goods, so that only 200 thousand dollars remained for the Rittmeister from Kl. to be freely available. The title was amended on 27 June 1816. *From 1821, a letter of his exists in an archive.*¹²¹

In May 1827, however, all the manor buildings with the dead inventory and part of the living and only grain burned down. Therefore, in 1828, the Rittmeister asked the king for a loan of 6,000 Tlr. to satisfy his creditors. In his petition, he claimed that he fought in the wars of freedom and received the Iron Cross, but would have passed without a pension. However, his request was denied to him.

The Damen estates, an area of 4254 Mgr. 158 □ R., together with sand: 1015 Mg., were allommodified on 9 March 1836.

On August 14, 1836, the Rittmeister from Kl., through a regulatory recess, set apart the previously existing commonality of the estates Borntin and Damen in the so-called Milchow, Katschenhagen and Fichtmösse, the kind that of the total area of 722 Mgr. 71 □ R. Women 384 Mar. 142 □ R. and Borntin 337 Mrg. 109 □ R. received as free property.

Through an exchange agreement with the knightly landowner of Manteuffel on Collatz, where he was called to straighten the borders, he ceded the Vorwerk Nemmerin to von Manteuffel and received for it the Vorwerk Zegenborn, which belonged to Collatz, as property.

After transcribing the various mortgage films to the names Damen, Rauden and Sand on 8 January 1847, he handed over the estate Rauden to his son Albert. Later, however, he distributed, according to the inheritance agreement of 26 March 1857, the goods of the kind that Albert received Damen and Sand, but Rudolph Rauden as inheritance. After Albert's death on 17 May 1858, ladies and sands returned to his father. On 8 July 1858, however, he donated the Sand Estate to Rudolph.

On 18 January 1860, the Rittmeister von Kl. zu Schloss Polzin, 69 years 4 M. 3 T. old, died. His body was buried on 21 January in the Dubberow funeral.

His wife was Franziska Josephine Magdalena Amalie von Pranghe, *born 27 June 1797 in Myllendonk a. Rhein*, daughter of Ferdinand v. P. and Freiin von Märcken, copulated 27 June 1817.¹²² She had already died on 29 April 1848 and was buried on 2 May in the Dubberow inheritance funeral after she had given birth to her husband four sons and five daughters.

The names of the daughters are:

1) Mathilde, *born 5 June 1818 in France, abbey lady to the Holy Sepulcher (Biebrich a. Rh.), died 1892 Lauenburg*¹²³;

2) Anna Amalia Elisabeth Johanna Bertha,

born 22 February 1825, get. March 20, died August 3, 1831;

¹²¹ VON Kleist, Karl August Bogislav von [author] AN Thiersch, Friedrich Wilhelm [addressee] Paderborn Adr.: Thiersch, Friedrich von 1 Br. usable German Germany 19.9.1821 Bavarian State Library [Owning Institution] Thierschiana I.87 (2006)

¹²² Mormon database: July 16, 1817 in Gerresheim. (2008)

¹²³ *Staff of the family 1892, Gotha 1901, death data handwritten. Memo in a volume of family history (2006)*

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3) Franziska Marie Auguste,

born 12 November 1828, get. December 28, died on April 19, 1831 — and

4) Marie Anna Magdalena,

born April 15, 1834 and baptized May 27, – May 21, 1872, *verh. Düsseldorf 30 October 1864 with Carl August von Elern, born 17 October 1825, died 8 June 1871, Captain in the 7th Hanoverian Infantry Regiment, later Major in the 1st Westphalian Infantry Regiment No. 13.*¹²⁴

5) Elisabeth Gertrude Eleonore.

The same died on 28 September 1867 at Düsseldorf, 30 years 6 M. 11 T. old. She is buried in the churchyard with ladies. On her grave is a marble stone with the inscription: "Elisabeth von Kleist, born 17 March 1837, died 28 September 1867";

The four sons are:

II. 240.

Ferdinand Franz Otto Hubert

born January 20, 1819, died October 15, 1821.

II. 241.

Franz Joseph Gottfried Albert,

† 1858.

Born on 3 August 1822 to ladies, he was on 26 January 1840 Portepée-Ensign at the 3rd. Dragoon Regt. On August 19, 1840, he became Sec. -Lieutenant. On December 11, 1847, he said goodbye.

On 8 January 1847, his father had given him the Rauden estate.¹²⁵ But when, according to the inheritance agreement of 26 March 1857, the goods were distributed, he received ladies and sand. He died on 17 May 1858 and is resting in the churchyard of Damen. His monument is a marble stone with the inscription: "Franz Gottfried Joseph Albert von Kleist, born 3 August 1822, died 17 May 1858. Through much tribulation into the kingdom of God. App. Est. 14, 22."

His wife was: Auguste Wilhelmine Johanne Ida von Zastrow, *born 10 December 1832 at Wusterhanse*,¹²⁶ eldest daughter of the knighthood owner and Knight of St. John Carl von Zastrow at Wusterhanse and Auguste von Kleist, copulated 2 October 1856.

God the Lord gave him a son: Dinnies Carl August (II. 255.), born on 8 August 1857 to ladies, born on 6 September, who died on 9 March 1858.

*The widowed wife of Kleist ladies transferred the estates of Damen und Sand to her father-in-law on 8 July 1858 with inheritance.*¹²⁷ She died two years after her husband on 12 June 1860 in the house of her parents at Wusterhanse. *The 1858 death year stated in the 1st edition does not fit with the Erbausungsvertrag.* In 1860, Frau von Zastrow - Wusterhanse gave the church a black-silk, precious

¹²⁴ *Improvements to family history III, 3, page 623 No. 4 (2006)*
www.familysearch.org according to the civil status register of the city of Düsseldorf, the marriage took place in 1865. (2009)

¹²⁵ Acta of the Royal District Council of Belgrade district concerning the award of the knighthood - quality to the estate belonging to the Lieutenant a. d. von Kleist Rauden near Damen, 1848-1858, Staatsarchiv Stettin 65/97/0/4/91 (2021)

¹²⁶ *Jahrbuch des Deutschen Adels*, ed. by the German noble society, Volume 1 Berlin 1896, pp. 959. Year of death there 1860. (2012)

¹²⁷ *Landbuch des Herzogthums Pommern und des Fürstenthums Rügen*. Heinrich Berghaus, Part III Volume 1, Berlin 1867, pp. 830 (2012)

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altar ceiling with silver collars and a cross surrounded by palm branches in the middle in the name of her sleeping daughter. Likewise, Rudolph von Kl. gave Rauden a black-silk pulpit ceiling with silver collars and silver cross a. 1860. The same will be healed on the 1st. Christmas, Easter and Pentecost days uncovered; also on the following days, if they fall on a Sunday:

the 9th and 13th of March, the day of the death and funeral of Dinnies v. Kl., only son of Albert v. Kl. and Auguste b. v. Zastrow;

8 August and 6 September, Birth and Baptism Day of † Dinnies v. Kl.; 17 and 20 May, Death and Funeral Day of Mr. Albert v. Kl. on Ladies; 3 and 19 August, Birth and Baptism Day of † Mr. Albert v. Kl.; 10 December, 12 and 16 June, Birth, Death and Funeral Day of † Mrs. v. Kl., born of Zastrow.

Dinnies v. Kl. is buried next to his father. His monument is also a marble stone with the following inscription: "Carl August Dinnies v. Kleist, born 8 August 1857, died 9 March 1858. Let the little girl come to me. Marc. Marc. 10, 14.'

Carl August Bogislaff's third son was:

II. 242.

Adolph Werner Bogislaff Hugo.

He was born in Damen on 12 August 1827 and baptized there on 14 September. — In the deed of 28 December 1848 he was not mentioned any more among the sons of Carl August Bogislaff (deed 716 No 30-33). He had died on 4 January 1845 as a primate of the Gymnasii in Düsseldorf, in the house of his grandmother, *widow of Pranghe, who lived there, after a five-day abdominal illness 17 years 4 M. 23 T. old.*

The youngest of the sons is:

II. 243.

Rudolf Oswald Bruno,
Lieut a.D. auf Rauden,

born 15 August 1830, get. 28 September – 10 October 1895,

born in ladies. In 1843 he was admitted to the Cadettencorps at Culm. In 1852, he fulfilled his one-year service at the 5th. Hussars-Regt. and was on December 11 a. -Lieutenant in the 3rd Landwehr Dragoon Regt.

Through the inheritance and donation agreement of 26 March 1857, he came into the possession of the Allodialgut Rauden, 2,198 billion in size. On 8 July 1858, his father also bequeathed him the estate of Sand as his property. Rauden and Sand are former pertinences of the old v. Kleist fiefdoms Damen a., b. and c. Rauden belongs to the Good Ladies c. zu and Sand to the Good Ladies a. According to the decree of 8 January 1847, the former estates Damen a. b. c. are now called: Damen a. b. c., Rauden and Sand, and are inscribed with mortgage films on this name. The knighthood quality is set on women. Since the Rittmeister from Kl., when recording the matricula of the manors in 1828, had named ladies a. b. c. as a knighthood and the eligibility of ladies a. and c. cannot be proven from the past, the royal Government to Cöslin refused the qualification for Rauden and Sand.

Unfortunately, Rudolph had no lucky hand in the management of his large agricultural estate, and so he had to sell Rauden in 1876 and the Damen estates also came to the subhastation in 1879, from which they were luckily from Hugo v. Kleist-Retzow - Gr. Tychow (III. 843) and thus remained with the family. Rauden sold Rudolph von Kl. in 1876 to v. Maleczewsky for 100000 Tlr. The latter sold it in 1878 to Maltzan. At the beginning of 1879 it came to the subhastation, in which Rudolph v. Kl.

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bought it again. — Sand was sold in 1877 to a Mr. Hackbart for 35,000 Tlr. — Damen came in 1878 to the substation, in which Count Conrad v. Kl. -Schmenzin and Rittmeister Hugo v. Kl. -Retzow on size -Tychow bought it together.

Rudolph died at Belgard on 19.10.1895

From 15 October 1858, R. v. Kl. with Helene Minette Ulrike von Treskow, *born 15 October 1858 in Charlottenburg, died 10 June 1912 in Belgard*, daughter of the deceased Rittmeister a. D. v. Tr. on Jeseritz (stepdaughter of the † Major a. D. Rudolph v. Kl. on Jeseritz and Kl. -Dubberow) and Leontine von Manteuffel from the House of Redel, Wardin and Jeseritz. —

*This marriage produced four sons, Georg Ferdinand, Bogislaw, Oswald and Rudolf (II. 256-259), about whose biographies and those of their descendants are reported in the continuation of the family history, and five daughters.*¹²⁸

The names of the daughters are:

1) Editha Amalie Anna Auguste,

born 31 July 1861 and get. 31 August *Belgard 8 December 1888*;

2) Elisabeth (*Ilse*) Anna Minette Leontine Adelheid Agnes, born 18 March 1864 and get. 15 April, *John's sister. From 1906 to 1916 she managed the house in Jeseritz and then lived in Belgard in the Rosenhof. After fleeing, she found accommodation in Lübeck, finally in a retirement home, where she died on 30.10.1962 at the old age of 98 years.*;

3) Helene Gertrude Catharina,

born 28 April 1865. get. 1 June et al. and died 17 August et al. Psalm 16:6;

4) Maria Alexandrine Ernstine Esther Frieda,

born *Rauden* June 19, 1868 and get. 10 July e.a., *d. Berchtesgaden, 11.2.1949, oo Belgard, 11.10.1904 with Gerd Wilhelm v. Levetzow auf Gossow und Groß-Wubiser, * Gossow 6.11.1874,*¹²⁹ *d. Königsberg i. d. Neumark, 22.7.1925,*

5) Mathilde Charlotte Catharina,

born 21 April 1872 and get. 14 May e.a., *died after escaping in Bergen a. Rügen on 10.10.1945.*

In 1867, Mrs. von Kl. gave the church a brass, silver-plated baptismal flask for ladies. The same is inscribed: "Helene von Kleist, born by Treskow in August 1867."

Finally, we give Otto Bogislaff's master table:

¹²⁸ *Complementing the family history 1980*

¹²⁹ *Family staff 1921 (2008)*

II. 201.

Otto Bogislaw.

220. Friedrich Wilhelm Otto.			221. Carl August Bogislaw.			
237.	238.	239.	240.	241.	242.	243.
Carl Friedrich Otto Anton Hermann.	Carl Alex. Siegfried Rudolph.	Carl Friedrich Werner Rudolph.	Ferdinand Franz Otto Hubert.	Franz Joseph Gottfried Albert.	Adolph Werner Bogislaw Hugo.	Rudolph Oswald Bruno.
253. Hermann Otto Ewald.	254. Otto Bogislaw.			255. Dinnies Carl August.	256. Georg Ferdinand August Rudolph.	257. Bogislaw Franz Dinnies Ewald.
					258. Oswald Heinrich Carl.	259. Rudolph Siegfried Albert.
272. Hermann Conrad.	273. Ewald.					

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B. The Tychow Branch

The second branch of this line of the Kleist family is the Tychow branch, which is closely related to the Dubberow branch and forms a single lineage with it. Its seat is located in:

Tychow

Tychow is referred to in old documents and church registers of earlier centuries as "Tichow," which is said to mean "silence" or "peace." Since 1540, it has been called "Groten Tichow" (Groß-Tychow) to distinguish it from the other two locations of the same name: Wendisch-Tychow and Woldisch-Tychow.

Situated approximately three miles southeast of Belgard on the road to Bublitz, Tychow is also a station on the Belgard-Neustettin railway line. The area is bordered for about a mile by the Leitznitz and Hasselbach rivers, which are joined by the so-called Wittenbach. Tychow consists of the manor and the village, with the estate encompassing 12,201 morgen (approximately 3,050 hectares). The property includes various satellite estates such as Johannisberg (also known as Hansberg), Papwiese, Wilhelmshof, Flachslund, Marienhof, Bamnitz-Vogelsang, and Charlottenau, as well as a sawmill and gristmill on the Hasselbach.

In 1772, a sum of 7,000 talers was granted for the improvement of Groß-Tychow and Klein-Crössin. The annual income from these improved lands was estimated at approximately 577 talers, with 140 talers allocated annually for pensions to widows and orphans of the nobility. In 1804, the estate was valued at around 54,000 talers; by 1826, its judicial assessment had risen to 96,257 talers. According to the 1857 register of estates, its worth was estimated at approximately 200,000 talers. However, in recent years, the sale of portions of Tychow's significant forested area alone has fetched this price.

Tychow likely existed as early as 1250 (Urkb. II, p. 260). Like Dubberow, it was subject to tax obligations to the castle (later administrative office) of Belgard, including an annual payment of 12 shillings, 6 bushels of rye, and 6 bushels of oats. Around 1425, Tychow was the seat of Hans Clest (I. 24). In 1477, his sons, the brothers Reimer and Bartes (I. 26 and 27), owned about three-quarters of Groß-Tychow, as well as almost half of Mandelatz and one-fifth of Klein-Crössin. The remaining quarter of Groß-Tychow was owned by the von Versen family until 1773. The ancient Kleist fief of Tychow is designated as a. and c., and the ancient Versen fief as b. From 1809 to 1827, Groß-Tychow passed into non-family hands through sale. However, in 1827, when it came up for public auction, Hans Jürgen von Kleist of Kieckow, then the district administrator of Belgard County and later known as Kleist-Retzow (Johann Georg III. 565), repurchased it. Since September 13, 1859, the estate has been in the possession of his grandson, Major Carl Friedrich Jürgen Hugo (III. 843).

Groß-Tychow is home to a remarkable curiosity: near the village in the churchyard, which has been in use since 1861 lies a massive stone block measuring 42 feet in length, 17 feet in width, and 17 feet in height. The portion of the stone buried underground is said to be even larger than the visible part. According to legend, the image of the pagan deity Trieglaff, worshipped by our pagan ancestors in the region as the god of heaven, earth, and the underworld, is buried beneath the stone. It is well known that the main temple of Trieglaff in Stettin stood atop the highest of the three hills upon which the city was built, while another main temple was located in Julin, later Wollin. A golden curtain was hung before the idol's face to prevent it from witnessing the sins of humanity. The heads of Trieglaff were sent by Bishop Otto of Bamberg as a gift to Pope Honorius in Rome. One of the idol's torsos was hidden by a peasant woman in the village of Trieglaff near Greifenberg after the conversion of

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the Wolliners, while the other was secretly buried under a large stone near Groß-Tychow to be retrieved at an opportune time. The pagan Pomeranians likely used this stone as a sacrificial altar, slaying horses and captured enemies upon it in honor of their idol and celebrating their idol's festivals in wild revelry around it each spring and fall after the harvest.

While we leave the accuracy of these accounts open to question, we also wish to recount the legend of how the stone came to Groß-Tychow. One of the early pastors of Groß-Tychow recorded it, and it reads as follows, in Low German, verbatim:

The Great Stone of Groß-Tychow

Here in our parish, there are three Tychows. When someone speaks of Tychow to strangers and they do not know which Tychow is meant, they immediately understand when one says, "The Tychow where the great stone is." This stone is said to have been thrown by the Devil himself. Here's how the old folks tell the story:

Our grandparents often told us children that there were once noble lords here who made a pact with the Devil and wanted to sell their souls to him. They had already agreed with him, and he was supposed to bring them a lot of gold. However, these lords regretted the deal, prayed to God for forgiveness for their great sin, and became very devout.

When the appointed time came for the Devil to settle the matter, the lords summoned a priest, confessed their dealings with the Devil, and asked him to banish the Devil. The priest agreed to help.

The Devil had demanded that they meet him one night in Zadtkow on a great stone that was already there. The priest prayed to God for strength and courage and went to Zadtkow on the appointed night. He found the Devil sitting on the great stone. Knowing that the Devil was not to be trifled with, the priest cleverly delayed him with tricks and riddles until dawn.

When the first rooster crowed, the Devil grew enraged, realizing he had been deceived. The priest said outright that the lords wanted nothing to do with him. This made him furious and mad.

In his fury, he picked up the great stone and tried to hurl it at the lords in Groß-Tychow. But in his haste, he missed, and the stone fell into two pieces—one near the village and the other in Burzlaff, where it was later used as a foundation for an ox stable. The larger piece still lies here.

Beneath this great stone, as the old folks say, lies the idol Trieglaff, made of pure gold. Our children still play on this stone, and travelers who pass through the area often go to see it and marvel at it."

In 1834, Crown Prince, later King Friedrich Wilhelm IV, visited District Administrator von Kleist in Kieckow and, on that occasion, also inspected the large stone near Groß-Tychow. After examining the stone, he remarked that he had the idea of transforming it into a monument for his father, Friedrich Wilhelm III. On April 25, 1844, Upper President von Bonin issued the relevant order, and the poet Ludwig Giesebrecht, a professor in Stettin, was commissioned to create an inscription honoring the memory of the late king for the stone.

The poet envisioned the stone block with an upper surface to bear the dedication and four side faces,

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for which he composed the following epigrams:

1797–1806 Peace was his first word.

1806–1813 He, our refuge in distress.

1813–1815 He, our hero in victory.

1815–1840 Star of peace for Christendom.

However, the Crown Prince's idea was never realized. Upon closer examination, the stone was deemed unsuitable to serve as a dignified royal monument. Additionally, attempts to properly carve it failed.

The four epigrams Giesebrecht had composed for the Groß-Tychow stone later evolved into a poem, which is considered among his best works. It reads:

1. Armies storm against armies,
On land and sea,
A king is the son of a king;
And he speaks to his forces:
I will uphold law and peace
For my people and my throne.

2. Yet war approaches the realm,
It succumbs to savage blows,
Seven years under the enemy's power.
The king declares: Without wavering,
Let us endure in silence;
The dawn will follow the night.

3. Winter, with its giant's fist,
Has shown its bitter wrath,
Armies frozen by the frost;
The king calls: To arms!
To reclaim our rights,
Destroyed by the enemy.

4. Battle upon battle of mighty war,
And in the fullness of victory,

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The much-tried hero declares:
Once more, as in youthful years,
I will uphold law and peace
Now for all Christendom.

The visit of the Crown Prince to Groß-Tychow was described in detail by the local pastor Walter at the time. His report, preserved in the Groß-Tychow parish archive, reads as follows:

“On June 9, 1834, we had the rare honor and joy of seeing His Royal Highness, our Crown Prince and Lord, among us. The occasion was the large stone located here in our field.

District Administrator von Kleist, the lord of Groß-Tychow and personally acquainted with the prince, had told him the folk legend of this stone during a meeting in Köslin, which greatly pleased him. This prompted the District Administrator to have an embroidery made depicting the large stone and its surroundings, to be used as chair upholstery and placed in the landhouse chamber in Stettin, where His Royal Highness often stayed.

These rooms, furnished by the Pomeranian estates, were adorned with several embroideries featuring coats of arms and other subjects.

When His Royal Highness's inspection tour through Pomerania brought him close to Kieckow, the residence of the District Administrator, the latter invited him in writing to stop over at his home and partake of a breakfast. A reply came by courier, accepting the invitation with the note that His Royal Highness also wished to inspect the large stone in Groß-Tychow, having noticed its depiction in the landhouse chamber in Stettin.

Preparations were made at Kieckow and here to appropriately receive this distinguished guest. Shortly after noon, His Royal Highness arrived in Kieckow, where triumphal arches had been erected, flowers scattered, and rooms splendidly prepared. Amidst the cheers and hurrahs of the assembled crowd, he dined on a meal of 14 courses in friendly conversation, then continued his journey to Groß-Tychow after a stay of 2 1/2 hours, again greeted with cheers from the gathered crowd."

“Here in Groß-Tychow, at the edge of the field belonging to the farmer Puphal, which was sown with barley, a triumphal arch 20 feet high was erected under the direction and with the active participation of my wife and daughter.

At its center hung the Prussian and Bavarian coats of arms, painted and mounted on a large cardboard panel. Boards were laid from the arch to the large stone. On either side of the path leading to the stone, 40 young girls from the local area were positioned, dressed in white with blue sashes and garlands of flowers on their heads. They stood several feet apart but were connected by garlands of leaves and flowers that they held in their hands.

Following them stood the local schoolchildren, both shoed and barefoot, as no one wanted to stay at home. Ten young men from the village requested the honor of playing fanfares on brass instruments

to accompany the hurrahs and cheers at His Royal Highness's arrival, which was granted.

At 3:00 p.m., His Royal Highness and his entourage arrived amidst loud cheers from the gathered spectators and the playing of fanfares. As soon as His Royal Highness and his distinguished company passed through the triumphal arch, I delivered an address to him. While I spoke, he looked at me intently, resting one hand on his hip.

After my speech, he asked me: 'Are you the preacher of this parish? What is your name? Where are you from? Pyritz? How long have you been in office? How old are you? Are you the author of the folk legend about the large stone, which District Administrator von Kleist presented to me in Kieckow? Count von der Groeben read it to me on the way here; I liked it.'

He then drew my attention to the schoolchildren standing behind me, who could have been easily stepped on. He proceeded to the large stone, and as he approached the decorated girls, he raised both arms joyfully. The stone, to make it appear even larger, had been dug out around its base, though its full depth was not reached. He found the stone remarkable and admirable, asking for a small piece to be chipped off so he could take it with him. Upon his return, he said to me: 'Tell the young girls their appearance pleased me; blue is my wife's favorite color.' As he left for the carriage, he dropped the piece of stone. I picked it up and handed it back to him. 'I almost lost it!' he remarked, holding the piece of stone and turning to me: 'These are all rubies. Do you doubt it? They might still become diamonds.' Suddenly, he asked me: 'Did your daughter copy the folk legend of the large stone for me? Is she here?' She had to step forward, and His Royal Highness said to her: 'I thank you most sincerely,' to which she, overwhelmed and curtsying deeply, replied: 'Your Royal Highness makes me infinitely happy.' As he departed in his carriage, he called out: 'Were those Kleists the ones the devil wanted to take?' Amid loud cheers and fanfares, he continued his journey to Kolberg, where he was to meet and receive his wife, the Crown Princess."

The folk legend of the large stone was written on one side in Low German and on the opposite side in High German and presented in this form. A poem, composed on this occasion by Mr. Anton von Borcke, the brother of the District Administrator's wife, was also presented to His Royal Highness. It read:

To our honored and beloved Crown Prince, His Royal Highness, on His joyful presence in Groß-Tychow, from the parents and children of this community:

Whatever eerie legends
May surround our giant stone,
We have always found it venerable,
For it bears witness to God's mighty will.

For this sentiment, we receive great reward;
For we proudly greet you—exalted Prince and son of kings!
This stone gains even more worth
Now that we can welcome you here.

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May you graciously see in it a symbol
Of steadfast loyalty, ever shown in these meadows,
By every heart without wavering,
To our king's house and fatherland!

Since Trinity Sunday in 1874, a cross with a bronze crucifix in life size has stood atop the stone, symbolizing the Prince of Life, in whose peace the dead rest, and through whose word of life all who tread the heavy, tearful path to the graveyard are comforted. The stone also serves as an image of the rock upon which Christ's church is founded, against which the gates of hell shall not prevail.

The crucifix was donated by the patron of Groß-Tychow. Beneath it, a bronze plate is affixed to the stone's surface, depicting the stone itself and, on its summit, the idol Trieglaff at the moment of his fall, to be buried under the stone. The lower half bears the following inscription:

Idolatry and sin covered the land with night,
Until Christ's death brought light and life.
He buried Trieglaff under stone and seal,
And led His own into the Father's arms.

We now turn to the biographies of the individual members of the Tychow lineage and begin with the two sons of Hans of Tychow (I. 24): Reimer and Bartes.

II. 2.

Reimer
on Groß-Tychow
Born circa 1425.

In the collective enfeoffment letter dated April 13, 1477, "Reymer" and Bartes are mentioned as "Brothers of Tychow" (125). They were close cousins of the brothers Jürgen and Peter of Dubberow (II. 4 and 5). Their fathers were brothers. In a document from April 19, 1477, Duke Bogislav X granted the city of Belgard enfeoffment with its estates, including Rostin, Lüllfitz, Klein-Panknin, Clempin, Naffin, and others. Reimer is listed among the loyal and trusted councilors of the Duke, alongside the knight and chancellor Nicolaus Damitz, Reimer von dem Wolde, Peter Münchow, and Peter Kleist (II. 5) (126).

Family records confirm that his wife was a von Born of the Grasse house, and they had three sons: 1) Bartz, 2) Tessen, and 3) Joachim (II. 6–8).

According to von der Osten, Reimer lived until 1525, potentially reaching the age of 100.

II. 3.

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Bartes

on Groß-Tychow

He was Reimer's brother. Bartes participated in the homage in Belgard on April 19, 1477 (125). He reportedly lived until 1523 and is believed to have died from a fall from his horse.

Bartes married a woman from the von Briesen family. They had three sons: 1) Martin, 2) Jacob and 3) Andreas (II. 9–11), and one daughter, who married Volze "on Raddatz" (IV. 11).

Let us now first give the informations about Reimer's sons and their descendants

II. 6.

Bartez the Younger

on Groß-Tychow

Died circa 1527.

To differentiate him from his uncle of the same name (II. 3), he is referred to as "the Younger." According to the records of the horse levies for the Pomeranian knighthood in 1523, Bartez the Younger was required to provide one fief horse from Tychow, while his cousin Marten (II. 9) provided two (415).

On January 13, 1524, he received enfeoffment from Dukes Georg I and Barnim XI in Belgard (417). „Bartes on Tichow" is mentioned in documents 449 and 462 as a guarantor for the Münchow brothers, who had borrowed capital from the parish church of Köslin.

By December 20, 1527, his son Michel had already been enfeoffed with Tychow (431). The family tree justifiably concludes that Bartez died around 1527.

Bartez married a von Zozenow, who bore him six sons: 1) Michael, 2) Joachim, 3) Hans, 4) Tessen, 5) Christian, and 6) Georg (II. 15–20).

II. 7. Tessen,

Commander of the order of St. John

on Zachan,

† around 1529.

On February 2, 1487, Duke Bogislaw X in Ueckermünde regulated the position and possession of the Commandery of the order of St. John in Pomerania. He reconciled with Richard von der Schulenburg, commander of the order in Saxony, Pomerania, and the Mark Brandenburg, "his most honorable counselor and loyal retainer," over earlier disputes and confirmed his possessions with precise enumeration of individual villages. The core holdings included Wildenbruch Castle with neighboring villages, the town of Bahn, Zachan Castle with some surrounding villages, the castle Pansin near Stargard, and the parishes in Neu-Stargard and Schlawe (193). - The order was obliged to perform service and pay land dues for such possessions, to obey the prince, and in all its churches and houses to conduct a vigil on the eve of St. Elisabeth (November 19) and on the feast day itself a sung mass

for the souls of the deceased rulers of Stettin-Pomerania, as well as to pray to God for the land's sovereign.

Around 1490, we find Tessen as Commander in Zachan. In this capacity, he was also ducal counselor. He participated in the decision made by the knight Heinrich Borcke, resident of Labes, in the duke's dispute against the knight Bernd Maltzan of Wolde (218). He was part of the council of Richard von der Schulenburg when the latter endowed the mayors and councilmen of Pyritz with the entailed estate of the desolate field of Brederlow, which had been assigned to Martin Ilow for the death of Curd von dem Borne by the order and later bought from the order (226). He was also a witness, along with Count Ludwig von Eberstein, Richard and Werner von der Schulenburg, knight Heinrich Borcke, and others, when the Duke of Stettin on January 25, 1491 renewed the *Fraternitas Illustrium et Nobilium* and transferred its seat from the Buckow Monastery to St. Ottenkirche in Stettin (229). In 1493, Tessen presented, as Commander in Zachan, a clergyman for the parish of Groß-Schatkow, who was instituted there on February 18 of the same year (263). On March 26, 1493, Tessen was present in Pyritz when the Pomeranian estates issued the previously mentioned reverse to the Elector Johann of Brandenburg, assuring him of succession in the Pomeranian lands in the event of the childless death of Duke Bogislaw X or his successors. Tessen signed the document as "Tessen Kleist cumptor to Szuggan" (266). In 1496, Tessen accompanied the duke on his journey to Worms to the emperor. According to Nic. von Klempten, Tessen accompanied the duke with four horses in the detachment commanded by Peter Podewils.

The family authors and other below-mentioned writers erroneously state that Tessen Kleist "was in the company of Bogislaw X when he visited the Holy Land and fought valiantly against pirates at sea." That neither Tessen nor any other member of the Kleist family accompanied the duke on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem is evident from the extant lists of the prominent companions of the duk

On July 19, 1499, Bishop Martin, Cathedral Provost B. Eggebrecht, Tessen Clest, Commander in Zachan, and 34 Pomeranian vassals issued a receipt stating that Duke Bogislaw, who had taken them with him to the emperor in Worms, where he was summoned, had paid them the promised wages and compensation (329). From this, we see that this retinue of knights joined not for a journey to the Holy Land but merely as an honor guard to Worms.

On June 10, 1498, Tessen was present when the Order Master Georg von Schlabrendorf, along with his loyal commanders, including Werner von der Schulenburg, Captain of the Land of Stettin, granted the entailment of Carzig (316). On December 31, 1500, Tessen signed and sealed the reverse in which the lords, prelates, vassals, and towns, along with all subjects and inhabitants of the Duchy of Pomerania, gave the Elector Joachim of Brandenburg the eventual succession upon the extinction of the Pomeranian ducal house. He signed as "Tessen Clest compter to Czachon." His seal, attached to string as No. 24, shows a shield with two foxes, between which, instead of the bar, there is a vine-like figure, and on the helmet, three reversed spikes. The inscription in the ring reads: "s. (igillum) † tessens. klest." (337). On April 13, 1505, Tessen, along with Karsten von Briesen, Provost of Marienfließ, testified that Michel Podewils had taken possession of "the movable goods and household items" of the Satske (Satzig) Castle from the ducal rentmaster (348). In a document from 1511, Tessen is also called "Captain of Satzke." He acted as guarantor with Christian von Briesen, Schir in Schievelbein and Schir in Raddatz for the captured cantor Pribislaff (IV. 4) (368).

On July 3, 1508, he was among the ducal counselors in Rügenwalde when Bogislaw X reconciled the mayor and council of the town of Rügenwalde with the abbot of Buckow, agreeing that the latter

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should refrain from trade and brewing beer, selling only harvested crops and brewing for the monastery's needs (360).

On June 3, 1511, the ducal counselors, including "Tessenn Kleist, Comptor to Czacchann," gave an opinion on the campaign against the city of Stralsund, which had seized the goods of the Duke of Bogislaw X and his subjects during the war with the King of Denmark (366).

Among the ducal counselors, he appears again on May 5, 1516 (380), in 1517 (390), and on July 19, 1521 (408). As Commander in Zachan, after the death of Bogislaw X in 1524, he accompanied Dukes George I and Barnim XI on their homage tour through Pomerania. He witnessed the homage in Kolberg on January 4, 1524, Schlawe on January 6, Stolp on January 9, Rügenwalde on January 11, Belgard on January 14, Neu-Treptow on January 18, Greifenberg on January 19, Gollnow on January 21, Neu-Stargard on January 25, Stettin on February 6, and Anklam on June 20–21 of the same year (408). He was also present when the mentioned dukes confirmed and renewed the privileges of the town of Stolpe, which had been granted by their father Bogislaw in 1468 but had decayed with age.

On January 20, 1526, a chapter of the Johanniter Order was held in Friedland, attended by the Commander in Zachan: "Tesse Klyst," during which it was decided to elect a coadjutor for the Grand Master Georg von Schlabrendorf.

A year later, on January 20, 1527, another chapter was held, during which Veit von Thyemen was elected as the new Grand Master. The Commander "Thesse Klyst" in Zachan was present at this chapter.

Tessen is no longer mentioned in later documents. According to the family table, he likely died in 1527. He died without heirs, according to family records.

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His youngest brother was:

II. 8.

Jochim,

Commander of the Order of St. John at Werben,

† circa 1534.

Jochim first appears as Commander at Werben in a document dated February 17, 1513, at Sonnenburg, where the Herrenmeister Georg von Schlabrendorf, upon the request of "the worthy honorable Sir Joachim Kleist, Commander at Werben," granted Claus Wilde hereditary ownership of a farm in Behrendorf near Osterburg (370). - On June 14, 1518, Johannes, Bishop of Havelberg, mediated a settlement between the Havelberg Cathedral Chapter and Georg von Quitzow of Kletzke and Achim Möllendorf of Garz regarding the tithes due to the Rakentin church on the Hoppenrade field. Witnesses included "the worthy and honorable, especially loyal Sir Joachim Kleist, Commander at Werben," the bishop's marshal Fritz von Schlabrendorf, as well as the bishop's chaplain and secretary (391). At the previously mentioned chapter meeting on January 20, 1527, where Veit von Thümen was elected as the new Herrenmeister, Jochim Kleist, Commander at Werben, was also present. In a document dated November 26, 1534, he is referred to as "the late Commander." His successor was Anthonius von Thümen as Commander at Werben (448). According to family records, he died without heirs.

