

History
of the
Family v. Kleist

Part Three - Biographies up to 1880
Third departement

Muttrin-Damensche Line
Muttrin Branch

2nd revised ddition

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

and Additions by Hans Wätjen (1979)

revised by

Heinrich v. Kleist - Retzow
and
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/Muttrin/Muttrin.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 1885 in the second column. In the long term, the pages of this translation are to be adapted to the German edition.

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The ancestors of the houses in the new family history can be found using the following search codes:

#Sc = Schönauf

#S1 = Susten-Gawesen House 1

#S2 = Susten-Gawesen House 2

#S3 = Susten-Gawesen House 3

#Ke1 = Kerklingen House 1

#Ke2 = Kerklingen House 2

#Ke3 = Kerklingen House 3

Kerklingen: Due to the many men with sons transitioning from the old family history to the continuation, brothers are also marked.

#Z = Zerxten

#N = Niesky

#GT = Groß-Tychow

#Ki = Kieckow

#Rh = Pumlow - Rheinisch

#K1 = Krummensee 1

#K2 = Krummensee 2

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

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Preface to the First Edition

The third and largest principal branch of the Kleist family descends from the second of the three founding brothers: Prissebur (see M. 1, Document 125) of the Muttrin-Damen line, whose members are listed on Table III, numbering 951 in total.

In addition to the tireless work of the Family President, special credit for completing this extensive work is due to Colonel (Ret.) B. von Kleist of Gebersdorf, whose trusted pen authored the already printed personnel records of the family and some of the following biographies.

Captain G. von Kleist, currently stationed in St. Avold, drafted the biography of Field Marshal Count Kleist von Nollendorf.

Other diligent contributors have also lent their assistance. To all of them, heartfelt thanks are once again extended for their faithful and active cooperation.

In the Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, the article "Kleist" has since appeared, in which some of the family's most prominent members are described by experts. With the authors' permission, parts of this article have been quoted verbatim.

All sources and documents are cited in the footnotes. —

Preface to the Second Edition

The family history consists of volumes published between 1862 and 1886,

the Urkundenbuch (Book of Documents) with three supplements,

the volume on general history, including articles on the family's origins in the 13th century, the early generations, the family's coats of arms, and the preliminary studies and sources of the family history,

the rolls with family trees, which now exist only in the family archive in Hamm and in select libraries,

as well as the volumes containing biographies for the three branches and the special volume on the biography of Count Kleist von Nollendorf.

In 1980, the family history was extended to cover the period from 1880 to 1980.

The reissue of the present volume was initially part of a complex project to make the old family history, which now exists in only a few copies within the family, generally accessible again. The goal was also to make it readable for younger generations, who struggle with the Fraktur typeface, and to enable translation of the texts into English using programs. Additionally, it sought to provide a basis for updating the continuation of the family history.

Meanwhile, the opportunity to supplement the texts with new findings, archival materials, and images has become significantly important. The extensive collection of German books available online in full text, especially on Google Books USA, has provided much supplementary information.

The original texts have been preserved as much as possible. The orthography of the old family history has been gently adapted. New findings and archival materials are marked in italics, and the year of their inclusion is noted in new annotations.

Creating a second edition of the "old" family history, 130 years after the first edition and roughly 30 years after its continuation covering 1880 to 1980, raises questions of delineation. The resulting division of biographies into an older section with four volumes for the three branches and a more manageable second section extending into the present (in the second edition, up to 2010) will be maintained.

The continuation began by referencing entries from the old family history for individuals active during its publication and updated their later events. For readability, these updates are included in the second edition

of the old family history.

Since these biographies include the lives of daughters, some details may extend into the mid-20th century. Representing daughters through the father's biography has caused significant gaps between family histories, now resolved. For individuals of a generation incompletely covered in the old family history, new numbers were assigned. These numbers are incorporated into the text of the old family history and the family trees updated.

To adapt the texts for the internet era, the aim remained to produce a printable outcome. However, the number of printed copies is minimal. The primary use is through PDF files, where all terms and names are searchable.

The provision of a PDF format also means there is no editorial deadline. Contributions enhancing the biographies are welcome and can be incorporated at any time.

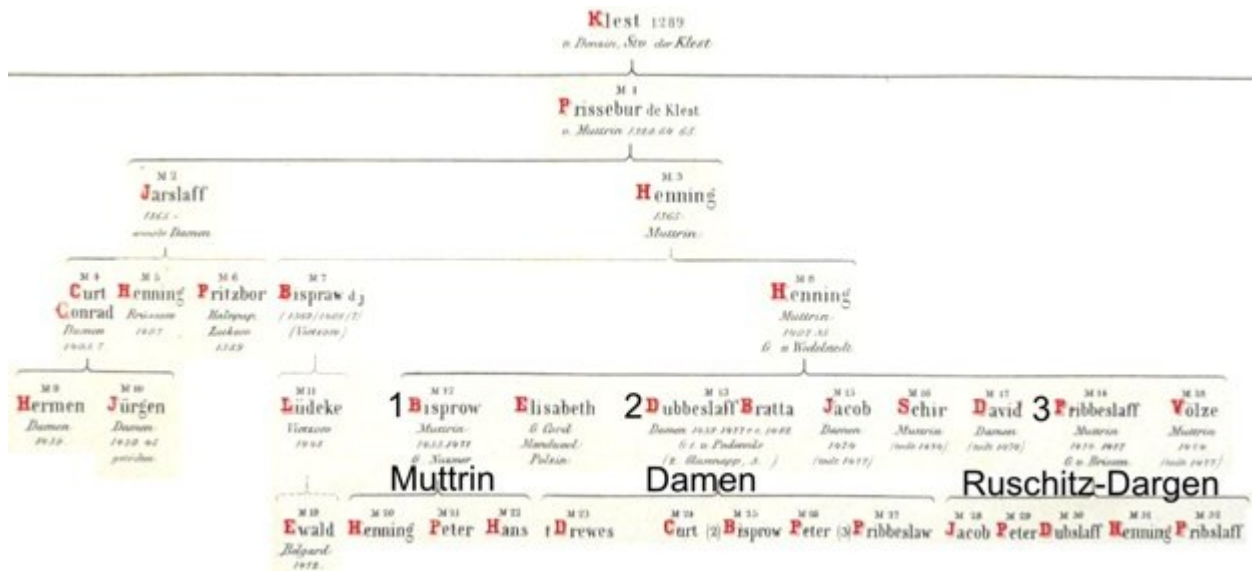
For improved readability, a table of contents precedes the text. For wide gaps between a father's biography and those of his sons, page references are included. The family trees now indicate when descendants of specific sons are presented in separate family trees.

The Muttrin-Damen Line

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

The following excerpt from Table I, compiled in 1871 by L. Quandt, belongs to this early period and includes a unique numbering of individuals. It begins with the family patriarch, Klest de Densin, and his second son, Prissebur. The inserted numbers, based on the numbering system used in this volume, indicate where the biographies of the Muttrin-Damen line start in the two volumes.

What is known about the other individuals is detailed in the aforementioned text by L. Quandt, *Genealogy and History of the Kleists from 1289 to 1477*. This text, based on contemporary documents as well as much later family records, presents a probable arrangement of individuals from this early period.



Here, we will only briefly summarize the results.

The second son of Klest (M. 1) is mentioned in Document 83 from 1364 as a co-owner of land in Glineke: Prissebur, also called "Klest of Muttrin."

The names of his sons (M. 2 and M. 3) come from an early genealogy of the family dated 1576. "That Jarßlaß and Hennig were the sons of Prissebur is evidenced by an old letter, which Prissebur obtained for himself and on behalf of his two sons ... regarding Glineke."

For the next generation, a document (100) from February 2, 1407, is significant. In it, several Kleists stand surety to Duke Bogislaw and the council in Nygenstetyn for a cousin. Among the sons of Jarßlaß mentioned are:

Kurt Klest of Damen (M. 4)

Hennyngh Cleft of Bruscow (M. 5)

Hennyngh Clest of Muttrin (M. 8), the son of Henning.

The third son of Jarßlaff, Pritzbor (M. 6), is referred to in Document 92 from 1389 as Halvpape, likely a cleric, in Zatkow.

Henning's (M. 3) elder son, the younger Bispraw Klest (M. 7), was one of 14 vassals who, along with three cities, acted as arbitrators in 1402 to divide the ducal territories of Stolpe, Rügenwalde, Schlawe, Belgard, and Neustettin among three dukes (Documents 93, 94). He was also a witness to the simultaneous confirmation of the regional privileges (Document 95).

The sons of Curt (M. 4), Hermen and Jurjen Kleist, are named in an agreement dated August 18, 1439 (Document 105). Jurjen is also mentioned in several other documents.

The son of the younger Bispraw (M. 7) is said to be Lüdeke (M. 11), who resided in Viezow in 1445 (Document 105b). Lüdeke's son was Ewald (M. 19), who lived in Belgard in 1472 (Document 117).

Returning now to Henning (M. 8), the younger son of Henning (M. 3): He was still alive in 1435 (Document 104). According to the family's early genealogy, he married a von Wedelstett. With this wife, he had seven sons: Bisperow, Pribslaff, Dubbeschlaß, Jacob, Schir, David, and Voltzen. In an old account by Bolduan, an additional daughter is mentioned: Filia Elisabetha, married to Conradus Manteufelius Arnhusensis.

The first three sons of Henning each established branches of the Muttrin-Damen line.

A. The Muttrin Branch

We begin with the Muttrin branch by first describing the ancestral estate of Muttrin.

Muttrin is located three miles southeast of Belgard along the Persante River, which flows southwest past the village at a short distance.

In old documents, it is spelled Mütteryn or Mutteryn. Around 1320, Muttrin was the seat of Prissebur (M. 1).

According to Quandt, the village existed as early as 1250 and was subject to feudal obligations to Belgard Castle. On June 29, 1591, a church visitation was held in Muttrin. Present were Valentin Kleist of Muttrin, Lorenz, Asmus, Matthias, and Reichardt (the Kleists of Damen), Jochim Kl. of Nemmerin, Pribislaus Kl. of Borntin, and Jochim Kl. of Zadtkow as patrons.

At that time, Muttrin had 16 farmers and 4 cottagers. Neighboring villages such as Döbel, Zadtkow, and Crössin also had a similar structure, with varying numbers of farms and cottagers.

In 1630, the house of Pribislaß Kl. in Muttrin burned down completely, prompting him to relocate to Borntin. On October 21, 1643, the church in Muttrin also burned down. It was rebuilt years later in half-timbered construction, a plain form still standing today. The weather vane bears the date 1683.

Muttrin suffered heavily during the Seven Years' War due to Cossack raids, which devastated Pomerania with brutal and relentless plundering. They invaded near Neustettin and quickly spread across the region, reaching Köslin, Greifenberg, Treptow, and as far as Stargard. Other groups invaded the Neumark and converged on Stargard. The nature of these mobile columns made it possible to strike occasional blows against them, but they were insufficient to prevent new raids elsewhere.

A successful skirmish was fought against a detachment near Soltnitz, and another on May 8, 1758, near Muttrin. However, Muttrin found it difficult to recover from the devastation of the Seven Years' War, especially since its soil was partly sandy, partly swampy, and poorly suited for cultivation.

In the previous century, there were two estates in Muttrin: Muttrin A and Muttrin B. The former consisted of the manor, a secondary farm, a sheepfold, six farms, three cottagers, and the Brückenkathen by the Persante River.

When Muttrin A went bankrupt, it was, along with Döbel A, awarded by court decision on October 9, 1775, to Lady von Woldeck, Barbara Luise, née von Seiger.

Muttrin B included a manor, a secondary farm, a sheepfold, two farms, five cottagers, a blacksmith, and a water mill on a tributary of the Persante.

In the second half of the previous century, Friedrich Wilhelm von Kleist of Klein Dubberow owned Muttrin B and Döbel D. On May 20, 1799, Adam Heinrich von Kleist sold the feudal estates of Muttrin, Döbel, Kieckow, and Zadtkow to Lieutenant (later Major) Gustav Ludwig Sigismund von Petersdorff for

85,000 thalers, with Muttrin valued at 16,991 thalers.

Major von Petersdorff established a secondary farm, which he named. In 1816, Muttrin A and B were again put up for public auction. Since 1840, the estate has been owned by Carl Ludwig August Franz von der Osten, a major landowner, who resided at Schloss Plathe.

The entire Muttrin estate covers 1,050 hectares of arable land and meadows, of which 450 hectares are planted with pine forest. Along the banks of the Persante River stand some oaks and other hardwood trees.

Apart from the manor house, which was rebuilt after the last fire a few years ago, there is the church, the rectory, and the schoolhouse. Most of the other buildings consist of poor houses and huts for the estate's laborers and tenants. No trace remains of the Kleist family's ancestral seat in Muttrin.

Looking at the extensive Muttrin branch of the family tree, it becomes evident that its complexity requires detailed genealogical records.

Looking at our family tree, we note in the extensive Muttrin branch:

I. A Muttrin Sub-Branch

This branch descends from a great-grandson of Prissebur (who resided in Muttrin around 1320), Bisprow, with whom the third family table begins.

III. 1.

Bisprow of Muttrin

(† c. 1493)

Bisprow was the son of Henning (M. 8). He is mentioned in the feudal letter dated April 13, 1477 (Document 125), in which he was enfeoffed with Muttrin alongside his three sons: Henning (III. 4 - biography below), Peter (III. 5 - see page 51), and Hans (III. 6 - see page 375). His wife was a born von Natzmer. By 1493, Bisprow had already passed away.

In the same year, his sons Henning and Johannes, along with their cousin Petrus (III. 13) of Muttrin and their cousins of Damen, jointly presented Petrus Wolkow as pastor of Muttrin and Damen. He was inducted into his office on August 31, 1493 (279).

a) The Köslin Branch Begins with Bisprow's Eldest Son:

III. 4.

Henning of Muttrin

(1477–1498)

In 1477, Henning was enfeoffed (125). In the document dated August 19, 1481, Henning is listed as a guarantor for a Neustettin citizen indebted to Duke Bogislav X (150). According to the document from August 31, 1493, he was "heir to Muttrin" and patron of the parish and church there (279).

On July 17, 1498, Henning, Peter, and Hans were witnesses to an agreement mediated by Chancellor Jürgen Kl. between Schir Kl. and his brothers of Raddatz on one side and the von Loden family of Zuch on the other, concerning half of the village of Dallentin (318).

In his later years, Henning appears to have moved to Belgard. A later feudal letter refers to him as

"Henning of Belgard" (585). After 1498, he no longer appears in records and likely passed away shortly thereafter.

Henning's wife was a born Nessin from Schivelbein, widow of Levin of Köslin, and stepdaughter of Bisprow Kl. of Raddatz. One of her sons from her first marriage was the notable Hinricus Levin, who served as a notary around 1488, later as ducal secretary, and finally as cathedral treasurer of Cammin, dying in 1511.

Henning and his wife had three sons: Joachim, Petrus, and Richard (III. 17–19). She likely died in 1504.

In the Liber Beneficiorum of the Marienkron Monastery near Rügenwalde, still extant today, the following note appears:

"1504: Obiit lenina klestes in Cusslin, monialis dedit I flor. ren."

Dr. von Bülow, state archivist, interprets "lenina" as Henning's wife's first name and finds no indication within the text that she was the widow Levin.

Through his wife, Henning established connections to the city of Köslin. His eldest son, Joachim, later played an active role in the city's council, continuing the Köslin branch.

III. 17.

Joachim of Köslin

(1510),

Council Member

After his father's death, Joachim moved with his mother to Köslin. A relative of his mother, Joachim Nessin, appointed Hinricus Levin and his stepbrother Joachim Kl. of Köslin as executors of his will. Unfortunately, disputes arose regarding Joachim Nessin's estate. However, a settlement was reached in May 1506 (351a).

That same year, Joachim's wife, Ilse von Tornow, widow of Claus Ramel of Kösternitz, passed away in Köslin.

Regarding this, the Liber Beneficiorum notes:

"1507: Item nobilis Joachim Klest, hospes noster in Cusslin, dedit I stamen albi panni, pro quo exposuit III flor. pro uxore sua defuncta, pro qua anno preterito fuerunt solute XL misse ac alia iniuncta fratribus in die cirice et julite."

The term hospes (host/guest) illustrates Joachim's and his wife's friendly relationship with the Marienkron Monastery, to which they frequently donated and were received hospitably.

In 1510, Joachim is mentioned as a council member ("Radt to Cusslin") in legal records regarding the city's dispute with the Köslin nunnery over grazing rights for monastery horses (365).

By 1513, he is referred to simply as "resident" of Köslin, suggesting he may have stepped down from his council position. Joachim likely remarried, as later entries in the Liber Beneficiorum from 1518 and 1520 refer to "Joachim Kleystesche" in Köslin, who is assumed to be his second wife.

Joachim had three sons: 1) Anton (Toennies), 2) Jacob, 3) Veit (Vitus) (III. 44–46).

Hennings' Other Sons:

III. 18.

Petrus

(Cleric, 1500)

Listed as "Petrus Klyst de Belgard," Petrus was enrolled at the University of Greifswald in 1496 and 1501 (311a and 344b). Records from 1500, 1506, and 1507 identify him as a cleric of the Cammin Diocese.

III. 19.

Richard

(† 1516)

Henning's youngest son, Richard, was bequeathed a house in Stettin by his stepbrother Hinricus Levin. Richard ceded this house to the Colbatz Monastery in exchange for a pension.

Colbatz Monastery, located along the fertile banks of the Madüe, was one of the richest in Pomerania. Richard spent his final years there and passed away in 1516. He was buried in the still-standing monastery church.

III. 45.

Jacob of Köslin

(1546–1577)

Jacob, another son of Joachim, was enfeoffed on August 23, 1540, as "Jacob Kl. tho Kusselynn" (Document 459b). On June 1, 1546, he and his two brothers were enfeoffed in Köslin (Document 469).

According to an unpublished document from 1555, Jacob and Veit served on the city council of Köslin. Jacob is also referred to as a "councilman" of Köslin in documents from 1556 and 1566.

Jacob's wife was the patroness of a benefice. Jacob and Veit assumed control of it, likely to make it profitable.

During the enfeoffment of Marten Kl. in Dargen on November 3, 1574, Jacob participated in the formal ceremony ("grasping the hat") (Document 499). On February 22, 1575, Jacob and Veit were re-enfeoffed in Köslin (Document 502).

According to a document from 1577, "Jacob and Venz (likely Veit), the Kleists of Köslin," held four farms in Groß-Dubberow (Document 518).

Jacob's sons are mentioned in the feudal letters of 1601, 1608, and 1618, indicating that Jacob had passed away by this time.

Jacob was married to Anna von Blanckenburg of the House of Moizelin. From this union came six sons: 1) Lorenz, 2) Valentin, 3) Peter, 4) Joachim, 5) Ernst and 6) Jacob (III. 88–93, see below from page 38), and a daughter, Anna. She married Laurentius Heydebreck.

III. 46

Veit (Vitus)

of Cöslin,

1546 and 1577,

youngest son of Joachim.

On June 1, 1546, he was enfeoffed together with his two elder brothers in Cöslin (469); on February 22, 1575, he received a new enfeoffment (502).

Veit served for several years as a councilman of the city of Cöslin. In 1570, he was mentioned among the overseers of the choir of the parish church in Cöslin. He owned a house in Cöslin, the cellar of which, according to a church visitation decree of 1591, was designated as housing for the very poor. This cellar was then called the “God’s Cellar.”

From this, it appears that Veit was not only active in church matters but also a generous and charitable man, a friend of the poor.

Together with his brother Jacob, he owned Groß-Dubberow a. in 1577 (518).

This is the last record of him found in the documents. After 1577, he is no longer mentioned.

His wife was Elisabeth von Münchow from Nassow, the daughter of Christian von Münchow. She bore him a son, Daniel (III. 94), and a daughter, Elisabeth, often called Ilse.

Ilse became the wife of Günter von Manteuffel on Buslar and Quisbernow. By 1626, she was already widowed.

In Cöslin, she owned a house that, by ducal order, was exempted from taxes, dues, and other civic obligations. The relevant privilege is dated January 7, 1626.

In 1628, she sued the guarantor of the late Rüdiger von Manteuffel, Claus Schmeling, for a debt of 400 florins.

Thus, Joachim’s three sons had their inheritance. We now begin with the descendants of the eldest of these.

III. 86.

Moritz

on Schönau and Breitenfelde

1575, † 1605,

eldest son of Anton.

He served as a councilman in the city of Cöslin for several years.

On November 3, 1574, he was present at the enfeoffment of Marten Kl. (499). On February 22, 1575, the brothers Moritz and Richard were enfeoffed in Cöslin, Dubberow, and Boissin (502). - “On March 27, 1601, Moritz of Cöslin, Dubberow, and Boissin, the son of the late Tonniges, was enfeoffed for himself and as guardian of his late brother Richard’s underage son, Hans Friedrich” (III. 152) (547).

In 1605, Moritz of Cöslin and Dubberow acted as guardian for the aforementioned nephew.

By April 19, 1605, he had passed away; his son Tönnies was enfeoffed in his stead (553). In the letter of enfeoffment dated May 6, 1608, his three sons—Tönnies, Richard, and Christoph (III. 149–151)—were listed among the absentees. They could not attend the homage ceremony, as some were still minors and others were abroad (564).

According to Stav. Nachrichten No. 173, Moritz also owned the estates of Schönau and Breitenfelde in the district of Schlochau.

His wife was Gertrud von Manteuffel from Broitz, who, in addition to the three sons mentioned, bore him

several daughters whose names are not known; they appear to have died young.

III. 87

Richard

of Dubberow and Eschenriege,

Captain of Colbatz,

† 1596

Younger son of Anton.

In his youth, Richard served as a court servant to the Duke. For his loyal service, the Duke later appointed him Captain of Colbatz.

At the Diet in Treptow (1534), it had been decided to dissolve the monasteries in Pomerania and convert their vast properties into state domains. Colbatz shared this fate, with its large estates becoming state property. In the name of the Duke, the captain managed the estates and administered justice to the subjects.

On May 1, 1591, Duke Johann Friedrich granted his loyal captain of Colbatz, Richard Kl., resident of Dubberow and Cöslin, the field area of Eschenriege (also called Repplin), located in the Neustettin district, along with the services of six peasants in Persanzig, for a term of 65 years. After this period, the property was to be returned against a payment of 2,000 florins (537).

In addition, Richard Kl. purchased three farms in Dubberow from his cousins.

However, he passed away as early as 1595.

In October 1595, Richard's widow, Anna von Kameke of Cordeshagen, requested permission to be transported with official horses to Cordeshagen. Her husband had recently died, she had young children, and she wished to relocate to her mother.

In 1597, the Duke demanded that the widow relinquish the services of the six peasants in Persanzig, as he needed them for his agricultural works in Galow. In return, he promised to confirm the remainder of the benevolent grant. After some resistance, she agreed and returned the grant. A new grant was issued with the date and witnesses of the original document. By the Duke's own addendum, Richard's brother and cousins were to have no claims over the estate. The property was to revert to the Duke upon the death of Richard's son without heirs (544).

From Richard's marriage to Anna von Kameke came one daughter, Erdmuth, who later married Curt Lettow of Schwirsen, and one son:

The name of the son is:

III. 152

Hans Friedrich

on Eschenriege,

Princely Chief Forester,
born circa 1590, † 1656

When his father died, Hans Friedrich was only five years old. In the enfeoffment records of 1601, 1605, and 1608, he is listed among the minors.

In 1605, his guardians, including his uncle Moritz, requested confirmation of the benevolent grant over Repplin or Eschenriege. Duke Bogislav XIII approved it on December 13, 1605, but hesitated to immediately issue the document (559). It was not until December 16, 1613, that Hans Friedrich received the confirmation (578).

On September 26, 1618, he was enfeoffed with Eschenriege (585), and again on September 28, 1621 (594). According to the register of taxable estates in Pomerania dated January 17, 1628, Hans Friedrich taxed 8 hides of land, 3 cottagers, 1 miller, 1 innkeeper, 1 blacksmith, 1 shepherd, and 5 laborers at Eschenriege (606).

On August 2, 1631, Duke Bogislav XIV confirmed the benevolent grant over Eschenriege to him, including the boundary delineation between Eschenriege, Repplin, and Persanzig (612). This document also designated Privy and Cathedral Dean Wilhelm Kl. as his successor in Eschenriege, stipulating that Wilhelm Kl. or his heirs pay Hans Friedrich or his descendants 2,000 florins for it.

On May 9, 1635, Hans Friedrich signed the document appointing Daniel Kl. of Raddatz as director of the Neustettin quarter (616).

In the late 1630s, the Neustettin region suffered under the ravages of the Swedish general Banér's troops, who were retreating from the Imperial forces. Though Banér stayed only one night in Neustettin, his forces left a legacy of destruction in the region, with 20 villages and manors burned between Belgard, Bublitz, and Bärwalde.

Princess Hedwig, widow of Duke Ulrich of Pomerania, who at that time resided in Neustettin, concluded an agreement with Banér. According to this agreement, he was to be paid 6,000 gold guilders at Neustettin Castle. In return, the Generalissimo pledged on behalf of himself and all his subordinate officers that the soldiers would commit no acts of violence in the specified territory and would ensure that the lives, property, and honor of the peaceful inhabitants remained untouched.

The Swedes stayed only one night in Neustettin and departed the next morning upon receiving news of the advancing Imperial forces. They left without collecting the promised 6,000 gold guilders.

For two days, Imperial troops passed through Neustettin. Although they were somewhat more disciplined than the Swedish hordes and the presence of Archduke Leopold himself, as well as the alliance entered into with the Duchess, offered some protection to her subjects, the Neustettin residents still bore a heavy burden. The provisions required for the army imposed a strain under which they had ample reason to sigh.

Around this time, Hans Friedrich von Kl. was appointed "Princely Pomeranian Widow's Chief Forester" and "Court Junker to Princess Hedwig" at Neustettin Castle. His predecessor, Chief Forester Heinrich von Lohden, had been killed by a treacherous shot while hunting.

On May 9, 1650, Elector Friedrich Wilhelm extended the benevolent grant over Eschenriege to Hans Friedrich for his and his wife's lifetimes (624).

In 1656, Hans Friedrich passed away.

He had been married twice:

- 1) To Agnisa (Agnes Maria) von Glasenapp, daughter of Lorenz von Glasenapp of Lübgust. On November 12, 1652, they made a will, leaving, among other bequests, 20 thalers to the church where he would be buried and 10 thalers to the church where she would be buried.
- 2) To Barbara von Kleist, daughter of Otto von Kleist of Kieckow, with whom he had a son: Friedrich

Wilhelm (III. 235).

On April 24, 1660, his widow, with the consent of her son's guardians, sold the estate of Eschenriege to District Gerhard Wedige von Glasenapp of Gramenz for 2,500 florins Pomeranian (637).

She retained the small estate "Kalkberg" near Schmenzin as her dowry, promised by her father and brother Valentin. However, she was required to pay dues for it and, by 1672, struggled to pay 1/3 of a lease fee, owing 13 thalers and 12 schillings, as she was too impoverished (651). She lived in a miserable wooden hut on the Kalkberg.

Despite her poverty, it was decided on July 20, 1675, that she must bear her share of the dues for Kalkberg.

Thus, Hans Friedrich von Kleist's only son was:

III. 235

Friedrich Wilhelm

of Eschenriege,

born circa 1654, † 1710

Friedrich Wilhelm was only two years old when his father passed away. His guardians were appointed as Jacob Kamecke, Captain of Cörlin; Petrus Döpke; Peter Rüdiger von Kl. of Dallentin; and Dietrich Bandemer, justiciary of the castle of Pyritz. They consented to the transfer of the hereditary estate of Eschenriege to District councillor von Glasenapp (637).

In his youth, Friedrich Wilhelm studied for several years in Frankfurt.

In the enfeoffment letter of November 9, 1665, he is still described as a minor (640, 662). On April 1, 1686, he was enfeoffed (647), and again on October 11, 1699 (675).

Friedrich Wilhelm died unmarried in 1710.

With his death, Richard's branch of the family line became extinct.

Richard's older brother Moritz (III. 86) had three sons:

III. 149

Anton

on Schönau,

Holstein Court Marshal,

born circa 1580, enfeoffed 1605,

Anton spent a long time in princely service at the Holstein court in Sonderburg, where he attained the title of Holstein Court Marshal.

Later, he returned to his paternal estate of Schönau, which was under the Polish crown. He was married twice:

1) To Hyppolyta von Benkendorf, daughter of Daniel von Benkendorf of Wormsfelde in the Neumark and Sophia von Born of the Dolgen house. With her, he had two sons:

1) Moritz Daniel (III. 231) and 2) Anton Georg (III. 232) and two daughters.

2) To a daughter of Joachim Manteuffel of Lestin, with whom he had two more sons: 1) Joachim Christoph (III. 233) und 2) Richard Wilke (III. 234) and one daughter.

On September 26, 1618, Anton was enfeoffed with his brothers Richard and Christoph on Schönau (585), and again on September 28, 1621 (594).

By 1658, Anton was of advanced age. A document dated September 2, 1658, refers to him as "heir to Schönau and pledged holder of Dolgen."

The year of his death is not recorded.

III. 150

Richard

Enfeoffed 1618,

second son of Moritz

Between 1615 and 1617, Richard was under investigation for poaching and highway robbery. On November 20, 1616, an official mandate was issued against him from Stettin, but he failed to appear at the appointed time. His accomplices testified that Kleist had participated in an attack between Naumburg and Weißenfels, where payment from France destined for Nuremberg had been seized, and that he had taken his share of the stolen booty.

The incident likely relates to the Cleves-Jülich succession dispute, in which France had become involved. The conflict was ultimately resolved in Brandenburg's favor by the Treaty of Xanten (1614). This is what the previously mentioned "French payment" refers to.

At that time, Brandenburg's internal state was in disarray despite its growing external influence in Europe. Banditry had become rampant, and escalating religious tensions would soon culminate in the devastating Thirty Years' War.

Whether Richard Kleist lived to witness the war is not recorded. He died without heirs.

III. 151

Christopher

Born in Cöslin 1591,

enfeoffed 1608, youngest son of Moritz

On May 6, 1608, Christopher was still a minor and absent (564). He was enfeoffed on September 26, 1618, and again on September 28, 1621 (585, 594).

He also died without heirs.

Thus, of Moritz's sons, only the eldest, Anton, left descendants. He had four sons:

III. 231

Moritz Daniel

on Schönau and Breitenfelde,

cavalry-captain,

† after 1691

Moritz Daniel entered Swedish military service when Sweden was still allied with Brandenburg, eventually rising to the rank of cavalry-captain.

In 1655, when war broke out between Poland and Sweden, the Great Elector of Brandenburg resolved to take up arms. He provided King Charles Gustav of Sweden with 1,500 auxiliary troops in exchange for the Duchy of Prussia as a Swedish fief. By the Treaty of Labiau (1656), Charles Gustav renounced his sovereignty over Prussia, granting full dominion to the Elector, following Brandenburg's and Sweden's decisive victory over Poland in the three-day Battle of Warschau.

However, King John Casimir of Poland managed to incite the Emperor and the King of Denmark against Sweden and Brandenburg.

Charles Gustav marched his main forces against Denmark, leaving his Brandenburg allies to their own devices.

Outraged by this betrayal, the Great Elector joined Denmark's allies against Sweden. He combined his forces with imperial and Polish auxiliaries, advancing into Holstein (notably the military review at Flensburg) and Jütland.

Before this campaign, the Elector issued an order requiring all his subjects still serving Sweden to return home immediately. On December 6, 1658, the advocatus fisci summoned Captain von Kleist.

He left Swedish service, but there is no record of him taking up arms against Sweden.

The war ended swiftly and victoriously for Brandenburg, thanks to its troops' bravery. Fredericia fell to the Brandenburgers after its garrison fled, and Swedish forces in Jutland and on Fünen were either captured or routed. The victory at Nyborg (1659) was largely due to Brandenburg's valor. The Peace of Oliva (1660) temporarily ended the bloodshed.

Around this time, we find Captain von Kleist back on his paternal estate of Schönau. Tired of military service, he dedicated himself to managing his estates at Schönau and Breitenfelde.

He had married Sophia von Kleist, daughter of Carsten of Cöslin (III. 154).

Their marriage produced three sons: 1) Anton Christian (III. 316), 2) Eggerd (III. 317) and 3) Franz Erdmann (III. 318) and one daughter:

Barbara Sophia, who became the first wife of Andreas Theodor Grabowski of Dobrin and Zechelow. Grabowski served as an assessor of the Land Court in Schlochau, a notary for Kashubia and Pomerelia, and later as Castellan of Culm and President of Polish Prussia. He died on October 3, 1737, at the age of 84.

In his second marriage, Grabowski married Anna von Bork.

His memorial tablet was still visible in 1855 in the Franciscan church in Posen.

His son, Adam Stanislaus Grabowski, became the Prince-Bishop of Warmia and died in 1766.

III. 232

Anton Georg

Second son of Anton's first marriage

Anton Georg also entered Swedish military service but died young and unmarried.

III. 233

Joachim Christoph

† circa 1684,

Anton's third son, the elder from his second marriage

In 1650, Joachim Christoph borrowed a sum of money from the church in Schönau. After his death, his younger brother, Richard Wilke, took on the repayment of the debt.

On June 23, 1672, he served as a witness to the sale of Glienke (652).

He died unmarried in 1684.

III. 234

Richard Wilke

Lieutenant, of Schönau,

† after 1691,

Anton's youngest son

Richard Wilke entered Brandenburg military service and likely fought against the Swedes at Fehrbellin in 1675. He is also believed to have contributed to the capture of key positions in Swedish Pomerania during the campaigns leading up to 1678.

Richard Wilke served as a cavalry lieutenant.

By 1691, he had returned from the war and was living on his estate in Schönau. However, he passed away before 1700.

He was married twice: 1) to Catharina von Rehberg, daughter of the Brandenburg administrative captain Cyriacus Günther von Rehberg and Magdalena von Rhebentisch, from Sabin. She died on September 10, 1685.

And 2) to Maria Ludowika von Kleist, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Georg Friedrich von Dolgen, who later married Hans von Kleist of Voldekow.

Richard Wilke had three sons:

1) Franz Richard (III. 319), 2) Moritz (III. 320) and 3) Anton Ciriacus (III. 321) and two daughters:

1) Christiane Marie, born around 1699, died in Hölkewiese on February 28, 1780. She was married to Karl Friedrich von Liebermann of Hölkewiese, born in 1700, died in Hölkewiese on November 26, 1771. Karl Friedrich purchased a portion of the village on March 20, 1743, from the descendants of the Schultz family (later known as von Scholten), referred to as "Hölkewiese b" in Brüggemann's records. His widow reportedly sold it in 1776 to Major Wilhelm Christoph von Kleist (IV. 71).

2) Dorothea, who lived unmarried in Schönau as of 1770.

Of Anton's sons, only the eldest, Moritz Daniel, and the youngest, Richard Wilke, left descendants.

The eldest son, Moritz Daniel, had three sons:

III. 316

Anton Christian

III. 317

Eggerd

Both died in childhood.

III. 318

Franz Erdmann

of Schönau,

† 1695,

youngest son of Moritz Daniel

Franz Erdmann entered Brandenburg military service and fought as a premier lieutenant against the French on the Lower Rhine. He fell during the storming of Namur in 1695.

With his death, the Schönau branch of the family became extinct.

Their inheritance passed to their cousins, Richard Wilke's sons:

There were three of them:

III. 319

Franz Richard

of Schönau,

born circa 1670, † 1721,

eldest son of Richard Wilke

During the enfeoffment on April 26, 1714, Franz Richard was absent, likely engaged in military service. However, it is unknown whether he participated in the Great Northern War (1700–1721) against Sweden. He achieved the rank of Cornet.

By 1716, he had returned to Schönau, where he is named as the patron of the local church.

On August 17, 1718, he married Dorothea Maria von Mellenthien of Woltersdorf (near Freienwalde in Pomerania).

In 1719, a destitute manager, Daniel Draer, moved from Gust in the Bublitz district to Schönau, where he worked as a shepherd for Kleist. After one year, Draer attempted to leave as per their agreement, but Kleist forcibly prevented him. Draer eventually escaped during the night with his wife, children, belongings, servants, and 400 sheep, taking refuge with the manager in Gust, working as shepherd.

Kleist demanded Draer's return from the Bublitz office, asserting that Draer was bound to serve him for three years.

The Bublitz office advised Kleist to wait eight days for the matter to be reported to the Royal Chamber.

Kleist took matters into his own hands. On October 20, 1719, Kleist and 14 armed men attacked Royal Prussian territory. They assaulted Michael Simson, a Bublitz senator and merchant traveling to Hammerstein, beat him, and confiscated his goods. They also forcibly took horses and wagons from a farmer from Porst near Bublitz. Simson's servant, who had stayed behind to tend the horses, had been severely beaten by Kleist; two of Kleist's servants had to restrain him during the assault.

The Bublitz office sought to hold him accountable, but Kleist dismissed their envoy with offensive remarks.

The envoy reported that Kleist was living in great fear, with both gates locked and guards keeping watch through the night.

The magistrate of Bublitz proposed to the royal government that Kleist should be apprehended using a small force of dragoons. In his report, he stated, among other things: "This Kleist is, moreover, a brutal man, well known to the Stargard courts for his numerous and serious excesses committed against royal vassals and on Prussian land. Therefore, the Cöslin district bailiff, Müller, also has orders in hand to seize this bird by the head and deliver him to justice if he catches him on Prussian territory. However, Kleist is cautious not to cross over. Nonetheless, it would be feasible to extract him from his home, as Schönau lies close to the Pomeranian border, provided some dragoons are commanded for the task."

The district captain of Bublitz, von Glasenapp, also advised, upon the government's inquiry, that Kleist be apprehended. He noted that other Polish nobles would not be moved to object to this, as they were reportedly not on good terms with him.

The King, however, opted for a less aggressive response. He ordered the arrest of Kleist's wife's dowry, still held in Woltersdorf, and instructed officials to wait until Kleist could be found on Prussian territory.

Simson valued his losses at 4,000 florins, prompting correspondence with the Tribunal in Peterkau to compel Kleist to return the goods and face punishment. Kleist, however, declared that he would not return Simson's goods unless Draer was sent back with all possessions or a payment of 300 thalers. Failing this, he threatened to sell the goods to a foreign Jew in Poland and leave the region, as Schönau did not belong to him but to his nieces and nephews.

On April 28, 1721, Franz Richard von Kleist was murdered outside his door by a man named Friedrich Möller.

Kleist's widow remained the mistress and patroness of Schönau until at least 1727. At the time of his death, Kleist left behind his wife and two young daughters:

1) Dorothea Lucia Ilse, born October 8, 1719

2) Sophia Elise, baptized December 27, 1720

In 1758, Fräulein Elise von Kleist of Schönau is mentioned among the godparents in the Schönau church records.

III. 320.

Moritz

Swedish cavalry Captain,

second son of Richard Wilke

Moritz entered Swedish military service and rose to the rank of Captain of Horse in the regiment of Prince Lubomirsky. He fought in the Great Northern War on Sweden's side against Russia, Saxony, and Denmark. He fell on October 29, 1706, at the Battle of Kalisch, where Augustus II of Poland and Saxony defeated the Swedish forces under Charles XII.

Cavalry Captain Moritz von Kleist remained unmarried.

House Schöнау

III. 321.

Anton Cyriacus

of Schöнау, born circa 1673, third and youngest son of Richard Wilke

Anton Cyriacus was married to Christiane von Lettow of Carzenburg. They had three sons: 1) Franz Moritz (III. 411), 2) Valentin Ludwig (III. 412) and 3) Anton Richard (III. 413).

The first two sons, Franz Moritz and Valentin Ludwig, died young, while the third son, Anton Richard, continued the family line.

III. 413

Anton Richard

on Schöнау,

born circa 1701, † 1761

continued to propagate this branch.

In 1718, "Monsieur Anthonius" of Schöнау became a godparent.

He entered Royal Prussian service and rose to the rank of Captain.

Anton Richard died on July 2, 1761, in Schöнау.

He was married to Dorothea Luise von Versen, daughter of Friedrich Wilhelm von Versen of Tietzow. She passed away on May 30, 1790, in Bublitz.

Their marriage was very fruitful, producing seven sons and five daughters:

Sons:

1) Christian Friedrich, 2) Otto Richard, 3) Anton Wilhelm, 4) Joachim Moritz, 5) Johann Bogislaff, 6) Georg Ewald and 7) Lorenz Wilhelm (III. 538-544).

Daughters:

1) Anna Sophia, born May 5, 1727, a lady-in-waiting to the Duchess of Holstein-Beck. She married Captain Otto Leberecht von Gerlach of Zeblin (later Major in the Hussar Regiment von Belling) on October 24, 1756. He was born November 2, 1720, and died in December 1789 at Wonneberg near Danzig.

2) Maria Juliana, baptized October 18, 1728, married Franz von Schapelski in Poland on April 13, 1757.

3) Ernestine Elise, born September 8, 1737.

4) Dorothea Helene Friederike, born July 9, 1740, married a Lieutenant von Kamecke. Upon her death, her nephew Friedrich Wilhelm Werner (III. 675) inherited the estate of Carvin in the former principality district.

5) Dorothea Elena, born August 14, 1743, served as a godparent in Schönaue in 1760.

III. 538

Christian Friedrich

of Groß Paglau,

born August 8, 1729,

eldest son of Anton Richard. Christian Friedrich entered Polish military service.

Around 1756, he married Leonore Barbara von Düring of Polnisch Neukirch, district Konitz.

On October 17, 1757, their first son, Anton Franz (III. 673), was born in her parents' house in Polnisch Neukirch, while Christian Friedrich was at his estate in Groß Paglau.

In 1760, Christian Friedrich was mentioned among the godparents in Schönaue.

The date of his death is unknown, but it is suggested that he left behind sons, though only Anton Franz's name is recorded.

III. 539

Otto Richard,

Lieutenant at Schönaue,

b. 1731, † before 1815,

second son of Anton Richard, born on May 28, 1731.

On June 28, 1756, he was an ensign in the Infantry Regiment Duke of Württemberg No. 46 and on March 27, 1758, a second lieutenant in the Bülow Regiment. In any case, he participated in the Seven Years' War. On May 3, 1766, he received his requested discharge and retired to his estate Schönaue, which he sold in 1771.

He died without heirs.

III. 540

Anton Wilhelm,

Major,

b. 1732, † c. 1793,

third son of Anton Richard, born at Schönaue on June 7, 1732.

On July 11, 1755, he was an ensign in the Infantry Regiment Quadt No. 9, and on May 16, 1757, a second lieutenant in the Infantry Regiment Schenkendorf No. 9. As such, he was captured on November 21, 1759, with General Fink's corps of 11,000 men at Maxen.

On September 12, 1761, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and on June 11, 1769, to staff captain. According to von der Osten, by 1770, he was a captain in the Wolfersdorf Regiment No. 9 in Westphalia. On August 22, 1771, he was promoted to company commander, and on July 7, 1786, to major. His paternal fortune was lost due to the devastation wrought by the Russians during the Seven Years' War in Pomerania. Fortunately, he was granted a pension, as he had subscribed to the pension fund established immediately before the campaign of 1792. However, he died at the end of that same year or at the beginning of the following year. He had acquired the estate Nordherringen, which his son inherited. His widow sold it in 1797/1798 to the War and Domain Council.

In 1798, the widowed Majorin von Kleist, née von Kleist, stated that her husband had died as a commander of the von Brehmer Regiment at Verdun during the first campaign against the French, thus at the end of 1792 or the beginning of 1793. She had a son with him, who, in 1798, had just entered his tenth year and suffered from a weakness of the eyes, which was unexpectedly the result of inoculated smallpox. She reported that he would neither be able to pursue a military nor a civil career. She petitioned for him to be presented with a Catholic prebendary or a similar canonry. He was noted for consideration.

With "the first campaign against the French," the Majorin von Kleist certainly meant the campaign of 1792. In this campaign, Major Anton Wilhelm von Kleist met his end.

He had been married twice:

- 1) to a born von Nissen, with whom he had one daughter;
- 2) (on December 17, 1786, in Paderborn) to Marie Eberhardine Franziska Sophie von Kleist, born in Paderborn on June 29, 1765 (see above illustration), daughter of Friedrich Anna Ewald von Kleist, colonel and commander in the Prince-Bishopric of Paderborn's service (III. 444).

At the time of the Major's death, the survivors included his widow, one son: Friedrich Wilhelm Werner (III. 675), already mentioned above, and one daughter, whose name was not recorded.

III. 541

Joachim Moritz,

Colonel,

b. 1733, † before 1815,

fourth son of Anton Richard, born December 25, 1733.

In 1748, he joined the noble Cadet Corps in Berlin. On May 1, 1752, he became a cadet in the Infantry Regiment von Münchow No. 36, later known as the von Kleist Regiment, and was promoted to ensign on October 10, 1756.

He was wounded in the Battle of Kolin on June 18, 1757.

On February 8, 1758, he was promoted to second lieutenant. He was captured along with others at Maxen in 1759.

The complete history of all Prussian regiments (Halle, 1767, Vol. 3, pp. 98 ff.) attests that from 1756 to 1759, he participated in all campaigns, particularly the battles of Reichenberg, Kolin, Breslau, and Leuthen, as well as the sieges of Breslau and Schweidnitz, and the smaller engagements at Domitsch and Maxen. He only returned from Austrian captivity, where he had been taken on November 21, 1759, after the peace was concluded.

On September 18, 1763, he was promoted to first lieutenant.

According to von der Osten, he served as a lieutenant in the Infantry Regiment von Kleist in Brandenburg

in 1770.

On November 17, 1773, he was promoted to staff captain, and on April 1, 1780, to company commander.

On May 21, 1786, he requested to be promoted to "supernumerary major" of the regiment, stating that he had served in the regiment for 38 years, was its senior captain, and had performed major's duties for a year due to the invalidity of Major von Voß.

On November 8, 1786, he was granted the rank of major.

He received the rank of lieutenant colonel on February 8, 1793, and colonel on February 2, 1795.

In February 1796, he was commander of the Infantry Regiment Prince Ludwig Ferdinand No. 20.

On August 15, 1798, he retired with an annual pension of 600 thalers.

He died before 1815, unmarried.

III. 542

Johann Bogislaff,

Captain,

at Carvin b. and d.,

b. 1735, † 1815,

fifth son of Anton Richard, born September 1, 1735.

On August 2, 1757, he became an ensign in the Infantry Regiment von Kalkstein No. 25 and a second lieutenant on January 10, 1761.

After the Seven Years' War, in which he served, he left the military and initially resided with his maternal uncle, Major General von Versen.

On January 24, 1776, he married Sophie Friederike Luise von Versen at Rheinfeld. Following an agreement on October 22, 1777, he reacquired the estate Carvin b. from the administrator Erdmann Dahlke for 2,200 thalers under a 24-year repurchase agreement. The corresponding feudal consent was granted on September 15, 1779, for 25 years.

He purchased the manor Carvin d. from Lieutenant Johann Christian Friedrich von Hauben on Briesen on August 2, 1785, also for 2,200 thalers under a 25-year agreement.

After these years elapsed, a feudal dispute arose over Carvin b. and d., which were old von Damitz fiefs. The dispute ended with rulings from the Royal Higher Regional Court in Cöslin on May 28, 1811, the Higher Regional Court in Stettin on June 23, 1812, and the Secret Supreme Tribunal on March 30, 1813. Johann Bogislaff was compelled to transfer them to Major Sigismund Heinrich Bogislav von Damitz for 4,666 thalers and 16 groschen. After deducting debts, only 266 thalers and 16 groschen remained for him.

He petitioned for assistance, especially as the unfortunate war of 1806 had disrupted the military career of his son Johann Erdmann, who had to return home to recover his shattered health. Considering this, he was granted the requested support.

In 1803, Johann Bogislaff von Kleist was a captain in the Land Regiment at Cöslin. Two years later, he served as a captain in the Land Regiment at Stettin.

He had an eight-year lawsuit with Mr. von Borcke, who owned Carvin a. and c. This lawsuit completely ruined him, and he had to request pauper's rights. These were granted on June 5, 1805, and all costs were waived.

On April 8, 1806, he testified that he was 72 years old, had served in the Seven Years' War, and had two

sons in military service.

In his marriage to Sophie Friederike Luise von Versen, he had five sons:

1) Georg Friedrich Bogislaff, 2) Johann Christoph Friedrich Ludwig, 3) Anton Carl Wilhelm, 4) Johann Erdmann, and 5) Franz Heinrich Leopold (III. 676–680).

He died in 1815 at the age of 80.

III. 543

Georg Ewald,

Postmaster,

b. 1736, † before 1815,

sixth son of Anton Richard, born August 2, 1736.

At the beginning of the Seven Years' War, he became a soldier and was an ensign in the Dragoon Regiment Duke of Württemberg No. 12 on May 10, 1757. He was promoted to second lieutenant on March 20, 1759. Captured at Maxen in 1759, he appears to have remained a prisoner until the end of the war.

In 1768, he was a lieutenant in the von Reizenstein Dragoon Regiment No. 12 and advanced to first lieutenant on September 10, 1769.

On June 16, 1776, he was placed on the retirement list and, on April 4, 1778, transferred to the artillery train. He found a position in postal service, serving for several years as postmaster in Insterburg.

In 1774, he married a born von Weyher, the widow of von Thadden, who died childless after only one year of marriage.

The postmaster von Kleist died after 1810 but before his elder brother (III. 542), that is, before 1815.

III. 544

Lorenz Wilhelm,

Lieutenant,

b. 1748, † before 1810,

youngest son of Anton Richard, born June 9, 1748.

On February 1, 1764, he became an ensign in the Infantry Regiment von Ramin No. 25 but was discharged on August 3, 1766.

Upon his request, he was reinstated on November 11, 1772, in the Garrison Regiment von Sydow No. 2 and promoted to second lieutenant on May 5, 1773, and to first lieutenant on February 21, 1779.

On December 31, 1780, he was dismissed and emigrated to America, where he was still alive in 1793 but died before April 1, 1810.

Of Anton Richard's sons, three were inherited: the eldest, Christian Friedrich (III. 538), The third, Anton Wilhelm (III. 540), and The fifth, Johann Bogislaff (III. 542).

Christian Friedrich left sons, but only the name of the firstborn is known; the others likely died young.

III. 673

Anton Franz,

Born October 17, 1757, at Polnisch Neukirch, the estate of his maternal grandparents, while his father resided on his estate at Gr. Paglau.

At 18 years old, he was an ensign in the Infantry Regiment Polkowsky No. 4 and a second lieutenant on May 20, 1778. On April 19, 1788, he joined the Garrison Regiment von Bose No. 1 as a first lieutenant on June 17, 1790. He was discharged in July 1795.

Further details about him are unknown.

The son that Major Anton Wilhelm (III. 540) left behind at his death is called:

III. 675

Friedrich Wilhelm Werner,

of Carvin b. and d.,

b. 1789, † 1830.

On January 20, 1806, he became an ensign in the Infantry Regiment von Schenk No. 9. He participated in the unfortunate campaign of 1806 and was taken prisoner at the Battle of Jena.

After being released, he was promoted to second lieutenant in the Infantry Regiment von Schenk at Hamm.

In February 1813, he retired due to severe eye problems that made military service impossible.

His wife was Emilie Charlotte Christine Böhme, born in Berlin on August 4, 1806, married in 1824, and died in Fürstenwalde on March 26, 1880. They had two sons:

1) Wilhelm Ewald Herrmann and 2) Johann Adolph Wilhelm (III. 800 and 801) and a daughter: Elise, born April 22, 1830, died in Dresden on June 8, 1907. Elise married Alphons von Coffrane on January 14, 1850, in Frankfurt a. O. (Alphons, born in Hauterive on December 16, 1797, died in Fürstenwalde on December 19, 1880, was a retired royal Prussian lieutenant colonel).

Friedrich Wilhelm Werner inherited Carvin b. and d. from his aunt Dorothea Helene Friederike von Kleist, the widow of von Kamecke.