Thus, among the three brothers, only the eldest left descendants. He had six sons:

II. 15.

Michael,

on Groß-Tychow,

† before 1575.

On July 5, 1524, he was a witness when Jürgen (II. 13) and Christopher Kleist (II. 14) of Dubberow and Tychow exchanged the village of Ruschitz with Thomas of Muttrin for his shares in Muttrin and other properties (418). On December 20, 1527, "Michel of Tychow" received an investiture in Stettin (431). In the 1534 list of outstanding debts owed to the Koslin parish church, "Michel of Tychow, son of Bartes," is listed as the surety for Paul Kleist of Kowalk (449). On May 31, 1537, he received a safe-conduct from Duke Barnim XI, as he had killed Eckard Versen in a dispute over church lands, fallen into outlawry, and now sought atonement (453).

On June 1, 1546, Michael and Jochim, along with their brothers, were invested with Groß-Tychow (469).

Michael's wife was Elisabeth Podewils.

By April 8, 1572, she was already a widow and had received as curators Joachim Podewils of Schwartow, Stiftvogt Hans von Wolde of Wusterbarth, and Wilhelm Kleist of Vietzow. She bore her husband a daughter, Dorothea, who was still a minor at the time of her father's death, as well as two sons: 1) Lucas (II. 29) and 2) Tessen (II. 30), both of whom died young.

Michael thus died before April 8, 1572. Consequently, family records erroneously claim that he was a court squire to Duke Johann Friedrich in 1588. Von der Osten (23) attests that he died without heirs. In the 1575 investiture records, neither Michael nor any of his brothers are mentioned anymore,

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leading the family tree to correctly conclude that they died before 1575.

His younger brother was:

II. 16.

Joachim,
on Groß-Tychow,
† before 1575.

He was invested on June 1, 1546 (469). This document also reveals that he was another son of Bartz.

His wife was Barbara von Manteuffel, daughter of Christoph von Manteuffel on Pribbernow and Broitz, who bore him three sons: 1) Hans, 2) Peter, and 3) Michael (II. 31–33).

The third brother was:

II. 17.

Hans,
on Groß-Tychow,
† before 1575.

Hans Kleist on Groß-Tychow, invested on February 22, 1575, is identified as the Hans mentioned as the son of Joachim (II. 31) (501, 502, and 507). Our Hans, the third son of Bartz, had already died before 1575, reportedly without heirs, according to family authors.

II. 18.

Tessen,
on Groß-Tychow,
† before 1575,

the fourth son of Bartz.

On December 20, 1518, he appeared as a layman, alongside knights Degener Buggenhagen and Peter Podewils, among others, as a witness in a dispute in the town of Kolberg (395). In the investiture records of 1575, he is no longer mentioned (501, 502, and 507); thus, he must have died before 1575 and left no heirs.

II. 19.

Christian (Carsten),
on Groß-Tychow,
† before 1575,

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the fifth son of Bartz.

He is also referred to as Carsten the Elder. The Carsten invested in 1575 is his cousin (II. 21). By 1589, our Carsten was certainly no longer alive, as an unpublished document from that year states that the brothers Hans, Peter, and Michael (II. 31–33) inherited their father Joachim's and their uncle Carsten's feudal estates.

II. 20.

Georg,
on Groß-Tychow,
† before 1575,

the youngest son of Bartz.

He, too, died without heirs.

Thus, of the six brothers, the only one to leave descendants was Joachim. His three sons were:

II. 31.

Hans,
of Groß-Tychow,
† before 1601.

On February 22, 1575, he was invested (502). According to the tax register of 1577, he owned, in addition to his share of Tychow, two farms with two plowable hides each in Mandelatz (518). Hans inherited his father's and uncle Christian's (II. 19) feudal estates jointly with his younger brothers: Peter and Michael. Until 1589, Hans administered this inheritance alone, as Peter was serving elsewhere, and Michael was still a minor. By March 27, 1601, Rüdiger and Jürgen (II. 54 and 55), the late Hans's sons, were already invested (547). Thus, Hans died before 1601.

The name of his wife is not recorded in the documents. He died without heirs.

II. 32.

Peter,
on Groß-Tychow,
† before 1601.

Peter, another son of Joachim, was listed as a minor in the investiture document of February 22, 1575 (502). - On November 5, 1589, Peter requested an inheritance writ. He testified that his father Joachim had died during his (Peter's) minority; he and his brothers had inherited his father's and uncle Carsten's estates. His elder brother Hans had managed them until now, as Peter was serving elsewhere. Hans had also been invested in the estates, but now they were to be divided. Peter, therefore, requested his own investiture. - On December 21, 1596, Peter again sought an inheritance

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writ. He explained that he had not appeared earlier because he had been "bedridden" for two years. By 1601, Peter's minor sons Christoph and Joachim (II. 56 and 57) were already invested.

The name of Peter's wife is not recorded; however, she was still alive in 1611. On January 31, 1609, Peter's youngest brother Michael transferred his share of Tychow to Peter's minor sons and the heirs of his deceased brother Hans in exchange for monetary compensation. On July 7, 1611, the Duke confirmed this agreement and ordered Peter's widow to pay the interest promised in 1609.

II. 33.

Michael,
on Groß-Tychow,
† after 1609,

Michael, Joachim's youngest son, was still a minor at the time of the investiture on February 22, 1575 (502). At the new investiture on April 19, 1605, Michael, referred to here as "the Elder," was absent (553). On January 31, 1609, Michael entered into the aforementioned agreement, transferring his share of Tychow to the minor sons of his deceased brothers Hans and Peter for 2200 florins (571). The guardians of the minors, Eggert Manteuffel, Caspar Otto Glasenapp, Joachim Glasenapp, and Caspar Münchow, agreed to this contract. Michael retained 2000 florins in claims on the estates, requiring his nephews to pledge their farms at Tychow and Mandelatz to him as security and to pay him annual interest of 60 florins. Additionally, Michael negotiated that he would have free residence with any one of his nephews he chose, accompanied by one servant, two horses, and a windlass rope to hunt and chase game on the Tychow fields at his discretion. For each horse, he demanded four sheaves of oats annually, along with other fodder, "at common expense." The Duke's consent for this agreement was given on June 7, 1611, in Alt-Stettin. Michael died without heirs after 1611.

The sons of his eldest brother Hans were:

II. 54.

Rüdiger,
on Groß-Tychow,
† circa 1628.

On March 27, 1601, Rüdiger, still a minor, was invested in Tychow (546a, 547). On April 19, 1605, he was still listed as either a minor or absent (553, 555). On May 6, 1608, he received a new investiture on behalf of himself, his absent brother Jürgen, and his uncle's minor sons (563d, 564). - Rüdiger signed the January 31, 1609, contract made with Michael, promising to honor it "on his share," as one of the guardians had passed away (571). - In 1618, the Advocatus Fiscus charged Rüdiger in Tychow with homicide after he had shot his own tenant farmer's son.

On September 26, 1618, Rüdiger and "Jürgen," Hans's sons, Joachim's grandsons, Bartes the Younger's great-grandsons, and Reimer's great-great-grandsons were invested with Groß-Tychow (585, 588), as well as on September 28, 1621 (594). In 1628, Hans's heirs were taxed for 6 1/2 plowable hides. In 1629, only Jürgen was taxed, indicating that Rüdiger had died before 1629, certainly before 1665 (640), and without heirs.

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His younger brother:

II. 55.

Georg,
on Groß-Tychow,
(† after 1645)

Georg appears in the previously cited investiture documents of 1601, 1605, 1608, 1618, and 1621. In 1608, he was listed as absent (563d, 564); in 1609, he was still a minor (571).

In 1629, Georg was taxed for 6 1/2 plowable hides in Tychow. By 1645, he held a share in Mandelatz and Groß-Tychow (623). He is not mentioned in later records, indicating that he died after 1645, certainly before 1665 (640), and left no legitimate heirs. He had only one daughter, Hedwig Maria, who became the wife of Colonel Christian von Kleist (II. 60). Georg's feudal estates passed to Christian.

Georg's wife was Christina von Woyten, widow of Otto von Below on Pustamin, and daughter of Benedictus von Woyten of Versin, princely Pomeranian captain of Bütow, and Elisabeth von Stojentin of Giesebitz.

Peter's two sons are finally called:

II. 56.

Christoph,
of Groß-Tychow,
† before 1621.

On March 27, 1601, April 19, 1605, and May 6, 1608, Christoph and Joachim, the minor sons of the late Peter, were invested in Groß-Tychow. Christoph is no longer mentioned in the 1621 investiture records, indicating that he died before then, without heirs.

His younger brother:

II. 57.

Joachim,
of Groß-Tychow,
† after 1650.

Joachim was listed as a minor in the investiture records of 1601, 1605, and 1608. In the investiture document of September 26, 1618, he is mistakenly referred to as "Gürgen, Peter's son" due to a

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scribal error; he is listed among the minors and absentees (585). His name is entirely missing in record 588. In the investiture document of September 28, 1621, he is correctly identified as "Joachim, Peter's son" (594). He further pledged fealty on September 6, 1622 (593). In 1628, Joachim was taxed for 6 1/2 plowable hides in Groß-Tychow (606). By 1645, he held shares in both Groß-Tychow and Mandelatz. One of the farms he owned in Mandelatz had been abandoned before the Imperial army's quartering. Following the occupation, the entire village of Mandelatz became desolate, with only one farmer returning from Poland after the invasion and an old farmer working in Lorenz Versen's sheepfold to prevent the remaining fragmented structures from being completely torn down and removed. In Tychow, Joachim had only one inhabited farm and three abandoned ones. One farmer had died, and the other two had fled to Poland "due to the great hardships and war tribulations." Joachim could not restore the farms due to lack of resources. He had only one plow team on the estate, consisting of two oxen, two horses, and three cows. In the fall, he had sown 36 bushels of rye and, in the spring, only four bushels of oats (623).

At the Electoral homage following the Peace of Westphalia (1648), when Hinterpommern was transferred to Brandenburg, Joachim, "due to old age and incapacity," was represented by his son Peter. Joachim, therefore, died after 1650.

His wife was born a von Schmeling. Together, they had one son, Peter, and among other children, a daughter who married Joachim of Klein-Crössin (II. 63).

With:

II. 74.

Peter,

on Groß-Tychow,

(† before 1672)

the branch of the Tychow lineage that had grown from Reimer (II. 2) for nearly 250 years came to an end. In the 1655 muster of Hinterpommern horses, Peter and Carsten Christoph (II. 58) jointly presented one feudal horse from Tychow (632). On November 9, 1665, "Peter, Joachim's son, Hans's grandson, Joachim's great-grandson, Bartel's great-great-grandson" was invested (640, 662). On September 10, 1667, and again in 1669 and September 10, 1670, Peter was taxed for 4 1/2 hides in Groß-Tychow (645). - By 1672, Peter's widow was already mentioned, holding half a feudal horse from Tychow (651).

Peter had been married to Ursula von Damitz, daughter of Lucas von Damitz of Rützow, with whom he remained uninherited. Apart from his widow, he left only two daughters.

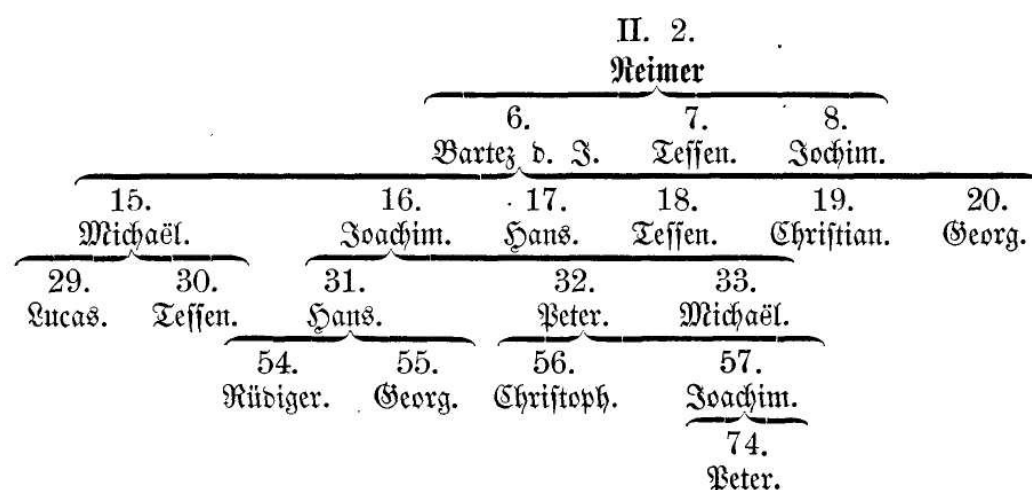
The feudal estate left behind by Peter in Groß-Tychow was divided between his widow and her brother-in-law Joachim Kleist of Klein-Crössin (II. 63) in a contract dated March 3, 1682. The widow received the knightly seat and two cottages, while Joachim received one farm and two cottages, including 1000 thalers of capital and interest owed to him as his wife's dowry from the estate. The estate had fallen into financial distress. Joachim agreed to jointly cover the costs of the bankruptcy proceedings with the widow. Due to continuous illness, the widow could not manage the reserved half of the estate. Thus, in a contract dated June 29, 1688, she transferred it to Stable Master Joachim Henning (II. 59), whose estate bordered hers and which had previously belonged to the same lord. The stable master of Kl. had advanced 600 florins to the widow during the settlement of the estate of the late castle commander Jacob von Heydebreck's heirs. For this reason, she, together with her

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daughters, and with the consent of the guardians, ceded to the stable master all rights they held to the properties of her late husband and father. The stable master was to pay 800 florins for this within three years from the date of the agreement and to pay interest of 5% on the amount until full payment was made. Until the actual payment of the sum, the widow reserved for herself free housing, including a cabbage plot, free firewood, and annually half a drömt of rye. The accompanying meadow, known as the "Leitznitz," which was used by Dub. Versen for 15 florins, was also to be transferred to the stable master. The ongoing bankruptcy proceedings, however, were to be resolved to completion by Joachim Henning along with the sons of the late Joachim (II. 63) in equal parts. - This agreement was to be submitted to the Electoral castle judge in Belgard for review and confirmation, for additional security (665). - According to the appraisal and liquidation judgment of June 27, 1681, both halves of the feudal estate Gr.-Tychow were valued at 4757 florins, of which a half-lehn horse was maintained. - Family documents state that Peter's widow was still alive in 1712, although she had been bedridden in great poverty for about nine years. They further attest that Peter's fiefdom in 1700 was partly in the possession of Joachim Henning and partly of Caspar Henning, Joachim's son.

We now present the family tree of



The other branch of Bartes (II. 3) lineage from the Tychow family has continued to flourish to this day in two sublines. Bartes had three sons:

1) Martin, 2) Jacob and Andreas (II. 9–11), whose biographies are presented below.

II. 9.

Martin,
on Groß-Tychow,
1523.

In the Ruschitz manuscript, Jacob is listed as Bartes eldest son rather than Martin. Other family records also place Jacob as the eldest son, and Quandt considers him Bartes firstborn. - According to the roster of horse services of the Pomeranian nobility from 1523, "Marten on Tychow" was obligated to provide two feudal horses (415). - On January 13, 1524, he was invested (417). Martin died without heirs.

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II. 10.

Jacob,
on Groß-Tychow.

Jacob was a witness on January 7, 1499, during the exchange of the Kaltenhagen estates, etc., by the Wedelstädt family to Jasper Lode of Gust in exchange for Woltersdorf (321, 322). On January 12, 1503, he was a witness in Neustettin to the sale of the Wedelstädt estates (346). - In the 1544 list of outstanding debts owed to the Koslin parish church, "Jacob in Tychow" is listed as the surety for Henning Versen of Tietzow, who had borrowed 100 marks from the aforementioned parish church (462).

Jacob's wife was Sophia von der Osten, from the Woldenburg house. Their daughter, Perpetua, married Bartholomaeus Versen on Crampe, Tietzow, and Pobanz.

Jacob died without male heirs.

II. 11.

Andreas (Drews),
on Groß-Tychow,
† after 1546.

Andreas was Bartes youngest son. In the genealogical description (g. Nr. 36), he is referred to as the "great-grandfather" of the Stable Master Joachim Henning (II. 59), who lived in 1700.

On August 23, 1540, "Drewes on Groten Tichow" was invested (459k), as well as on June 1, 1546 (469).

The name of his wife is not recorded in the documents. One of his daughters, Sophia, married Jacob von Heydebreck of Schubben.

Two of Andreas's sons are known: 1) Carsten and 2) Joachim (II. 21 and 22), whose biographies follow:

II. 21.

Carsten,
on Groß-Tychow,
† before 1618.

To distinguish him from his cousin Carsten the Younger (II. 19), he is called "the Elder." Carsten became a soldier. In 1556, he served as an officer in the Wobser Corps in Prussia. Some years later, he assumed his feudal rights in Groß-Tychow. In 1566, Carsten, together with Carsten the Younger (II. 19) and Joachim (II. 22) — "brothers and cousins, the Kleists in Tichow" — filed a complaint against their neighbor Joachim Versen of Burzlaff for encroaching on their boundaries. - On February 22, 1575, Carsten, Joachim, Hans (II. 31), Peter (II. 32), Michel (II. 33), and all their brothers and cousins of Groß-Tychow were invested (502). In 1577, Carsten owned two farms with four plowable hides in Mandelatz (518). - Carsten was reinvested on March 27, 1601 (546a) and again on February 19, 1605 (553, 555). On May 6, 1608, he and his son Jacob were invested together (563b, 564). By 1618, his two sons, Jacob and Bernhard, had already received their investiture (585). Carsten,

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therefore, died before 1618. His heirs were taxed for ten hides, one cottager, and one miller in 1628 (606).

Carsten was reportedly married twice, according to von der Osten (41). His first wife was a member of the von Hechthausen family. Around 1575, he married his niece, Hedwig von Heydebreck, daughter of Jacob von Heydebreck of Schubben and Sophia, née von Kleist.

Carsten had eight sons: 1) Andreas, 2) Joachim, 3) Jacob, 4) Henning, 5) Ernst, 6) Bernhard, 7) Tessen and 8) Franz (II. 34–41).

His younger brother was:

II. 22.

Joachim,

on Groß-Tychow and Völtzkow,

† before 1591.

On February 22, 1575, he was invested (502). Thereafter, he purchased a share of Völtzkow from the brothers Christoph and Peter von Völtzkow with the consent of the elector. - By 1598, Joachim's sons were already mentioned. In that year, Adam von Völtzkow protested the investiture of Joachim's sons with Völtzkow. The sons sought investiture in 1599, stating that their father had died many years prior.

Joachim's wife was Magdalena von Blankenburg from Friedland. She was living as a widow in Groß-Tychow in 1606. She bore Joachim two sons: 1) Carsten and 2) Dinnies (II. 42 and 43), as well as five daughters. - In 1607, Dinnies testified that he and his brother Carsten were obligated to provide dowries for five sisters from the paternal fief.

One of the daughters, Thecla, was granted a legacy of 1000 florins by her maternal aunt, Thecla von Blankenburg, widow of Johann Blugowski of Dobrin, in recognition of her "faithful, manifold, and diligent service," as recorded in Friedland on December 4, 1605.

Another of the daughters married Carsten Hertzberg of Barenbusch. On December 18, 1613, Hertzberg reached an agreement with his brother-in-law Dinnies concerning overdue wedding and marital payments, clothing, and dowry.

Another son-in-law was Claus Wopersnow, who in 1650 served as a witness in the inheritance division among Dinnies' sons (621 and 625).

The sons of the elder brother Carsten (II. 21) were:

II. 34.

Andreas,

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† before 1665.

In the investiture document of November 9, 1665, only three of Carsten's eight sons are mentioned, with the statement: "Jacob and Bernhard have one more living brother: Franz; the other brothers have died without heirs" (640).

Andreas's wife was born a von Briesen.

II. 35.

Joachim,

† before 1665.

The second son of Carsten, Joachim, died before 1665, according to the aforementioned document (640), leaving no heirs. His wife was born a von Rüchel from the Neumark.

II. 36.

Jacob,

on Groß-Tychow,

† after 1665.

On May 6, 1608, Jacob was invested along with his father in Groß-Tychow (563b, 564). After his father's death, Jacob took on the obligation to compensate his elder brothers Andreas and Joachim with 1000 florins each; however, he failed to pay the money. On September 26, 1618, Jacob was invested along with his brother Bernhard (585), as well as in 1621 and 1622 (593, 594). In 1628, Jacob owned half a taxable plowable hide in Klein-Crössin. In 1629, he held 4 1/2 hides and one cottager in Tychow; by 1645, he also owned a share in Mandelatz (623). On November 9, 1665, Jacob, Bernhard, and Franz were invested again (640). After this, Jacob is no longer mentioned in the records.

Jacob's wife was Margarethe von Petersdorff of Jacobsdorf. She bore him two sons: 1) Carsten Christoph and 2) Joachim Henning (II. 58 and 59), as well as several daughters. One of the daughters married a von Heydebreck of Schubben.

II. 37.

Henning,

† before 1665.

The fourth son of Carsten, Henning, was also to be compensated with 1000 florins by his younger brother Bernhard following their father's death.

Henning's wife was born a von Manteuffel. Henning died before 1665 (640), leaving no heirs.

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II. 38.

Ernst,

† young,

Carsten's fifth son.

II. 39.

Bernd (Bernhard),

on Groß-Tychow and Mandelatz,

† after 1665,

Carsten's sixth son. After his father's death, he was obliged to pay his brothers Henning and Tessen 1000 florins each. On September 26, 1618, he was invested alongside his elder brother Jacob (585), again on September 28, 1621 (594), and on September 5, 1622 (593). - In 1629, Bernd was taxed for 5 1/2 hides in Groß-Tychow (609). From 1634 to 1636, he served as Land Commissioner and Director of the Belgard Quarter. In June 1635, the mayor and council of Belgard filed a complaint against him regarding 224 florins, which had already been advanced but were over-assigned. - According to a document from 1645, he also owned a share in Mandelatz (623). When the 1665 document was drafted, he was still alive but likely passed away shortly thereafter (640).

His wife, according to von der Osten (71), was Elisabeth von Manteuffel of Pribbernow and Broitz. She bore him two sons: 1) Christian and 2) Andreas Joachim (II. 60 and 61), and a daughter, Dorothea Hedwig, who married Asmus von Kleist (III. 228) on Kowalk and Dimkuhlen.

II. 40.

Tessen,

† before 1665,

Carsten's seventh son. He received 1000 florins from his brother Bernd during the inheritance settlement.

His wife was born a von Stojenthin. They left no heirs (640).

II. 41.

Franz,

Captain,

† circa 1665,

on Schmolsin,

Carsten's eighth son. In his youth, he served as a princely Pomeranian chamberlain. On January 8, 1623, he attended the funeral of Duke Ulrich († October 31, 1622), riding behind the banners in full cuirass. His horse was adorned with a gilded border and decorated with red and yellow feathers. - On

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May 6, 1625, he also participated in the funeral of Duke Philipp Julius under Duke Bogislaw's chamberlains, preceding the princely widow Anna von Croy, née Duchess of Pomerania. Later, he served as a captain under Duke Ernst Bogislaw of Croy.

After his mother's death, around 1660, he inherited the estate of Schmolsin and also held a share in Crampe near Stolp.

Franz likely died in 1665. A document prepared for the November 9, 1665, investiture states: "Jacob (II. 36) and Bernd (II. 39) have one surviving brother named Franz," but Franz is absent from the investiture register (640) and the deed (662). The investiture register mentions: "Christian Erdmann, son of Franz Michel, a minor," alongside Bernd's son Christian (II. 60). However, the deed refers to "Joachim and Paul Daniel (II. 63 and 64), Dinnies' sons, for themselves and their minor cousins Christian Erdmann and Franz, Michel's sons, Joachim's nephews, Bartels great-grandnephews, Reimer's great-great-grandnephews."

From this, it seems Christian Erdmann and Franz were sons of Michel (II. 33), but this Michel, invested in 1575, who transferred his estates to his nephews in 1609 and was last mentioned in 1611, is unlikely to be their father. Moreover, Michel could not have fathered sons still minors in 1665. The contemporaneous investiture register is more reliable than the later deed from 1706, which was based on it. Following Quandt's conclusion, Franz was also known as Michel and died shortly before the November 9, 1665, investiture. Christian Erdmann (II. 62) was his son. The Stolp district tax register from September 1667, which records: "Franz Kleist's tenants in Crampe, 7 hides" (645), should thus be understood as referring to "the late Franz's tenants," as such phrasing is often necessary in tax registers.

The name of Franz's wife is not recorded in the documents.

Their only son was, as mentioned:

II. 62.

Christian Erdmann,

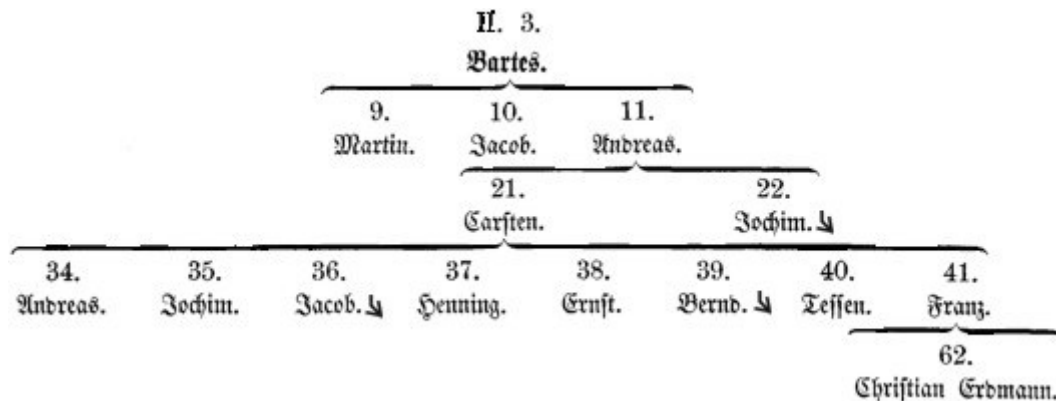
† before 1699.

According to von der Osten (253c), Christian Erdmann was still a minor in 1685 and must have been born shortly before his father's death. On November 9, 1665, he was invested as a minor (640, 662). He died without heirs.

A Saxon legal collection reports a lawsuit involving Erdmann Christian von Kleist, without specifying his residence. He was sued by Johanna Helena von Metzrad and her father at the consistory in Lübben for breaking his promise to marry Johanna and instead marrying another woman. Johanna died during the proceedings. In July 1696, he was ordered to pay 1000 Reichstaler in damages.

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We give the family tree of



The lineage of Jacob (II. 36), a branch of the Tychow family, continues as follows. Jacob had two sons:

II. 58.

Carsten Christoph,
of Groß-Tychow,
† before 1665.

In 1655, Peter (II. 74) and Carsten Christoph of Tychow were required to maintain a feudal horse. - That same year, Carsten Christoph of Groß-Tychow and Caspar Rüdiger Herzberg of Lottin, along with a servant, attacked a citizen of Kolberg, Albrecht Holle, on the open road, severely wounding him. Holle filed a complaint against them. - In 1656, Carsten Christoph entered Swedish military service without permission, prompting the Advocatus Fisci to summon him on August 12, 1656. By December of the same year, his widow reported that her husband had fallen in a skirmish against the Poles near Warschau. As is well known, war broke out between Sweden and Poland in 1655. The Great Elector provided King Charles Gustavus of Sweden with 1500 auxiliary troops. The two rulers advanced with their armies against John Casimir of Poland, decisively defeating him in the three-day Battle of Warschau (July 18–20, 1656). In this highly celebrated battle, Carsten Christoph was killed. His wife was Barbara von Briesen, who bore him two sons: Andreas Jacob and Franz Tessen (II. 75 and 76).

In the 1665 document, Carsten Christoph is referred to as the deceased father of these sons and as the brother of Joachim Henning (640, 662).

His younger brother was:

II. 59.

Joachim Henning,
on Groß-Tychow,
Stable Master,
born circa 1625, † 1705,

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The second son of Jacob. Initially, he studied and later became a court squire under the Princely Highness of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Subsequently, he served as a cavalry captain under His Royal Majesty of Sweden and later as a chamberlain and stable master under His Electoral Highness of Brandenburg in Kolberg.

On November 9, 1665, he was invested (640, 662). According to the tax register of 1667, he was taxed for 4 1/2 hides in Groß-Tychow (645). By 1672, he owed 20 thalers for half a feudal horse but was unable to pay 9 thalers of this amount (651). On June 29, 1688, Peter's (II. 74) widow ceded half of her estate in Groß-Tychow to Joachim Henning for 800 florins, with the consent of her daughters and their guardians (665). In 1690, Joachim Henning was taxed for a quarter of a feudal horse (667). Around this time, he purchased Zadtkow from Caspar Kleist (III. 164) but later had disputes with Peter (III. 215) of Vietzow, Caspar's successor, over the feudal horse dues. Joachim Henning insisted that he was responsible for only three-quarters of the dues for Zadtkow, while Peter should cover the remaining quarter.

On October 11, 1699, Joachim Henning was reinvested (675). By 1700, the genealogical description (169) noted: "This stable master of Kleist, residing in Groß-Tychow and Zadtkow, is nearly 80 years old and one of the oldest in our family."

On August 13, 1703, he was invested with the late Peter's share of the feudal estate in Groß-Tychow alongside his two sons, in accordance with the 1688 contract (677).

By December 10, 1706, Joachim Henning had passed away at approximately 85 years of age.

His wife was Ilse Juliane von Creutz from Mecklenburg. She bore him four sons: 1) Caspar Henning, 2) Franz Georg, 3) August and 4) Casimir (II. 77–80), as well as three daughters:

- 1) Anna Eleonora, who married Egidius Christian von Kleist of Crummensee and Eulenburg (III. 359),
- 2) Maria Elisabeth, who married Dubislaff von Versen of Burzlaff and died in 1686, and
- 3) Lucie Juliane, who married the Danish captain Sebastian Heinrich (II. 84) on Groß-Tychow and Mandelatz.

The sons of the elder brother, Carsten Christoph, were as follows:

II. 75.

Andreas Jacob,
Captain,
† after 1713.

On November 9, 1665, he was enfeoffed (640 and 662), and likewise as a captain on October 11, 1699 (675). - In 1692, he served as a lieutenant in the 1st Life Company of the Dragoon Regiment under Derfflinger. By 1699, he was a captain and still unmarried. He served in military campaigns for 40 years, participating in the campaigns on the Rhine and the early stages of the War of the Spanish Succession. - On February 15, 1713, he was elderly and weak and expressed his wish for Captain Sebastian Heinrich (II. 84), Captain Caspar Henning (II. 77), and Ensign Franz Jürgen (II. 78) to be his heirs.

II. 76.

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Franz Tessen,
† before 1699,

the other son of Carsten Christoph. While still a minor, he was enfeoffed on November 9, 1665 (640 and 662). In the enfeoffment register of October 11, 1699, he is no longer listed, indicating that he must have died before that date. Like his elder brother, he died without leaving feudal heirs. Their fiefs thus reverted to their uncle, the stable master of Kl., and his sons, to whose biographies we now turn.

The four sons of Joachim Henning were:

II. 77.

Caspar Henning,
on Groß-Tychow,
Captain,
born 1659, † 1729.

On March 24, 1677, at his father's request, Caspar Henning was granted the Pumlow benefice of 6 thalers and 13 schillings after Henning Erdmann (II. 110) renounced his studies. At that time, according to his father's statement, Caspar Henning was 16 years old, born circa 1661, and had already made good progress in his studies. In February 1682, his father reported that Caspar Henning was now considering a career in military service, and he would not oppose this decision. Thus, in 1684, as family records state, he went to Holland "for experience" or "to try his fortune" and was still there in 1686 and 1687, according to von der Osten (122). At that time, Louis XIV sought to annex Holland to the French kingdom, leading to the War of 1672–78. Only through the intervention of the Great Elector was this plan thwarted. - Upon returning from Holland, Caspar Henning entered Brandenburg military service. Family records further state that he served "among the auxiliary troops of His Serene Highness, first as a lieutenant and later as a captain of foot soldiers, participating in three campaigns in Hungary." In Brandenburg-Prussian history, it is well known that while Brandenburg engaged in Louis XIV's wars of aggression with significant forces, another contingent joined the Imperial forces to fight against the Hungarians and Turks, incited to war by the French. These troops played a commendable role in the victory of Margrave Louis of Baden at Salankemen in 1691 and Prince Eugene's triumph at Zenta in 1697. In the latter battle near Segedin, a massive Turkish army led personally by the Sultan was almost entirely destroyed by Austrian and allied German forces (including Brandenburgers and Saxons). The victory at Zenta led to the Treaty of Karlowitz in 1699, where the Ottoman Empire ceded Hungary to Austria.

After the victory at Zenta on September 11, 1697, Caspar Henning retired as a captain and returned home. On September 3, 1698, he entered into a division contract with Franz Georg, dividing the estates so that he received Zadtkow and four farms in Zarnekow, while his brother retained the two estates in Groß-Tychow. Their parents reserved Peter Kleist's estate in Groß-Tychow and two farms in Zarnekow for themselves. - On October 11, 1699, Captain Caspar Henning was invested alongside his father (675), and again in 1703 (677). - In 1704, Caspar Henning was responsible for paying dues for 3/4 of a feudal horse for Groß-Tychow, 1/12 for Vietzow, and 1/4 for Zadtkow. After his father's death in 1706, he and his brother Franz Georg divided the estates, with the latter receiving Zadtkow and Caspar Henning retaining the remaining feudal properties. He sold Zarnekow, valued at 10,000 florins during the inheritance division, to Joachim Henning (III. 384) before February 2, 1719. On

September 15, 1707, he exchanged the Windmühlenberg inherited from his father with Lieutenant Friedrich Wilhelm (II. 92) for a plot of land in Groß-Tychow. - On September 21, 1708, he exchanged this plot with Lieutenant Christian Wilhelm (II. 116) for a claim to the so-called Pferdekamp, which had once been acquired by Colonel Carsten (II. 60) from Captain Paul Daniel (II. 64) for a horse. - On January 11, 1714, Captain Caspar Henning was responsible for maintaining 1/4 of a feudal horse for Peter's share of Groß-Tychow and 1/2 for the other estates there (679). On April 27, 1714, he was invested for Groß-Tychow and Damen (680). - On September 10, 1720, he concluded an agreement with Hans Joachim von Kl. (III. 387) regarding land in Gr.-Tychow, specifically a wood parcel that was part of the estate acquired by the late Caspar Henning (II. 89).

According to the church account book of Gr.-Tychow, which begins in the year 1718, Captain Caspar Henning, together with Hans Joachim (III. 387) and Caspar Franz Casimir von Versen, held the patronage over the church and parish in Gr.-Tychow. In 1718, the three patrons confirmed with their signatures that the church in Gr.-Tychow possessed no more than 29 Pomeranian florins and 7 shillings. Although Lieutenant Colonel Christian Casimir (II. 82) had bequeathed 100 thalers to the church "of his own volition" and a lady, Dorothea von Kl., had left 50 Pomeranian florins, the money had not been paid by 1718. Dorothea had passed away, and Captain Sebastian Heinrich (II. 84) had become the heir to her estate. However, he too had died in 1714, and the heirs had not yet paid the funds. Therefore, the aforementioned patrons decided in 1718 to demand the funds *adsque mora* (without delay) in order to pay the government councilor for the bricks provided for the church tower. In 1716, the councilor had delivered 5200 bricks for the tower construction at a cost of half a thaler per thousand. Consequently, the funds were paid in 1719, handed to the councilor, and the debt, including interest, was settled. - In 1718, the patrons also resolved to repair the existing church clock and consented to allow the sexton, as compensation for his efforts in maintaining the clock, continued use of half of the church's field rent-free as long as the clock remained functional. Furthermore, the patrons intended to repair the church bells and equip the tower with sturdy doors. The religious and Christian spirit of the patrons is evident from the fact that they concluded the 1718 protocol with the words: "Thus, in the name of God, this church account is to be newly commenced, etc." The church account of 1718 was conducted "in the name of God" at the residence of Captain Caspar Henning, in the presence of the two other patrons. The following year's account was held at the home of Mr. von Versen. This was the last church account in which Captain C. H. participated. For several years thereafter, no accounts were kept. Beginning with the accounts from 1734, the captain's son, E. G. (Erdmann Gottlieb, II. 112), signed them.

On March 1, 1729, Captain von Kleist of Groß-Tychow passed away at the age of 70.

His wife was Anna Juliana von Güntersberg from Weckow, daughter of Georg Diedrich von Güntersberg. She bore him two sons: 1) Joachim Henning and 2) Erdmann Gottlieb (II. 111 and 112), as well as four daughters. The daughters are named as follows:

1) Eleonora. According to the church register of Gr.-Tychow, on November 11, 1717, Miss Sophia Eleonora von Kl. was married to Caspar Franz Casimir von Versen of Burzlaff and Gr.-Tychow. By 1741, she was already a widow. That same year, she borrowed 100 Reichstaler from the church in Gr.-Tychow, which she repaid over several years with 5% interest.

2) Ilse Juliana. She was married on September 11, 1734, to Lieutenant Heinrich Adolph von Dittmarsdorff of Schwessow (born 1706). He passed away as a major on December 28, 1758. In 1759, the widow lost all her possessions to the Russians.

3) Maria Lovisa Charlotte. Baptized on December 25, 1710.

4) Lucia Amalia. Baptized on May 19, 1713, and died the same year.

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II. 78.

Franz Georg,

† after 1726,

The second son of Joachim Henning. He was an ensign in Brandenburg service and joined his elder brother in the Hungarian campaign. After the campaign ended, he retired from service alongside him. On October 11, 1699, Franz Georg was invested, as he was again in 1703 (675, 677). In the brotherly division agreement of 1706, he received Zadtkow, which required him to maintain half a feudal horse, as well as Lazenzen, an outwork in Vietzow. - Additionally, he acquired shares of Damen and Döbel from Joachim Ewald on Zeblin (III. 300), which required him to maintain a quarter of a feudal horse. To finance these acquisitions, Franz Georg sold his outwork Lazenzen, along with the inn, to District Councilor Ewald Joachim of Vietzow (III. 257) on April 13, 1708, for 2000 florins. - The Zadtkow forest grounds were sold to the same buyer on March 28, 1705, for 1100 florins. His estate at Damen was exchanged on April 5, 1715, with Martin Joachim (III. 314) for his share of Kowalk. However, Franz Georg later sold this share on February 1, 1717, to Major Jürgen Lorenz (III. 388). - He also owned a small estate in the woods called Kahlberg or Vierhof, a dependency of Kowalk. This estate was sold on July 24, 1719, to Captain Bernd von Kleist (III. 318). Additionally, Franz Georg acquired a portion of Groß-Voldekow but sold it on March 15, 1717, to Andreas Joachim (III. 381). In February 1726, he was repaid a 2000-florin debt owed to him by Daniel Heinrich (II. 130) for the estate at Damen. After 1726, Franz Georg is no longer mentioned in the records and likely passed away shortly thereafter.

His wife was Ilse Margarethe von Kleist, daughter of Alexander Lorenz of Neurese (III. 288). She bore him three sons: 1) Johann Henning, 2) Caspar Dubislaff, and 3) Andreas Ulrich (II. 113–115), and one daughter.

The daughter, Ernestine, received an expectancy in November 1723 for a position at the convent in Cammin, which Clara von Kleist of Raddatz had vacated on October 21, 1722. However, Ernestine's name no longer appears in the convent register by 1778.

II. 79.

August Anton,

Ensign,

† 1686,

The third son of Joachim Henning. August Anton died as an ensign in Brandenburg service during the 1686 campaign near Ofen in Hungary. It is well known that the Brandenburgers, sent by the Great Elector and commanded by Adam von Schöning, earned immortal fame during the memorable Siege of Ofen. The 8000 Brandenburg troops were referred to as "Brandenburg Firemen." Volunteers from across Christendom participated in this siege.

II. 80.

Casimir,

† young, before 1699,

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The youngest son of Joachim Henning. His father referred to him as Gerdt Casimir. In February 1682, when his eldest son Caspar Henning turned to military service, Joachim Henning petitioned for the Pumlow scholarship to be reserved for Casimir if it became vacant, as he intended for this son to remain in his studies. However, his request was denied on February 6, 1682, because the scholarship had already been awarded to Ewald von Kleist on April 9, 1677, for six more years.

By the time of the 1699 investiture, Casimir was no longer mentioned and must have passed away prior to that year (675).

Among these four brothers, only the two eldest left heirs, but with their sons, the branch of the Tychow family descending from Jacob (II. 36) and Carsten (II. 21) became extinct.

The two sons of Caspar Henning were:

II. 111.

Joachim Henning,

In the investiture document of September 16, 1743, in which his younger brother, Major Erdmann Gottlieb of Groß-Tychow, was invested, Joachim Henning is no longer mentioned (684). He died earlier, without leaving heirs.

II. 112.

Erdmann Gottlieb,

Major,

born 1706, † 1758,

of Groß-Tychow.

On July 11, 1728, he was an ensign in the Infantry Regiment Beschefer Nr. 4. On May 23, 1735, he was promoted to second lieutenant and on March 6, 1739, to first lieutenant. As such, he participated in the First Silesian War. - On September 19, 1743, he was invested (684). During the Second Silesian War, he was promoted to staff captain on January 21, 1745, and to company commander on June 14, 1750. - On February 28, 1754, he sold his inherited share of Groß-Tychow, which included five servants, one cottager, two farmhands, and one cottage in the village, to his brother-in-law Franz Lorenz (III. 511). His mother received 4100 thalers from the sale, his widowed sister 1000 thalers, and the buyer's mother 675 thalers. Erdmann Gottlieb's wife, who was entitled to her dowry from the estate, consented to the sale. - In 1756, he claimed the estate of Klein-Crössin as a successor and, by judicial decree on May 3, 1756, was permitted to reclaim it from Colonel Johann Dietrich Arnold Count von Rittberg. However, he sold the estate on June 7 and 24, 1756, to his brother-in-law, Captain Franz Lorenz von Kleist (Brügg. III. p. 644, 673).

On November 12, 1756, he was promoted to major. In 1757, he took command of a grenadier battalion composed of grenadier companies from the regiments Graf Egloffstein and von Romberg. At the Battle of Zorndorf on August 25, 1758, he was mortally wounded and died shortly thereafter in Frankfurt an der Oder.

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His wife was Ilsa Maria von Kleist, daughter of Privy Councilor and District Administrator Hans Joachim von Kleist of Groß-Tychow (III. 387). They married on November 2, 1746. Erdmann Gottlieb left no heirs.

After his death, his widow, in poverty, received 2000 thalers from the Royal Grace Fund in Stettin. The funds were entrusted to District Administrator von Puttkamer of Fritzow and secured against the estates of Fritzow and Raddau. In 1771, she demanded the release of the funds and litigated for three years against von Puttkamer, but her request was denied due to concerns over depleting the fund. The money was instead secured against the estates of Grünwalde and Ponickel. The litigation cost the widow 58 thalers, which she petitioned to have waived, but the government declined, stating that these were not litigation costs but merely fees and honoraria for the attorney.

The widow was still alive on July 27, 1776.

Finally, we turn to Franz Georg's sons; as already reported, there are three of them:

II. 113.

Johann Henning.

He must have died young. The documents provide no further details about him.

II. 114.

Caspar Dubsclaff,

Major,

† 1760,

the second son of Franz Georg, born circa 1708. On November 14, 1732, he was an ensign in the Infantry Regiment Duke of Holstein No. 11. On February 24, 1738, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and on April 9, 1742, to first lieutenant. On July 13, 1750, he was transferred to the Garrison Regiment von Manteuffel No. 11. On June 22, 1752, he became a staff captain. On June 15, 1756, he became a company commander in the Garrison Battalion Grape No. 4. On January 19, 1759, he received his patent as a major. He died on February 6, 1760. He appears to have remained unmarried.

II. 115.

Andreas Ulrich,

born 1713, † after 1758,

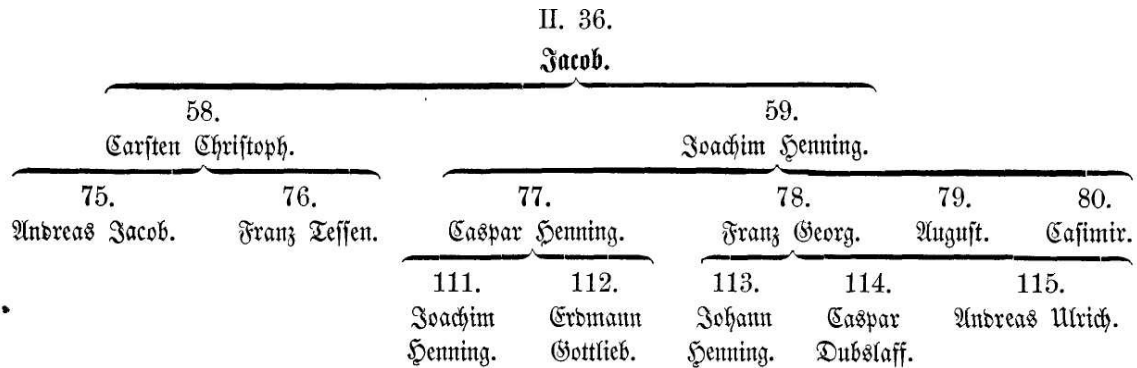
the youngest son of Franz Georg. According to a document in the Kieckow archive, Andreas was

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recorded as living in Poland in 1758, while his brother Caspar Dubsloff was identified as the closest agnate of Erdmann Gottlieb, who died in 1758. None of the three brothers left heirs.

We present the family tree of



The description of the other side branch of the Groß-Tychow line, descending from Bernd (II. 39), follows next.

Bernd had two sons:

II. 60.

Christian,
on Groß-Tychow,
Colonel,
† 1679.

In family documents, he is consistently referred to by the abbreviated name "Carsten." He became a soldier in Brandenburg service and rose to the rank of colonel of foot. On May 25, 1654, he attended the funeral of the last Pomeranian Duke, Bogislaw XIV, leading the horse behind the sixth (Principality of Rügen) banner. He was also present at the elector's homage ceremony in 1654. At that time, he owned a knightly estate in Groß-Tychow, and another estate there had been inherited and acquired through his wife. Additionally, he possessed four farms in Mandelatz, which were part of these fiefs, as well as an outlying farm in Kieckow and four peasant farms he had purchased from District Administrator Joachim. From Tychow, he had to provide one fief horse in 1655.

In 1655, war broke out between Sweden and Poland. Charles Gustav of Sweden invaded Poland victoriously, driving the Polish ruler out of his country. The Great Elector of Brandenburg concluded a treaty with the Swedes in Königsberg, under which he provided 1,500 auxiliary troops and opened the Prussian seaports to them in exchange for recognizing the Duchy of Prussia as a Swedish fief.

When the Swedish army marched through Pomerania in 1655, Carsten Kleist, as a major, served with a company of Hinterpommern feudal cavalry at the borders. When the Great Elector later marched through Pomerania to Prussia, Major Kleist accompanied him with his cavalry to the Vistula. After the campaign ended, he returned with his company, patrolling the borders again. We find his company stationed in Belgard, Labes, Daber, Regenwalde, Bublitz, Polzin, and Kolberg.

In 1657, Lieutenant Colonel Kleist and his company were sent to Poland, where he briefly served as the commander of a Brandenburg garrison in Posen. John Casimir of Poland demanded the Great

Elector's recognition of Poland's feudal sovereignty over Prussia. However, the Elector firmly declared his intention to defend his acquired rights over Prussia by force. This led to peace negotiations, resulting in the Treaty of Wehlau on September 16, 1657, whereby the Polish crown renounced its sovereignty over Prussia and recognized the Duchy of Prussia's independence.

In September 1662, the *Advocatus fisci* accused Lieutenant Colonel Christian Kleist of recruiting troops and officers for war, intending to take people from Kolberg and the surrounding countryside. It was uncertain whether he had the Elector's permission for this. At the time, Kleist was residing on his estate in Groß-Tychow. He was prohibited from recruiting, and the enlisted individuals were arrested. Kleist was likely attempting to recruit troops for the war against the Turks. In 1663, a large Turkish army advanced against Hungary and Austria. A *Reichsheer* (Imperial Army) under Margrave Leopold Wilhelm of Baden came to the aid of Emperor Leopold, albeit slowly and clumsily. This army was reinforced by troops from almost all Christian nations and achieved a brilliant victory under Montecuccoli at St. Gotthard on the Raab on August 1, 1664, in which the Germans played the most significant role. - Lieutenant Colonel Kleist seems to have participated in this campaign against the Turks. In 1665, Jacob Köller of Cantreck demanded 331 thalers from him, citing the "notorious Austrian campaign." Köller claimed that Kleist had persuaded him with promises and personal assurances to participate in the campaign and had also recruited others from the nobility. Kleist had supposedly promised on his word of honor that the campaign would cost Köller nothing. However, Köller alleged he had spent almost four weeks in Vienna with ten horses and six servants. Kleist's brother-in-law, Captain Franz Friedrich von Briesen, who had joined the campaign with five horses and two servants, along with Oswald Flemming, a lieutenant, and Wedell, who was to become a sergeant major, were also allegedly recruited. It is unclear whether Kleist satisfied their claims.

In 1665, Colonel Kleist was enfeoffed with Groß-Tychow, Kieckow, and Mandelatz. In 1667, he separated 17 1/2 hides in Groß-Tychow. On November 2, 1667, Kleist and his brothers-in-law, the von Kalkstein brothers, divided the estate left by their late father-in-law, General von Kalkstein. This inheritance included properties in Lower Lausitz and Prussia, notably Knauten, Mühlhausen, Vierzighufen, and Schultitten, which were "Culmisch" and "Erbe". He asked for information about the Prussian properties for legal purposes. - For his share of the estate in Ögeln, Lower Lusatia, Kleist settled a dispute with his youngest brother-in-law, Lieutenant Colonel von Kalkstein. However, his elder brother-in-law, Colonel Christian Ludwig von Kalkstein, sought to delay or disrupt the settlement. A commission requested by Kleist achieved nothing. Even an appeal to Duke Christian of Saxony-Merseburg to protect Kleist in his quiet possession initially bore no fruit. By 1675, it was recorded that Kleist had been residing in Ögeln for several years. From there, he brought legal action against District Administrator Joachim Kleist of Zebelin. On April 3, 1661, the latter had sold him a small property in Kieckow comprising 5 1/2 hides and a cottage but had assessed the taxes for eight hides instead. Kleist's tenants had paid these taxes during his absence due to Swedish invasions and other hindrances. He now protested against this.

Additionally, the District Administrator had demanded Kleist contribute 20 florins toward feudal dues, contrary to their contract stipulating that horse services should be proportionate to the quantity and quality of the fief. On October 1, 1675, it was ruled that Colonel Kleist would henceforth contribute one-quarter of a horse from the Kieckow property.

Colonel Kleist had moved his entire household, documents, and possessions from Groß-Tychow to Ögeln. His children later expressed regret that nothing of their father's belongings or papers had returned to Pomerania.

He died in 1679.

Colonel Christian Kleist was married twice:

1. to Hedwig Maria von Kleist, daughter of Georg on Groß-Tychow (II. 55). They had four sons:

1) Bernd Erdmann, 2) Christian Casimir, 3) Adam Wilhelm and 4) Sebastian Heinrich (II. 81–84),

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and one daughter,

Herath Juliana, who first married Joachim Heinrich von Heydebreck of Schubben and Zuchen, and later a gentleman von Manteuffel. She was buried in Rendsburg on October 31, 1802.

2. to Barbara Eleonora von Kalkstein, daughter of General von Kalkstein of Knauten. From this marriage came one son, Bernd Christian (II. 85), and one daughter, who was married in Schlesien. Barbara Eleonora von Kalkstein married Danish regimental commander Hannibal Poulsen (later Count von Løwenschild) after Christian's death. She passed away in 1687.

On June 1, 1679, the four sons from the first marriage divided their father's inheritance. Bernd Erdmann and Sebastian Heinrich received the two fiefdoms in Groß-Tychow, later purchased by Hans Joachim (III. 387). Adam Wilhelm inherited Kieckow, and Christian Casimir inherited Mandelatz. The first two, it is said, drew the best lot, as they not only received the two large noble knightly estates in Tychow but also the associated knightly land, along with much and beautiful land, etc. Their sister, Herath Juliane, widow of the late Joachim Heinrich von Heydebreck of Schubben and Zuchen, was to receive 2155 florins as her dowry; of this, she had only received 316 florins so far. Should the stepmother, along with her son and daughter, contest the division, the five siblings from the first marriage promised to support one another (656).

The Colonel's younger brother was:

II. 61.

Andreas Joachim,

of Völtzkow,

Swedish Captain,

† 1694.

The Stav. Nachr. (170) states that he was a commissioned captain under His Swedish Majesty during the Old German War. Between 1656 and 1660, we find him as a captain in Zastrow's cavalry regiment, stationed alternately in Polzin, Neustettin, Pyritz, and other towns in the area

In 1665, he was enfeoffed with Groß-Tychow and Völtzkow (district Schievelbein) as "absent" (640 and 662). In 1667, he taxed five hides in Tietzow, which belonged to his wife (645). In 1672, he owed a payment for 1/2 fief horse (652). - On June 1, 1679, he was a witness to the inheritance division among his nephews (655). In this document, he is referred to as "Captain Andres Joachim Kleist, hereditary lord of Völtzkow and Pobanz." He died on January 24, 1694, without male heirs.

His wife was Eleonora von Versen on Pobanz, the second daughter of Bartholomäus von Versen of Pobanz and Tietzow, the last court page of the Duke of Prussia, and Lucretia von Wilmsdorf, married in 1650.

His inheritance fell to his nephews, the sons of his elder brother, whose biographies follow. There were five of them:

II. 81.

Bernd Erdmann,

of Groß-Tychow,

Danish Lieutenant Colonel,

† 1701.

He was the eldest son of Colonel Christian. In his youth, he caused his father great concern and distress, so much so that in 1670 his father requested to have his unruly son imprisoned in Kolberg. As a result, Major General von Schwerin had him incarcerated in Kolberg on November 21, 1670. This strict discipline seems to have positively influenced him, as he later became an accomplished soldier, advancing to the rank of colonel in Swedish service.

In the fraternal inheritance division on June 1, 1679, he received, along with his brother Sebastian Heinrich, a share in Groß-Tychow comprising ten taxable hides (655). On September 14, 1680, he paid homage for himself and his brother Adam Wilhelm (647). On July 1, 1681, he witnessed the property exchange between his brothers Christian Casimir and Sebastian Heinrich (656).

Subsequently, he entered Danish royal military service. In 1676, he became a captain in Schönfeldt's regiment. After a hiatus, he re-entered Danish service in 1684 in Løwenschild's regiment. In November of the same year, he joined Prince Frederik's regiment. On January 21, 1688, he was promoted to major and later to lieutenant colonel in the infantry regiment of Field Marshal von Schack. Meanwhile, he had mortgaged his share of Groß-Tychow to Adam Henning von Kameke.

In 1690, his representative Adam H. von Kameke stated that 4/7 of a fief horse was owed for his share of Groß-Tychow (667). On October 11, 1699, he was enfeoffed as absent (675). On December 26, 1701, he died in Helsingør, Zealand, and was buried in St. Mary's Church.

His wife was Elisabeth Hedwig von Schack, sister of the aforementioned Field Marshal von Schack and daughter of Christian Sigmund von Schack and Anna von Ramin. She bore him a son, Christian Wilhelm (II. 116), and four daughters. The daughters' names are:

- 1) Juliana Loysa,
- 2) Maria Elisabeth,
- 3) Amalia,
- 4) Charlotta, who lived in Groß-Tychow in 1716.

II. 82.

Christian Casimir,

of Mandelatz,

Danish Colonel,

born 1654, † February 19, 1722.

He was Colonel Christian's second son. In the fraternal inheritance division on June 1, 1679, he received Mandelatz with four taxable hides (655). On July 1, 1681, he exchanged his estate, Mandelatz, with his brother Sebastian Heinrich for his share in Groß-Tychow (656). In 1690, he was required to provide 1/2 fief horse (669).

Later, he entered Danish royal service in 1683 and advanced to colonel. On October 11, 1699, he was enfeoffed as absent (675). - In 1705, he was still a captain; on August 1, 1709, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and became commander of Oldenburg. In 1711, he was referred to as colonel (although this is not corroborated by Danish sources). As a lieutenant colonel, before 1711, he bequeathed 100 Reichstalers "out of his own initiative" to the church in Groß-Tychow. On April 16, 1711, Colonel Christian Casimir transferred his share in Groß-Tychow to his brother Sebastian Heinrich, reserving burial rights there. Sebastian Heinrich's widow later sold this share in 1715 to Councillor Joachim von Kleist (III. 387). After 1711, Colonel Christian Casimir is no longer mentioned and died on February 19, 1722.

His wife was Anna Hedwig von Fürst, † 1722, from Schlesien. She bore him one son, Andreas

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Wilhelm (II. 117), and four daughters:

- 1) Barbara Juliane, who became the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Cartz Ulrich von Kleist (III. 369),
- 2) Anna Hedwig, baptized in Nyborg on June 6, 1687, married Christoph Wilhelm von Versen,
- 3) Maria Elisabeth, baptized in Odense, St. Knud's Church, on January 2, 1691,
- 4) Friederike, born in December 1700, who was unmarried in 1730 and applied for a pension. She died, according to church records, on April 23, 1772, at the residence of Countess Lynar in Köstritz, where she had lived for 18 years, and was buried there.

II. 83.

Adam Wilhelm,
of Kieckow,
Captain, † before 1716.

Adam Wilhelm, the third son of Colonel Christian, suffered an injury to his legs in his youth due to an unfortunate fall, leaving him lame. Despite this, family accounts describe him as being "of agile mind" and "capable intellect." He entered Imperial service and became a dragoon captain in the regiment of Major General Hannibal von Löwenschild.

In the fraternal inheritance division, he was allocated Kieckow (655). In 1680, he was enfeoffed as absent (647). In 1690, he was required to provide 1/4 fief horse from Kieckow (667); he was serving as a lieutenant and was absent. - On May 4, 1696, he witnessed the sale of the forest plot in Zülow by his brother, Captain Sebastian Heinrich (673). The following year, he was noted as residing in Völtzkow, which he had inherited from his uncle, Captain Andreas Joachim (II. 61). However, he sold Völtzkow to Captain von Mittelstaedt. On February 5, 1697, he also sold his inherited share in Kieckow to the heirs of Valentin (III. 215) of Kieckow for 2,622 Pomeranian florins (674). On October 11, 1699, he was enfeoffed as absent (675). By 1716, he had already passed away, as on December 3, 1716, Christian Wilhelm (II. 116) testified that his late uncle, Captain Adam Wilhelm, had sold the forest plot in Zülow to Valentin's heirs.

His wife was Catharina Elisabeth von Kleist, daughter of Pribislaff of the house of Muttrin (III. 281). She bore him "several" daughters, although their names are not recorded. According to von der Osten (127), one of these daughters married a Kleist from Crummensee.

Adam Wilhelm thus died without male heirs.

II. 84.

Sebastian Heinrich,
of Groß-Tychow,
Danish Captain,
born 1657, † 1714.

Sebastian Heinrich, the fourth son of Colonel Christian, is often referred to in documents as "Bastian H." In the fraternal inheritance division on June 1, 1679, he received a share in Groß-Tychow but exchanged it on July 1, 1681, with his older brother Christian Casimir for the estate of Mandelatz (655 and 656).

Subsequently, he also entered Danish royal service. In 1683, he became a lieutenant in Hannibal Löwenschild's recruited infantry regiment for 1½ years. After the regiment was disbanded, he joined the Trabant Guard in 1684, became a premier lieutenant in the Foot Guards in 1685, and on

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December 14, 1689, was transferred as a captain to Schack's recruited infantry regiment. He later resigned and retired to his estate in Mandelatz. According to the fief horse dues register of January 10, 1691, Captain Bastian H., along with his brother Adam Wilhelm, owed payment for one full fief horse from Kieckow and Mandelatz (667). On May 4, 1696, he sold his forest plot in Zülow, inherited during the fraternal division, with the oaks, spruces, and beechwood standing on it, as well as shrubs and mastage rights, to the widow and heirs of the late Valentin von Kleist of Kieckow for 750 Pomeranian florins (673). - On February 5, 1697, he witnessed the sale of Kieckow by his brother Adam Wilhelm to Valentin's heirs (674). On October 11, 1699, Captain Bastian H. was enfeoffed with Mandelatz (675). On April 16, 1711, he purchased Groß-Tychow (c) from his brother, Lieutenant Colonel Christian Casimir, which required him to hold 1/2 fief horse as of September 10, 1714 (679).

In 1714, on the Thursday before the 27th Sunday after Trinity, Captain Bastian von Kleist passed away after a prolonged illness with a severe fever. (Groß-Tychow Church Register.)

Sebastian Heinrich's wife was Lucie Juliane von Kleist, daughter of Stablemaster Joachim Henning (II. 59) on Groß-Tychow. Their marriage was blessed with five sons and several daughters. The sons' names were: 1) Joachim Erdmann, 2) Casimir Henning, 3) Casimir, and 4) Sebastian Heinrich (II. 118-121). A son baptized on the second Sunday after Epiphany in 1712, Carl Heinrich, died the same year. - The daughters named in the Groß-Tychow Church Register were:

1) Ilse Hedwig, baptized on November 5, 1699. She became the wife of Johann Jacob von Wollschlaeger on January 8, 1726.

2) Maria Juliana, baptized on April 19, 1714, died on June 7 of the same year.

The other daughters reportedly died unmarried, according to von der Osten (129).

On March 15, 1715, the widow sold, on behalf of herself and her minor children, her share of Groß-Tychow, which her brother-in-law, Colonel Christian Casimir, had improved upon before transferring it to her husband on April 16, 1711. The buyer was Councillor Hans Joachim (III. 387), for 5,500 florins. The seller reserved burial rights, the use of the church bells in the Groß-Tychow church, and the church pew associated with Friedrich Wilhelm's purchased estate. Her eldest son, Joachim Erdmann, who was at war, approved the sale in Belgard on August 19, 1717. On May 9, 1719, the widow sold her share of the Mandelatz estate with Kiefheide resellable to Caspar Franz Casimir von Versen, already the owner of the other part of Mandelatz. Her sons Casimir Henning and Sebastian Heinrich repurchased this estate on September 23, 1746.

II. 85.

Bernd Christian,

of Ögeln,

Colonel Christian's son from his second marriage.

At the time of the 1665 enfeoffment, Bernd Christian was not yet present, but the accompanying documentation to this charter attests that he was Christian's son, referring to him as "Berndt Carsten" (640). The inheritance agreement dated June 1, 1679, between Colonel Christian's four sons from his first marriage included the following clause: "Should their stepmother, together with her son and daughter, contrary to all expectations, bring legal action regarding any claims, they (the four brothers) hereby reserve the right and obligation to assist and support one another in this matter under this agreement." These words confirm that Bernd Christian was still alive in 1679 and contradict the family tree's claim that he had died before that year (655).

Family records further state that he "settled" in Lower Lausitz and married Eleonore Sophie Ritter, a

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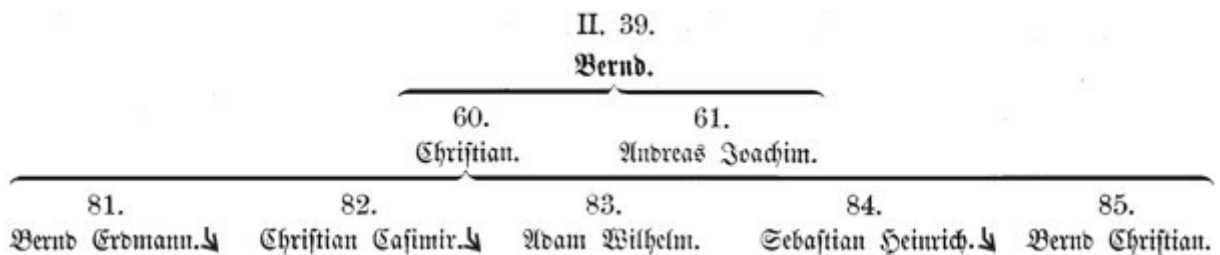
native of Lausitz. The estate where he settled was likely Ögeln near Pforten (see note), the property for which his father had previously negotiated an agreement with his brothers-in-law, the Kalkstein brothers.

Bernd Christian died after 1701 without heirs.

Von der Osten (130) names his three daughters as:

- 1) Louisa Gottliebe,
- 2) Sophia Juliana, and
- 3) Maria.

We give the family tree of



With the grandchildren of the three brothers—Bernd Erdmann, Christian Casimir, and Sebastian Heinrich—this branch of the Tychow line became extinct.

II. 116.

Christian Wilhelm,
on Groß-Tychow and Dimkuhlen,
Lieutenant,
born circa 1684, † 1763.

Christian Wilhelm, son of Bernd Erdmann, was raised by his cousin, General Prefect von Schack, along with the latter's sons, receiving a thorough education in both military and administrative disciplines. Upon reaching adulthood, he fully dedicated himself to military service. Following in his father's footsteps, he joined the Royal Danish army and became a Premier-Lieutenant in the King's Leib-Regiment on foot. After his father's death in 1701, he took possession of his share of Groß-Tychow. - On November 18, 1705, he sold a forest plot in Zülów to Captain Georg Valentin on Kieckow (III. 393) for 666 2/3 florins, the boundaries of which matched those of Captain Christian Casimir's (II. 82) land parcel, extending to the Drenow border and continuing down to the Villnow road. From Groß-Tychow, Lieutenant Christian Wilhelm owed 1/2 fief horse (679). He was enfeoffed on April 27, 1714 (680). - On December 3, 1716, he sold his Groß-Tychow estate to Councillor Hans Joachim (III. 387), officially confirmed by the sovereign on September 18, 1722. His sister Charlotte retained her pew in the church and burial rights at Groß-Tychow.

On February 13, 1717, he purchased Dimkuhlen and the Sandhof manor from Andreas Joachim (III. 410).

To finance debts incurred on behalf of his sons' military commissions, Christian Wilhelm borrowed 366 2/3 florins on May 11, 1748, from Bernd Eccard von Bonin of Naseband. He

borrowed an additional 350 florins on March 24, 1753, again to support his sons serving in the King's army.

Christian Wilhelm's temperament was reportedly fiery.

In 1711, around the Feast of the Annunciation (March 25), he and Lieutenant von Versen dined as guests of Adam Heinrich (III. 368) at Muttrin. On their return late that evening, the two became embroiled in a violent altercation. The conflict was so severe that one might have died had the villagers of Muttrin not heard their cries and separated them. Both were subsequently accused of violating the anti-dueling edict. Their defense argued that Versen had been on horseback, carrying only a riding crop, while Kleist was on foot, unarmed. During the dispute, Kleist mounted Versen's horse, only to fall off with him. They claimed that this could not constitute a duel under the edict. Previously, Captain Caspar Henning (II. 77) had allegedly struck Kleist on the head with the butt of his rifle during a confrontation, leaving Kleist bruised and battered for three weeks. Despite this, Caspar Henning faced no repercussions. By royal order dated February 7, 1715, Versen was fined 20 florins and Kleist 10 florins.

In 1712, the fiscal advocate filed a complaint against Lieutenant Chr. Wilhelm, accusing him of having, shortly before Christmas of the previous year, taken it upon himself to assault his sister, with whom he was embroiled in a legal dispute, by invading her house and severely beating her. - When she was warned of his intentions, she sought refuge with her late father's brother in Gr.-Tychow, leaving her house locked behind her. Wilhelm, however, went to her house, broke down the door, and destroyed everything in the room and house. During the absence of his paternal uncle, he allegedly inflicted severe injuries on his sister, scratching and cutting her entire face, particularly across her nose. - Wilhelm was summoned in connection with this matter but failed to appear at the appointed time, as he had previously reconciled with his sister.

On December 19, 1719, he filed a complaint against Captain Bernd on Schmenzin (III. 383) on the matter of turbationis (disturbance of possession). The latter had unlawfully taken possession of all fields, moors, wetlands, woods, etc., below the dam and Ritzmer Pond according to the Grabusse arrangement, contrary to the agreement of September 22, 1622, and the purchase contract of February 13, 1717. Furthermore, he disputed all grazing rights, pastures, and various wooded areas, even though the estate of Dimkuhlen was properly separated from Schmenzin by defined boundaries and borders. On December 13, a conference was arranged through Bernd Eccard von Bonin. However, when Chr. Wilhelm began to address the matter, Bernd refused to engage in discussion, instead riding away immediately. Bernd was also expected to soon return to his regiment near Berlin and was unlikely to visit these parts again soon. Chr. Wilhelm therefore requested that Bernd von Bonin and the court councilor Franz Henning von Münchow of Gerwin be entrusted with investigating and potentially resolving the matter. He called upon the testimony of the defendant's maternal uncle, Martin von Kl. of Tychow, a man of 70 years, who had been born and raised on these estates. He also referred to the testimony of the government councilor von Kl., whose father had sold a small property—an accessory to his Versen-Sandhof estate—to the defendant about four years earlier, and who would therefore have the latest information on whether the disputed properties were included in the sale. On December 19, 1720, a commission was appointed to facilitate a resolution. However, the case was still ongoing in 1748.