He died on October 25, 1830, in Berlin. His widow remarried Major Heinrich von Bock in Berlin on March 10, 1835 (his second marriage; born September 11, 1789, died November 8, 1849).

III. 800

Wilhelm Ewald Hermann,

Lieutenant Colonel (retired),

b. 1825, † 1899,

elder son of Friedrich Wilhelm Werner, born March 27, 1825, in Berlin.

He attended the Cologne Real-Gymnasium in Berlin from 1836 to 1844 and studied law at the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg from 1844 to 1846.

On October 1, 1845, he joined the 2nd Guards Regiment on Foot as a one-year volunteer, became an ensign on January 14, 1847, and a second lieutenant on August 19 of the same year. In 1853, he was assigned to the Cadet Corps in Potsdam.

On October 11, 1855, he left the army to join the navy, advancing to first lieutenant in the Sea Battalion on October 27, 1855, and to captain in 1859. It is reported (a certain von Kleist of the transport ship Elbe) that in 1860 on Formosa, he was shot by natives through the collar and belt but remained uninjured. In 1861, he became a company commander.

Captain Hermann von Kleist was assigned to the Grenadier Regiment No. 3 as a major on September 15, 1866, officially joined on October 30, 1866, and was promoted to lieutenant colonel on July 26, 1870. On August 3, 1870, he was placed à la suite of the regiment and transferred to the deputy general staff. He retired with a pension on September 16, 1870.

On May 11, 1872, he was granted permission to wear the regiment's uniform. On November 12, 1874, he received full retirement with a pension, permission to continue wearing the uniform, and the prospect of a civilian position.

On December 20, 1879, he was permanently retired with the loss of the civilian position prospect but retained the right to wear the uniform and his pension.

He lived in Fürstenwalde and died on August 22, 1899, in Swinemünde.

On May 2, 1861, he married Johanne Antonie von Kleist, daughter of the late district administrator von Kleist of Rheinfeld, Karthaus district (II. 214), and Mathilde née von Zabokrycka, born January 15, 1831. She bore him four sons: 1) Friedrich Georg Ewald, born February 13, 1863, second lieutenant in the King's Grenadier Regiment No. 7 (Liegnitz), 2) Friedrich Georg Hermann, born August 15, 1864, Prussian cadet in Lichterfelde, 3) Hans Georg Friedrich, born October 27, 1865, Prussian cadet in Lichterfelde and 4) Friedrich Georg Robert, born June 22, 1868, Prussian cadet in Culm (III. 896–899).

After her husband's death, Johanne Antonie lived in Stolp and died on October 23, 1915, in Magdeburg.

III. 801

Johannes Emil Wilhelm,

Lieutenant (retired),

b. 1828, † 1903,

younger son of Friedrich Wilhelm Werner, born March 9, 1828, in Berlin. On April 3, 1847, he became an ensign in the 1st Hussar Regiment and a second lieutenant on February 10, 1849. On May 7, 1850, he was transferred to the 3rd Dragoon Regiment and, on August 14, 1852, to the 27th Infantry Regiment. He retired on November 17, 1855. He worked as an insurance official.

He lived in Berlin, and died in Steglitz on July 8, 1903. On November 16, 1865, he married Johanne Ludowika Maria née Schulz, a widow of Cummerow and a divorcee of von Schmeling (Catholic), born in Paderborn on July 3, 1828. She died on June 3, 1916, in Berlin-Friedenau.

They had one daughter, Ameli, born January 14, 1869, in Wiesbaden. Her date of death is unknown.

XVII. Generation

III. 896.

Friedrich Georg Ewald,

*1863, †1918,

eldest son of Hermann (III. 800).

Born in 1863, Ewald entered the King's Grenadier Regiment No. 7 in Liegnitz as a lieutenant in 1882. Promoted to captain in 1895, he became an instructor at the military school in Metz. By 1906, he served as a major and battalion commander in Infantry Regiment 140 in Hohensalza. In 1914, he advanced to lieutenant colonel and commanded Reserve Infantry Regiment 8 on the Western Front. After the capture of Antwerp, the regiment was relocated to the Eastern Front in December 1914, where it participated in the 1915 offensive over the Vistula and Bug Rivers and the trench warfare along the Berezina in 1916. Following a severe illness in summer 1916, Ewald became the commander of the 38th Reserve Infantry Brigade in 1917, countering English breakthroughs in Flanders and Artois. Promoted to major general in early 1918, Ewald took command of the 51st Reserve Infantry Division in July 1918. He died as the last German general of the war on October 28, 1918, during retreat battles at the Aisne near Parry (Rethel).

On August 5, 1914, Ewald married Maria Lisette Emilie Wentscher in Frankfurt an der Oder (wartime wedding). Maria was born on March 20, 1864, in Simionken and died on December 17, 1925, in Frankfurt an der Oder. She was the daughter of the late estate owner and economic councilor Ewald Wentscher and Lisette née Groth.

III. 897.

Friedrich Georg Hermann,

*1864, †1946,

second son of Hermann (III. 800). Born August 15, 1864, in Danzig, Hermann entered Infantry Regiment No. 46 in Posen as a lieutenant in 1885 after his time at cadet schools in Culm and Lichterfelde. After serving as an instructor at the NCO school in Rieberich, he became a first lieutenant in Grenadier Regiment Graf Kleist von Nollendorff No. 6 in Posen in 1893 and a captain and company commander in 1898. In 1904, he commanded a company at the NCO school in Potsdam. By 1907, he was transferred to Grenadier Regiment No. 12 in Frankfurt an der Oder and promoted to major and battalion commander in 1910.

At the outbreak of World War I, Hermann participated in the advance on Paris and the Battle of the Marne. Subsequently, he commanded the 1st Brandenburg Fusilier Regiment No. 35 at the Aisne. In November 1914, he became commander of Infantry Regiment No. 20 and fought in the Battle of Soissons in January 1915, where he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. As commander of the 4th Silesian Infantry Regiment No. 157, he served on the Carpathian Front in 1916 and defended against the Brusilov Offensive. In 1917, he fought in Romania and later on the Isonzo Front, achieving notable successes against the Italians. In 1918, his regiment was deployed in decisive battles in Flanders, where he was promoted to colonel. He suffered from gas poisoning shortly before the war's end. After the war, Hermann led Freikorps units against advancing Polish insurgents and was appointed commander of the Landwehr district in Braunschweig in 1919. In 1920.

He became a government councilor and head of the Braunschweig pension office, advocating for war victims and their families. Driven by a deep sense of responsibility, he dedicated himself to advocating for the interests of those entitled to support. In 1922, Hermann was promoted to Senior Government Councilor. He retired as a senior government councilor in 1929 and lived through World War II, during which he lost both his sons. Hermann died on December 12, 1946, in Braunschweig at age 79.

He married Betty von Blomberg on January 31, 1907, in Berlin. Betty was born on April 14, 1878, in Darmstadt and passed away on July 20, 1931, in Braunschweig. She was the daughter of General Hermann von Blomberg and Hedwig von Kleist from Schmenzin.

They had three children:

1) Elisabeth Hedwig Jenny Marie, born November 18, 1907, in Frankfurt an der Oder, died April 5, 1982, in Munich. In 1929, she trained as a youth leader (social pedagogue) in Berlin and subsequently worked in mother education programs, managed children's homes, and expanded her training after her father's death at the Institute for Psychological Research and the Institute for Child Psychotherapy in Munich. As a recognized psychotherapist with the Munich City Youth Office, she served for many years as an educational counselor and was engaged in diverse roles within her profession in Munich. She delivered numerous lectures on child psychology and related topics, which took her across Germany under the auspices of the German Adult Education Association. Her written works (two publications appeared with Rex-Verlag) were well received in specialist literature and featured on Hessian Radio.

2) Ewald Hermann Robert (III. 981).

3) Friedrich-Georg Wilhelm Hermann (III. 982).

III. 898.

Hans Georg Friedrich,

*1865, †1894,

third son of Hermann (III. 800). Born in 1865, Hans became a lieutenant in the Field Artillery Regiment No. 19 in Erfurt in 1885 after his cadet training. He passed away on October 10, 1894, in Davos at the age of 28 due to severe illness.

III. 899.

Friedrich Georg Robert,

*1868, †1943,

youngest son of Hermann (III. 800). Born June 22, 1868, in Bartenstein, East Prussia, Robert joined the Cadet Corps in 1880 and entered Fusilier Regiment No. 35 in Brandenburg/Havel as a lieutenant in 1887. After attending the War Academy in 1894 and joining the General Staff in 1898, he became a first lieutenant and captain. In 1905, Robert volunteered for the German East Africa Protection Force and, in 1910, became a company commander in Grenadier Regiment No. 9 in Stargard. He was promoted to major in 1912.

During World War I, Robert commanded a battalion on both the Western Front, At the end of November 1914, the regiment was relocated to East Prussia and deployed to defend against advancing Russian forces in Masuria. In 1915/16, Robert fought in the Eastern Carpathians and participated in the pursuit battles at Zwirin, Stryi, and Sereth. In 1916, as the commander of Grenadier Regiment No. 9, he returned to the Western Front and took part in battles in Champagne, at the Somme, and at the Yser. Suffering from war-induced nervous exhaustion and rheumatism, he was declared unfit for service in 1917—by which time he had been promoted to lieutenant colonel—and was reassigned as commander of the Landwehr district in Detmold. In 1920, he became a government councilor and head of the local veterans' welfare office, retiring as a colonel in 1924. He lived in Wernigerode in the Harz Mountains and passed away on May 6, 1943, in Schlawe, Pomerania.

In 1920, Robert became a government councilor overseeing veteran affairs and retired as a colonel in 1924. He lived in Wernigerode and passed away on May 6, 1943, in Schlawe, Pomerania.

Robert married Alice Puchstein on May 9, 1908, in Leipzig. Alice was born on June 19, 1878, in Berlin and

died on January 25, 1972, in Bielefeld. Their marriage was childless.

XVIII. Generation

III. 981.

Ewald Hermann Robert,

*1912, †1945,

son of Hermann (III. 897). Born May 17, 1912, in Frankfurt an der Oder, Ewald studied mechanical engineering at the Technical University of Braunschweig after completing his secondary education in 1932. A gifted musician, he played the violin passionately. Ewald served as a volunteer in the anti-tank unit in 1935 and later he resumed his mechanical engineering studies at the Technical University in Berlin, but was drafted into the army in 1940 during World War II. He was wounded during the Western campaign and killed in action as a sergeant on April 9, 1945, during retreat battles near Laten an der Ems.

He married Elfriede Fiebrantz in Berlin in 1939. Elfriede was born on September 3, 1906.

III. 982.

Friedrich-Georg Wilhelm Hermann,

*1918, †1944,

son of Hermann (III. 897). Born January 17, 1918, in Frankfurt an der Oder, Friedrich completed his education in 1936 and began studying law at the University of Göttingen before the outbreak of World War II. After serving in the French campaign, he studied at the interpreter school in Meissen, excelling in Russian. Friedrich died as a sergeant in a communications unit on August 1, 1944, near Lviv. Friedrich-Georg was a quiet, serious person, very thoughtful and interested in many things, and a true companion to his father, who had become lonely after the early death of his mother.

He married Margarethe Krämer on June 3, 1944, in Braunschweig. Margarethe was born on September 1, 1918, in Braunschweig and died on August 10, 1976, in Bevensen. She became a widow after 2 months. Margarethe married Kirchherr, a senior teacher, in a second marriage and lived initially in Braunschweig and Lüdenscheid, later in Bevensen, Uelzen district.

From Johann Bogislaff's (III. 542) five sons, the three eldest and the youngest passed away before their father; only the fourth survived him.

III. 676.

Georg Friedrich Bogislaff,

Born January 11, 1777, † 1785,

Johann Bogislaff's eldest son.

III. 677.

Johann Christoph Friedrich Ludwig,
Born 1778, also died young,
Johann Bogislaff's second son.

III. 678.

Anton Carl Wilhelm,
Born 1779, † 1780,
Johann Bogislaff's third son.

III. 679.

Johann Erdmann,
Lieutenant,
Born 1782, † 1815,
Johann Bogislaff's fourth son, born in 1782 in Carwin.

He first attended the cadet school in Stolp but was transferred at the age of 13 (on May 16, 1795) to the cadet academy in Berlin. On March 30, 1798, he became an ensign in the Infantry Regiment von Kalkstein No. 5, and on March 9, 1802, he was promoted to second lieutenant.

In the years 1805 and 1806, he served in Magdeburg with the Infantry Regiment von Kleist No. 5. However, the disastrous war of 1806 interrupted his military career.

After the Treaty of Tilsit, he returned to Carwin to recover his deteriorating health and to support his parents. He was placed on half pay.

By 1813, he had sufficiently recovered to volunteer for active duty again. The general wave of enthusiasm left him restless at home, and he rushed to take up arms.

He was first assigned to the depot battalion of the Pomeranian Brigade on January 12, 1813, then in August of the same year to the garrison battalion of the 1st Pomeranian Infantry Regiment, and on December 21 of the same year to the replacement battalion of the Colberg Infantry Regiment. Finally, on February 7, 1814, he joined the 14th Infantry Regiment.

On May 12, 1814, he was promoted to first lieutenant.

In the Battle of Ligny on June 16, 1815, he met a heroic death. He died unmarried.

III. 680.

Franz Heinrich Leopold,
born 1786, † before 1815,
youngest son of Johann Bogislaff.

Like his older brother, he became a soldier and, in February 1805, was a cadet in Danzig with the Infantry Regiment v. Treskow No. 17. On April 2, 1805, it was said of him: "will soon become an officer."

After Prussia declared war on France on October 8, 1806, the Infantry Regiment v. Treskow also mobilized and was assigned to the Prussian Reserve Army under the Duke of Württemberg.

A few days before the unfortunate twin battles of Jena and Auerstedt, the Prussian Reserve Corps was stationed near Magdeburg. However, to align it more closely with the main armies, it was ordered to march to Halle. The troops arrived there, exhausted and fragmented, only on October 16 and camped on the right bank of the Saale.

The Duke, incomprehensibly, neglected all precautionary measures; he even failed to send out scouts to detect the nearby enemy.

The enemy did not keep them waiting long; Bernadotte suddenly emerged from Pessendorf, invaded Halle, and dealt the surprised army a decisive blow. 800 dead and wounded were left on the battlefield; 5,000 men, 74 officers, and 34 pieces of artillery fell into enemy hands, and the remainder of the army fled in great disorder.

During the French assault on Halle, the Regiment v. Treskow, stationed on the so-called Krellwitz Hills near Giebichenstein, not far from Halle, was cut off from its corps. Soon, without ammunition and bread, it was forced to surrender to the victors. Two cadets, however—named v. Kleist and v. Platen—found it dishonorable to hand over their sacred banners to the enemy. They broke the flagpoles, wrapped themselves in the banners, and, tightly embraced, plunged into the Saale River. Even their bodies were never recovered. Such is the report of some sources.

His older brother (III. 679) corroborates the assumption that Franz Heinrich Leopold plunged into the Saale with his banner. He adds that two enemy officers pulled him out of the water and took him into captivity. His exact statement, excerpted by Kratz from the General State Records, reads: "My brother Franz Heinrich Leopold v. Kl., a cadet of the Regiment v. Treskow, met his death in French captivity after escaping an honorable death by plunging into the Saale with the banner entrusted to him, only to be pulled out by two enemy officers, despite public accounts that he and Cadet v. Platen had died. He died before July 16, 1808."

Colonel B. v. Kleist-Gebersdorf owns an engraving with the inscription: "The cadets v. Kleist and v. Platen of the Royal Prussian Regiment v. Treskow No. 17 plunge into the Saale near Krellwitz during the battle at Halle on October 17, 1806, to prevent their banners from being captured."

A facsimile of this engraving is included here.



Colonel v. Kleist conducted detailed investigations into the disputed banner story. The result of his inquiry is as follows:

"In the description of the battle of the Infantry Regiment v. Treskow near Halle on October 17, 1806, in E. v. Höpfner's work 'The War of 1806 and 1807,' Volume II, page 58, the heroic deed of two cadets, who allegedly plunged into the Saale to save their banners, is not mentioned. This is despite the pictorial representation of this act being displayed in store windows during those unfortunate years and lingering in many people's memories. A compelling reason for this omission is that neither in the records of the battle at Halle nor in the tribunal records of the Regiment v. Treskow, nor in the officer and cadet rosters accounting for their whereabouts, was any mention of this deed found. Furthermore, even Premier Lieutenant v. Wnuck of the regiment concluded his detailed report to the tribunal as follows: 'At the last moment, he (the regiment's commander) should have considered the banners and ordered their destruction. They should have been broken and thrown into the nearby torrent rather than all four falling into enemy hands.'"

"The still-living (as of 1846) retired Oberstleutnant v. Platen and the later commander of the 23rd Infantry Regiment, Louis v. Kleist, are considered the heroic Portepees. However, in 1806, there was no Portepe v. Platen in the Regiment v. Treskow; he was already an ensign at the time, and L. v. Kleist served as a staff captain in the Regiment Prinz Ludwig Ferdinand."

The aforementioned former ensign v. Platen states that during the skirmish in the courtyard of the Krellwitz paper mill, he saw a flag bearer fall near him. He immediately took the flag and moved to a calmer part of the courtyard to safeguard it. After a few steps, he found himself near the Saale River, close to the mill's weir. Unable to do anything else, he submerged the flag beneath the water near the mill's wheels, where he recalls seeing another flag nearby. Upon returning to the courtyard, he was attacked, knocked down from behind, and captured by several French soldiers.

Nevertheless, recent investigations appear to have partially corroborated the incident.

Furthermore, the owner of the Krellwitz paper mill, Mr. Keferstein, testified that as a 14-year-old boy on the day of the skirmish at Halle, he ferried his parents across the Saale to Trotha and then returned to the paper mill. As the fighting drew closer, he found a hiding spot among the shrubs in a depression behind the mill. From there, he witnessed a flag ensign jump into the millstream with his flag. Sometime later, the ensign was swept to the shore, where he fell into enemy hands.

When comparing these accounts—which cannot be doubted for their authenticity—with the statement in the "Eyewitness Report of the Campaign, etc.," Part 2, p. 71, which reads, "The two flag ensigns, v. Kleist and v. Könitz, who carried the flags of the 2nd Battalion, threw their flags into the Saale. The latter himself jumped into the river, but the French pulled him out and saved his life," it may be inferred that the flag ensign observed by the young Keferstein was likely v. Könitz. He was from the Ansbach region and returned from captivity in Nancy in 1808, leaving Prussian service with the rank of *Seconde-Lieutenant*. The flag ensign v. Kleist, who reportedly only threw his flag into the Saale, may have been the bearer of the second flag that ensign v. Platen saw stuck in the mill's weir.

The Portepée ensign v. Kleist died in 1808 in captivity at Toul.

Thus, all three names mentioned at that time—v. Platen, v. Kleist, and v. Könitz—may be connected to the attempted rescue of the flags."

With Hermann's (III. 897) death, the Cöslin branch is extinct, as Jacobs' (III. 45) and Veit's (III. 46) small collateral branches, which will be reported on below, had long since died out.

We give the genealogical table of:

III. 1.

Bispro.

4.		5.		6.	
Henning.		Peter. ↓		Hans. ↓	
17.		18.		19.	
Joachim.		Petrus.		Richard.	
44.		45. ↓		46. ↓	
Anton.		Jacob.		Veit.	
86.		87.			
Moritz.		Richard.			
149.		150.		151.	
Anton.		Richard.		Christoph.	
231.		232.		233.	
Moritz		Anton		Joachim.	
Daniel.		Georg.		Christoph.	
234.		235.			
Richard		Friedrich Wilhelm.			
Wilke.					
316.		317.		318.	
Anton		Eggerd.		Franz	
Christian.				Erdmann.	
319.		320.		321.	
Franz		Moritz.		Anton	
Richard.				Ciriacus.	
411.		412.		413.	
Franz		Valentin		Anton	
Moritz.		Ludwig.		Richard.	
538.		539.		540.	
Christian		Otto		Anton	
Friedrich.		Richard.		Wilhelm.	
541.		542.		543.	
Joachim		Johann		Georg	
Moritz.		Bogislaw.		Ewald.	
544.					
Lorenz					
Wilhelm.					
673.		674.		675.	
Anton			Friedrich Wilhelm	
Franz.				Werner.	
800.		801.			
Wilhelm Ewald		Johannes Adolph			
Hermann.		Wilhelm.			
896.		897.		898.	
Friedrich Georg Ewald.		Friedrich Georg Hermann.		Hans Georg Friedrich.	
899.					
Friedrich Georg Robert.					
981.		982.			
Ewald Hermann		Friedrich Georg			
Robert		Wilhelm Hermann			

Jacobs and Veits (III. 45 and 46) minor side branches, which we still owe a description of, became extinct in the second and fourth generations respectively.

Veit's only son was:

III. 94.

Daniel

of Cöslin,

† after 1590.

In 1575, he served as a court servant to the Pomeranian Duke Johann Friedrich. At that time, Pomerania experienced its golden age. Johann Friedrich, who ruled over Pomerania-Stettin from 1569 onward, was a highly educated and vigorous ruler. He sought to elevate the ducal dignity both in appearance and substance, had a taste for the arts, and initiated many constructions, including the building of the castle in Stettin.

Not far from the Ihnazoll, between Stargard and Gollnow, he constructed an imposing hunting lodge, three stories high, in the location of what is now the village of Friedrichswalde, named after him. Connected to the lodge was a church with a tower from which a magnificent set of bells could be heard. Here, one of Pomerania's most remarkable monuments was also brought: the intricately carved altar by Duke Barnim XI and an equally beautiful pulpit. Above the pulpit was a trapdoor in the ceiling, which could be opened when the Duke was ill and unable to attend church. This door led to the Duke's sleeping chamber, where one could clearly hear everything spoken in the church.

The lodge also housed an armory equipped with cannons, falconets, armor, knives, pikes, and other weapons. Among the expansive buildings, the hunting lodge and the hunter's equipment house were especially noteworthy. The latter housed the cloths, ropes, and nets needed for large drives, as well as the wagons and sleds used to transport these materials. The hunting lodge was so vast that it contained two extensive courtyards.

The castle grounds included a charming garden with carp ponds. At some distance, a hill was even cultivated as a vineyard.

Here, Johann Friedrich spent most of his time with his entourage, making Schloss Friedrichswalde the de facto residence of Pomerania-Stettin.

Here, the grand musterings were held, during which 694 horses accompanied by knights, squires, and attendants from the entire Duchy of Stettin were required to appear. The nobility from the Duchy of Wolgast arrived with 481 horses, bringing the total from both duchies to 1,175 feudal horses.

Accompanied by his court marshal, castle captain, stablemasters, and other high-ranking officials, as well as his court preacher, personal physician, ten court squires—among them our Daniel Kl.—secretaries, 11 noble pages, and the necessary staff, the Duke departed Stettin. His wife followed with her ladies-in-waiting and attendants. They traveled partly on horseback and partly in carriages.

The day before, 80 peasant wagons supplied by the Friedrichswalde and Colbatz domains had already transported the kitchen and cellar masters, along with servants, provisions, and equipment, to Friedrichswalde to prepare and organize everything.

Upon arrival, the Duke occupied the middle floor of the castle, while the Duchess took the upper floor.

The hunters had already been busy preparing all the equipment for a hunt near Kiesaberg, about a mile from Friedrichswalde. Through the forest, a broad game trail was cleared specifically for hunting. Large stretches were marked off with cloths to guide the game into designated paths. At strategic locations, blue canvas hunting blinds, resembling pavilions and adorned with foliage, were set up. In these blinds, the ducal family and their guests took their places, armed with rifles mounted on forks for precise aiming.

The game, driven from afar by mounted hunters and beaters, was herded toward the blinds. In one hunt, for example, they shot 90 animals, including 36 stags, 27 deer, 21 fawns, 3 roe deer, 1 wild boar, and 2 piglets.

Elector Johann Georg of Brandenburg (1571–98) once visited Friedrichswalde for a hunt, staying for three weeks with his entourage and 300 horses.

During a ride through the nearby village of Damerfitz, the Duke encountered a gooseherd named Claus Hintze. Claus, eager to see the Duke, tucked the heads of his geese under his belt, letting their bodies hang down, which suffocated them. Amused by the sight, the Duke conversed with Claus, found him humorous, and brought him to court as a jester. Later, he granted Claus the village of Butterdorf, which was renamed Hintzendorf in his honor.

Daniel Kl. enjoyed his time at the Duke's hospitable court, remaining a court squire for several years. He died in Stettin after 1590, unmarried.

With his death, this minor branch of the Cöslin line came to an end.

III. 88.

Lorenz

of Cöslin,

† before 1601.

On December 14, 1580, the brothers Lorenz and Joachim petitioned for themselves and their underage absent brothers for a "Muthzettel" (permission note).

Between 1586 and 1600, Lorenz lived alternately in Cöslin and Treptow a. R.

In the continuation of the History of Cöslin (p. 52), Haken refers to Lorenz as a "Senator" of Cöslin around 1600.

Lorenz also owned property in Denzin a.

On February 21, 1592, Ventz Podewils of Latzke and Lorenz Kl., residing in Cöslin, filed a complaint that Captain von Dewitz of Belgard had, under ducal orders, seized a place called "the Winkel" near Denzin. They claimed their subjects had held this meadow undisturbed for over 100 years.

The captain countered that the meadow had been leased to the farmers by the office according to its registry.

By 1601, Lorenz had already passed away. On March 27, 1601, his younger brother Peter petitioned for himself, his absent brother Joachim, and the children of his deceased brothers—Jacob, the sons of the late Lorenz and Carsten, sons of the late Valentin, both minors—for investiture (entries 547 and 546b).

Lorenz's wife, according to von der Osten, was Catharina von Brüsewitz, with whom he had one son: Jacob (III. 153).

III. 89.

Valentin

† before 1601,

Another son of Jacob.

Around 1580, he was still underage and absent when his brothers Lorenz and Joachim applied for a "Muthzettel."

He seems to have resided in Muttrin. During a general church visitation held there on June 29, 1591, he was present and, as patron, signed the church register.

His name does not appear in the investiture register of March 27, 1601, suggesting he had died earlier (546b and 547).

His wife was Vigilia von Damitz of the House of Rützow, daughter of Jacob of Rützow and Fritzow and Anna von Seger of the House of Schötzow. Together they had one son: Carsten (III. 154).

III. 90.

Peter

of Cöslin,

† around 1605,

Jacob's third son.

He was underage in 1580. On March 27, 1601, he petitioned for investiture. By April 10, 1605, he was already deceased. On that day, his younger brother Joachim petitioned for himself and on behalf of the children of his deceased brothers Lorenz, Valentin, and Peter for investiture.

Peter's wife was Ursula von Zastrow of the House of Cölpin, who bore him two sons: 1) Jacob and 2) Martin (III. 155 and 156).

III. 91.

Joachim

of Cöslin,

† around 1615,

Jacob's fourth son.

On December 14, 1580, he applied for a "Muthzettel." He owned a house in Cöslin, along with shares in Dubberow, Denzin, and Boissin.

During the homage on March 27, 1601, he could not appear due to gout, so he petitioned in writing for himself and the minor children of his two brothers for investiture.

In 1603, he was elected senator of Cöslin.

On April 10, 1605, Joachim, described as "of Dubberow and Cöslin," petitioned again for himself and on behalf of the children of his late brothers Lorenz, Valentin, and Peter for investiture. He was unable to attend the homage due to illness, and his nephews were minors and some were abroad.

On April 21, 1605, he received a "Muthzettel," the next on December 11 of the same year.

In this latter document, he is described as "inherited in Denzin and residing in Cöslin."

On May 7, 1608, Joachim, Jacob's son, of Cöslin, Dubberow, and Boissin, also acting on behalf of his minor nephews, received a fief letter (entry 564). On May 10, 1608, he was again unable to attend the homage for rights to the Denzin estates due to illness. The Belgard office had already seized these estates for itself (638).

According to Mikrälius (Vol. IV, p. 55), Joachim Kl., "a council member" in Cöslin, died around 1615. He left no heirs.

Jacob's two youngest sons, Ernst and Jacob (III. 92 and III. 93), died in childhood.

Thus of his six sons, only the three eldest sons — Lorenz, Valentin, and Peter — had heirs.

Lorenz had one son:

III. 153.

Jacob

of Cöslin,

born July 9, 1587, † after 1622.

He studied in his youth. In 1606, he entered his name into the register of the Stettin Pedagogium: "Jacobus Kleist, Coslinensis P."

In the feudal letter of March 27, 1601, Jacob is listed among the minors (entries 546b and 547), as well as on May 6, 1608 (entry 564). He was absent at the investiture on September 26, 1618 (entry 585) and again on September 28, 1621. However, he pledged allegiance on January 25, 1622 (entry 593).

After that, his name is no longer mentioned in the records.

His wife's name is recorded as Esther by some sources, and Elisabeth von Kleist by others. She bore him three sons: 1) Lorenz Friedrich, born in Cöslin on December 2, 1615 (III. 236), 2) Otto, born in Cöslin on July 16, 1618 (III. 237), and 3) Christian, born October 3, 1620 (III. 238), all of whom predeceased their father.

Valentin also had only one son:

III. 154.

Carsten

of Cöslin,

Mayor,

born December 3, 1589, † after 1671.

In the feudal letter of March 27, 1601, he is listed among the minors (entry 547), and in the one from April 29, 1608, among the absentees (entry 564). In the feudal letter of September 26, 1618, he is described as: "Carsten Kleist of Denzin and Cöslin, Valentin's son, Jacob's grandson, Joachim's great-grandson of Cöslin, and Henning's great-great-grandson of Belgard" (entry 585); similarly in the feudal letter of September 28, 1621 (594).

Around 1630, he was appointed assistant to the mayor of Cöslin, later becoming the mayor himself. The church register of Cöslin refers to him as "Consul" in 1631.

In 1644, Mayor Kleist of Cöslin bought a portion of a fief in Rützwow from Christoph Heinrich von Damitz of Pleußhagen for 2000 florins, which his heirs still possessed in 1686.

He also owned properties in Todenhagen and Silese. According to the Hufenanschlag (tax survey) of March 6, 1646, he had to pay taxes for half a Hufe in Todenhagen. From 1656 to 1658, he owned six taxable Hufen there.

According to the homage protocol of November 9, 1665, Mayor Carsten Kleist was reported as ill. His two sons, Christoph and Heinrich, were invested on his behalf and for themselves. The protocol states that he

owned Glienke, a farm in Silese, and a share in Todenhausen. In 1667, as an heir in Todenhausen, he had six Hufen to tax due to Heydebreck (645). In 1670 and 1671, he was taxed for two Hufen from a farm bought from Bernd Heydebreck in Todenhausen (650).

After this, Mayor Kleist is no longer mentioned in the records.

He was married to Eva Hedwig von Damitz of the House of Rützow, daughter of Christoph of Pleußhagen and Rützow, a former princely Pomeranian stablemaster, and Eva von Preen of the House of Wendorf in Mecklenburg.

Their five sons were: 1) Valentin, 2) Christoph, 3) Carsten, 4) Heinrich, and 5) Daniel (III. 239–243).

They also had several daughters. One of them, Sophia, became the wife of Captain Moritz Daniel of Schöнау and Breitenfelde (III. 231). Another, Sophia Christiane, married Anselm von Bonin of Naseband and Gellen.

Peter's two sons were:

III. 155.

Jacob.

On May 6, 1608, he was still a minor (entry 564). He was absent at the investitures on September 26, 1618, and September 28, 1621 (entries 585 and 594). He died without heirs.

III. 156.

Martin.

He was invested alongside his elder brother on May 6, 1608, September 26, 1618, and September 28, 1621, and also died without heirs.

Thus, only Carsten continued this branch, though only briefly. His five sons were:

III. 239.

Valentin

of Cöslin,

born February 17, 1618, † before 1665,

Carsten's eldest son. He died unmarried

III. 240.

Christoph

of Cöslin,

born October 3, 1621, † after 1699

(purchased Glienke in 1659), Carsten's second son.

He inherited shares in Dubberow, Silese, and Todenhausen from his father.

On October 27, 1659, Christoph of Dubberow and Silese purchased half of the village of Nassen-Glienke from Peter von Damitz, originally owned by Michael of Raddatz, for 3,500 florins (636).

On November 9, 1665, Christoph and his brother Heinrich were granted fiefs of Glienke, a farmstead in Silese, and a share in Todenhausen (640, cf. 662).

By 1668, Glienke consisted of eight half-farmers (Halbbauern) and two Cossäthen (646).

On June 23, 1672, Christoph acquired the other half of Glienke from the widow of Christian Dietrich von Kleist and the guardians of her son, as hereditary property for 3,500 florins. On December 8, 1699, Christoph of Glienke pledged homage (675).

Two disputes involving Christoph deserve mention:

In 1687, he was accused of slander against the Elector of Brandenburg and Burggrave Ernst Bogislaff von Krockow. The Burggrave had stationed some Brandenburg Dragoons, who were marching into Prussia, on Christoph's estate in Nassen-Glienke. Christoph, angered, reportedly called the Burggrave a scoundrel, thief, and cur, exclaiming: "Must I alone feed the Elector's people? I'd rather live among Turks and heathens than under the Elector of Brandenburg; he doesn't know what he imposes on his people."

Christoph was granted the right to take an oath of purgation, which he swore on May 13, 1690.

In 1691, Christoph sought to sell his estate of Nassen-Glienke to Captain Hans Jürgen von Vangerow of Vangerow. Both parties agreed on a price of 4,600 thalers, with a written contract to be prepared later. However, Christoph's wife had a claim of 1,000 florins on the estate, which Christoph demanded from the buyer. Von Vangerow refused and sued Christoph. The case dragged on for several years, with the records sent to the University of Wittenberg.

On January 15, 1697, Burggrave Ernst Bogislaff von Krockow of Neustettin published a ruling by the Wittenberg Faculty of Law, stating: "If Vangerow swears that Kleist sold him the estate of Glienke for 4,600 thalers, Kleist must relinquish it along with the fruits harvested since." Subsequently, several agnates of the Kleist family protested the sale of Glienke. Christoph further claimed that the alleged sale was merely discussed while drinking.

By 1699, Christoph still owned the estate. The case seems to have been resolved in his favor.

In the 1704 Lehnpfdergelder calculation, Christoph's widow was listed as deceased, indicating that Christoph died before 1704. Unfortunately, the name of his wife does not appear in the records. A contract dated January 16, 1691, in Lottin, between Caspar Henning von Hertzberg and Elisabeth Sophie Massow, Christoph's wife, concerning a farmstead in Lottin, may contain the missing information.

In his will, Christoph designated his nephews Claus Christoph and Anton Christian (III. 323 and 326) as heirs to Glienke, as his marriage was childless.

In 1704, his widow resided in Barken, where she paid a levy of 1/48 Lehnpfdergelder (677a).

III. 241.

Carsten

born November 1, 1624, in Cöslin, † before 1665,

Carsten's third son.

Carsten is not mentioned in the 1665 feudal letters, indicating that he had died earlier.

III. 242.

Heinrich

Captain,

born February 11, 1627, in Cöslin, † before 1680,

Carsten's fourth son.

Between 1656 and 1663, Heinrich served in Brandenburg's military forces, where he rose to the rank of captain, eventually commanding the 6th Company of the Infantry Regiment Schwerin.

During this period, the Swedish-Polish War occurred, ending with the Peace of Oliva in 1660.

Shortly thereafter, an uprising erupted in Prussia. Both the nobility and the estates were deeply dissatisfied with the Elector's newfound external independence, granted by the aforementioned peace. They suspected that he would soon curtail their privileges, and when this fear materialized, rebellion broke out, including treasonous attempts to bring the land back under Polish control. However, the Elector swiftly suppressed the resistance: one of the main leaders, Rhode, was imprisoned in a fortress in 1662, and another, von Kalkstein, was executed in 1671 after committing treason again despite his previous pledge to remain loyal.

Captain von Kleist retired in 1663 and acquired several estates in Poland (Pomerelia), likely for his sons. For himself, he purchased the small estate of Tarputschen in the Georgenburg district of East Prussia.

This estate was almost entirely devastated by the Swedes. Heinrich petitioned for a tax reduction, and on June 19, 1675, the following order was issued: "Captain H. von Kleist has suffered near-total ruin on his small estate of Tarputschen and should be granted tax relief."

By November 10, 1680, his son Christian Wedig had already been granted the fief (entry 647), indicating that Heinrich had passed away by then.

Heinrich was married twice: 1) Adelheid Elisabeth von Kameke, daughter of Claus of Hohenfelde, Kordeshagen, and Warnin, and Emerentia von Bonin of Wojentin. She bore him one son and two daughters: Christian Wedig (III. 322). And two daughters

1) Hedwig Emerentia, born August 13, 1655, † February 23, 1657, and

2) Sophie Elisabeth, born January 1657, later the wife of Joachim Ernst von Zitzewitz of Ziethen.

Adelheid Elisabeth died on January 18, 1657, in childbirth in Cöslin. Five weeks later, her eldest daughter, Hedwig Emerentia, also passed away and was buried in Kordeshagen.

2) Clara Margaretha von Puttkamer, daughter of Nicolaus of Treblin and Maria von Natzmer.

This marriage was blessed with four sons and three daughters:

1) Nicolaus Christoph, 2) Franz Moritz, 3) Joachim Heinrich and 4) Anton Christian (III. 323–326).

Daughters:

1) Hedwig Maria Anna, wife of Johann von Lewald-Powalsky of Klodawa, Powalsky, and Packdanzig, assessor of the Czuchowischen Lands.

2) Anna Margaretha, wife of Christoph von Schlichting, Royal Polish Captain.

3) Barbara Sophia, wife of Joachim Remigius von Manteuffel-Kielpinsky of Kielpink.

On September 10, 1686, the widow and her children held the hereditary leases of Rützow, passed down from their grandfather Carsten von Kleist. The guardians requested a mandate ad reluendum from Christoph Heinrich von Damitz's heirs, called in the loan on the property, and sought consent to claim the estate if it was not redeemed.

The widow passed away on October 7, 1702.

III. 243.

Daniel

Carsten's youngest son, died young without heirs.

Of Carsten's five sons, only the fourth, Heinrich, had descendants. His son from the first marriage was:

III. 322.

Christian Wedig

Polish Chamberlain,

† around 1725 in Pagdanzig.

On November 20, 1680, he swore fealty for his four half-brothers, who were still minors.

The family chronicles state that "he gained significant experience in France and other countries and studied various disciplines, particularly Polish law." The Kleist family genealogy notes that with his extensive knowledge, he could have become a great man if he had learned to adapt to his circumstances.

He initially served as a Chamberlain and Court Servant for the Elector of Brandenburg before entering the service of the Polish King.

Christian Wedig became embroiled in lengthy legal disputes over the Pagdanzig estate in Poland, which he had acquired from his brother-in-law Johann von Lewald-Powalsky. In 1690, he petitioned the Elector for permission to claim *beneficium militis* (privilege of the soldier) in his lawsuit and to campaign in Poland, asking for his rank and salary to be preserved in the meantime. He argued that he had served at court for a long time without pay.

On December 19, 1690, he was granted permission to serve in the Polish military for one year. He soon rose to become the Royal Polish Under-Chamberlain and Chamberlain, achieving high status at the Polish court.

After the death of his paternal uncle Christoph (around 1703), Christian Wedig and his stepbrothers claimed the inheritance of Glienke. He returned to Pomerania for the inheritance and swore fealty on March 27, 1705, but soon quarreled with his stepbrothers over the estate.

In an April 10, 1705 petition to King Frederick I of Prussia, he sought intervention on his behalf with the King of Poland. He stated that a merchant, Paulus Castelli from Warsaw, had absconded with several items, including a silver service intended for Crown Marshal Prince Lubomirski, and sought refuge with the Capuchins in Krakow, who refused to engage with the matter. He also reported consuming his estate (Pagdanzig) while serving his sovereign.

The chronicles also note Christian Wedig's involvement in an intrigue at the court of Augustus the Strong in 1704, as detailed in Johann Friedrich von Wolfframsdorf und das Portrait de la cour de Pologne by Paul Haake. This intrigue involved the printing of a book revealing court scandals, for which Kleist was implicated in the publication. During the official investigation in autumn 1711, Kleist submitted a corrected proof of the book and a letter from Wolfframsdorf dated 1704.

Regarding Kleist, Wolfframsdorff wrote from Königstein on November 11, 1711, to the commissioners:

"I only saw him once in Karlsbad, where His Excellency, the Chief Marshal, warned me about him. From then on, Kleist never approached me, but he was constantly regarded as a Swedish spy. Consequently, he was also involved in the correspondence of the Bishop of Ermland, and at that time, he was supposed to be

apprehended. Later, in 1706, he came into the country with the Swedes and helped collect contributions in Leipzig. After the Swedish period in 1707, he openly roamed around Dresden with disputes and extorted me."

In 1718, Christian Wedig petitioned King Frederick William I of Prussia for intercession with the King of Poland, as well as for the payment of his outstanding salary and reimbursement of travel expenses. He recounted that during his journey to Poland in 1694, he had been instructed, without revealing the involvement of the Elector, to work discreetly through friends and acquaintances to address the grievances caused by issues in the starosties of Baldenburg and Hammerstein affecting the Pomeranian border neighbors. The following year, the Elector had expressed satisfaction and directed him to continue his efforts. As a chamberlain, he had expended his entire fortune at court. Subsequently, he had undertaken various duties at both the Polish and Electorate courts. The Prussian envoy at the Polish court had assigned him numerous complex tasks, with the promise of eventual compensation.

The Elector confirmed this and stated that the Polish minister had praised the chamberlain von Kleist highly. However, for all his services, he had received only an advance of 1,000 thalers.

In 1700, he took charge of the Kraków salt administration, restoring the failing saltworks to operation. He had been promised 2,000 thalers in specie for this task, and an additional 10,000 thalers upon its full restoration.

He accomplished this to an exceptional standard, reportedly beyond living memory, but he received no payment. Instead, he was referred to the Saxon prime minister, Count von Beichling, but achieved nothing other than securing a bond, which later led to the minister's arrest in 1703. He had been assured payment by 1709, but still received nothing. Christian Wedig reported that his entire fortune had been exhausted in Prussian and Polish service, leaving him destitute.

Whether his appeals were successful is not recorded in the documents.

By July 14, 1725, Christian Wedig, bearing the title of Royal Polish Chamberlain, was recorded in Berlin. He subsequently disappears from records and died childless.

III. 323.

Nicolaus Christoph

on Glienke and Groß Ziethen,

Lieutenant Colonel,

born September 2, 1667, † 1725,

Heinrich's eldest son from his second marriage.

Nicolaus Christoph began his military career as a cornet in the Life Regiment of Cuirassiers No. 3 on May 23, 1695, advancing through the ranks to lieutenant in 1702, captain in 1709, major in 1711, and lieutenant colonel in 1716.

After the death of his paternal uncle Christoph (around 1703), Nicolaus Christoph and his younger brother Anton jointly inherited Glienke. He later compensated his brother to claim sole ownership. He was officially enfeoffed with Glienke on April 29, 1706, and again on April 26, 1714. In 1724, he refused to bear more than one-quarter of the levies (1/4 Lpf.) for Nassen-Glienke.

In Poland, he also held estates in Groß Ziethen, Lissau, and Platzig.

In 1720, he married Dorothea Margaretha von Lepel from Böck, daughter of General Major Otto Gustav von Lepel. The marriage produced two daughters:

1) Augustine Margarethe, born on November 11, 1726 (?) in Seehausen, died on October 7, 1794, in Kallies. She was the wife of Friedrich Leopold von Wedell, born on March 14, 1714, in Kremzow, and died on March 4, 1760, in Kremzow, holding estates in Schwerin and Kremzow. Following his death, she became the wife of Captain Michael Christian von Schück of Temnick.

2) Sophie Dorothea, born on February 28, 1728 (?), and died on June 18, 1811. On April 28, 1747, she became the wife of Royal Prussian Major and Adjutant Carl Matthias von Lepel, born on December 24, 1704, and deceased in 1766. However, she was divorced from him and, on February 2, 1754, married Major Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig von Kleist, who served with the von Driesen Cuirassiers.

Nicolaus Christoph died on November 11, 1725, in Seehausen in the Altmark, where he was stationed with his company. He succumbed to an eight-day chest illness and was escorted to Glienke for burial.

His widow later became the second wife of Lieutenant General Franz Ulrich von Kleist. She transferred Glienke to her stepson in 1763.

III. 324.

Franz Moritz

Born 1680 (minor in that year),

second son of Heinrich from his second marriage. On November 20, 1680, he received Muthzettel while still a minor.

From a young age, he was passionate about military life and participated in various campaigns, including the campaign in Morea (1686 ff.).

After returning from the war, he died in Poland without leaving any heirs.

III. 325.

Joachim Heinrich

Saxon Cavalry Captain

Died 1712

Heinrich's third son from his second marriage.

On November 20, 1680, he received Muthzettel as a minor and, along with his brothers, received Muthzettel again on March 27, 1705.

In the 1690s, he acquired the estate of Hasseln in the Schlochau district.

He too was drawn to military service and entered the Saxon army, eventually rising to the rank of captain.

During the Battle of Pultusk (May 1, 1703) in the Great Northern War, where Charles XII of Sweden defeated the Polish-Saxon forces, Joachim was captured and taken to Sweden.

After three years, he returned to military service.

On May 27, 1712, he presented himself to take the oath of fealty, as he intended to rejoin the campaign. On the same day, he was granted a joint inheritance of Glienke, which his elder brother owned (647).

He was mortally wounded during the Battle of Gadebusch (Mecklenburg-Schwerin) on December 20, 1712, where the Swedes under General Stenbock defeated the Danes. Joachim died in Mölln (Schleswig-Holstein), where he was also buried.

He never married.

III. 326.

Anton Christian

Starost and Colonel in the Saxon Army

Born 1676, died 1756

The youngest son of Heinrich, born in Bärwalde, Pomerania.

According to muster, seniority, and rank lists preserved in the Saxon Ministry of War archives, Anton Christian joined the Saxon army around 1698 after serving seven years in the Prussian army. He began as a lieutenant in the Infantry Regiment von Venediger. In 1714, he was a major in the Infantry Regiment von Golz, and on November 28, 1714, he became lieutenant colonel in the Infantry Regiment von Fitzner. On January 1, 1734, during the formation of the Kreis-Regiments, he was promoted to colonel and appointed commander of the 3rd Kreis-Regiment.

He retired from service in 1740 or 1741.

As a reward for his loyal service, he was later granted a Starostei (a royal Polish fief with judicial authority).

Anton Christian was compensated with money by his older brother, Lieutenant Colonel Nicolaus Christoph, for the Glienke estate.

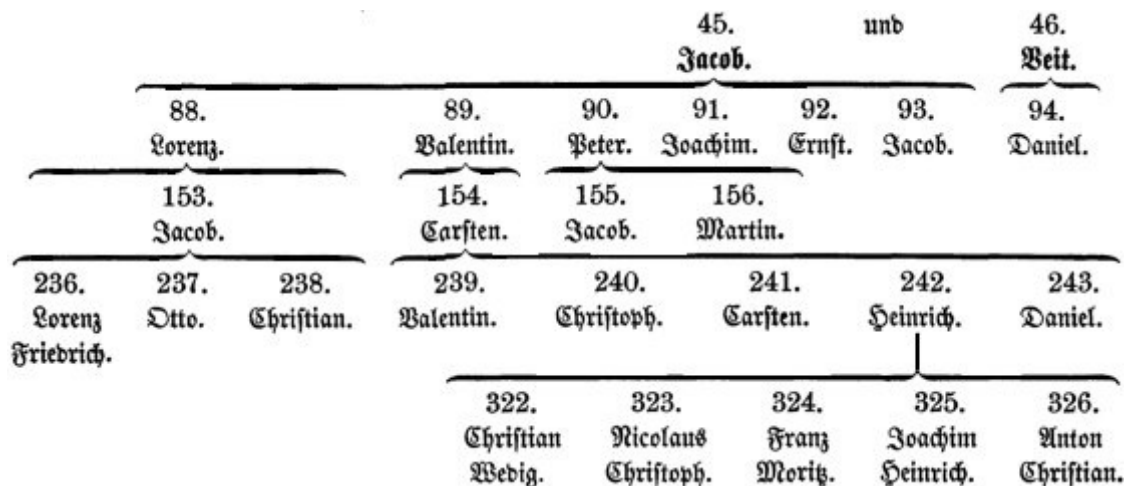
After Nicolaus Christoph's death on November 11, 1725, Anton Christian inherited Glienke.

His wife was Christina von Polenz from Saxony, but their marriage remained without issue.

According to von der Osten, Anton Christian was still alive in 1756, over 80 years old.

With him, this branch of the Cöslin line came to an end.

We present the family tree of:



At the stately branch of Muttrin, we observe another far-reaching bough and some robust subsidiary branches. This is:

b) The Vietzow Branch.

The ancestral seat of this branch is Vietzow, situated two miles southeast of Belgard in a charming region. The Persante River flows nearby. The terrain is slightly hilly; lush meadows and robust deciduous trees lend the area a certain charm; additionally, the soil there is fertile.

The estates of Vietzow and the nearby Wutzow are old Kleist fiefs. It is not possible to determine with certainty when they came into the possession of the family. A document from 1445 mentions Lüdeke Clest as a hereditary landowner in Vietzow.

The most significant members of the Vietzow branch include Peter (III. 5), castle commander of Neustettin in 1477, and his son Jacob (III. 20), castle commander of Bubnitz, who resided in Vietzow and, on August 1, 1514, purchased the castle and town of Bubnitz along with the village of Porst from Bishop Martin of Cammin for 3,000 Rhenish guilders. As revealed in a 1523 muster of military conscripts, Jacob in Vietzow was obliged to provide five fief horses.

Half a century later, the brothers Landvogt Wilhelm and Joachim (III. 49 and 50) owned Vietzow and Wutzow. The former had 32 hides of land, 1 mill, 1 forge, and 2 shepherds with two servants, while the latter had only 6 1/2 hides to tax.

Landvogt Wilhelm, in 1573, together with his elder brother Ewald (III. 48), endowed a chapel in Vietzow, which in modern times was replaced by a highly tasteful church. Beneath the chapel, a hereditary burial vault was established, where many noble members of the family were interred.

In the 17th century and up to 1740, Vietzow consisted of three manorial estates, each inhabited by a Kleist family. On the largest estate lived the district councilor Ewald Joachim (III. 257). After his death, the estate passed to his son, Ewald Georg (III. 350), a Cammin cathedral dean and court president in Köslin, born in Vietzow in 1700, and inventor of the Kleist jar.

On the second estate lived, among others, Peter (III. 250) and later his son Hans Christian (III. 342).

The third estate belonged to Jacob Daniel (III. 253) and subsequently to his son Tessen Erdmann of Poberow (III. 343). After his death, it was managed by his three daughters and a steward.

The estates b. and c. were gradually purchased by court president Ewald Georg, who merged them into a large property.

On December 11, 1748, President von Kl. passed away. His and his mother's remains, Lady Councilor von Kl. († August 30 of the same year), were interred in the family vault in Vietzow. Gravestones bearing crests and names remained present until about 40 years ago, but one of the last owners of Vietzow used them during the construction of a distillery.

The widow of President von Kl., Magdalena Lucretia Juliana, née von Platen, sold the estates of Vietzow and Wutzow in 1754 to Lieutenant Colonel, later Colonel Johann Dieterich Arnold Count von Rittberg.

Some small portions of Vietzow and Wutzow, which had come to Lieutenant Jacob Heinrich (III. 436) through his wife Juliana Elisabeth, née von Köller, were purchased by Count Rittberg the following year.

Since 1755, Vietzow has no longer been in the possession of the von Kl. family.

The true founder of the Vietzow branch is:

III. 5.

Peter

of Muttrin and Vietzow,

Captain of Neustettin,

1477 and 1498, † 1501,

second son of Bisprow.