Christian Wilhelm passed away in 1763.

Christian Wilhelm married twice:

1. Anna Elisabeth von Kleist, daughter of Dubislaff Joachim of Damen (III. 201), and
2. Agnes Maria von Kleist, who signed the 1716 Groß-Tychow sale contract and the 1717 Dimkuhlen

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purchase as “Agnisa Maria von Kleist.”

In both marriages, he fathered five sons:

1) Bernd Dubslaff, 2) Ernst Ewald, 3) Rüdiger Christian, 4) Hans Sigismund and Joachim (Rüdiger) Wilhelm (II. 153–157).

He also had a daughter, Hedwig Elisabeth, from his second marriage.

In 1763, at the time of Christian Wilhelm’s death, his second wife was already 80 years old. She drafted her will, planning to live with her son Ernst Ewald. In her will, she disinherited her daughter Hedwig Elisabeth, accusing her of disgraceful conduct that brought shame to the family. The exact nature of Hedwig’s misconduct was not recorded. On March 25, 1765, Ernst Ewald sold Dimkuhlen, along with its appurtenances, as inherited from his late father and forefathers. His mother, Agnes Maria von Kleist, approved and signed the contract.

Christian Wilhelm's sons were, as already reported

II. 153.

Bernd Dubslaff,

of Dimkuhlen,

Captain,

born ca. 1718, † 1769.

He was the only son of the first marriage. On January 27, 1729, he was an ensign in the Infantry Regiment of Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau (No. 3); in 1737, he became a lieutenant, on November 16, 1745, a staff captain in the Infantry Regiment Kalsow (No. 43) in Schweidnitz, Schlesien, on May 10, 1746, a company commander, and on October 29, 1756, a major. He died uninherited on November 22, 1756.

II. 154.

Ernst Ewald,

Major,

born 1710, † circa 1770,

of Dimkuhlen.

On June 17, 1710, the infant son of Lieutenant Wilhelm of Gr.-Tychow was baptized. His name is not mentioned in the church register, but it is undoubtedly the above.

On May 8, 1735, he was an ensign in the Infantry Regiment Sydow (No. 23), a second lieutenant in the Infantry Regiment of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick (No. 39) on August 11, 1740, a first lieutenant on October 15, 1740, a staff captain on September 6, 1748, a company commander on November 27, 1752, and a major on April 7, 1758. On January 23, 1764, he received his requested discharge. In the certificate of discharge, His Majesty most graciously attested that "Major in the Wilhelm-Brunswick Regiment Ernst Ewald von Kleist has, throughout his military service and the war events therein, provided commendable evidence of his bravery, esprit, and prudent conduct, to the highest satisfaction of His Majesty."

On March 25, 1765, Major Ernst Ewald von Kl. sold his paternal fiefs of Dimkuhlen, Sandhof, Buschkathen, and Holzwärterkathen—as they were held by his father and ancestors—to Captain

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Anton of Zarnekow (III. 518) for 4300 thalers. His mother, Agnes Marie von Kl., consented, as did his wife, Magdalena Lowisa von Kl., who had the purchase funds assigned to her dowry.

The free estate of Schnackenburg, purchased on March 18, 1765, from Commerce Councilor Christian Koblitz, was sold on June 3, 1771, to Lieutenant Colonel Joachim Reinhold von Glasenapp.

By 1770, the major's wife was already widowed and resided in Bublitz. That same year, she purchased the estate Zetzin near Dramburg from Captain Georg Balthasar von Bork of Falkenburg for 5800 thalers. Her brother, Rüdiger Christian von Kl. (III. 514), a major in the Infantry Regiment of Lieutenant General von Stutterheim, lent her 2000 thalers at 5% interest on July 15, 1770. This loan was repaid on February 17, 1776. For the remaining purchase funds of Dimkuhlen, the major's widow had already issued a receipt dated Zetzin, November 6, 1770.

On April 16, 1774, she purchased a residential house with a garden in Tempelburg for 73 thalers. On October 15 of the same year, she borrowed 100 thalers at 5% interest from Senior Pastor Runtze in the same town. This debt was settled on December 17, 1776.

In 1780, Major von Kl.'s widow, Magdalena Luise, passed away in Tempelburg. She was the daughter of Government Councilor Hans Joachim von Kleist of Gr.-Tychow (III. 387), baptized there on June 25, 1729. Her marriage was childless. - On June 22, 1780, items from her estate in Tempelburg were sold for 120 thalers and 21 groschen, which covered the remaining debts and expenses.

II. 155.

Rüdiger Christian,

the third son of Lieutenant Christian Wilhelm. He was baptized on August 26, 1712, in Gr.-Tychow and died the same year.

II. 156.

Hans Sigismund,

Captain,

born 1714, † 1757,

the fourth son of Lieutenant Chr. Wilhelm. He was baptized on April 12, 1714, in Gr.-Tychow. On August 26, 1738, he was an ensign in the Infantry Regiment von Glasenapp No. 1, and on April 28, 1740, a second lieutenant in the Regiment Haack. In the Battle of Hohenfriedberg on June 4, 1745, he was wounded. On July 14 of the same year, he was promoted to first lieutenant, on December 12, 1752, to staff captain, and on September 20, 1753, to company commander. On October 21, 1757, he died from a war injury.

His wife was Margarethe Elisabeth Wilhelmine von Münchow, the daughter of Major General Lorenz Ernst von Münchow, whom he married on December 15, 1755. Their marriage was childless.

II. 157.

Joachim (Rüdiger) Wilhelm,

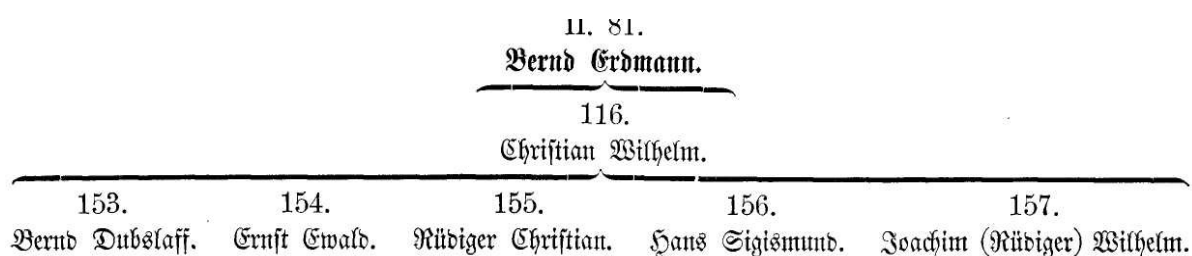
Captain,

born circa 1715, † 1758.

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He was the youngest son of Lieutenant Chr. Wilhelm. In one document, he is referred to as Rüdiger Wilhelm, but otherwise always as Joachim Wilhelm. On August 1, 1743, he became a second lieutenant in the Infantry Regiment of the Duke of Württemberg No. 46, a first lieutenant on August 14, 1744, a staff captain on April 21, 1754, and on May 12, 1757, company commander of the Life Company. In 1754, he was absent from the regiment for an extended period due to illness; in May of that year, he was in Döbel and had already been discharged. Once recovered, however, he rejoined the regiment. On August 24, 1758, he fell in the Battle of Zorndorf as a captain in the Battalion von Bülow. He died without feudal heirs.

With the childless deaths of these five brothers, the branch descended from Bernd Erdmann came to an end.



Christian Casimir's (II. 82) branch also died out with his grandchildren. His only son was:

II. 117

Andreas Wilhelm,
born 1694, † 1759,
Danish Colonel.

He was born on January 14, 1694, in Rendsburg. As he grew up, he entered Royal Danish service, like his father. On July 14, 1712, he became a rider in the 3rd Zealand National Cavalry Regiment; on February 28, 1713, an ensign in the Royal Foot Guards; on July 31, 1716, a second lieutenant; and on February 3, 1719, a captain in Prince Christian's Regiment. On April 10, 1749, he became a full lieutenant colonel, and on May 16, 1754, a full colonel and commander of a garrison regiment.

He was married twice:

1. to Adelgunde Elisabeth von Praetorius, born 1701, † September 24, 1725, in Copenhagen, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Georg Wilhelm Praetorius and Svane von Scholten.
2. In 1727, he married Apollonia Elisabeth von Kleist from the house of Vietzow, daughter of district administrator Ewald Joachim (III. 257).

In the marriage contract, 3500 florins from his father's estate were allotted to him. At the beginning of 1740, as a major in the Crown Prince's Regiment in Copenhagen, he filed a lawsuit against his brother-in-law Ewald Georg (III. 350) regarding overdue marital funds. These funds, belonging to his wife, had remained in his brother-in-law's hands and were to be paid with 5% interest. Until then, the major had only received 2500 florins. His brother-in-law had paid no interest for eight years, owing him 3200 Pomeranian florins. On January 11, 1740, King Christian of Denmark intervened on his behalf.

That same year, Major von Kleist offered his services to the King of Prussia if he could also be appointed as a major in the Prussian army. The king rejected the offer with the words: "If he is a major, let him stay there."

In 1753, Dr. Anton Friedrich Büsching stayed in Copenhagen. In his autobiography (Halle, 1798, p. 223), he recounts that during his stay, Colonel von Kleist, his wife, and his daughter showed him

much kindness. It is undoubtedly interesting what Dr. Büsching tells about the colonel's daughter: "The daughter was married to an officer at that time (1753), after experiencing the disappointment of briefly being engaged to an adventurer who claimed to be a foreign baron with great income. Being handsome and popular, well-liked at the royal court and in all noble houses, and maintaining an affluent lifestyle on credit, the young, beautiful, virtuous Fräulein von Kleist was greatly envied for being chosen by him over all other women. Even her mother was so dazzled by the apparent fortune of her daughter that she said to the congratulators: 'That's how you know how to place your daughters.' However, as preparations for the wedding were underway, the foreign baron unexpectedly and suddenly disappeared, fleeing across the Belts. He was so malicious that he sent a sealed box from Hamburg to his fiancée by mail, which, according to the accompanying letter, was worth thousands of thalers. She had to pay the postage for it, but upon opening, it contained nothing but sand. — I must note," Dr. Büsching concludes, "that this young lady shared the thought with me in a conversation: 'At the age when the male sex begins to turn roguish, the female is already capable of settled and sensible conduct in marriage.'"

The name of this daughter was Adelgunde Elisabeth Amalie, born April 26, 1728, died June 29, 1778. On January 17, 1749, she became the wife of the future Major General Jost Gerhard von Scholten, born October 1, 1723, died August 11, 1786.

In his first marriage, Colonel von Kleist had one son: Christian Wilhelm (II. 158). His second marriage was blessed with the aforementioned daughter and five sons: 1) Friedrich August, 2) Gottlob Detlev, 3) Heinrich Georg Coelestin, 4) Paul Friedrich Adam, and 5) Dionysius Georg (II. 159–162).

According to records from the Copenhagen Archive, Andreas Wilhelm von Kleist died as a colonel and commander of a garrison regiment on January 20, 1759.

About his sons, we have only brief records. They are as follows:

II. 158.

Christian Wilhelm,

born September 3, 1725, † April 14, 1794, in Rhede.

He was the only son of Colonel Andreas Wilhelm von Kleist from his first marriage, born in Copenhagen. On January 8, 1742, he became an ensign in the regiment of the Danish crown prince. On November 6, 1744, he was promoted to full second lieutenant and on August 12, 1748, to full first lieutenant. Later, in 1754, he joined Dutch service and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He left the army in 1762.

Since 1757, he was married to Charlotte Wilhelmine Marie Luise Freiin von Coeverden of Rahn and Rhede in Münsterland, † January 7, 1769, in Venloo, the daughter of Baron Goswin Heinrich von Coeverden and Margarethe Florentine Eleonore Countess von Rechtern. In 1760, Christian Wilhelm was enfeoffed with Rhede. In 1768, the couple received permission to bequeath Rhede to their daughter.

Their marriage produced only one daughter: Andriette Auguste, born July 29, 1760, in Zamdorf near Zwolle, † December 23, 1798, in Berlin. On December 2, 1774, she married Count Ferdinand Moritz von Wartensleben, born June 30, 1753, a royal Prussian chamberlain of Werterbruch and Middelsdonc in Westphalia. In May 1779, he was granted the Rhede estate. He died on June 28, 1795.

Christian Wilhelm von Kleist had already passed away a year earlier, on April 15, 1794, at the age of

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69.

II. 159.

Friedrich August,
Danish captain.

He was the second son of Colonel Andreas Wilhelm, the eldest son from the second marriage. He rose to the rank of captain in the naval department. It seems he died unmarried.

II. 159a.

Gottlob Detlev,
born 1734, † after 1746,
third son according to Danish archival records.

II. 160.

Heinrich Georg Coelestin,
born 1735,

fourth son of Colonel Andreas Wilhelm. No further information is available about him; he likely died young.

II. 161.

Paul Friedrich Adam,
born 1739 in Copenhagen,
fifth son of Colonel Andreas Wilhelm. He too likely died young.

II. 162.

Dionysius Georg Julianus,
born July 24, 1740, † August 5, 1817.

He was the youngest son of Colonel Andreas Wilhelm. On November 3, 1759, he became a second lieutenant in the navy, a first lieutenant on March 8, 1763, a captain lieutenant on October 12, 1773, and a captain on May 29, 1789. He passed away on August 5, 1817, in Odense as a commodore-captain in the naval department, unmarried.

With him, this branch of the Gr.-Tychower family became extinct.

The fourth branch, descended from Sebastian Heinrich (II. 84), became extinct in the year 1824.

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We now proceed to its description.

Sebastian Heinrich had four sons:

II. 118.

Joachim Erdmann,

Major,

born circa 1699, † 1745.

On April 28, 1717, he was an ensign in the Infantry Regiment Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau No. 27, a second lieutenant on June 24, 1722, a first lieutenant on March 9, 1725, a staff captain on January 6, 1731, a company commander on July 28, 1735, and a major on August 22, 1743. In the Battle of Mollwitz (April 10, 1741), he was wounded in the foot. In August 1745, he formed a grenadier battalion from the regiments von Götzen No. 46 and Baron de la Motte No. 17, which was disbanded in October of that year. By late November, the companies were reassembled to form the Aulock Battalion. Joachim Erdmann, however, was given a battalion formed from the regiments von Leps No. 9 and Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau No. 27, which he led in the Battle of Kesselsdorf (December 15, 1745). At the head of this battalion, he sustained a fatal injury and died from his wounds on December 22, 1745. While the family tree lists him as a lieutenant colonel, the news of his promotion arrived two hours after his death.

v. d. Osten (165) remarks that he served “with reputation” in the Prussian army. He died unmarried.

II. 119.

Casimir Henning,

Captain,

born 1706, † 1755 at Mandelatz.

He was the second son of Sebastian Heinrich. According to the church register of Neu-Buckow, he was born in Mandelatz on August 2, 1706. On January 6, 1731, he was an ensign in the Infantry Regiment Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau No. 27, a second lieutenant on June 20, 1735, a first lieutenant in the Infantry Regiment Camas (later du Moulin No. 37) on June 25, 1740, a staff captain on January 25, 1744, and a company commander on July 14, 1747.

He and his youngest brother, Sebastian Heinrich, were granted the portion of the Mandelatz estate sold by their mother in 1719, along with the associated Kiefheide lands, by Sophia Eleonore von Kleist, widow of Caspar Franz Casimir von Versen, as per the agreement of September 23, 1746. The two brothers initially held the estate jointly until the younger brother ceded his share to the elder on November 1, 1748.

Captain Casimir Henning was married twice:

1. On October 12, 1747, he married Miss Maria Juliana von Versen from Burzlaff, according to the church register of Gr.-Tychow.

2. Later, he married Ernstine Cunigunde von Briesen, daughter of Baron Georg Ernst von Briesen of Bansau, Neusorge, and Andersdorf in Schlesien, and Barbara Eleonore von Seher-Toß of Weigmannsdorf. She was born in Bansau on June 16, 1727. She bore him a son: Georg Heinrich (II. 163).

Captain Casimir Henning died on May 15, 1755. His widow subsequently married Major von

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Aschersleben, but they had no children. Upon her death on December 14, 1794, in Andersdorf, her substantial estate passed to her only son, Georg Heinrich.

II. 120.

Casimir,
of Mandelatz,

Sebastian Heinrich's third son. He was baptized as Casemirus on November 14, 1709, in Mandelatz. On April 3, 1719, he became a Danish land cadet and retired on June 24, 1722. He is not mentioned in further records, suggesting he died young.

II. 121.

Sebastian Heinrich,
Major,
† 1774.

The youngest son of Sebastian Heinrich. He was not born in 1713, as the family tree indicates, but rather after his father's death († late 1714) and was baptized on May 13, 1715. On March 7, 1739, he became an ensign in the Persode Battalion (later Infantry Regiment No. 33), a second lieutenant on January 24, 1744, a first lieutenant on November 18, 1748, a staff captain on July 25, 1756, a company commander on May 10, 1757, and a major on June 18, 1762. He retired on September 10, 1764.

v. d. Osten (167) states: "He served with great reputation in the Prussian army, participated in all three wars, retired as a major and commander of the Fouquet Regiment due to injuries, and received an annual pension."

In October 1768, he visited his former commanding officer, General von Fouquet, in Brandenburg.

On September 23, 1746, he and his elder brother Casimir Henning acquired the Mandelatz estate and the Kiefheide lands from the widow of Caspar Franz Casimir von Versen but ceded his share to his brother on November 1, 1748.

In his final years, he resided in Regenwalde. There, on May 25, 1774, he made his will, naming his nephew Georg Heinrich (II. 163), an ensign in the von Krockow Dragoon Regiment, as his universal heir. He bequeathed 1000 guilders to his niece Stoyken, née Wollschlaeger, married to the freeholder Stoyk in Rosenthal; 200 thalers to his nephew Carl Ludwig Wollschlaeger; and an annual 100 thalers to his aunt, the married von Fischer. The interest from Mandelatz was to cover his funeral expenses. He died two days later, on May 27, 1774, in Regenwalde, childless, and was buried there on May 30.

The only one of the four brothers to have an heir was Casimir Henning. His son's name is:

II. 163.

Georg Heinrich
of Mandelatz and Andersdorff,
Captain,
born March 31, 1753, † 1824 in Bunzlau.

In 1774, he was an ensign in the Krockow Dragoon Regiment No. 2 in Bunzlau, Silesia. His uncle Sebastian Heinrich named him as his universal heir in his will dated May 25, 1774, and published on September 25 of the same year. His curator was Lieutenant Otto Lorenz von Münchow of Nedlin and Barzlin. On December 7, 1774, Ensign Georg Heinrich, son of Captain Caspar Henning, was officially enfeoffed (684). - As an ensign, he sold his inherited share of the Mandelatz estate, including the Kiefheide lands, for 2100 thalers to Lieutenant Christoph Casimir von Versen of Burzlaff. This agreement was concluded on January 21, 1778, in Cöslin and on February 14, 1778, in Bunzlau, Schlesien, for a term of 25 years.

In 1781, he requested to be discharged from service after ten years but was denied permission to wear his uniform due to insufficient service time.

From 1782 to 1784, he resided on the Andersdorff estate near Neustädtel, Schlesien, which he inherited from his mother. On September 24, 1782, he petitioned the King for a loan of 6000 thalers over ten years to construct a necessary farmstead on his estate. However, this request seems to have been denied, as he later sought a loan of 1500 thalers from the credit office in Glogau for the same purpose.

Georg Heinrich later reentered military service. In 1795, he was mentioned as a lieutenant, and in 1822, as a captain (708). His name appears frequently in the legal proceedings concerning the inheritance of the Juchow-Raddatz estates. When Major Wilhelm Christoph of Raddatz (IV. 71) died without issue on March 23, 1793, the Raddatz line became extinct. Subsequently, 22 agnates from the other two family lines claimed succession rights, believing themselves equally entitled. According to the family tree submitted by the estate director Carl Caspar von Kleist of Segenthin (III. 522), all agnates from the other lines were equally distant from the common ancestor and thus equally eligible for succession. However, alternative genealogies, one from the Zarneckow family and another prepared by the feudal secretary Schultz, excluded the 22 claimants and identified Lieutenant Georg Heinrich of Andersdorff as the closer heir. Equally entitled, according to these genealogies, were the sons of Colonel Carl Wilhelm (II. 129) from the Zützen branch, who shared the same degree of descent from the common ancestor. In December 1794, Georg Heinrich filed a lawsuit against the 22 agnates. On November 9, 1796, a final court date was set, during which the agnates recognized Georg Heinrich as the closer heir. Only the Stavenower family demanded formal recognition. This was issued in Cöslin on January 9, 1797, declaring Lieutenant Georg Heinrich of Andersdorff as the closest eligible heir, with the rights of the three brothers from the Zützen branch reserved (699).

The estates of Juchow, Zamenz, and Falkenhagen, sold by Lieutenant General Henning Alexander of Juchow (IV. 48) to his wife for 19,000 thalers on November 22, 1776, became the subject of additional disputes. In January 1794, District administrator Otto Bogislaff von Kleist of Dubberow (II. 201) and 21 other agnates, whose names are recorded in document 699, claimed the estates, demanding their transfer at the purchase price of 19,000 thalers, less improvements. On July 23, 1794, the court ruled in favor of the agnates, ordering the transfer of the estates. This decision was upheld in three instances. Georg Heinrich protested against the transfer, arguing that he was the closer heir, but this claim was not yet legally established. Consequently, the estates were transferred to District administrator Otto Bogislaff von Kleist on April 6, 1796, as a family fief. He paid the widow of the Lieutenant General a cash purchase price of 17,000 thalers after deducting 2000 thalers of encumbered debts.

Georg Heinrich demanded a suspension of the process, filing a lawsuit against the District administrator for the estates' transfer. In April 1797, during the proceedings, the District administrator argued that even a closer heir could not revoke the transfer of a family fief already returned to the family.

Ultimately, Georg Heinrich ceded his share of the Raddatz-Juchow estates to Chamberlain August Wilhelm, who died in October 1797.

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On June 5, 1806, Georg Heinrich submitted a petition to the King, proposing the creation of a jeweled ordinary cross of pink enamel as a token of his gratitude and respect for the Kleist family, whom he credited for his fortune. He requested that this cross be worn by the family elder on the left side of the coat, suspended by a golden chain. The petition was denied.

In 1816, Georg Heinrich became an honorary knight of the Order of St. John.

On February 23, 1818, the Royal Higher Regional Court of Cöslin declared Georg Heinrich's real and feudal claims to Dargen forfeited. On July 13, 1822, his rights to the feudal estate valued at 14,000 thalers, comprising the sale proceeds of Kieckow, Muttrin A. and B., Döbel, and Zadtkow A., were reserved (708).

According to oral accounts, Captain von Kleist lived in poverty during his later years and was supported by his family. He died childless in Bunzlau in 1824.

From a case in the Secret State Archives, it emerged that he was married. In a letter dated November 15, 1836, from Bunzlau, his widow requested financial assistance: "As I possess neither wealth nor a pension, and as I am nearing my 60th year, with my frailty increasing to the point that I can no longer earn my living...". The administrative response stated that Georg Heinrich had been left with only a small military pension, leaving no estate for his widow, his second wife. It was noted that there were no children from this marriage. The widow was granted a modest pension.

A daughter had died of fever on March 22, 1789, at the age of four.

With him, the third branch of the Tychow line came to an end:

We conclude the description of the Gr.-Tychow branch with the biographies of the members of the last line, descended from Joachim (II. 22).

Joachim had two sons:

II. 42.

Carsten

on Gr.-Tychow, † before 1628.

He was Jochim's elder son. To distinguish him from his uncle Carsten the Elder (II. 21), he was called Carsten the Younger.

On July 6, 1591, "Chersten Kliste" was enfeoffed in Cüstrin following the death of his father Jochim (537b). On November 10, 1594, Carsten and Dinnies, underage sons of the late Jochim on Gr.-Tychow, received letters of guardianship. On February 22, 1598, Carsten paid homage during the general Landeshuldigung for his share in Völtzkow (544a). However, a few days later, Adam Völtzkow of Völtzkow protested this enfeoffment.

On June 27, 1599, Carsten and Dinnies demanded their inheritance, stating that their father had died many years prior. On March 27, 1601, Carsten the Younger was enfeoffed at Tychow (546a and 547).

On November 27, 1603, a marriage agreement was concluded in Lübbegost (Lübgust) between the noble and honorable Carsten the Younger of Tychow and the virtuous maiden Esse, daughter of Lorenz Glasenapp of Lübgust. Esse was to bring a dowry equivalent to that of her elder sister, who had married Paul Zitzewitz. Glasenapp pledged his share of Cussow, including the manor and farm properties, as security for the dowry.

Carsten promised to loan his future father-in-law 1500 florins from the proceeds of his brother

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Dinnies' purchase of their shared inheritance. This sum was to be secured against Cussow until repaid, along with the wife's dowry. Carsten also promised his future wife a morning gift of 100 Rhenish gold florins. The contract was to be executed within a year, with a penalty of 1000 thalers for breach. Witnesses to the contract included Peter and Caspar von Münchow, Dionis Kleist, and Heinrich Ziske (552). - In 1606, the Advocatus Fisci filed suit against Carsten for breach of marriage vows and demanded the penalty of 1000 thalers. Carsten argued that the dowry Glasenapp promised was overstated, and Cussow was not as valuable as claimed.

Glasenapp countered, stating that the land at Cussow was fertile and that the farming arrangements were misrepresented by Kleist. Unable to reach an agreement, Carsten sought legal advice from the Schöppenstuhl in Jena, which advised that he was not obliged to marry if it could be proven that Glasenapp had failed to meet his commitments.

The Advocatus Fisci contested this advice as premature, and the case was reopened on September 6, 1611. Ultimately, Carsten did not marry Glasenapp's daughter.

On April 19, 1605, Carsten was re-enfeoffed (553 and 555). Shortly thereafter, he sold his share of the Gr.-Tychow estate to his brother Dinnies for 1950 thalers. Since Dinnies could not pay the full amount upfront, he transferred his share in Völtzkow to Carsten, granting him six years' rent, with an annual payment of 100 florins to Dinnies. If the debt remained unpaid after six years, Carsten could mortgage Völtzkow; otherwise, he was to return the property. This lease agreement was concluded in Friedland on December 4, 1605. At that time, Völtzkow housed 75 sheep, 4 farm oxen, 2 brood mares, 4 pigs, 2 plows, and 1 wagon. By 1608, Carsten resided at Völtzkow. He co-held the village with Christoph and Adam Völtzkow, who had knightly estates, while Carsten's share was only a pledged feudal holding. The Völtzkows repeatedly attempted to oust him from his possession. On May 6, 1608, Carsten and Dinnies were re-enfeoffed at Gr.-Tychow (563k and 564).

In 1606, the Advocatus Fisci sued Dinnies over the unpaid purchase funds owed to Carsten. In November 1608, he renewed this complaint, stating that he had learned Carsten had relocated to Electoral Brandenburg and primarily resided there. Carsten had sold his share of the fief to his brother Dinnies, with whom he co-owned the estate in Groß-Tychow, and was now intending to transfer the funds to the Mark. This action, as the purchase funds would be moved entirely into a foreign jurisdiction, would be highly prejudicial to him (the advocatus). He claimed he would be forced to "thresh bare straw" in this fully justified complaint unless the arrest of the purchase funds was enforced. — It seems that the remaining purchase funds were, in fact, not paid to Carsten. Carsten retained Völtzkow for several years until Dinnies eventually took it into his own management (585 and 594).

In the enfeoffment letter of February 26, 1618, Carsten was listed among the absentees (585 and 588). On September 26, 1621, he was re-enfeoffed at Gr.-Tychow (593). In 1622, Dinnies alone paid homage (593), and by 1628, he was solely taxed for 12 hides at Gr.-Tychow (606). Thus, Carsten must have died before 1628.

II. 43.

Dinnies

of Völtzkow and Tychow,

† 1643.

Dinnies was Joachim's other son. In a document dated July 6, 1591, he is mistakenly referred to as "Antonius von Klist" (537b). According to documents from 1594 and 1599, he was still a minor at the time. - In 1603, he purchased his brother Carsten's share of the feudal estate at Gr.-Tychow, initially paying him 1500 florins (552). For the remainder of the purchase price, he leased the Völtzkow estate, also inherited from their father, to Carsten. On April 19, 1605, Dinnies was

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enfeoffed (553 and 555), as he was again on May 6, 1608 (563a and 564). - On September 29, 1618, Dinnies resided in Völtzkow in the Mark, while his paternal nephews Jacob (II. 36) and Bernhard (II. 39) were enfeoffed at Gr.-Tychow (585 and 588); this was repeated on September 28, 1621 (594). - In 1622, Dinnies returned to Tychow, where he paid homage on September 17, 1622 (593). In 1628, he paid taxes on 12 hides at Gr.-Tychow (606) and 6 hides at Klein-Crössin (607). The following year, he was taxed on 11 hides (or, by other accounts, 12) at Klein-Crössin. Altogether, Dinnies possessed 7½ farmers: 5 at Tychow and 2½ at Klein-Crössin (623). - In 1636, his cousins Jacob (II. 36), Bernd (II. 39), Jürgen (II. 55), and Joachim (II. 35) entrusted him with their taxes for further administration, as Dinnies served as district commissioner of the Neumark in his later years.

Dinnies was married to Elisabeth von Meseritz from the Neumark.

On December 18, 1613, he settled a dispute with his brother-in-law Carsten Hertzberg of Barenbusch over delayed marital payments, wedding gifts, and dowries. Dinnies owed his brother-in-law and his niece Beata a remainder of 900 thalers and a velvet coat (or its equivalent in money), which he agreed to repay in annual installments of 100 thalers by 1623. However, Dinnies did not fulfill this obligation. On February 22, 1633, another settlement was reached regarding the remaining debt of 362 thalers, ten years' interest, and the velvet coat, which was valued at 700 florins. Dinnies committed to repaying this debt in annual installments of 100 florins. - From his brother-in-law Paul Meseritz of Berkenow, Dinnies had a claim for 3000 florins in paraphernalia and dowry under a marriage agreement. When Paul did not pay, Dinnies sued him. On February 15, 1633, a settlement was reached before the Commander and Landvogt in Schievelbein.

Dinnies' marriage produced two sons: 1) Joachim (II. 63) and 2) Paul Daniel (II. 64) and several daughters, including:

Adel Demuth, who became the wife of Captain-Lieutenant Georg Heinrich von Rüchel.

Another daughter, whose name is not recorded, married Claus von Wopersnow.

Eine dritte Tochter hieß: Margaretha. As her father wrote, she had suffered damage to one eye "by the decree of the Almighty," and a mark had already formed on it despite various remedies being applied. For this reason, he requested a vacant position for her at the Marienfließ convent. On April 9, 1625, she was granted a nomination for the position. By October 1629, she was still listed as a candidate.

The youngest daughter was named: Elisabeth Catharina. On January 12, 1660, a nobleman sought her hand in marriage. Steinbrück identifies him as Eustachins Adrian von Leckow. Preparations for her dowry were already underway. Like her sisters, she was to be endowed with 2000 florins from the Gr.-Tychow fief. However, she passed away on April 2, 1667, before the marriage could take place.

Dinnies died in 1643. In a document from February 10, 1644, it is stated that he had died about a year earlier, leaving behind two underage sons, Joachim and Paul. The widow and her son-in-law Claus Wopersnow filed for guardianship on behalf of the minors, which was granted on the same day (621).

In 1645, it was reported that Dinnies' heirs had historically taxed 8¾ hides at Gr.-Tychow, previously assessed as 7½ farmers, including those at Crössin. At the time, the Crössin farms lay abandoned, leaving only 4 farmers and 2 half-farmers at Gr.-Tychow (623).

In 1650, the widow and her two daughters still resided at Gr.-Tychow. They were granted the following as deputed: 40 bushels of rye, 8 bushels of buckwheat, 2 bushels of peas, 3 fattened pigs, 1 ox (valued at 10 thalers), 4 March sheep, 1 batch of geese, 6 bushels of oats for fodder and porridge, 1 pound of salt, a quarter-barrel each of herring and cod, 2 bushels of flaxseed for planting or an equivalent value of 6 thalers, and feed for 4 cows. Additionally, they received 50 thalers in cash and 3 loads of firewood weekly from Martinmas to Easter (625). The family was assigned a half-farmer's house near the church, with a cabbage garden for residence and use. Upon the widow's death, the property was to revert to the Gr.-Tychow estate.

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Dinnies two sons are called:

II. 63. Joachim

of Völtzkow and Klein-Crössin,
born 1620, † before 1690.

Joachim was the elder son of Dinnies and is often referred to in documents as "Joachim the Younger." On February 10, 1644, Joachim and Paul Daniel were still minors and received guardianship for Völtzkow through their mother and brother-in-law (621). On August 29, 1650, the brothers divided their inheritance: Joachim received Gr.-Tychow (except for two farmers), while Paul Daniel received Völtzkow, Klein-Crössin, and additional farmers at Gr.-Tychow, Cussenow, and Pollechelebe.

They exchanged the "Cavels" so that Jochim received Völtzkow and Kl. -Crössin c. p. The knight's estate in Völtzkow had burned down entirely in the aforementioned year, and therefore, from all the brothers' wood in Gr. -Tychow, a sheepfold of 16 beams was to be dismantled and brought to Völtzkow. Additionally, 50 pieces of construction timber from the brothers' collective wood and clay stacks for the rooms in Völtzkow were to be delivered for the burned barn, and 25 thalers were to be paid for construction costs (625). In 1657, however, Jochim had already sold his estate in Völtzkow to provide dowries for his sisters and settle other debts and was residing in Kl. -Crössin. By 1667, he possessed 4 1/4 "Hufen" there (645). On July 1, 1681, he was a witness when Christian Casimir (II. 83) exchanged his estate Mandelatz with his brother Bastian Heinrich (II. 84) for the latter's share in Gr. -Tychow (656).

Jochim was married to the daughter of his cousin Jochim of Gr. -Tychow (II. 57), the granddaughter of Peter (II. 32). This marriage was blessed with four sons: 1) Jochim Daniel, 2) Dionysius Christoph, 3) Peter Heinrich, and 4) Caspar Henning (II. 86—89), and three daughters:

- 1) Sophia, who became the wife of Alexander Magnus von Briesen, and they received a share in Gr. -Tychow;
- 2) Elisabeth, and
- 3) Barbara.

On March 3, 1682, Peter's (II. 74) widow ceded half of her share in Gr. -Tychow to Jochim as part of his bridal dowry of 1,000 thalers in capital and interest. However, under the judgment of distribution, which was to be issued in Peter's bankruptcy case, it was still uncertain whether the right of redemption (Relution) would be granted to the stable master Jochim Henning (II. 59).

In 1685, amidst "his impending needs," Jochim bought one horse and one cow from Dubschlaff Versen of Burzlaff for 14 thalers, being unable to raise any liquid funds. He pledged his portion of the Flachslände and the Tietzowschen Bach as collateral. By June 29, 1688, Jochim had already died; his sons possessed half the share of Peter's widow (665). In 1690, the late Jochim's daughters held 1/4 of a knight's horse from Gr. -Tychow (667).

II. 64.

Paul Daniel
of Völtzkow and Gr. -Tychow,
Swedish cavalry captain,
born 1621, † 1699.

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He was the younger son of Dinnies, born on December 28, 1621. On February 10, 1644, he and his elder brother Jochim received mutual deeds concerning Völtzkow (621). In the fraternal inheritance division of 1650, Völtzkow and Kl. -Crössin c. p. initially fell to him; however, with his brother's consent, he chose the first "Cavel": the knight's estate of Gr. -Tychow, which included two populated, one burned and desolate farms, a half-farmer near the church—granted to his mother, two sisters, and a maid—a tavern, jurisdiction, and church patronage (625). - In the aforementioned year, Otto Herzberg—likely the son of the previously mentioned Caspar Herzberg of Barenbruch, a brother-in-law of Dinnies—still held the knight's estate in Gr. -Tychow in possession.

Paul Daniel entered military service under the Elector. He laid the foundation for his military prowess in the Clevesian lands during the 1650s and quickly advanced to lieutenant. On May 15, 1654, a complaint was filed by the royal Polish official in Draheim against Lieutenant von Kl., alleging that he had dared to invade a Draheim village, Zicker, 1/4 mile from the castle, a few days earlier and had taken a freeman captive. On June 8 of the same year, Paul Daniel was issued a mandate to refrain from any violent incursions into the Polish Crown. In August 1656, a new complaint was raised by Poland against him and his comrades: Heinrich Lockstädt of Crössin, who had served under Adrian Borck of Stargard, and Faustin von Hanow of Lasbeck near Daber, concerning a "violent raid and stolen cattle." On the night before Ascension Day, shortly after midnight, 12 individuals with 12 horses—including the aforementioned—broke into the village of Dickow in Poland and took 121 cattle and one horse. - On August 14 of the same year, an Electoral Commission arrived in Gr. -Tychow to investigate the matter. Kleist testified that he had never seen the village of Dickow in Poland in his life. However, regarding the acquisition of the cattle, he contradicted himself, claiming at one point that he had purchased the cattle from a Swedish party, and at another point, that he had received them as a gift from Lockstädt and Hanow. He provided the commission with little testimony, stating that he urgently needed to depart for the army and could not remain absent from his regiment any longer.

On June 22, 1658, the fiscal advocate accused Lieutenant Paul Daniel von Kleist of entering foreign military service without permission and failing to resign from the Elector's service, despite a public summons on February 14, 1658. A hearing was scheduled for August 12 of the same year. His brother-in-law von Briesen requested an extension on his behalf, claiming that Paul Daniel had laid the foundation for his military exercises under the Elector in the Clevesian lands and had since joined Swedish service. - Paul Daniel, however, failed to appear on August 12. On September 3 of the same year, a decree was issued: "Lieutenant P. D. von Kleist has not complied with the summons of the Electoral Advocate; his possessions in Pomerania are to be confiscated!" On November 4 of the same year, the confiscation was carried out. - Von Briesen argued against it, claiming that his sister, the convict's wife, had brought him 2,250 florins, which she had the right to claim from the fief. Similarly, his elder brother Jochim and the heirs of Woyen in Priddargen filed claims. - In 1659, an inventory of Paul Daniel's knight's estate was compiled by the local pastor and sworn by his mother. The inventory listed the following items: 20 bushels of barley, 22 bushels of oats, 1 1/2 bushels of white peas, 9 cows (4 of which had already been seized by the fiscal advocate), 2 oxen, 10 sheep, 3 yearlings, 2 pigs, 4 piglets, 5 hens, 1 rooster, 2 ducks, 2 beds without covers, 2 bolsters without cases, 6 wooden bedsteads, 3 tables, 3 stools, 2 chairs, 2 kneading troughs, all other household items in poor condition, 13 pewter plates, 6 bowls, 2 pewter candlesticks, 1 broken brass candlestick, 3 kettles, 2 copper pots, 1 spit, 1 brass pan, 1 mortar, 30 pots, flax, a little yarn, 1/2 barrel of buckthorn berries, mostly eaten by mice, 1 scythe, 1 fork, 1 roasting spit, 1 long rake, 1 iron chain, 1 plow, 1 wagon, 1 sack of feathers, 1 1/2 racks of candles in an old chest, 8 troughs of various sizes, 1 cradle, and old locks.

On February 28, 1660, two chests deposited by Paul Daniel's wife with the council friend Jacob Möller in Cöslin four years prior were also confiscated. Upon opening the chests on February 28, 1660, it was revealed that one long green sliding chest with red fittings contained the following valuables: 1 crimson women's gown of atlas fabric, made from nine widths, with a matching bodice; 1 black chair cushion with one side of velvet and the other of black boy; 1 cut-open child's gown of

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Bruges atlas; 2 gilded silver goblets and one small chalice weighing a total of 22 1/2 "Loth"; 3 white linen curtains with black floral patterns and two garlands; various body and table linens; and a large number of silk handkerchiefs. - The smaller green chest contained only one silver wreath chain, one old men's shirt, and a pair of old hand wraps. On July 24, 1660, Paul Daniel, who had been promoted to captain in the Polish-Swedish War, petitioned for the valuation placed on his knight's estate in Tychow to be rescinded, arguing that he had joined Swedish service at a time when Sweden was still allied with Brandenburg. Meanwhile, the Peace of Oliva had been concluded on May 3, 1660. The Pomeranian government recommended to the Elector that Kleist "be graciously granted the restitution of his property as dictated by the peace treaty." The Elector agreed. On November 9, 1665, Jochim and Paul Daniel were enfeoffed with Gr. -Tychow and Kl. -Crössin (662 u. 640). By 1667, the cavalry captain von Kleist was taxed for 5 "Hufen" at Gr. -Tychow (645). - In the years 1655, 1672, 1690, and 1691, he provided one knight's horse for Gr. -Tychow (632, 651, u. 667). - When, in 1675, the Swedes under Wrangel invaded Pomerania and the Margraviate, devastating these lands terribly, the cavalry captain von Kleist, along with other noblemen, went to serve under the Elector's high person and army in Mecklenburg. He also took one of his sons with him. Their equipping had been costly, prompting the wife of Captain von Kleist to request reimbursement for the knight's horse levy. - Without a doubt, father and son fought in the Battle of Fehrbellin and helped conquer the most important positions in Swedish Pomerania between 1675 and 1678. By 1679, they had returned home from the war. In the same year, Captain P. D. von Kleist was a witness to the conclusion of the inheritance agreement between the four sons from the first marriage of Colonel Christian (II. 60) of Gr. -Tychow (655).

On September 1, 1690, Paul Daniel's nephews, Jochim Daniel and his three brothers, sons of the late Jochim (II. 63), sold their share of Kl. -Crössin to Ewald Joachim of Vietzow (III. 257) after unsuccessfully offering it to their uncle (668). - On October 27, 1690, Paul Daniel pledged his Blrckenwiesen near Kieckow to Pribslaff Kleist of Muttrin for 50 florins as collateral.

On February 24, 1699, he passed away in Gr. -Tychow.

Paul Daniel was married twice:

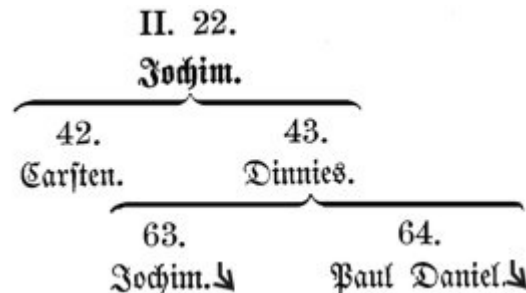
1. To Catharina Marie von Briesen, daughter of Hans von Briesen of Creitzig and Trieneke, born in July 1625 in Trieneke, died February 26, 1681, in Gr. -Tychow.
2. Later, he married Ursula Louise von Kleist, daughter of Steffen of Damen (III. 196).

From the first marriage, he had one son, Hans Caspar (II. 90), and one daughter, Elisabeth, who later married Dionysius Christoph von Kleist of Kl. -Crössin (II. 87). From the second marriage, he had two sons, 1) Paul Daniel and 2) Friedrich Wilhelm (II. 91 u. 92), and one daughter, Esther Luisa Ludovica.

The brothers Jochim and Paul Daniel von Kleist became the heads of two side branches. The branch of the former died out with his grandchildren, while the latter's branch continues to this day.

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We first give the description of the branch descended from Jochim (II. 63), but before that the genealogy of:



Jochim (II. 63) had four sons:

II. 86.

Jochim Daniel
of Kl. -Crössin,
1690.

He was Jochim's eldest son. He inherited a portion of Kl. -Crössin from his father. On September 1, 1690, with the consent of his three brothers, he sold his paternal inheritance of Kl. -Crössin (a), along with one farm in Gr. -Tychow and three "Holzkavels" in Zülów, for 2,400 Pomeranian florins to the district councillor Ewald Jochim von Kleist of Vietzow (III. 257), whose son, the dean and court president Ewald Georg (III. 350), later inherited it. - Before this, the four brothers had unsuccessfully offered the estate to their paternal uncle Paul Daniel (II. 64) (668).

Where the four brothers went after selling Kl. -Crössin is not precisely known. They likely first went to Gr. -Tychow, part of which had been ceded by Peter's (II. 74) widow to Jochim (II. 63), as mentioned multiple times. After Jochim's death, his daughters were considered co-owners of Gr. -Tychow. They held 1/4 knight's horse of the estate (667).

However, under the distribution ruling to be issued in Peter's bankruptcy proceedings, it was still uncertain whether the stable master Jochim Henning (II. 59) would have the right of redemption. In the purchase contract by which Peter's widow sold her half of Kl. -Crössin on June 29, 1688, it was stipulated: "The ongoing bankruptcy proceedings must be pursued to their conclusion by the stable master together with the late Mr. Jochim Kleist's sons in equal parts, and those creditors to whom part of the estate is awarded and allocated in distribution must be satisfied with this half portion, as agreed separately between the widow and the late Mr. Jochim Kleist during the division of the estate" (665). Jochim Daniel signed this document with the words "D. J. Kleist citra meum meorumque prejudicium." The bankruptcy case seems to have been resolved in such a way that the farm in Gr. -Tychow was awarded to the late Jochim's daughters, perhaps as a dowry. This is indicated in a document dated January 22, 1690, which specifies the knight's horses of the Kleist family in the Belgard district: "The current possessors of Groten Tichow are: 1) Mr. Stable Master Jochim Henning, 2) the daughters of the late Jochim Kleist, and 3) Captain Christian Casimir (II. 82)" (667).

Jochim Daniel married the daughter of the Privy Councillor von Wedell of Neu-Wedel, who bore him a son, Jochim Rüdiger (II. 122), and a daughter. To provide a dowry for the latter, he borrowed 1,000 florins in 1703 from Captain Daniel Heinrich von Münchow of Eichenberge.

The year of Jochim Daniel's death is unknown.

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Jochim's other son is:

II. 87.

Dinnies Christoph
of Kl. -Crössin,
1690.

He received his inheritance letter on November 7, 1689. On September 1, 1690, he joined his brothers in selling Kl. -Crössin (668).

He was married to his cousin Elisabeth, daughter of Captain Paul Daniel (II. 64) of Gr. -Tychow. She bore him one son, Jochim Rüdiger (II. 123), and "various" daughters. The date of Dinnies Christoph's death is unknown.

II. 88.

Peter Heinrich
1690.

Jochim's third son. He also received his inheritance letter on November 7, 1689. In the document dated January 22, 1690, he is listed as "Peter von Krössin pro se et tribus fratribus," among those obligated to pay knight's horse dues, though the exact amount is not specified in the document (667). On September 1, 1690, he consented to the sale of Kl. -Crössin (668).

Peter Heinrich's wife was Barbara Sophia von Farten of the house of Gribenitz, a member of the von der Osten family (136). They married on April 27, 1693. He died without leaving fief heirs.

II. 89.

Caspar Henning
of Gr. -Tychow,
† 1704,

Jochim's youngest son. He also received his inheritance letter on November 7, 1689. On September 1, 1690, he sold his share of Kl. -Crössin together with his brothers (668). On October 11, 1699, he was enfeoffed (675). By 1704, he had already passed away. In that year, his widow held 1/4 knight's horse. His widow's name was Sabina Elisabeth, née von Bonin, the daughter of Anselm of Gellen and Krangen and Sophie Christiane von Kleist.

She bore her husband two sons: 1) Caspar Georg and 2) Werner Heinrich (II. 124 and II. 125) and one daughter, Barbara Juliana. The latter married Jacob Friedrich von Fischer of Trzebratko on October 24, 1742, in Standemin. Later, through the testament of her brother Werner Heinrich, she received a legacy of 2,000 thalers.

Caspar Henning's widow, along with her children, sold the portion of Gr. -Tychow inherited from her husband on March 16, 1716, to Councillor Hans Jochim von Kleist (III. 387) with the right of repurchase for 2,500 florins for a term of 30 years.

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Thus, three of Jochim's (II. 63) sons had been succeeded. However, this branch became extinct with their sons.

Jochim Daniel's (II. 86) son was:

II. 122.

Jochim Rüdiger,
Imperial Lieutenant.

He entered Imperial service but died young as a lieutenant during a campaign in Hungary.

Dinnies Christoph (II. 87) also had only one son:

II. 123.

Jochim Rüdiger.

He is known only by name through von der Osten (175). It appears he also died young.

Caspar Henning's (II. 89) two sons were:

II. 124.

Caspar Georg,
Captain,
born 1698, † before 1764,
of Temnick.

On January 21, 1714, he, along with his brother Heinrich Werner, held 1/4 knight's horse of Gr. -Tychow (679). On October 17, 1719, he served as an ensign in the infantry regiment Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau, No. 27. He was promoted to second lieutenant on May 27, 1723, and to first lieutenant on June 25, 1730. On March 1, 1732, he retired as a captain upon his request.

On July 1, 1732, he married Luise Catharina von Delitz, daughter of Adam Siegmund von Delitz of Temnick and Anna Sabina von Borck. His father-in-law gave him half of the estate of Temnick as a dowry but changed his disposition in favor of his son, Lieutenant von Delitz, after five years. This led to a legal dispute in 1737, which was still unresolved by 1743. It seems that Caspar Georg eventually had to yield, as he later resided in Neuwedel, the estate of his aunt, the wife of Jochim Daniel (II. 86), where he passed away before 1764. - On October 23, 1739, he and his brother renounced their right of repurchase for Gr. -Tychow (c) and transferred it to Councillor Hans Jochim (III. 387) as an inheritable right. His name also appears among those enfeoffed on July 28, 1745 (684).

His marriage was blessed with one daughter, Ida Constantine Sabine, born on June 12, 1733, who lived less than a year, passing away on February 14, 1734.

His younger brother was:

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II. 125.

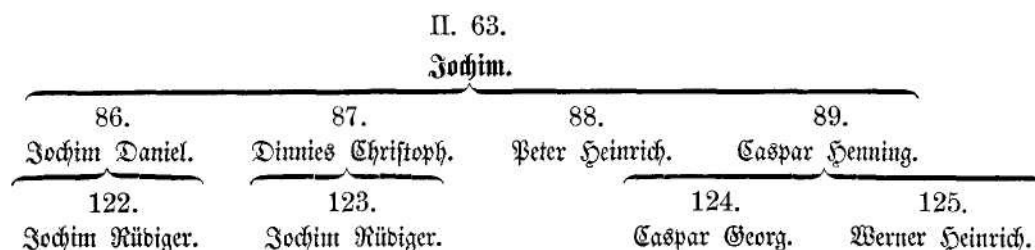
Werner Heinrich,
Major General,
born 1703, † 1765.

Caspar Henning's other son. From the age of eighteen, he served in the infantry regiment Forcade No. 23, which was commanded by von Sydow from 1729. On June 5, 1725, he became an ensign, on January 4, 1731, a second lieutenant, and on May 9, 1735, a first lieutenant. As a lieutenant, he distinguished himself with heroic bravery in the Battle of Mollwitz, earning the Pour le Mérite order. On October 13, 1741, he became a staff captain and later a company commander in the newly established Fusilier Regiment No. 42 in Brieg, which was commanded by Margrave Heinrich. He was promoted to major on September 13, 1750, lieutenant colonel on December 10, 1758, and colonel and commander of the Fusilier Regiment Margrave Heinrich on March 1, 1759. The regiment was first stationed in Frankenstein and later in Neisse. - On March 30, 1764, he retired as a major general and was granted a pension of 1,000 thalers. In the Biographical Lexicon (Vol. II, p. 286), it is noted: "Major General Werner Heinrich von Kleist participated with great courage in all the campaigns of King Frederick II and was highly valued by the monarch, who was well aware of his talents." - On September 15, 1745, Werner Heinrich was enfeoffed (684). The major general retired to Wendisch-Tychow, residing in the manor there. On October 20, 1765, he made his will, naming his cousin, Major Sebastian Heinrich (II. 121), as his universal heir and leaving a legacy of 2,000 thalers to his sister Barbara Juliana, married to von Fischer of Trzebratko. - Later that same year, he passed away in Wendisch-Tychow, unmarried.

In the parish records of W.-Tychow, the deceased is described with the following honorable words: "Died October 27, 1765, and buried October 31 with a funeral sermon at the altar, laid to rest in the churchyard in a walled grave, as expressly requested: Mr. Werner Heinrich von Kleist, a major general who resided for some time at the manor here. He was an exemplary Christian man, and his end was very edifying, aged 63 years."

With the death of the childless major general, this branch of the Tychow line became extinct.

We provide the family tree of:



We now turn to the last branch of the Tychow line descended from Paul Daniel (II. 64).

Paul Daniel had three sons: one from his first marriage and two from his second. His son from the first marriage was:

II. 90.

Hans Caspar
of Segenthin,
born May 10, 1647, † 1711.

He was born on the Swedish island of Alanth, where his father was stationed as a royal Swedish lieutenant at the time.

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On January 22, 1690, he received from his father a portion of his estate, for which he was required to provide 1/2 knight's horse (667). On January 10, 1691, he became a sergeant in the Electorate of Brandenburg. On October 11, 1699, after his father's death, he was enfeoffed (675). On January 12, 1707, he sold his paternal hereditary estate in Gr. -Tychow, as he had inherited it from his father and been assigned it as 1,733 florins 18 schillings of maternal inheritance, to his brother Friedrich Wilhelm for 4,000 florins. In return, Friedrich Wilhelm transferred Segenthin to him as hereditary property in lieu of cash, along with the document for a claim of 2,250 florins and ceded other claims.

Hans Caspar passed away on November 29, 1711, in Segenthin.

His wife was Agnese Catharina von Blankenburg, daughter of Georg Heinrich von Blankenburg of Wartkau, Mötzlin, Latzig, and Poblitz. She was born in Wartkau on June 12, 1665, and died in Segenthin on March 15, 1736. She bore him four sons: 1) Paul Jürgen, 2) Hans Caspar, 3) Conrad Friedrich, and 4) Carl Wilhelm (II. 126—129), and three daughters:

- 1) Luisa Gottliebe (called Livia Gottlieb in Descr. 267),
- 2) Sophia Juliane, and
- 3) Maria Agnese. She passed away on January 16, 1771, as the last of the seven siblings.

Paul Daniel's elder son from his second marriage was named after his father:

II. 91.

Paul Daniel,

Danish Premier Lieutenant,

† 1701.

On October 11, 1699, he was absent; on May 8, 1700, he paid homage (675 and 678). In 1686, he became an ensign in the Danish Prince Frederik's Regiment, was promoted to second lieutenant in 1691, and to premier lieutenant in 1692. He went with a battalion of the regiment to Saxony in 1701, where he died early that year in Gräfenhainichen, unmarried.

Due to his handsome appearance and conduct, he was referred to as the "Crown of the Kleist family."

II. 92.

Friedrich Wilhelm

of Gr. -Tychow,

Lieutenant,

alive as of 1715.

He was Paul Daniel's younger son from his second marriage. He entered the service of the Electorate of Brandenburg but retired as a lieutenant. On June 26, 1694, he married Barbara Hippolyta von List of Rakit in Saxony, daughter of Adam Heinrich von List and Catharina Dorothea von Bredow of the houses of Frisack and Wagennitz. Mr. von List had exchanged his estates in Saxony with Colonel and later General von Borck, commander of Dresden, and resided in Stargard, Regenwalde County, in 1694.

On January 29, 1697, Lieutenant Friedrich Wilhelm repurchased the estate of Lanzen for 2,850 thalers from Mayor Immanuel Grützmacher, to whom it had likely been pledged, but on September

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25, 1697, transferred it to his father-in-law, Adam Heinrich von List, for the 2,850 thalers paid to Grützmacher plus 25 thalers in interest, initially under jure antichretico, and then on April 4, 1707, as hereditary property. - Due to a claim of 2,250 florins, Lieutenant von Kleist took over the estate of Segenthin but sold two "Holzkavels," belonging to Puddiger and Segenthin, from this property to the Dean of Podewils as hereditary property, retaining the grazing rights for Segenthin. On January 12, 1707, he ceded Segenthin to his stepbrother Hans Caspar for 2,250 florins. The latter transferred his estate in Gr. -Tychow to him, valuing it at 4,000 florins.

In the fraternal division, Friedrich Wilhelm had already received one portion of the estate in Gr. -Tychow. From this, he was required to provide 1/2 knight's horse in 1704; by 1714, he had to provide a whole knight's horse from both portions (679).

On June 18, 1712, he sold his estate in Gr. -Tychow to Miss Agnesa Dorothea von List for six years for 3,213 florins and 23 schillings, with the option to redeem it at any time, reserving only the so-called Friedrichshöfchen. On January 18, 1715, under pressure from creditors, he sold his estate—both the portion he had received in the fraternal division and the estate he had acquired from his late brother Hans Caspar, including the new manor built towards Burzlaff, the cavels in Zülów, and behind the Flachslände—to the Royal Prussian-Pomeranian Government and Commissariat Councillor Hans Jochim von Kleist (III. 387) of Wusterbarth and Sietkow as hereditary property for 7,700 Pomeranian florins.

Friedrich Wilhelm's marriage to Hippolyta von List was blessed with three sons:

1) Daniel Heinrich, 2) Hans Friedrich, and 3) Ernst Ludwig (II. 130—132), and four daughters. Von der Osten (133) mentions three:

1) Elisabeth,

married first to Carl Friedrich von Arenstorff, born around 1662, † 1746, of Sadelkow and Rosenow as his second wife, and second to Jochim von Glasenapp of Natzlaff;

2) Maria Agnes,

who died unmarried in Bublitz in 1755; and

3) Sophia Hippolyta,

married to Captain von Czarusky, from whom she later divorced. She died in 1768.

According to records from the Gr. -Tychow archives, they also had a fourth daughter, Catharina Luise, who became the second wife of Provost and Pastor Joachim Holke of Bublitz on November 18, 1729, and died around 1742.

Friedrich Wilhelm likely passed away soon after 1715.

Thus, two of Paul Daniel's (II. 64) sons were succeeded: the eldest and the youngest. We now present the biographies of the sons of the eldest, Hans Caspar (II. 90), who had four sons:

II. 126.

Paul Jürgen,

Ensign,

† before 1711.

He is mistakenly referred to as Paul Daniel in the marriage records (Cop. Act., 368) and is described as an ensign among the great grenadiers in Dresden who perished in the Polish War before his father's death.

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Von der Osten (168) simply notes that he died young.

II. 127.

Hans Caspar,
Lieutenant Colonel,
born 1698, † 1745,

Hans Caspar's other son. On February 28, 1714, he was an ensign in the Infantry Regiment von Grumbkow, No. 17. He became a second lieutenant on July 7, 1716, and a first lieutenant on January 10, 1723. On May 25, 1728, he was transferred to the Infantry Regiment Tiele, No. 30. He was promoted to staff captain on September 22, 1729, became a company commander on June 14, 1731, and was made a major in the Infantry Regiment von Glasenapp, No. 1, on July 18, 1740. This regiment was renamed Count von Haacke in 1742. On December 16, 1740, the Duke of Holstein and Prince Leopold Maximilian of Dessau advanced with seven grenadier battalions, one of which was commanded by Major von Kleist, toward Gr. -Glogau to lay siege to it. They arrived in front of Glogau on December 29. On March 8, 1741, the fortress was stormed and captured. The Kleist and Winterfeld grenadier battalions were positioned behind the so-called Galgenberge during the assault. - In the Battle of Mollwitz on April 10, 1741, the grenadier battalion commanded by Kleist, positioned on the flank by Prince Leopold of Dessau, fired so heavily that the enemy cavalry could not approach.

On July 10, 1743, Major Hans Caspar, son of Hans Caspar, was enfeoffed (684). On January 16, 1745, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. On June 4, 1745, during the Battle of Hohenfriedberg, he was severely wounded by a cannonball. He succumbed to his wounds on July 14, 1745, and was buried in the church at Strigau. Von der Osten (169) attests that his death was deeply mourned by all. He died unmarried.

II. 128.

Conrad Friedrich,
Colonel,
born 1699, † 1746,

Hans Caspar's third son. On December 13, 1715, he was an ensign in the Infantry Regiment Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau, No. 3. He became a second lieutenant on March 8, 1719, a first lieutenant in February 1720, a staff captain on May 9, 1724, and a company commander on June 14, 1730. In June 1740, he was transferred as a major to the Infantry Regiment Camas, No. 37. However, on June 27, 1741, he returned to the Infantry Regiment Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau, No. 3. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel on May 21, 1743, and enfeoffed in that capacity on September 30, 1743 (684). On October 27, 1745, he was promoted to colonel. During the Battle of Kesselsdorf on December 15, 1745, he suffered a severe wound, being shot through the right shoulder and chest. He died of his wounds on April 9, 1746, in Meissen and was buried in Dresden in the Bohemian Church with honors, accompanied by Saxon generals.

King Friedrich II was deeply grieved by Kleist's wounding and death. In a letter to Major General von Stille, he lamented with the sorrowful exclamation: "Ah, Polenz, Kleist, Rindorf, what giants have pierced you! You made us victors. Great God! And you died! What barbarian raised his bloody hand against you!"

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Von der Osten (170) testifies that Colonel Conrad Friedrich von Kleist served all campaigns with great reputation.

The wife of Colonel von Kleist was Dorothea Friedrike Eleonore von Herold, daughter of Privy Finance Councillor Friedrich Wilhelm von Herold and Auguste Eleonore von Pathow of Halle. She was born on May 6, 1714, and married on January 25, 1745. She died childless in 1757.

II. 129.

Carl Wilhelm

on Zützen,

Born 1707, died 1766,

Hans Caspars' youngest son. It became Gr. on September 20, 1707. -Tychow born. On 1 February 1720 he joined the Cadettencorps in Berlin. After having been in the Corps for 5 1/3 years, he became an Ensign to the Inf. on 15 May 1725. -Regt. Golze No. 15. On May 8, 1732, he became Sec. -Lt., May 31, 1736 Prem. -Lieutenant and on 23 June 1740 Captain and Compagnie-Chef of the Grenadier Compagnie in the 1st century. Battalion Guard No. 15a.

On 10 April 1740 he fought in the 1st century. Garderegiment participated in the bloody Battle of Mollwitz and contributed to the happy outcome of the battle, so that he received the Order pour le mérite. Des 1. Battalions Guard, in which Carl Wilhelm v. Kl. under the command of the then General-Major Henning Alexander v. Kl. (IV. 53) commanded, King Frederick II mentions in his letters to Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau most gloriously and says of him that Merveille did.¹³⁰ He also distinguished himself in the other battles and battles of the Silesian Wars, so that he was already appointed lieutenant colonel by the army on 25 February 1742. On 7 May 1750, he became a colonel in the army and chief of office at Lötzen. On 16 November 1751 he took his leave.¹³¹ v. d. Osten (171) characterizes the Colonel v. Kl. as follows: "Carl Wilhelm v. Kl. went early in Prussian service and served with special happiness and reputation in the 1st. Guard, he was a colonel and was at the king's great mercy. He married through mediation of the king: Eva Luise Eleonore von Slombach (correct: von Schlomach), widow of the Lord of Einsiedell, a very rich person."

Colonel von Kl. was the daughter of the chamberlain Joh. Georg von Schlomach auf Mehlsdorf und Gebersdorf and *Christiana Louise, daughter of Valentin Dietrich von Lichtenhayn*,¹³² born 26 September 1726, died 5 November 1813 in Zützen in der Niederlausitz, at the age of 87 years 1 M. 9 T. On 6 February 1742, she married Frederick William of Einsiedell, Captain of the Grenadier Guard No. 6, only son of the Royal Prussian Lieutenant General v. Einsiedell. However, her husband died on 16 September 1744 in Potsdam, in his 22nd year. The following year she married Carl Wilhelm von Kl. This second marriage was blessed with ten sons and a daughter. The names of the sons are: 1) Friedrich, 2) Carl Ludwig, 3) Johann Georg, 4) August Wilhelm, 5) Leopold, 6) Ferdinand, 7) Alexander, 8) Carl Ludwig, 9) Carl Wilhelm and 10) Eugen (II. 164-173). The daughter was born on 7 December 1747 and received the names Caroline Louise in the St. Baptism.¹³³ Their godparents

¹³⁰ F.G. Part III. Section I. p. 86.

¹³¹ In Geschichte des Königlich Preußischen Ersten Garde - Regiments zu Fuß, Carl v. Reinhard, Potsdam 1858, a Carl Wilhelm von Kleist is listed in the departure list: was 1752 in September since he had served 16 years, as Grenad. Captain and Supreme Imported by the Army, and died in 1776. Despite the discrepancy in the data, there is little evidence that there was another Carl Wilhelm von Kleist. (2021)

¹³² The surname is mentioned in a genealogical overview by Jochen Rolcke at Geneanet.org without further documentation Lichtenhagen. (2023)

¹³³ In the family archive in Hamm is the family bible from Zützen. The first entry reads: "This sacred Bible book I bought in Dresden, the 12 April before 3 Thlr 12 Gr and gifted my dear eldest daughter, Frl Christina Loysän the 11 May 1715 to your edification and comfort in all Leyden. Valentin Dietrich von Lichtenhayn" At the back of the book, Eva von Schlomach entered her children's data in French. (2006)

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were: General von Buddenbrock, Mrs. v. Ingersleben, Miss von d. Knesebeck, General v. Meyerinck, Colonel v. Beschwitz and General Baron v. Willich. On 14 November 1764 she became the wife of the future King of Prussia. Generals der Infanterie und Gouverneurs von Magdeburg: Franz Casimir v. Kl. (III. 523).

On 23 June 1749, Mrs. von Kl. von Leopold von Droste, the last scion of the Drostische Zweige in Lausitz, bought the estates of Zützen and Gebersdorf.¹³⁴ On August 20, 1764, it received the same as true property and allodium declared with the freest disposition. By treaty of 15 June 1811, she ceded both estates to her son Leopold as the future Majorat in case of death as the first Majorat owner designated by her.¹³⁵

To Zützen the Colonel of Kl. built the beautiful castle "Kleistensitz". On 16 December 1751 he bought from the Wirk. Go. Minister of State Otto Christoph Grafen von Podewils inherited part of the estate of Segenthin; he had inherited the other parts of the estate from his father Hans Caspar and his son, Friedrich Wilhelm. After the settlement of 24 June 1763, however, he sold the whole estate to the captain, later landscape director Carl Caspar von Kl. (III. 522) for 10,000 Tlr.

On 1 May 1766, the Colonel von Kl. died at Zützen Castle and was buried in the newly built hereditary funeral there.¹³⁶ He was, by unanimous judgment, a man who earned merit for the family's enduring glory. — A facsimile is attached here.

The births in 1746, 1747 and 1748 are recorded in the church register of the garrison in Potsdam. Familiengeschichtliche Blätter, Volume III, Schwerin 1909, pp. 248. (2022)

¹³⁴ On 22 June 1798, she concluded a settlement with the council of the municipality of Dahme over accrued since 1722 for the manor Gebersdorf arrears of Erasmus interest. The pending lawsuit was closed against payment of 70 thalers. Chronik der Stadt Dahme und der Umgebung, Volume 2, W. Reinhold, Dahme 1846, pp. 109. (2009)

¹³⁵ Dr. Berghaus, Landbuch der Mark Brandenburg III. 636.

¹³⁶ The date of death is from the family Bible. In the will process in the Brandenburg State Main Archive 17B 4588 is the request of the eldest son Frederick of 1780 to open the will of his parents. This will of 1766 is in progress. (2014)



Carl Wilhelm von Kleist,
auf Hützen.

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On 15 February 1770, the widowed wife, Colonel von Kleist, bought the estate of Schenkendorf c.p. (judicially confirmed 21 February) from Johanne Ernestine von Sternstein, Hans Ernst von Karasz, House Marshal and elders and Seyfried von Stuckerheim. She was enfeoffed with it on 29 November 1770 at Lübben. Volkmarsdorf near Leipzig *had bought her mother, whose mother was a née von Thümmel, in 1740 from Carl Heinrich von Thümmel. On her death in 1762, her daughter inherited it.*¹³⁷ *It still belonged to her in 1802.*¹³⁸ The latter passed to William Bogislaff (II. 205), and finally to Count Conrad (II. 225). *In 1812, she bought the knightly estate of Kollochau with an option for the seller to buy the estate back after 10 years, which was not exercised.*¹³⁹

On 5 November 1813, Colonel von Kl. died in Zützen. Her branch still blooms today.

On the other hand, her oheim, Frederick William of Kleist (II. 92) Seitenzweig, died out with his three sons, whose names we would first like to mention here. Their names are:

II. 130.

Daniel Heinrich,
Lieutenant Colonel,
Born 1697, died 1747.