He is first mentioned on May 22 and November 25, 1476, as a witness for the Duke (118 and 121), as the Duke's counselor on July 30, 1476, and as kitchen master on August 6 of the same year (119 and 120).

On January 29, 1478, Duke Bogislav X granted his counselor and kitchen master Peter Kl. the castle, town, and bailiwick of Neustettin for life under the obligation to keep the castle open to the ducal authority at all times, maintain it in good repair, and granted his heirs a grace year (129).

The castle and town of Neustettin were built around 1333. The bailiwick existed in 1364 and was at that time a "paragium," i.e., a princely settlement for Duke Wartislav V.

Even at its peak, Castle Neustettin was never what might be imagined in more romantic regions under this name but was instead, much as it remains today in diminished form, a massive, two-story building with small windows, extensive cellar vaults, and an imposing staircase. However, at that time, a high wall supported by strong buttresses enclosed the courtyard on all sides, a drawbridge spanned the Nisedop stream between the castle and the town, an underground passage provided a secret connection between the two points, and over the castle entrance, where today an uncomfoting inscription addresses prisoners housed there, the red griffin in a blue field once proudly displayed.

The castle park, enclosed on three sides by the castle and high ring wall, extended down to Lake Streizig.

The Neustettin bailiwick territory lay on the Baltic Heights, surrounded and intersected by numerous lakes and moors, and to the south shielded by miles-wide forests—those vast border woods that, in ancient times, formed a defense against Polish incursions.

Here resided the ducal counselor and kitchen master Peter Kl. As bailiff and captain, he was tasked, in the Duke's name, with defending and protecting the entire bailiwick in wartime. He also collected taxes and presided over the court for non-vassals living in the bailiwick. His court assessors (schepen = jurors) were typically feudal village chiefs (sculteti). Additionally, at the "Landding" (regional court session), an assembly of district landholding men was present (circumstantia) .

Peter remained in this high and important position until his death. However, he did not always reside in Neustettin Castle but often accompanied the Duke, providing counsel and attending the Duke's frequent travels throughout the land. He participated in the major state actions of the time, as evidenced by numerous extant documents. The Duke particularly valued his trusted counsel during the complex disputes and struggles over feudal sovereignty over Pomerania, claimed by Brandenburg.

On October 12, 1477, Peter Kl. was among the counselors who witnessed Dukes Wartislav X and Bogislav X affirming that they had mediated a peace settlement between the Dukes of Mecklenburg and the Maltzahns (128).

On July 17, 1486, he accompanied the Duke from Neustettin on his military campaign to Brunswick (189).

In the court session on June 25, 1490, Peter Kl. cast his decisive vote to tip the scales, resulting in the knight Berndt Maltzahn being declared deprived of his Pomeranian fiefs, which were then awarded to the Duke (218).

In the register of the Pomeranian knighthood and the fortified places believed by Brandenburg to be secure in the event of Duke Bogislav X's death and the resolution of the Pomeranian territories, dated 1491, it states, among other entries: "Peter Klyst holds Neustettin, castle, and town." (233)

The highly significant charter of the Pomeranian estates, in which the Elector John of Brandenburg was assured of succession to the Pomeranian territories in the event of the childless death of Duke Bogislav X or his successors, dated Pyritz, March 26, 1493, was signed and sealed by Peter Kl. His seal depicts a shield with a crossbar between two foxes and three downward-pointing spears on the helmet (266).

Two days later, he was part of the Duke's council in Königsberg when the Duke concluded an inheritance agreement and a mutual defense pact with Elector John of Brandenburg (267).

The last document signed and sealed by Peter Kl. is dated December 31, 1500. In it, the lords, prelates, men, cities, and all subjects and inhabitants of the Duchy of Pomerania issued a charter to Elector Joachim of Brandenburg regarding the eventual succession after the extinction of the ducal Pomeranian house (337).

In ecclesiastical matters, Peter also represented the Duke in his bailiwick, as evidenced by documents 234, 283, and 287. These documents also reveal his friendly and benevolent attitude toward the church and its servants.

As bailiff of Neustettin, he acquired half of Dallentin, a quarter of Klingbeck, and an eighth of Raddatz from Bisprow zu Raddatz (IV. 1) before 1481. On February 10, 1486, he was granted these holdings as hereditary fiefs.

On April 4, 1486, he first appears as a hereditary landowner in Vietzow (184). He likely acquired all of Vietzow and Wutzow from Lüdecke Kl., who may have been a cousin (patruelis) of the seven brothers from Muttrin-Damenschen at the time.

Additionally, Peter owned half of Drenow, half of Zarnekow, nearly half of Zadtkow, and a share of Kieckow. From the Kleist family of Villnow, he purchased half of Naseband and had frequent border disputes with Tetzlaff Bonin, who had owned Naseband since 1491 and was commonly called "wicked Tetzlaff." Furthermore, Peter purchased Poberow in the Cammin district from Claus von Vemern (382). As a grace fief, he received half of Borntin with a share of Nemmerin (386)—altogether an impressive estate complex!

Around Pentecost 1501, Captain von Kl. of Neustettin passed away. The Duke granted his widow the grace year (129), allowing her to reside in the castle until the following Pentecost (340). On May 28, 1502, Hinrich Ramel was appointed as bailiff of Neustettin (340, annotation).

Peter's wife was Barbara von Tessen, the daughter of Lucas of Schmolsin and Anna von Zitzewitz from Muttrin.

Their marriage was blessed with one son, Jacob (III. 20), and four daughters:

- 1) Dorothea initially joined a convent but left her cell when the Reformation reached Pomerania and married Peter von Podewils of Podewils.
- 2) Elisabeth, in 1529, became the wife of the episcopal councilor Curt Manteuffel of Polzin, who passed away around 1535 (440).
- 3) Adelheid married Thomas Massow of Woblanse. On March 22, 1526, Adelheid Klestes received confirmation of her dower rights; her husband Thomas Massow was already old. She had brought in 400 guilders and inherited 200 guilders from her mother. Their son, Rödinger, was not yet of age. Adelheid had already distributed some of her jewelry to her daughters. She was to retain her dower unless she remarried (424).
- 4) Anna married Caspar von Waldow of Bernstein, who in 1526 acted as a guarantor for his brother-in-law Jacob Kl.

III. 20.

Jacob

of Vietzow and Poberow, also Bublitz,

Princely Counselor,

† circa 1546,

Peter's only son.

Jacob entered the service of the Bishop of Cammin, becoming his "vassal" and "man-at-arms." Bishops at the time also maintained armed retainers, and knights offered their services in the Bishop's entourage to fight against bandits, heretics, rebellious vassals, and hostile towns. Many bishops led bloody feuds at the head of their vassals and retainers, often bringing back rich spoils.

To fund these feuds, as well as their courts and banquets, bishops often sold towns and castles to wealthy vassals for large sums.

For example, on July 24 and August 1, 1514, Bishop Martin of Karith sold the town, castle, and bailiwick of Bublitz, along with the village of Porst and plow services in Sassenburg, Clannin, and Ubedel, to his vassal and man-at-arms Jacob Kl. of Vietzow for 3,000 guilders (375 and 376).

This sale was confirmed by papal executors on August 2, 1518 (392), following a papal commission on August 2, 1516 (381).

On July 7, 1519, the bishop promised the cathedral chapter compensation for any damages they might incur as a result (401).

On February 18, 1516, Jacob was listed among the bishop's councilors in Bublitz (378). He was also present as an episcopal councilor when Bishop Erasmus of Cammin confirmed the privileges of the town of Köslin on August 1, 1522 (411). Furthermore, on December 28, 1528, as the bishop's councilor, he witnessed the enfeoffment of Drews Kl. with Schwellin and Glienke (438); Jacob, together with the Massows, had sold Schwellin to Drews (450).

On October 25, 1529, he signed, as the bishop's councilor, the reversals of the Pomeranian estates concerning the Grimnitz Brandenburg-Pomeranian Succession Treaty (440a).

Before 1516, Jacob had already received his fief letter from the Duke, forming the basis for later fief letters of 1575 (503), 1601 (548), and others.

Jacob's estates at that time included: Vietzow, Wutzow, and Poberow, half of Kunow or Krämerwinkel, half of Naseband, half of Zarnekow, half of Drenow, shares in Zadtkow, Kieckow, Borntin, Nemmerin, Raddatz, Dallentin, and Klingbeck. The fief letter of 1601 also mentions the estates of Zamborst and Lanzen. Thus, the paternal inheritance had been further expanded.

Over the years, however, Jacob sold part of the estates, likely due to difficulties in managing and maintaining them.

On May 30, 1516, he sold Poberow to Ewald von der Osten (382), and on January 18, 1517, he sold half of Borntin with a share of Nemmerin to Henning and Pribeslaff Kl. of Muttrin (III. 21 and 22), which led to legal disputes. On March 31, 1519, he sold his share in Naseband. Finally, on November 11, 1523, he sold two marks of rent from a farm in Wutzow to the Colberg Cathedral Chapter (416).

In 1523, Jacob was obliged to provide five fief horses from Vietzow during a muster (415). At the enfeoffment in Belgard on January 13, 1524, Jacob Kl. of Vietzow, being a castle resident, was listed first (417).

In the register of outstanding debts of the Kaland Brotherhood of Köslin from 1524, he is named as a guarantor for Drews Kl. of Voldekow (420). Similarly, in 1534, he acted as a guarantor for Paul Kl. of Kowalk (449).

Jacob Kl. became embroiled in a dispute between Henning Loden (as avenger for his brother Simon, who was beheaded in 1512) and the bishop and council of the town of Colberg. Details of this conflict have already been discussed in the description of the Tychow-Dubberow line on page 23 (first edition).

The bishop's vassals were attacked by Henning L. and his bandits, with some being taken as prisoners to the Oldenburg (between Colberg and Treptow). The bishop was unable to protect his councilor Jacob Kl. in possession of the town of Bublitz, which he had purchased. Loden attacked him, forcing him to pay a heavy ransom and relinquish Bublitz and its dependencies, which the Loden family claimed as their purchased property.

On January 26, 1525, Henning L. received safe conduct from the Duke after offering not to pursue Jacob Kl., of Vietzow, whom he had captured, outside the principality (421a).

On May 7, 1526, Count Georg von Eberstein, Knight Cersten Borcke, Landvogt of the Neumark, and Wulf Borcke, captain of Schivelbein, issued a settlement in Dramburg regarding this matter. It stated that Henning Loden, as a declared enemy of the bishop and the entire Cammin chapter, had imprisoned and extorted Jacob Kl. They had partially resolved the matter. The agreement stipulated that Jacob would pay 2,400 guilders: 200 guilders immediately, 1,100 guilders by the next Christmas, and another 1,100 guilders by the following Christmas. Jacob was to provide Henning L. with ducal safe conduct to receive the money. Upon full payment, Henning L. was to release Jacob from captivity and his pledge. Jacob provided sureties for the payment: Melcher von Wedell of Uchtenhagen, Caspar and Matthias von Waldow of Bernstein, and Philipp von der Osten of Woldenburg. Henning L. promised not to pursue Jacob in any way, nor to transfer him to foreign hands if the terms were met, and pledged to cause no harm after payment. Jacob, in turn, renounced all claims to Bublitz and Henning's estates (422d).

According to this agreement, Jacob Kl. of Vietzow, along with his supporters, and the representatives of Henning L. met on February 1, 1527, before Knight Cersten Borcke in Falkenburg. Borcke took the 1,100 guilders Jacob owed Henning L. into custody, not to be handed over until Henning L. released Jacob from his pledge—this was to occur by the carnival of that year (424a).

Finally, on February 5, 1528, an agreement was reached between the bishop and Henning L., under which Henning L. ceded all his holdings in Kaltenhagen, Borckenhagen, and Schulzenhagen to Jacob Kl. The bishop immediately enfeoffed Jacob with these properties. As compensation for Bublitz, the bishop also gave Jacob 750 guilders, to which Henning L. added 390 guilders. Additionally, Jacob was to recover the 1,300 guilders he had entrusted to Cersten Borcke, of which Henning L. had already taken a portion. Henning L. was also to return the letters related to the 1,100 guilders already paid (434).

However, Jacob was still not fully compensated for all the losses he had suffered. Consequently, on March 14, 1533, Bishop Erasmus concluded a final agreement with him regarding the town and estate of Bublitz and the damages inflicted by Henning L. The bishop paid Jacob another 2,080 guilders, returned all letters Jacob had given to Henning L., and allowed him to retain his former tax exemption in Zeblin. Jacob, in turn, renounced all claims against the bishopric, swore an oath of peace, and handed over the letters regarding Bublitz (444b).

Other documents bearing Jacob's name are of lesser importance, such as one from 1528 in which he was engaged in a legal dispute with Schir Kl. of Raddatz.

In the enfeoffment register of August 23, 1540, Jacob Kl. of Vietzow is listed first (459k); in the fief letter of June 1, 1546, he is listed second (469). On November 11, 1543, he was a witness in the case of the von der Osten family.

In a document from 1547, Jacob Kl. is mentioned as deceased; thus, he likely died around 1546.

Jacob's wife was Anna von der Osten of Woldenburg, daughter of Ewald. She bore him four sons: 1) Peter, 2) Ewald, 3) Wilhelm and 4) Joachim (III. 47–50) and four daughters:

1) Sophia, wife of Hans von Born of Grasse.

- 2) Perpetua, wife of Bartholomäus von Versen of Crampe.
- 3) Barbara, wife of Carsten von Heydebreck of Parnow, living in 1552.
- 4) Anna, wife of Martin von Loden of Zuchen.

On June 18, 1574, guardians were appointed for her and her children, including Daniel Kl., court councilor of Damen, and Venz Kl. of Kowalk. Her husband had died some time earlier. On February 19, 1584, other guardians were appointed for her and her two daughters, including Wilhelm Kl. of Vietzow, captain of Belgard, and Aßmus Kl. of Damen.

III. 47.

Peter

of Zadtkow,

† 1571,

Jacob's eldest son.

He solely possessed the fiefs inherited from his father for ten years before dividing them (in 1557) with his three younger brothers, receiving Zadtkow as his share.

In 1552, Peter was involved in a political action. On August 13 of that year, Duke Barnim X, a prince fond of splendor, traveled with an exceptionally large retinue of councilors, vassals, courtiers, and attendants to Danzig to meet King Sigismund Augustus of Poland. Among his entourage was Peter Kl. During this meeting, earlier alliances were renewed. The renewal of the fiefdom over Lauenburg and Bütow had already been obtained on September 20, 1549, during which Poland retained episcopal rights over that district. Barnim even committed to military assistance against heathens, heretics, and schismatics at Poland's distant borders.

The following year (1556), Peter Kl. was again in Vietzow, where a complaint was filed against him and several others over a dispute in which some servants and peasants were seriously injured.

The captain of Belgard was ordered to punish Kl. and his associates. Peter testified that Zadtkow's peasants had entered his game forest and cut timber; he had rushed there with his servants and peasants to seize the thieves and confiscate their horses and carts. However, the Zadtkow peasants had resisted with axes and hatchets, causing his horse to panic and throw him. When they attacked him, he defended himself, killing one and injuring several others. This incident was deemed self-defense, and Kl. was acquitted.

By September 7, 1557, Peter Kl. was already living in Zadtkow. He served on a commission tasked with resolving the border dispute between the villages of Nassow and Pustkow.

On April 28, 1558, the brothers Peter of Zadtkow and Ewald of Vietzow, representing themselves and their other brothers, were involved in a legal dispute before the Imperial Chamber Court against the von Bonins over Naseband. The outcome of this case is not known.

On February 22, 1574, Peter's sons were already enfeoffed (502).

Peter had died by the end of 1571. Before his death, he and his wife had made a will, confirmed on October 17, 1571.

In 1572, Peter Kl.'s sons, along with his brothers, sisters, and extended family, testified that Peter had recently ("vorrucker Zeit") been in Gramenz on ducal orders. After completing his duties, he and other friends were invited to dine by Curt Loden's widow. Claus Zastrow of Wusterhanse and Kölpin had also joined the gathering. Zastrow quarreled with Thomas Zülów and started a disturbance, eventually reaching for his weapon and attempting to stab Zülów. Peter Kl. intervened, but Zastrow remained unrestrained and lunged at Zülów, who was unarmed and tried to flee. In the chaos, Peter Kl. was struck and wounded on his

right side, dying ten days later.

On December 8, 1572, Peter's children were issued warrants to pursue his murderer (494).

By 1578, Peter's sons reported that Claus Zastrow had fled after the murder and evaded capture, rendering the warrants unusable. They noted that Zastrow had returned to his estates and could now be found there without hindrance. They requested the renewal of the warrants for his arrest.

Zastrow was fined 2,000 thalers, and when he failed to pay, his estate in Kölpin was confiscated by the Neustettin district office on June 25, 1588. Only his residence was spared out of pity.

Peter's wife was Sophia von Below, daughter of Joachim of Peest. Their marriage produced six sons:

1) Jacob, 2) Joachim, 3) Philipp, 4) Georg, 5) Christoph and 6) Ewald (III. 95–101) and two daughters:

1) Anna, wife of Valentin Kl. of Muttrin.

2) Ilse, wife of Bastian von Wedell of Neblin and Vehlingsdorf; their marriage contract was signed on September 21, 1584.

Peter left behind substantial estates to his five surviving sons (one predeceased him), including Zadtkow, Vietzow, Lassenz with extensive woodlands in Belgard, Klingbeck, and several peasant farms in Dallentin and Raddatz.

These estates were valued in 1598 at 61,332 florins and 23 schillings.

III. 48.

Ewald

of Poberow,

† c. 1585,

Jacob's other son.

In the division of estates among brothers in 1557, he received the estate of Poberow. Later, he inherited Vietzow from his youngest brother, Joachim. From Poberow, he was obligated to provide one fief horse (525).

In 1558, he, along with his elder brother Peter, represented themselves and their other brothers in a legal dispute before the Imperial Chamber Court against the von Bonins regarding Naseband.

In 1569, Wedig von der Osten of Plathe acknowledged a debt of 2,000 guilders to him. In 1585, a judgment for execution was issued against the guarantors. Ewald was assigned two peasants in Hof, belonging to the guarantor Claus Puttkamer of Fritzow.

In 1571, he was appointed co-guardian of Anna Heydebreck, widow of Henning Manteuffel of Kerstin.

The last document bearing Ewald's name dates to 1584. That same year, the Kleists with rights to Dallentin—Ewald and his cousins Jacob, Joachim, and Philipp (III. 95–97)—entered into a boundary agreement with the captain of Neustettin to establish precise borders between Persanzig, Dallentin, and Eschenriege. Ewald likely died shortly thereafter.

In 1596, his son Jürgen of Poberow testified: "When my father Ewald died, he left me and four brothers entirely underage. Since then, we have mostly been out of the country; I recently returned from Hungary and have neglected to seek the fiefs for such a long time since my father's death."

Ewald's wife was Scholastica von Manteuffel of Kölpin, daughter of Georg. By 1585, she was a widow. She was granted guardians for herself and her children, including her brother-in-law Wilhelm, captain of

Belgard; Wilke Manteuffel of Kölpin; Jacob Wachholz of Dargislauff and R. Puttkamer of Molstow.

Their sons were: 1) Wilhelm, 2) Jacob, 3) Georg, 4) Wilke, 5) Peter, 6) Christian and 7) Ewald (III. 102–108; see the Poberow branch on page 288 (german edition). In addition, they had four daughters:

- 1) Anna, wife of Caspar von Canitz.
- 2) Agnes, senior prioress of the convent of Marienfließ, Pomerania.
- 3) Catharina, wife of a Herr von Steinwehr, and
- 4) Dorothea.

The second daughter, Agnes, as a member of the convent of Marienfließ, endured a challenging and tumultuous period. This was the time when Sidonia von Borck of Stramehl caused unrest and discord within the convent.

Agnes Kl. was involuntarily drawn into the witch trial against Sidonia von Borck, serving as one of the main witnesses in the trial as the senior prioress of the convent.

Since this trial is of great interest and a reflection of the dark, superstitious era, I will provide a brief, documented account of this witch trial.

Sidonia von Borck, daughter of Otto of Stramehl, born circa 1547, gifted in both mind and body, served in her youth as a lady-in-waiting at the princely court of Wolgast, where the young Duke Ernst Ludwig (the Beautiful) soon sought her hand. However, the ducal family of Stettin did not consent to this misalliance, instead arranging for the young duke to marry Princess Sophia Hedwig of Brunswick.

What wounded pride and unrequited love can do to a woman's heart was shown in Sidonia in full measure. In despair over the unfaithfulness of her princely lover, she fled court life and initially withdrew to her father's castle in Stramehl.

After her father's death, his fiefs passed to his grandson of the same name, leaving Sidonia with only the revenues from a few farmsteads in Zachow as her "maiden's right." She lived mostly with relatives in Regenwalde, Freienwalde, and Stargard but to her family's dismay entered into several unequal betrothals with adventurers, which she had to dissolve at the expense of her modest fortune.

Finally, on New Year's Day 1604, at 57 years old, she was admitted to the convent of Marienfließ as the eleventh of 22 mostly younger nuns, out of "pity from Bogislav XIII and at the request of noble persons." She quickly leveraged her ancestry and her family's past benefactions to the convent to gain such influence that she was soon elected sub-prioress, while Margaretha von Petersdorff served as senior prioress. Agnes Kl. was still a conventual sister at this time.

Within a year, however, Sidonia had made herself so unpopular through her domineering nature, arrogance, defiance of convent rules, and particularly through her sharp tongue and the numerous disputes she stirred up in the convent, she became so unpopular that the entrusted position was taken away from her. The convent superintendent described her in official reports as a "devil in the convent, a restless woman, and a snake."

Sidonia continually sent written complaints against her fellow nuns and even her superiors directly to Dukes Bogislav XIII and Philipp II. The dukes patiently accepted her complaints and sometimes ordered commissions to investigate them, which dragged on for years. Occasionally, they ruled in her favor, but eventually, they repeatedly threatened to expel her from the convent if she did not change her ways.

Sidonia, however, paid little heed to these threats. At 60 years old, she personally removed the heavy crossbar on the convent gate to allow unimpeded access to and from the convent, maintaining constant contact with the outside world. She cursed worse than a mercenary and boasted about the power of her prayers to punish her enemies.

Through her insolent behavior, she enraged even her previously tolerant superiors, such as convent supervisor Joachim von Wedell, whose physical ailments—severe gout—she mocked.

The senior prioress Margaretha von Petersdorff died in 1609, allegedly due to Sidonia's sorcery. Agnes Kl. then succeeded her. The convent superintendent Johann von Hechthausen and Joachim von Wedell died the following year, which was also attributed to Sidonia. Her cousin Jost von Borck became the convent supervisor, and Eggert Sparling became the convent superintendent.

Because Sidonia was hated and strictly avoided by her fellow nuns, she sought companionship outside the convent and was often indiscriminate in her choice of associates. Frequently, these companions were notorious women who sought to satisfy Sidonia's curiosity, especially by bringing her news about the romantic affairs of her fellow nuns. From them, Sidonia also learned various quack remedies and sympathetic cures. One of her confidantes was a thoroughly disreputable person named Wolde Albrechts, whom Barthold, in his History of Pomerania, called "an old, dissolute, deceitful, and half-crazed hag." Albrechts had previously wandered with the Tartars and, despite her notorious reputation for fortune-telling and sorcery, lived homeless and in pitiful poverty. Initially, Sidonia took pity on her and kept her as an attendant, but later quarreled with her and expelled her from the convent. The testimonies of Wolde Albrechts would later prove extremely dangerous for Sidonia, as we shall see.

The arrogant Sidonia continued her wild, half-childish, and foolish behavior unchecked, to the extent that the convent pastor, David Lüdecke, her sworn enemy, refused her Holy Communion due to her scandalous reputation.

As she became increasingly shunned by people, she attached herself emotionally to animals, particularly her black cat, which she often carried around in a basket. Sometimes, she would throw her cat through the window into the cell of an absent-minded nun, frightening her greatly, or she would play other tricks and pranks with it. She called the cat "Chim." This was a short form of Joachim and, at the time, referred to a household spirit similar to "Petermännchen" or "Heinzelmännchen" (diminutives of Heinrich) or "Rüpel" (a diminutive of Ruprecht). Originally, these spirits were harmless, but if provoked, they were believed to exact terrible vengeance. In ancient Germanic times, offerings such as a bowl of milk were made to these household spirits.

In Sidonia's trial, Chim played a significant role. It was alleged: "Whenever Sidonia killed or harmed someone through her devil, called Chim, she would always exclaim jubilantly:

'So scratch and claw
My dogs and cats!'"

It is clear that Chim's nature had already changed; it had become a demonic being, reflecting the beliefs of the time, which depicted, feared, and sought to banish the devil more than in earlier centuries (cf. Balt. Stud. Vol. 32, Part 2).

Unfortunately, the senior prioress Agnes von Kleist was no match for Sidonia and was unable to restrain her in any way. Sidonia caused her so much annoyance and grief that the two soon lived in open enmity, each trying to harm the other whenever possible.

At the beginning of 1611, Sidonia accused the senior prioress, Miss Agnes Kleist, as well as Dorothea Knutts and Anna Apenborg, nuns at Marienfließ, before Duke Philipp II, claiming that they "inflicted all kinds of scorn, mockery, and distress upon her, took over the distribution of provisions against the rules, threatened to beat her, and violently hindered her in the management of the cellar and other prebends," among other grievances. Sidonia did not stop there but also filed a complaint with the duke "on behalf of herself and the convent of nuns at Marienfließ" against the senior prioress, calling for her removal.

Her handwritten complaint begins as follows:

"Regarding the points of complaint about the violence inflicted upon me from the outset by Agnes Kleist for all kinds of reasons, as well as by Dorte Knutts and Anna Apenborg. Firstly by Agnes Kleist, who, full of gall, divided everything unjustly, assaulted my body with a tub hurled at my chest, and, along with Dorte Knutts, accused me vehemently on Shrove Friday when I had the cellar under my charge, claiming no cause

other than that both relied on their previous privileges and encroached upon us all. First, they took the peas from me, then interfered with the beef supply, and finally, Agnes Kleist ordered her maid to take butter from our fields to her house. When I sought to recover it, she intended to beat me according to her previous customs, etc."

The gist of the letter is that Sidonia accused senior prioress Agnes Kleist of dishonesty in dividing the prebends—salt, peas, beef, and butter—and of encroaching upon her management of the cellar. In the letter's further course, Sidonia argued that Agnes Kleist was unsuitable for the office of senior prioress and should be removed.

Sidonia signed this letter, as well as most of her complaints, with the words: "Czidonia Borken, Otte Borken, the late heir of Stramehl, a poor and wretched abandoned orphan."

Duke Philipp then appointed a new commission to investigate. Jost von Borck, captain of Saatzig, and Balzer von Wedell of Schönebeck were tasked with leading the inquiry. On March 14, 1611, they drafted a protocol stating: "The duke has noted with extraordinary displeasure that all convent discipline and order have nearly collapsed, all good practices are disrupted and destroyed, obedience to the prioresses, as appointed regents, has been completely withdrawn; there is cursing, slandering, quarreling, and even fighting, behavior unworthy of virgins and disgraceful to their honor. Such disorder is rampant and worsens daily." During the investigation, Joachim Reckow, princely superintendent of Marienfließ, remarked: "What their dispute is about, I do not know, but it is clear they live together like cats and dogs."

Agnes von Kleist, good-natured and peace-loving by nature, refrained from lodging serious complaints against anyone except Sidonia, accusing her of causing unrest everywhere and being perpetually dissatisfied.

All the convent nuns declared that they knew nothing of Sidonia's petition calling for the removal of the senior prioress, even though it was written in the name of all. They expressed complete satisfaction with Agnes Kleist.

Regarding the salt-measuring dispute, Dorothea Knutts testified: "Agnes Kleist first allowed me to measure half a bushel, but then requested the tub unmeasured, as it was customary to heap salt for the prioress during the measuring. However, Miss Sidonia refused to permit this, telling me to measure it flat. When Miss Agnes objected, Sidonia ran back, grabbed the tub, and took some salt by hand from the prioress. Miss Agnes then threw the tub onto the barn floor, causing the salt to spill onto Sidonia's chest and the tub to fall on her hand. Sidonia cursed, took the tub, and threw it at the prioress's shoulder. That was the end of it, as the maid pulled the tub out of Agnes's hands. Otherwise, they scolded each other harshly and failed to reconcile, even though Sidonia had already received Holy Communion."

A reconciliation, unfortunately, could not be achieved. Peace did not return to the convent. Sidonia continued to provoke conflicts, sometimes with one person, sometimes with another. She wanted to be more important than the others because she was a von Borck, a family with subordinate vassals. For this reason, she claimed for herself the convent keys, beer, barley, bread, piglets, chickens, the entire cabbage garden, and more. On one occasion, when Sidonia felt she had not been given enough fish, she said to the prioress: "The captain eats the fish; he should also eat the devil. And you (the prioress), eating the roasts, the devil should enter into you." Such crude remarks and curses were often on Sidonia's lips. The case files containing Sidonia's complaints, most of which she authored herself, along with the responses of others, are extensive. These reports, spanning many pages, detail coarse assaults and insults, which we dare not reproduce here, and paint a dismal picture of the state of affairs in a convent for noblewomen. The confrontations among the "respectable virgins" resembled scenes more fitting for a fish market than a religious institution.

On April 26, 1614, the commission returned to Marienfließ. Jost von Borck attempted to sharpen the consciences of the nuns. Among other things, he said: "The convent was founded for the glory of God and the preservation of devout virgins. His Princely Grace has revised and improved the convent's regulations

in the gracious belief that the virgins would adhere to them and reflect upon their purpose here: to serve God, pray diligently for their gracious rulers and the common fatherland, and set a good example for others. His Princely Grace and other honorable people have observed that many, though not all, have gravely abused this purpose. What once began with verbal misconduct has now escalated to physical altercations."

Despite this paternal admonition, the disputes in the convent did not cease. The prioress was too weak to manage the disorder. When the conventual sisters brought complaints against Sidonia to her, she would reply: "When the stewards come, I will complain; for now, I can do nothing with such disobedient virgins."

The following year (1615), Sidonia was embroiled in a lawsuit with her closest relatives, who sought her inheritance. Her nephew Otto of Roggow attempted to transfer the farmsteads assigned to her in Zachow to the convent steward and captain of Saatzig, Jost von Borck. Sidonia sought help from Duke Philipp, but she only partially succeeded, as the duke did not wish to oppose his trusted servant. Unfortunately, her nephew suddenly died during the proceedings. Additionally, Duke Philipp became dangerously ill in October 1617 during his stay in Saatzig and soon passed away.

Sidonia unwisely expressed Schadenfreude over the death of the esteemed duke. Earlier, she had publicly disrupted a Sunday service, committed numerous violations of convent discipline, and frequently consulted fortune-tellers. The previous year (1616), the convent pastor David Lüdecke had suddenly died, as had Matthias Winterfeld, the convent gatekeeper whom Sidonia had accused of embezzlement; he had suffered a sudden stroke. At the same time, her cousin Jost von Borck fell ill with various ailments. All these deaths and illnesses were attributed to Sidonia's sorcery. Unluckily, several Pomeranian dukes also died suddenly and childless during this period. Consequently, Duke Franz, poorly advised by his superstitious confessor, Vice-Superintendent Daniel Kramer, reintroduced witch trials in 1618. One of the first victims was Wolde Albrechts of Falkenberg, Sidonia's former servant and confidante, who was burned alive near Marienfließ at the so-called Devil's Lake in October 1619.

Under torture, Albrechts had previously confessed that Sidonia, like herself, had a devil named Chim and Jürgen, through whom they had broken the necks of both the pastor and the gatekeeper.

Jost von Borck, together with the public prosecutor Christian Lüdecke, initiated a witch trial against Sidonia for sorcery.

Sidonia was accused of the most absurd crimes, such as praying Duke Philipp II to death for denying her justice, causing the dukes to remain childless, and using witchcraft to kill the pastor and gatekeeper. She was alleged to have acquired a copy of the Sachsenspiegel (an old legal code) and, with the help of her divination spirit, the devil named Chim, foretold future events. Witnesses also claimed: "A three-legged hare with a white ring around its neck sits in front of her door," and that she always kept a green broom under her table, which she used for witchcraft. Other superstitions also surfaced.

On November 21, 1619, Sidonia was taken by ducal order from the convent to Stettin and imprisoned in the Oderburg. Sensing the horrific tortures she would endure, she told her attendant that she would take her own life to escape the torment of the rack. This despair and talk of suicide were used by her enemies as evidence of her guilty conscience. The public prosecutor soon submitted 74 charges against Sidonia to the court in Stettin, requesting her interrogation under torture. The court allowed Sidonia to choose legal counsel, and she was represented by Dr. Elias Pauli, a skilled legal scholar. However, since Sidonia lacked the funds to adequately compensate him and his assistants for their efforts, the case dragged on for a long time.

A ducal commission was dispatched to Marienfließ to question Sidonia's enemies and uncover new accusations against her. This commission remained in Marienfließ for three full months.

Meanwhile, Dr. Elias Pauli prepared a defense document in which he skillfully and convincingly argued for Sidonia's innocence, exposing contradictions in the testimonies of the opposing witnesses and highlighting the illegality of the proceedings against both Wolde Albrechts and Sidonia. He also presented natural causes for the deaths attributed to demonic influence. Despite the 132 defense arguments presented by

Pauli, he could not convince Sidonia's enemies of her innocence. They were determined to eliminate her at any cost. At the time, the public was so gripped by fear that no one dared to openly support the falsely accused woman.

When the trial records were sent to the Schöppenstuhl (high court) in Magdeburg, Dr. Pauli's defense document was seemingly omitted, possibly deliberately. The document has not been found since, and it is likely it was removed in time to suppress its contents.

Sidonia signed a deeply remorseful and penitent confession, after which the clergy in Stettin, more compassionate than the pastors in Marienfließ, provided her with the consolations of the church on several occasions. However, even this heart-wrenching confession failed to sway her bitter enemies, who also served as her judges.

The Schöppenstuhl (Higher Court) in Magdeburg ordered Sidonia to be threatened in the presence of the executioner. If she did not confess, she was to be "questioned with moderate but humane severity" under torture regarding 17 articles, such as whether she could perform witchcraft, how she obtained her devil, whether she had used sorcery to kill the pastor, Duke Philipp, the gatekeeper, the prioress, Joachim von Wedell, and Otto von Borck, and whether she had injured others, including the convent captain, or committed other misdeeds. On July 28, 1620, Sidonia was brought to the great hall of the Oder-castle in Stettin. In the presence of the castle captain, the bailiff, the executioner, and several court officials, she was first interrogated gently while being shown the instruments of torture.

Sidonia, describing herself as "an old, distressed, and frail person," stated that she could not advise herself and requested her lawyer. Her request was denied, and she was also prohibited from contesting the court's proceedings. She firmly denied all the crimes attributed to her, affirming her innocence before God. Regarding the accusation of "praying people to death," she admitted to regularly reciting the 109th Psalm (a so-called psalm of vengeance) but claimed she did not direct her prayers against anyone in particular. She argued that no one should be tortured over prayer and psalm recitation.

Sidonia did not hide her hatred for Jost von Borck, the architect of her misfortune, and threatened to stab herself rather than endure torture. She admitted to minor actions, such as using herbal baths and attempting to flee the convent to escape her enemies, but nothing more. When the executioner and his assistants stripped the elderly woman nearly bare, removed the crucifix from her neck, bound her to the ladder, placed the so-called Spanish boots on her, and tightened the leg screws, she confessed to everything her enemies demanded. She claimed that a wicked woman burned at Uchtenhagen 11 years prior had been her teacher, that she had ongoing contact with her devil, Chim, and that she had poisoned various individuals using mercury dissolved in beer. Under more intense torture, she confessed to causing the death of Pastor Lüdecke. Finally, "when she was again severely tightened and the Spanish boots were screwed," she reluctantly admitted that her devil had inflicted such harm on Duke Philipp in Saatzig, in retaliation for denying her justice against Otto von Borck, that the duke died as a result. She also confessed to poisoning her nephew.

While she admitted to capital crimes under the unbearable torture, she denied minor accusations. It is likely that her enemies intensified the torture to extract confessions for serious offenses, but when questioning her on lesser accusations, they relented, allowing her to regain consciousness and deny the charges.

When confronted with contradictions in her statements, Sidonia offered no defense, merely stating, "I no longer wish to live." She was released from the torture instruments, and once she regained consciousness, her handwritten confession was read to her. She confirmed its contents, declared herself ready to die, requested a pastor to reconcile with God, and asked to see her loyal maid, whom she wished to include in her will.

Foreign princes are said to have interceded for Sidonia's life and pardon. It is also rumored that Duke Franz, troubled by deaths in his family, promised Sidonia clemency if she could protect the remaining

princes from early death and free their wives from witchcraft. Sidonia allegedly replied: "The padlock in which I bound the curse cannot even be retrieved from the depths of the lake at Marienfließ by my Chim."

Before her execution, the duke's court painter created a portrait of Sidonia in her old age on the reverse side of her earlier, youthful likeness. On August 19, 1620, at the age of 74, Sidonia von Borck was beheaded on the Rabenstein near Stettin. Her body was then burned, and her ashes scattered into the Oder River. Legend has it that a magpie flew out of the pyre and that Sidonia's soul, in the form of this bird, can still be seen flying around Stettin's Mill Gate at dusk.

Thus, Sidonia died as a victim of the delusions of her time, the vengeance of her enemies, and her own recklessness.

A grim, oppressive atmosphere lingered over the convent of Marienfließ for a long time after this horrific event. Many of the convent's noblewomen likely lived in secret fear that they might be the next to face a witch trial.

The years following Sidonia's execution were extremely difficult for Pomerania, and Agnes von Kleist and her fellow nuns also suffered under these hardships. The chronicler of Marienfließ wrote: "It was as if a divine bowl of wrath was poured out over Pomerania after Sidonia's execution, to avenge this heinous miscarriage of justice and vindicate Sidonia's innocence. First, the plague raged in 1624 and 1625. Then, from 1627 to 1630, nearly 30,000 of Wallenstein's soldiers were quartered in Pomerania, devastating the land miserably. Particularly horrifying for the district of Marienfließ was the invasion of the Imperial forces under General-Feldwachtmeister Moccadini; however, the convent itself was spared during this time. From August 14 to September 6, 1627, the plague raged terribly."

It is unclear from the records whether Agnes von Kleist lived through this entire period of horror. The last document addressed to her is dated April 22, 1628.

A few years earlier, Agnes had written from Marienfließ to the duke, requesting that Jürgen Schwantpolck Wobeser of Gutzmerow, who had leased the Wobeser estates from the widows and sons of her brothers, be ordered to pay the interest on her capital of 400 guilders at 24 guilders annually, as agreed upon in the contract dated December 20, 1624, in Crössin. She requested that this payment be made directly to her instead of to her brothers' widows and sons. A favorable response was issued on February 3, 1626.

III. 49.

Wilhelm

of Belgard and Vietzow,

Landvogt (bailiff) of Stolp and Schlawe,

† 1607,

Jacob's third son.

In the 1557 inheritance division, Wilhelm received Vietzow a., and his brother Joachim received Vietzow d. After Joachim's death, the three surviving brothers divided Vietzow b. into three parts, of which Wilhelm incorporated his share into his estate at Vietzow a. The two other brothers each built a small manor and established their own agricultural operations on their respective portions. Wilhelm Kleist was a religiously minded man. Together with his elder brother Ewald, he built, with the consent of the Woldisch-Tychow church patrons of the time—Hans and Andreas von Wolde—and the church authorities, a chapel for the convenience of themselves and their subjects. This was to avoid the dangers of crossing the Persante River, which was spanned only by a narrow footbridge. The brothers, as gentry of the parish (as noted in the church register), requested permission from the patrons of the parish church for the preacher of Woldisch-Tychow to conduct sermons in the new chapel at Vietzow after finishing services in the

mother church, in exchange for appropriate compensation, disregarding the peril of crossing the rushing river each Sunday.

Wilhelm Kleist entered ducal service. He witnessed the inheritance agreement concluded in 1571 between Duke Johann Friedrich and Elector Johann Georg of Brandenburg. This agreement was confirmed by the emperor on March 18, 1574. It ensured that the Duke of Pomerania and his heirs, while not granted the Kurmark proper, were guaranteed reversionary rights to the Neumark, including the land of Sternberg, and feudal lordship over Löcknitz and Vierraden.

Wilhelm Kleist signed the relevant document on July 30, 1571.

The Pomeranians had the satisfaction of seeing their Duke Johann Friedrich ceremonially installed as co-ruler in the Neumark even before the emperor's confirmation arrived.

Shortly afterward, Wilhelm Kleist was appointed captain of the castle and district of Belgard. He served in this position from 1573 to 1586 and again from 1599 to 1603.

In December 1586, the duke appointed him Landvogt (provincial governor) of Stolp and Schlawe.

The position of Landvogt was even more significant and extensive than that of a captain; it encompassed both judicial and military administration. The Landvogt was the head of the nobility and the estates, representing their rights at regional assemblies and the ducal court.

Wilhelm Kleist held this position until August 5, 1599.

On March 21, 1590, the duke granted Wilhelm Kleist and his wife, Barbara née von Kameke, hereditary ownership of a house in Belgard (532).

On March 30, 1590, Lorenz Glasenapp of Lübgust sold three peasant farms in Pumlow, one in Bulgrin, and one in Denzin, inherited from his ancestors, to Landvogt Wilhelm Kleist for 1,800 florins (534). This sale was confirmed by the duke on January 15, 1592 (538).

On February 23, 1595, Lorenz Glasenapp issued a receipt to Wilhelm Kleist of Vietzow for 444 ½ florins concerning the five peasant farms mentioned above and one in Wutzow. However, Glasenapp's cousin Tonnies claimed ownership of the latter, resulting in a lawsuit at the Imperial Chamber Court (541).

Previously, on March 5, 1591, the duke had enfeoffed Wilhelm Kleist with two farms in Bulgrin, assigned to the duke after Bernd Dewitz's death, and three farms in Pumlow, which Kleist had purchased from Johann Brinck with princely consent. Another farm in Pumlow, adjudicated to him by Lorenz von Versen, was also included (536). The three farms purchased from Brinck were contested by Friedrich Podewils but dismissed as Podewils had previously renounced them. Kleist had to pay 380 florins as the value exceeded Brinck's debt claim (504).

Wilhelm Kleist was also involved in two significant legal disputes:

In 1587, he and the sons of his brother Ewald initiated a protracted and expensive legal battle against the Raddatzer Kleists (specifically Alexander and Asmus) over one-eighth of the Raddatz heath. Over time, the Kleists in Raddatz had established five villages on this land. The case was finally decided in 1606 in Wilhelm's favor, granting him the disputed portion of the Raddatz heath. However, he died before he could take possession of this significant landholding.

In 1595, Wilhelm Kleist was sued by Merten Zitzewitz, a notorious man, for defamation and alleged abuse of judicial authority. Zitzewitz accused Kleist of insulting him, detaining him unjustly, and calling him a "good-for-nothing bird," while Zitzewitz had called Kleist a "predatory bird" instead of a bailiff. Zitzewitz based his claim on Kleist's seizure of 24 cattle from the forest. The trial dragged on, and Zitzewitz later sued Kleist's heirs for damages.

Wilhelm Kleist rendered loyal service to the duke on numerous occasions. Duke Johann Friedrich, a prince fond of grandeur, undertook costly construction projects and generally spent more than he earned. To cover his debts, the estates—including Landvogt Wilhelm Kleist—approved extraordinary taxes at various

regional assemblies. However, as these proved insufficient, the duke continued to accrue debts and issued customs decrees without the estates' prior knowledge. He demanded their consent to introduce an excise tax.

After prolonged disputes, the estates, including Wilhelm Kleist, finally agreed at the provincial assembly in Stettin in 1593 to approve ten extraordinary taxes to settle the chamber's debts. In return, the duke pledged not to impose customs or excise taxes without urgent necessity and to respect the estates' privileges.

Despite this, a few years later, at the 1598 assembly in Stettin, the duke attempted to replace the traditional taxation system based on acreage and households with excise taxes. The estates, including Wilhelm Kleist, refused consent and declined to cover newly accrued debts.

Angered, the duke dismissed the estates without formal adjournment, closed the chancery and courts, and suspended all legal proceedings in the land.

Faced with the dire consequences of this unconsidered action, the estates sought to placate the duke and, at a new assembly in Stettin on January 30, 1599, agreed to approve two new extraordinary taxes to cover interest payments and promised to assume all debts if their grievances were addressed within two years.

However, Duke Johann Friedrich passed away on February 9, 1600, in Wolgast. He was succeeded by his brother Barnim XI, who ruled until his death on September 1, 1603.

In 1599, Wilhelm Kleist resigned as Landvogt and retired to Belgard. There, he resumed his position as captain under Duke Barnim until 1603, after which he retired completely.

On February 1, 1598, as a Pomeranian delegate, Wilhelm Kleist participated in the funeral procession of Elector Johann Georg of Brandenburg.

He accompanied Catharina Ursula, Princess of Saxony, with Georg Bruchwitz.

Wilhelm Kleist passed away in 1607, and his sons were enfeoffed on May 6, 1608.

His wife was Barbara von Kameke, daughter of Achatius of Lassene and Christina von Borck of Regenwalde. Barbara died in 1619. She bore Wilhelm four sons: 1) Jacob, 2) Achatz, 3) Ewald and 4) Peter (III. 109–112; see the Vietzow-Pumlow branch on page 301 (german edition)) and two daughters:

1) Christine, wife of Venz von Damitz of Karwin, widowed in 1617.

2) Barbara, first wife of the ducal Pomeranian councilor Rüdiger von Massow of Lantow.

III. 50.

Joachim

of Vietzow b.,

† before 1575,

Jacob's youngest son.

In the division of inheritance among the brothers in 1557, Joachim received Vietzow d. On April 28, 1558, his older brothers Peter and Ewald, on behalf of all their siblings, took legal action. This indicates that Joachim was still alive at the time.

The records briefly report that he went to France and died there during a military campaign before 1575. His estate at Vietzow b. was divided among his three surviving brothers.

Thus, three of Jacob's sons inherited lands and became the patriarchs of side branches of the Vietzow line.

Peter (III. 47), the eldest, had the following sons: 1) Jacob, 2) Joachim, 3) Philipp, 4) Georg, 5) Christoph and 6) Ewald (III. 95–101)

III. 95.

Jacob

of Dolgen and Klingbeck (formerly Zamborst),

Captain of Neustettin,

† c. 1625,

Peter's eldest son.

In 1574, Jacob became a court squire at the illustrious court of Duke Johann Friedrich in Stettin and Friedrichswalde. The duke rewarded Jacob's loyal service by appointing him captain of Neustettin in 1584, a position he held until 1594.

Jacob's paternal inheritance was Zadtkow, and he was enfeoffed with it on February 22, 1575. On the same day, he also petitioned on behalf of his minor brothers Joachim, Philipp, Jürgen, Christoph, and Ewald (501 and 502).

On September 28, 1583, Melchior Dobbersitz, the ducal master huntsman at Plew, sold his fief of Samborski (Zamborst) to Jacob Kleist of Zadtkow for 1,000 thalers. This included the Samborski Vier, as previously granted by Duke Johann Friedrich and utilized by Dobbersitz for many years. The sale did not guarantee protection against Polish claims or border disputes (530).

On March 15, 1600, Jacob of Zamborst participated in the funeral procession of Duke Johann Friedrich as one of 20 pallbearers. On October 18, 1603, he attended the burial of Duke Barnim XI as part of the court and regional council of Stettin.

In the fief letter dated March 27, 1601, Jacob of Zamborst and his brothers Joachim, Philipp, and Jürgen of Zadtkow were enfeoffed (546d, 547, and 548).

On April 19, 1605, Jacob and Joachim of Zadtkow again petitioned for their absent brothers Philipp and Jürgen (553 and 554). On February 12, 1606, Jacob was re-enfeoffed with Zamborst (560).

During the enfeoffment on May 6, 1608, Jacob of Zamborst and Joachim of Zadtkow swore fealty on behalf of their absent brothers Philipp and Jürgen.

After 1613, Duke Barnim exchanged the estate of Dolgen, which included the fields of Kühten, 14 peasants, one bailiff, two cottagers, an oak forest, and Dolgen Lake, for Jacob's estate at Zamborst (595). Jacob also owned Klingbeck and Lanzen.

The last document signed by Jacob Kleist of Zamborst is dated November 10, 1613. In it, he approved the marriage settlement of his son Peter of Zamborst and Klingbeck with Elisabeth Kabsitz of Schönow, granting her the Zamborst estate as a dowry (577). On October 22, 1617, Dolgen was granted to Elisabeth as compensation (582).

On October 18, 1617, the duke confirmed the dowry for Jacob's wife, Catharina von Wolden, for the estates of Dolgen, Lanzen, and Klingbeck. At that point, they had been married for 28 years (582).

According to the tax register dated January 17, 1628, Jacob of Klingbeck taxed 12 hides, one cottager, one tavern, and one shepherd, while his son Peter of Dolgen taxed 30 hides, two cottagers, and one tavern

(606). After this, Jacob is no longer mentioned in the records.

Details from Jacob's Life: In the legal dispute between his uncle, Landvogt Wilhelm Kleist, and the Raddatz Kleist relatives over one-eighth of the Raddatz heath, Jacob supported Wilhelm. The brothers Alexander and Asmus of Raddatz complained to the duke that Jacob was "raiding their property without warning, seizing their possessions unjustly, and fishing in their lake by force, all while claiming the duke's authority." These hostilities only ceased after the case was resolved in 1606.

Jacob also endured many injustices from the Polish regarding the estate of Zamborst. In the early years, he complained to the duke that the Poles had unlawfully invaded his lands, repeatedly harvested his sown crops, driven his cattle and sheep into Poland, and plowed near his village, causing significant financial damage. The Poles even stated openly that once the Voivode of Kallies died, they would seize Jacob's estate entirely.

In 1584, as captain of Neustettin, Jacob reported a major Polish incursion into the Neustettin district, during which several villages were burned. He requested measures to address the situation. The duke responded to him with the following words: "We have received your letter concerning the Polish incursion, and it strikes us as peculiar that you have done so little in this matter and have only now, after the passing of several weeks, brought it to our attention. We cannot put everything into everyone's mouth, instructing them on what they should do; rather, every official must possess the discernment to know what is appropriate in such cases and what his duty requires of him as a servant. What he does in fulfillment of his duty is easier to justify than if it were to come directly from us. For this reason, we have appointed captains to our offices, whom we would not otherwise need if we were to do everything ourselves. This incursion is serious and cannot be tolerated. Therefore, you should assess the situation and repay the Poles in kind, for they will not be as strong as you imagine them to be."*

Following this ducal letter, Captain Kleist called upon the nobility of the Neustettin district to act against the Poles. However, only 26 mounted men from the nobility and about 500 peasants—most of whom were merely plowboys—responded, rendering his ability to act effectively quite limited.

When the Poles advanced, the peasants fled, and Kleist was unable to stop them. Twenty-three of his men were either shot or slain by the Poles. Additionally, the Poles captured a large artillery piece from them.

To protect Zamborst from future invasions, Jacob built a stone house near the border at the cost of 2,000 thalers. He also constructed a church in Zamborst at his own expense. However, due to the Polish incursions, he exchanged Zamborst for Dolgen around 1615.

During his tenure in Neustettin, Jacob imprisoned and tortured the local mayor's Augustin Rutze's wife, for accusations of witchcraft, she was not only imprisoned but also subjected to repeated torture on the rack, nearly to the point of death. This torment lasted, with interruptions, for almost an entire year. I will refrain from describing the horrifying suffering that the unfortunate woman had to endure.

The mayor, Rutze, filed a complaint against Captain Kleist for this matter. On June 22, 1592, an order was issued to Kleist, mandating that he refrain from conducting any further judicial proceedings.

Kleist defended his actions against Rutze by citing that "an old, notorious witch, the 'Old Schacht Woman' from Sparsee, who had been burned for confessed witchcraft by due judgment and law, as well as Barbara Klotzesche, also burned for many acts of sorcery, had accused Rutze's wife of practicing witchcraft."

Jacob resigned as captain in 1594 and retired to Zamborst, later moving to Dolgen. He spent his final years quietly in Neustettin.

According to von der Osten (No. 186), shortly after his death, the notary Georg Plönzig of Neustettin wrote the following epitaph for him in 1626, which was placed in the local archive:

"Conditus hoc tumulo Jacobus Kleistius, olim
Qui Neu-Stettini praeses in arce fuit.

Religio fuit huic curae pietasque fidesque,
Dum clausit vitae hic ultima fata suae.
Ergo Deus terrae corpus, sed mentem animamque
Angelicis jungat consocietque choris."

"Here lies Jacob Kleist, once the captain of Neustettin.
Religion, piety, and faith were his care
Until he closed the final chapter of his life.
May God unite his body with the earth,
And his soul with angelic choirs."

This thus testifies that the deceased, throughout his life, regarded religion, piety, and faith as matters of the heart. And while his actions against the alleged witch cast a deep shadow over his life, the superstition of that era must be taken into account. His vigorous action against witchcraft was, in the context of the time, seen as a battle against the Prince of Darkness.

Jacob's wife was Catharina von Wolden, daughter of Matz (or Marx) of Losen in Prussia. She bore him four sons: 1) Peter Adam, 2) Wilhelm, 3) Ewald and 4) Georg (III. 157–160) and seven daughters:

1) Sophia, wife of Michael Konarzky of Konarzyn, Polish Castellan of Baldenburg (circa 1605).

2) Catharina, married on November 12, 1609, to Conrad von der Golz of Klausdorf.

The names of the five younger daughters are unknown from the records, though it is noted that they married into Polish families, with three marrying after 1628.

III. 96.

Jochim
of Zadtkow,
† c. 1620,

Peter's second son, was still a minor on February 22, 1575 (501, 502, and 503). He owned the following fiefdoms: 1) Zadtkow, 2) Lizen (later called Lazen, a share of Vietzow), 3) Seven farmers in Zarnekow, who were subject to Lizen, 4) 3½ farmers in Zadtkow, 5) 1½ farmers in Wussow (= Wutzow) and 6) 1 cottager in Vietzow, who was also subject to Lizen. He pledged half of a farmstead in Wutzow to the heirs of the late Achatius (III. 110) in Vietzow, who still owned it during the Electorate's homage ceremony in 1655. - In exchange, he purchased a farmstead in Muttrin from Magnus Kleist of Dubberow for 450 florins (1599). This farm had previously belonged to Lorenz Kleist of Krolow (546).

From his estates, Jochim was obligated to provide one feudal horse.

On October 22, 1595, he witnessed, together with his brother Jacob, the marriage contract of Else, daughter of Valentin Kleist of Muttrin (III. 72), with Paul von Bonin.

On October 18, 1603, Jochim participated in the funeral procession of Duke Barnim XI in Stettin as one of the 20 pallbearers.

Jochim Kleist died in 1620. By September 28, 1621, his son Hans had already petitioned for the inheritance (594). On May 7, 1627, a letter of petition was issued for Peter the Younger, another of Jochim's sons, confirming that Jochim had passed away.

Jochim was married twice:

1) to Ursula vom Wolde of Wusterbart, daughter of Jaspar and Anna von Bulgrin.

This marriage produced four sons: 1) Hans, 2) Peter, 3) Wilhelm and 4) Caspar (III. 161–164, see below Zadtkow-Kieckower branch, p. 174) and four daughters:

1) Abigail: Married Egidius von Herzberg, born c. 1570 in Barenbusch, † before 1631. Her dowry amounted to 2,300 florins. Around 1635, she married the Swedish dragoon officer Thomas Hilarius, stationed in Belgard. After his death, she married Dinnies von Hertzberg, who had fallen into complete poverty.

2) Anna: Second wife of District Councilor Valentin von Lettow of Karzenburg, who was already in poor health by December 1658 and died around 1665. At that time, she still claimed her full dowry from her brother Caspar. Her initial dowry was 1,000 florins, but with interest, she was owed 1,700 florins.

3) Dorothea: Married Peter Schultze of Gambin. The marriage contract was signed on January 7, 1647, in Peest, where Dorothea was staying at the home of Döring Jacob von Krockow's wife. Schultze demanded the same dowry amount as Dorothea's sister, Abigail, who had married Herzberg. Caspar, however, stated that the estates were too depleted to provide that amount. Schultze eventually agreed to 1,100 florins: 100 florins to be paid on Walpurgis Night and the remaining 1,000 florins one year after the wedding. By June 4, 1652, Dorothea was already widowed and had stepchildren. In 1658, she was still owed 200 thalers of her dowry and loan from her brother Caspar.

4) Perpetua: Married Friedericus Hakius, notary and city judge in Dramburg. On January 29, 1659, Hakius stated that he was promised 500 thalers as a dowry, of which 490 thalers and 27 schillings remained outstanding with interest. According to the marriage contract and agreement, the manor farm and sheep farm of Lizenzen were pledged to him, along with a claim of 366 thalers in lieu of the dowry. However, the latter could not be collected. Additionally, he had to pay 10 thalers in court costs.

Jochim's second wife was

2) Anna Weijers.

By June 6, 1621, she was a widow and, along with her stepchildren, received guardians: Jochim Kleist of Nemmerin (III. 70), Peter Münchow of Nedlin, and Henning Kameke of Kratzke.

III. 97.

Philipp

of Petrowa,

† after 1620,

Peter's third son, was still a minor on February 22, 1575.

In 1592, Philipp purchased the estate of Batorowa (also spelled Batoroffa, Batraun, and Petrowa) in Poland. The estate included subsidiary properties such as Ziskova and Boke, located within the Protestant parish of Grunau in district Flatow..

On July 7, 1593, Philipp Kleist of "Batoroffa" acted as a guarantor for Carsten Kleist of Damen when the latter purchased the village of Zeblin (539).

In 1612, Philipp reported from Petrowa to the Duke of Pomerania, Philipp II (reigned 1606–1618), that although he had held and used Petrowa for nearly 20 years, his right to own property in Poland was being contested because he did not possess indigenat (a legal status of native nobility). He pointed out that

several Pomeranian Kleists had held such status for untold years, particularly in Krummensee, which had been in Kleist possession for over 300 years. His opponents disputed his kinship with the Krummensee line. Philipp therefore requested certification proving that he and the Krummensee Kleists shared the same lineage and family.

On February 24, 1612, Duke Philipp II granted the requested certification, affirming that Philipp of Zadtkow and Petrowa, as well as Egidius of Krummensee, belonged to the Muttrin line and were fourth-degree relatives.

On September 28, 1621, Hans of Zadtkow (III. 161) paid homage in the name of his paternal uncle Jacob and on behalf of the sons of Philipp and Georg, who resided partly in Poland at Petrowa, Peterkow, Ziskova, and Boke (594).

This indicates that Philipp had already passed away before 1621.

He was married twice:

1) to Anna von Wedell

2) to Anna von Below, daughter of Ambrosius of Saleske and widow of Friedrich Kleist of Krolow.

Philipp had two sons: 1) Peter and 2) Sebastian (III. 165 and 166—see below Petrowa branch, p. 272 (german edition)).

III. 98.

Georg

of Peterkow and Timmenhagen,

† 1635,

Peter's fourth son, was still a minor in 1575. In 1582 and the following years, he attended the Pädagogium in Stettin.

In 1589, Georg sold his share of the paternal estates to his brothers Jacob and Ewald and moved to Prussia, entering the service of King John Sigismund of Poland.

A few years later, he sought to claim his inheritance and the right of common hand (Gesamthand) for his brother Jacob's new fiefdom, Zamborst, but on December 11, 1592, he was instructed by decree to present his case at another time.

In 1595, Georg returned to Pomerania, where he had a dispute with his brother Jochim. Jochim filed a complaint, alleging that Georg, accompanied by a servant and five loaded firearms, had ridden onto his estate at Zadtkow, exchanged shots with him, and attempted to drive away the sheep.

On May 17, 1595, a ducal mandate was issued instructing officials to bring Georg to Belgard and confine him to an inn there until further notice. However, Georg escaped back to Prussia, where he participated in a campaign against the Turks, who had invaded Transylvania and Hungary during the uprisings in those regions.

Upon his return, Georg married Barbara von Hohendorff, daughter of Caspar of Lokitten, in 1599. The couple remained married for nearly 37 years.

In 1600, Georg and his wife returned to Pomerania and assumed de facto possession of Lazen. He eventually reconciled with his brothers and, in 1601, purchased the estates of Alt- and Neu-Peterkau in Poland from Peter Kleist.

In 1618, Achatius von Weyher from Timmenhagen attacked Georg at Peterkow, causing significant harm

to him and his household. Since the ducal government referred the case to Poland, Georg pursued the matter through the Tribunal of Peterkow, which sentenced Weyher to pay a fine of 20,000 ducats. Despite the burdensome and costly legal proceedings, Georg successfully enforced the judgment and eventually gained possession of Timmenhagen. However, Georg did not live to see the final resolution of the case, as he passed away in 1635.

His widow lived another 15 years after his death. She remarried Friedrich Grüneberg, a merchant in Germau, and died on May 27, 1649, at the age of 70.

From her marriage to Georg von Kleist, four sons were born: 1) Anton, 2) Peter, 3) Werner and 4) Ewald (III. 167–170—see below Peterkow-Timmenhagen branch, p. 272 (german edition)) and three daughters:

1) Ester, † young

2) Ester Marie, who was mentioned earlier in the proceedings against the Weyher heirs

3) Elisabeth, who became a lady-in-waiting to Duchess Sophie of Wollin (1628) and lived to an advanced age.

In 1634, Elisabeth filed a lawsuit against Achatius Weyher regarding her dowry of 3,500 florins and related interest and costs.

After her father's death on April 29, 1635, she requested guardians. Dubschlauff Kleist of Damen and Lindenhof (III. 123), Adam Henning Kameke of Kratzig and Bitziker, and Johann Frauenknecht, Dr. jur. and senator of Cöslin, were appointed as her guardians.

In April 1679, Elisabeth identified herself as residing in Timmenhagen. She petitioned for a waiver of half the feudal horse tax demanded for her small estate in Timmenhagen, known as the Kamphof. She relied on this estate for her livelihood, which had been heavily burdened by the monthly contributions during the Swedish-Brandenburg War. On April 14, 1679, her request for relief was granted.

III. 99.

Christopher

Peter's fifth son, still a minor at the time of the enfeoffments on February 27, 1575, and August 28, 1581. He died unmarried.

III. 100.

Bisprow

Peter's sixth son, died young before his father. His name does not appear in the 1575 enfeoffment document, indicating that he had passed away earlier.

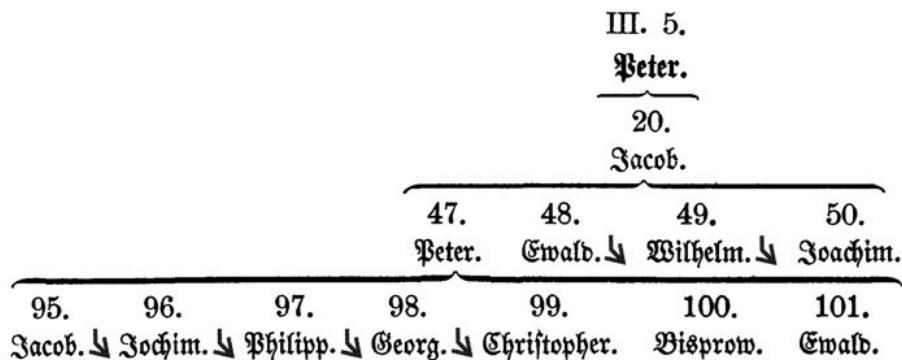
III. 101.

Ewald

† before 1598,

Peter's seventh and youngest son, was still underage in 1575. In 1589, his brother Georg sold him and their elder brother Jacob his share of the paternal fiefs. However, Ewald already died before 1598, unmarried.

Of Peter's seven sons, only the four eldest—Jacob, Jochim, Philipp, and Georg—became feudal heirs.
We now present the family tree of



Dolgenschers Seitenzweig

Jacob (III. 95) had four sons: 1) Peter Adam, 2) Wilhelm, 3) Ewald and 4) Georg (III. 157–160).

III. 157.

Peter Adam

of Klingbeck and Dolgen,

† before 1665,

Jacob's eldest son, born on November 11, 1593.

On November 10, 1613, a marriage contract was concluded at Schönau near Hammerstein between Peter Kleist of Zamborst and Klingbeck and Elisabeth von Kabsitz, daughter of Adam of Schönau. She received a dowry of 4,000 Polish florins, and Zamborst was designated as her dower, later replaced by Dolgen. Jacob of Zamborst, Lanzen, and Klingbeck approved the marriage contract (577).

On October 18, 1617, Jacob ceded the Dolgen estate to his son Peter. According to the tax register of 1627, Peter owned 18 Hufen (land units), 3 cottagers (2 Hufen had been incorporated into the manor's land), 1 inn, and 1 shepherd in Dolgen, while in Klingbeck, he had 10 Hufen, 2 cottagers, 1 inn, and 1 shepherd. Taxes were levied on the Hufen incorporated into the manor's land (605).

By 1628, Jacob's heirs in Klingbeck were taxed on 12 Hufen, 1 cottager, 1 inn, and 1 shepherd, while Peter in Dolgen was taxed on 30 Hufen, 2 cottagers, and 1 inn (606).

On July 13, 1627, Peter served on the commission that settled the inheritance dispute between the brothers Daniel (III. 141) and Niclas (III. 143) of Damen and Glienke regarding the estate of Glienke.

In July 1628, Duke Bogislav XIV enfeoffed Peter Kleist of Zadtow and Dolgen with the village of Dolgen (exchanged for Zamborst), including Kühten fieldmark, 14 peasants, 1 headman, 2 cottagers, the Eichvier forest, and Dolgen Lake. However, Duchess Hedwig retained the winter fishing rights on Dolgen Lake as part of her dower.

While Zamborst covered 1,104 Morgen (excluding land for clergy, headmen, inns, and mills), Dolgen had only 749 Morgen of arable land. The duke promised compensation but deferred action until the Neustettin office was opened (595).

On March 17, 1632, the duke ceded three abandoned farms in Sparsee and a claim of 4,143 florins to Peter Kleist of Dolgen as compensation for Dolgen's reduced value compared to Zamborst (613).

By December 1655, Peter Kleist reported the following holdings in the Neustettin office:

- 1) The estate of Dolgen, with 14 peasants, 2 cottagers, 1 free headman, and Dolgen Lake (including winter and summer fishing rights). Previously, 28 Hufen were taxed, but 16 had been incorporated into the manor, leaving 12 taxable Hufen.
- 2) The estate of Klingbeck, with a manor house, 93 Morgen of farmland from 2 farms, the Santzker hills, 2 peasants, 2 cottagers, and 1 inn owned by the heirs of Karsten Krüger.
- 3) In Dallentin, 4 full farms whose tenants served Klingbeck.

Eighteen Hufen were taxed for Klingbeck and Dallentin. The feudal horse was provided jointly with the Vietzow and Zadtkow Kleists. By 1667, Peter's heirs held 2 Hufen in Dolgen, while his son Ludwig owned 3½ Hufen (645).

In early 1665, Peter and his two sons, Ludwig Samuel and Georg Friedrich, filed a lawsuit against the prepositor Richter in Neustettin, who refused to recognize their patronage over Dolgen. On September 7, 1665, the consistory ruled that the Kleists could not claim patronage rights over Dolgen.

Peter's name does not appear in the enfeoffment document dated November 9, 1665, indicating that he had died earlier.

From his marriage to Elisabeth von Kabsitz, he had five sons: 1) Jacob Adam, 2) Ludwig Samuel, 3) Georg Friedrich, 4) Christian Ewald and 5) Philipp (III. 244–248).

III. 158.

Wilhelm,

III.

159. Ewald,

III.

160. Georg

Jacob's younger sons all died young. The youngest, Georg, was born on April 14, 1597, and lived only three hours. His mother fell fatally ill on the same day, and Zamborst was raided and plundered by 200 Poles.

Let us first report on Peter Adams' descendants.

He had, as mentioned, five sons:

III. 244.

Jacob Adam

† 1670,

Peter Adam's eldest son.

Jacob Adam studied in Königsberg. On July 14, 1642, he was a student residing in Warsaw.

After completing his studies, he joined an Electoral Brandenburg embassy around 1670 to Moscow. However, his fate remains unknown, as "it was never possible to determine where he ended up."

No heirs are mentioned for him in the records.

III. 245.

Ludwig Samuel

Captain in the Swedish Army,

1665,

Peter Adam's second son. Ludwig Samuel entered royal Swedish service and, by 1655, was a "renowned Swedish lieutenant." He later retired as a captain and settled on the Dolgen estate inherited from his father.

A 1668 document describes Dolgen as follows: "Dolgen was originally a ducal administrative village but was exchanged with Jacob Kleist for Zamborst. In the past, 5 peasants and 2 cottagers resided there, but now 7 farmsteads have been incorporated into the noble manor. Of these, Major Georg Friedrich Kleist possesses 5¼ Hufen and six well-maintained farms, while Samuel Ludwig Kleist holds and uses 1¾ Hufen and two abandoned farms." (646)

After 1668, Ludwig Samuel is not mentioned further in the records, indicating that he likely died shortly thereafter.

He was married twice:

1) to a woman from the von Kamecke family,

3) to Hippolyta Tugendreich von Bandemer, daughter of Lorenz of Selesen and Barbara von Kamecke.

Ludwig Samuel had four sons: 1) Peter Lorenz, 2) Adam Jürgen, 3) Jacob Ewald and 4) Moritz Felix (III. 327–330).

III. 246.

Georg Friedrich

auf Dolgen b.,

Oberst-Lieutenant,

† vor 1687,

Peter Adam's third son.

Georg Friedrich entered Brandenburg military service and retired as an Oberst-Wachtmeister in 1664 to inherit Dolgen b.

In 1665, he could not attend the Electoral homage as his wife's uncle had passed away in Braunschweig, necessitating his presence at the funeral and the reading of the will.

In March 1668, Major von Kleist testified that for nearly 60 years, he and his father had been taxed for no more than 18 Hufen on Dolgen (8 peasants and 1 Schulze). However, in 1663, the Neustettin district nobles assessed 12 more Hufen, raising the total to 30. Georg Friedrich argued that during the land exchange, Dolgen had been allocated with one full feudal horse obligation and that 12 tax-exempt knightly Hufen had been promised in return. He requested to either retain this arrangement or have the feudal obligation removed. In March 1670, a decision was made to relieve him of 12 Hufen (equivalent to 6 land Hufen).

On November 7, 1673, Georg Friedrich was officially enfeoffed with Dolgen as an Oberst-Lieutenant (654).

During the Brandenburg-Swedish War, he resumed active service, commanding Field Marshal von der Golz's regiment in the clearing of Swedish Pomerania. He participated in the sieges of Anklam, Wolgast,

and Stettin. In 1679, he was also involved in expelling the Swedish army under Horn from Prussia.

By 1680, Georg Friedrich had returned to Dolgen. On September 30, he reported that Dolgen had fallen into ruin during the previous Swedish war and had gone into bankruptcy. With his wife's assets (illatis), it was redeemed from creditors with electoral consent. He lamented the poor condition of the estate, describing it as sandy, with bad grazing land and no forest, requiring firewood to be imported from Poland. The estate couldn't even cover its contributions. Additionally, the estate of Klingbeck was in the hands of creditors, particularly Casimir Glasenapp of Gramenz. He appealed for relief from the burdens of horse service.

On February 8, 1681, a fire completely destroyed his estate, leaving nothing but ashes. Georg Friedrich reported that his children barely survived and were so badly burned that they appeared monstrous rather than human.

By December 12, 1687, his eldest son, Melchior Ludwig, performed the homage, indicating that Georg Friedrich had died shortly before.

Georg Friedrich was embroiled in a lengthy dispute regarding church patronage, which had begun under his father Peter and involved his brothers Samuel Ludwig and Georg Friedrich. The disagreement was with the Neustettin provost, Magister Richter, who managed Dolgen and refused to recognize the Kleist family as its patrons.

On September 7, 1665, a decision from the consistory ruled that the Kleists could not claim patronage over Dolgen. Richter was instructed to continue managing it.

Kl. relied, however, on the document dated September 28, 1621, in which the church benefice had been granted to him. Nevertheless, he expressed his willingness to maintain the status quo in exchange for the remission of 5 scheffels of buckwheat.

Provost Richter promised to consider the matter but did not follow up on this levy.

On February 21, 1666, news came from Colberg that the Kleists had presented the field preacher Elias Döger for Dolgen, as they absolutely did not want to tolerate the magistrate of Neustettin. They were particularly dissatisfied because he refused to acknowledge them as patrons of their church and failed to fulfill his duties in a timely manner as required. The Kleists had petitioned that the magistrate be ordered, under penalty of a 500 Taler fine, to completely refrain from involvement with the church in Dolgen.

On April 19, 1666, the Consistory decreed that the Kleists should exercise patience and propose improvements for the care of the church.

On October 1, 1666, the gentlemen of Kleist submitted a new petition to the Consistory, stating that Richter had declared himself the patron of the Dolgen church and instructed the Dolgen congregation to attend church services in Küdde. They requested that "this wicked man, due to his crude insults and extortions for his undeserved tithe," be removed from pastoral care over Dolgen to prevent further conflict and ensure they would not live like heathens, ignorant of God.

The entire Dolgen congregation pleaded for another pastor, as the magistrate paid too little attention to their needs. Since Maundy Thursday, he had not been in Dolgen, instead sending the sexton from Küdde or a young assistant to preach. Many sick individuals died without comfort or the sacrament, and numerous small children, who could not be transported quickly to Neustettin in times of emergency, died unbaptized. Additionally, they could not receive care from a pastor from another parish, as such clergy claimed they were not authorized to intervene in a foreign parish. Their dead were often laid out like animals, and although the sacrament was announced, it was often not held, much to the community's dismay. The congregation frequently had to wait until the afternoon, only for the magistrate not to appear. In summary, their children were raised like livestock, as they themselves had received no education in their youth. Moreover, they had to pay a burdensome tithe annually for nothing. When their village head told the magistrate that he neither preached nor deserved the tithe, the latter declared to the entire community: "I

will no longer preach to you Dolgeners; I consign you and your beggarly scruffs to the devil, who shall fetch you!”

In a letter dated October 7, 1666, the Kleists of Schönau, Moritz Daniel (III. 231) and Joachim Christoph (III. 233), also confirmed the negligence of the Neustettin provost.

On February 19, 1667, witness testimony was recorded before the notary in Neustettin. Witnesses stated that the magistrate had not been in Dolgen since Easter of the previous year, visiting only two or three times in the entire year. They had to take their children to Poland for baptism and summon the pastor from Schönau for funerals.

“When the provost announced the Lord’s Supper,” they testified, “he sometimes came four times, but he neither preached nor administered the sacrament himself, instead having a schoolboy read the homily, while he went about looking to purchase a chopping block!”

As a result, Dolgen was removed from the jurisdiction of Neustettin and assigned as a filial parish to Schönau, to which it still belongs today.

The church register of Schönau-Dolgen still names Georg Friedrich as the patron of the Dolgen church in 1683. He passed away shortly thereafter.

Georg Friedrich married Anna Sophia von Parchen from Warnikam in Prussia. Their marriage produced: 1) Melchior Ludwig, 2) Friedrich Wilhelm, 3) Ernst Bogislaff, 4) Christian Ewald, 5) Sebastian Wilhelm, 6) Georg Friedrich, and 7) Hans Christian (III. 331–337). They also had two daughters:

1) Erdmuth Wedige, married to Voitke of Sydow,

2) Maria Ludowika, who married: first, Richard Wilke (III. 234) of Schönau, After his death, she became the wife of Hans Erdmann (III. 377) of Groß Voldekow.

III. 247.

Christian Ewald,

Courland Grand Master of the Household,

born 1630, † 1708,

Peter Adam’s fourth son, born on December 16, 1630, at 7 a.m. At the age of 13, he became a page to Princess Luise Charlotte of Brandenburg, sister of the Great Elector. When the princess married Duke Jakob of Courland on October 10, 1645, he accompanied her to Courland, serving as her chamberlain and master of the stables.

Later, he joined the military and, in 1672, fought with the Great Elector’s troops against France, which aimed to annex Holland into the French realm. Despite the Brandenburg forces being unable to secure a decisive victory against French generals Turenne and Condé, due to Emperor Leopold’s disgraceful abandonment, they successfully defeated the Swedes—incited by Louis XIV to attack Brandenburg—at the Battle of Fehrbellin in 1675.

During these campaigns, Christian Ewald advanced to the rank of colonel in the Dronsche Regiment.

Upon his return from the war, he resumed his service at the Courland court, where Duke Friedrich Casimir appointed him Grand Master of the Household in 1678. Several letters from him to Landgrave Friedrich II of Hesse-Homburg, who was married to a Courland princess, are preserved from 1680 to 1692. On April 28, 1682, the Hessian Landgravine Marie Amalie ceded her share of the Grünhof estate to him.

On May 9, 1690, he retired and moved to the Grünfeldt estate, where he was referred to as the lienholder.

The Stav. News (p. 399) describes him thus:

"In 1679, he resided at Grünfeldt in Courland. He was Grand Master of the Household, Master of the Stables, and Chamberlain to the Ducal Courland court. At that time (circa 1680), he was widely respected in his roles and dignities. He had acquired great qualities during his youth through travels in France and other kingdoms and was highly praised by people of all ranks."

Christian Ewald was married twice:

1) to Gertrude Emerentia, Baroness von Puttkamer, daughter of Colonel and Court Master Christoph Heinrich, Baron von Puttkamer, Lord of Schlockenbeck, and Agnese Josina Neuhof von der Leye. They married on August 3, 1662, at Schwechthoff in Courland. This marriage was childless.

2) to Emerentia, Baroness von Fircks, daughter of Courland's Marshal and Privy Councilor, Baron Christian von Fircks, Lord of Nurmhusen, and Benigna von der Osten, called Sacken, of the Aprilen house. She was born on October 13, 1671, married on October 2, 1691, and died in 1710 during a plague outbreak.

From his second marriage, Christian Ewald fathered three children in his nearly 70th year:

One son: Friedrich Casimir (III. 338) and two daughters:

1) Elisabeth Sophia, born July 5, 1692. She was held at baptism by the Duchess of Courland but passed away on January 11, 1693.

2) Benigna Charlotte Anna, born July 12, 1695, at Grünhoff. She married Erdmann von Gantzkow, Lord of Graffenthal, on March 4, 1710, at the young age of 15 but died later that year during the plague. A portrait shows her as a child alongside her brother Friedrich Casimir.

III. 248.

Philipp,

† circa 1660,

Peter Adam's fifth and youngest son. He served as a soldier in Colonel von Zastrow's regiment. During the Swedish-Polish War (1655–1660), he was killed by the Poles. He died unmarried.

Thus, among Peter Adam's sons, the second, Ludwig Samuel; the third, Georg Friedrich; and the fourth, Christian Ewald, inherited the family estates.

Ludwig Samuel had four sons: 1) Peter Lorenz, 2) Adam Georg, 3) Jacob Ewald and 4) Moritz Felix (III. 327–330).

III. 327

Peter Lorenz,

Polish Lieutenant,

eldest son of Ludwig Samuel. Around 1700, he served as a Royal Polish Lieutenant. After his resignation, he married Innenburg von Lettow of Plötzke in Poland. However, this marriage remained childless.

III. 328

Adam Georg,

Ensign,

second son of Ludwig Samuel. As a Brandenburg ensign, he was treacherously pierced with three bullets in his own home by Cornet Bugge. This occurred before 1700.

III. 329

Jacob Ewald,

third son of Ludwig Samuel.

He joined the Dutch military service and participated in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1713), where he met his end.

III. 330

Moritz Felix,

Lieutenant,

youngest son of Ludwig Samuel.

In 1694, he served as an ensign in the 2nd Battalion of the Infantry Regiment von Dohna, and by 1700, he was a lieutenant in the same regiment. He died unmarried.

With the childless deaths of Ludwig Samuel's four sons, this small branch of the family line became extinct.

III. 331

Melchior Ludwig

of Dolgen and Dietersdorf,

1714,

eldest son of Georg Friedrich, is reported in family documents as having "devoted himself to his studies from a young age. He laid the foundation for Latin and Polish in Königsberg, Posen, and Krakow and pursued his studies at the University of Frankfurt with the utmost diligence into his fourth year, engaging in various political and legal lectures. From there, he traveled to France, stayed for several years, and learned the French language. On his return journey, he visited Holland, England, and the German princely courts to observe their grandeur."

On December 12, 1687, he took an oath of fealty for his paternal estate, Dolgen. In addition to Dolgen, he held part of Dietersdorf near Falkenburg in the Neumark as a pledge; on October 11, 1699, he was enfeoffed with it (675).

Later, he claimed hereditary rights to all Kleist fiefs, particularly for the estate of Dolgen, on behalf of himself and his four sons. On April 28, 1714, he received the enfeoffment (680).

The last document mentioning Ludwig von Kleist of Dietersdorf is dated April 20, 1724; he likely died shortly thereafter.

He was married twice:

1) to a daughter of von Rehberg, the Electoral Chief Administrator Cyriacus Günter of Neuhoof, who bore him one daughter; and

2) to Ester Elisabeth von Borcke, daughter of Heinrich Faustin of Gershagen and Klaushagen and Hedwig Margarethe von Manteuffel of Lestin, who died on February 27, 1766, at Klaushagen, aged 94.

With her, Melchior Ludwig had four sons: 1) Christian Franz Ewald, 2) Friedrich Ludwig, 3) Christian Ludwig, and 4) Carl Conrad Bogislaff (III. 414–417), and two daughters.

One daughter, Anna, became the first wife of Major Martin Friedrich von Wedell of the Kürassier Regiment Alt-Waldow, born 1689, † June 9, 1764, of Denzig. The other married a member of the von Wussow family.

III. 332

Friedrich Wilhelm,

Polish Captain-Lieutenant,

† 1673,

second son of Georg Friedrich.

The Cop. documents (490 b.) we read about him: "Friedrich Wilhelm served under Colonel Dannemark as a Captain-Lieutenant in Poland and died valiantly in battle at Chocim, where the commander Sobieski (later King John III of Poland) defeated the Turks."

The Battle of Chocim, in which John Sobieski triumphed over the Turkish army, took place on November 11, 1673.

III. 333

Ernst Bogislaff,

third son of Georg Friedrich, died young.

III. 334

Christian Ewald,

Colonel,

† 1706,

fourth son of Georg Friedrich. In his youth, he served as a chamber page and later as chamberlain to Duke Friedrich Casimir of Courland. From 1680 to 1684, he resided in France, serving in the French Guards (Household Guards of the Grand Musketeers). After excelling in all noble exercises there, he was recalled by the Duke and appointed Captain-Lieutenant of his cavalry guard corps.

From there, he volunteered in Hungary, where, in 1686, Charles of Lorraine, commanding an army with volunteers from across Christendom, including 8,000 Brandenburgers sent by the Great Elector, distinguished himself. They recaptured Buda, reattaching Hungary to the Austrian crown.

Christian Ewald then entered Brandenburg service, fighting in Louis XIV's third war of aggression against France in 1688. From 1692 to 1694, he was captain and company commander in the 2nd Battalion of the Infantry Regiment von Dohna. For his distinction during the capture of Namur (1695), he was promoted to

Major. After the war, King Friedrich I of Prussia appointed him commander of Pillau. On February 6, 1704, he was promoted to Colonel.

Family records describe him as "of extraordinary height and well-formed stature, fluent in Courlandic, Polish, and French."

During the War of the Spanish Succession, Colonel von Kleist fought under Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau against France and died on December 9, 1706, in winter quarters at St. Cornelius Münster near Aachen.

His wife was Helene Margarethe von Kalnein of the Kilgis house, daughter of district councilor, Tribunalrat, and Amtshauptmann Hans Georg, lord of Kilgis and Großparksche estates, and Marie Luise Schach von Wittenau of the Stangenberg estate. They had only one son, Georg Friedrich (III. 418). His guardian was Heinrich Albrecht von Kalnein.

Baron Eustachius von Heydeck of Kremitten near Schippenbeil in Prussia owed the widow 24,000 florins. When he failed to pay, Kalnein, as guardian of the underage son, petitioned for the foreclosure of the estate. On April 8, 1719, a decree was issued to the Royal Government to arrange the foreclosure, with the widow taking possession on May 10, 1719. She was still alive in 1740.

III. 335

Sebastian Wilhelm,

Bavarian Captain,

† 1707,

fifth son of Georg Friedrich, born c. 1665. He entered Electoral Bavarian service and advanced to captain. For seven years, he fought in Hungary alongside Bavaria and Saxony against the hereditary enemy, the Turks. He participated in the sieges of Vienna (1683) and Griechisch Weißenburg.

In 1699, he returned home and left Bavarian military service. He is noted to have resided at Dolgen.

An avid hunter, he found Dolgen insufficiently stocked with game and hunted on neighboring estates, leading to a lawsuit in 1699.

In subsequent years, he had a dispute with a citizen and tobacco spinner, Chr. Hennig, in Stettin. While traveling from Danzig to Neustettin, he seized Hennig's horses and carriage. Upon complaint, Captain von Kleist of Dolgen was ordered by the castle court in Neustettin to make restitution. Kleist petitioned the Prussian government for intercession, but the matter proceeded to the court in Stargard in 1706.

Before a decision was reached, Captain von Kleist of Dolgen succumbed to measles on May 24, 1707, at the age of 42.

He left behind his wife, Dorothea Lucia von Maltitz from Saxony, two sons:

1) Ernst Friedrich and 2) Christian Ewald (III. 419 and 420), and one daughter: Elisabeth Sophie, who married a member of the von Woedke family.

The widow lived at Dolgen in 1722 but was bedridden, aged, and frail. Her only surviving son (III. 420) was then serving with the tall grenadiers in Potsdam. On July 7, 1722, she made her will, though she lived until 1750 and was buried at Dolgen on February 10 of that year.

III. 336

Georg Friedrich,
and

III. 337

Hans Christian,
the youngest sons of Georg Friedrich, died in childhood. The first did not reach nine years of age.

Of Georg Friedrich's seven sons, only the eldest, Melchior Ludwig, the fourth, Christian Ewald, and the fifth, Sebastian Wilhelm, became heirs to the estates.

Melchior Ludwig had four sons: 1) Christian Franz Ewald, 2) Friedrich Ludwig, 3) Christian Ludwig and 4) Carl Conrad Bogislaff (III. 414–417).

III. 414

Christian Franz Ewald,
† before 1772,

eldest son of Melchior Ludwig, born 1693. At 19, he studied in Frankfurt an der Oder.

He subsequently became a soldier. On April 26, 1714, Ensign Christian Ewald (Franz omitted) was authorized to take an oath of allegiance on behalf of his father.

In 1716, he was a lieutenant in the von Borck Regiment. A few years later, an investigation into his provocation of a duel was initiated, resulting in his dismissal in 1719.

Lieutenant von Kleist married Engel Charlotte von Büнау, widow of von Linden, but left her in 1720. She petitioned the court in Berlin on June 25, 1720, to mediate their differences. The case was heard by the court in Güstrow. She testified that her estranged husband did not support her, leaving her in extreme destitution, possessing only what she could claim from her late husband Gottfried von Linden's estate, which was also under arrest due to her having pledged 3,000 thalers for her husband's "church offenses" and other matters. She sought restitution.

Lieutenant von Kleist had recently threatened to shoot Baron Klingen at Werder near Neubrandenburg and challenged the Prussian Lieutenant von Stechow to a duel in Mecklenburg through a cartel. This led to the aforementioned investigation and his dismissal.

This situation caused scandalous disputes with his wife, who testified that her husband had driven her off the estate she had purchased with her money at gunpoint, leaving her to wander in desperation. She petitioned the court to relieve her of the bond pledged for her husband, but the request was denied, as she was deemed not entirely destitute.

From then on, Lieutenant von Kleist lived apart from his wife, mostly at his paternal estate, Dietersdorf in the Neumark, where he was still recorded in 1735. He left no heirs to the estates.

It is also worth noting that on February 27, 1716, Lieutenant von Kleist wrote from Dramburg to a doctor, requesting the return of the genealogical register of the von Kleist family, which he had lent in 1712 for inclusion in the latter's chronicle.

The genealogical register referred to is the "Descr. gen." (Description of the Lineage), which the lieutenant held and expanded upon, as he had a special interest in his family's history.

III. 415

Friedrich Ludwig,
Major General,
† 1757,

second son of Melchior Ludwig, born 1694. He joined Friedrich I's White Fusilier Guard and was an ensign in the Infantry Regiment Count Wartensleben No. 1 on August 18, 1714. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant on February 3, 1717, First Lieutenant on October 10, 1720, and discharged on May 25, 1724, before being reinstated on January 17, 1727. He became a staff captain on July 24, 1729, a company commander on August 2, 1731, major on December 9, 1740, and lieutenant colonel in the Regiment Hereditary Prince of Württemberg No. 46 on November 6, 1743.

During the Second Silesian War, he commanded a grenadier battalion composed of grenadier companies from the Regiments von la Motte and von Schlichting (Nos. 2 and 17). His regiment was stationed near Prague in September 1744 and participated in winter campaigns in the Silesian mountains under Colonel Winterfeld, engaging in skirmishes there. The Kleist Battalion earned distinction by rescuing the endangered Jäger Battalion in one such encounter.

In 1745, the battalion fought at Hohenfriedberg and later operated with the Nassau Corps in Upper Silesia, collaborating with the Byla Battalion. It engaged Hungarian irregular troops (so-called insurgents) and assisted the corps' Hussars in annihilating the enemy's Philibert Dragoon Regiment.

Peace ended these operations.

On May 24, 1747, Friedrich Ludwig was promoted to colonel, and on June 14, 1750, he became commander of the Infantry Regiment Kalnein No. 4. On May 28, 1756, he was appointed Major General. His regiment played a decisive role in the Battle of Lobositz in Bohemia (October 1, 1756), contributing to victory.

On October 9, 1756, he became the commander of the former Infantry Regiment Quadt No. 9.

The following year, Major General von Kleist was with his regiment at Prague, where a bloody victory was achieved on May 6, 1757. This was followed by the siege of Prague and fierce battles with the Austrians, during which the tide of victory swung back and forth.

The career of Major General von Kleist ended abruptly on November 22, 1757, at Breslau, where he was struck by an enemy bullet through the chest while entrenched.

His death was a significant loss to Friedrich the Great's army.

The king had rewarded his loyal service years earlier by granting him the office of district governor of Egel in East Prussia on June 24, 1750.

The Biographical lexicon II. P 283 describes Major General Friedrich Ludwig von Kleist as having "distinguished himself with great bravery in Friedrich II's campaigns." Von der Osten, in his "Adelsspiegel," confirms that "he honorably participated in all campaigns."

His heirs were his sister's children, the von Wedell siblings, who inherited his small estate, Heydnau near Crossen.

Some bonds and correspondence were entrusted by Major General von Kleist to the war commissioner Bettfuhr in Berlin before his campaign. He informed Bettfuhr of his intention to draft a will and instructed him to hand over the documents exclusively to his heirs. The two sons of Major von Wedell (von Kleist's brother-in-law) demanded these documents from Bettfuhr. However, Bettfuhr refused to release them, stating that he did not know whether a will had been made or who the rightful heirs were. In his statement dated February 20, 1762, Bettfuhr noted that Major General von Kleist had a brother who was a cavalry captain. In 1745, both men had deposited a sealed chest containing documents in the Chamber Court. Bettfuhr himself had received the key to the chest, which was sealed with the cavalry captain's personal

seal. The captain had repeatedly opened the chest to add items but always resealed it, and the seal remained intact.

Since no will was ever produced, the von Wedell siblings could not claim the entire inheritance until after the death of Captain von Kleist († before 1772).

III. 416

Christian Ludwig,

† before 1765,

third son of Melchior Ludwig, born at the beginning of 1697. On August 17, 1716, he was an ensign in the Infantry Regiment Prince Georg of Hesse-Kassel No. 10. Due to the hardships of war (1715–1720 during Prussia's war against Sweden), he developed a mental illness and was discharged on September 28, 1721. According to his mother, he died before September 14, 1765.

A lawsuit from 1725 filed by a merchant in Minden against Ensign von Kleist involved a debt of 117 thalers. He had purchased various goods, such as six pairs of white damask gloves at 2 thalers each, two pairs of green damask gloves, and an ornate "golden point Espagne" brush for 5 thalers, among others.

His father wrote to the merchant explaining that his son Christian Ludwig was "unreasonable" and that, while in military service, he had sent him over 1,000 thalers, effectively exhausting his maternal inheritance. He offered the merchant 50 thalers to settle the matter. The authorities had advised von Kleist to resolve the issue amicably.

Christian Ludwig died without heirs.

III. 417

Carl Conrad Bogislaff,

Cavalry Captain,

† before 1772,

youngest son of Melchior Ludwig, born at the end of 1697. At the age of 17, he entered university. After completing his studies, he became a soldier. On October 30, 1720, he was a cornet in the Regiment of Gendarmes No. 10, promoted to second lieutenant on March 26, 1723, first lieutenant on August 18, 1729, and staff captain on January 14, 1736. He retired on August 5, 1738.

Like his two elder brothers, he remained unmarried and died before 1772.

With the childless deaths of these four sons, Melchior Ludwig's branch of the family became extinct.

Christian Ewald had only one son, who also died without heirs.

III. 418

Georg Friedrich

of Kremitten,

Lieutenant General,

† 1761.

He was just six weeks old when his father, Colonel Christian Ewald, fell in the Brabant campaign in 1707. One of his guardians, Heinrich Albrecht von Kalnein, petitioned for the foreclosure of the Kremitten estate in the Rastenburg district of Prussia. The previous owner, Baron Eustachius von Heydeck, had owed Georg Friedrich's father and, after his death, his mother, Helene Margarethe née von Kalnein, 24,000 florins since 1705. Unable to pay, a decree was issued on April 8, 1719, ordering the estate's transfer to the widow and her son on May 10 of that year, with an auction to follow.

At auction, the guardians bid 36,000 florins, securing the estates of Kremitten with 32 hides, Sprengelin with 5 hides, Scharkuin with 12 hides, and Langwäldchen with 7 hides for the minor Georg Friedrich von Kleist and his mother on May 24, 1721. However, Carl Heinrich Truchseß Graf zu Waldburg, a privy councilor, acquired these estates under Cologne noble law shortly before, on March 22, 1721. Georg Friedrich and his mother ceded the estates to him on June 4 of that year but retained claims on the debt. Gravely ill, Truchseß returned the estates to von Kleist, relinquishing all hope of recovery before his death.

The widow, together with her son's guardians, petitioned the king to convert the noble Kremitten estates, which had previously been Magdeburg feudal estates, into Cologne noble or allodial property. On August 28, 1722, a royal cabinet order was issued to the Prussian government stating: "The estates shall remain Cologne, as before, but shall not be registered as Cologne noble rights so that the associated military obligations are not lost."

The petitioners were not satisfied with this decision and appealed again. Following a request from Kalnein, dated Königsberg, August 12, 1723, a mandate was issued on September 4 of the same year to the Prussian government and feudal commission to report whether granting Cologne noble rights would harm royal interests.

When this was denied, a new cabinet order was issued on October 26 of the same year, approving the request to register the estates as Cologne noble property for Georg Friedrich and his heirs for an annual fee of 8 thalers. The king initially believed the estates were purely Cologne but later learned they were fiefs held under Magdeburg law and of noble quality.

The estates carried the obligation of two knight's services.

Georg Friedrich spent his childhood in his mother's household at Kremitten, where she ensured his excellent education.

After three years as a cadet, he became an ensign in the Infantry Regiment von Glasenapp No. 1 on August 15, 1724, second lieutenant on August 24, 1729, first lieutenant on June 20, 1738, captain and company commander in the Infantry Regiment von Münchow No. 36 on June 24, 1740, and major on January 7, 1745. Transferred to the Infantry Regiment von Borcke No. 20 on May 28, 1753, he became a colonel on February 18, 1757, major general on September 23, 1758, and commander of the Infantry Regiment von Rautern No. 4 ("especially for proven bravery in the current war"). He was severely wounded at Kolin (June 18, 1757) and retired in January 1761 as a lieutenant general with a pension.

He had participated in all campaigns of Frederick the Great from 1741 to the end of 1760, repeatedly demonstrating remarkable bravery, particularly in 1759 and 1760.

In 1759, he was tasked with observing the Swedish army in Pomerania with six battalions and seven squadrons, comprising approximately 6,000 men. He positioned his troops on the near side of the Peene River, directly opposing the Swedes. As long as General von Kleist faced them, Prussian territories were spared from Swedish incursions. However, after the Battle of Kunersdorf on August 12, 1759, these forces had to march to Berlin during the night of August 18–19. Four battalions joined the king's army, while the remainder, under Major General von W., were sent to Saxony. This withdrawal allowed the Swedes to promptly begin their campaign, advancing into Pomerania and the Mark, occupying Anklam, Demmin, Pasewalk, and Prenzlau.

In the following year (1760), Major General von Kleist campaigned in Saxony with his regiment under

Lieutenant General von Hülsen. In July 1760, his regiment was stationed near Plauen, where it guarded the pass. On August 20, 1760, a sharp engagement occurred between the Imperial Army and the Prussians on the heights near Strehla. During the night, the enemy's left flank maneuvered to strike General von Hülsen's right flank and rear. The Prussian army retreated to Torgau without being pursued. During this retreat, the second battalion of Margrave Karl, under Major General von Kleist, along with several other battalions, covered the withdrawal of the second division.

Through the Battle of Torgau (November 3, 1760), the Prussians regained control of Saxony, except for Dresden.

Overexertion in military service and his persistent wound from Kolin, which caused him constant pain, compelled him to withdraw from the battlefield at the beginning of 1761. He passed away later that same year.

He was married twice:

1) to Helene Friederike von Rapp of Powerben, married November 9, 1746, who died December 15, 1747. She gave her husband a daughter just a few weeks before her death in Brandenburg: Sophia Charlotte Helene, born on November 12, 1747, died in Königsberg on March 25, 1788. She married Captain, later Major, Friedrich Gottlieb von Kalckstein of Kremitten on March 20, 1764. He was born on February 27, 1718, and died in Königsberg on July 24, 1796.

2) to Luise Juliane von Schierstädt, widow of Colonel Ewald von Massow, Commander of Infantry Regiment No. 1, married in 1751, who had died on June 5, 1745, from wounds sustained at Hohenfriedberg. This marriage was childless.

With the childless death of Lieutenant General von Kleist, Christian Ewald's branch of the family ended.

Sebastian Wilhelm (III. 335) had two sons: 1) Ernst Friedrich and 2) Christian Ewald (III. 419 and 420).

III. 419

Ernst Friedrich,

† before 1714,

eldest son of Sebastian Wilhelm, born in 1694. On May 10, 1708, he was 14 years old. His uncle, Melchior Ludwig, vouched for him. His name no longer appears in the 1714 feudal register, indicating that he had passed away before then (680).

III. 420

Christian Ewald,

Captain,

of Dolgen,

† 1751,

younger son of Sebastian Wilhelm, born in 1699.

In 1714, during the feudal investigation, his mother referred to him as her only son, as the elder had already died. Through her son's guardian, Herr von Schnell, she petitioned for a letter of vassalage, stating that

Dolgen did not maintain a feudal horse. The response indicated that there were no feuda franca in Pomerania. On February 27 of that year, Christian Ewald received his letter of vassalage.

He became a soldier and served as an ensign in the large Potsdam Grenadier Regiment No. 6 on August 20, 1723, second lieutenant on April 3, 1729, and first lieutenant in the Infantry Regiment Glaubitz No. 4 on November 3, 1731. On August 12, 1736, he retired as a captain and returned to his estate at Dolgen. On September 18, 1743, Captain Christian Ewald of Dolgen, son of † Sebastian Wilhelm, was enfeoffed (684).

A few years later, on May 18, 1751, he passed away at Dolgen, leaving behind five daughters and one surviving son; another son had predeceased him.

Captain von Kleist was married twice:

1) to Hedwig Sophia von Kleist, daughter of Hans Christian of Lestin (III. 342), married on November 10, 1738, and

2) to Anna Barbara von Kleist, sister of his first wife, married on August 27, 1749.

From these marriages, he had two sons: 1) Christian Felix and 2) Alexander Jürgen (III. 545 and 546), and five daughters:

1) Dorothea Prisca Hedwig, born 1741, remained unmarried. She lived as a companion and friend of the wife of her maternal uncle, Colonel Peter Christian (III. 431), M. Charlotte née von Retzow, from whom she later inherited a legacy of 500 thalers. Between 1763 and 1767, she and her youngest sister Charlotte resided with their uncle in Stargard after being deprived of all their clothing by enemies.

Following the childless deaths of their two brothers, the paternal estate of Dolgen fell to the five sisters, who sold it, with the consent of their maternal uncles Major Felix Friedrich (III. 430) and Colonel Peter Christian (III. 431), relinquishing their rights of preemption, via contract on February 8, 1776, to district councilor Georg Ernst von Kleist (IV. 50). Dorothea, however, repurchased it on March 18, 1785, as a pledge, granting him and, after his death (December 2, 1785), his heirs the right of repurchase after 25 years for 6,500 thalers. On October 5, 1806, Captain Christoph Hieronymus Johann (III. 553) acquired the estate from Dorothea.

2) Anna Christiana Perpetua, born 1742, married on June 8, 1772, to Major Ludwig von Dorpowski of Rose in West Prussia (since 1776).

3) Johanna Ewaldina Sophia, born 1743, married on August 6, 1770, to Christoph Wilhelm von Jutrzenka.

4) Maria Juliana Friederike, born December 6, 1743, became the second wife (after 1774) of Lorenz Wilhelm von Gottberg and died as a widow on April 14, 1812, in Köslin.

5) Lorentine Charlotte, born November 14, 1744, died around 1750.

6) Charlotte Catharina, born 1749, married Captain von Woedtke (before 1776) and, after divorcing him, married Major Felix Friedrich (III. 430).

The guardian of these daughters was Captain von Kleist of Dubberow (II. 191).

III. 545

Christian Felix,

of Dolgen,

born 1745, † 1772,

eldest son of Christian Ewald, born December 17, 1745. After his father's death, Lieutenant von Reckow of Falkenhagen became his and his five sisters' guardian. However, being already 85 years old, he transferred guardianship in 1765 to Captain Georg Ernst of Dubberow (II. 191).

His childhood was marked by the hardships of the Seven Years' War, during which Pomerania suffered greatly under the Russians and Swedes. In 1760, his guardian reported that the wards, having fled to Demmin, received no revenue because the Neustettin district had been devastated by the Russians, with many villages abandoned. Everything had been lost — fields, stores, and rents. The guardian lamented that he had neither bread nor other food nor even a single shirt in the house.

When Christian Felix was sent to Potsdam in 1761, the guardian could only provide him with 15 thalers. Without a waistcoat, he had one made en route in Stargard, for which the tailor charged 15 thalers. To reach Berlin, he borrowed 2 thalers from relatives. From Berlin, District councilor Georg Ernst (IV. 50) brought him to Potsdam, reporting, "The child is still presentable and well-mannered enough given the guidance he has received." The district councilor supported him financially.

In Potsdam, Christian Felix distinguished himself through diligence and good conduct, earning him a position as chamber page to Frederick the Great. He then joined the first battalion of the Royal Life Guards No. 15a and became an ensign on January 27, 1768. However, he died during a visit to Groß-Tychow on July 19, 1772.

The estate of Dolgen, inherited from his father, passed to his five sisters.

III. 546

Alexander Jürgen,

born 1747, died young,

younger son of Christian Ewald, born October 1, 1747. He died before his father, i.e., before 1751.

With the deaths of these two sons, Christian Ewald's branch of the family came to an end.