In 1713 he was Corporal of the Inf. -Regt. of Borcke No. 22, on 24 July 1717 Ensign and on 17 February 1721 Sec. -Lieutenant. On 26 April 1723 he was casualties. *In 1733, as a captain, he was involved in a kidnapping of a girl for a Polish colonel and was imprisoned there for a time.*¹⁴⁰ Furthermore, we learn nothing of him in the Urk., only that from the East (172) he says: "Probably he will be the lieutenant colonel of the regiment of Blankensee, who died in 1747."¹⁴¹

In the register of the 1st edition, a Marie Auguste v. Kleist is listed as the wife, without information on the parents.

II. 131.

Hans Friedrich,
Saxon Chief Executive,

Frederick William's other son. He was on 20 June 1717 ensign at the Inf. -Regt of the King No. 6, the Great Potsdam Grenadier Guard, on September 3, 1721 Sec. -Lieutenant, and on August 2, 1726, Premier Lieutenant. On November 1, 1730, he took his resignation. *After the 1st edition* he was in 1756 Electoral Saxon governor.

After v. d. Osten (173) he died without heirs. *He was married, as follows. But we don't know his wife's name.*

The following documents complete the picture of him:

¹³⁷ *Information on the purchase of the manor Volkmarsdorf in the archive process "20567 Rittergut Volkmarsdorf (Patrimonial Court)" of the Leipzig State Archives. (2023)*

¹³⁸ August Schumann: *Vollständige Staats- Post- und Zeitungs-Lexikon von Sachsen*, 12th volume, Zwickau 1825. P. 314. André Loh-Kliesch therefore rightly points out in "Leipziger Nachlese 2" that the statement in the first edition of the family history that the estate had already passed to her son August Wilhelm (II. 167) is incorrect, since he had died before. (2023)

¹³⁹ *Landesarchiv Wernigerode, A 35, CXXI No. 5. (2018)*

¹⁴⁰ *From Old Acts of the City Archive of Gdańsk, Haidekraut and Riedgras: Märkisch-Prussian Historietten aus alten Tagen, Friedrich Tietz, Breslau 1868, pp. 127 ff. (2015)*

¹⁴¹ In September 1747, Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Heinrich von Kleist received the sought-after "release" from the Blankensee Regiment. *Neue genealogisch-historisches Nachrichten von den vornehmsten Begegnenheit, die sich an den Europäischen Höfe zu tragen*, Michael Ranft, Vol. 45, Leipzig 1754, pp. 879. (2015)

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On 4 May 1734, Frederick Augustus II, King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, enfeoffed Hans-Frederick with the estate of Sandberg, second share, in front of Belzig, which he had acquired from a substation. Ludwig von Bredow, as well as the brothers of Hans Friedrich, Daniel Heinrich and Ernst Ludwig, were also enfeoffed to the entire hand.¹⁴² It would then have been allodified.¹⁴³ His family table, certified Dresden 24 June 1734, says to his estate "on Sandberg before Beltzig".¹⁴⁴ Already at a homage event on November 25, 1733 in Belitz, one of Kleist appears as a governor.¹⁴⁵

Another source complements his property. In 1734, Hans Friedrich von Kleist zu Belzig, electoral governor, bought the Kranichau estate in Saxony from a bankruptcy. He died on November 25, 1736. His widow sold the estate Kranichau in 1741.¹⁴⁶ After the death of Hans Friedrich, the Sandberg estate came into the possession of Ludwig von Bredow,¹⁴⁷ the above-mentioned co-enfeoffed.

A Hanns Friedrich was later designated in 1780 and 1807 as a governor who did not perform any service of this quality.¹⁴⁸

If the sources do not list a deceased in 1736 decades later, it seems possible that there are two people with the same name. Because of the identity of the name, it could be a son we don't know yet. But the limited evidence so far is too weak to support this assumption.

II. 132.

Ernst Ludwig,

Born in 1712. In the family Urk, we don't know anything about him; he will have died young.

We give the master table of:

II. 64.						
Paul Daniel.						
90.		91.		92.		
Hans Caspar.		Paul Daniel.		Friedrich Wilhelm.		
126.	127.	128.	129.	130.	131.	132.
Paul Jürgen.	Hans Caspar.	Conrad Friedrich.	Carl Wilhelm.	Daniel Heinrich.	Hans Friedrich.	Ernst Ludwig.

¹⁴² Landeshauptarchiv Potsdam, 37 Sandberg U 1 (2015)

¹⁴³ Landbuch der Mark Brandenburg und des Markgrathums Nieder-Lausitz, Heinrich Berghaus, Vol. 1, Brandenburg 1854, pp. 606. (2015) Documents on the purchase of Kranichau on 9 Dec. 1734 with 2 signatures and seals can be found in the Landesarchiv Wernigerode, A 35, CXXIV No. 1. (2018)

¹⁴⁴ Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv Dresden, 10015 Landtag, Ahnenproben II Wittenberger District, No. 46 (2015) and 10015 Landtag, No. 0733. (2024)

¹⁴⁵ Chronicon Beltizense, or Beltziger Chronick of XII. Seculo, Johann Christoph Eilers, Wittenberg 1741, pp. 239 (2015)

¹⁴⁶ Zur Geschichte der Parochie Wessnig, P. Schröppler, Publications of the Altertumsverein zu Torgau, No. 17, 1904, pp. 11, 33 (2011)

Frederick Augustus II, King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, enfeoffed Hans Frederick of Kleist in 1735 with the 2nd Share in the Sandberg estate in front of the town of Belzig. Brandenburg State Archives Potsdam, 37 Sandberg U 1 (2015)

¹⁴⁷ Chronicon Beltizense, or Beltziger Chronick, worinn das Alterthum der Stadt und Landschaft Belitz, Johann Christoph Eilers, Wittenberg 1743, pp. 530.

Historisches Ortslexikon für Brandenburg, Part V, Zauch-Belzig, Potsdam 2011, pp. 382; (2015)

¹⁴⁸ Churfürstlicher Sächsischer Hof- und Staats-Kalender für das Jahr 1780, Leipzig, pp. 207 Royal Saxon Court and State Calendar 1807, Leipzig, pp. 232 (2009)

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Finally, we bring the description of the branch sprouted by Colonel Carl Wilhelm (II. 129).
The colonel had ten sons, whose eldest was:

II. 164.
Frederick
on Rammenau,
district director,
Born 1746, died 1820.

He was born on 5 October 1746 in Potsdam. His godparents were: His Majesty the King and, at the very highest, three brothers, also Lieutenant General Count Rotenburg, Hofstallmeister Count Schafgotsch, General v. Winterfeld, the Duke of Holstein, Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau, General von Hautcharmoy and the Chief-Intendant v. Knobelsdorff.¹⁴⁹ On 18 September 1763 he was Cornet of the Cuirassier Regiment of Seydlitz No. 8 and on 18 November 1770 Lieutenant. On 3 November 1774 he took his leave as Rittmeister. *He described this time in a letter of 24 March 1786: "We live in one of the darkest areas of Saxony, where the most terrible barbarism still prevails in agriculture and cattle breeding; . . . when I took my leave, my wife mother gave me ¹⁵⁰the choice of which of her many goods I wanted to have before my hand, I took the smallest because of his pleasant situation; there had been no one living there as a tenant for 30 years, so I found everything invented, feral and miserable. Since the military did not learn a concept of agricultural economics, and I was advised very much to farm the estate myself, so I took a steward and cattle farmer, made all the institutions and improvements that I saw as necessary, according to my terms at the time. But I didn't understand anything, had sponsors instead of takers, and misfortune with it."*

In 1783 he married Friederike Theresia Amalie, Countess of Hoffmannsegg,¹⁵¹ *daughter of the Privy Councilor Johann Albericus, Count Hoffmann of Hoffmannsegg and Maria Elisabeth of Miltiz.*¹⁵² Through his marriage he came into the possession of the estates of Cunnersdorf, Friedrichsfelde and

¹⁴⁹ October 12 – The King's Majesty, in his highest capacity, gives birth to the child. The king gave a precious ring to the wife of V. Kleist. Contributions to the enrichment and explanation of the life descriptions of Frederick William I and Frederick the Great, Kings of Prussia, ed. Karl Heinrich Siegfried Rödenbeck, 2nd volume, Berlin 1838, appendix p. 134 (2009)

¹⁵⁰ *Des Geheimen Raths Schubart von Kleefeld economic correspondence as a continuation of his economic - cameralistic writings, Third Issue, Leipzig 1786, 13. Letter page 247. In the fourth issue, issued after the death of Schubart von Kleefeld in 1787, there is another letter (35th, page 389) and a guestbook entry, Würchwitz 24 May 1786, page 480 (2019)*

¹⁵¹ Journey to some areas from Hungary to the Turkish border, excerpt from a collection of original letters, Johann Centurius von Hofmannsegg, Görlitz, 1800. The letters are addressed to the author's sister. (2009)
After an advertisement by Friedrich of 30 November 1800 in the Intelligenzblatt der Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung 1800, column 1831, he had published the book without consultation with his brother-in-law. The latter, for his part, had resisted in a newspaper advertisement. (2017)

Johann Centurius Graf von Hofmannsegg, *Dresdner Journal*, 6 January 1850, pp. 1 (2018)

¹⁵² *Neues allgemeine deutsches Adels-Lexicon*, Band 4, Leipzig 1863, S. 414 (2009)

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Schaudorf in the Kingdom of Saxony.¹⁵³ He bought *from his brother-in-law* the nearby estate of Rammenau for 100,000 thalers. He completed the interior of Rammenau Castle.¹⁵⁴ In addition, he inherited from his mother the estates of Mehlsdorf and Gebersdorf, Regierungsbezirk Potsdam. He became district director of the Dahmeschen and Jüterbockschen district.¹⁵⁵ He was one of the four heirs of the fiefdoms of the Raddatzer Ast. *As early as 1802, his brother Leopold and the sons of his late brother August Wilhelm agreed on the division of the estates. Frederick seems to have been resigned before then.*

On 4 July 1800¹⁵⁶ he was designated in Sonnenburg as Knight of St. John on advertising

*On the Kapellenberg near Cunnersdorf, Friederike von Kleist had a large iron cross erected, because in 1813 the town was spared incipient fighting between the French and Russians due to the departure of the French.*¹⁵⁷

In their marriage, they had only one daughter, Auguste, who was born on 7 September 1784 in Mehlsdorf. *On this occasion, a lime tree was planted in the park in Mehlsdorf, which is still green today (2014).*¹⁵⁸ Auguste became the wife of King Prussia in Zützen on 11 August 1805. Hauptmann, later lieutenant general and commandant of Wittenberg Wilhelm Ernst Adolph Adam von Brockhusen¹⁵⁹ (born 18 April 1773 in Göhren, died 16 March 1858 in Berlin). — When their parents both in early 1820

Rammenau died,¹⁶⁰ and the estates of Mehlsdorf and Gebersdorf fell to her.¹⁶¹ On 28 January 1820,

¹⁵³ On May 1, 1794, the instrument maker Himmel from Rome wrote to an acquaintance: "I will learn something beautiful from music here: today I have a Mass in St. Apostoli violin and gurgle: the devil shall come for me if in Kunnersdorf near Kleist (especially when the gracious Lord joins) they do not perform the music better than here in the famous Italy." Heaven's letters to Meyer to Knonow. Neues Lausitzisches Magazin, Görlitz 1839, pp. 134. (2020)

¹⁵⁴ *Description of some celebrations that were held during the change of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in various localities of the Lausitz. New Lausical Monthly 1801, 241. Rammenau pp. 270 (2015)*

¹⁵⁵ He took little care of the circle, even left it in 1813 and was deposed. Kurze Geschichte der Kreisstadt Jüterbog, Johann Carl Brandt, Jüterbog 1840, pp. 95 (2011)

Des von Kleist, as district director and marching commissioner in the district of Jüterbogischen District Dismissal of service, Saxon State Archives, Dresden Main State Archives, Stock 10025 Secret Consilium Loc. 06148/23 (2014)

He was a member of the Upper Lusatian Society of Sciences from September 1797. Lausitzische Monatsschrift 1797 pp. 600. (2019)

¹⁵⁶ *Shot mid-summer. Neue Lausitzische Monatsschrift, 1800, September, pp. 232.*

List of princes, counts and lords who received the knighthood from 1786 to 1800.

Berliner Revue 1858, pp. 250.

First edition of the FG: 18 January 1797.

Ancestral table for inclusion in the Order of St. John, Geheimes Staatsarchiv Berlin, X. HA Rep. 9 No. 574 without date. (2019)

¹⁵⁷ *Das Markgrathum Oberlausitz, Johann Gottfried Mischke, Görlitz 1861, pp. 190 (2010)*

On 20 April 1813, Frederick published a letter to Kotzebue in which he defended the Saxon king against attacks in a newspaper article written by Kotzebue. Allgemeine Zeitung München, 1813, May 31, 603 (2015)

¹⁵⁸ *The church in the village lassen, Heike Flemming, der Mehlsdorfer, edition 2013, p. 2 (2014)*

¹⁵⁹ In a letter of 21 August 1814 from York to the Baron of Stein, he suggested Brockhusen for civilian use in Dresden and mentioned that he had been in Dresden and Rammenau for a long time before the renewed start of the fighting against the French. Das Leben des Ministers Freiherrn vom Stein, G. H. Pertz, 4th volume, Berlin 1851. (2019)

¹⁶⁰ Death announcements from February 2 and 11, 1820 in the Leipziger Zeitung: Friedrich died on February 9, his wife on January 25, 1820, both in Rammenau. Frederick wrote in the death notice for his wife: "This morning at half past nine o'clock, God called to him my beloved wife and gentle carer ... after a short illness. She doesn't need praise here, but oh, I deeply bowed old man needs comfort that no shout-out, no time, only death can give me." (2016)

In 1817, a crypt had been rebuilt by the then lordship of the estate and court, Mrs Rittmeisterin von Kleist, on the so-called Kleppschberge. The Saxon narrator: Bischofswerdaer Tageblatt; (Tageblatt für Bischofswerda, Neukirch

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days after the death of his wife and a few days before his death, Frederick had sold the estate back to his brother-in-law for 66,000 thalers. On 4 February 1858¹⁶², the wife, Generalin von Brockhusen, née von Kleist, died in Berlin. From her inherited the Major Hans Ewald v. Kl. (II. 228) the said goods.

Carl Wilhelm's other son is:

II. 165.

Carl Ludwig,

born 28 December 1748, died in Zützen in March 1757 and was buried in Mehlsdorf.

The third son is:

II. 166.

Johann Georg,

born 14 February 1750, died at Potsdam in March 1750 and was also buried in Mehlsdorf.

II. 167th

August Wilhelm,

chamberlain

on Tzschernowitz,

Born 1751, died 1797,

Carl Wilhelm's fourth son. He was born on 26 February 1751 in Potsdam. On 7 November 1764 he was an ensign at the Inf. -Regt. des Generals v. Düringshofen Nr. 24 (*Frankfurt/Oder*). On March 6, 1768, he became Sec. -Lieutenant and on 5 December 1778 Prem. -Lieutenant. On 17 March 1781, he received his requested resignation as a staff captain.

As early as 1769 he was appointed Knight of St. John and was later appointed Komthur in Gorgast.

On 3 February 1780, he married Friederike Christiane Elisabeth von Tauentzin, daughter of the General of the Infantry and Governor of Breslau Bogislaff Friedrich von Tauentzin and *Charlotte von d. Knesebeck from the House of Carwe*,¹⁶³ born 13 November 1761 in Potsdam. This marriage was blessed with four sons: 1) Friedrich Eugen, 2) Ludwig Carl, 3) Friedrich Leopold Ludwig and 4) Wilhelm Bogislaff (II. 202-205).

und Umgebung) 22 February 1851. (2022)

¹⁶¹ Mehlsdorf comprises 1130 Mrg, 71 □ R. and Gebersdorf 3188 Mrg 178 □ R.

Supplement 2019: Her father had placed her on the mandatory part and bequeathed the goods to his brother-in-law. The daughter seems to have bought the estate from the heir.

¹⁶² *Handbuch des Preußischen Adels*, 1893, article by Brockhusen (2008)

¹⁶³ Das Leben des Generals Grafen Bogislaw Tauentzien von Wittenberg, C. v. Gorzkowsky, Frankfurt a. d. O. 1832, pp. 12 (2012)

Heinrich vom Kleist mentions it in his letter to his sister Ulrike of 12 November 1799: The Kleist from Schernewitz was here, and I liked it very much. She wants to travel to the bathroom in Flinzberg in the future year and would like a travel companion – who did I suggest to her? So she has formally instructed me to invite you to this trip. (2023)

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August Wilhelm became king c. 1781. Prussia. Chamberlain appointed. Around the same time he acquired the manor estates of Beesgen with a share in Gr. -Döbern and Tzschernowitz in the district of Guben. In the 17th and 18th centuries, these estates were owned by the Electors of Saxony, Chamberlains of Polentz. Tzschernowitz was originally a Guben monastery estate.

In 1797, the chamberlain of Kleist arrived with his brothers: the district director Friedrich auf Mehlsdorf and Leopold, then a major in the Kursächs. Regt. Chevaux légers and his cousin Georg Heinrich zu Andersdorff in Silesia by enfeoffment and rebellion in joint possession of the 11 Raddatz-Juchower enfeoffs c. p. On 10 April 1797 he took the oath of homage for himself and his two brothers and for George Henry in Andersdorff. The Andersdorffer soon ceded him his share of these goods.

On 13 October 1797, the chamberlain of Kl. died and bequeathed the goods cable to him to his two surviving sons. He is regarded as the actual founder of the Tschernowitz line.

II. 168th

Leopold

on caps and wheelset,

Saxon Colonel,

born 26 August 1752, died 12 September 1830,

Carl Wilhelm's fifth son. He was born on 26 August 1752 in Zützen. On 25 November 1767 he was an ensign at the Regt. Prince Albrecht Chevaux légers, 21 July 1768 Sous. -Lieut., May 23, 1777 Prem. -Lieutenant, 14 December 1786 Capitain, 28 June 1799 Major in the same regiment. On 20 December 1806 he became lieutenant colonel in the regiment of Prince Johann Chevaux Légers and took over the Compagnie des Oberst von Trütschler on 10 January 1807. On 15 March 1809, he became Colonel and Commandant of Prince Clemens Chevaux légers and, according to the minutes of 28 March 1809, took over the company of Lieutenant-Colonel von Engel. He fought at Wagram in 1809. For a brilliant cavalry attaque, which he carried out in this battle under the eyes of the army commander, he received the Saxon Henry's Order and became a member of the French Legion of Honor. He was also a Knight of the Order of St. John (*September 1, 1772*). On 6 June 1812 he received the requested farewell. He moved to live with his mother in Zützen, which he inherited after her death on 5 November 1813. On 4 August 1819, he was confirmed as the first major owner on Zützen and Gersdorf. In addition, he was lord of Schenkendorf, as well as the estates of Raddatz, Neuendorf, Bramstädt, Nieder-Pankow, Klingbeck and Ober-Pankow, which had fallen to him by succession and after the conflict with his brother sons Friedrich Leopold Ludwig and Wilhelm Bogislaff (II 204 and 205) on 13 December 1803.¹⁶⁴ At Raddatz he lived temporarily in the years 1806, 1807, 1810 and 1812.

His wife (*marriage in 1794*)¹⁶⁵ was Friedrike Auguste von Klitzing, born about 1773, daughter of the Royal Saxon Colonel Carl Gottlieb von Kl., who gave him in her marriage with four sons: 1) Leopold, 2) Eduard, 3) Xaver and 4) Gustav (II. 206-209). She died on 17 June 1801 in Lübben *in her*

¹⁶⁴ In the chronicle of the village of Kolochau it is mentioned that the manor (II) was sold in 1822 by the previous owner Gadegast to a colonel of Kleist. In the article Nachrichten über Ritterliche Familien in Stadt und Amtsbezirk Schlieben: Karl A. Hoppe, Vierteljahrsschrift für Wappen-, Siegel- und Familienkunde, Berlin 1904, pp. 1, it is mentioned that the name of Kleist appears in Kolochau from 1821. (2018)

¹⁶⁵ Lausizische Monatsschrift 1794, pp. 183 (2011)

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postpartum and was buried the 20th in the hereditary funeral in Zützen.¹⁶⁶

Colonel Leopold lives in the memory of the family as a hospitable, friendly gentleman.¹⁶⁷ He died on September 12, 1830.

The other sons of Colonel Carl Wilhelm all died young.

II. 169th

Ferdinand,

born June 16, 1754, died in March 1757, buried eight days after his older brother Carl Ludwig in Mehlsdorf.

II. 170th

Alexander,

born 5 May 1756, died in March 1757, four days after his older brother, buried in Mehlsdorf.

II. 171st

Carl Ludwig,

born 28 December 1757, died in March 1758, buried in Mehlsdorf.

II. 172nd

Carl Wilhelm,

born 20 September 1761, died 28 February 1762, buried in Mehlsdorf; — and

II. 173rd

Eugene,

born December 20, 1763, died February 28, 1771.

Of the sons of Colonel Carl Wilhelm, only two were inherited: the chamberlain August Wilhelm and Colonel Leopold.

Tzschernowitz

We first bring the biographies of the descendants of the chamberlain August Wilhelm. He had four sons:

II. 202nd

Friedrich Eugen

¹⁶⁶ Estates in the Saxon State Archives, Hauptstaatsarchiv Dresden, 11321 General War Court, No. 12858, 11328 War Courts of the Cavalry Formations until 1867, No. 0832 (2014)
She died after the birth of Gustav (called Friedrich in the source) on 17 June 1801 in childbirth, 28 years old. Neue Lausizische Monatsschrift 1801, pp. 456 (2015)

¹⁶⁷ According to family tradition, he called his tame cranes from 2 km away, which earned him the nickname, the crane man. (2008)

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and

II. 203rd
Louis Carl.

Both died young.

II. 204.
Friedrich Leopold Ludwig
to Yukhov,

born 6 November 1780, died 19 August 1835,

of chamberlain August Wilhelm, third son. He became Frankfurt a/d. O. born. After the death of his father (1797) he inherited together with his brother Wilhelm Bogislaff his estates Tzschernowitz and Beesgen together with a share of Döbern, as well as the Pomeranian estates: Juchow, Zamenz, Falkenhagen, Schneidemühl, Kucherow and a share of Gissolk. When the recess on the latter estates was completed on 25 October 1801, Friedrich L. v. Kl. was only 21 years old and had just completed his academic studies.¹⁶⁸ He asked to be able to take over the fiefdoms himself, to the *venia aetatis*. The Pomeranian guardianship court gave him the testimony that he combined with an educated mind solid principles. Thus, on 9 March 1802, the *venia* was granted. We see him in 1803 and in the following years alternately in Juchow, on Tzschernowitz and on Werchau and Knippelsdorf in the Prussian Duchy of Saxony, which he also owned.

On 20 August 1803, he asked from Juchow for permission to wear the monastic order sign of the St. Sebastian Abbey in Magdeburg. In his letter, he said that the king had pardoned his grandfather, the General of Tauentzin, with a major preacher in the St. Sebastian Abbey at Magdeburg and had had him, the petitioner, a. 1782 against sending a baptismal certificate issued to Frankfurt a/O. at the request of his grandfather the matriculation to that abbey. Although he has not yet entered the class of the Majorennen, he would ask permission to wear the collegiate order sign. However, his request was denied to him.

In the years 1812 et sq. we see him as deputy of the Margraviate of Lower Lusatia. He was particularly interested in the municipal affairs of Lower Lusatia and is still in good memory there today.¹⁶⁹ — He also worked charitably as a Knight John.

On 10 November 1818, together with his brother Wilhelm Bogislaff, he sold the estates of Juchow, Schneidemühl, Zamenz, Kucherow, Falkenhagen and Gissolk to the Geh. Chief Financial Officer to the Megede. The purchase contract was confirmed in court on 9 September 1819. However, the Oberfinanzrat did not remain in possession of the estates for long; he relinquished them after a short time to the deputies of Kleist.

The latter died at Juchow on 19 August 1835, unmarried. His heir was his younger brother Wilhelm Bogislaff. The death register of the church register of Juchow states literally: "On 19 August 1835, in the afternoon 1/2 5 o'clock died Baron Friedrich Leopold Ludwig v. Kl., owner of the local Juchow

¹⁶⁸ Kleist, Friedrich Leopold Ludwig, from 1796, Matrikel Pädagogium Halle
Friedrich Leopold Ludwig v. Kleist (age) 18 1/2 (faculty) c. (father) Wilhelm royal prussian Chamberlain
Johanniter-Ritter †13.10.1797 (Heimat) Tzschernowitz bei Guben (Vorbildung) Halle Extraneus, 1799 Matrikel
University Frankfurt Oder

Kleist, Frdr. Leop Ludov Frankfurt ad Oderam P. i. 15.5.1801 dp. Frankfurt, 1801, matriculated at the University of Leipzig, he studied there at the end of 1801, Leipziger geehrtes Tagebuch auf das Jahr 1801, pp. 141. (2006)

¹⁶⁹ On 7 February 1822, he had co-signed a petition of the Lower Lusatian estates to the king. Die Entstehung der Provinzialstände in Preussen 1823, Werner J. Stephan, Berlin 1914, pp. 33 (2015)

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estates, state deputies and the Order of St. Johanniter Knights, in the 56th year at the Abzehrung and was buried on 22 August to rest. A brother is heir. " — The Stammt erroneously states 15 July 1835 as the date of death.

II. 205th

Wilhelm Bogislaff,

Count Kleist vom Loß,

to Juchow and Tzschernowitz,

born 5 October 1791,¹⁷⁰ died 2 January 1860,

of chamberlain August Wilhelm's youngest son. After receiving his education in the fraternal community of Uhyst in Upper Lusatia and then at the Pädagogium in Halle, he studied jurisprudence in Wittenberg from 1809 to 1811.¹⁷¹ The French had been living badly there since the unfortunate battle of Jena. The students also often had to taste their arrogance bitterly. Deep hatred against the cocky enemy penetrated Wilhelm Bogislaff's soul. He longed for the time when Germany, like a man, would rise up against the oppressor and throw off the hated shackles. At that time, the so-called "Virtue League" was founded by a circle of friends of the fatherland and confirmed by King Frederick William III. Here fatherland love and royalty were reignited in minds, especially youth; here they vowed to give up blood and life for the liberation of the fatherland as soon as the hour came. Napoleon lifted this covenant, but in secret the same continued. Wilh. too. Bog. belonged to him with all his soul. With his fellow students, he practiced hard in the free hours in the use of weapons and in riding. A few times he escaped the captivity of the French only by his skill in riding and shooting. In the shooting he achieved such skill that he shot through a straw lying on the court from his window on the second floor with a bullet.

When the French occupation left Wittenberg in 1812 to join the campaign against Russia, Wilh. stepped down. Bog. entered Russian military service and soon became an officer in a Russian free corps. After the dissolution of this free corps, he joined another and fought with the same against the French. A serious injury to his knee, which he carried away in a small battle in Poland in the spring of 1813, prevented him from continuing to fight. But he did not rest even on the hospital bed. The general enthusiasm for war, which gripped young and old at that time, also gripped him. As soon as he recovered, he joined the Russian-German Legion, became Rittmeister and Adjutant to his uncle, the General of Tauentzin. In the battles and battles of Luckau, Gr. -Berries, Dennewitz and Leipzig he found repeated opportunities to express his courage. — After the Battle of Leipzig, he and his troops joined the Russian-Prussian siege corps, which was to take Wittenberg as a well-located and well-protected crossing of the Elbe. On the night of 12–13 January 1814, the city was stormed by the Prussians. With the cry: "Long live the king!" and under the bright sound of the signal horns, they penetrated.

Wilh. Bog. was one of the first on the city walls. Miraculously, he was saved from a bayonet engraving by a Frenchman who had just tried to pierce him by a French officer known to him from the lodge, who turned away the fatal sting.

In the meantime, the allies had crossed the Rhine. Her destination was Paris. The Wittenberg Siege Corps rushed after the allies. Wilhelm Bogislaff became adjutant to the general von Oppen and with him took part in the campaign in Holland. On March 30, 1814, he was among the heroic conquerors

¹⁷⁰ The Stammt mistakenly states 1792 as his year of birth.

¹⁷¹ Kleist, W. B. von, 1806 Matrikel Pädagogium Halle

Gulielmus Bogislaus de Kleist Chernovitio Lusatus, 24 October 1810 Matrikel University of Wittenberg (2006)

of Montmartre, where the Parisians had entrenched themselves. The following day, the winners moved into the hostile capital.

After the first peace in Paris, Wilh found peace. Bog. in the Foreign Office in Berlin Employment and was sent from there in October 1814 to the Congress of Vienna as Attaché.

But when Napoleon fled from Elba and gathered 130,000 men around him in a hurry, the allies armed themselves again to fight. Wilh. Bog. entered the Saxon service as Rittmeister and commanded the 1st Squadron of the Saxon volunteer hunters.

After the end of the liberation wars, he definitely took Prussian service. In the ranking of 1817, he stands as a Rittmeister with the real officers of the army with the note: "with the Department of Foreign Affairs. Berlin." The Minister of State of Hardenberg commissioned him with an extraordinary mission to Sweden, as a result of which he was awarded the Swedish Order of the Sword 3. Kl. was decorated in brilliant-cut diamonds.

On March 12, 1818, he was employed by the Army at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.¹⁷² As such, he is in the rankings until 1830.

He has received numerous awards for his services to his homeland. King Frederick William III appointed him court hunter and awarded him the Order of the Red Eagle 3. Kl. He also received the Russian Order of the Annen 2. Kl. From 1817 he was a knight of the Order of St. John. On 21 January 1823, he was elevated to the rank of Prussian Count, with the name Graf von Kleist vom Loß (709) added.¹⁷³

On 9 June 1822, the Major v. Kl. had met with Augusta Isidora, née Erbgräfin vom Loß, at Olbernhau and Hirschstein, daughter of the Royal Saxon House Marshal and Wirk. Go. Councilor Johann Adolph vom Loß, born 6 February 1797, married. The comital family of the Loß became extinct in the male line. The owner of the Graefl at any time. Loß'schen Familien-Fideicommisses also carries the name and coat of arms of the family "*vom Loß*".¹⁷⁴

From his marriage to the Countess of Loß came three sons: 1) Bogislaff Adolph Leopold, 2) Ewald Friedrich August Conrad (II. 222 and 223) and 3) Albert, born 3 June 1828. The latter died on 18 June. A few days earlier, however, on 12 June 1828, the Countess had died in her postnatal bed, in her 31st year.

On 2 May 1830, Count William Bogislaff married for the second time to Countess Elise of Medem, daughter of the Count of Medem and his wife, the Countess of Brown at Gr. -Autz in Kurland,¹⁷⁵ born 10 June 1807 in Mitau. From this marriage came two sons and two daughters. The names of the sons are: 1) Wilhelm Johann Conrad and 2) Conrad Adolph (II. 224 and 225). The names of the daughters are:

¹⁷² Baierische National-Zeitung: 30 March 1818. Prussia. Berlin, 17 March.

The Swedish brigade, General and real chamberlain, Mr. von Bergensträhle, who was specially seconded here to announce the change of government, left on Saturday. In response to this broadcast, the Lord Lieutenant General goes from Engelbrechten to Stockholm from Stralsund - to deliver the congratulatory compliments to Sr. Maj. the King Karl Johann, at the highest of his accession to the throne. He is accompanied by Mr von Kleist, Major of the Army, who is part of the Federal Foreign Department. (2020)

¹⁷³ VON Reiner, J... [author] AN Kleist, Graf Wilhelm Bogislav von [addressee] Hechingen Verf.: Reiner, J...; Adr.: 1 Br., 2 Bl., 4 pp. 27.2.1842, Schiller-Nationalmuseum und Deutsches Literaturarchiv / Handschriftenabteilung [Be 62.2332\$A.v.Humboldt (2006)]

¹⁷⁴ See Graefl. Paperback 1871: Article Kleist vom Loß.

Erg. 2022: Edictal charge to the Loßschen Fideicommiss. The royal court. Meissen 8 August 1859. Dresden Journal, 17 August 1759.

¹⁷⁵ She was the niece of Elisa von der Recke, née von Medem, with whom she also had contact in Dresden. C.A. Tiedge's Leben und poetischer Nachlass, Karl Falkenstein, 1st volume, Leipzig 1841, pp. 180. (2020)

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1) Elise Caroline Dorothea Sophie Wilhelmine Friederike, born June 9, 1834 and died December 26, 1850 from encephalitis at Tzschernowitz and buried there, at the age of 16 years 6 M. 16 T. A lovely appearance and richly gifted; — and

2) Esther Auguste, born July 11, 1841 at Tzschernowitz, died there September 24, 2 M. 13 T. old.

This second marriage of the Count was a very happy one.¹⁷⁶ According to the local clergyman, the Blessed Countess Elise is still in blessed memory with the congregation; she was a friend of all the sick and poor, who she visited in her homes and brought help to them in their afflictions. At the church in Stargardt, she worshipped a beautiful silver communion jug and decorated the altar. — She died in Oberlößnitz near Dresden on 17 June 1858, at the age of 51 years 7 T. and was buried on 29 June in Tzschernowitz.¹⁷⁷ —

Count Wilhelm Bogislaff had soon after his first marriage, the state and military service and devoted himself to the management of his numerous estates. In the 1930s he lived partly in Courland and partly in Olbernhau. In 1838, he finally settled in Tzschernowitz until 1855, and from then until his death he lived at his son Ewald's villa in Oberlößnitz.

In the 1950s, he became involved in the Evangelical parish in Karlovy Vary.¹⁷⁸

He is frequently mentioned in the diaries of Karl August Varnhagen von Ense.

May 17, 1844: Count von Kleist tells me, as long as we were alone, strange traits of the dissatisfaction of the people, and expressed the opinion that in the next great movement all nobility would go overboard, may the king now want to set in it whatever differences, in the crisis it will be absolutely no matter whether one is stamped as baron or as lord of!

7 March 1848: Yesterday Kleist had a conversation with the Prince of Prussia and presented him with the need for citizen armament for internal security, the need for a German parliament for the unity of the Germans, both of which the Prince rejected with reluctance... Kleist predicts the near demise of the local creature.

March 14, 1848: Kleist now wants to take care of his own safety; on his cards he calls himself Wilhelm Kleist.

March 25, 1848: He submits his farewell, he is Major out of service, but he could have stayed in the name of God. His bitterness is boundless.

July 25, 1848: He comes from Szczecin, where he attended a gathering of landowners, the ruin of which was intended by Hansemann and the democrats; the new taxes, the threatened losses, finally make him a little frightened; his hatred of the court is only expressed so much more.

December 16, 1848: He confesses to the recent advertisement in the Vossische Zeitung, which praises Emperor Ferdinand for his abdication and is the most ignominious allusion to our king... He believes that the next chambers would be like the National Assembly, and that there would still be many riots, murder and manslaughter.

March 10, 1852: He is eager to know how things are going with Pairie; he would be quite right to be one of them, but he must not hope to be appointed; he thinks there would probably only be a gathering of chamberlains.

Wiesbaden, 14 August 1853: Kleist does not move freely in the big world, she impresses him much too much. He looks all scorched; there is no trace left of the former beauty - he was called the

¹⁷⁶ A letter and a poem by her from Karlovy Vary can be found in the book: What I experienced, Baroness Louise Kotz, Prague 1859, pp. 140 ff. (2020).

¹⁷⁷ Testament of the CourtJägMstrsWife (1830), signature: Rep.4a Kammergericht Berlin No.8918 (2006)

¹⁷⁸ Das Evangelium in Karlsbad, Camillo Feller, Karlsbad 1902, pp. 29, 45 (2013)

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*beautiful Kleist.*¹⁷⁹

October 26, 1853: He tells me that in eight days he will travel with his wife to Venice, where he intends to stay all winter... He has already traveled through Italy in earlier years.

October 11, 1854: He sincerely confesses to me that he must seem Russian-minded because of his possessions in Russia; the Russian police, who are more attentive and active abroad than at home, have an eye on him.

June 23, 1855: He was in Courland, then on the Rhine, in Bonn, in Koblenz. He has resolved his subordination to Prussia, he does not hide the fact that the manor house was the last cause that motivated him to do so; to be there would be little honor and joy for him, not to be in it but nevertheless an insult, he knew that the king would decisively answer no to the prince of Prussia, who applied for Kleist's appointment, he could foresee that if he was elected by the family members, the king would not confirm him. Therefore, he preferred to cut everything off, with bitter feelings, however, and with bitter desires; he achieved nothing except the title of count, he wanted to be a member of the Council of State, chief hunter, nothing was granted. The king had earlier given him consent to acquire Sagan, then he took it back, and let the Duchess of Dino gain the throne and the title. He does not seem to give up all hopes, at least to have put some faith in the ascension of the Prince of Prussia to the throne. He defies his wealth, but in it he is not in the front row.

April 29, 1858: He is in very brittle condition, he also suffers from diabetes! But in his old mood he keeps himself with all his strength, contempt for man, lust for discontent. In particular, he inquires with zeal about the condition of the king, against whom he still holds the deepest resentment.

June 27, 1858: He complains painfully about the death of his wife, praises her quite heartily. He did not want to be her heir, but let the great fortune pass on to the two sons. He himself is very suffering from serious kidney disease, therefore deeply upset, displeased, weary.

On September 30, 1859, he bought from his cousin chamberlain Xaver v. Kl. (II. 208) the goods Raddatz, Ober-Pankow, Bramstädt, Klingbeck with Nieder-Pankow and Neuendorf for 115000 Tlr.

From his brother Frederick he had the estates of Werchau and Knippelsdorf, Herzberg district, and also his share of Beesgen with a share in Gr. -Döbern and Tzschernowitz, Guben district, which a. 1853 4000 Tlr. Lease gave, inherited; he also inherited his share of the estates of Juchow, Eichen, Gissolk, Kucherow, Schneidemühl, Zamenz and Falkenhagen, which the latter were estimated in 1857 at 300, 000 Tlr. — From his first wife he had the lordship of Olbernau in the Kingdom of Saxony and from his second wife Gr. -Autz and Sirmeln in Courland. He had inherited Volkmarsdorf near Leipzig from his father.

He died at Ober-Lößnitz on January 2, 1860, at the age of 68 years 2 M. 28 T. and was buried on the 5th in Tzschernowitz.

His sons inherited his large estate. The oldest of these was:

II. 222nd

Bogislaff Adolph Leopold,

Count Kleist vom Loß,

¹⁷⁹ *Letter of Prince Pückler-Muskau: Weimar 6 January 1848: The other day to Leipzig, where I rested in the Hotel de Bavière very comfortable, in contrast to Dresden, one night, and on the third day with a friend of the virtuoso Liszt, a Russian, and the Count Kleist (who has become from the once "beautiful Kleist" the thick Kleist), to Weimar, where I arrived at the same time as the Princess of Prussia. Correspondence and diaries of Prince Hermann von Pückler-Muskau, ed. Ludmilla Assing-Grimelli, Volume 9, Berlin 1876, pp. 261. (2019)*

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royal Saxon Chamberlain, Knight of St. John and Majorate on Hirschstein,
born 20 February 1824, died 1869.

He attended high school in Pforta,¹⁸⁰ studied law (like his father), became a doctor of law and worked for several years as a trainee at the government in Gdańsk, but then entered Royal Saxon services¹⁸¹, was a Saxon Chargé d'Affaires in Naples and Minister Resident at the Pontifical Chair in Rome,¹⁸² became a Royal Saxon. Chamberlain, appointed canon of the Bishopric of Meissen and honorary knight of the Order of St. Johanniter. He was commander of the first class of Portugal. Order of Aviz and Order of Stanislaus.

In 1853 he was with the Counts. Loß'schen Familien-Fideicommissgüter, which was granted to the knightly estates of Hirschstein and Wuhnitz in the district office of Meissen in the Kingdom of Saxony. According to inheritance law of 30 January 1860, he also received: Werchau and Knippelsdorf in the district of Schweinitz and the co-ownership of the Raddatzer estates. In the same year he bought from Hans Ewald (II. 228) of the House of Zützen: Mehlsdorf in the district of Jüterbogk-Luckenwalde in the Regierungsbezirk of Potsdam.

After his father's death, he took the name "Kleist vom Loß". (His brothers did not take that name.)

On 11 May 1862, he married Natalie Borisovna, née von Gloukhoff-Weriguine, widow of Soukhanov¹⁸³, née 21 September 1829, hereditary ruler of the estates of Warwaroffka and Krouglaja in the governorate of Charkoft and the estates of Zwanoffka and Podgoroffka in the governorate of Yekaterinoslav in southern Russia, honorary lady of the Royal Bavarian Order of Theresa. Her marriage was blessed with a son, Bogislav (II. 244).

Bogislaff Adolph Leopold died on December 22, 1869 in Illenau in Baden of a brain disease.¹⁸⁴ The widowed Countess Kleist had taken her stay in Baden-Baden. *She died before 1884.*¹⁸⁵

¹⁸⁰ October 4, 1841, Pfortner Album: Verzeichnis alle Lehrer und Schüler der royal Prussian Landesschule Pforta from 1543 to 1843, Leipzig 1843, pp. 539 (2014)

¹⁸¹ Declaration of loyalty to Bogislav's Graf Kleist vom Loß. a.d.H. Tschernowitz, Dresden 30.10.1863, Report on his inaugural visit as Minister-Resident to Pius IX, von Bogislav vK (see 13), Rome 23.01.1864. In the Saxon State Archives Dresden, Loc. Foreign Ministry 3116 (2006)

¹⁸² Kleist vom Loss as royal Saxon diplomat in Florence, Naples and Rome, article by Dietmar Stübler in *Comparativ Leipziger Beiträge zur Universalgeschichte*, issue 5/6, 2001 (2006)

¹⁸³ Copies in black. Language from the archive in Riga, Natalie Borisova Grfn K of the Loss, and her son Bogislav concerning, in the family archive Hamm (2006)

¹⁸⁴ "Since Count Kleist is mentally ill in December". Quotation from a letter, Rome, March 31, 1865. *Roman Letters*, Kurd von Schlözer, 1864-1869, ed. Karl von Schlözer, Berlin 1920, pp. 202. (2018)

¹⁸⁵ Included in the Gotha of the Counts' Houses in 1881, not listed in 1884. (2019)

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II. 244.

Count Bogislav Adolph Leopold Boris,

born 11 March 1863 in Dresden – 18 November 1895 in Elsterburg¹⁸⁶

Lord of Hirschstein and Mehlsdorf

He was educated for several years in the house of his uncle, Count Conrad Adolph (II. 225) in Schmenzin and attended the Gymnasium in Ihlefeld.¹⁸⁷

It has twice been the subject of reports even in foreign newspapers. On November 20, 1889, The Washington Post reported that a 19-year-old American heir of millions from Detroit, Miss Elizabeth Brush Thompson, would marry Count Bogislaff Kleist of the Loss the spring of the following year. This was followed by the statement of Miss Thompson's father that the report of an engagement was false.

In the autumn of 1891, the international press reported on violent confrontations in which Count Bogislav was involved. On the negotiation of the 1st Criminal Chamber of the Berlin Regional Court on November 21, the Kreuzzeitung reported in detail in the evening edition of the same day. Count Bogislav testified that he had been raised in Dresden and had been prepared there by a tutor until the Tertia. Then he came to Berlin to the Joachimsthaler Gymnasium, where he completed the Tertia, Secondary and Prima and took the Abiturientenexamen. With the exception of mathematics, he had passed the Abiturienten exam with good results. He then reportedly stayed in Geneva and, since he suffered from bronchitis, later in Merano. As if then he had joined the Gardes du Corps here himself as a one-year volunteer, very soon became an officer and was transferred as such to Aschersleben.¹⁸⁸ With this regiment, he had participated in the move to Stendal and was later to the 5th. Hussars were transferred to Merseburg. Some time ago he had received his farewell because of his violence. In March 1891, he had already been sentenced to a fine of 500 marks for aggravated bodily harm. According to him, the new accusations against him were related to cocaine addiction. He explained that laryngitis had been treated with a cocaine brush on the larynx. He reportedly liked cocaine and indulged in it in a strong way.

He was sentenced to 15 months in prison.

Already on February 28, 1891, at the Family Day, it was discussed to revoke Bogislav's membership rights for 10 years. The Honorary Council decided on this within the following year.¹⁸⁹

He remained unmarried. He died in Elsterburg in 1895.

An article on his death says: "The deceased had only a short hospital camp, but had been suffering from nerves for a long time. I met him about six years ago in Wiesbaden. He was a chicken of form, an extremely amiable and magnificent partner, who was easily noticed by a strong nervous

¹⁸⁶ Family staff, supplements 1896

¹⁸⁷ Annual Report on the Royal Monastery School at Ilfeld von Ostern 1875-Ostern 1876, Nordhausen 1876, pp. 61 (2010)

¹⁸⁸ The history of the Magdeburg Hussar Regiment No. 10, Herbert von Thielen, contains the following information about his military career: 1.5.1882 Joined the Gardes du Corps Regiment, transferred to the Magdeburg Hussar Regiment No. 10 on 17.10.1883 as a second lieutenant. On 3.1.1885 Transfer back to the Gardes du Corps Regiment. 16.10.1886 Farewell granted. 1887 Second Lieutenant of the Reserve at the 12th. Hussars Regiment. (2008)

¹⁸⁹ Protocols 1891 and 1892 (2009)

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overstimulation, which is why he currently needed a cold water cure...

Those who knew him better knew long ago that the unfortunate person was no longer in possession of his sanity." ¹⁹⁰

He was succeeded by his cousin, Count William (II. 245).

The other son of Count Wilhelm Bogislaff's first marriage was:

II.223rd

Count Ewald Friedrich August Conrad,
Retired district administrator,
on Tzschernowitz,
born 3 August 1825.

On 6 August 1877, Count Ewald of Johannisbad died in Bohemia. On the Sunday after his funeral, August 12, 1877, the following necrolog of the deceased was read in the church of Stargardt, where Tzschernowitz is imprisoned:

"It appealed to the unfathomable counsel of the Almighty God, after long suffering through a gentle death to the highly born Count Ewald Friedrich August Conrad von Kleist, Kgl. Retired District administrator and Mr. auf Tzschernowitz, Beesgen and Döbern. He was born on 3 August 1825 on his father's estate of Olbernhau in Saxony and was the second son of Count Wilhelm Bogislaff von Kleist, King of Prussia. Hofjägermeister and Majors a.D. and his first wife Augusta Isidora, née Erbgräfin vom Loß. He lost his mother after only three years. But his father's second wife, Countess Elise von Kleist, born Countess von Medem, never let him lack the love of a right-wing mother.

He spent his childhood on the parental estates of Oberlößnitz and Olbernhau in Saxony and Tzschernowitz, then attended the Gymnasium zu Schulpforta¹⁹¹ and studied law in Berlin. He retired from the judicial service in the early 1950s to become an administrator, and at the same time supported his father in the administration of his father's estates. After two years with the royal Government worked in Koblenz, then provisionally administered the districts of Wetzlar and Altenkirchen, he took over the district office of the district of Guben in 1860, but resigned it in 1867, in order to be able to devote himself more undisturbed to the administration of his estates, as well as his parliamentary activity, to which the trust of the members of the Guben district repeatedly called him. Since the early 1960s, he was a member of the Prussian House of Representatives, later of the North German Parliament and then of the first German Reichstag, and was re-elected to the same parliament last year (1876). — In the service of voluntary nursing, he took part in the campaign against France in 1870 and was decorated with the Iron Cross for his excellent service. — He promoted the interests of our community and the whole district through his active participation and work in the district council, he represented the affairs of our province of Lower Lusatia in the

¹⁹⁰ *Chronicle of the Society under the Last Empire, First volume 1894-1905, Fedor von Zobeltitz, 2nd edition, Hamburg 1922, page 99 f. (2008)*

Another obituary, reprint of an article in a newspaper "Kl. Journ.", was published in the Dresdner Nachrichten of 26 November 1895, p. 9. The deceased was reportedly buried "in the local Trinitatiskirchhof". (2023)

¹⁹¹ 5 October 1840, Pförtner Album: Directory of all teachers and students of the royal Prussian Landesschule Pforta from 1543 to 1843, Leipzig 1843, pp. 538 (2014)

Memories of a fellow student from Pforta: A happy life: Self-biography, August Bielenstein, Riga 1904, pp. 1, 24, 53, 166. (2022)

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municipal parliament of Lübben, in which he led the vice-chairmanship, as well as a member of the provincial council and chairman of the provincial committee for the province of Brandenburg.¹⁹² — He devoted all his time and energy to this varied public activity in the various honorary posts to which he was appointed by his fellow citizens because of his thorough legal knowledge, his exact acquaintance with the affairs of the native province, his love of the fatherland and because of the honesty of his character and the firmness of his views, and sacrificed with selfless devotion his own rest, such as his health, to promote the general good. — He showed the same selfless love and loyalty to his own in domestic life. In 1861, 28 May, he had his marriage with Countess Louise von Reventlow¹⁹³, *born Starzeddel 16 December 1838, died 21 June 1886 in Tzschernowitz*, second daughter of Count Fritz von Reventlow at Starzeddel and his wife Louise, born Freiin Löw von und zu Steinfurt, and were born to him by his wife three daughters:

1) Louise Auguste Elisabeth,

born 3 April 1862, † *Flensburg 7 February 1925, where she had worked as a deaconess*;¹⁹⁴

2) Frieda Mathilde Gisela,

born 12 March 1867, † *Hannover 8 October 1938, further information at the end of this biography* and

3) Hedwig Maria Ada,

born 27 May 1872 – *24 August 1928*¹⁹⁵

which were the happiness of the parents and the object of their most faithful efforts for their efficient education and Christian upbringing. With the same fidelity, he took care as a guardian of the son of his older brother who had gone home and was treated to his siblings with the deepest love. — Against his subordinates, he was an indulgent and affable lord, and was sincerely loved by all because of his kindness of heart. Our church trip, especially the municipality of Tzschernowitz, also has a lot to thank him for his help and kindness. — Through diligent participation in public worship, through the strict, moral seriousness of his life, through the promotion of ecclesiastical custom, he proved in the honesty of his character that Christianity was a matter of his heart and that one should do his faith more through life than speak of it. — This richly blessed life was decided too quickly. The Count's health had been a fluctuating one for several years and his condition was worsening due to the insufficient protection of his powers. A spa in Franzensbad had little success. After traveling to his family in Johannisbad, he fell ill there, and after a few days he fell asleep gently to eternal rest, August 6th at 8 o'clock in the evening. On August 10, the mortal shell of the fallen asleep was buried in the cemetery at Tzschernowitz, with the general participation of the population of town and country. The time of his life has granted: 52 years three days. "

The newspapers soon after read some honorable obituary. The Provincial Committee of the Province of Brandenburg testifies to the person who has gone home: "The short duration of its effectiveness was sufficient to enable the person who had fallen asleep to become familiar with and appreciate the same excellent qualities that he has also practiced elsewhere. ' — In the 'Kreuzzeitung' (No 187 of 1877) the following obituary appeared: 'Am 6. d. ist, wie schon gemeldet, der royal Earl Ewald von

¹⁹² Kleist, Ewald (Count) to Unknown, Tzschernowitz near Guben, 1 letter. 2°Ms.hist.litt.36, HS009048874 20.02.1870 University Library Kassel, State Library and Murhardsche Bibliothek (2006)

¹⁹³ Letters from Luise in Archives:

VON Kleist, Luise von [author] AN Hertz, Wilhelm Ludwig [addressee] Tschernowitz bei Guben 2 Bl. 22.3.1873 Schiller National Museum and German Literary Archives / Manuscript Department [Be Cotta\$Kügelgen\$Fasz. 71 VON Kleist, Luise von [author] AN Karoline Amalie [addressee] Tschernowitz 1 Br., 4 pp., 8' 15.2.1886 Schleswig-Holsteinische Landesbibliothek [Owning Institution] F 5/48 Esm.-ECR. (2006)

¹⁹⁴ Family Day Protocol 1925 (2006)

¹⁹⁵ Family Day Protocol 1928 (2006)

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Kleist died in Tzschernowitz, in the district of Guben, in Johannisbad in Bohemia. In particular, the province of Brandenburg, with whose circumstances he was very familiar through his district office and through his active participation in the commons life, suffered a painful loss through his devotion. The extent to which his faithful and conscientious work was appreciated has recently been demonstrated by his election as chairman of the provincial committee. He has also repeatedly belonged to the Landtag and Reichstag as a deputy and in his work here, as a member of the conservative party, proved the efficiency, which he so gloriously demonstrated in the narrower circle of his home province. — The pupils of the Pforta State School from the beginning of the 1940s will remember with wistfulness their dear fellow student and at the next Ecce celebration the *Have pia anima* will also sound to his memory. "

In the *Reichsboten* (No. 185), his loss is also painfully lamented and said: "His death is a serious loss for the province of Brandenburg, whose self-government he led with faithful devotion. ' — Similarly, the *Gubener Tageblatt* (No 186) paints, in apt terms, a picture of those who have disappeared. After describing his course of life and his rich activity, he continues: "In all these branches of his activity he soon acquired the love and affection of all those who dealt with him. An unusual participation awakened the customers of his illness, since soon it was known that this art of all the doctors would not give way, and neither Franzensbad nor most recently Johannisbad could stop the early passing. " At the funeral, the general participation also spoke out in the strongest terms, not only the inmates of the village, but also from Guben and the surrounding area, many had appeared who wanted to accompany the deceased to his resting place, including deputations of the magistrate and the city councilors from Guben and Fürstenberg. The eulogy was given by Pastor Kirchner from Stargardt am Sarge in the castle, the eulogy and the consecration of Superintendent Rothe from Großbreesen. In their deeply moving speeches, both of them commemorated the many and high virtues of the deceased; they knew the same in his kindness of heart, which has a true home in the Counts of Kleist's family, even among the best. For everyone he had a kind word to help the least, he was always ready with advice and action on the most unselfish. He served the Lord in humility. Municipality and county have lost a lot; even if everything is replaced, for the time being the gap made by the death of this true nobleman in both will be difficult to fill. He rested in peace."

The family of Kl. itself suffered the most painful loss due to the early death of Count Ewald; he belonged to the board of directors and to the history commission.

We only add to the above that, according to the inheritance of 30 January 1860, Count Ewald owned the estates of Tzschernowitz, Beesgen and Döbern in the district of Guben, Reg. -Bez. Frankfurt a/O., which had received Olbernhauer goods in the Saxon Ore Mountains and the co-ownership of the Raddatzer goods.

For his services in the campaign of 1870/71 he received besides the Iron Cross II. Kl. am Weißen Band: den Kgl. sächs. Order of Albert II Kl.; he also had the Order of the Red Eagle IV. Colonel and the Order of the Crown III Kl.

A well-done large oil painting of the sleeping person is in the castle of Schmenzin. A facsimile is added here.



*Ewald Graf von Kleist,
auf Tschernowitz*

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Since the marriage had remained without male heirs, the second daughter, Countess Gisela, after the death of her father in 1877, still minors, inherited Tzschernowitz. In 1896 she married her cousin from the House of Zützen, Conrad (II. 247), who died in 1918.¹⁹⁶ After the only son from this marriage, Ewald (II 261) had also remained in front of the enemy in the First World War, Countess Gisela was forced to sell Tzschernowitz in the late 1930s due to the severe economic conditions in agriculture.¹⁹⁷

The sons of Count Wilhelm Bogislaff from the second marriage are

II. 224.

Count William Conrad Johann

to Yukhov,

born 5 October 1832 – 22 February 1884.

He attended the gymnasiums of Schulpforta and Leipzig and studied law in Berlin. Afterwards, he stayed for a short time in Courland on the Good Gr. left by his mother, Countess Elise von Medem, who died on 17 June 1858. -Autz on. Through an Ukas to the conducting Senate dd. St. Petersburg, December 6, 1859, the Prussian subjects: Count William and Conrad, brothers, were admitted to the Russian subordinate association with the grant of inheritance rights. They had to become Russian subjects in order to inherit their maternal inheritance.¹⁹⁸

On 30 January 1860, Count William received the Juchow estates: Juchow, Schneidemühl, Zamenz, Falkenhagen, Gissolk and Kucherow, as well as the co-ownership of the Raddatz estates: Raddatz, Bramstädt, Neuendorf, Ober-Pankow and the knightly estates of Unter-Pankow and Klingbeck, which had been extinguished since 1858. — Juchow c.p. sold Count William in 1874 and Raddatz c.p. was sold in 1876 in the subhastation.¹⁹⁹ In the same year he bought Beiersdorf, Kr. Löbau, in Upper Lusatia, Saxony, where he currently resides.

A. In 1870/71 he participated in the Franco-German War in the service of voluntary nursing, for which he was awarded the Iron Cross II. Class on the white ribbon received. — He was a knight of the Order of St. John.

On 27 June 1863 he married Ida (*Ady*), Countess of Seydewitz, born 21 August 1841 – 21 May 1916 in Dresden²⁰⁰. He died without descendants on 22 February 1884 in Dresden.²⁰¹

¹⁹⁶ Report on the marriage in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, evening edition, 13 October 1896, p. 2. (2023)

¹⁹⁷ *Supplement to the family history 1980*

¹⁹⁸ Cross newspaper No. 291 and 295 of 1859.

¹⁹⁹ His estate was declared bankrupt in 1871. Subhastations patent for the goods Juchow, Schneidemühl, Zamenz, Falkenhagen, Gissolk and Kucherow of 4 December 1871, German Reich and Prussian State Scoreboard, 1872, p. 95 (2013)

Neustettin, 30 April [1886]. In the necessary substation of the estates belonging to Count Kleist-Juchow (Raddatz, Neuendorff, Bramstädt, Hinter-Panikow, Klingbeck), the date of the Licitation was due today. The contract was awarded to the mortgage creditor Salomons from Berlin for the highest bid of 402,000 marks. Since the goods have an area of about 8500 acres, the buyer therefore gets the morning at about the price of 16 Thl. *Agrarschaftliche Wochenschrift*, No. 10 - 11 1876, pp. 192. (2018)

²⁰⁰ *Minutes of Family Day 1919* (2006)

In 1860, Prince Hermann of Pückler-Muskau accompanied by his niece, Countess Ida of Seydewitz, traveled to Wildbad for a cure. Then he took his niece to a boarding house in Switzerland. In 1861 Pückler traveled to Switzerland and went with his niece Ida to Venice and Vienna. After Ida's education was completed in retirement, he kept her with him for a long time. Later, he gave her the position of lady-in-waiting with the Princess Frederick

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II. 225.

Count Conrad Adolph
on Gross -Autz and Schmenzin,
born 4 April 1839 – 23 September 1900.

He was born on 4 April 1839, noon 12 1/2 o'clock at Tzschernowitz and baptized there on 14 January 1840. He received lessons and education in his parents' home, passed the matriculation examination at the Joachimsthaler Gymnasium zu Berlin and studied law there. After that he lived for a number of years on his estates Gr. -Autz and Sirmeln in Courland, which he inherited from his mother in 1858. In order to be able to take up this inheritance, he was through Kaiserl. Ukas became a Russian count. — According to the Erbbrezess of 30 January 1860, he received co-ownership of the Raddatz estates, as well as Volkmarsdorf near Leipzig. On 2 September 1867, he bought Schmenzin with the works Wilhelmshöh and Hopfenberg for 280,000 Tlr. from Major Theodor von Kleist. — In 1869 he moved to Schmenzin and sold the Kurland estates in 1870. In the same year, he sold his share of the Raddatz estates to his brother, Count William on Juchow. In the spring of 1872 he bought Märkisch-Friedland and in autumn he bought Neuhütten.

In 1874, 1877 and 1878 he was appointed by the 4th Constituencies of Cöslin: Belgard- Schievelbein-Dramburg elected to the German Reichstag.²⁰² In 1879, he became Knight of the Knights Hospitaller.

*The Lenzesblüthen by Gustav Frühling, Th. II p. 193, bring the following poetic congratulations on April 4, 1885:*²⁰³

"The noble Count.

(Free according to Goethe.)

<i>We like to sing and say of the Count,</i>	<i>It spreads out of its branches green</i>
<i>This one in the castle now,</i>	<i>From Curland to Märkisch-Friedland.</i>
<i>Here, where we love the hospitable Lord</i>	<i>From Leipzig to Wilhelmshöh' and Schmenzin,</i>
<i>Visited and stunned many times.</i>	<i>From Germany to Jutland.</i>

And you know what the noble man's name is.

*And because he was the pastor of
Naseband*

Charles and then married her to the Count of Kleist-Juchow. Fürst Hermann von Pückler-Muskau: eine Biographie, Ludmilla Assing, 2nd half, Berlin 1874, pp. 277. According to a letter from the Fürst-Pückler-Museum Park and Branitz Castle to an event in Juchow in November 2018, Pückler had visited Ida in Juchow. (2018)

²⁰¹ *Supplement to the family history 1980*

²⁰² Latest announcements June 11, 1883: Saturday, June 9, the debate in the Reichstag on the supplementary budget for a Reichstag building took several hours. The only paragraph of the bill containing the requirement of the first construction installment was approved, as was the decision taken by the Reichstag Building Commission, which was approved by the members of the Commission. Graf Kleist-Schmenzin, Dr. Frhr. v. Heereman, Dr. v. Forekenbeck, v. Kehler and Loewe were introduced as a proposal and read: "The Reichstag would request the Reich Chancellor, with the participation of the Parliamentary Building Commission, to carry out the construction of the new Reichstag building with the greatest possible adherence to the basic features of the plan designed by the architect Wallot and to agree that consideration should be given to lowering the conference room." (2007)

²⁰³ *So far in the supplement of the 1st edition of the family history 3rd part 3. Reprinted on page 613 (2006)*

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<i>Who we are celebrating today? It is the Count of Kleist, Which we need to charge.</i>	<i>Lots of hay, like giving money. So I wish that he made of Pomeranian sand Lots of money, like hay, produced! —</i>
<i>Er Feiert Sein Geburtstag Heut' Seven and fortieth years, And all the people here happily gathered,' They wish God to preserve him!</i>	<i>And everything under the patronage And the umbrella of this oak tree only lives. What his kindness has experienced. Which only our Lord-God rewards him, —</i>
<i>It blossoms green and its noble family, Like the oaks of the Schmenzin forests! He fought for German law in the Reichstag And for the Pomeranian fields!</i>	<i>And all who rejoice this day. They may lift the glaziers. And with me from the bottom of my heart scream: I want the Count of Kleist to live!"</i>

On 18 December 1861, Count Conrad had celebrated his marriage to Elisabeth, née Countess of Medem, daughter of Count Carl von Medem and Elisabeth Freiin von Firks auf Alt-Autz und Remten in Courland (née 26 March 1842 in *Mitau*). Her marriage was blessed with a son, Count William (II, 245th), whose biography is depicted in the supplement of the family history in 1980, and with three daughters, the oldest of whom

Countess Elisabeth Alice (Lilly), born Gr. Autz, August 27, 1863, joined Hermann (II. 253) in 1884 on size and class. Dubberow (1849-1913) (see Continuation of the family history, House Dubberow).

The names of the other daughters were:

Countess Marie Johanna, born 5 April 1865, died 5 September 1896 in Grünhof, oo Schmenzin 30 May 1890 with Arnold Theodor Julius Graf v. Medem auf Abgunst i. Kurland, born Mitau 24 March 1865, † Grünhof 6 January 1900,²⁰⁴ and

Countess Louise Caroline, born 1 March 1868, died 17 April 1895 in San Remo, died 22 April 1887 with Hans v. Müller on Soßnow, Prem. Lt. a. D.²⁰⁵

The children were all for Gr. -Autz was born in Courland.

Count Conrad died on 23 September 1900 in Schmenzin. His wife, Countess Elisabeth, survived him for 20 years. She installed her grandson Ewald (II. 273) as the heir of Schmenzin and died on 19 January 1920 in Schmenzin.²⁰⁶

²⁰⁴ *Gotha, Graefliche Häuser, 1905, Artikel Medem, pp. 545 (2019)*

²⁰⁵ *Supplement of family history 1980 (2006)*

²⁰⁶ *Supplement of family history 1980 (2006)*

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It is only superfluous to describe the flowers of the Zützener branch. Before doing so, we provide the master table of:

II. 129.									
Carl Wilhelm.									
164. Friedrich.	165. Carl Ludwig.	166. Johann Georg.	167. August Wilhelm.	168. Leopold.	169. Ferdinand.	170. Alex.	171. Carl Ludwig.	172. Carl Wilhelm.	173. Eugen.
202. Friedrich Eugen.	203. Ludwig Carl.	204. Friedrich Ludwig.	205. Leopold Wilhelm Bogislaw.						
		222. Bogislaw Leopold.	223. Ewald August	224. Friedrich Conrad.	225. Wilhelm Conrad.				
		244. Bogislaw Leopold			245. Wilhelm Conrad				
		Beris.		Carl Friedrich Julius.					

Zützen

So we conclude with the description of the Zützener branch propagated by Leopold (II. 168). Leopold had four sons:

II. 206.

Leopold,

Born 1794, died 1818.

He was born on 19 January 1794 in Berlin and baptized in the Trinity Church. Like his father, he entered Royal Saxon service. On February 29, 1808, he was appointed Sec. -Lieutenant in the regiment Prince Albrecht Chevaux légers, *in the Battle of Wagram on 6 / 7 July 1809 he was appointed Sec. -Lieut. wounded²⁰⁷ in the regiment of Prince Johann Chevaux Légers* and was last Prem. -Lieutenant at the Clemens-Ulanen in Leipzig.

He participated in the campaigns of 1812 in Russia and 1813/15 in France. He received the farewell requested because of broken health on 4 February 1818, with the permission of wearing the royal Saxon army uniform. He died on 20 August 1818 *in Leipzig* and was buried on the 22nd.²⁰⁸ — The family table erroneously states 1819 as his year of death.

II. 207.

Edward

Count Kleist-Zützen,

born 2 November 1795, died 21 March 1852.

²⁰⁷ *The participation of the Royal Saxon Army in the campaign against Austria and the events of war in Saxony in 1809*, Moritz Exner, Dresden 1894, pp. 111 (2009)

²⁰⁸ Death announcement of his regimental comrades, Leipziger Zeitung 27 August 1818. (2019)
Father's death notice: "ended his sufferings". Berlin news of state and learned things. 1818, 7/9 - 01.09.1818. (2023)

He was born on that day to Lieberose and baptized in the local town church. He was a. 1809 king. Saxon lieutenant. As a Saxon officer, he participated in the campaigns of 1812 in Russia and 1813/15 in France. *As a souslieutenant, he came from the regiment of Prince Johann Chevauxlegers to the 2nd. Royal Sächs Hussars Regiment. In 1815 he became first lieutenant and on 13 January 1821 knight.*²⁰⁹ He received the farewell from Saxon service (was last Rittmeister with the Prince Johann-Hussars) on 23 July 1821, entered the Prussian service and was on 25 September 1821 the Guard Cuirassier Regiment was aggregated, on 30 March 1824 as Escadrons chief in the 1st. Cuirassier Regiment redeployed. On 9 November 1830, he received the requested farewell with the character as a major and the permission to wear the regimental uniform without active service marks. Since his father had died in the same year (on 12 September 1830), he entered the Majorate of Zützen and Gersdorf; he also inherited Schenkendorf from his father. In 1836, he bought the manor of Sagritz from the von Sydow family. He did much to improve the manors, especially he wanted to beautify the village of Zützen. In 1849 he also restored the church to Zützen and gave it a new organ. The countess gave a sum of money to the school to add to the purchase of teaching aids.

At the instigation of the hereditary homage in Berlin (on 15 October 1840), Major Eduard v. Kleist was raised to the rank of Count by Cabinet Order of 20 October 1840 by King Frederick William IV and the inheritance of this dignity was linked to the sole possession of the Majorat of Zützen (712). — In 1844 he was elected and confirmed district deputy of the Luckau district. He was also an honorary knight of the Order of St. John.

On 1 October 1827, he had married Princess Louise of Fürstenstein, *born Berlin 27 February 1804*, Countess of Hochberg, Baroness of Fürstenstein, daughter of Hans Henry VI, Count of Hochberg, Baron of Fürstenstein, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle I and the Order of St. John, and Anna Emilie, Princess of Anhalt-Köthen-Pleß.²¹⁰ This marriage was blessed with four sons: 1) Heinrich Leopold, 2) Oscar, 3) Hans Ewald and 4) Eduard Bogislaff (II. 226-229) and three daughters. The names of the latter are:

1) Marie,

born 1 October 1828 in Breslau, Queen of Prussia. Order of Louise. She was on 15 January 1857 on Zützen with Prince Hans Henry XI of Pless, † *Schloss Albrechtsberg 14 August 1907*, Count of Hochberg, Baron of Fürstenstein, Royal Prussia. Colonel-Jägermeister and head of the court hunting office etc. married.