For clarity, we provide the family tree of Jacob (III. 95).

III. 95.						
Jacob.						
157.		158.		159.	160.	
Peter Adam.		Wilhelm.		Ewald.	Georg.	
244.	245.	246.		247.	248.	
Jacob Adam.	Ludwig Samuel.	Georg Friedrich.		Christian Ewald.	Philipp.	
327.	328.	329.	330.			
Peter	Adam	Jacob	Moritz			
Lorenz.	Georg.	Ewald.	Felix.			
331.	332.	333.	334.	335.	336.	337.
Melchior Ludwig.	Friedrich Wilhelm.	Ernst Bogislaw.	Christian Ewald.	Sebastian Wilhelm.	Georg Friedrich.	Hans Christian.
414.	415.	416.	417.	418.	419.	420.
Christian Franz Ewald.	Friedrich Ludwig.	Christian Ludwig.	Carl Conrad Bogislaw.	Georg Friedrich.	Ernst Friedrich.	Christian Ewald.
					545.	546.
					Christian Felix.	Alexander Jürgen.

Kurland branch

A vigorous, still today freshly flowering side branch at the Vietzow branch grew up in Courland, sprouted by Christian Ewald. *The removal of Pomerania, where the 1st edition of the family history was created, has led to a number of errors in the biographical data, which can be corrected in the present 2nd edition. For many of the family members reported here, copies of their baptismal² certificates are available in the archive, which were provided together with copies of family trees, nobility certificates, death notices, contracts and other individual communications from the State Archives in Riga in 2005. The Russian revolution has severed ties with many members of the family for generations. Restoring contact has led to much new information about the offspring. This information is used above all to continue the family history of the 20th century. Since some biographical data are continued in this volume until the 20th century, there are already implications here. The text of the Kurländer Seitenzweig*

² Baptismal certificates were usually worded as follows:

A. Extract from the church book of the German congregation to : Am was born and baptized on

Patrons:

The agreement of the above with the church register of the congregation hereby attests sub fide pastorale: date, signed B. On the order of His Imperial Majesty, the Self-Ruler of all Reuters etc. etc., it is hereby certified by the Kurland Evangelical Lutheran Consistory that the above baptismal certificate from the Probst and Mr. Kirchspielprediger of Germany

.....
.....

Mitau Castle, date, drawn.

That procedure, which appears to be cumbersome, is justified, first, by the fact that it replaced a registry office and, second, by the fact that the certificate of baptism was a condition for the issue of the certificate of nobility, which was worded, for example, as follows:

Extract from the Journal of the Courland Knighthood Committee of : In the presence of His Excellency, the Courland Plenipotentiary, Barons and Knights of Hahn, the Imperial Count and Knight of Medem, Mitauschen - and the Baron of Klopmann, Goldingschen Kreismarschalls. - A lecture was given at the time of the issue of a certificate of nobility: a baptismal certificate issued of

.....

Since the family of Kleist is one of those old-noble families of Courland, which enjoy all the rights, freedoms and advantages granted to the nobility, namely those granted by the privilege of King Sigismund August of 1561, § 9, and have been recognized by A Conducting Senate on the basis of the opinion of the Reichsraths Mittelst Ukasses of the Heroldie Departement of 21 September 1853, No. 6329, confirmed on 11 June 1852, as entitled to lead the Barons title; since furthermore the Lord (Father of the Täufling) has been recognized as a notorious Kurdish noble noble noble nobleman of the past , - so the request for the issuance of a noble-respective Barons-Attestats for the (Täufling) by extradition of this journal and an extract from the sex register following the original baptism certificate should be welcomed.

Extract from the sex register:

Elder.....

Grandfather, wife

Father, wife

The correspondence of the journal with the original and the correctness of the extract from the sex register are hereby certified. Mitau, date, signed (inserted 2006)

in this second edition is based on a previously completed special volume, which included the articles of the continuation of the family history. This explains individual differences in the appearance of the presentation, such as the prepositioning of the master tables and the breakdown by generations within the houses.

XII Generation

Christian Ewald (III 247) had one son:

III. 338.

Friedrich Casimir

on Leegen and Apsen, Kreutzburg and Kerklingen in Courland,

born 27 July 1693, died 5 September 1762.

He was born to Oberhofmarschall Christian Ewald von Kl. of his second wife Emerentia, née Freiin von Fircks zu Grünhof in Courland. His father died when he was 15 years old (1708) and his mother two years later from the then prevailing plague (1710). From his parents, he inherited the estate of Grünfeldt, whose hereditary lord he is called.

On 19 January 1718, he married Agnes Freiin v. Schmysing gen. Korff, the king. Danish Captains Ernst v. Korff, Lord of the estate at Dahmen in Courland and Anna Catharina v. Buttlar from the House of Susten and Kreutzburg daughter, born 5 October 1699 at Dahmen, died 23 April 1755 at Friedrichshof, which gave her husband 125, 000 flu. Alb.

This marriage was blessed with five sons: 1) Ernst Nicolaus, 2) Christian Ewald, 3) Johann Casimir, 4) George Christoffer and 5) Carl Friedrich (III. 421-425) and three daughters:

1) Catharina Elisabeth, born 28 June 1719, verh. May 12, 1752 with the king. Polish and Saxon Captain Ulrich von Manteuffel gen. Szoegel, born 7 January 1716, † Katzdangen 12 February 1795, on Katzdangen, Wallaten, Semzeem and Alt-drugs. She brought her Gemahl 10, 000 Fl. Alb. zu, d. 25 September-ber 1777;

2) Agnese Charlotte, born 1726, wife of Johann Heinrich von Fircks, Lord of the Heiden and Kasuppen (after 1754). Her dowry was also 10,000 Fl. Alb. *She died of breast disease on 29 April 1792 in Heiden; — and*

3) Anna Sophia, born 21 January 1729, + 27 January 1786, on 28 May 1756 in Friedrichshof Consort of the Polish and Electoral Saxon Lieutenant Carl Sigismund v. Korff, Lord of the Inheritance on Sirmeln and Eckendorff (dowry: 10, 000 Fl. Alb.), born 24 October 1724, + 24 January 1775.

In 1720 Friedrich Casimir bought the bankrupt estates of Kerklingen and Dobelsberg from Christoph Friedrich v. d. Osten-Sacken for c. 200, 000 Fl. Alb. Furthermore, the widowed wife Anna Catharina v. Buttlar b. v. d. Osten-Sacken joined him as his grandson-in-law the estates of Susten and Kreutzburg d. d. Mitau, 24 June 1734 for 36,000 Fl. Alb. ab. To this end, he bought leagues and apses, and was also a pawnbroker of Kl. Heyden, so that he could call it an important and valuable freight complex.

On 24 June 1744, he endowed d. d. Susten and Kreutzburg with a family fideikommiss (male and female family estates) for his eldest son Ernst Nicolaus, with the inaugural price of 45, 000 Fl. Alb. (685)

For his second son, Christian Ewald, he built the estates of Kerklingen and Dobelsberg on 24 June 1755, also as a "Kunkel-Lehne", with the starting price of 33.000 Fl. Alb. (688)

For the fourth son: Georg Christoffer finally made d. d. Friedrichshof, 27 April 1756 Leegen and Apsen a "Schwerdt and spindle possession", with the inaugural fee of 25, 000 Fl. Alb. (689)

The third son: John Casimir was rewarded with money, went out of the country and did not return. The youngest son and three daughters were also resigned with cash.

On June 27, 1754, Friedrich Casimir made his will to Friedrichshof, from which his living faith, his loyal adherence to the Lutheran confession and his loving attitude towards his wife and children shines very well. In the same year he bequeathed among other things also to the church of Kerklingen a legate of 6000 Fl. Alb., from whose interest a Lutheran pastor is held and paid, who is obliged to organize the service in the local church according to the pure Augsburg denomination (688).³

A few years after his wife's death (died April 23, 1755), he married for the second time:

with Eva Sophia v. d. Brüggen, widow of Captain Hermann Carl Finck v. Finckenstein, daughter of Hermann Ernst, lord on Eckhöfchen and heir on Schwirkaln and Catharina Elisabeth von den Brincken from the House of Zezern.

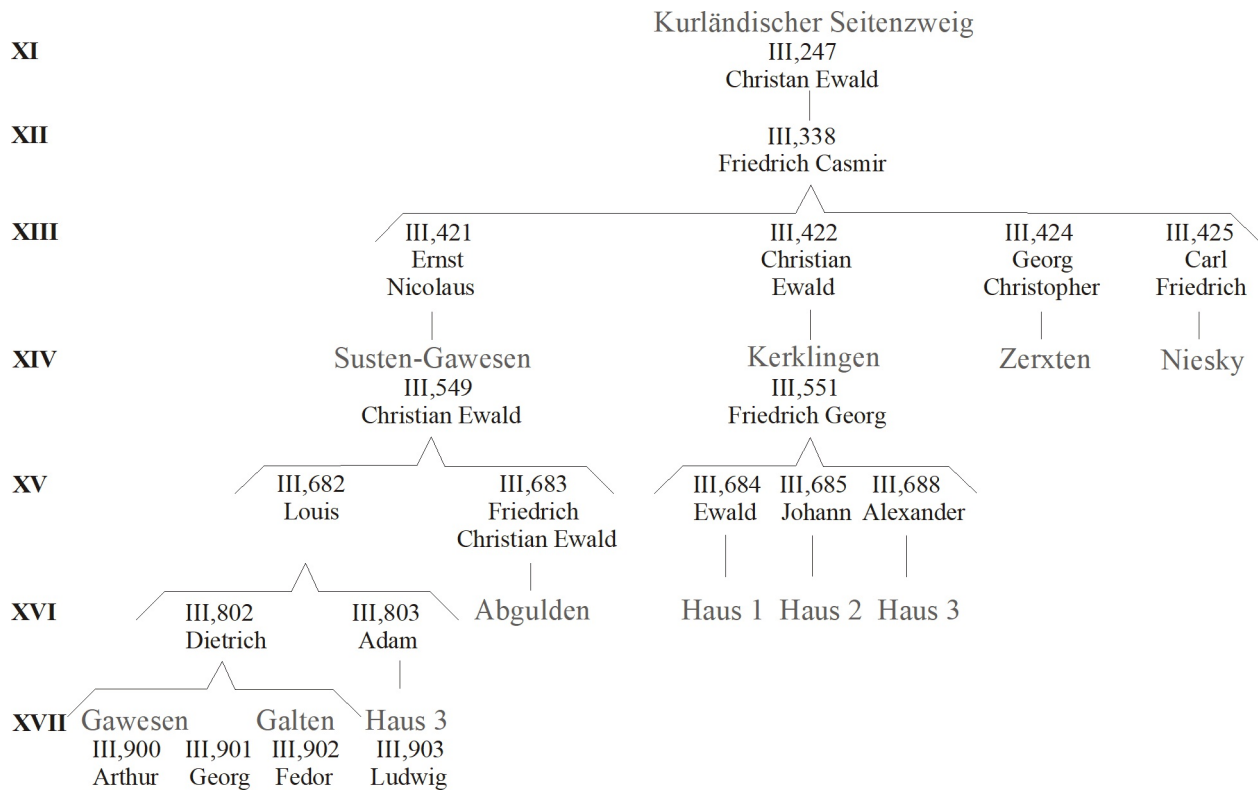
This second marriage was childless.

On 5 September 1762, he fell asleep with a firm belief in his Savior. His blessing rests on his numerous descendants.

In the description of the Kurland knighthood, he bears the title "Baron".

³ On 26 April 1714 Frederick Casimir, Christian Ewald's son, Peter Adam's grandson, was enfeoffed (680). — At the enfeoffment on 16 September 1743, he is listed among the absentees (684). — A. 1714 was testified by him that he had his estates in Courland and intended to study. — On 10 June 1739, the knighthood in Pomerania gave him a certificate with 6 seals attached on his descent from Prisbur or Bisperus and on his right of indiginity in Poland. (The original was in the Kerklingenschen Archive. *Copies can be found in the archives of the Kurland Knighthood - 2006*)

The following simplified family table gives an overview of the connection between the houses founded by the sons of Friedrich Casimir.



XIIIth generation

III. 421.

Ernst Nicolaus

on Kreutzburg and Susten,

born 10 February 1719 in Susten, died 1 October 1776 in Mitau,

Frederick Casimir's eldest son. On 24 June 1744, his father donated the Majorate of Kreutzburg and Susten (685) to him. He also acquired the Warwen and Szeymeln estates in Courland.

He was king. Polish and Saxon chamberlain, knight of the Order of St. Stanislaus. His wife was: Emerentia Eleonore Freiin v. Schmysingk gen. Korff from the House of Preekuln, daughter of Baron Nicolaus, Majorate Lord on Preekuln and Assietten, Lord of Kreutzburg, Lievenhof and Liemenen, Starosten on Rossietten, Lord of Schönberg, and Constantia Ursula from the Elections from the House of Brucken, Hereditary Woman on Brucken, Nerst, Tonjemon, Kokowsczysna etc., born 16 August 1725 in Kreutzburg, verh. 22 September 1744 in Mitau, died 29 November 1802 in Warwen.

In the memories of Elisa v. d. Recke, Emerantia is depicted as "Aunt Kleist" (sister of her early deceased mother), her mother Constantia Ursula and her eldest daughter Agnes Constantia Agathe,⁴

⁴ Paul Rachel, Elisa von der Recke, Part I, Aufzeichnungen und Briefe aus ihrer Jugendtagen, 2nd ed., Leipzig 1902. (2023)

From this marriage six sons are: 1) Sigismund Friedrich Adam, 2) Ernst Nicolaus, 3) Christian Ewald and 4) Carl Christian Joseph (III. 547-550 see below page 105) *as well as Niclas Friedrich (born 1749 in Susten, † 1754) and Christian Ewald (born 11.7.1752 in Susten, † 8.10.1754 in Susten)* and seven daughters:

1) Agnes Constantia Agathe, born 6 August 1745 *in Schönberg*, died 28 April 1836. She was on 14 July 1767 the king. Polish chamberlain and Starosten married Zeidikan Christoph Adam v. d. Ropp, *born 9 March 1718, died 1787*;⁵

2) Juliana Lowisa Benigna, born 1747 *in Mitau*, died 19.11.1753;

3) Charlotte Elisabeth Margaretha, born 21 January 1748 *in Susten*, died 19 December 1822 *in Goldingen*. Her first husband was on 21 May 1773:⁶ Franz Anton Philipp Maria Josephine Reichsgraf v. Kettler, K. K. Kämmerer and Geh. Counsel, Polish chamberlain, heir to Groß-Essern and Bresilgen in Courland and Möllern and Crassenstein in Westphalia, born 13 June 1748 in Vienna, died 29 October 1781. — Her second husband was: Johann Werner Freiherr v. Keyserlingk, heir to Elkesem and Lord to Essern, born 1745, died 23 March 1813;

4) Magdalene Eleonore Ernstine, born 17 June 1751 *in Susten*, died 26 December 1824 *in Paplacken*;

5) Katharina Helena Louise, born 21 January 1754 *in Susten*, died 10 May 1755;

6) Elisabeth Agnese (Betty), born 17 December 1759 *in Schwirkaln*, died 4 February 1834; and

7) Louise Sophia, born around 1760, died on 4 November 1816 *in Warsaw*;⁷ *she is not listed in a surviving list of the mother of 1767 about her children*; verh. 22 July 1782 with Johann Thadeus v. Sieberg, voivodes of Brzese, Lord of the Heredity at Schloßberg, Knight of the Order of St. Stanislaus, the Grand Cross and the Order of the White Eagle of Poland, born 1739, died 1806.⁸ *A portrait of her daughter Isabela Siberg Platerowa with her mother (Luise) Ludowika von Kleist is in the museum in Biala Podlaska (Poland). It is based on an original by Jan Baptysta Lampi. (Photo of the picture is in the family archive).*

III. 422.

Christian Ewald on Kerklingen and Dobelsberg,

⁵ Selected genealogical tables of the EDDA, Volume II, Gotha 1929, pp. 122 No. 60 (2014)
She was abducted by her future husband. Paul Rachel, Elisa von der Recke, Part I, Aufzeichnungen und Briefe aus ihren Jugendtagen, 2nd ed., Leipzig 1902, pp. 56 (2023)

⁶ Countess Charlotte von Kettler, née von Kleist. The wife of Count v. Kettler, heir to the Essernian estates, presented the speech delivered on the unforgettable 3rd of June this year (when the newlywed first visited the church) in the Griewaische Kirche C. G. Patz, Königsberg 1773, 15 unpag. Pages. General Lexicon of Writers and Scholars of the Provinces of Livonia, Estonia and Courland III. Volume (2008)

⁷ Kleist, Luise Sophie von, Arie, sung at the high birthday party of the most permeable princess and wife Dorothea, Duchess of Curland, appeared Mitau : J. F. Steffenhagen, [17--], available in the University Library Tartu (formerly Dorpat) (2007)

Staats- und Gelehrung Zeitung des Hamburgischen unpartheyischen Correspondents, 20 November 1816, pp. 3. (2023)

In the Austrian State Archives there is a reference to participation in the Kochanowski-Rykaczewski trial. AT-OeStA/AVA Internal PHSt 637.1798. (2024)

⁸ Article in the Mitauschen Zeitung on engagement and wedding, Genealogical Collectors, Frh. Alexander v. Rahden, Jahrbuch für Genealogie, Heraldik und Sphragistik 1894, Mitau 1895, pp. 109 (2014)

born 12 February 1722, died 21 March 1805,

Frederick Casimir's second son. *In 1741 he enrolled at the University of Jena.* In 1754, his father donated the Fideikommiss Kerklingen and Dobelsberg for him (688).

His wife was: Catharina Alexandrine v. Vietinghoff gen. Scheel, of George Frederick, Lord of Ihlen and Alexandrine v. Haudring from the House of Ewangen and Pewicken daughter, born 26 July 1730, married. 13 June 1749, died 20 May 1798 *in Kerklingen*.

She gave her husband with four sons: 1) Friedrich Georg, 2) Ernst Nicolaus and 3) Christoph Hieronymus Johann (III. 551-553 see House Kerklingen page 127) and 4) *Christian Ewald, born 20 November 1753, who probably died young,*⁹ and four daughters:

1) Agnese Alexandrine *Elisabeth*, born 16 March 1750, died 5 September 1813. Her first husband (8 July 1770 *in Mitau*) was Hermann Ernst von Manteuffel gen. Szoegel, *Saxon lieutenant*, heir to Feldhof and Plathonen, *born 1740, died 13 February 1811.*¹⁰ After she was divorced from him in 1772, she married the Emperor on 3 February 1774 *in Kerklingen*. Russian Major and chamberlain Friedrich Ernst v. d. Brüggel, heir to Neu-Mocken, *died 1797; this marriage was also divorced*;

2) *Julianne Anna Katharina, baptized 21 August 1754*;

3) Maria Charlotte Sophie Eleonore, born 4 July 1757, died 10 November 1798, *on 10 November 1775 in Kerklingen* Consort of the French Major and Knight Ewald v. d. Osten gen. Sacken, Lord in Wagenhof, *died 1811*.

4) *Catharina Gertrude, baptized 6 January 1760*.

III. 423.

Johann Casimir,

† 1806,

Friedrich Casimir's third son, received in 1754 as paternal inheritance 20, 000 Fl. Alb. (688), went out of the country and died *in the spring*¹¹ of 1806 unmarried and stupid.

III. 424.

George Christopher

on hives and apses,

born 13/24 December 1729, died 9/21 October 1800 in Mitau,

Frederick Casimir's fourth son.

On 22 April 1756, his father donated the Fideikommiss Leegen und Apsen (689) to him. In 1785 he bought the estates of Meschenecken and Carlshof from Carl Jacob Freiherrn von

⁹ Genealogical Handbook of the Baltic Knighthood, Courland, article by Kleist (2009)

¹⁰ Die Familie v. Manteuffel, die Freiherrliche Kurländische Linie, Georg Schmidt, Berlin 1909, pp. 53; Todesdatum von Agnese dort 5 September 1830 (2012)

¹¹ *Genealogical collectants from the older vintages of the Mitauschen Zeitung collected and compiled by Frh. Alexander v. Rahden in Jahrbuch für Genealogie, Heraldik und Sphragistik, 1894 Mitau. (2008)*

Keyserlingk for 55,000 Thlr., which he left to his youngest son Ernst Johann on 25 June 1787 as Fideikommiss (696).

Over the years he also acquired the goods Kursiten, Zersten and Aispurn. The latter two he endowed for his youngest son as a majorat, after *he had sold* the estates of Meschenecken and Carlshof *again* in 1792.¹² (701) George Christopher of Kl. and his older brother Christian Ewald experienced the time when Courland, which had been an independent duchy under Polish suzerainty since 1561, became Russian in 1795 after the division of Poland. Duke Peter of Courland, the son of Duke John Ernest, who died in 1772, was invited to Petersburg in 1795 and surprised there with the customer that the estates of his country had declared themselves subjects of the Empress Catherine II of Russia on 18 March through an unconditional act of submission.

A poem to commemorate his 70th birthday is published in the August 1938 newspaper and G. Chr. died in Mitau on 21 October 1800. In 1814, the text "On eternal continuation of man: Speech to the monument of esteem and love at the funeral of Lord Georg Christoph von Kleist ... / by Wilhelm Julius Slevogt" appeared in Mitau, from which the picture opposite is taken. It mentions that George Christopher had lived in Mitau for the last 25 years.

His wife was Dorothea Emerentia von Manteuffel gen. Szoeg from the House of Plathonen, Christoph Friedrich auf Plathonen and Louise Catharina von der Brügggen daughter, born 18 December 1729, verh. 4 September 1756, died 15 December 1798.¹³

This marriage produced two sons: 1) Friedrich Christoph and 2) Ernst Johann (III. 554 and 555 see below Haus Zerxten page 158) and three daughters:

1) Elisabeth Louise Sophie, born 30 May 1760, verh. 16 August 1778, died 29 June 1837. Her husband: her cousin Ernst Nicolaus v. Kleist, heir and mayor of Susten and Kreutzburg; *Slevogt says in the above mentioned document of her that she was a friend of the Duchess Dorothea of Courland;*

2) Anna Catharina Eleonore Dorothea, born 18 October 1761, verh. 24 November 1781, died 6 September 1839. Consort: Peter Georg von *Pfeilitzer* gen. Franck, French Captain, Kurländischer Kreismarschall und Ritter, Majoratsherr auf Sessau, born 2 September 1752, died 27 October 1825; and

3) Benigna Caroline, born 8 June 1766, cond. 30 September 1785 in Mitau, died 10 /22 December 1830 in *Mitau*. Husband: Christian Freiherr v. Rönne, heir to Bershof and Opley, *born 1763*, died 29 August 1829 in *Mitau*.¹⁴

¹² In the 1st edition: he had ... bought back from him. The aforementioned document of his son mentions another buyer, who is however not identifiable. (2021)

Genealogical collectants from the older vintages of the Mitauschen Zeitung collected and compiled by Frh. Alexander v. Rahden in Jahrbuch für Genealogie, Heraldik und Sphragistik, 1894 Mitau: "68 Jahre, atonische Gicht, nach 42j. Marriage". (2008)

Die Familie v. Manteuffel, die Freiherrliche Kurländische Linie, Georg Schmidt, Berlin 1909, pp. 52; Birth of Dorothea₄ 18 December 1730 (2012)

Genealogical collectants from the older vintages of the Mitauschen Zeitung collected and compiled by Frh. Alexander v. Rahden in Jahrbuch für Genealogie, Heraldik und Sphragistik, 1894 Mitau: He was 67 years old. (2008)

III. 425.

Carl Friedrich

on Elkesem near Mitau,

born 25 July 1736, died 29 March 1816,

Frederick Casimir's youngest son.¹⁵

He was enrolled in the University of Königsberg in 1755: "Car. Frdr. A Kleist Eq. Curon. Curon. S'.

In the family record of Ernst Johann von Fircks is his signature with the place name Königsberg, 1 August 1759, "Charles de Kleist Curonus".¹⁶

In his father's will he is with 20000 Fl. Alb. bedacht (688). For this he bought Elkesem near Mitau, which he sold after the death of his first wife: Benigna Sybilla v. Mirbach from the House of Ambothen, born 1732, died 14 May 1794,¹⁷ to Johann v. Mirbach, went in 1796 to Silesia, where he was a member of the Moravian Brothers (Herrenhuter), and moved into the colony of Niesky in the district of Rothenburg. There he bought a house.

After he had married on 18 January 1798 *in Kleutsch*¹⁸ for the other time with Christiane Friederike Countess von Pfeil and Klein-Ellguth from the House of Wilkau, *second* daughter of Count Karl Friedrich, Prussian District councillor of the Nimptschen Kreis, Herr auf Groß Witkau und Vogelfang, Kleutsch, Dittmannsdorf and Haunold and the Anna Eleonore Charlotte Friederike Freiin v. Posadowski-Postelwitz born 5 January 1764, died 23 March 1849 zu Niesky, — according to *the first edition*, in 1800 he is said to have bought the Spriehusen estate with the Steinbrink c.p. dairy *in the Bukow district in Mecklenburg* from the Kammerrat Adolph Friedrich v. d. Lanken auf Galenbeck. *According to two contemporary publications, the acquirer was a Major Carl von Kleist.*¹⁹ *The same good is also listed with a slight deviation in the spelling of Major Joachim Carl Friedrich (III. 614) from the House of Stavenow. This is likely to be the correct acquirer.*

In his second marriage, he had a daughter: Friederike Sophie Louise, born on 25 November 1798 in Niesky, died 14 October 1842, married on 16 November 1818 to her cousin Adam Friedrich Gustav, Count of Pfeil and Klein-Ellguth, elders of the Brieg Circle, Knight of the Iron Cross II. Kl., Herr der Güter Johnsdorff: etc. bei Brieg, born 3 September 1795, † *Brieg 15 September 1873*²⁰. Likewise, on 1 October 1801, a son of a second marriage, Carl Heinrich (III. 556 see House Niesky page 170) was born.

The family of Rönne in the Baltics, Gerhard von Rönn, pp. 20 (2012)

Is dubbed "baron" in the baptismal certificates of his sons.

Yearbook for Genealogy, Heraldry and Sphragistics, 1896 Mitau, pp. 97. (2008)

¹⁷ Genealogical collectants from the older vintages of the Mitauschen Zeitung collected and compiled by Frh. Alexander v. Rahden in Jahrbuch für Genealogie, Heraldik und Sphragistik, 1894 Mitau: Benigna Sibilla, b. v. Mirbach, Erbfr. auf Elkeseem, † daselbst, 14. v. 1794, after 20 years. marriage (2008)

¹⁸ *Silesian Provincial Sheets, 1798 pp. 186 (2011)*

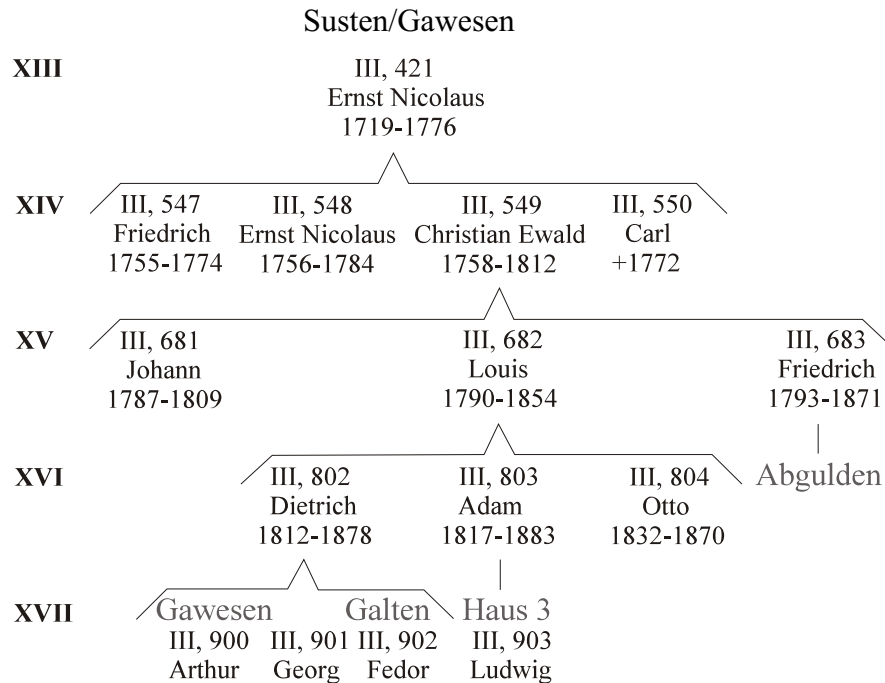
¹⁹ *The changes in the family estate of the knightly estates in Mecklenburg-Schwerin since 1780 in Archiv für Landeskunde in den Großherzogthümern Mecklenburg, Vol. 18, Schwerin 1868, pp. 313, Illustration of agriculture in the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg, Volume 2, Alexander von Lengerke, Königsberg 1831, pp. 300. (2010)*

²⁰ *Gotha Counts' Houses 1881 (2009)*

Carl Friedrich von Kl. died at Niesky on 29 March 1816.²¹

Of Friedrich Casimir's five sons, four had feudal heirs, only the third remained uninherited.

²¹ The 29th of this redemption of the Baron Carl Friedrich von Kleist, which took place in faith and trust in our Savior, is indicated by his left widow and children. Niesky 31st March 1816. Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen 1816 Supplement 12 April. (2018)



Under "Susten/Gawesen" and the houses that have developed from it, the descendants of Friedrich Casimir's eldest son, Ernst Nicolaus (III. 421 see above page 101), are treated.

XIV Generation

Ernst Nicolaus had four sons: 1) Sigismund Friedrich Adam, 2) Ernst Nicolaus, 3) Christian Ewald and 4) Carl Christian Joseph (III. 547-550).

III. 547.

Sigismund Friedrich Adam,

born 5 October 1755, died 30 September 1774,

Ernst Nicolaus' eldest son. *He attended the Lyceum in Riga. He is said to have shown early installations of poetry.*²² He was only 19 years old. He died in Riga and was buried in Courland.²³ *To his death several publications have been published, "Trauerlied", Sarginschriften, Elegische Ode, "Auf den Frühfrüh Tod eines Edlen Jünglings",*²⁴ *which have been preserved (2005).*

III. 548th

²² *General Lexicon of Writers and Scholars of the Provinces of Livonia, Estonia and Courland, 2nd volume, Johann Friedrich von Recke and Karl Eduard Napiersky, Mitau, 1829. An ode can be found in the collection of speeches by the feyer of the wedding feast of Grand Duke Paul Petrowitsch with the Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt Natalia Alexiewna in the Rigigigian Lyceo, edited by Harder, (Riga, 1773. 4.) pp. 37-44. (2007)*

²³ From the records of the mayor J. C. Schwartz, Rigassche Stadtblätter 1883, pp. 102 (2011)

²⁴ *The poem was by Liborius Bergmann, a school friend, and was published in Leipzig in 1774. The Nordic Miscellaneous 4. Stück, August Wilhelm Hupel, Riga, 1782. 19 (2015)*

Ernst Nicolaus,

* 9 December 1756 in Schwirkaln, † 6 April 1784,

of Ernst Nicolau's other son, *enrolled on 15 May 1776 together with his brother Christian Ewald at the Gymnasium Mitau to study law.*²⁵

He was the lord of the majorats at Kreutzburg and Susten.

He married on 16 August 1778²⁶ with his cousin Elisabeth Louise Sophie v. Kl. from the House of Leegen, eldest daughter of the Majorate Lord George Christopher on Leegen and Apses and of Dorothea Emerentia née von Manteuffel called Szöge from the House of Plathonen, born 30 May 1760, died 29 June 1837 in *Mitau*.

They had 2 *daughters*:

1) Dorothea Eleonore Constantia Ernestine Benigna, born 21 December 1779. After her father's death (6 April 1784), she was given the Majorate of Kreutzburg-Susten. Her husband was Christoph Johann Friedrich Reichsgraf v. Medem, on 1 July 1796 royal Prussian Major and wing adjutant King Frederick William III, Lord on Elley, Lord on Schunden etc., later Emperor. Russian chamberlain and holder of the Grand Cross of the Emperor. Russian St. Anne and King. Prussian Order of the Rothen Eagle, born 24 August 1763, died 7 March 1838. She died in her first puerperium on April 4, 1797 in *Mitau*. Her estates passed to her father brother Christian Ewald (III. 549). *A portrait of Dorothea, painted by Anton Graff, is in the Lucerne Art Museum.*

2) Lovisa Charlotte Katharina Elisabeth Therese Charlotte, baptized 22 January 1783. *She died early.*

III. 549.

Christian Ewald

on Kreutzburg and Susten,

born 11 April 1758 in *Schönberg*, died 2 February 1812,

of Ernst Nicolau's third son, *enrolled on 15 May 1776 at the Gymnasium Mitau to study law.*²⁷

He was the heir to the estates of Kamianiec or Szeymeln in the Upich Poviate of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which his father had already bought on 24 May 1765 from the widow of Oberhauptmann Kloppmann, and also the heir to Brinckenhof, which he bought on 24 June 1780 from Johann Georg v. Mirbach. On 27 June 1792, he gave the latter to Otto Christoph von Wettberg for 64,500 Fl. Alb. off again. *In 1798 he bought the estate Funkenhof (or Ilsen-Laiden) from Dietrich von Keyserlingk. He sold it soon afterwards to Dietrich Otto von Mirbach.*²⁸

After the death of his niece Louise of Kl., he inherited the estates of Kreutzburg-Susten.

Christian Ewald was married twice:

²⁵ *Zur Geschichte und Statistik des Gymnasiums zu Mitau, Karl Dannenberg, Mitau 1875, pp. 71 (2009)*

²⁶ In the National Library of Latvia is the following script without an author's name: Der Ehestandsspiegel, or the History of William and Juliet: Eine Erzählung. Release date 1778.

Mitau : printed by Johann Friedrich Steffenhagen ..., [1778]. Volume 12 pp. ; 4to. The catalogs include Kleist, Elisabeth Sophia Luise and Kleist, Ernst Nicolaus. Obviously, the paper appeared in connection with the marriage. (2008)

²⁷ *Zur Geschichte und Statistik des Gymnasiums zu Mitau, Karl Dannenberg, Mitau 1875, pp. 71 (2009)*

²⁸ *E-mail correspondence in the family archive (2012)*

1) with Maria *Louise* Theresia Elise v. Keyserlingk, the Saxon chamberlain Johann Emmerich, hereditary lord on Gawesen, Warwen, Lahnen etc. and the Maria Theresia Reichsgräfin von Hohenfeld daughter, born 19 July 1761, married 8 April 1781, died 28 May 1800 *of pneumonia in Susten*.²⁹

This marriage was blessed with three sons: 1) Johann Ewald Nicolaus Friedrich Otto Werner, 2) Louis Christoph Friedrich Heinrich Carl Werner and 3) Friedrich Christian Ewald (III 681-683) and eight daughters:

1) Eleonore Constantia Anna Dorothea Johanna Emerentia Charlotte Luise, born 21 February 1782, died 4 August 1808 *in Susten*.³⁰

2) Polyxena Sophia Theresia Juliana Elisabeth Caroline Josepha Christina, born 3 September 1783 – 9 January 1810 *in Susten*.

3) Anna Juliana Jacobina Justina, born 9 February 1785 – 9 March 1877 *in Reval*, verh. May 17, 1809 *in Gawesen*. Husband: Georg Hermann von Baumgarten, Kaiserl. Russian retired captain, knight of several orders, judge and member of the Estonian Knighthood Committee, heir to Soncom, Wechmuth and Rohküll, born 19 February 1782, died 19 March 1839.

4) Theresia Friederike Caroline Gottliebe, born 18 March 1786.

5) Charlotte Josepha Wilhelmine, born 10 March 1792, *died 4 August 1848 in Mitau an der Cholera*. (a) 10 July 1814 Diedrich v. Rummel, Preußischer Lieutenant a.D., Kaiserl. Russian district forester to Allschwangen, died 18 August 1818 in Goldingen; and b) Peter Feodoroff, Titular councilor and knight etc., post secretary in Mitau.

6) Dorothea Anna Luise Eva Wilhelmine Caroline Gottliebe, born 10 November 1795, married. 24 August 1813, died 21 July 1857 at Liebau. *Verh. 24 August 1813*, husband: Johann Gustav Ernst v. Medem, Justice of the Peace at Grobin, born 28 July 1781, died 5 March 1828 *in Gawesen*.

7) Elisabeth Friederike Louise Nepomucena, born 17 November 1796, died 28 November 1816 *in Gawesen*; and

8) Julie Wilhelmine, born 1 June 1798 *in Susten*, *died 19 August 1867 in Reval*, verh. 19 June 1818 *in Reval* with Carl, Reichsfreiherrn v. Dellingshausen, Kaiserl. Russian retired staff captain, heir to Hulljell, Jeß, Undel and Addinal in Estonia, *d. 1861*.

In the family archive there is a printed birthday poem for the 40th birthday of Christian Ewald "consecrated the cradle feyer of the best husband and father".

Nine years after the death of his wife, Christian Ewald entered into a second marriage with 2) Caroline Seuberlich, widowed Lohmeyer, daughter of the Amtmann Friedrich Michael Schulz and Julianne Schulz, verh. December 27, 1809.

²⁹ Genealogical collectants from the older vintages of the Mitauschen Zeitung collected and compiled by Frh. Alexander v. Rahden in Jahrbuch für Genealogie, Heraldik und Sphragistik, 1894 Mitau, pp. 66: Todesanzeige für Maria Theresia (2008)

³⁰ Genealogical collectants from the older vintages of the Mitauschen Zeitung collected and compiled by Frh. Alexander v. Rahden in Jahrbuch für Genealogie, Heraldik und Sphragistik, 1894 Mitau: Todesanzeige des Vaters auf den Namen Laura. (2008)

In this marriage, *according to the widow's dispute with the stepchildren of 1813, four children were born to him, of which only two are known by name: Hermann Ludwig Alexander, born October 25, 1809 in Susten, and Ewaldine, born in 1812 to Liebau.*

Christian Ewald died on 2 February 1812.

III. 550.

Carl Christian Joseph,
† 3 June 1772,

Ernest Nicolau's youngest son, died uninherited.

XV Generation

Of Ernst Nicolaus's four sons, only the third, Christian Ewald, had feudal heirs; they were her three:

III. 681.

Johann Ewald Nicolaus Friedrich Otto Werner,
born 4 April 1787, died 24 October 1809,

Christian Ewald's eldest son, died unmarried in Geneva (1809).

III. 682.

Louis Christoph Friedrich Heinrich Carl Werner,
Russian captain
on fumes and gases,
Born 1790, died 1854,

Christian Ewald's second son, born *October 21, baptized* November 8, 1790, entered the Russian military. He excelled in the battles against the French. The latter had already entered Poland in December 1806. The Russians won at Pultusk on December 26, 1806. On 7 and 8 February 1807, another violent collision occurred at Eylau. The Russian general Bennigsen was in danger of being defeated when the Prussians under L'Estocq intervened in time.

After the surrender of the fortress of Gdańsk (26 May 1807), Napoleon turned with 200000 men against the 120000 strong Russian-Prussian army. Bennigsen beat him at Heilsberg on 10 June; however, the Russians withdrew because their commander fell ill. After the unfortunate Battle of Friedland, Emperor Alexander made a favorable peace with Napoleon.

In these battles, Louis v. Kl. distinguished himself in such a way that, although very young, he advanced to captain, and knight of the Order pour le mérite (*on 8 February 1808*)³¹, of the Order of Vladimir IV. Class *obtained after the Battle of Eylau on 27 January 1807 (the order is in the family archives)*, the Order of St. Anne and the Prussian Eylau Cross.

³¹ A copy of a letter from the Prussian king Frederick William III dated 8 February 1808 to Louis' father concerning the order is in the family archive. (2006)

On 5 June 1810, he received from his maternal grandfather Johann Emmerich Freiherrn v. Keyserlingk (died 31 July 1811) the estates of Gawesen-Neuhoff-Ingenhoff as Fideikommiss for the inaugural price of 98000 rubles, on condition that the owner of each time had to bear his family name and the name Keyserlingk (705).

After his father's death in 1812, he inherited the Majorate of Kreuzburg-Susten.

Alexandra Kück has added the following based on the stories of her parents: "After he had returned from his war years, he set about healing the wounds that the war had also inflicted on

Gawesen driveway east side

his property. The house in Susten, where he and so many of his name were born, was narrow and unattractive, although beautifully located in the immediate vicinity of the large forests. The old, fortified manor house in Gawesen had been burnt down by passing French. Thus, a mighty manor house in the Empire style was built instead in Gawesen, apparently built for centuries, so thick and firm were the walls on enormous foundations of field stones, so proudly projecting slim, simple columns, so firm and secure the high red roof enclosed the magnificent, snow-white whitewashed building. A large park with wide meadows, avenues, play areas, with pavilion, benches and lutes, bridges, ditches and 2 ponds, an extensive

fruit and vegetable garden were laid out around the manor house. The burnt-down house, the 'old house', was rebuilt. At times it was inhabited by the sons of the house, but at times it was furnished for the steward, scribe, gardener, coachman, servant, piqueur, etc., and also contained rooms for the many foreign coachmen and lackeys who, with their lordships and often 4-6 horses on days, and weeks, enjoyed the great hospitality of the Gawesenschen house.

My great-grandfather is said to have been full of enthusiasm for life, full of humor and wit, an old spa man of real scrap and grain. He has married three times, is said to have had 22 children and always had a full house, which was open to the many friends and guests. For weeks, they came to Gawesen, where time flew away with rides and hunts, with excursions and happy festivals, with music, dance and beaker sound."

He has been married three times:

- 1) on 25 June 1809 with Julie Charlotte Dorothea Amalie v. Behr (*in 1. Marriage in 1805 to Obuchow, Russian. Major*), of Diedrich to Virginalen and Friederike von Schlippenbach daughter, born 10 February 1789, died 27 June 1818, as a result of the birth of twin daughters;
- 2) on 18 July 1819 with Caroline v. Kosküll, the Peter Adam *on soups* and the Benigna Elisabeth v. Heyking daughter, died 5 December 1827; and
- 3) on 25 August 1828 in Doblen with Friederike von Grotthuß from the House of Klein-Bercken, daughter of the Goldingen judge Otto and Eleonore von Keyserlingk, born 4 December 1806 in Mitau, died on 13 December 1887 in Mitau.

The first marriage produced *four* sons: 1) Diedrich Johann Ewald and 2) Adam (III. 802 and 803) *and Julius (died 2 July 1816 at the age of 2) and Johann Robert Georg Ludwig (baptized 25 September 1815, died 25 November 1815) and four daughters:*

1) *Elvire Annette Therese Dorothea Karoline, born 28 January 1811, died 17 October 1812;*

2) *Elvire Marianne Louise Julianne Judith, born 25 April 1813, died 22 December 1814;*

3) the first twin daughter, *Eleonore Julianne Katharina*, born 27 June 1818, married. 8 September 1843, *died 15 January 1900 in Stuttgart.*³² Consort: Julius Reichsfreiherr v. Dellingshausen *auf Jeß und Addinal (Estonia)*, Kaiserl. Russian Guard Lieutenant;

4) the twin sister *Karoline Dorothea*, born 28 June 1818, died 22 August 1818.

The children from the second marriage died young:

1) *Louise Dorothea Laura Eleonore, born 28 April 1820, died 10 October 1823*

2) *Karl Ewald Johann Friedrich, baptized 24 June 1821, died 1825;*

3) *Elisabeth Karoline Eleonore Marie, born 2 September 1822, died 14 December 1827;*

4) *Friedrich Peter Johann, born 13 September 1823, died 31 January 1824;*

5) *Ludwig Arthur, born 26 November 1825, died 1826.*

From the third marriage are a son: Otto (III. 804) and a daughter:

Elisabeth Therese Laura, sprouted, born 23 February 1835 *in Gawesen, died 28 August 1890 in Mitau*, verh. 8 June 1854 with *Rudolph Ewald Friedrich Wilhelm, Baron v. Grotthuß*, Lord of the House of Atlitzen, later on *Dsirgen*, born 25 December 1827, *died 4 February 1903 in Mitau.*

Louis von Kl. died on 1 May 1854 in Liebau.

III. 683.

Friedrich Christian Ewald, Baron,

to dump

Major General *of the Forest Corps* and Forester in Mitau,

born 3 June 1793, died 28 April 1871³³ *in Wiesbaden,*

Christian Ewald's youngest son.

Whether he was a. 1812, 19 years old, against the French to the field and then participated in the wars of freedom, *was not apparent from the existing documents in 1886; but we conclude it*

³² Yearbook for Genealogy, Heraldry and Sphragistics 1903, Mitau 1905, pp. 231 (2012)

³³ *The FG contained the date 14 September 1871. The above date is taken from the cemetery book. (2006)*

from the orders, which were awarded to him, because he was knight of the Order pour le mérite (1813, 1865 the crown to it) and of the Vladimir Order IV. (1815). Later he was also made a Knight of St. John. *He is on the military service list from 26.9.1805 to 25.9.1816. He took as adjutant to Gen. Leutn. Konovizin in Chernigovan Inf. Rgt. participated in the Battle of Borodino (Aug. 1812).*

After the Second Treaty of Paris (20 November 1815), he worked for several years as a district judge for Grobin, but later rejoined the army and advanced to lieutenant colonel. As a lieutenant colonel, he certainly participated in the Crimean War (1853-56). In 1859 he was governor-forester and colonel in Mitau. *In 1860 he was appointed Major General of the Forest Corps and retired.*³⁴

*At times he owned the estates of Alt-Abgulden and Maihof. In 1818 he had bought Alt-Abgulden from the heirs of the previous owner Lindner for 34 663 1/3 Rbl. In 1835 he sold the estate for Rbl 32,000.*³⁵

He was married twice:

- 1) married Jeannette Luise Betty v. Grotthuß of Klein-Bercken, the judge Otto and the Eleonore v. Keyserlingk daughter, born 1 April 1795. 4 November 1815, died 20 November 1832 *in Libau*³⁶; and
- 2) with Annette v. Brewern, the Emperor. Russian Civil Governor of Courland and Privy Council Christopher and Julie Charlotte v. Strandmann daughter, born 25 April 1808, verh. 5 May 1834 *in Mitau, died 10 June 1889* ³⁷ *in Wiesbaden.*

In his first marriage, he had six sons: 1) Peter, 2) Ewald Johann Ludwig Reinhold, 3) Julius, 4) Nicolaus Theodor, 5) Michael Ludwig and 6) Ludwig Carl Jeannot Peter (III. 804a-809 see House Abgulden 123 below) and four daughters:

- 1) *Emma Karoline Elise Therese*, born 20 July 1819 *in Kruschkaln*;
- 2) *Catharina Karoline Elisabeth Friedericke*, born 18 March 1824, *died 8 April 1899 in Mitau*;
- 3) *Adele (Adelheid Betty Friederike)*, born 28 January 1829 (*June 1828 ?*), died 28 November 1873, and
- 4) *Jeannette Betty Laura*, born 31 October 1832, *died 1902 in Wiesbaden*, verh. 14 February 1867 with Otto v. Franck, retired lieutenant and bank director in Gera, *died before 1901.*³⁸

³⁴ Genealogisches Handbuch der Kurländischen Ritterschaft, 1938, pp. 754 (2010)

Colonel Baron von Kleist is promoted to Major General without prejudice to others and dismissed with pension and uniform of the service. Warschauer Zeitung, 1860, No. 64 (2011)

³⁵ Kurländische Güterchroniken, Friedrich von Klopmann, Mitau 1858, Vol. I, pp. 4 (2010)

³⁶ Genealogical collectants from the older vintages of the Mitauschen Zeitung collected and compiled by Frh. Alexander v. Rahden in Jahrbuch für Genealogie, Heraldik und Sphragistik, 1894 Mitau: Todesanzeige der Mutter im Namen des entfernten Gatten und 9 unmündiger Kinder. (2008)

³⁷ The FG contained the date 10 April 1889. The above date is taken from the cemetery book. (2006)

³⁸ Family newspaper No. 6 of March 1937, p. 42: Then two brothers asked Frank in Munich whether the family association would object to the use of the double name "Frank-v. Kleist" by them. The board has rejected the lords. The request is based on the following. The father of the two gentlemen, who died in 1928, was the son of Jeanette Frank, born in Susten in 1832, née Baronesse von Kleist. Before her death, she asked her son to add her maiden name to her father's name and to use the name Frank-v. Kleist. The father has complied with this request, which has already led to various instances of misunderstanding with the authorities. The sons now intend to seek permission from the guardianship court to use the double name, hoping for approval from the family association. However, there is not sufficient reason to grant them. (2014)

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From the second marriage came three sons: 7) Alexander, 8) Constantin and 9) Rudolph (III. 810-812 see below house Abgulden 123) and a daughter:

- 5) Julie Therese Friederike, born 12 November 1848.

The gravestones of Friedrich Christian Ewald (photo left) and his second wife are still in the cemetery of the Russ in 2006. Orthodox Church in Wiesbaden (graves no. 421 and 365)

XVI Generation

Christian Ewald's three sons thus inherited the two youngest Louis and Ewald.

The former three sons are called:

III. 802.

Dietrich Johann Ewald,

Freiherr von Kl. -Keyserlingk on gases and susten,

born 10 April 1812 in Gawesen, died 12 November 1878 in Gawesen,

Emperor Russian Lieutenant a.D., Lord of Hereditary Majorship of Kreutzburg-Susten and Gawesen c.p.

Alexandra Kück adds: "My grandfather was tall blonde, blue-eyed, shaky and enterprising, a brisk runner, rider, hunter, laid up to great pranks and cocky jokes. He was educated in St. Petersburg in the Junkerschule to serve, like so many of his peers, before settling on his father's place, only for a few years as an officer for the Tsar. The brisk junker may have done some mischief and annoyed his Russian teachers. Then one day at the appeal, one of them, a senior officer, accused him of a dishonorable act of harassment. That was too bad! Stupid pranks, yes, that was probably possible, he admitted. He should have stolen a watch, he should have stolen a Kleist! All the wrath of offended honor grips the youth. He himself is barely able to jump from his limb to his superior in anger. He grabs the completely puzzled man by the collar, he lifts him out of the window, he shakes him with bear power high over the paved courtyard, that the other junkers hold their breath, the officer probably also in the iron handle at dizzy height. Then he puts him back on the floor in the hall. He has let off steam and is calm again. He was then demoted to the rank of commune and sent to Finland in a grenadier regiment. There he soon served as a lieutenant and was transferred to the 2nd Kurdish Uhlan Regiment. With his tall, heavy black-blue metal-clad Ulanenschako, we often played cheerfully as children."

In the book "Im Gottesländchen Kurland" by Leon von Manteuffel, 2002, many pages are also reported with quotes from letters about the family of Dietrich.

Since 2 September 1838, his wife was Ida Freiin v. Ascheberg-Kettler, Friedrich auf Peekuln-Assieten and Johanna v. d. Ropp from Paplacken Tochter, born 15 June 1818, died 6 June 1903 in Mitau.

This marriage is with three sons: 1) Arthur Friedrich Johann Ludwig. 2) Georg Ludwig Friedrich Dietrich Adam, and 3) Fedor Dietrich Casimir (III. 900-902) and five daughters blessed:

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- 1) Jenny Julie Friederike Laura, born 19 March 1841 *in Gawesen, died 28 February 1907*, verh. 18 January 1861 with Ludwig Wladimir Lionel v. Rahden, Lieutenant Governor v. Estonia, *d. 1881*.
- 2) Ottilie Laura Charlotte Ida, born 14 July 1847 *in Libau, died 5/18 January 1916*, married on 8 January 1869 to Leon *Johann Michael Baron* v. d. Ropp, Lord of the Hereditary House on Paplacken, *born Lixna 19 June 1840, died 1916 (Wismar 1920?)*.
- 3) *Julie Jenny Nina* Ida, born 30 April 1849 *in Libau, died 14 February 1933 in Bückeburg*, married 4 October 1872 to *Johann Diederich Friedrich Wilhelm* v. Holtey auf Birschen, *born 19 April 1844, died 8/21 January 1908 in Szczecin*;³⁹
- 4) Constance *Julie Virginie Malwine*, born 16 July 1850 *in Libau, died 17 March 1933 in Mitau*;
and 5) *Virginie Malwine Alice Annette*, born 13 April 1853 *in Libau, died 29 October 1894 in Mitau*.