*In 1883, the Kreuzzeitung sent the following message of sorrow in paragraph 15 on the death of Marie.*²¹¹

²⁰⁹ *History of the 2nd Royal Sächs Husaren Regiments, Christian Gottlieb von Süßmilch (called Hörnig), Leipzig 1882, pp. 475 (2014)*

²¹⁰ Copy from the Protestant military personal registers, Breslau: Copulierte 1827 = Eduard Frhr vK (Zützen) u. Louise Gräfin v. Hochberg (documents from Salt Lake City) (2006)

²¹¹ *So far in the supplement of the 1st edition of the family history 3rd part 3. Department reprinted on page 611 (2006)*

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"The Princess Marie of Pleß, wife of the chief hunter Prince Henry XI of Pleß, born 1 October 1828, daughter of the late Count Eduard Kleist on Zützen and the late Louise, born Countess of Hochberg, gently and painlessly fell asleep early on the castle there after a message arrived from Pleß Castle on Wednesday (17 January 1883). Anyone who knows the love and worship that the returned princess enjoyed not only in her surroundings, but also in the widest circles, will be able to measure how painful this death is felt. The princely family loses in her the most tender mother and wife, the poor the most eager and tireless benefactor. The burial of the body will take place in the family vault under the Fürstenstein. "

In this regard, we are honored to receive the following brief characteristic of those who have left home: "She was a woman who was seldom distinguished by mental and physical advantages and whose soul nobility was also evident in the beautiful facial features. Deeply contemptuous of self-sacrificing selflessness, imbued with the most loud truth, of every cowardice, she was the fairest companion of her husband in all situations of life, the true mother of her children, but also the mother of all the poor and those seeking help, far beyond the borders of her great possessions. A shining example of noble femininity, paired with a male spirit; — a rice of noble tribe, which has been beautifully greened on Hochberg's mountains, and whose blessing, God, like so many of her predecessors, will live on Child!"

Prince Hans Henry XI of Pless married in II. Marriage on 27 February 1886 in Schlobitten Mathilde Countess and Burgravine of Dohna-Schlobitten, born 20 August 1861.²¹²

2) Anna Hedwig,

born 27 October 1829 in Breslau, † in Zützen 4 April 1920.²¹³ She became in October 1853 in Fürstenstein the wife of the manor owner Julius von der Decken, born 18 October 1826 in Hanover²¹⁴, on Dzierwentline near Militsch in Silesia, who died on 16 June 1867; she married in 2. Marriage on 20 October 1891 in Zützen Friedrich Fürst zu Solms-Baruth (born 29 May 1821 in Baruth, died 19 April 1904).²¹⁵

3) Ida Charlotte Auguste,

born 3 May 1838 on Zützen, remained unmarried and lived with her youngest brother Eduard Bogislav in Gebersdorf. She was awarded the Prussian Cross of Merit for Women and Virgins.²¹⁶ She died in Potsdam in 1907.²¹⁷

Countess Kleist died on January 2, 1851, at 3 o'clock at night to Zützen on nerve fever, at the age of 47 years 10 M. 4 T. and was buried there on January 5 in the von Kleist funeral. Her husband died in the following year on 21 March 1852 to Zützen.

II. 208.

Xaver

"Report on the participation in the funeral ceremonies on 22 January evening 5 3 o'clock", in: Acten der Fürstlich Pless'schen Central-Verwaltung der freien Standesherrschaft Fürstenstein betr: die Beisetzung ihrer Durchlaucht der Fürstlich Marie von Pless geb. Freiin von Kleist. Volume 1, 1883. Archiwum Państwowe we Wrocławiu (APW) 146 I Arch 4399, fol. 49R–52V; here FOL 52R. (2013)

²¹² Gothaischer genealogischer Hofkalender 1900 (2008)

²¹³ Supplement of family history 1980 (2006)

²¹⁴ Gotha, 1888 (2006)

²¹⁵ Family staff 1899 (2006)

²¹⁶ Order Journal May 2007 (2008)

²¹⁷ Supplement of the family history 1980, staff of the family 1909

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chamberlain

on wheelset,

born 22 January 1798, died 24 August 1866,

Leopold's third son. He was born on that day to Lieberose and baptized in the local town church.²¹⁸ On January 23, 1823, he was Sec. -Lieutenant and disposable at the 3rd Bat. of the 32nd Landwehr regiments (Herzberg); reorganized in September 1823. On December 12, 1834, he was awarded the title of Prem. -Lieutenant, his mission.

After his father's death (1830), he inherited the Raddatz estates: Raddatz, Ober-Pankow, Bramstädt, Klingbeck with Nieder-Pankow and Neuendorf, which enclose an area of c. 5,000 acres. In 1859, he sold these estates to Count Wilhelm Bogislaff (II. 205) and reserved only a life annuity.

From 1824 he was King of Prussia. Chamberlain.²¹⁹

By a fall with his horse in front of the rectory in Persanitz, he had become lame at the hip.

On 28 May 1849, he married Charlotte Friederike Wilhelmine Zumbruchs. However, the same became insane and died a. 1859 in a lunatic asylum on the Rhine without children.

By letter from Raddatz of 11 April 1861, Xaver applied to the Royal Herald Office for the elevation of his illegitimate daughter Agnes Charlotte Auguste Ganske to the nobility. Hans-Hugo von Kleist-Retzow, as chairman of the family association, expressed his opposition in a letter of 5 December 1861, as Xaver could adopt his daughter. He will present the proposal to Family Day in March. After the family day, Hans Hugo wrote on 3 March 1862 that the application had been made by the chamberlain of Kleist to allow his daughter to marry the current court clerk and Landwehr lieutenant Stettin. The Family Day on 26 February 1863 had therefore declared its consensus on that application as soon as that marriage had taken place and the High Herald Office would be proved, on condition that the chamberlain expressly agreed to renounce for the whole or its descendency the advantages which the paternal will stipulates for its possible descendency.

According to the Herald Office's memorandum of 23 September 1862, the girl's mother was the economist of Xaver, the unmarried Dorothee Friederike Ganske. She had two daughters, the older in 1852 married the regimental accounting officer Kuntze zu Bromberg. Agnes Charlotte Auguste Ganzke was born on 4 August 1836 in Klingbeck.

The Herald Office did not accept the conditions of the family. On March 30, 1863, the full legitimization took place with name and coat of arms.²²⁰ She then married the Prussian councilor and lawyer Johann Ernst Wilhelm Stettin in Cöslin (born 13 April 1831 in Luckwitz, died 27 October 1884 in Cöslin). She died of childbed fever on 27 October 1868 in Raddatz. The widower married in 2. Marriage Elise Wilhelmine Alwine von Kleist, the daughter of Leopold Felix Gustav Albert auf Warnin (III. 889). There, the contribution of Wilhelm Stettin to the completion of the family history is discussed.

²¹⁸ Kleist, Xaver von, 1811, *Matrikel Pädagogium Halle* (2006)

²¹⁹ At the meeting of the Constituent Assembly for Prussia on 1 July 1848, the deputy Rantsch from Neu-Stettin accused the chamberlain of Kleist of having beaten him to the ground with an iron-clad stick. (2010)

²²⁰ *Geheimes Staatsarchiv Berlin I. HA Rep. 176 VI K 239* (2009)

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The chamberlain of Kl. died on 24 August 1866 at the age of 68 years 7 M. 2 T.²²¹

II. 209.

*Gustav, Baron,
Retired district administrator
at Kollochau,*

born 11 June 1801, died 29 September 1884.

Colonel Leopold's youngest son. He was born on that day in Lübben and baptized in the German church there. *In the 11th year he came to Luckau to a teacher of the high school in retirement.*²²²

On 17 April 1819, he was a Portepée Ensign in the Garde du Corps; on 20 April 1820, he was assigned to the Sec. -Lieutenant at the 12th. Hus. Hus. -Regt. On 22 July 1825, he resigned from the service and went to the Duchy of Anhalt-Dessau. — In 1826 *he took*²²³ *over the estate of Kollochau in the province of Saxony*²²⁴ *and became a. 1843 district administrator of the district of Schweinitz in the Reg. -Bez. Merseburg, which office he managed until 1879. From 1849 to 1861, he was a member of the Second Chamber of Deputies. Merseburg constituency, elected to the Chamber of Deputies by the districts of Schweinitz and Wittenberg.*

He held the title "Freiherr". By cabinet order of 13 September 1862, he was allowed to continue the title of baron for his person (726). He was an honorary knight of the Order of St. John, and was also with the Order of the Red Eagle IV. Kl. and with the Austrian Emperor. Iron Crown III Class decorated.

*He was a full member of the first board of the family association, elected on 9 March 1858.*²²⁵

*On 7 June 1824, he married Antonie von Uebel, born 9 November 1803. She was the daughter of the tenant of the estate of Paretz in the Marck, the summer residence of King Frederick William III and Queen Louise*²²⁶ *, who enjoyed a position of trust. Antonie had grown up with the royal children. As a*

²²¹ His gravestone is located in 2018 on the edge of the park of the manor house in Raddatz, of which only a ruin still exists. Whether this manor house, which appears to have been built in the 19th century, was built during the period of the possession of the Kleist is unclear. (2018)

²²² Indicated on his CV when applying for a job placement in the Merseburg government on 5 February 1843. In connection with his application for the district council, he had to pass an examination with the Merseburg government in the spring of 1843. He had to make written comments on three questions: how the government can protect customers from millers' fraud when grinding the grain. What legal provisions exist in Prussia because of the hospitality and taverns. What is the scope of the district councils vis-à-vis the government and inmates? The result is the rating: "capable". Landesarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, Merseburg, C 48 Ia, I lit. K Nos 12 and 13 (2018)

²²³ 1st edition: bought. However, his grandmother had already bought the estate in 1812. See above. In 1826 his father Leopold owned half the estate. He sold him his share for 11,250 thalers that year, as is apparent from the will of Leopold. (2018)

²²⁴ Merseburg. On the evening of 23 October at about half past eight o'clock, a conflagration broke out in the barns of the second part of the manor belonging to the Baron von Kleist in the village of Collochau near Schlieben, where 32 homesteads had burned down only on 9 May of that year. These and the stables, as well as 48 cattle of all kinds, became a robbery of the flames. It has not yet been possible to determine whether the fire was started or abandoned.

Frankfurter Ober-Post-Amts-Zeitung: 1838, 10/12 Nro. 305 Monday 5 November 1838. (2018)

²²⁵ Cross newspaper 12 March 1858

²²⁶ Text to the picture of Paretz from the Duncker Collection: "When the Crown Prince Frederick William expressed the wish in 1794 to own a country estate near Potsdam, where he could spend some summer months in rural seclusion with his young wife, King Frederick William II, but wanted to respond to the wish of his son, General von Bischofswerder, who was himself based on the neighboring Marquardt, proposed the estate of Paretz,

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*result, Antonie's wedding to Gustav took place in Dessau, where Duchess Frederick of Anhalt was a princess born in Prussia. This was also the reason why Frederick William IV and the then Prince of Prussia, who later became the godfather of the old Emperor, were the eldest son of Antonie's eldest daughter. Antonie had also achieved that she was the only one of her family to be ennobled after her marriage and that her husband was elevated to baron status.*²²⁷

Antonie gave her husband three daughters and a son: Gustav Leopold (II. 230). — The names of the daughters are:

1) Anna Auguste Leopoldine,

born 16 July 1826 in Dessau. On 15 October 1850, she became the wife of Count Ewald Heinrich Erdmann Bogislaff v. Kl. auf W. -Tychow (II. 236); *she spent her old age at Lahneck Castle. /Rh. and died in 1892 a few months after her husband;*²²⁸

2) Elisabeth Alwine,

born 27 November 1830 in Dessau, † Petzow 6 August 1906,²²⁹ honorary lady of Geseke-Keppel Abbey. She was on 26 August 1858 in Kollochau²³⁰ the wife of the knighthood owner Carl von Kaehne auf Petzow, born Petzow 16 June 1819, died Petzow 27 November 1910,²³¹ and

3) Louise,

born 12 January 1832, died 11 December 1891 in Blasewitz near Dresden.²³² *She was the twin sister of Gustav Leopold, also an honorary lady of the Geseke-Keppel Abbey.*²³³

*The mother died at W. -Tychow on October 11, 1872, after having previously divorced her husband. Gustav had already transferred Collochau and Polzen to his son during his lifetime.*²³⁴ *He died in Collochau on September 29, 1884.*²³⁵

which was then also bought in 1795 for 80,000 Thlr. by the King for the Crown Prince. The landlord's share of the village and the Feldmark had been leased shortly before the sale for 6 years to the economist Übel, and the crown prince, as the new landlord, left this relationship in place, all the more so because the whole estate was in nothing less than good condition."

²²⁷ *Memoirs of Diether Dennies (II.267) from 1953*

²²⁸ *Supplement to the family history 1980*

²²⁹ *Gotha, 1906 (2006)*

²³⁰ *Family staff 1912 (2006)*

²³¹ On the parapet of the balcony of the manor building, the Kleistsche coat of arms next to the coat of arms of the von Kaehne family can still be seen today. (2009) Photo in: Petzow - relative absolute, Karl-Heint Friedrich (2018) Gothaisches Genealogisches Taschenbuch der briefadeligen Häuser, 1913, pp. 397 (2014)

²³² *Family staff 1892 (2006)*

News of the death Dresdner Journal 21 December 1891 (2022)

²³³ *According to her will, Herzberg, 23 May 1887, she bequeathed a claim of 12,000 thalers against her cousin Bogislaw von Kleist to her nephew Karl von Kähne, who was not allowed to terminate the capital during the lifetime of close relatives of Bogislaw. A claim of 2000 marks was assigned to Collochau's local army fund for administration by the local authority. The interest was for the poor of Collochau in the winter. Landesarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, Merseburg, C 129 Herzberg, No. 435.*

After the local chronicle of Kolochau, she died as an epileptic in a home in Dresden. (2018)

²³⁴ *See below with his son.*

²³⁵ *Gotha, 1901 (2006)*

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We now turn to the four sons of Count Edward (II. 207).

II. 226.

Heinrich Leopold,

Count Kl. -Zützen,

Kgl. Preuß. Major in the cavalry of the 2nd Guards Landwehr Regiment,

Born 1830, died 1907.

He was born on 21 November 1830 in Breslau.²³⁶ On 12 July 1849, he was the Portepée Ensign of the Gardes du Corps, and on 14 March 1850, he was assigned to the Sec. -Lieut., June 13, 1857 Prem. - Lieutenant. On 11 August 1857, he retired from active service and joined the officers of Cavalry 3. Bat. 2. Guards Landwehr regiments over. During the mobilization of 1859, he enlisted in the Gardes du Corps and was appointed Rittmeister on 18 November 1859. In April 1864, he worked as a Knight of the Knights Hospitaller in Nübel. A. In 1866 he made the campaign as agg. Captain of the Gardes du Corps regiment. Battles and battles at Skaltitz, Schweinschädel and Königgrätz, Cernierung of Josephstadt. At the beginning of the armistice, he was commanded as adjutant to the Governor-General of Moravia and resigned after demobilization in the Landwehr relationship. On July 18, 1870, Count Leopold v. Kl. was appointed the first adjutant to the staff of the General Governorate (in the area of the 1st, 2nd, 9th and 10th Army Corps) of the coastal states. Upon leaving this post on March 29, 1871, he was promoted to major.

On 21 March 1852, he succeeded his father in the possession of the Majorats of Zützen and Gersdorf. The estates of Sagritz and Schenkendorf became his sole property through purchase.

Count Leopold was a member of the House of Lords and honorary knight of the Order of St. Johanniter, had the Landwehr Service Award of the 1st Clement and the Knight's Cross of the Order of William IV. Kl.

He was long on the board of the family association, for many years vice chairman and from 1896 until his death chairman.²³⁷

On 2 February 1892, Heinrich Leopold married Marie v. Watzdorff, married by Lanegn (born Weimar 10 January 1842, died Berlin 17 March 1912)²³⁸ in Berlin. The marriage remained childless.

He died on 14 January 1907 in Berlin. As heir of the Majorat he was succeeded by his nephew Ewald (II. 246), born in 1861, son of his brother Oscar.²³⁹

II. 227.

Oscar,

Major à la suite des Kürassier-Regiments Graf Wrangel (Ostpreuß.) Nr. 3, Kommandant von Pillau,

born 16 April 1832, died 21 April 4, 1889

Second son of Count Edward of the Consort. He was born on Zützen that day. On 18 January 1851, he was a Portepée Ensign in the Guard Cuirassier Regiment. On 14 October, he became the fifth Freestyle -Regt. offset. On July 7, 1853, he became Sec. -Lieutenant and December 15, 1863 Prem. -

²³⁶ Kleist, Heinrich Leopold von, 1844, Matrikel Pädagogium Halle (2006)

²³⁷ Short news from the last 50 years of the von Kleist family history, 1908, page 16

See also the collection of reports of the Adelsblatt on family days (2006)

²³⁸ 1st marriage Gustav v. Langgen, born Kittlitz 7 June 1814, died Kittlitz 11 November 1890, marriage Weimar 10 May 1860. Staff of the family 1912; Gotha, Gräfl. Houses, 1900 (2015)

²³⁹ Supplement to the family history 1980

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Lieutenant. At the beginning of 1864 he became the 7th. Freestyle -Regt. and took part in the campaign against Austria in 1866. Battle of Königgrätz. On 30 October 1866 he was appointed Rittmeister in the freestyle. -Regt No. 5 reset. On June 15, 1875, he became a major. With the freestyle. -Regt. No. 5 he took part in the campaign against France in 1870/71 and attended the following battles and battles: 4 August 1870 at Weißenburg, 6 August at Wörth, 30 August at Stonne, 31 August at Remilly, 1 September at Sedan, 25 and 26 September at Artenay, 5 October at Toury, 8 October at Marolles, 10 October at Artenay, 11 October at Ormes and Orleans, 18 October at Chateaudun, 21 October at Chartres, 3 November at Illiers, 18 to 23 November at Bonneval, 2 December Orgères, 3 December at Varize, 4 December at Ouzouer le Marche, 7 December at Forst de Marchenoir, 8 December at Cravant, 9 and 11 December at Forêt de Marchenoir, 16 December at Morée, 8 and 9 January 1871 at Vellime, 11 January at Chanteloup, 12 and 13 January at St. Mars and Ballon and 26 January at Alencon.

He is with the Iron Cross II. Small and decorated with the Service Award crosses.

On 5 August 1876, he became a staff officer in the Cuirassier Regiment No. 3 (Count Wrangel); on 25 January 1881, under position à la suite of the Regiment Kommandant von Pillau. *Oscar died in Berlin on 21 April 1889.*

On 31 October 1859, he met with Caroline Albertine Agnes Elfriede, *born 17 January 1840 in Herrnsdorf, Wohlau district, died Berlin 26 June 1913*, of Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Emmerich von Beöczy, Lord of Heredity on Kl. -Schmograu in the district of Wohlau, former Prussian royal knight and elders of the district of Wohlau and the Albertine, née von Rieben from the House of Kutscheborwitz in Silesia, daughter married. Her marriage was blessed with four sons and a daughter.

The names of the sons are Ewald, Conrad, Hans and Leopold (II. 246 - 249). *It is reported in the continuation of the family history.*

Their daughter Marie Agnes Elfriede was born on 20 March 1866 † *Tzschernowitz, 25 April 1919.*

II. 228.

Hans Ewald

to Gebersdorf,

Major in the 1st Guards Dragoons Regiment,

born 26 May 1833, died 16 August 1870,

third son of Count Edward. He was born to Zützen on that day. On 1 October 1850, he joined the Guard Dragoon Regiment, now the first Guard Dragoon Regiment, and on 16 December 1851, he became Portepée Ensign, 11 June 1853, Sec. -Lieut., May 31, 1859 Prem. -Lieutenant. On 6 April 1864, he was appointed adjutant to Prince Georg royal Highness under a position à la suite of the regiment, advanced on 15 April 1865 to Rittmeister, was aggregated on 18 June 1866 to the regiment and went to the theater of war, participated in the Battle of Königgrätz and was appointed on 20 July 1866 to Escadrons chief. On 9 December 1866, he again took up his position as personal adjutant to Prince George, and received on 15 January 1867 the Order of the Red Eagle IV. Kl. with swords, was an honorary knight of the Order of St. John from 1865, was transferred to the Adjutantur officers on 16 March 1869 and promoted to Major on 11 December. At the outbreak of the war in 1870/71, he was appointed as a budgetary staff officer in the 1st Guard Dragoon Regime and fell at Mars la Tour on August 16, 1870.

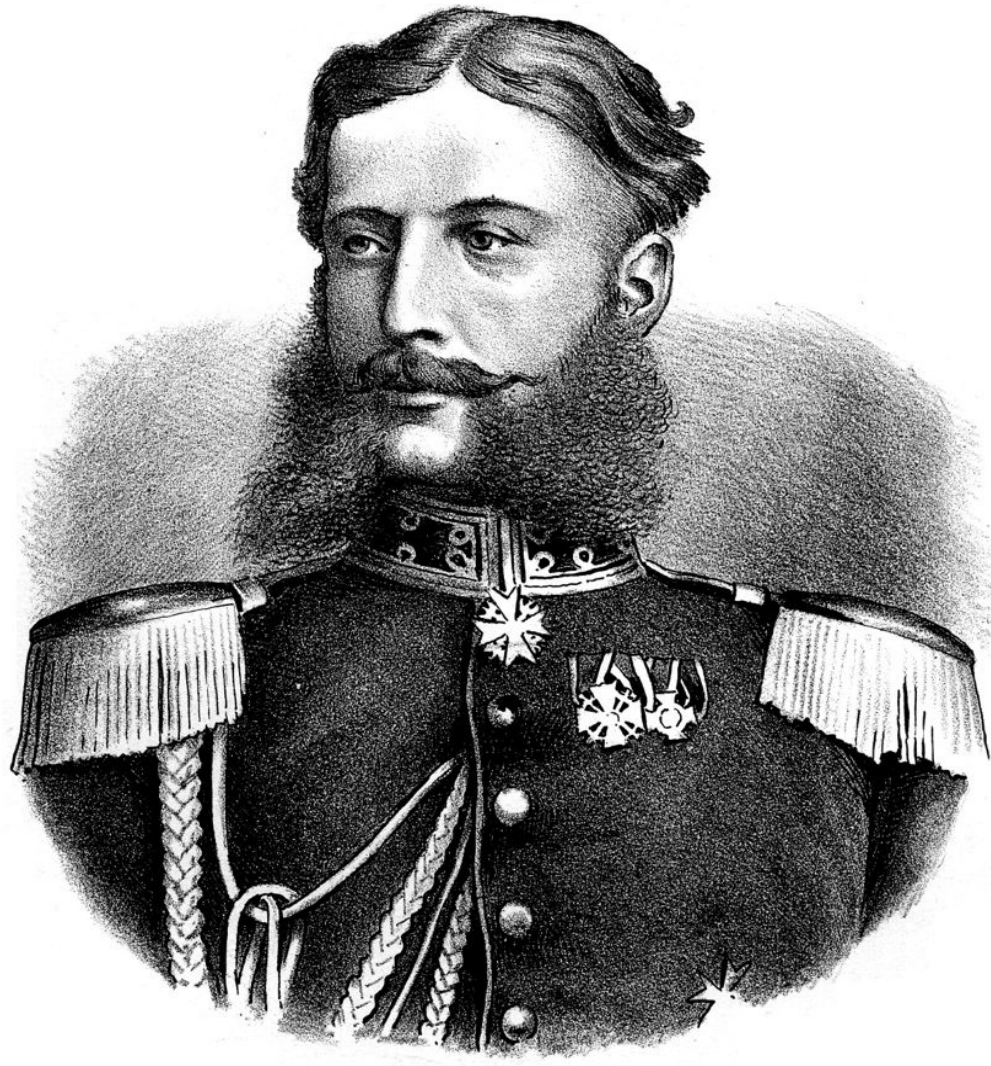
According to the verdict of an expert, Major Hans Ewald v. Kl. was a very capable officer, especially an excellent rider. At the famous Cavalry Attaque on the aforementioned slaughter day, he had penetrated the furthest. It is well known from the special reports on the Battle of Mars la Tour that in

the afternoon hours of 16 August the Prussian left wing had proceeded to the offensive against the French army masses standing between Mars la Tour and Bruville, but that because of the difficult terrain and the numerical superiority of the opponent, our infantry was initially only slowly advanced, and finally, strongly lightened, could no longer resist the onslaught of the enemy. At every moment, the French horseback masses appearing behind his right wing stood to acknowledge. For the second time on this memorable day, the Prussian cavalry volunteered for the endangered sister weapon. The generals, Count Brandenburg and von Rheinbaben, were ordered to walk recklessly at about 6 p.m. The first one, which is located southeast of Mars la Tour. The Guard Dragoon Regime soon trotted the Chaussee in a column of trains to win the right flank of the French infantry. A difficult-to-cross hedge terrain northeast of the village and enemy fire delayed the advance and made the march difficult. With three squadrons in line — the fourth was held back in reserve at Mars la Tour — Colonel von Auerswald threw himself at the advancing enemy; the brigade commander joined this action. To the right of the dragoons, south of the way to St. Marcel, Major v. Kuylenstjerna led the two squadrons of Cuirassier Regiment No. 4, which kept there as a cover for the batteries, but was unable to carry out the attack because of the fierce Mitralleusen and Chassepot fire. — The thrust of the dragoons preferably hit the 13th. Line regiment of the Grenier division, which was breached several times and crossed around his eagle. — Die preuß. Infantry (the Fifty-Seven) were freed from their predicament by this attaque, and the enemy divisions that had already entered were receding. However, when the Guard dragoons rallied behind the Prussian artillery after this attaque, they lacked almost all the leaders. The budgetary staff officer Major v. Kleist, the Rittmeister Count Westarp, Prince Reuss and Count Wesdehlen had fallen, other 7 officers, 125 men and 250 horses had been incapacitated, and the mortally wounded commander handed over, with a high to the king, the leadership of the regiment to the Rittmeister of Hohenzollern.²⁴⁰

The Major v. Kl. owned the estate Gebersdorf. He had inherited the same from his great-aunt Auguste von Brockhusen, née von Kleist, died 4 February 1858. He had agreed with the Tzschernowitzer branches and took over only the possession of Gebersdorf. The other inherited estate of Mehlsdorf was given to Count Bogislav von Kleist von Loß (II. 222), died 1869. The new owner of Gebersdorf was his brother Eduard Bogislav of Kl., Kgl. preuß. Colonel (II. 229)

The Major v. Kl. died unmarried. He was, by the way, a rarely beautiful man, an elegant appearance. His effigy is enclosed here.

²⁴⁰ Generalstabs-Werk: Der Deutsch-Französischer Krieg 1870-71 Teil I. Heft 5 p. 618 ff.



Hans Ewald von Kleist,

geblieben am 16. August 1870.

The youngest son of Count Edward of Kl. on Zützen is:

II. 229th

*Eduard Bogislav,
Colonel for disposition.*

He was born on 19 February 1836 in Zützen. In June 1853 he entered the 5th. Cuirassier Regiment, was made an Ensign of Portepée on 6 April 1854 and Sec on 6 February 1855. -Lieutenant to the 1st Cuirassier Regiment redeployed. During the mobilization in 1859, he became the first. Guards-Landwehr-Regt. in Graudenz commanded. From 1 October 1859 to 30 October 1861 to the riding school in Schwedt a. d. Or commanded, he was transferred in February 1862 to the Guards Cuirassier Regt. On July 12, 1862, he became Prem. -Lieutenant. and on 10 July 1865 Rittmeister and Escadrons chief in the regiment. As such, he participated in the campaign against Austria in 1866, on 28 June at Skalitz, on 29 June at Schweinschädel and on 3 July the Battle of Königgrätz; as well as the campaign against France in 1870/71, on 18 August 1870 the Battle of St. Privat la Montagne, on 30 August the Battle of Beaumont, on 1 September the Battle of Sedan. The regiment entered the siege line outside Paris on 19 September. The 21st of December Battle of Le Bourget. At the end of September, Eduard Bogislav of Kl. was commissioned with the functions of the budgetary staff officer, received the character of major in October 1870 and was on 29 December 1870 as a department commander to the siege fleet of the III. Army commanded. He remained in this position until September 15, 1871, before Paris, then marched with the columns to Metz, where they were dissolved. He was granted the patent as a major on 17 June 1871. On his return from France, he took over his squadron again and was appointed on 9 January 1872 as a budgetary staff officer in the regiment. On November 11, 1876, Se. Majesty appointed him commander of Cuirassier Regiment No. 5. On 22 March 1877, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. Since he asked for a longer vacation because of illness, Se had. Your Majesty the grace to transfer him to the officers of the army by the Most High Order of Cabinet of 19 November 1877. He was appointed by the Most High Cabinet Order of 18 November 1879 in approval of his suicide petition as a colonel with pension and uniform of West Prussia. Freestyle -Regts. No. 5 for disposition. — He is an honorary knight of the Order of St. John, has the Iron Cross II. Kl., the Order of the Red Eagle IV. Kl. and the Service Award Cross.

After the death of his brother, Major Hans Ewald (1870), he came into the possession of Gebersdorf, where he lived with his sister Ida in Spartan simplicity after his retirement. He kept the family's personnel register for many years.²⁴¹ He also wrote the book "The Generals of the Royal Prussian Army from 1840 - 1890". He died unmarried in Zützen in 1910. Gebersdorf inherited his nephew Hans (II. 248).²⁴²

We conclude with the son of the former District administrator, Baron Gustav von Kleist-Kollochau:

II. 230.

*Gustav Leopold,
Imperial Austrian Major*

He was born on January 12, 1832. In April 1849, he became the third Bat. of the infantry regiment

²⁴¹ Thanks from Ewald, Karthan, in the foreword of the family staff in 1909
Deutsches Adelsblatt 1889, pp. 40: Verzeichnis adliger Familienverbände, "Bereitwillige Auskunft erteilt der Familienforscher Herr Oberst von Kleist auf Gebersdorf bei Dahme" (2006)

²⁴² Supplement of family history 1980 (2006)

standing in front of the enemy in Hungary at that time. Baron Palombini No. 36 assimilated as Regiment-Cadet. *The reason for the election of this regiment was the mediation of the Field Marshal Retired Lieutenant of Palombini, an Italian, who had previously been a Napoleonic general, who had the castle Grochwitz near Herzberg (Elster) nearby.*²⁴³

Since his request to send him to the regiments in the field was always rejected, in view of his still fragile physical condition, he unwittingly joined in Kollin a transport of recruits departing to the army in Hungary. Arrived at the regiment, which belonged to the Schlick's Corps, he was appointed corporal. As such, he participated in the siege of Comoros and the relief of Timisoara. In August 1849, he was appointed a lieutenant in the regiment. In May 1854 for freestyle. -Regt. Prince Charles of Prussia No. 8, he was transferred in June of this year lieutenant, in July 1862 Second Rittmeister and in October 1865 Rittmeister I class²⁴⁴ and *Escadrons commander*. — *During the campaign in Bohemia in 1866, he was with this regiment in the Brigade Windischgrätz, in the division Koudenhove and participated in the battles of Königinhof and Königgrätz. In the latter battle, after his division commander, Major Beates (2 squadrons) had fallen on an Attaque to the Neumärkische Dragoon Regiment No. 3, he led this division against the 2nd. Brandenburg Uhlans Regiment No. 11 and an Escadron Ziethen-Husaren Brandenburg No. 3 and saved the flag of his regiment with the courage of death, but was wounded in the back in this battle by a lance sting. — After the end of the campaign, he received the K. K. Military Cross of Merit with war decoration. He also held the Order of St. John.*²⁴⁵

*In March 1867, he left the Imperial Austrian service as a major with a pension.*²⁴⁶ *He went to Munich, where he studied and became a doctor of philosophy in 1868.*²⁴⁷ *Since then he lived partly on trips, partly on his estates Polzen and Kollochau. As is apparent from his will of 1879, these were transferred to him during his father's lifetime. In a chronicle of Kollochau the following is said about his time in Kollochau:*

He was a crank. He had lived with the local priest in constant struggle, had not attended the church services, had not known the villagers, had not participated in anything. When he died, Father Bergin refused him a place in the municipal cemetery. At the request of the heirs, the baron was buried on his property by a pastor from Pomerania. Under a large old oak tree lie his grave without a tombstone. The patients of the spa home [which was later in the manor house] would have nursed it for a few years.

*He remained unmarried. He died on 16 March 1906 in Kollochau.*²⁴⁸

*Kollochau and Polzen were inherited by the son of his eldest sister, Friedrich Wilhelm (II. 250, see above p. 114)*²⁴⁹.

²⁴³ *Memories of Diether Dennies (II. 267) from 1953. 2018: Wikipedia zu Grochwitz.*

²⁴⁴ *Militär-Schematismus des österreichischen Kaiserthums, Vienna 1866, pp. 378 (2013)*

²⁴⁵ *An essay by a retired Imperial Royal Major "The Noric Horse" in the magazine of the Agricultural Association in Bavaria, 1873, 298, may be written by him. (2018)*

²⁴⁶ *The 1st-class Rittmeister, the retiree, is awarded the majors character ad honores. Österreichischer Soldatenfreund, 17 March 1869, pp. 7. (2023)*

²⁴⁷ *On the Nitrogen Content of the Brodes of Different Peoples, by Gustav Freih. v. Kleist, Munich, 1873.- 15 pp. The University of Applied Sciences Göttingen has the book as Diss. Aligned Phil. (2018)*

²⁴⁸ *Gotha 1908, addition of family history 1980 with wrong year 1909*

²⁴⁹ *In the first will of 17 February 1879, he appointed his sister Ida as the universal heiress for the knightly estates of Polzen and Collochau. He assumed that his father was in agreement. Any mandatory share for this would be borne by the heiress.*

After the death of his sister, he was appointed in his will, Herzberg, February 12, 1901, to Universal heirs Count Fritz von Kleist, Kaiserl. Dispatched to Wendisch Tychow near Schlawe in Pomerania. The will also contained a number of conditions.

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- 203 -

The goods were sold in 1914.²⁵⁰ In Wendisch Tychow an "Austrian room" with inherited Austrian uniforms was set up.²⁵¹

II. 168.				
Leopold				
		206.	207.	208.
		Leopold.	Eduard.	Xaver.
				209.
				Gustav.
226.	227.	228.	229.	230.
Heinrich Leopold.	Oscar.	Hans Ewald.	Eduard Bogislaf.	Gustav Leopold.
246.	247.	248.	249.	
Ewald.	Conrad.	Hans.	Leopold.	

The issue of the certificate of inheritance was delayed because the court with which the first will was deposited had yet to be located.

Landesarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, Merseburg, C 129 Herzberg, Nr. 871, 908, 2815.

²⁵⁰ *Supplement to the family history 1980*

²⁵¹ *Memoirs of Diether Dennies (II. 267) from 1953*