1. Ottilie, 2. Ida, 3rd Constance, 4th Fedor, 5th Virginie

³⁹ Address book for the Balts living outside their homeland, 1907, v. Holtey, Baroness Ida, Stettin, Falkenwalderstr. 44th (2020)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
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III. 803.

Adam, Baron,

Oberhauptmann zu Mitau,

born 11 February 1817 *in Gawesen*, died 2 August 1883 *in Majorenhof*,

Main Court Assessor in Grobin, then Chief Captain Court Assessor at Goldingen, District Captain Bausk, most recently Chief Captain at Mitau Castle.

He married on 16 May 1844 in *Hulljell* with his *cousin* Caroline *Elise* Reichsfreiin v. Dellinghausen, daughter of Carl Reichsfreiherrn v. D. auf Hulljell and Julie v. Kl. from the House of Susten, born 22 June 1820 (1819 ?), died 22 June 1901 *in Mitau*.

She gave her husband a daughter: *Friederike Karoline* Julie, born December 20, 1846, died January 15, 1861 and a son: Carl Johann Adam Ludwig (III. 903).

III. 804.

Otto Carl Johann Ewald Ernst, Baron,

Justice of the Peace to Grobin,

born 21 January 1832, died 18 October 1870 *in Rothenberg*,

remained unmarried. *In 1850 he enrolled in the law faculty of the University of Dorpat.*

Of Louis's three sons, the two oldest, Dietrich and Adam, had male heirs. Of Baron Dietrich's 3 sons, 2 are the ancestors of houses.

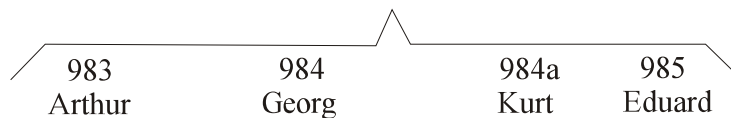
Susten/Gawesen 1. House - **House Gawesen**

XVII

III, 900

Arthur Bar. v. Kl.-Keyserlingk
1839-1915

XVIII



XVIIth generation

III. 900.

Baron Arthur Friedrich Johann Ludwig von Kleist-Keyserlingk,

* 1839, † 1915,

eldest son of Dietrich (III. 802), Fideikommissherr auf Susten und Gawesen, born on 14.9.1839 in Gawesen, *studied from 1857 in Göttingen, from May 1859 in Heidelberg law*, took over in 1878 as Fideikommissherr the paternal estates, and moved with his family to the beautiful neoclassical manor house Gawesen. His mother, Ida, née Baronesse von Ascheberg-Kettler, died on 8 June 1903 in Mitau. He experienced the Russian Revolution in 1905/6, in which the manor house of Gawesen was destroyed. In the following years, the damage caused to the goods was repaired. The manor house was fitted with an emergency roof to protect it from complete deterioration. Arthur experienced the occupation of Courland by German troops in 1915 and died on 3.10.1915 in Mitau.

The daughter Alexandra writes in her memoirs: "At the age of 19, my father went to Göttingen for a few semesters, as was the custom with young Majorat Serbs, to be ground down in the Saxonia Corps. The small student lid and the dark blue, white and light blue ribbon hung over his desk until his death as a reminder of the funny boy era. With his old corps brother, Prince Bruno of Ysenburg and Büdingen, he had a loyal friendship until his late teens. Not only was he a frequent guest at Büdingen Castle as a student, but he also visited the princely couple later with my mother. In Göttingen and Heidelberg, my father studied history and economics."

In 1908, Arthur was the only one of the Kurland family members to take part in the family day for the 50th anniversary celebration of the statutes of the family association with his wife, daughter Alexandra and son Arthur. The following are images from the group photo:

Arthur married on 30.5.1874 in St. Petersburg Elisabeth (Elise) Charlotte Baronesse v. der Ropp, * St. Petersburg 16.4.1851, daughter of Kais. Actual State Councilor Eduard Baron v.d.R. on Shabino and Juliane Elisabeth. Helene née Peucker (from carbon black. nobility). Elise died at the age of 80 on 8.7.1930 with her daughter Alexandra Kück in Reinbek near Hamburg.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
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Children:

- 1st Arthur Dietrich (III. 983)
- 2nd Georg Emanuel (III. 984)
- 3rd Kurt Nikolai (*III. 984a*)
- 4th Eduard Dietrich Adam Fortunatus (III. 985)

Arthur, Georg, Kurt, Eduard, Foto Libau 1910

Their biographies are in the continuation of the family history.

5th Alexandra (Adda) Elisabeth Marie, * Gawesen 8.9.1883, † Reinbek 18.11.1944, verm. Libau 2.10.1917 with Dr. jur. Robert Kück, † 8.10.1937, lawyer, envoy of the Dominican Republic to the German Reich. Trained at the teacher's seminar in Kassel in 1912, she led the Frauenbund school in Libau and set up a children's hostel in the war years, where hundreds of children were tasted for free. In this way, it actively helped to alleviate the suffering of the Lebanese population during the First World War.

Alexandra has made an important contribution to the understanding of life in time with her post-1920 writings on the history of the 'Gawesen-Susten Branch' and her report on her experiences in Courland during the First World War, which together cover several hundred pages and are provided with many photos. The original of these records is in the family archive.

6th Margarethe Ida, * Gawesen 3.10.1885, † Dresden 12.4.1941, verm. Dresden 27.3.1908 with Horst v. Hartmann, * Zwack 5.8.1882, † Berlin 9.12.1965, Kgl. sächs. retired captain The marriage was divorced on *25 April 1925 in Dresden.*

Susten/Gawesen **Georg und Kinder**

III. 901.

Georg Ludwig Friedrich Dietrich Adam, Baron,

born 16 January 1843, *died 26 July 1889,*

enrolled in Heidelberg on 19 October 1861. In the book 'Im Gottesländchen Kurland' by Leon von Manteuffel, 2002, letters from George to his brother Arthur and his parents are printed with reports about his student life. He was assessor to Bausk, official of the Kurl. Kreditverein, married on 29 July 1870 to Natalie Baronesse v. d. Recke, born 4 April 1846 in Elisenhof, died 25 April 1925 in Mitau, daughter of Otto v. d. R. auf Annenhof and Valerie O'Connor. According to the family's address list of 1921, she lived temporarily in Berlin.

Son: Diederich Otto (III. 986)

Daughters:

- 1) *Valerie Ida (Valida), born 10 May 1871 in Bausk, died 21 February 1920 in Berlin;*
- 2) *Natalie Friederike, born 3 July 1877 in Gawesen. In 1921 she lived in Berlin. She died on 7 July 1957 in Hilbersdorf, Freiberg in Saxony.*

III. 986.

Diederich Otto

born 20 June 1873 in Bauske (Kirchenbuch Grobin), died 1931

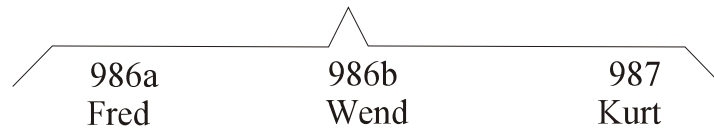
According to the passenger list of Columbia, which departed from Hamburg on 13 May 1892, a Dieterian was.. Kleist, 18, from Greifswald, Pomerania, on board the ship. Dietrich married Paula Borbet on February 20, 1904 in Chicago, California, approximately 1876. The census (census) records of 1910, 1920 and 1930 as well as the military registration card of 12 September 1918, all from Chicago, are available. In the registration card, he gives the date of birth as 2 July 1873 and the first name as Dietrich Otto. According to 1920 he was manager of a restaurant, 1930 owner. According to the census records, he immigrated in 1895, and in 1903.. He died in Cook County on March 29, 1931, according to the Illinois Death Index. The couple had no children. After the death of her husband, Paula lived in Wuppertal-Barmen and Siegburg.

Susten/Gawesen 2. House - **House Galten**

XVII

III, 902
Fedor
1854-1926

XVIII



XVIIIth generation

III. 902.

Baron Fedor Dietrich Kasimir,

* 1854, † 1926,

youngest son of the Fkhr Dietrich Baron v. Kleist-Keyserlingk auf Susten und Gawesen (III. 802), born on 7.11.1854 in Gawesen, acquired around 1900 the estate Galten, Kirchspiel Kandau, district Talsen (700 ha). See photo opposite.

In 1920, he was expropriated by the Latvian government without compensation, except for some remnants. He died on 28.1.1926 in Galten.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
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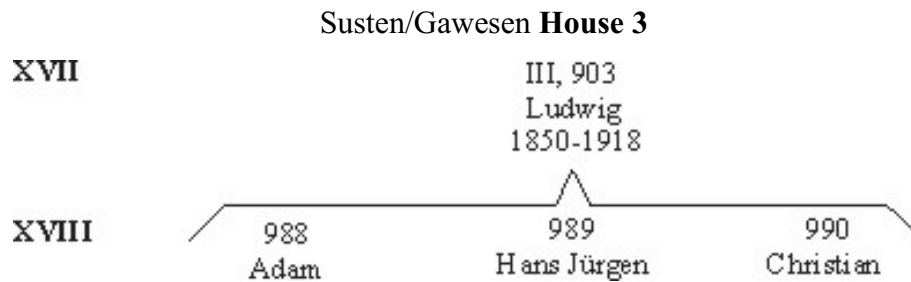
Fedor married on 14.1.1889 in Pusseneeken Helene *Karoline* Baronesse v. Grotthuß, * Pusseneeken 18.3.1865, daughter of the District Marshal of Windau Oskar Baron v. G. auf Pusseneeken und Ammeln, Kurland, u. d. Anna b. Baronesse v. Fircks a. d. H. Rudbahren. She left the Baltic homeland in 1939 with the family of her only living, youngest son Kurt, had to flee in January 1945 at the age of 80 from the district of Wreschen in Wartheland from the invading Russians and died on 1.1.1948 in Wolsdorf near Helmstedt.

On the far left Fedor and Helene, on the right the sons Fedor (Fred) standing and Kurt sitting, Galten ca. 1910

Children:

- 1st Irma Anna Ulrike, * Ammeln, Courland, 16.10.1889, † das. 17.9.1897
- 2nd Fedor (Fred) Oskar Dietrich (III. 986a),
- 3rd Wend Ludwig Arthur (III. 986b),
- 4th Karl George Wilhelm (III. 986c.), * Ammeln 3.7.1894, † das. 8.9.1897
- 5th Ida Helene Thea, * Ammeln 20.8.1898, † Galten 25.8.1908
- 6th Kurt Christian Werner (III. 987)

The biographies of the sons are in the continuation of the family history.



XVIIth generation

III. 903.

Baron Karl Johann Adam Ludwig,

* 1850, † 1918,

The only son of the Oberhauptmann zu Mitau, Adam (III. 803), born on 14.6.1850 in Goldingen, attended the *Gymnasium in Mitau in 1869*,⁴⁰ was after completing his law studies in *Dorpat (from 1870)* around 1875 as cand. jur. Secretary of the kurländ. Credit association in Mitau and 1880 Hauptmann zu Goldingen. From 1890 to 1899 he was Arrendator of the estate Grenzhof, district Doblen, and later held the office of a quay. District judge in Goldingen. In 1915 he experienced the invasion of Kurland by German troops and died on 22.5.1918 in Pusseneeken.

Ludwig married on 24.6.1877 in Pusseneeken, Windau County, Ulrike Baronesse v. Grotthuß, * Pusseneeken 24.9.1855, daughter of the District Marshal of Windau, Oskar Baron v. G. auf Pusseneeken und Ammeln, and Ulrike b. Baronesse v. Fircks a. d. H. Rudbahren. She left Kurland in 1919 with her two younger sons and died on 1.5.1921 in Heidelberg.

Sons:

- 1st Adam Oskar Ludwig (III. 988)
- 2nd Hans Jürgen Rudolf (III. 989)
- 3rd Christian Ewald Dietrich (III. 990)

Their biographies are in the continuation of the family history.

⁴⁰ Zur Geschichte und Statistik des Gymnasiums zu Mitau, Karl Dannenberg, Mitau 1875, 168 (2009)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
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Susten/Gawesen 4. House - Abgulden

XV

III, 683
Ewald
1793-1871

XVI

III, 804a	III, 805	III, 806	III, 807	III, 808	III, 809	III, 810	III, 811	III, 812
Peter	Ewald	Julius	Nicolaus	Michael	Ludwig	Alexander	Constantin	Rudolph
*1816	*1817	1818-1843	Theodor	Ludwig	1823-1893	1835-1858	1836-1861	1840-1874
			1820-1871	1820-1885				

XVII

III, 903a	III, 903b
Wilhelm	Michael
*1852	*1858

XVIII

III, 990a
Michael
Rudolph
1883-1935

(*extinct*)

XVI Generation

The Major General and Forester Ewald sons are:

III. 804a.
Peter,
born 8 September 1816.

III. 805.
Ewald Johann Ludwig Reinhold, Baron,
born 7 October 1817,
studied 19.9.1832 – 2.2.1838 at the Institute of Civil Engineers and then had to leave it because of a lack of skills. Emperor Russian Retired Guard Lieutenant ⁴¹

III. 806.
Julius Karl Diedrich Leonhard, Freiherr,
born 14 September 1818,
fell in 1843 in a duel against Johann v. d. Osten-Sacken.

III. 807.
Nicolaus Theodor, Baron,
born June 12, 1820, died March 17, 1871 in Taganrog

⁴¹ In the pedigree, he is mistakenly referred to as "captain in the Caucasian army."

was a lieutenant in the Nersk Sea Regiment, *captain of the gendarmerie in 1861, major of the gendarmerie in Ekaterinoslaw governorate in 1868, a. Stabskapitain in 1870 and head of the gendarmerie in Taganrog. Knights. Included in the military service list from 8.8.1839 to 4.4.1871. He died of stroke after pneumonia.*

He was married to Nadejda Ylewna/Julienewna Elsink (orth.), she lived in Taganrog in 1871 not far from the monument. II Marriage to Secretary Shabelsky.

*Daughter Lydia Olga Nikolaewna * 14.8.1859 (orth.), † Simferopol 1921, married to Nikolaus von Medisch * St. Petersburg 5.3.1852 (godfather Tsar Nikolaus), mathematician / landowner in Kharkov.*

Lydia with Nikolaus von Medisch and her father-in-law

III. 808th

Michael Ludwig, Baron,

born 12 June 1820 – 28 December 1885

Twin brother of the previous officer, Staff Captain in the artillery. *According to Russian military service lists, he was from 1858 captain, captain of the artillery in the Warsaw fortress from 1861, major of the artillery from 1865, colonel in 1874. He later lived in Brest in the Grodno Governorate. He is buried in the Nowodworski Protestant Cemetery in Warsaw.*

He married I. 1852 to Caroline v. Retintitzka (Putiatitzka), born 4 January 1834, *died 13 January 1859. From this marriage came two sons, William and Michael (III. 903a and 903b) and a daughter.*⁴²

II. Marriage to Vera Andreevna Bogoevich (orth.), daughter of Colonel Andrey Bogoevich.

*From this marriage comes a son Anatoly (Anatol III. 903c), * 18.4.1863, † 31.12.1863, who is buried in Warsaw in the local Orthodox cemetery and whose grave slab still exists in 2011.*⁴³

III. 809.

Ludwig Carl Jeannot Peter, Baron,

born 17 June 1823 – 3 July 1893

was an ensign in the Viburg Line Battalion, then a second lieutenant in the Moscow Guard (*evidence for the period from 1843 to 1848*), was farewell and lived in Berlin in 1860.

⁴² *The genealogy of the Kurland knighthood states in a note: "It could be that Constantin v. Kleist, Catholic denomination, lieutenant in the 6th century. Taurische Grenadier-Regiment, married to Minna Pauline Lübbers, whose son Peter Wilhelm Bernhard, born 4 August 1894, is baptized (Gen. Jahrbuch 1905/1906, No. 2112), another son of Michael Ludwig (besides Wilhelm) is. It is the only Roman Catholic branch of the family in Courland." This genealogy is a son Michael unknown. The gravestones of Minna Maria Paulina von Kleist, born Lübbers, born 6 October 1867, died 5 April 1906, her daughter Irma von Kleist, 1 June 1900, died 11 November 1901, and her parents Minna (father Dietrich Bernhard Lübbers, mother Cacilie born Hillje) are (2002) in the Lutheran cemetery Volkowo in St. Petersburg.*

*Meanwhile, by Viktor Kleist, St. Petersburg, it is proven that Constantin Peter Paul Kleist, * St. Petersburg 23.5.1867, † Leningrad 3.2.1935, Oberleutnant im 6. Taurus Grenadier Regiment (he was married 3 times) has the following lineage:*

*Father: Peter Viktor Pantaleon, Kotomagister and Rittmeister, * Vilno, Lithuania 17.12.1827, * St. Petersburg 5.6.1900.*

Grandfather: Peter Kasimirovich.

A descent of members of the family has thus not yet been proven.

⁴³ *Genealogical note of 2011. Assignment based on the grave inscription of the son of Captain Baron Kleist.*

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
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*In 1867 he married Nadejda Adamowna Noinisky * 22.10.1825 (father Adam Ivanovich N.), † 1.1.1907, both buried Gorodovik, Krs. Porhowsky . Baroness Nadejda Adamowna (von) Kleist lived at the turn of the century in St. Petersburg, Fontanka 155; the house now houses the polyclinic*

III. 810.

*Christoph Julius Alexander, Baron,
born Libau 10 February 1835, † 22 July 1858 (1859),
He was a cornet in the Alexandrian Hussars and took his leave as a lieutenant.*

III. 811th

*Alfons Ferdinand Constantin, Baron,
senior forester in Courland,
born Gawesen 14 June 1836 – 26 April 1861,
was Kronsförster in Baldohn.*

III. 812th

*Heinrich Emil Rudolph, Baron,
Chief of Staff,
born 31 October 1840, died 24 October 1874,*

Ewald's younger son.⁴⁴ He was in 1860 imperial Russian Portepée ensign in the snipers, last from 1867 chief of staff. *In a Russian source, he is described as a captain and judicial sergeant.*⁴⁵

He died in Wilno, Livonia, on 24.10.1874 unmarried.

XVIIth generation

The descendants of Michael Louis III in 808 were:

III. 903a.

William

** 1852, † ?*

*Wilhelm (luther.) was born in Warsaw on 28.12.1852. He married in Vladislavow on 26.10.1878 Marianne Quirina Kositzka, * 1857, † 12.05.1935 in Poznań,⁴⁶ T. von K. and Quirina Sarankevich.*

They had one son, Michael Rudolph (III. 990a), and three daughters (all Catholic):

- 1) *Julie Helene * Filippow 25.5.1881*

⁴⁴ Rudolph Frhr. von Kleist is listed in the list of students from Estonia, Liv and Courland employed by the Akademie zu Tharandt from 1816 to 1890. Staulitzen, Courland. Michaeli 1855 to Easter 1856. (Agriculture) (2007)

⁴⁵ Supplement 2008

⁴⁶ Date of death and place are from a Polish genealogical site:
<http://www.sejm-wielki.pl/b/ut.48.4.95> (2018)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
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- 2) *Maria Antonia * Vladislawow 10.9.1884*
- 3) *Katharina * Libau 8.8.1888*

III. 903b.

Michael

** 1858*

He was born on 7.7.1858 (luther.) He is on the military service list from 3.9.1875 to 26.4.1883. He then lived in Vladislavov.

XVIII generation

III. 990a.

Michael Rudolph,

** 1883, † 1935*

The son of William was born in Warsaw on 18.8.1883. He was soot. Staff officer, later captain, He died in Warsaw on 6.12.1935 by suicide.

*He was married to Michalina Baronesse v. Bistram * 1884, † Radom 3.12.1977 (see picture).*

The tombstone of both is located in the former military cemetery in Warsaw-Povatsky. In the family newspaper of August 1944, the inscription was printed in German translation: "Micha Baron de Kleist, Captain, awarded the silver Cross of Merit, méd. commémorative de la gr. Guerre, méd. Interalliée and Others. The beloved man and brother, the wife and the sisters."

Kerklingen Peak

Kerklingen and Dobelsberg, Goldingen district, always belonged together and, since 1720, formed the oldest Kleist estate, which remained in family ownership until the expropriation without compensation by the Latvian government in 1920. **Friedrich Casimir** (338) raised Kerklingen and Dobelsberg on 27.6.1754 for his second son **Christian Ewald** (422) to the Majorat, who thus became the first Fideikommissherr of his family in Courland. After that, Kerklingen was in the hands of 7 Fideikommissowner v. Kleist over a period of 166 years, whose families have branched out widely.

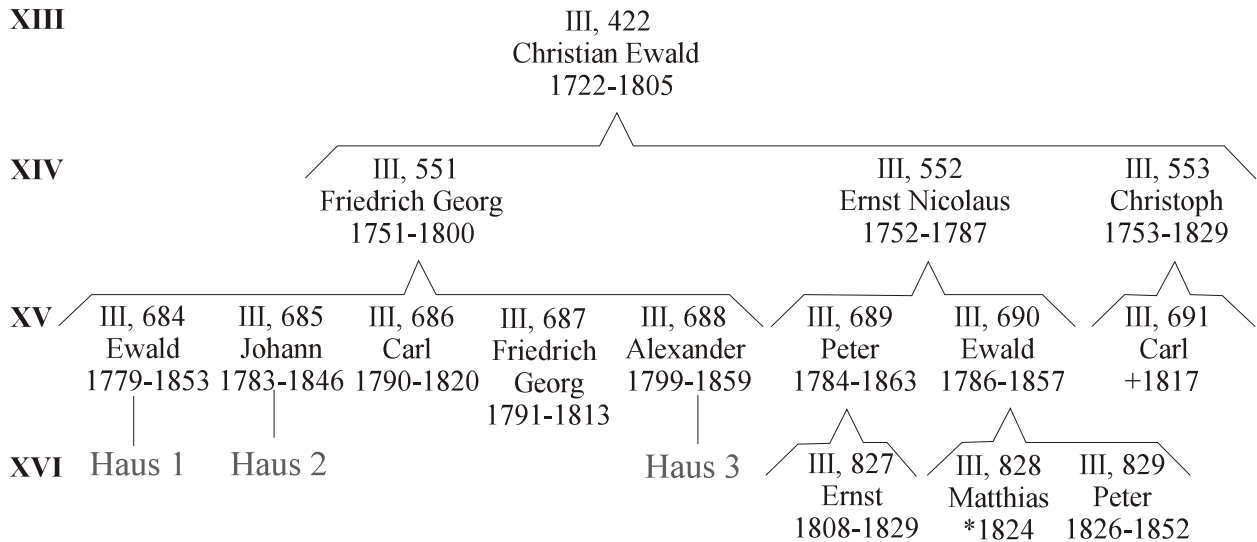
With a total size of about 3000 ha, Kerklingen remained fairly constant in its extent during the Kleist era. Previous owners were the lords of Dönhoff and Sacken. Christian Ewald's Fideikommisserbe was his eldest grandson **Ewald Christian** (684) in 1805, as his son and heir **Friedrich Georg** (551) died in 1800 at the age of 49 years. Frederick George, born in 1751, took French military service under King Louis XV, but took leave as captain in 1775 and became chamberlain of the Polish king Stanislaus Poniatowski, who awarded him the Order of St. Stanislaus 1. Kl. lent His youngest son **Alexander** (688) was the first cleric to hold the office of the Kurland Land Marshal in 1859. Two years after him, Constantin (817), also from Kerklingen, was elected to this office, whose bearers belonged to the body of the 4 senior councilors, comparable to a cabinet of ministers. The descendants of these two land marshals are missing in the vast expanses of Russia, except for a few in the years of the Bolshevik Revolution.

In Kerklingen and in Dobelsberg stood venerable old manor houses, of which the castle-like Kerklingen, a defensive, self-contained building and originally a bishop's castle, was built in the mid-17th century in its present form by Henry v. Dönhoff. He was also the builder of the Protestant church in Kerklingen around 1640, which lay in the manner of a fortified church on a hill above the village and was later renewed several times by the Barons Kleist. In the 19th century, three younger sons acquired additional land in Courland from Kerklingen, such as Schmaisen, Kreis Hasenpoth and Wiljaken and Springing in the district of Tuckum. However, they were lost again in the next generation. Kerklingen and Dobelsberg were expropriated in 1920, except for a remnant, which in a size of only 50 ha no longer offered a livelihood.

The left picture shows the remains of the manor house of Kerklingen around the year 2000, the right one the church

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
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From Christian Ewald (III. 422 see above page 102), strong shoots have sprouted at the Kurland side branches.



XIV Generation

Christian Ewald (III. 422) had three sons:

III. 551.

Friedrich Georg, Freiherr,
on Kerklingen and Dobelsberg,
Polish chamberlain,

born 27 March 1751, died 20 January 1800 in Mitau,

Christian Ewald's eldest son, was enrolled in Königsberg in 1769,⁴⁷ first entered the French service. The poet Jakob Michael Lenz broke off his studies in Königsberg in 1771 and went with them to Strasbourg against the will of his father, who therefore broke off contact with his son, as a companion of Friedrich Georg and Ernst Nikolaus von Kleist. He occasionally received free housing and food for his service with the brothers, but no actual salary. In 1774 he gave up his service with the brothers of Kleist and became a freelance writer. His experiences in Strasbourg he processed in the play "The Soldiers".

Frederick George took his leave as captain. He then became king. Polish chamberlain and knight of the Order of St. Stanislaus, first class, lord-majorat at Kerklingen and Dobelsberg and heir at Welden.

He was married twice:

- 1) with Anna Margaretha Hedwig von Rutenberg, the Engelbrecht, Lord of Welden and the Veronica von Mirbach daughter, born 28 July 1760, married. 20 September 1775, died 24 December 1793 in Dobelsberg; and
- 2) with Agathe Dorothea Elisabeth from Orgies to Rutenberg, the Emperor. Russian RealState Councilor and Landhofmeister, hereditary Lord of Neu-Autz, Carl Ferdinand and Helene

⁴⁷ Reinhold Lenz in Königsberg and his poem on Kant, Rudolf Reicke, in *Altpreuussische Monatsschrift*, 4th volume 1867. The sheet with the poem in the name of the Cur and Lief countries studying in Königsberg also bears the names of two Kleist from Curland. (2008)

Sibylla Elisabeth von Grotthuß from the House of Klein-Bercken daughter, born 28 February 1770, *verh.* 19 October 1794, died 2 July 1832 in *Windau*.

The sons of the first marriage are: 1) Ewald Christian, 2) Johann Friedrich Carl, 3) Carl Casimir Wilhelm and 4) Friedrich Georg (III. 684-687) and two sons of the second marriage: 5) *Alexander Christoph Ferdinand* (born 28 May 1797) 6) Georg Alexander (III. 688).

There are still daughters from the first marriage:

- 1) *Anna Katharina Alexandra Friederike*, born 5 August 1777 in *Dobelsberg*, died before 20 January 1800;
- 2) *Agnese Helene Elisabeth*, born 12 July 1780 in *Dobelsberg*, *verh.* 10 September 1807 in *Kerklingen*, died 16 April 1846. Consort: Peter Wilhelm Ferdinand von Kleist, Hauptmanns-Gericht-Assessor zu Tuckum, Knight of St. John (III. 689, see page 135 below)
- 3) *Elisabeth Charlotte Julianna Dorothea*, baptized 29 December 1781 in *Dobelsberg*, died before 20 January 1800;
- 4) *Sophia Konstantia Julianna*, baptized 25 June 1784 in *Dobelsberg*, died before 20 January 1800;
- 5) *Charlotte Caroline Maria*, baptized 7 March 1786, died before 20 January 1800.

From the second marriage the same daughter:

- 6) *Caroline*, born 21 July 1798, died 13 November 1862, *cond.* 1816, husband: Karl von Kosküll, district judge at Goldingen, heir to Atlitzen, born 1787, died 12 June 1831.

III. 552nd

Ernst Nikolaus, Baron,

French Captain and Polish Chamberlain on Subbern,

born 24 February 1752, died 4 March 1787,

Christian Ewald's second son, *was enrolled in Königsberg in 1769, joined, like his older brother, first in French military service and became captain in the Regiment Alsace. He then entered Polish court services and was chamberlain, then Arrendator on Neu-Schwarden and heir on Subbern.*

His wife was: *Charlotte Caroline Eleonore von der Osten gen. Sacken, daughter of the Polish General Ulrich, hereditary lord at Wibingen and Roth-Pommutz and Agathe Benigna Margaretha v. d. Osten gen. Sacken aus dem Haus Appriken*, born 2 February 1768, *verh.* 8 November 1778, died 28 February 1842. She gave her husband *three* sons: 1) Peter Wilhelm Ferdinand (III. 689), 2) *Friedrich Hieronymus Christoph Karl* (born 29 August 1785 in *Neu-Schwarden*) and 3) Ewald Ulrich (III. 690) and *four* daughters:

- 1) *Agathe Catharina Alexandrine*, born 1779 in *Linkowitz*, died 22 November 1796 "to emaciation"⁴⁸ in *Groß-Dselden*;
- 2) *Catharina Eleonore Henriette Gottliebe*, born 17 January 1781 in *Subern*;
- 3) *Agnese Julie*, born 8 January 1783 in *Subern*, *verh.* 15 September 1803, died October 1862. Consort: Jonas Casimir von Klüchtzner, Preußischer Rittmeister, born 26 April 1791, died 14 May 1823;
- 4) *Margarete Marie Henriette Charlotte*, baptized 25 March 1787 in *Neu-Schwarden*.

⁴⁸ Genealogical collectants from the older vintages of the *Mitauschen Zeitung* collected and compiled by Frh. Alexander v. Rahden in *Jahrbuch für Genealogie, Heraldik und Sphragistik*, 1894 Mitau (2008)

After her husband's death (4 March 1787), the widow handed the hand to Baron Christoph Alexander von Simolin, Lord of the Inheritance on Groß-Dselden, on 2 October 1791 for the new marriage.

III. 553.

Christoph Hieronymus Johann, Baron,

born 14 June 1753, died 10 October 1829 *Charlottenburg b. Berlin*,

Chr. Ewald's younger son.

Like his brothers, *he was enrolled in Königsberg in 1769 (1772 in Rostock, 1773 in Frankfurt / Oder - Jura)*, and he also first entered French military service and stood as captain in the Royal Bavière Regiment. *Lenz wrote about it: "The oldest Kleist traveled to Courland to come back, which I already start to doubt. His youngest brother from Frankfurt or Oder arrived just as the other one was leaving and I had to stay with him for a quarter of a year."*⁴⁹

After he said goodbye, he took over the management of the estate of Oseln near Goldingen in Courland in 1781.

On 11 February 1786, however, he submitted an application to Frederick the Great, who intended to set up two new border regiments, to entrust him with a Hauptmannsstelle in one of these regiments. He agreed to join the regiment with 20 recruits who were willing to accompany him. He even vowed to sacrifice all of his 90,000-flu fortune, even if it were necessary to sacrifice it in life for a monarch "who appreciates both with wisdom."

He liked to be pilgrimaged. He entered as a captain and advanced to major, and after he took his leave, he became king. Prussian chamberlain.

Thereafter he took over his hereditary estates of Dobeln and Roth-Pommusch in the Mitauschen Oberhauptmannschaft, but soon sold them to Ernst Johann von Medem, landowner of the Neu-Schreu crown estate.

On 23 November 1797, he asked King Frederick William III from Mitau, as he intended to return to his original fatherland, to obtain permission for him in Petersburg by the then dispatched Lieutenant General von Kleist.

In the letter he states his assets at 80,000 Thlr.

On December 31, 1798, he received the qu. Permission, but had to send 19% of his assets, so-called shootings, to the Kaiserl. Pay off Russian exchequer.

On 19 February 1799, he asked the Prussian government for the restitution of the estate of Klingbeck near Neustettin, which, as he recently heard on a trip through Pomerania, had been confiscated after the death of the last owner, since no heir had registered. He presented himself to the king. The government as the next feudal heir, however, was decided that he would have to assert his possible claims through trial.⁵⁰

In the meantime, he lived as a reindeer with his family from the interest on his significant fortune until he signed a contract on 5 October 1806 from Dorothea v. Kl. field and livestock inventory for 10,000 thousand thousand.

⁴⁹ Letter from Jakob Lenz to his brother Johann Christian of 7 November 1774, *Lenziana*, Erich Schmidt, 1901 (2009)

⁵⁰ Details of the process have already been reported in Villnow-Raddatzer Linie pp. 93 and 99 and in Tychow-Dubberower pp. 143 (first edition each) (document 699)

He owned and managed the latter for eleven years, lived through the years of shame in Prussia in 1806 and 1807, the period of bondage by the cocky French, but also the period of the new spring of nations, which began in the wars of freedom.

On 24 March 1817 he sold Dolgen to the Landscape Deputy Lorenz Wilhelm von Dorpowski for 14,000 Thlr. ⁵¹

Christoph von Kl. died at Charlottenburg near Berlin on 10 October 1829.

He had been married twice:

1) with Henriette Elisabeth Gottliebe v. Wildmann, Christoph Leopold a. Subern and Maria Sibylla v. Hahnbohm (*Kurl. Ritterschaft: Eleonore Elisabeth v. Glück*) daughter, born 31 January 1765, died in 1830. She gave her husband a son: Carl Friedrich (III. 691) and *three* daughters:

1) Henriette, who lived several years to Elbing in Prussia and died there on 28 July 1837 (1839 ?), and

2) Christiane, *born 12 January 1782*, who lived at Königsberg in Prussia and died at Niesky in Silesia in 1839. (Both daughters were unmarried.)

3) *Louise Elisabeth Catharina, baptized 21 March 1797;*

She then divorced her husband and married *on 25 October 1803*⁵² Benno v. Bodeck, who died on 27 August 1829 as the last of his line. She died a year later and lies in the park of Wiese near Prussia. Holland buried in East Prussia.

Christoph v. Kl. married for the other time a. 1812⁵³

2) with Elise Luise v. Schlick from France, governess of Princess Besborodko.

There is only one daughter from this second marriage:

4) Catharina Dorothea Alexandrine, who lived after her father's death first to Königsberg in Prussia and then in the Herrnhuter Anstalt to Niesky.

XV Generation

So Christian Ewald's three sons were inherited. The oldest of the same, Frederick George had five sons:

III. 684.

Ewald Christian,

on Kerklingen and Dobelsberg,

born 24 Jan. 1779, died 29 March 1853,

Frederick George's eldest son.

After his father's death (1800) he was given the Majorate of Kerklingen and Dobelsberg.

⁵¹ The latter provoked the agents. Christoph v. Kl. was excluded from his feudal rights because of consequences by a decision of 9 June 1818.

⁵² *Printed wedding charm, Königsberg, mentioned in Oberländische Geschichtsblätter, ed. Hugo Bonk, Volume 9, Königsberg 1907, pp. 96. Date of death of the wife according to footnote 30. 9.1828. (2010)*

⁵³ Genealogical collectants from the older vintages of the Mitauschen Zeitung collected and compiled by Frh. Alexander v. Rahden in Jahrbuch für Genealogie, Heraldik und Sphragistik, 1894 Mitau: 29 February 1812 Engagement. (2008)

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On 2 July 1801, he married Elisabeth Charlotte Caroline von Hörner, the Hermann Friedrich, Lord of Inheritance on Ihlen and Caroline von Wettberg auf Jahteln daughter, born 26 January 1787, died 1 August (July?) 1840 in *Kerklingen*.

In their marriage they had four sons: 1) Carl Friedrich Ewald, 2) Gustav Ewald Friedrich, 3) Johann Eduard and 4) Otto Johann Gotthard (III. 813-816 below Kerklingen 1. House page 138) and two daughters born:

1) Elisabeth Catharina Caroline Annette, born 31 August 1804, married. *October 30, 1838* (May 15, 1837?). Consort: Victor Nicolaus v. Hüene, heir to Sirmeln, later to Zunzen, born 15 December 1815, *died 21 November 1864 in Mitau*, and

2) Charlotte Ernestine Fanny, born 2 September 1808, married. 9 June 1827, *died 2 December 1864*, husband: Eduard von Wolsky, Kaiserl. Russian court councilor and knight, postmaster of Goldingen, *born 9 November 1796*, died 12 August 1857.

III. 685.

Johann Friedrich Carl,
Retired Premier Lieut,

born 18 March (May ?) 1783 in Dobelsberg, died 3 May 1846 in *Gaiken*,

Frederick George's other son.

He entered Königl in 1803. Prussian service and was on 25 October 1804 cornet in the Leib-Kürassier-Regiment No. 3, on 1 December 1807 second lieutenant in the Märkische Kürassier-Brigade. — Since Prussia was forced by the ignominious peace to Tilsit to reduce its army to 42, 000 men, while 150, 000 French occupied the country, so John of Kl. had to take his leave; he received him on 26 July 1808 as a Premier-Lieutenant, with the right to wear the army uniform.

Returning to Courland, he managed his estates of Gaiken and Muischezeem. He was married twice:

(a) with Constantia *Charlotte* v. Tornauw, Georg Wilhelm, Polish chamberlain and knight etc., hereditary lord of the Podlinkensche estates and Catharina v. d. Osten-Sacken from Roth-Pommusch daughter, born 15 February 1784 in *Poanten*, verh. 2 September 1809 in *Poanten*, died 26 November 1812 in *Muischezeem*.

From this marriage came a son: Constantin Carl Ferdinand (III. 817 below Kerklingen House 2 page 147) and a daughter:

Emilie, born 26 July 1810, died 27 March 1851.

In 1815 he married his second wife:

b) with Auguste Wilhelmine von Schlippenbach from the House of Gaiken, daughter of Carl Friedrich and Anna Charlotte von Hahn, born 5 April 1791 in *Gaiken*, died 28 June 1817 in *Neu-Dsirren*.⁵⁴

With her he had two sons: 1) Arthur and 2) August (III. 818 and 819 below Kerklingen house 2 page 147).

III. 686.

⁵⁴ Genealogical collectants from the older vintages of the Mitauschen Zeitung collected and compiled by Frh. Alexander v. Rahden in *Jahrbuch für Genealogie, Heraldik und Sphragistik*, 1894 Mitau: Sie starb an Auszehr. "A deep grief caused her this disease." The death announcement was made by Peter von Heyking on behalf of all his siblings. (2008)

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Carl Casimir Wilhelm Dietrich,

born 29 June 1790 in Dobelsberg, died 12 October 1820 in Kerklingen,

Frederick George's third son.

His wife was: Julie v. Korff, widowed v. Korff (*1. Marriage to Karl Nikolaus Ulrich v. Korff, born 7 April 1760, died 27 May 1812*) from Sirmeln, born 1758, died 30 September 1869, daughter of Burchard Levin on Groß-Satticken and Bixten and Elisabeth ...

They had a son, Julius Burchard Friedrich Alexander, baptized 15 March 1815. There is no further news about him.

III. 687.

Friedrich Georg,

Russian Guard Officer,

born 7 July 1791 in Dobelsberg, died 17 October 1813,

Frederick George's fourth son.

*He studied at Dorpat in 1809.*⁵⁵

He joined the emperors. The Russian Guard invaded and fought as a lieutenant under Russian flags during the campaign of 1813 for the cause of his German Fatherland.

On 17 October 1813 *in the Battle of Leipzig*, an enemy bullet ended his short military career.⁵⁶

III. 688th

Georg Alexander,

Land Marshal, Friedrich George's youngest son,

born 6 August 1799 *in Dobelsberg*, died 23 September 1859 *in Mitau*.

The youngest son of Friedrich George (III. 551) at Kerklingen and Dobelsberg, *studied law in Heidelberg in 1818, in Bonn in 1821 and in Leipzig in 1822. From 1825 to 1829 he was assessor of the Hauptmanns-gericht, from 1829 to 1834 assessor of the Oberhauptmannsgericht in Tuckum,*⁵⁷ in 1834

⁵⁵ *born in May 1790 oec. 1809-10, University of Dorpat (2007)*

⁵⁶ In the Kurland family table, Friedrich Georg is erroneously mentioned as a Russian cornet in the Polish Uhlan Regiment. *Addition: The Polish regiment is listed on the death notice.*

The "History of the City of Taucha from the time of its founding to the year 1813" by Johann Gottlieb Guth, publisher Adolph Thallwitz, Taucha 1866 reads:

"Friedrich Baron von Kleist, Cornet at the Russ. Uhlans regiment, under the escadron of the Count of Luxembourg. He was born in Kerklingen in Courland. Wounded in the thigh by a cartesian bullet at 4:00 am on October 18, he died the same day and was buried next to Captain Bogue at about 4:00 am on October 19. During the time when the coffin was being made, the deceased, in his ordinary regimental uniform, lay on a carriage in front of the parish flat. 21 years old."

According to the city administration of Taucha, his grave, like other graves from the Battle of Nations, was leveled in GDR times. (2007)

Death notice for him from his cousin Ewald in the same regiment: "He fell as a sacrifice for his emperor and fatherland, as the squadron of the Count of Luxembourg by the emperor. Russian-Polish Uhlan Regiment to cover the English incendiary missiles, we had to endure a full three hours under the fiercest cannon fire, and then make an attack led by the brave Count of Luxembourg, capturing an entire regiment and capturing a flag. At this battle, only my cousin, who has now gone over, was shot under the body, he took another with the greatest cold-blooded, but unfortunately fell shortly afterwards, hit by a carrot ball, between the Count of Luxembourg and me." *Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen* 1813 Supplement 11 November. (2013)

⁵⁷ *German-Baltic Biographical Lexikon 1710-1960, Cologne, Vienna, 1970 (2007)*

Hauptmann zu Friedrichstadt, in 1840 Oberhauptmann zu Selburg, counselor in the OberHofgericht zu Mitau, and in 1859 *Kurländischer Landmarschall zu Mitau*.

He married on 24 December 1826 in Goldingen Annette v. Nolde, born 18 December 1805, † Jakobstadt 30 January 1845, daughter of the Oberhauptmann zu Goldingen Eberhard v. N. and Dorothea Curicke.

This marriage was blessed with *nine* sons: 1) Carl Friedrich, 2) Ferdinand Alexander, 3) Paul Julius Nicolaus, 4) Ernst Hermann, 5) Theodor Constantin Nicolaus, 6) Julius Oscar and 7) Georg Alfred Eugen (III. 820-826 - represented under Kerklingen House 3 page 151) *as well as two early died sons Georg Ewald (born 24. 9. 1840) and Adolph Julius (born 29. 9. 1840 in Friedrichstadt, † 24.11.1843) and five daughters:*

Daughters:

1) Johanna Elisabeth *Julianna*, born 8. (20. ?) October 1827, died 14 October 1891 in Amboten, verh. 25 July 1851 in Buschhof, husband: Pastor Emil Andreas Florentin Lundberg zu Ambothen, born 28 March 1819 in Buschhof, † 7 October 1883.⁵⁸

2) Pauline Dorothea, born 17 (29 ?) December 1828 in Jakobstadt, died 24 February (9 March ?) 1902. *After the untimely death of her mother, she devoted herself to the education of her numerous younger siblings. In her later age she was admitted to the Katharina von Bismarck-Stift zu Mitau. She was buried at the funeral in the Johannesfriedhof in Mitau.*

3) Emma Charlotte Maria Mathilde, born 21 April (3 May ?) 1833 in Jakobstadt, died August 1912, died on 5 June 1869 with August Alexander von Friderici, † St. Petersburg 16.1.1874, Imperial Russian Collegiate Council to Mitau. *After the early death of her husband, she took part in the education of the early orphaned children of her brother Paul Julius Nikolaus.*

4) Auguste Adelheid, born 23 January 1838 in Jakobstadt, died 1926 in Heidelberg, verh. 4 January 1860 with Richard Georg Wilpert, born 22 August 1833 in Siuxt, Courland, died Merano 16 January 1863.

5) Elisabeth Angelika, born 15 December 1841 in Friedrichstadt, died 7 December 1843.

The chamberlain Ernst Nicolaus (III. 552) had two sons:

III. 689.

Peter Wilhelm Ferdinand, Baron,

Collegienrat zu Goldingen,

born 17 August 1784 in Subern in Courland ⁵⁹, died 26 May 1863

He entered Prussian military service, was on 8 August 1801 ensign in the Dragoon Regiment v. Schenk Nr. 7 and on 25 September 1802 second lieutenant.

After the unfortunate campaign against the French ended, he received his requested mission on 20 April 1807 and married on 10 September 1807 with Agnese Helene Elisabeth von Kleist from the House of Kerklingen, the Lord Majoratsherrn auf Kerklingen: c. and the Anna Margarethe Hedwig v. Rutenberg daughter, born 12 July 1780, died 16 April 1846.

⁵⁸ *Die evangelischen Kirchen und Prediger Kurlands, Theodor Kallmeyer, G. Otto, Mitau 1890, pp. 374*

⁵⁹ The estate Subern was sold after the death of his father (after 1787) by the guardian Otto Heinrich v. d. Osten-Sacken and the money distributed among the 4 minor races.

In their marriage, they were given a son: Ernst Alexander Karl Ewald George (III. 827.), born 17 August 1808 in Bunthof, died 14/26 February 1829 of nerve fever (to Königsberg in Prussia, after he completed his studies at the universities of Berlin and Königsberg - registered 1826), and a daughter: Charlotte Catharina Dorothea Annette, born 1 September 1811 in Bunthof, *died 13 September 187.*

On 29 February 1829, Peter of Kl. Assessor of the Tuckumschen Hauptmannsgericht, was transferred to the Domainen Ministry on 30 October 1841 and appointed head of the Goldingen economic district, a post he held for 16 years.

Because of sickness, he submitted his farewell in 1857, which was granted to him with pension according to the Most High Order of August 9, 1857.

During his service, he had advanced to the rank of collegiate councilor (colonel) and had received the merit buckle for 25 years of loyal service.

On 18 January 1837, he was awarded the Order of St. Johanniter by the grace of His Majesty the King of Prussia.⁶⁰

III. 690.

Ewald Ulrich, Baron,
Emperor. Russian Major on Androssov,
born 2 May 1786, died 1857,

Ernst Nicolaus's younger son.

Like his older brother, he first entered Prussian service, was on 18 February 1806 cornet in the Leib-Kürassier-Regiment No. 3 in Schönebeck and on 11 March 1809 second lieutenant in the 1st. Guard Regiment in Potsdam.

On 6 April 1810, he received the requested farewell, but joined the Russian Army at the beginning of 1813 and participated in the campaigns of 1813-15, in which he advanced to major.

He was a Knight of Order IV of St. Vladimir. Class and Order of St. Anne II. Class, since 10 November 1838 also knight of the Order of St. John of the Ballei Brandenburg.

On May 2, 1818, he married Elisa v. Andrejew, Matthias and Maria von Arneukoff's daughter, born July 12, 1813.

Their marriage was blessed with two sons: 1) Matthias, born 1824 - Captain in the Riding Artillery (III. 828.), and 2) Peter, born 1826, died 1852 (III. 829.), and three daughters:

- 1) Olga, born 1821,
- 2) Betty, born 1827, and
- 3) Antonie, born 1831.

All three are married to Russian landowners.

The two sons were of Greek Catholic religion.

Major Ewald Ulrich Freiherr von Kl. was after his retirement the heir to Androssow in the Kursk Governorate and Dimitrowski in the Orel'sche Governorate. He died in 1857.

The genealogy of the Kurland knighthood explains this: His brother "Peter" sends on November 4, 1834 to the Kurland Knighthood Committee in matters of recognition of the barony title: the army order of May 4, 1820, in which his brother, whom he calls Ewald, is promoted by the chief of staff to Rittmeister,

⁶⁰ By cognition of 8 October 1810, Peter v Kl. Lieutenant zu Tilsit and his guardian, Otto Heinrich v. d. Osten-Sacken, were excluded from their claims to real estate and fiefdom.

and also the court-certified copy of the farewell of this his brother Ewald of January 30, 1829, in which this brother Ewald but named Edward Ernst's son and is referred to as 36 years old. Peter mentions the brother as living in 'Kursk' and according to the gender register he is the owner of Androssov in Kursk Governorate. On the other hand, a noble certificate issued to Major a.D. Ewald Ulrich on 4 March 1849, which makes him born on 2 May 1788, names him as the heir to Androssov in the Orlov Governorate, and as a resident of the Dmitrov Circle of the Orlov Governorate, he is also named in a resolution of the Orlov Assembly of Deputies on 22 December 1845, which Peter sends on 9 June 1846 in original and translation as his brother Ewald concerning a professional brother, who is to present it to the knighthood committee. In the translation of this resolution of the Orlov Assembly of Deputies of the Nobility, the retired Major of Kleist is now called 'Edward Edastov's son' and is referred to as the father of the sons Matwej and Peter, the daughters Elizabeth and Adelaide. In the Russian original, the name can also be read Eduard Ernestovich. In the decree, which concerns the right to lead the baronetcy, the Major Eduard von Kleist and his above-mentioned children are granted the nobility rights, but not his son Nikolai and his daughter Olga, because their baptism certificates are missing.

The only son of Major Christoph Hieronymus Johann was:

III. 691.

Carl Friedrich, Freiherr,

Russian Rittmeister,

† 1817.

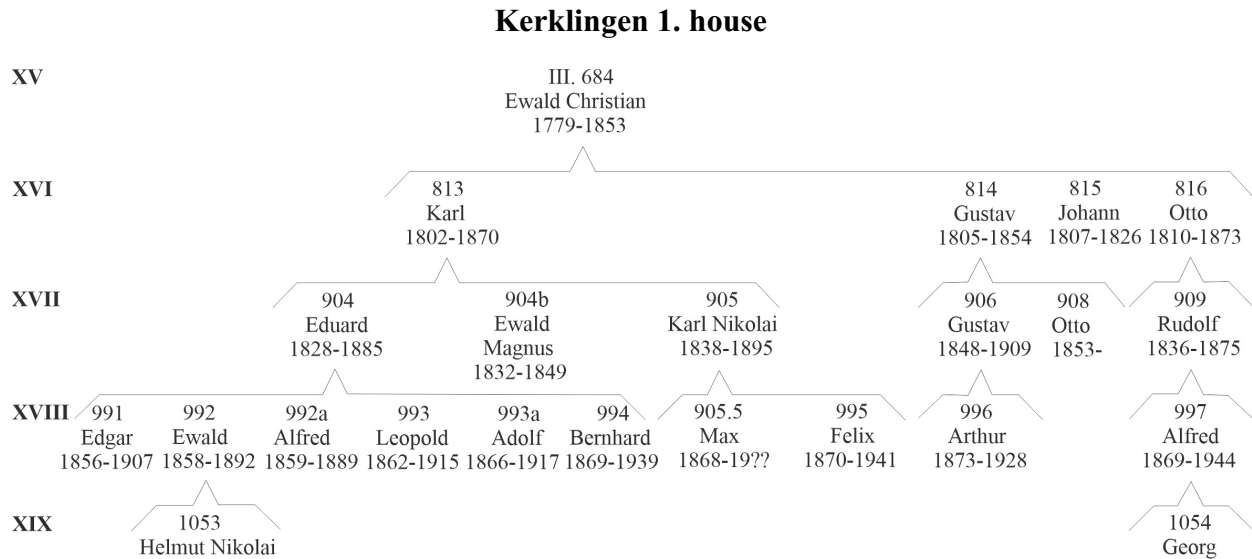
He first entered Prussian services and was on 25 October 1804 aggr. Ensign of the Infantry Regiment Zenge Nr. 24 zu Frankfurt a.O. On May 28, 1805, it was incorporated. *In 1808 he studied law in Heidelberg and in 1810 in Göttingen.* On 18 May 1811, he received the requested farewell as a lieutenant and entered the Kaiser. Russian military services. In the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 he acquired the Order pour le mérite and the Order of Vladimir IV. Class.

He took his leave as chief of staff and was Hauptmannsgericht assessor to Doblen.

On St. John's Day in 1817, he shot himself in Mitau, unmarried.

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According to the system of the new family history is of the XVI. Generation to the House Kerklingen in the representation divided into three houses.



XVI Generation

Ewald Christian (III. 684 see above page 132) had four sons:

III. 813th
Carl Friedrich Ewald, Baron
on Kerklingen and Dobelsberg,

born 28 October 1802, died 25 August 1870,

Ewald Christian's eldest son, born in Dobelsberg.

Until the age of 20, he enjoyed private lessons in his parents' house. He then studied for three years at the Universities of Leipzig and Paris.

In the twenty-fifth year of his life he married Dorothea Elisabeth von Hüene from the House of Satticken, Captain Magnus Friedrich on Groß-Satticken and Subern and his daughter Charlotte von Hörner, born 16 September 1812 in *Gr.-Satticken*, verh. 6 January 1827, died 28 October 1860 in Charlottenruhe.

For five years he lived with his wife in his father-in-law's house, where he was led on the right path to God by the example of a poor miller named Krueger.

Thereafter he took crown domains in Arrende, until after his father's death (1853) in the fifty-first year of his life, he entered the majoratsgüter of Kerklingen and Dobelsberg.⁶¹

⁶¹ The owner of the private estate near Goldingen, Satticken, called Charlottenruhe since 1810, district court assessor Baron Carl von der Osten-Sacken, sold the same to Baron Carl v. Kleist, Majorats owner of the Kerklingen-Dobelsberg estates. Das Inland, a weekly for the daily history of Liv-, Esth- u. Kurland, volume 24, 1859, column 814. (2022)

After a year, he gave the same to his eldest son in Arrende and devoted himself in Goldingen to his family and the sciences by leading a life of faith and prayer. As one of his views of life, he has said from his own experience: "Let us live in God through Jesus Christ, then everlasting thank-you offerings on the footstool and monument of Jesus Christ spring out from the heart. If we do not live at all or only periodically in God, dissatisfaction arises, and this follows our blessings."

In 2. He married on 7.11.1865 in the Evelyn Parish of St. Johannis in Memel Auguste Wilhelmine Michelau, eldest daughter of the ship carpenter August M.

His 1. Marriage blessed God with six sons: 1) Eduard Friedrich Ewald (III. 904), 2) *Gustav Otto Nikolai Albert* (born 28 December 1829, died 12 April 1830), 3) *Karl Gustav* (born 28 June 1831), 4) Ewald Magnus (III. 904b), 5) *Franz Alexis* (born 5 May 1834, died 24 May 1834) and 6) Nicolaus Carl (III. 905) and three daughters:

1) Charlotte Elisabeth Marie, née *Lemsern* 4 August 1836, married 15 February 1856, died 17 March 1881 in Riga. Consort Georg von Hüene, emperor. Russian lieutenant colonel of the garrison battalion in Mitau, knight: etc., born 17 November 1815 in Riga, died 9 August 1865 in Riga; and

2) Emma Caroline, born 29 May 1840. – Riga 17 July 1892.⁶² *The lexicon of Baltic artists, Riga 1908, contains the following information about her: "Landscape painter, born May 29, 1840 to Lemsern in Courland, died July 17, 1892 in Riga; received her training with Jul. Döring in Mitau, then under K. A. Poorten and O. Pölchau in Riga. In 1880, she went to Berlin, Munich and Dresden for further education. She later taught at various female educational institutions in Riga. In addition to several landscapes of her, the altar painting of the church at Kerklingen in Courland. - according to family news." In 1984, a self-portrait was offered for sale.*⁶³

3) Magdalene Adelheid, born 14 December 1841, died 10 February 1842.

Daughters 2. Marriage:

4) *Hermione Rudolphine Auguste*, born 27.12.1865 (church register Memel), † Novoherkask 15.2.1912;

5) *Maria Caroline Rudolphine*, born 1.8.1868 (Kirchenbuch Memel), died Memel 12.9.1915, verh. 1913 Frhr. Paul Oskar v. Tornow (2nd Marriage), born 22.5.1861, † 21.9.1935

Document 1884 (in the archive): ... this office hereafter honors itself to postpone the marriage certificate of Baron Carl von Kleist together with two baptismal certificates for his two daughters of second marriage at the given announcement that on the basis of these certificates the entry of the two Miss Hermine and Rudolphine von Kleist in the sex register has been completed

Carl died on 25 August 1870 in Willemischken near Polangen.

⁶² *Rigaische Stadtblätter 1892, pp.234: Buried Jakobi-Kirche Freiin Emma von Kleist 51 Jahre. (2009)*

⁶³ *Correspondence in the family archive (2011)*

III. 814.

Gustav Ewald Friedrich, Freiherr,
Russian Chief of Staff,

born 6 November 1805 in *Kerklingen*, died 23 April 1854,

Ewald Christian's other son, became a soldier and advanced in an emperor. Russian Uhlan Regiment, chief of staff.

After taking leave, he bought the estate Schmacksen (*Schmaisen*). He was a knight of several orders.

Consort: Johanna Rosalie von Hüene aus Groß-Satticken, des Capitains Magnus Friedrich Erbherrn auf Satticken und Subern und der Charlotte v. Hörner Tochter, b. 24 August (September ?) 1817, verh. 17 January 1839 (*K.B. Neu-Autz*), died 28 October 1860 in *Libau*. In this marriage two sons were born: 1) Adolph Gustav Ewald Victor and 2) Otto Johann Magnus (III. 906 and 908) and five daughters:

1) Charlotte Elisabeth Ida, born 12 January 1839 (*K.B. Gr. Autz*), died 30 November 1892 in *Ilmagen*, cond. 12 December 1856 with *Johann Hermann* Emil v. Bordelius, pawnbroker on *Ilmajen*, d. 1892;

2) Adelheid Caroline Annette Fanny, born 12 March 1843, died *Mitau* 1907;

3) Friederike Justine Wilhelmine, born 16 January 1845, died *Riga* end 1911;

4) Anna Rosalie Lisenka, born 7 June 1846, died 25 March 1847; and

5) Auguste Betty Mathilde Rosalie, born 21 September 1854.

Baron Gustav v. v. Kl. died at *Liebau* on 13. (23.?) April 1854.

III. 815.

Johann Eduard, Baron,
Emperor. Russian Uhlan Officer,

born 3 February 1807 in *Kerklingen* – 5 September 1826,

Ewald Christian's third son, died 19 years old as a Guards Uhlan officer in St. Petersburg.⁶⁴

III. 816.

Otto Johann Gotthard, Baron,
to *Wilkagen*,

born 23 August 1810 in *Kerklingen*, died 15 May 1873 in *Doblen*,

Ewald Christian's younger son. *He studied in Königsberg in 1828*. He bought the estate *Wilkagen*, after he had previously owned the estates *Kaulitzen* and *Lambertshof* for a short time. On 16 October 1834 he married Elisabeth (Betty) Karoline Louise Ottilie v. Grotthus, born 31 July 1800 in *Goldingen*, died 3 September 1867 in *Doblen*, widowed von Hörner (*I. Karl Otto Gebhard v. Hörner, II. Johann Ernst von Hörner*), Otto and Eleonore von Keyserlingk daughter, who gave him a son:

Rudolph Ewald (III. 909) and two daughters:

⁶⁴ Genealogical collectants from the older vintages of the *Mitauschen Zeitung* collected and compiled by Frh. Alexander v. Rahden in *Jahrbuch für Genealogie, Heraldik und Sphragistik*, 1894 *Mitau*: Er starb an "nervichthem Faulfieber". (2008)

1) *Friederike Louise (Lucie) Annette Fanny*, born 23(5). February 1841 *in Kaulitzen*, died 1/14 May 1916 *in Doblen*, died. 9 October 1871 with *Woldemar Maximilian Bar. v. Vietinghoff gen. Scheel*, a. Gr.-Behrsen, born 3 October 1843, died 1888; and

2) *Annette Ottilie Friederike Aline*, born 6 March 1843 (1845 ?), died *Naumburg a.S.* January 1901.⁶⁵

In the cemetery of Ile/Doblen, his gravestone still exists (photo from 1997).

XVIIIth generation

III. 904.

Baron Eduard Friedrich Ewald,

* 1828, † 1885,

eldest son of the Fidelikommisherr Karl Bar. (III. 813), was born on 22.10.1828 on the neighboring estate of Kerklingen Groß-Satticken, Goldingen district, which belonged to the grandfather of Hoyningen gen. Huene. While his father was still alive, he took over the administration of the estates of Kerklingen and Dobelsberg around 1855. In 1870 he became Fideikommisherr. He died on 28.9.1885 in Kerklingen.

Eduard married on 29.6.1855 in Mitau Mathilde Agnese Baronesse von Fircks, * Puhnjen 9.3.1838, † Berlin-Schöneberg 2.6.1922, daughter of the Kais. Kammerjunkers August Bar. v. F., District Marshal to Tuckum and Council of the Kurland. Domain courtyards and tenants of Alt-Schwarden, née Auguste Rapp, mistress on Puhnjen and Limbuschen, Kr. Talsen.

Children:

1st Edgar Karl Ewald (III. 991)

2nd Bogislaw August Ewald (III. 992)

3rd Alfred Paul Eduard (III. 992a)

4th Leopold Alexander August (III. 993)

5th Elisabeth Cecilie Charlotte, * Kerklingen 2.10.1864, † Rostock 13.1.1940

6th Adolph Nikolai Emil (III. 993a), * Kerklingen 21.6.1866, * (murdered *in Garrosen near Bausk* of *Lithuanian* Bolsheviks) 21.6.1917 in Lithuania

7th Bernhard (Benno) Alfred August (III. 994)

8th Isalie Elise Mathilde, * Goldingen 11.4.1873, † Birkenwerder 6.10.1945

III. 904b.

Ewald Magnus,

born 3 June 1832, died 17 July 1849,

He died a junker in the Kaporsch Regiment.

⁶⁵ Death announcement without date: Leipziger Tageblatt und Anzeiger, Saturday, 02.02.1901. (2023)

III. 905.

Baron Karl Nikolai,

* 1838, † 1895,

Son of Charles (III. 813), born on 19.10.1838, studied law and received around 1863 the position of an assessor at the Hauptmannsgericht in Illuxt. Around 1880, he was transferred to Libau as a police officer. He died on 28.1.1895.

Nikolai married on 14.7.1863 *Julie* Dorothea Baronesse v. Tiesenhausen, * 17.7.1841, † Libau 28.8.1919,⁶⁶ daughter of Heinrich Benedikt Baron v. T. auf Annenhof und Lassen u. d. Olga Maria b. v. Walther.

Children:

1st Olga Elisabeth Mathilde, * Illustration 25.5.1864, * 4.6.1864

2nd Erna Adelheid, * Illuxt 31.5.1865, † near Stralsund 5.2.1942, abbey lady at Arensburg on Oesel. *She was a member of the German Society in Livonia in 1914 and worked in the counter-intelligence of the North Front Staff.*

3rd Emma Gabriele, * Illuxt 13.12.1866, † 19.8.1893

4th Max Guido Benedikt, * Illuxt 21.3.1868, Kais. russ. Lieutenant Colonel, *documents about the military career 1888 – 1911 are in the military archive in Moscow, lost after the war 1914/18*

5th Felix Oskar (III. 995)

6th Elisabeth Kornelie, * Illuxt 29.11.1871, † ...,verm. Libau 30.6.1896 with Nikolai Kotschergin, *born in Stavarussa 14 March 1861, Kais. russ. Colonel in the Retired Isborian Infantry Regiment. The Gotha of 1942 stated Utrecht as the place of residence.*

7th Olga Julie Marie, * Brüggen 28.5.1873, † Bromberg (missing) ... 1.1945, married I. Libau 2.5.1893 with Anatol Baron v. Budberg, * *Weißensee* 23.5.1863, † Kalkuhnen 4.6.1918, II. 30.3.1919 with Alexander Daniel Groth, merchant

8th Mathilde Emilie, * Brüggen 18.8.1874, † Berlin 14.7.1938, married I. Libau 9.7.1896 with *OttoEduard v. Büldring-Bilsterling on Kapsehden, Kurland, born 7. 2. 1864 in Libau, (born), II. 31.7.1925 with Georges de Beauvais, writer in Berlin-Charlottenburg.*

9th Johanna Emilie Friederike, * Kurzum, Krl., 9.6.1879, † Brunshaupten i. Meckl. 1922-11-22, ed. Libau 24.6.1901 with Friedrich Eugen Busch, Arrendator zu Wainoden, * Doctorate Garrick 28.10.1870.

10th Rosalie Marie, * Libau 7. 5.1883, † Dortmund 13.1.1931, verm. Berg Bathen 26.6.1905 with Carl August Peter v. *Seck*⁶⁷ on Neu-Grünwald, Kurland, * *Neu-Grünwald 25 October 1872, (born 27.10.1921).*

⁶⁶ Julie according to the 1921 family personnel directory. During a research in 2013, her grave was recorded in the old cemetery at the Libau cemetery administration as Baroness Julie Kleist with the dates of life: 17 July 1840 – 1 September 1919. (2015)

⁶⁷ Previously, *Seck*. Modified spelling according to the genealogical manual of the Baltic knighthood, Part Courland, Volume 2, Article Kleist, p. 758. (2020)

III. 906.

Baron Adolph Gustav Ewald Viktor,

* 1848, † 1909,

Son of Russ. Staff Leader Gustav Bar. (III. 814) on Schmaisen, on 20.6.1848 on Gut Schmaisen, Kr. Hasenpoth was born, *he was a staff captain in 1871*, studied law, worked as a court assessor in Lithuania and became a district judge in Mitau around 1890. Around 1900, he was transferred to Libau as a justice of the peace and received the title of quay. Council of State. He died in 1909.

Gustav married on 22.8.1872 Anna *Sophia* Löwenthal (from Russian. Adel), * Moscow 26.10.1850, † *Berlin* 26.8.1919, daughter of the emperor. Actual State Councilor and Senior Director of the Pauls Hospital in Moscow, Dr. Gustav Osipowitsch L. and d. Anna née Tonnes (from Russian). nobility).

Son: Arthur Eduard Gustav Viktor Ewald (III. 996)

III. 908th

Otto Johann Magnus, Baron,

born 21 April 1853, †.

He was married to Olga Kurakin.

They had one daughter:

Anna, born 9 September 1881. She was adopted by Friederike, Baroness von Kleist. She married in her first marriage ... Rutkowski, died 1918, on December 2, 1923, she married Dr. Johannes Wilhelm Schneider in Riga.

III. 909.

Baron Ewald Rudolph,

* 1836, † 1875,

Son of Otto (III. 816) on Wilkajen, formerly Lambertshof and Kaulitzen, born on 18.3.1836 on Kaulitzen, Courland, was a farmer and Arrendator of the Amt Doblen. Around 1870 he acquired the estate Springen, district Tuckum, but died 5 years later on 15.6.1875 in Brunowiszek in Lithuania.

Rudolph married I. on 26.5.1859 in Pahzen Elisabeth (Elise) Baroness v. Bistram, * Mitau 28.9.1835, † Amt Doblen 25.1.1869 *am Kindbettfieber*⁶⁸, daughter of the Oberhofgericht advocate Richard Bar. v. B. on Pahzen, Kurland, and Latwelischeck, Lithuania, and Louise née Schiemann. She died a few days after the birth of her second son.

Children:

1st Gabriele Betty, born May 5, 1860, died as a child

2nd Otto Gotthard Richard, * 11.10.1861, † 4.11.1864

3rd Richard Louis Rudolph, * 26.5.1863, † as a child

4th Eugen Otto Richard Ewald (III. 996c), * Doblen 10.12.1866, † Odessa 11.2.1903, *visited from 1 September 1888 the chemical-technical department of the Polytechnic School of Riga*, official of the Russ. Company for Steamboat and Trade in Odessa, oo Alexandra Behrens (marriage childless)

5th Alfred Karl Rudolph (III. 997)

⁶⁸ Church Book Doblen (2009)

II. Marriage: 18./21.5.1873 Ida Baronesse v. Korff, * Goldingen 20.3.1830, † ... 12.11.1900, daughter of Kais. Majors a.D. Friedrich Bar. v. K., Justice of the Peace in Goldingen, on Brunowiszek in Lithuania, and d. Charlotte b. v. Fircks a.d. H. Nogallen, Kurld. She became a widow after 2 years and married in her second marriage, Libau 5.4.1881, her brother-in-law Alexander Baron v. Tornauw, Kais. russ. Major a.D. on Podlinkov, Gouv't. Kowno, *born ca. 1816*,⁶⁹ † Podlinkow 18.1.1903.

XVIII generation

III. 991.

Baron Edgar Ewald Karl,

* 1856, † 1907,

eldest son of the Fideikommisherr Eduard Bar. (III. 904), born on 22.7.1856 in Kerklingen, was after the death of his father in 1885 Fideikommissherr on Kerklingen and Dobelsberg. He died on 7.6.1907 in Riga.

Edgar married on 3.6.1882 in Talsen Karola Baronesse v. Heyking, * Wandsen 22.9.1861, † Talsen 30.3.1920, daughter of Theodor v. H. auf Wandsen and Emily Katharina née Hill. The marriage was childless.

III. 992.

Baron Bogislaw August Ewald,

* 1858, † 1892,

Second son of the Commissioner of the Peace Eduard Bar. (III. 904), born on 11 March 1858 in Kerklingen, studied law and then received the position of assessor at the Hauptmannsgericht zu Goldingen. In 1890 he became a Justice of the Peace in Preekuln, Kr. Grobin in Courland. Here he died on 14.2.1892 at the age of 43 years.

Ewald married on 5.5.1890 in Goldingen Cornelie Betty Marie Baronesse v. Ronne, * Gr. Wormsahten 18 November 1860, † Birkenwerder near Berlin 6.12.1937, daughter of the quay. Rittmeisters a.D. Nicolai Bar. v. R. auf Groß-Wormsahten, Kurland, u.d. Adelheid (Adele) b. Baronesse v. Fircks a.d.H. Niegranden, Kurld. She became a widow after 1 3/4 years of marriage and later lived in Palais-Str. in Mitau. After her only son had become Fideikommisherr auf Kerklingen and Dobelsberg in 1907, she lived in Kerklingen during the summer months. After the expropriation, she left Kurland in 1920, first reached Berlin with her son and later lived in the Adda of Manteuffel Abbey in Birkenwerder, where she died on 6.12.1937.

Son:

Helmut Nikolai Eduard (III. 1053). His biography is in the continuation of the family history

III. 992a.

Alfred Paul Eduard,

* 1859, † 1889,

born in Kerklingen 27.11.1859. He died in Oneida, New York, USA, 28.1.1889.

⁶⁹ Church Book of St. Trinity, Mitau, in the Riga State Archives (2012)

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III. 993.

Baron Leopold Alexander August,

* 1862, † 1915,

Son of Eduard (III. 904), born on 3.10.1862 in Kerklingen, was settled in Prussia around 1900 and devoted himself to the workers' welfare, which had been founded by the owning classes for the purpose of the economic, moral and religious promotion of the working class. Leopold worked first in Tilsit, later in Eydtkuhnen and around 1910 became head of the border office of the German workers' center. He died on 19.2.1915 in Lübars near Berlin.

Leopold married on 8.1.1913 in Berlin-Friedenau Louise *Anna Theodore* Brunzlow, * Berlin 9.5.1873, daughter of the Royal Prussian. Lieutenants Colonel Robert B. and Amalie, née Fabé. The marriage was childless.

III. 994.

Baron Bernhard (Benno) Alfred August,

* 1869, † 1939,

youngest son of the Commissioner for Peace, Eduard Bar. (III. 904), born on 10.6.1869 in Goldingen, lived around 1905 in Berlin and after 1910 in Moscow. No details of his professional activity have been provided. He died on 25.1.1939 at the age of 70 years in Goldingen. Thus, he was spared the relocation to Germany ordered in the same year. He married on 16.10.1911 in Hasenpoth Elisabeth Helene Emilie v. Dietrich, * ... 6.1.1871, daughter of Julius v. D. and d. Emilie b. v. Dietrich.

III. 995.

Baron Felix Oskar,

* 1870, † 1941,

Son of Nikolai (III. 905), born on 26.3.1870 in Illuxt, became an electrical engineer, studied at the engineering school and went to Paris for further training. Around 1905 he took over the position of chief engineer in Berlin-Siemensstadt and became technical agent of the Siemens-Schuckert-Werke. He retired in 1935 and died on 10.2.1941 in Berlin.

Felix married on 23.1.1899 in Chemnitz Paula Drechsel, * Stuttgart 11.10.1878, † Wildbad/Schwarzwald 9.12.1967, daughter of the pharmacy owner Alexander D. in Chemnitz u.d. Gutta née Merkel. Felix and Paula adopted according to the Amtsgericht. Confirmation of 15.4.1924 the on 2.10.1899 in Krons-Würzau born Dorothea Kotschergin, daughter of the wharf. Lieutenant Colonel Nicolai K. u.d. Elisabeth b. Baronesse v. Kleist (see p. 77), who bore the name 'Baronesse v. Kleist' and was resident in Arnhem in the Netherlands. *She died in Arnhem 16.5.1990.*

III. 996.

Baron Arthur Eduard Gustav Viktor Ewald,

* 1873, † 1928,

Son of Gustav (III. 906), on 29.7.1873 in Kelm, Gouv. Kowno, born in Riga, worked as an assessor at the Riga governorate after studying law and cameralism. Around 1905 he became district administrator of a district in Russia. *He was suspected of espionage in 1912 by the counter-intelligence department of the Warsaw Military District; in 1914 he was chief of the district in Radin near Lublin.*

At the outbreak of the revolution in 1917, he and his family were able to travel to Courland, from where they came to Berlin in 1919 when the German troops withdrew.

In Berlin, Arthur is said to have had contact with the alleged Grand Duchess Anastasia.

Here Arthur died on 24.11.1928 at the age of 55 years.

Arthur married on 10.4.1901 in Riga Marie *Wilhelmine Elise* Baronesse v. Grotthuß, * Wenden, Livland, 21 March 1874, daughter of the court lawyer Carl Baron v. G. vorm. auf Paltemal, Livld., u. d. Auguste b. v. Freymann a. d. H. Ermes, Livland.

In old age, she moved to the "Baltenheim" in Lichterfelde, operated since 30 December 1922 by the "Baltic Red Cross in Gdańsk - Delegation Berlin". In 1944, the house was badly damaged in a bomb attack, Marie von Kleist lost all her possessions and ran around disturbed. On 4 May 1944, the Steglitz Health Office designated her as a "troubled old woman" in the Wittenau health center. There she was described as a "friendly, demented patient" who behaved restlessly.

On May 31, 1944, she was "proposed for transfer" by a doctor. This term concealed the transfer to one of the euthanasia institutions.

On 14 June 1944, Marie von Kleist was transferred to the Meseritz-Obrwalde asylum and there on 21 June 1944, a victim of euthanasia. The cause of death was given as "old age". The information from the Meseritz-Obrwalde asylum comes from the medical director, who according to witnesses was directly involved in the killings.⁷⁰

Daughters:

1st Irmgard Anna Auguste, * Riga 13.2.1902, † Berlin 6.9.1979, married I. Berlin 8.11.1923 with Egon Reim, * 8.10.1894, † 22.9.1955, writer (born Berlin 1929), II. Berlin ... 1933 with Erich Freund, born 4 April 1902 in Berlin, died 12 May 1958 in Berlin,⁷¹ actor and director. He emigrated to Czechoslovakia in 1933, then to Poland and England. After the war, he returned to Berlin. There is evidence that Irmgard accompanied him.⁷² Later she lived in Berlin-Karlshorst, GDR.

2nd Gerda Nelly Anna Auguste Mathilde, * Libau 5.8.1905, † Berlin 26.1.1980, verm. Berlin 10.9.1930 with Ernst Siebert, engineer, * Reval 3.10.1902. The marriage was divorced; she returned to her birth name and lived in Berlin-Siemensstadt. *From the obituary of a Berlin church newspaper: "They called her the 'angel of Siemensstadt'. That was when the Russians invaded Berlin in 1945 and fighting took place in the Jungfernheide, which was still a pergola area at the time. Sister Gerda carried German and Russian wounded from the endangered area under fire into her cellar, Geißlerpfad 5, where she had set up a Red Cross station to help. When the Russians entered the cellars, where women and girls in particular were hiding, she saved them with her Russian language skills vigorously and courageously from violence. She exposed herself to the risk of being shot. 'You speak Russian, have Russian soul, you spy!' At the West End hospital, she took care of the blind-shot soldiers and tried to comfort them maternally. She was born in 1905 in Libau/Baltic States. Since 1917 in Berlin and 50 years of volunteering at the Red Cross, most recently at the Charlottenburg Town Hall. ..."*

III. 997.

Baron Alfred Karl Rudolph,

* 1869, † (lost) 1944,

⁷⁰ The information on the death of Marie von Kleist is based on research by the cultural office Steglitz-Zehlendorf, Schwartzsche Villa, Berlin, for an exhibition in 2010. (2010)

⁷¹ The Internet Movie Database (2010)

⁷² Internet publication of the Filmmuseum Potsdam on the film series Ernstfall Demokratie – 2nd part, which dealt with German films after the end of the 2nd World War. (2010)

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The son of Rudolf (III. 909), born on 18.1.1869 in Amt Doblen, Courland, was an orphan at the age of 6 and grew up on the estate of his stepparents, Brunowiszek in Lithuania. He became Kai's. A railway official and was stationed in southern Russia, including Odessa, before the First World War. Since 1944, it has been lost.

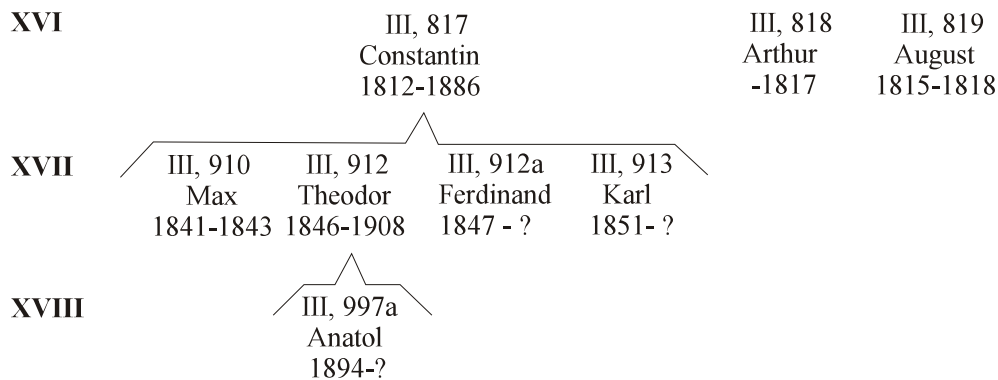
Alfred married on 9.2.1892 in Grodno Johanna Heine, * Pernau Estonia, 10.2.1867, daughter of the excise officer Karl H. and Wilhelmine née Usi. She died in southern Russia (*lost*) in 1944.

Children:

1st Georg Friedrich (III. 1054). *His biography is reported in the continuation of the family history.*

2nd Margarethe, * Walmarki, Gouvt. Podolia, 20.8.1897, verm. Kiev 15.2.1928 with Sergei Dushevoy (Greek-Kath.), diploma architect and graduate engineer,...., Russia.

Kerklingen 2. house (extinguished)



XVI Generation

III. 817.

Baron Constantin Carl Ferdinand,

* 1812, † 1886,

Son of Johann Friedrich Carl (III. 685 see above page 133) on Gaiken, born on 5.11.1812 in Mitau, attended the *Gymnasium in Mitau in 1831*,⁷³ studied law at the Universities of Bonn (*Connection Borussia, 1831*), Heidelberg (1834-1836, from the time comes the upper picture), and Munich and was called in 1837 as assessor to the *Hauptmannsgericht* in Goldingen. In 1843 he was appointed assessor of the *Selburg Hauptmannsgericht in Jakobstadt*⁷⁴, in 1845 he was appointed captain in Friedrichstadt⁷⁵ and in 1856 he was appointed Oberhauptmann of Selburg in Jakobstadt. With his election as a councilor of the *Oberhofgericht*, he belonged to the highest judicial authority of Kurland since 1860. Since time immemorial, there have been four Councilors co-chairing the conference. From 1861 to 1868, Constantin held the office of Landmarschall, then until 1874 the office of Oberburggrafen and moved in 1878, after four years as chancellor to Landhofmeister. In the time when he held this highest office in the Kurdish judiciary, the Russification of the Baltic Sea provinces began after the accession to the throne of the Tsar Alexander III in 1881 and the associated gradual dismantling of the old Kurdish privileges. Thus Constantin was the second last in the long line of courtyard masters of Courland. Three years after his death, the venerable Supreme Court was dissolved and replaced by Russian judges.

In 1871, Constantin had given the family association 2 valuable pistols and a mug, which he had received from the Borussia in Bonn as a senior of the connection. He stipulated that the cup should be drunk for the good of the king at every family day.

Constantin died on 11 August 1886 in Mitau.

He married I. Dondangen 8 June 1837 Louise *Julianne Angelika* v. der Osten-Sacken, * Dondangen 8 June 1813, † Jakobstadt 25 January 1853, daughter of Ferdinand Baron v. d. O. -S. auf Dondangen u. d. Juliane v. Gantzkow.

⁷³ *Zur Geschichte und Statistik des Gymnasiums zu Mitau*, Karl Dannenberg, Mitau 1875, pp. 122 (2009)

⁷⁴ *German-Baltic Biographical Lexikon 1710-1960*, Cologne, Vienna, 1970 (2007)

⁷⁵ In the family archive there is an extensive correspondence from the years 1851 - 1853, in which complaints by Constantine about allegations of his leadership are not only not upheld, but he is suspended from duty and punished. (2006)

In the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, KIT Archive, the estate of Karl Weltzien [27072] contains letters from Constantin. (2019)

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II. Erwahlen 15. 8. 1856 Friederike Karoline v. Drachenfels, * Windau 15. 8. 1832, † Riga 20. 4. 1906, buried in Mitau, daughter of the chamberlain in Mitau Ernst v. D. auf Garsden u. d. Caroline b. v. der Osten-Sacken.

Sons from I. Marriage:

1. Ewald Ferdinand Friedrich Max, * 28.11.1841, † 3.8.1843 (III. 910)
2. Theodor Heinrich Magnus (III. 912)
3. Ferdinand Carl Max, (III. 912a)
4. Andreas Karl Friedrich (III. 913)

Daughters:

- 1) Julie Christine Helene, born 30.12.1839 (1 January 1838 ?), died 29.4.1908 in Mitau, abbey lady;
- 2) Pauline Friederike, born 4 October 1843 in Jakobstadt, died 26 November 1861 in Mitau;
- 3) Julie Henriette Helmine, born 13 November 1844, died St. Petersburg 7.9.1871 and buried in the Smolensk cemetery in St. Petersburg (from "The Petersburg necropolis"), Lektrice with the Grand Duchess Helene and
- 4) Agathe Elise Caroline, born 24 October 1849, lived in Poltawa in 1926.

Daughters of II Marriage:

- 5) Constanze Lina Catharina Bertha, * Jakobstadt 2. 10. 1857, † 15. 11. 1931
- 6) Friederike Elisabeth Julie, * Mitau 13.3. 1865, † Buchholz-Friedewald 7. 11. 1947, verm. Dresden-Loschwitz 20. 10. 1909 with Oskar v. the Hagen, * Massin b. Frankfurt a.O. 27. 4. 1848, † Mulda, Saxony, 10. 7. 1916, Royal Prussia. Retired Major General

The two youngest sons of John of Kl. were:

III. 818.

Arthur,

† 1817,

and

III. 819.

August Johann,

* ca. 1815, † 4 January 1818⁷⁶ in Gaicken.

XVIIth generation

⁷⁶ Genealogical collectants from the older vintages of the Mitauschen Zeitung collected and compiled by Frh. Alexander v. Rahden in Jahrbuch für Genealogie, Heraldik und Sphragistik, 1894 Mitau: 2 Jahre alt, "died shortly after the mother". (2008)

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III. 912.

Baron Theodor Heinrich Magnus,

* 1846, † 1908,

Son of Constantin (III. 817), born on 12. 7. 1846 in Jakobstadt, Courland, was Oberltn in 1865. He was at the Georgian border. Rgt. 14; *1870 he said goodbye.*

He married on 11 April 1882 in St. Petersburg with Marie Lavrentyev (orth.), *daughter of Paul L.* The marriage was divorced.

A son Anatol (Woldemar?), whose fate - as well as that of his parents - remains unknown, was born on 29 December 1894 in Weljun (*III. 997a*). Theodore's date of death is June 7, 1908.

III. 912a.

Ferdinand Carl Max,

* 9. 8. 1847, † *in southern Russia*

He was a telegraph clerk.

III. 913th

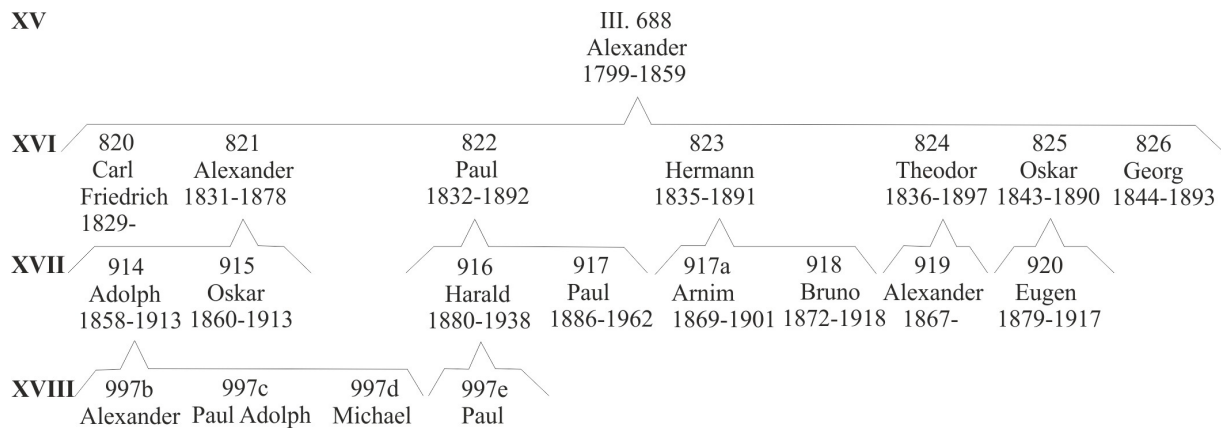
Baron Andreas Karl Friedrich,

* 1851, *lost*

Son of Constantin (III. 817), born on 22 June 1851 in Jakobstadt. *Almost nothing is known about him except the date of birth. In the family's address list of 1899, he was considered dead, the address list of 1909 stated that he lived in London.*

In the family's 1921 directory, it is then stated: "According to Reuters report April 2, 1917 from New York convicted of smuggling explosive bombs into enemy ships". The report concerned a Charles von Kleist. When in 1933 a book by a man who called himself Franz Rintelen von Kleist about the sabotage case was published in England under the title "The Dark Invader", the Charles von Kleist mentioned there was initially considered by the family association in the newspaper 1934 as Andreas Karl. A year later, Charles von Kleist was identified as the Warniner Ewald Wilhelm Hermann Carl, III. 950.1. A newspaper report by the Washington Post dated April 12, 1916, which only now came to the family's knowledge through database research, dispels any doubt. Charles von Kleist pointed out that the General von Briesen, who had fallen in 1914, was his sister's husband. This statement applies to Ewald Wilhelm Hermann Carl.

Kerklingen 3. house



The descendants of Alexander (III. 688 see above page 135) form the third. House.

XVI Generation

III. 820.

Baron Carl Friedrich *Eberhard Ernst*,

* 1829,

born on 20 Dec. 1829. *He was a Russian lieutenant (podporutchic) in the 2nd. Finnish Linear Btl. In the regiment's files of 1860, however, there was no reference to him in 2004.*

III. 821.

Baron Reinhold Ferdinand Alexander *Georg*,

* 1831, † 1878,

The son of Alexander (III. 688), born on 28 February 1831 in Tuckum, was Kais. Major, *1864 Captain of the Lubawi district command, 1865 farewell. Released from military service in 1877 due to mental confusion* and died on 27 November 1878 (*St. Annen's Ki.buch*) in St. Petersburg. He married I. 1857 Helene Sophie Stegemann, * 1831, † 21 April 1865, II. St. Petersburg 9 January 1872 Eudoxia Mastiga (orth.), † 1911.

Children from I. Marriage:

1st Adolph Theodor (III. 914)

2nd Oskar Wilhelm Theodor (III. 915)

3rd Adolphine Annette Sophie Johanna, * Kronstadt 7. 11. 1861, † ..., ⁷⁷ verm. Memel 10. 10. 1882 with Wilhelm Baron v. der Recke, * Mitau 31. 10. 1839, † Riga 6. 10. 1917, at Annenhof, Elisenhof and Peterhof, Kr. Tuckum

4th Constance Cäcilie Agnes, * Dorpat 17. 10. 1863, † Dresden... 1944, adopted daughter of Helene v. Nettelhorst (*Dresden*).

5th *Eduard Schmerzenreich Gottlieb, born 21 April 1865, died 12 February 1869.*

Daughter of II Marriage:

⁷⁷ She was still listed in the family staff in 1934 with the address Elisenhof über Auenicken (2009)

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6th Lyubov, * St. Petersburg 30 June 1873, †...

III. 822.

Baron Paul Julius Nikolaus,⁷⁸

* 1832, † 1891,

The son of Alexander (III. 688), born on 13 May 1832 in Tuckum, *was given to the Cadet Institute in St. Petersburg after the untimely death of his mother. He soon left the military career.* After completing his law studies, he was appointed assessor at the Hauptmannsgericht in Goldingen. He later received the appointment as Kais Russ. Judge at the Hauptmannsgericht and *acquired* the court Charlottenruh in Goldingen *and after selling it a country house nearby.* He died *of pneumonia* on January 6, 1891 in Goldingen.

Paul married on 14 October 1879 in the forestry yard Grawern Jenny Knigge, * Turlau 31 December 1859, † Riga 24 June 1934, daughter of the *theologian and later crown forester* Alexander K. and Mathilde née Gerling. After the death of her husband, she gave up the property in Goldingen and moved with her 4 children to Riga.

Children:

1st Harald (III. 916)

2nd Magda Pauline, * Goldingen 10. 12. 1881, † Baden-Baden 28. 4. 1959. *Magda was deported to Siberia by the Bolsheviks during World War I, from where she was released only after and thanks to the conclusion of the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty.*

3rd Lucie Elise, * Goldingen 10. 12. 1882, † Baden-Baden January 1978. *1936 published by her the book "Ulrike - A History from the Gottesland Glanzvollen Tage". The story takes place in Mitau around 1779. A meeting is reprinted in the August 1936 family newspaper.*

Magda

Lucie

4th Paul Jeannot (III. 917)

5th *Martha. Martha. She died in early childhood.*

The biographies of the sons are in the continuation of the family history.

III. 823.

Baron Ernst Reinhold Hermann,

⁷⁸ The majority of the cursive additions to the biography come from the life picture written by son Paul in the family newspaper of March 1936. (2018)

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* 1835, † 1891,

Son of Alexander (III. 688), born on 28. 2. 1835 in Jakobstadt, *attended the Gymnasium in Mitau in 1853*,⁷⁹ was appointed as assessor to the district court in Riga after completing his law studies in 1862 in Dorpat (Master's thesis: The Crime of Infanticide), later stood as president of the Emperor. High Court in Kowno and became emperor. Council of State appointed. He died on 13 January 1891 in the Mad's House of Rothenburg.

Hermann married on 5 January 1865 in Talsen Karoline Charlotte Louise Baronesse v. Simolin, 23 May 1841, † Kowno 18 March 1879, daughter of the district judge Robert Baron v. S. auf Willgahlen u. Autzenbach, Kurland u. d. Adelheid (Adele) v. der Osten gen. Sacken a. d. H. Wormen.

Sons: Alexander Eduard Bruno (III. 918), whose life is reported in the continuation of the family history, and Robert Peter Armin * 28.12.1869 in Riga, † 1901 in Riga.

Daughters:

1st Elvire Elisabeth Annette * 2.8.1866 in Riga, † 3. 1. 1893 in Grösen, married 26.9.1887 with Pastor Karl Gustav Werner Tittelbach, Pastor zu Grösen, * 25.6.1858 in Gailhof near Groß Eckau, † 1938 or 1939⁸⁰

2nd Alexandra Hermine Caroline, born 1867 in Riga, died 1868, 8 months old

III. 824.

Baron Theodor Konstantin Nikolaus,

* 1836, † 1897,

Son of Alexander (III. 688), born on 27. 7. 1836 in Jakobstadt, joined the Russian Emperor's army, stood in the *Grusinisch Grenadier Regt.* in Tbilisi and took leave as a major. *There is a letter from the Courlandic Gouv. Government in Mitau to the Knighthood Committee of 5.2.1885. "The Tbilisi Gouv. Committee for the Care of Prisons has ... informed that the Kurland-born nobleman, Captain of Staff Fedor, Alexander's son Baron vK is in Tbilisi's Metezh Prison because of the physical insult of the examining magistrate, Prince Argutinsky. With regard to Art. 119 Swod vol. XIV of the Order on Detainees, edition of 1857, the Tbilisi Prison Com. requests information as to whether the aforementioned Baron Kleist possesses any assets and of any kind and where they are located..." Answer of 19.2.1885: "A Kurl. Gouv, Reg. has the ride. Com. ... it is honored to announce that the captain of staff of Alexander Sohn vK in Curland, Baron Theodor (alias Fedor), who was interned in Tbilisi, has no assets whatsoever"*

Theodore died on 5 January 1897 in Tomsk *in exile*. Theodore married in 1866 Maria Feodorow (orth.), who died after a one-year marriage on 7 June 1867. II Marriage in 1872 with Nina Fürstin Tsitrianow (orth.), mistress on Kareli near Tbilisi.

Children from I. Marriage:

Alexander (III. 919), *whose biography is in the continuation of the family history*,

from II. Marriage:

Nina, born 1 June 1881, cond. I. with *her cousin* Prince Tsitsianov, II. with Miramanov, Kais. Colonel.

III. 825.

Baron Julius Ewald Oskar,

⁷⁹ Zur Geschichte und Statistik des Gymnasiums zu Mitau, Karl Dannenberg, Mitau 1875, pp. 143 (2009)

⁸⁰ Protestant churches and preachers of Kurland, Theodor Kallmeyer, G. Otto, Mitau 1890, 511

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* 1843, † 1890,

Son of Alexander (III. 688), born on 21 April 1843 in Jakobstadt, was Emperor, Russian *Captain of the Artillery in St. Petersburg from 1875*, Major of the Artillery *from 1865* and died on 1 July 1890 in St. Petersburg. His marriage on 20 April 1875 *in St. Petersburg* with Raissa Ivshenko (*Orthodox*), born 1855, daughter of Yakov Grigorevich Ivchenko and Maria Fominishna Ivchenko née Solotnitsky, was divorced in 1885. *Copies from the divorce file in Russian are in the family archives.*

Son: Eugen (III. 920). *He is reported in the continuation of the family history.*

III. 826.

Georg Alfred Eugen, Baron,

* 1844, † 1893

born 18 November 1844 *in Jakobstadt*, died 20 February 1893 *in Griwa*, was Notarius publ. in Griwa.

XVIIth generation

III. 914.

Baron Adolph Theodore,

* 1858, † 1913,

Son of Alexander (III. 821), born on 22. 9. 1858 in Kronstadt, was Emperor. Russian Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery and died on 15.1.1913 in Vinnitsa, Podolsk Province, Ukraine. He married in 1880 in Ekaterinoslaw, Ukraine Maria Klementia Schwarz (orth.) * Malauteza 18.10.1863 (orth.), † Würzburg 13.7.1951.

Mary and her family obviously had no easy life as Germans. For example, an uncle (Petja or Volodja, see below) was arrested by the Soviets, and Xenia murdered (see below) In 1943, the German occupation asked the family to move to Germany as ethnic Germans – so they, with the exception of daughter Maria, came to Aschaffenburg or Würzburg. There lie Maria and daughter Lena buried in the main cemetery – grave 4.2 - 23. -7.

The couple had 7 children (all orth.):

1st Sophia * Ekaterinoslaw 11.6.1885, † Australia 2.6.1987, music teacher. Verh. Febr. 1916 Peter ("Petya") Klukharov, chief engineer in a sugar factory. Shot by the NKVD.

Daughter: Irene(a) * Vinnitsa 16.2.1918. Verh. Peter Czernenko * Poltava, Ukraine 22.7.1906.

They lived in 1924 in Vinnitsa, Podolsk Governorate, Grashanskaya 32, (a large brick house, in which [2006] a hospital is housed) and Sophia had (as Sophia Adolfovna Klyucheroва) on 4.3.1924 at the notary Viktor Ignatovich Kurdzhitzkij in Grashanskaya 11 an excerpt from the journal of the Adelskomitee of Courland of 20.6.1869 certified, in him their father the right to lead the baron title.

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Her daughter Irena and husband Peter Czernenko emigrated to Australia: Arrival there 30.6.1948, Queensland. She worked as a seamstress, he as a carpenter and packer.

2nd Xenia/Ksenia * Vinnitsa 22.11.1886, German teacher at the University of Medicine in Vinnitsa. Was shot by the Soviets at the beginning of the war on 21/22 June 1941. She had previously been in prison. Her brother-in-law Vladimir exhumed her body during the years 1941-44 and buried her neatly.

3rd Alexandra ("Lena") * Vinnitsa 23.4.1889 † Würzburg 26.7.1967; joined 1.8.1915 the Red Cross in Kiev. She worked as a laboratory assistant at the hospital. Verh. Szedonova.

4th Alexander ("Sasha") * Vinnitsa 30.1.1892, fallen 18.8.1914, Kais. Soot. Lieutenant. He had singing lessons with Fedor Shaljapin. (photo Alexander and Sisters). He was wounded by Austrian troops on 16 August 1914 and died in a field hospital on 18 August. Lena describes the details of the battle in a letter (Russian, received) to her sister Mary in St. Petersburg.

5th Maria ('Marushka') * Vinnitsa 30.1.1895. Graduated from St. Petersburg in 1915. Teacher of German at the primary school in Voroshilovka near Vinnitsa. Verh. in its 2nd Marriage to Vladimir Vladimirovich Dlojevski/ Dlozhiwskiy, 1889 - 1956 (after leg amputation), priest in the Ukrainian community of Gnivan.

In the 20s, the spouses were told they lived in Kurortnaya Str. 10 in Gnivan, banned from working. They hid Jews and received the Israeli medal "Just Men of the World" 23.2.2003

Mary was the only one left in 1943. The repression continued even after the end of the war; for example, she was not allowed to respond to letters from her brother Paul from the United States.

6th Paul/Pavel Adolph (III. 997c), whose life is reported in the continuation of the family history.

7th *Michael ("Mishenka") * Vinnitsa 23.11.1901, † of meningitis 20.12.1912*

III. 915.

Baron Oskar Wilhelm Theodor,

* 1860, † 1913,

Son of Alexander (III. 821), on May 15. Born in 1860 in Kronstadt, was like his older brother an artillery officer, *took part in the war against Japan in 1905 - received 3 medals (The picture comes from the Russian book "Annals of the War with Japan", 1905, p. 1619).*⁸¹ He died an emperor, Russ. Lieutenant Colonel resigned on 31 August 1913 in Nikolsk-Ussurisk.

He married on 12 April 1889 in Mitau Hedwig v. Nettelhorst, * Neuruppin 21 February 1871, daughter of William v. N. auf Schlaguhnen, Kurland, and Sophie née Albrecht. She came to Warthegau in 1939 and died there around 1942.

Daughter: Sophie, * Dresden 2 March 1890, conf. Beryozovka near Verkhneudinsk 25. 4. 1910 with the quay. Lieutenant Konstantin Gavrilovich Rodionoff (Rodionov ?) (orth.). *According to the Gotha of 1942, she lived in Dresden at the time.*

⁸¹ *In early January 1905, the Daily Mail printed an interview with him about the reasons for Russia's defeat. Report in der Zeit (from Vienna) of 7 January 1905, p. 1. (2023)*

Zerxten

Georg Christopher (III. 424), fourth son of the Fideikommissgründer Friedrich Casimir, was heir in 1756 to the Fideikommiss Leegen and Apsen, in the district of Grobin in Courland, which after his death in 1800 was taken over by the elder son Friedrich Christoph (III. 554), district marshal of Grobin. The Fideikommiss Leegen was also inheritable to the female descendants, and so, after the death of Baron Heinrich Gustav (III 832) on 22 January 1887, his sister Ida Therese became Baroness von Grotthuß heiress of the estates Leegen and Apsen, which were thus irretrievably lost to the von Kleist family. Ida Therese von Grotthuss died on 25 March 1920 in Bad Oeynhausen.

For his younger son Ernst Johann (III. 555), George Christopher acquired the estate of Meschenecken in Courland in 1787, *which he sold*⁸², after Ernst Johann (1764-1840), in 1794, was able to buy a larger and more important hereditary estate through his happy marriage. Ernst Johann was able to acquire from Baron Hahn the estates of Zerxten, Asporn, Sallen and Marienhof, Tuckum district, which he raised in 1801 to the Fideikommiss Zerxten. His grandson Ernst Otto Wilhelm (III. 921) was the fourth and last Fideikommissherr on Zerxten, which was expropriated in 1919 like all other estates by the Latvian government.

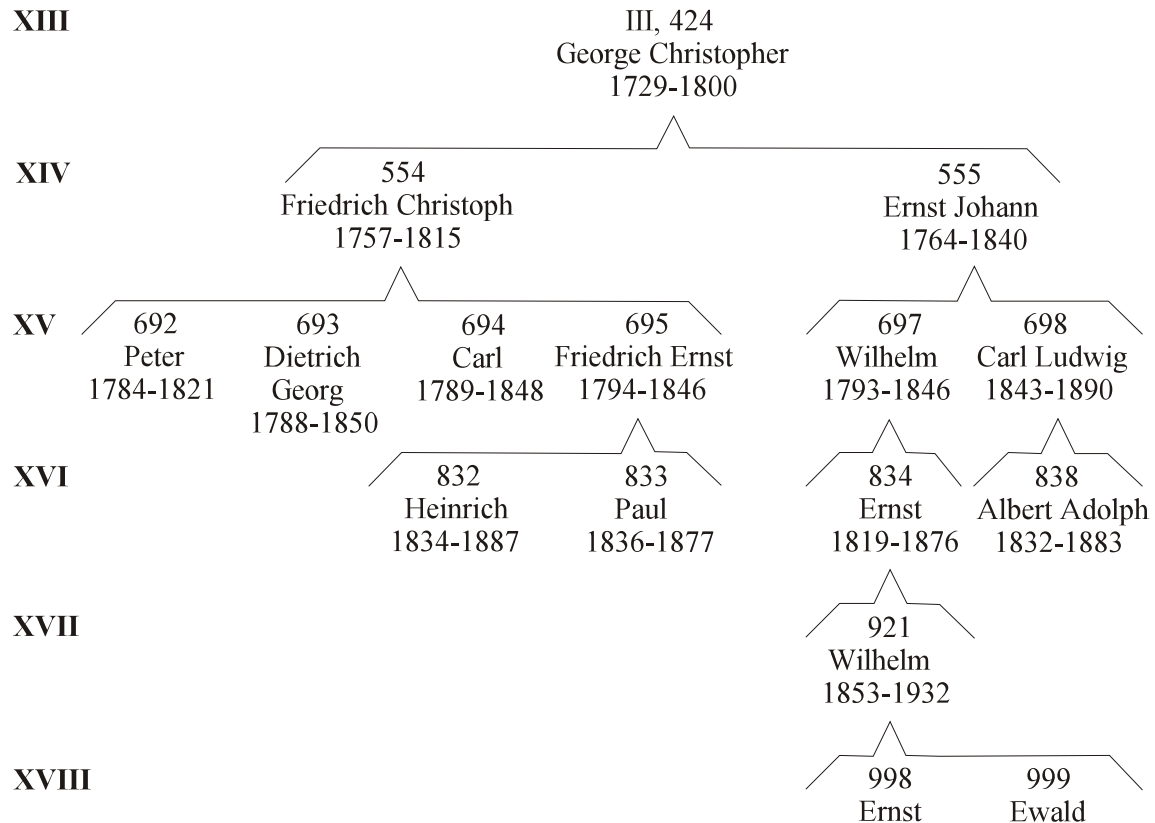
The ancient Zersten manor house is described as a very stylish neoclassical building. It was an elongated one-story house with a high broken roof. In 1938, William's granddaughter, Jutta Baronesse v. Kl., was again in Zerxten. It was a sad sight; although the house was still inhabited by Latvians, the decay was already evident everywhere.

*House of Zersten,
Tukum County, Courland*

⁸² *In the 1st edition: but took it back. (2021)*

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From George Christopher (III. 424 see above page 103) a long flowering shoot originated on the Kurland side branches.



XIV Generation

George Christopher had two sons:

III. 554.

Friedrich Christoph,

French Captain and Circle Marshal on Layers and Apses,

born 23 December 1757, died 31 December 1815.

*From 1775 he studied law at the Gymnasium in Mitau.*⁸³ He then entered the French service and advanced to captain. In addition, he liked to deal with the sciences.⁸⁴

After he took his leave as captain, he returned to his homeland and married on 11 July 1783 with Countess Maria Theresia v. Keyserlink from the House of Ochten, the Polish and Khru Saxon Wirkl. Privy council and chancellor of the Duchy of Courland Count Dietrich and Anna Alexandrine v. Manteuffel gen. Szöge from Plathon daughter (born 19 September 1762 *in Mitau*, died 9 September 1837 *in Mitau*), who gave him four sons: 1) Peter, 2) Dietrich Georg, 3) Carl and 4) Friedrich Ernst (III. 692-695). and *three* daughters:

- 1) *Dorothea, baptized 8 February 1787, died 3 April 1788 in Leegen;*
- 2) *Dorothea Eleonore, born 3 June 1790 in Leegen, died 13 April 1792 in Leegen;*

⁸³ 4 October 1775, *On the history and statistics of the Gymnasium zu Mitau*, Karl Dannenberg, Mitau 1875, pp. 70 (2009)

⁸⁴ His name is in 1781 among the subscribers who refer to the translation of the *Odyssey* of I. Heinr. Voss, Hamburg 1781.

3) Elisabeth, born 12 October 1791, died 20 March 1817.⁸⁵

Frederick Christopher of Kl. was lord of Talsen and Neu-Plathon; from his father he inherited (1800) the majorat of Leegen and Apsen. *His family bible is in the family archives.*

He administered the office of a district marshal and was a knight of Order IV of Vladimir. Class.

His hospitality was experienced in particular by the future General August Ludwig Freiherr v. Ledebur, with whom the district marshal eldest son Peter stood for some time at a squadron near Tangermünde, v. Ledebur was captured at Auerstädt, but escaped on the transport to France and had embarked on a voyage to Russia from Travemünde. In December 1806, he was recommended in Mitau to a Mr. v. Mirbach, who led him to our Lord v. Kl., to whom v. Ledeburg's name from the letters of his son was no longer foreign, which is why he was accepted here as an old acquaintance and had to tell the father much of his son from earlier times.

The Circle Marshal took on Ledeburs most graciously, so that he kept the memory of the friendship received there in his faithful, grateful heart all his life.⁸⁶

III. 555.

Ernst Johann,
at Zersten,

born 12 March 1764, died 3 August 1840 in Zerxten,

Georg Christopher's younger son, *matriculated on 7 February 1783 at the Gymnasium Mitau (Eleg. litt).*⁸⁷

On 25 June 1787 he received from his father Meschenecken and Carlshof as Fideikommiss (696).

The father, however, allowed him, if he were able to buy a larger and more important inheritance by his happy "Mariage".

This occurred in 1792. *He sold the goods.*⁸⁸ In 1794, the goods Zerxten, Aspurn, Sallen and Marienhoff were sold for 190,000 Fl. by *Adolph Wilhelm v. Hahn*⁸⁹. Alb., which became Fideikommiss on 31 May 1801 (701).

*He was from 1788 Arrendator of the Crown estate Degahlen. In 1805 he was replaced after an investigation of the Kameralhof.*⁹⁰

On 20 December 1786, Johann married Benigna Caroline v. Fircks, the Christopher Friedrich, Oberhauptmann zu Selburg, Lord of the Inheritance on Klahnen and Margaretha Anna v. Sass Scheden's daughter, born 13 April 1769, died 29 January 1827 in Mitau on the "Nerve Strike".

⁸⁵ Genealogical collectants from the older vintages of the Mitauschen Zeitung collected and compiled by Frh. Alexander v. Rahden in Jahrbuch für Genealogie, Heraldik und Sphragistik, 1894 Mitau: Lisette, † zu Mitau, 8 March 1817, Nerve strike after measles. (2008)

⁸⁶ Cf. the book: "Experiences from the war years 1808 and 1807. A time and life picture, compiled from the papers of the retired general August Ludwig Freiherr v. Ledebur. Berlin 1855" P. 245 ff.

⁸⁷ *Zur Geschichte und Statistik des Gymnasiums zu Mitau, Karl Dannenberg, Mitau 1875, pp. 78 (2009)*

⁸⁸ 1st edition: His father bought the goods back.

As early as 1797, the owner of the Imperial Russian Rittmeister Karl v. Hahn auf Meschenecken and Carlshof, Kurld., was married to Eleonore v. Korff a. d. H. Kreutzburg, Poln.-Livld. (2021)

⁸⁹ Genealogical Handbook of the Baltic Knighthood, v. Hahn, Stammtafel III, (p. 824) IX. 9.

Zerxten is already listed as a possession by the father.

⁹⁰ *Documents for the inventory of the estate Degahlen, 1805, HSAL, stock 6999, register 44, file 180, Bl. 3. (2011)*

She gave her husband *four* sons: 1) William and 2) Carl Ludwig (III. 697 and 698) *as well as two sons who died early, Peter Friedrich Christoph (born 23 July 1789, died 20 February 1793⁹¹) and Friedrich Adolph (born 12 September 1797, died 18 November 1798)* and two daughters:

1) *Dorothea Anna Emerantia Johanna*⁹², born 28 July 1788 *in Degahlen*, died 23 March 1852 in Spahren, *verh. 3 May 1808*, whose husband: Peter Baron v. Rönne, Lord of Alt-Moken, born 3/14 February 1784,⁹³ died 2 January 1840.

2) *Juliana Henriette*, born 25 March 1796 *in Degahlen*.⁹⁴, died April 1801.⁹⁵

Both of George Christopher's sons were thus inherited.

XV Generation

Frederick Christopher had four sons: 1) Peter, 2) Dietrich Georg, 3) Carl and 4) Friedrich Ernst (III. 692-695).

III. 692.

Peter

on hives and apses,

born 1 April (June ?) 1784 *in Mitau*, died 1821,

Frederick Christoph's eldest son, entered Prussian services. On 19 August 1802, he was a cornet with the Cuirassier Regiment v. Borstet (since 1804 v. Reitzenstein) No. 7 and on 30 August 1806 a second lieutenant. He stood near Tangermünde for a time with v. Ledebur in a squadron.⁹⁶

In the campaign that followed, he fought under the Duke of Brunswick at Auerstädt and was wounded in this battle.

With his regiment, which was involved in the escape-like retreat following the battle, he arrived in Magdeburg, where the regiment remained and fell into captivity on November 8, 1806, when the permanent square was handed over.

Peter v. Kl., however, because of the slight pale skin, had already left Magdeburg before the surrender of the fortress and had gone to Königsberg, where we meet him in December 1806 with a mixed command of Gardes du corps and individual scattered members of other regiments under the Rittmeister v. Rave standing on outposts.

Even before the peace was concluded, he took his leave (19 June 1807).

After his father's death (1815) he took over the Majorate of Leegen-Apsen, was a knight of the Order of St. John and held the title Baron.

⁹¹ *Gravestone at the cemetery in Zerxten, photographed 2013 (2015)*

⁹² The family table has made a son Johann out of the daughter Johanna, which metamorphosis we cannot let go unchallenged.

⁹³ The family of Rönne in the Baltics, Gerhard v. Rönn, pp. 20 (2012)

⁹⁴ *Born and baptized of the German community of Tuckum, 1765-1833, Historical State Archive of Latvia (HSAL), Stock 235, Register 5, File 109, Bl. 78 (2011)*

⁹⁵ *In the cemetery in Zersten lies the broken gravestone. Month and year are readable. (2017)*

⁹⁶ Experiences from the war years 1806 and 1807 p. 245.

He died on 28 July 1821 in Schwalbach, unmarried.⁹⁷

III. 693.

Dietrich Georg,

on hives and apses,

born 22 April 1788 in Leegen, died 1850,

Friedrich Christoph's second son, *studied law in Dorpat in 1809/1810 and in Heidelberg in 1814*. After his brother's death, he inherited the Majorat Leegen-Apsen.

Dietrich Georg liked to write poems. He sent the first known to us in 1814 to the family of the late Theodor Körner.⁹⁸ The next of 1821 on the occasion of the death of Duchess Dorothea of Curland are in the State Archives in Riga.⁹⁹

In the art collections of Veste Coburg there is an extensive collection of songs with texts by him.¹⁰⁰ Both Prince Albert and his brother, Prince Ernest of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, set poems of him to music. The British Library contains songs dedicated to Albert as a prince's consort around 1840, by Baron George Kleist on Leegen in Curland. In the German Literary Archives in Marbach are two letters written by him in Dresden¹⁰¹ to the publisher Cotta from the time around 1839, in which he, referring to a meeting with him in Lausanne in 1815 - probably unsuccessfully - asks for the imprint of three poems. Around 1938, the family association had acquired a poem by Georg about the collapse of the Elbe bridge in Dresden on 31 March 1845.¹⁰²

He was a friend of the poet Christoph August Tiedge, the partner of Elisa von der Recke. On his death in 1841, he placed a poem in his coffin: Leaflets, be faithful to the poet's old lady in the cool grave.¹⁰³

In his father's family bible, which (2005) is in the family archives, there are handwritten entries of him.

On 29 April 1817, he had married Ernestine Julie Dorothea Freiin v. Taube auf Für- und Seßwegen, geschedenen v. Gantzkauw (1813), daughter of Ernst Johann, Landhofmeister, hereditary lord at hostels

⁹⁷ The Militair weekly 1837, pp. 198 contains the date of death August 9, 1821 (2011)
Case file of Kleist from the year 1821 in the Hessisches Hauptstaatsarchiv, 231, 422/10, Duchy of Nassau: Amt Langenschwalbach - Justice - Voluntary jurisdiction. (2022)

⁹⁸ University Library Leipzig; Autograph Collection Kestner; Signature: Coll. Kestner/II/A/IV/1143/No. 1, folder 1143, sheet No. 1, Heidelberg, 24.11.1814. - 2 Bl. (3 hs. P.) (2019)

⁹⁹ Collection of poetic products by various authors, 5759-2 (2012)

¹⁰⁰ Catalog of the music manuscripts of the Landesbibliothek Coburg, described by Helmut Lauterwasser, Munich and Frankfurt a.M. 2013 (2021)

¹⁰¹ In the Dresdner Anzeiger of 15 September 1837 and 4 April 1839, the auction of newly acquired furnishings of apartments in Bautzener Straße and Dohnaschen Gasse was announced for the departure of Baron von Kleist from Curland. (2024)

¹⁰² Family newspaper February 1938 - the text is not printed. (2008)
After his death, poems were published in the Muses Atlas of the Baltic Sea provinces of Russia, Mitau and Leipzig in 1854 and 1855. (2011)

¹⁰³ C. A. Tiedge's Leben und poetischer Nachlass, Karl Falkenstein, 2nd volume, Leipzig 1841, pp. 247. In the 3rd volume several poems by Georg are published for Tiedge. (2020)

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and of Louise v. *Pfeilitzer gen. Franck* (born 8 May 1782 in *Mitau*, died 9 May 1851 in Hasenpoth). She received the estate of hostels as a dowry.¹⁰⁴

Their marriage was childless.

Dietrich Georg v. Kl. died on 1 February 1850 in Leegen.¹⁰⁵

III. 694.

Carl,

Oberhauptmann and Oberhofgerichtsrat,

born 22 March 1789, died 4 October 1848,

Friedrich Christoph's third son, who chose the legal career, *studied in Heidelberg in 1814 together with his brother Dietrich Georg*, was Oberhauptmann and Oberhofgerichtsrat in Mitau.

On 27 September 1828 he married in *Mitau* with Anna Freiin v. Bolschwing, Johann, Lord of the Inheritance on Volgand and Anna Freiin v. Simolin daughter, born 1 October 1795, died 26 December 1875 in *Doblen*, who gave him three daughters:

1) Anna Theresia *Henriette Karoline*, born 30 June 1829 in *Friedrichstadt*, died 30 September 1837 (1833 ?).

2) Friederike Caroline *Louise*, born 12 July 1831 in *Friedrichstadt*, died 3/16 September 1910 in *Dresden*¹⁰⁶. After the death of her uncle Dietrich Georg (1850), she took up the Majorate of Leegen-Apsen; however, the same was granted to her cousin Heinrich Gustav (III. 832). *She married on 2 March 1851 in Mitau*. Her husband was Adolph Reinhold von Haaren, official on special commissions at the Domainenhofe, born 13 January 1818, died 1895.

3) Dorothea *Sophie Elisabeth Pauline Karoline*, born 7 January 1833 in *Friedrichstadt*, died in September 1859.

Captain Carl von Kl. died on 4 October 1848 in *Mitau* of cholera.

III. 695.

Friedrich Ernst,

Chief Captain,

born 20 June 1794 in Leegen, died 31 August 1846,

Friedrich Christoph's youngest son. *He studied law in Dorpat in 1814, at the Gymnasium in Mitau*¹⁰⁷ in 1815 and in *Göttingen*, and in *Heidelberg* in 1816.

He was a. 1834 Captain to Tuckum, then Oberhauptmann to Goldingen.

On 2 October 1828, he married Pauline Emilie Charlotte Freiin v. Schmysing gen. Korff, daughter of Ernst, Hauptmannsgericht-Assessor zu Grobin, heir to Feldhof and Alt-Elkesem (formerly on Dserwen)

¹⁰⁴ Report on a painting from her possession, which depicts the Livonian statesman Johann Reinhold von Patkul, Proceedings of the Kurländische Gesellschaft für Literatur und Kunst, Mitau 1884, p.405 (2014)

¹⁰⁵ According to his wishes, the letters of the painter Wilhelm and his sister, the poet Luise Hensel, were placed in his coffin. Luise Hensel, Franz Binder, 2nd edition, Freiburg 1904, note p. 319 (2009)
He died after 10 days in hospital due to breast infection. Domestic. A weekly publication for Liv, Estonian and Curonian history. 27 February 1850, column 144, (2021)

¹⁰⁶ *The German Balten, Address Book for the Balten living outside their homeland, Darmstadt 1907. She already has an address in Dresden, Lindengasse 18. (2012)*

¹⁰⁷ *Zur Geschichte und Statistik des Gymnasiums zu Mitau, Karl Dannenberg, Mitau 1875 (2009)*

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and Annette Benigna Reichsgräfin v. Kettler, heir to Möllern, Westphalen and Groß-Dserwen in Kurland, born *17 September* (2 October ?) 1811, *died 6 March 1899*.

This marriage is blessed with four sons: 1) Friedrich Ernst Woldemar, 2) Georg Peter Carl, 3) Heinrich Gustav and 4) Paul (III. 830-833) and two daughters:

- 1) Emma Henriette, born 22 February 1838, died 5 June 1842, and
- 2) Ida Therese, born 19 October 1844 at Goldingen, *died 25 March 1920 in Bad Oeynhausen*, married 19 October 1870 to Nicolaus v. Grotthuß, *born Mitau 1 January 1830, died Bad Oeynhausen 1920*.

Ernst Johann (III. 555) had two sons: 1) Wilhelm and 2) Carl Ludwig (III. 697 and 698).

III. 697.

William,

born 4 March 1793 *in Eckendorf*, died 3 July 1846.

*He studied in Heidelberg with his younger brother from September 1814. William studied law. They had previously studied in Berlin.*¹⁰⁸ *When the fraternity was founded in Jena on 12 June 1815, the 21 committee men included the stud. jur. William and Louis von Kleist from Courland.*¹⁰⁹

After his father's death (died 1840) he was given the Majorate of Zerxten.

On August 30, 1818, he had met in Hasenpoth with Charlotte Katharina (Auguste?) Henriette von Schlippenbach, the Oberhofgerichtsrat and District councillor Ulrich on Gr. Wormsahten, Ulmahten, Jamaicken and the Amalie von Medem daughter (born 5 March 1801, died 1 July 1868) married.

Her marriage was to four sons: 1) Ernst (III. 834.), 2) *Gustav Ewald Prissebur* (III. 835), *born 3 April 1823, died 26 April 1825*, 3) Paul (III. 836), *† 26 December 1826 at the age of 2 years*, and 4) Wilhelm, *who died young* (III. 837), and five daughters:

- 1) Henriette Caroline *Wilhelmine*, born 19 September 1820 in Zerxten, *died 8 September 1865*, cond. 3 April 1864, husband: Georg Gotthard v. Brunnow, *born Mitau ca. 1800*,¹¹⁰ *died 1874 in Mitau*;
- 2) Wilhelmine Amalie, born 16 January 1822, d. ?;
- 3) Katharina Albertine, born 21 September 1827 *in Zerxten*, died 17 June 1907 *in Tuckum*, husband: Victor v. *Düsterlohe*, Captain and Court Assessor to Töinkarn, born 16 April 1826 *in Derkant (southern Russia)*, verh. 30 July 1852, died 1890 in Ruhmen;
- 4) Elisabeth Charlotte Rosamunde, born 6 February 1829, died 1830, and
- 5) Henriette, born 19 May 1830 *in Zerxten*, *died Lindau (Lake Constance) 23 August 1882*, married 10 October 1873 in Gr.-Memelhof with... *Anton Baetz*, Bavarian captain.

¹⁰⁸ 23 September 1814, *Wilhelm von Kleist, from Mitau, Curland, father Edelmann, Mitau. Die Matrikel der Universität Heidelberg, Part 5, from 1807 to 1846, pp. 94.*

Ein Jugendleben aus Alt-Kurlands Tage, Frhr Peter Philipp von Drachenfels, in Baltische Monatsschrift Nr. 34, pp. 41, 68. (2010)

¹⁰⁹ *Die Gründung der Deutschen Burschenschaft in Jena, Robert und Richard Keil, 2nd ed. Jena 1883, pp. 73. (2008)*

¹¹⁰ Church Book of St. Trinity, Mitau in the Riga State Archives (2011)

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III. 698.

Carl Ludwig, Baron,

District administrator in Mitau,

born 19 March 1794 in Mitau, died 5 November 1869 in Mitau,

Ernst Johann's younger son, *studied diplomacy in Berlin and from 13 September 1814 in Heidelberg*,¹¹¹ was a district judge at Tuckum, then a councilor at the Kurländische Bank-Direktion, hereditary ruler at Groß-Plönen, since 1859 a district administrator in Mitau, Knight of the Vladimir Order IV. Class.¹¹² He married on 11 December 1828 with the sister of his brother Elisabeth Catharina Ulrike Albertine von Schlippenbach, the Oberhofgerichtsrat and District councillor Ulrich and his daughter Amalie von Medem, born 11 April 1805 in Hasenpoth, died 15 April 1874 in Mitau. From this marriage are a son: Albert Adolph (III. 838) and three daughters sprouted:

- 1) *Ernestine Louise Marie*, born 28 September 1829 in Mitau, died 4 May 1903 in Libau, married 3 May 1860 to Heinrich Baron von Manteuffel gen. Szoegel, Lord of Rawen in Courland, *born Zierau 11 June 1830*, died *Riga 22.4.1874*;¹¹³
- 2) Emma, born February 22, 1838, died ?;
- 3) Amalie Henriette Wilhelmine Katharina Louise Albertine, born *27 February 1838*, died *1 February 1847*.¹¹⁴

¹¹¹ 13 September 1814, Ludwig v. Kleist, from Tuckum, Curland, father landowner, Zerxsten. Die Matrikel der Universität Heidelberg, Part 5, from 1807 to 1846, pp. 94. (2010)

¹¹² In the family archive are copies of a passport for the couple and 3 children from 1841. (2006)

¹¹³ Kirchenbuch St. Trinitatis, Mitau im Staatsarchiv Riga, name after 1st edition: Maria Luise Emerentia, new spelling after Kirchenbuch (2011)

Die Familie v. Manteuffel, die Freiherrliche Kurländische Linie, Georg Schmidt, Berlin 1909, pp. 80 (2012)

¹¹⁴ Gravestone in the cemetery of Zerxten, photograph from 2013. After the date, she's Emma's twin sister. (2015)

XVI Generation

III. 830.

Friedrich Ernst Woldemar,
born 24 August 1829 *in Goldingen*, died 26 December 1832 *in Tuckum*.

III. 831.

Georg Peter Carl,
born 22 December 1831 *in Tuckum*, died 9 September 1834 *in Tuckum*.

III. 832.

Heinrich Gustav, Baron,
Retired Justice of the Peace on Layers and Apses,
born 18 April 1834 in Tuckum, died 10 January 1887

Friedrich Ernst's third son, born in Tuckum, studied law at Dorpat *from 1853 to 1856*, was employed after completing the candidate examination in Goldingen and worked there for several years as a justice of the peace.

He claimed in the rabbit's supreme captain's court the majorship of Leegen and Apsen, which his cousin, Caroline married v. Haaren, had entered. The same was granted to him. Baron Heinrich v. Kl. has remained unmarried.

III. 833.

Paul, Baron,
Emperor. Russian Major,
born 27 February 1836, died 19 July 1877,

Frederick Ernest's youngest son, born in Goldingen, was educated in the Guards-Junker-School, later resigned and became involved as a junker in the Volhynische Ulanen-Regiment Sr. Kaiser. Highness of Grand Duke Constantin-Nicolaevich. As a cornet, he participated in the Turkish-French Campaign and in particular the Siege of Silistria (1854), died as a major of the Kinborn Dragoon Regiment on 19 July 1877, unmarried.

William (III, 697) three younger sons, Ewald, William and Paul, had died prematurely. Only the oldest survived his father. It is called:

III. 834.

Ernst Johann,
Baron, on Zersten,

born 30 August 1819, died 2 February 1876.

After his father's death (1846), the Majorat of Zerxten passed to him; he was the third Majorat lord of Zerxten.¹¹⁵

From *14 December* 1852 he was married to Elisabeth von Brunnow, daughter of Otto auf Selgerben and Charlotte von Rummel (born 16 November 1833, died 7 December 1854 in Zerxten).

His wife gave him a son, Ernst Otto Wilhelm (III. 921).

III. 838.

Ulrich Ernst Rudolph Albert Carl (Adolph)

Baron, Justice of the Peace in Doblen,

born 28 April 1832, † 22.2.1883

Carl Ludwig's only son, *was a civil servant in the Kurl. Credit association;*

XVIIth generation

III. 921.

Baron Ernst Otto Wilhelm,

* 1853, † 1932,

Son of Ernst (III. 834), born on 19. 11. 1853 in Zerxten, was in 1876 Fideikommissherr on Zerxten, district of Tuckum. He farmed his own 2,760 ha estate, was an excellent farmer and, despite his great rigor, was a just employer and superior. He especially loved his forest, which was very well maintained and where he knew every tree. After the expropriation of Zerxten without compensation, he moved to Rostock in 1920. Widowed since *1910*, he was cared for here by his daughter Lilly and by his niece Rena v. Klopmann, daughter of the Baron Otto v. K. on Dankschegal, Lit. He died on 19 July 1932, aged 79, in Rostock.

William married on 19 November 1879 in Puhren Johanna Thusnelda Elvira Karoline Baronesse v. **Klopmann**, born Puttnen 24 February 1862, died Zerxten 29 January 1910, daughter of Kai. russ. Rittmeister der Garde a. D. Edmund Baron v. K. auf Puttnen, Kurld., u. d. Johanna Baronesse v. Korff a. d. H. Sirmeln.

Children:

1st Ernst Adolf Wilhelm Ludwig (III. 998)

2nd Ewald Eduard Ludwig Otto (III. 999)

The biographies of the two sons are in the continuation of the family history.

3rd Johanna Amalie Thusnelda Ina Lilly, * Zerxten 28. 7. 1884, † Kastl, Upper Palatinate, 16. 11. 1960. As a displaced person she taught in Rostock in English and French, during the Second World War at times also at the University of Rostock. At the beginning of 1950 she fled with her cousin Rena v. Klopmann via Berlin to the Upper Palatinate, leaving behind everything she had worked out after the First World War.

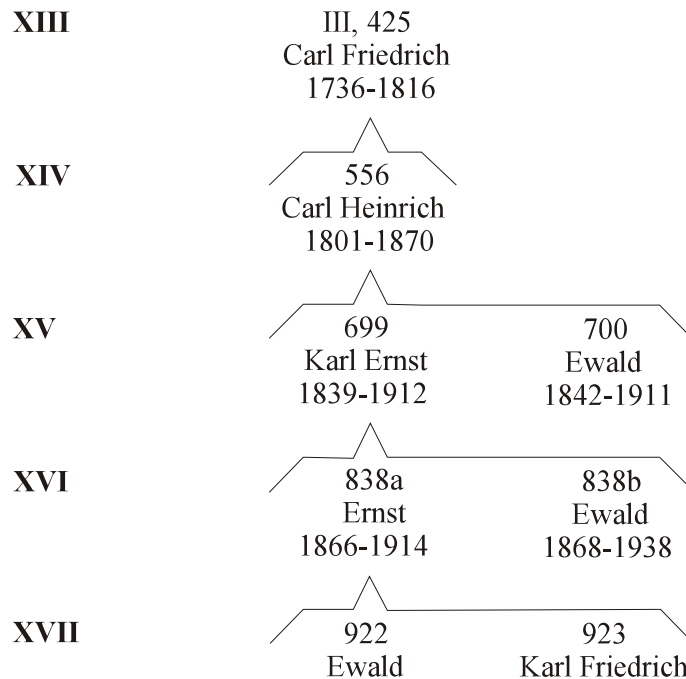
¹¹⁵ An Ernst von Kleist from Curland studied in the summer semester of 1839 as Civil-Eleve at the Eberswalde Forest Academy. Festschrift für die fünfzig-Jahre Jubelfeier der Forstakademie Eberswalde, Bernhard Danckelmann, Berlin 1880, pp. IX (2012)

Baronial house, formerly in Niesky, Upper Lausitz

Progenitor: Baron Carl Friedrich (III. 425), 1736-1816, on Elkesem, Courland

Baron Carl Friedrich (III. 425 pp. above page 104), youngest son of Baron Friedrich Casimir on Kerklingen etc. in Courland, had settled after the death of his first wife, Benigna Sybille, née Mirbach, as a member of the Herrnhutergemeinde in Niesky, Upper Lausitz.

The following is a report on the descendants of Baron Carl Friedrich:



XIV Generation

Carl Friedrich (III. 425) had only one son from his second marriage:

III. 556.

Carl Heinrich, Freiherr,

Preußischer Premier-Lieutenant a.D.,

born 1 October 1801, died 22 December 1870.

From his sixth to tenth years he was educated in the educational institution of the brothers' community in Niesky and the following three years in the institute of the same to Groß-Henersdorf.

After his father's death (1816), Count Henry XXXVIII of Reuss, Lord of Planen and Jänkendorf and the preacher Nitzschke of Niesky took over the guardianship of him.

In November 1817, he entered the 12th. Hussars, was made a Portepée Ensign on 18 March 1820, and a Seconde Lieutenant on 24 September 1820, commanded as a teaching escadron in 1823.

In 1835 he was leader of the Landwehr-Escadron of Spremberg.

On 29 November 1838, he received the requested farewell because of invalidity as a Premier Lieutenant with regimental uniform, pension and the prospect of civil care and devoted himself to the management of his estates Mönau, Rauden and Lieske in the Hoyerswerda district (Upper Lusatia), which he bought in the autumn of 1839, but sold again a year later and bought the manor Moholz in the Rothenburger district (about 2000 acres) for 50,000 Thlr.¹¹⁶

In addition, he devoted himself to the promotion of municipal etc. affairs of his district, was district deputy of the Rothenburger district from autumn 1840 to 1856 and eldest of the same district from 1844 to autumn 1856. In the years 1849-51 he was a member of the House of Representatives for the first electoral district of Upper Lusatia.

In autumn 1856 he sold his estate Moholz and went to Görlitz for the education of his sons.¹¹⁷

His wife was from 23 May 1837 (Lodenau near Rothenburg): Agnese Natalie Alexandrine v. Haugwitz,¹¹⁸ daughter of the king. Preußischen District councillors a.D. and Landschaftsdirektor des Fürstenthums Görlitz Hans Ernst auf Lodenau bei Rothenburg und der Friederike Wilhelmine Gräfin Schlitz v. Görtz (born in Ohlau 23 January 1807, died *Buchenhof bei Krotoschin* 26 March 1882), who gave him four sons: 1) Carl Ernst, 2) Ewald Albrecht, 3) Peter Eduard and 4) Ernst Friedrich (III. 699-702) and a daughter:

Adelheid Louise, born March 6, 1838 in Niesky, † Ohlau September 22, 1924,¹¹⁹ married *Görlitz March 18, 1860* with August von Eicke on Marschwitz, *born Jätzdorf June 28, 1828, died Marschwitz, April 15, 1879*.¹²⁰

According to the cabinet order of 30 August 1861, Prussian recognition of the baronial rank was granted to Carl Heinrich, a retired Premier Lieutenant of Görlitz. The Russian recognition of the title of baron for the whole Kurland line of those from Kl. had already been carried out by Ukas of 21 September 1853 (719).¹²¹

XV Generation

III. 699.

Baron Karl Ernst,

* 1839, † 1912,

¹¹⁶ For the remelting of the bells of the church in See, Carl Heinrich and his wife, who was patroness, gave 158 thalers. The large bell received the coat of arms of the couple. Neues Lausitzer Magazin, Görlitz 1906, No. 104. (2009)

¹¹⁷ On 30 January 1819 he was on account of Dolgen, on 25 May 1819 on account of Tsarnekov, Drenov, Kowalk and Dimkuhlen, on 21 September 1819 on account of Gr. Tychow, 13 November 1819 because of Gr. - Voldelow and on 11 July 1821 because of Warnin and Zadtkow b. with his possible sewing rights

¹¹⁸ Baroness von Kl. zu Moholz donated to the Evangelical Church at Sea, Kr. Rothenburg a pulpit and altar clothing together with carpet worth 50 Thlr. (L. Haupt, new Lausitzisches Magazin 18. Vol. p. 182).

¹¹⁹ Ancestral series of Adelheid von Eicke, in the process of the Adelsgenossenschaft, von Kleist, signature 82/16/0/267, of the Staatsarchiv Breslau (2010)
In the Silesian Goods Address Book of 1894, Adelheid von Eicke is listed as the owner of the knightly estate of Ober-Wilcza. (2012)

¹²⁰ Gothic genealogical paperback of the noble houses. 1919, Article by Eicke. 219. Wedding Date of 1st Edition 27 November 1860. (2017)

¹²¹ The same belonged to the line of the family, which came by Christian Ewald v. K. (born on 16 December 1630), came to Courland and there by Ukas of 21 September 1853 is recognized as liberal. List of the since the existence of the Kgl. Preuss. Heroldsamtes (1855) were followed by increases in status, nobility confirmations and name associations, Berlin 1875. (2018)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
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The eldest son of Karl Heinrich (III. 556), born on 14 July 1839 in Niesky, entered the Dragoon Regt in 1859 as a Portepée ensign. No. 4 in Lüben, he was on 14 January 1860 Second Lieutenant, on 12 May 1860 commanded to the third combined Dragoon Regiment, on 1 July 1860 to the Dragoon Regiment No. 7 (21 January 1862 to the Dragoon Regiment No. 8), on 30 October 1866 he became Premier Lieutenant. He signed himself as Prem in 1866. Lieutenant in the 8th Dragoon reign during the horseman attack on Nachod in the War of 1866 against Austria. On 21 October 1869 he became Rittmeister. As Rittmeister, he received the Iron Cross in 1870 in the war against France and took part in the Imperial Proclamation in Versailles on 18 January 1871. He received on 26 June 1880 the character of a major, on 18 September 1880 the patent, in 1880 he was transferred as a major in the Lifeguard Hussars Regt. to Potsdam, was on 21 November 1882 the budgetary staff officer in the Guards Hussars Regiment. In 1887 he became commander of the 2nd Schles. Dragoon Regiment No. 8 in Oels. He was an honorary citizen of the Silesian city of Namslau near Oels, where he had stood for 19 years as an officer and garrison elder. In 1891 he became commander of the 36th. Cavalry Brigade in Allenstein, took the leave in 1895 as Lieutenant General and moved to Görlitz, later to Liegnitz. He was (as of 1886) Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle IV. Class of the Iron Cross II. Class, of the Service Cross and the Knight's Cross I. Class, of the Württemberg Order of Crowns with Swords

He died on 5 March 1912 in Liegnitz.

Charles married I. Schönfeld, Kreis Kreuzburg/Oschles. 31 August 1864 Therese v. Watzdorf, born Schönfeld 27 May 1842, died Namslau 14 September 1872 at the birth of the 4th child, II. Namslau 23 September 1878 Johanna Freiin v. Ohlen u. Adlerskron, née Reichen bei Namslau 10 July 1860, † Görlitz 14 February 1924 (cat.). Children 1. Marriage:

- 1st Ernst Otto Sigismund Kasimir (III. 838a)
- 2nd Ewald Karl Heinrich (III. 838b)

The two sons are reported in the continuation of the family history.

3rd Luise Agnes Marie (Namslau 8 December 1869 – Bolanden, Kr. Biberach, 12 June 1951, ed. Breslau 30 September 1891 with Rüdiger von Haugwitz, born 21 February 1858, died Rosenthal, Schles. 1 July 1930, at Rosenthal, retired senior presidential counselor.

4th Therese Marie Helene Eleonore, born Namslau 16. 8. 1872, died Goslar 14. 3. 1960, verm. Allenstein 12. 7. 1892 with Adolf Coupette, * 10. 4. 1872, † Düsseldorf 11. 4. 1922, Royal Prussia. Retired Major

2. Marriage:

5th Agnes Anna Hedwig (30 April 1882 in Namslau – 28 July 1954 in Brakel), verm. Buonas, Switzerland, 19. 10. 1918 with Bolko Graf v. Schweinitz u. Krain, Frhr v. Kauder, * Breslau 12. 5. 1884, † 9. 11. 1936, Major a. D. (born Lüben 10. 6. 1926).

III. 700.

Ewald Albrecht, Baron,

born 28 April 1842, *died 17 December 1911*

Carl Henry's other son, born at Lodenau near Rothenburg, devoted himself to economics according to the will of his father, was lord of Buchenhof near Krotoschin. *He then went to Paraguay. He died there in Recoleta, near Assunicion.*

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
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III. 701.

Peter Eduard,

Carl Henry's third son, born and died in 1845.

and

III. 702.

Ernst Friedrich,

Henry's youngest son, born 1848, died 1849.

Zadtkow-Kieckower Branch

We now turn to the description of another branch of the Vietzow lineage, descending from Joachim of Zadtkow, Peter's other son (III. 96). This branch can be referred to as the Zadtkow-Kieckower branch, based on its primary seats. Joachim of Zadtkow had four sons: 1) Hans, 2) Peter, 3) Wilhelm, and 4) Caspar (III. 161–164).

III. 161

Hans

of Zadtkow and Vietzow,

born c. 1590, † c. 1654,

eldest son of Joachim, studied at the Pedagogium in Stettin in 1611. He was enfeoffed with Zadtkow on September 28, 1621. At the same time, he also vouched for his underage brothers: Peter, who was absent, Wilhelm, and Caspar (593 and 594).

Hans's father had borrowed 550 florins from Zabel vom Wolde of Bärwalde. As this debt remained unpaid at Joachim's death (1620), Zabel filed a claim in 1626 against Hans and Peter von Kleist and, in 1627, was granted possession of two peasant farms in Zarnekow. However, Peter had left his farm fallow, rendering it useless to the creditor, who then reserved a claim on Peter's other farms.

In 1624, Hans purchased his brothers' shares in the paternal estates but could not retain them due to financial constraints, exacerbated by the devastations of the Thirty Years' War. Wallenstein's troops, numbering around 40,000, ravaged Pomerania for nearly four years (1627–1631), and the Swedish army, after initial discipline, caused even greater harm, pushing Pomerania to the brink of ruin.

On April 15, 1645, Hans exchanged his estate at Zadtkow with his brother Caspar for Vietzow, a "small and poor little estate." In Wutzow, he had one impoverished peasant, and in Vietzow, two abandoned farms, desolate for over 30 years. His entire livestock consisted of two old oxen and two cows (623).

On January 4, 1647, his brother Caspar testified that Hans had to relinquish his estates as he could no longer maintain them; they were entirely ruined.

Years earlier, on January 9, 1630, seven taxable hides belonging to Hans and Peter had already been canceled due to sand damage (610).

On November 23, 1653, Hans was a witness to a purchase contract between Ewald Jürgen and Wilhelm Friedrich (III. 176 and 177) of Vietzow and Werner von Kleist (III. 169) (630). He is not mentioned in records thereafter. He died when his son Peter (III. 250) was still young.

Between 1667 and 1670, Hans's widow was taxed for 3.5 hides at Vietzow (645), and in 1672, she paid taxes on a quarter of a farm (651).

Hans was married twice:

a) to Catharina von Lettow of Drawehn, daughter of the ecclesiastical District councillor Ewald and Margaretha von Versen. This marriage was childless.

b) to Esther Sophia von Münchow of Nedlin, daughter of Anton and Ernstine von Briesen of Kreitzig. She died in the house of her son Peter in Vietzow and was buried there on June 7, 1688.

From his second marriage, he had three sons: 1) Joachim, 2) Peter, and 3) Caspar (III. 249–251), and one daughter: Catharina Maria, who remained unmarried and peacefully passed away on Judica Sunday in 1719, at the age of 74.

III. 162

Peter,

born c. 1601, † 1665,

another son of Joachim, entered Royal Swedish service.

On April 16, 1624, he sold his share of the paternal estates to his brother Hans for 2,800 florins. However, upon returning from Royal Swedish service, Peter found that Hans had paid neither interest nor principal. The two brothers drafted a new agreement, allowing Peter to reclaim half of the estate and requiring him to pay their younger brother Caspar half of the purchase sum (1,400 florins). This agreement was made without Caspar's consent, leading to a protracted legal dispute.

Peter's name does not appear in the 1665 feudal register, indicating that he had died before then.

Peter's wife was Armgard von Lettow of the Misdow estate near Pollnow, daughter of Claus. She bore him one daughter, Ursula Perpetua, born in Zadtkow on July 18, 1651, and died on March 14, 1699, in Muttrin. She married Valentin von Kleist of Kieckow (III. 215).

Her maternal grandfather, Claus Lettow, claimed 2,000 florins as part of her dowry from the estate.

III. 163

Wilhelm,

born c. 1603, † before 1624,

third son of Joachim, was still a minor during the enfeoffment on September 28, 1621. He had already passed away before April 16, 1624, the date on which Hans purchased his brothers' shares in the paternal estates. Wilhelm is not mentioned in the sales contract.

III. 164

Caspar,

of Zadtkow,

Swedish Lieutenant Colonel,

born c. 1610, † 1672,

youngest son of Joachim, served in the military of foreign powers during his youth. In 1633, he returned home and filed a lawsuit in the court regarding the paternal estates. He stated that the estates were deeply in debt at the time of his father's death and that he and his late brother Wilhelm's guardians were willing to accept their shares of the paternal estates (such as the knight's seat in Vietzow and the Lazentz sheep farm) only under inventory benefit. They had hoped to lease out the estates on pension terms, paying creditors annually to eventually free the estates from debt. However, Hans, the eldest brother, did not allow the guardians to continue administering the estates. He claimed ownership of the entire fiefdom, purchasing the shares of his brothers Peter and Caspar while they were still minors and promising to pay each 2,800 florins. Later, Hans and Peter entered a new agreement, whereby Peter would receive half the estate and pay Caspar 1,400 florins. Caspar was not consulted in this agreement and claimed he had received neither interest nor principal from Hans or Peter. The court ordered an appraisal of the estates at Vietzow, Lazentz, and surrounding areas and appointed a commission to mediate the dispute. As a result, Caspar received the estate at Vietzow. However, on April 15, 1645, he exchanged it with Hans for Zadtkow, where he held 13 hides, retaining 3 hides from the Vietzow share, for a total of 16 hides.

Caspar's holdings included three occupied and two abandoned farms, agricultural land, a sheep farm at Lazentz, and a ruined mill (623). Additionally, he owned four farms in Zarnekow, which required him to maintain a feudal horse (632).

In 1637, the last prince of the ancient Wendish dynasty, Duke Bogislav XIV, passed away. Caspar was among the 24 pallbearers who carried the Duke's coffin to the family crypt during the burial on May 25, 1654, the last joint act by the Swedish Crown and the Great Elector concerning Pomerania.

The devastation of Pomerania during Bogislav's time was severe, as chronicler Micraelius noted: "Pomerania was sucked dry to the marrow, and so plagued that even if a divine law had ordered soldiers to destroy it, they could not have done so with greater zeal and diligence."

Because the fields were devastated, the villages largely burned, and the inhabitants either killed or swept away by the plague, Caspar von Kleist also began to suffer from hardship and deprivation. As a result, he re-entered Swedish military service.

In 1656, during the war between Poland and Sweden, he recruited soldiers in Pomerania as a major. In 1657, when the Great Elector allied with Denmark against Sweden, Caspar repeatedly requested to leave Swedish service but was denied. He was ordered to Denmark as a lieutenant colonel with his regiment.

As a result, the *Advocatus fisci* initiated proceedings against him and issued a public summons on February 14, 1658. The date for his response was set for August 11 of the same year. His nephew Joachim (III. 249) pleaded on his behalf, explaining that his uncle had been unable to secure a suitable position in the region, which had compelled him to enter foreign military service. Upon returning from Poland (following the Treaty of Wehlau on September 16, 1657), he had learned that the Elector was allied with the Swedes, prompting him to move on to Holstein and Denmark. Joachim stated that he had informed his uncle of the edict but was unsure whether it had reached him. Due to the great distance, it would not have been possible for his uncle to appear promptly.

When Caspar failed to appear, the court ordered the bailiff in Belgard to seize his estates. On November 3, 1658, the bailiff reported that he had seized Zadtkow, including its farms, and affixed the Elector's coat of arms to the gate.

The bailiff reported on November 9 of the same year that he had taken possession of Lieutenant Colonel von Kleist's estate at Zadtkow, including 3.5 peasant farms and 1 cottager, along with associated farmland, as well as the Lassantzke sheep farm and 4 peasant farms in Zarnekow, on behalf of the *Advocatus fisci*. He also affixed the Elector's coat of arms to the gate of the knight's estate.

His nephew Joachim filed a claim as the closest agnate and creditor on the confiscated estates. Additionally, Caspar's sister Anna, married to von Lettow, claimed 1,700 florins, mostly for unpaid dowry. His other sister, Dorothea, widowed Schultze, claimed 200 thalers for her dowry and a loan. Caspar's brother-in-law, Stadtrichter Friedrich Hakius of Dramburg, made a claim in 1659 for 490 thalers, representing his wife's dowry.

Furthermore, Claus von Lettow, as the grandfather of Ursula Perpetua von Kleist (the only daughter of the late Peter), demanded 2,000 florins as her mother's dowry, as well as 1,000 florins for improvements, a widow's year allowance, alimony, etc.

The guardians of Nic. Barnbeck's children also filed a claim for 413 thalers.

Finally, Lieutenant Colonel von Kleist's widow, born von Lützow, demanded the return of her dowry.

On February 22, 1659, a cabinet order stated that Caspar's siblings' children had no claim to his estates while he lived. However, creditor claims should be examined and settled.

On February 22, 1659, a cabinet order was issued stating that Caspar von Kleist's nephews and nieces had no claim to his fiefs as long as he was alive. However, any claims made by other creditors during his lifetime should be examined and settled. In the meantime, his estates were to be sequestered and diligently managed.

In 1660, Caspar wrote to the Pomeranian government, explaining his absence. He stated that his few fiefs and properties had been completely ruined by heavy contributions and military service during "these burdensome, martial times." He had been forced by dire necessity to seek military service to sustain himself, having learned no other profession since his youth. Unable to secure a position in Brandenburgian service, he had joined the Swedish army. He also mentioned receiving the summons (Invocatorium) too late, as he had been stationed on the Danish islands at the time.

Based on this letter, the Pomeranian government recommended to the Elector that Caspar be granted restitution of his estates as provided for in the Peace of Oliva (1660), as an act of grace.

The following year, Caspar repeated his request, asking that the Electoral scepter be removed from the knight's estate of Zadtkow. His plea was successful. On November 9, 1665, he was re-enfeoffed with Zadtkow and Lazentz (640 and 662). By 1667, Lieutenant Colonel Caspar was taxed for 13.5 hides at Zadtkow (645). In 1672, he contributed three-quarters of a feudal levy from Zadtkow, while his sister-in-law provided the remaining quarter (651).

Lieutenant Colonel Caspar passed away in 1672.

Around the year 1690, his widow bequeathed Zadtkow to the equerry Joachim Henning of Groß-Tychow (II. 59), requiring him to maintain the feudal horse from that point onward (667).

Caspar's wife, Anna Maria von Lützow from Mecklenburg, served as a lady-in-waiting to Princess Hedwig in Neustettin. After Caspar's death, she retained his estates due to her dowry and, by testament, left them to the equerry Joachim Henning von Kleist, without contest from Caspar's relatives.

At nearly 70 years old, she remarried district councillor Joachim Ernst von Bonin, lord of Naseband and Gellin, with whom she lived for 13 more years. She remained a widow for another seven years, passing away at over 90 years of age.

Of Joachim's sons, only the eldest, Hans, had male heirs: 1) Joachim, 2) Peter, and 3) Caspar (III. 249–251).

III. 249

Joachim

of Bolckow and Woldisch-Tychow,

born 1614, † 1702.

In 1633 and 1634, he studied at the princely Pedagogium in Stettin. He enrolled in the Pedagogium's album in 1633 as "Joachimus Kleist, N.(obilis) P.(omeranus)." At the same time, Valentin Kleist (III. 239), born February 17, 1618, in Köslin, attended the school.

After completing his studies, Joachim returned home and initially managed his father's estates.

Captain Andreas von Wolde ceded to him, by a mortgage agreement dated April 29, 1647, his estate of half Bolckow, in return for a loan of 3,000 Pomeranian florins from Joachim. At the Elector's fealty ceremony in 1665, Joachim held, in addition to half Bolckow (jointly with his brothers), three farms in Zarnekow, the estate at Vietzow, one farm in Wutzow, and one cottager in Vietzow. Between 1667 and 1670, Joachim von Kleist and Captain von Wolde in Bolckow were taxed for 9 hides (645).

On April 1, 1687, Joachim resided at Bolckow while his son Peter Ernst purchased Woldisch-Tychow (647).

According to the parish chronicle of Woldisch-Tychow, written under the patronage of Joachim's grandson, Captain von Kleist (III. 426), by Pastor Neander, Joachim von Kleist was described as a devout and serious man, belonging to the "quiet in the land." The chronicle states:

"From the von Bonin family, the village of Woldisch-Tychow was acquired by the von Kleist family through purchase. The current Captain von Kleist's grandfather, Joachim von Kleist, purchased Woldisch-Tychow along with half Bolckow and built the farmstead in the field called Riegggen, where he spent his life in quiet. On the vault he added to the old church, later demolished with it, one could read the inscription carved into the beam: Mors. Ultima. Linea. Rerum. Jochim Kleist. Agnes Kameke. Ao 1666. 15. Mai."

a) Agnesa von Kameke of Lassene, died September 23, 1686. She bore him three sons: 1) Hans Georg (III. 339), 2) Caspar (III. 340), about whom no further details are known, and 3) Peter Ernst (III. 341), and four daughters:

1) Catharina Christiane, married to (likely Christian Jürgen, born 1643, † before 1714) von Hertzberg, who remarried Dorothea Juliane von Seiger in 1673.

2) Anna Margarethe, married to Joachim von Oldenburg of Studenitz in the Neumark.

3) Cäcilia Juliana, married on the second Sunday of Advent 1684 to Matthias Friedrich von Podewils, lord of Latzig.

4) Agnisa Esther, married on Pentecost 1678 to Jürgen Wilhelm von Köthen of Labbehn.

b) Anna Sophia von Kleist of Damen. This second marriage was childless.

The parish record notes:

"On May 6, 1698, in the evening, Frau Anna Sophia von Kleist, Joachim von Kleist's beloved wife at Riegggen, suddenly passed away around 10 p.m., shortly after sharing supper with her husband."

c) Margaretha Sophia von Lockstedt, widowed von Tornow, married Joachim in his 86th year on November 11, 1700. This marriage lasted for just over two years. The record states:

"On April 26, 1702, Herr Joachim von Kleist died and was buried on May 23 at the age of 88 years. Cujus anima requiescat in pace."

III. 250

Peter

of Vietzow,

born c. 1644, † 1709,

another son of Hans, was still a minor during the enfeoffment on November 9, 1665 (640 and 662).

Later, he traveled with Lieutenant Colonel Count von Mellin, Governor-General of Hinterpommern, to Sweden to observe its customs and governance, then to Finland to inspect the fortresses at Åbo and Viborg. Upon returning, he entered Brandenburgian military service, participated in several sieges, especially against the French in Alsace, and later received his requested discharge.

From his paternal estates, he inherited Vietzow.

Regarding Vietzow, he was required to contribute one-quarter of a feudal horse, which was to be combined with the three-quarters required from Zadtkow, held by equerry Joachim Henning von Kleist of Groß-Tychow. Peter von Kleist resisted this obligation, arguing that, according to the tax rolls of 1655 and 1672, Vietzow was not required to contribute any part of a feudal horse. Furthermore, the best parts of Vietzow, particularly its woodland, had been annexed to Zadtkow. Zadtkow included Lazen and Zarnekow, which were held by Joachim Henning's sons, Caspar Henning and Franz Georg. Additionally, Peter's nephew, Peter Ernst, owned three peasant farms in Zarnekow, which should also

contribute to the feudal horse. Peter emphasized that he held only a small and poor estate in Vietzow, worth barely 2,000 florins, while the Zadtkow estates were valued at 10,000 florins, and Peter Ernst's share in Zarnekow was valued at 1,500 florins.

In response, it was argued that, in addition to taxable hides, Vietzow included knightly hides, which were obligated to contribute to the feudal horse. While 3/4 of the feudal horse had consistently been provided by Zadtkow and Lazen, the remaining quarter fell to Vietzow. Furthermore, Peter's small estate at Vietzow included a farm in Wutzow, which also bore an obligation.

The commission struggled for a long time to reach a settlement. Finally, Joachim Henning's sons proposed a compromise: Franz Georg of Zadtkow would provide 1/2 of the feudal horse, Caspar Henning of Lazen and the four peasants in Zarnekow would contribute 2/6, and Peter would provide only 1/6 from Vietzow and the one peasant farm in Wutzow.

Peter eventually consented to this arrangement.

Peter married Agnisa Christiane von Kleist, daughter of Carsten of Damen (III. 127) and Elise von Kleist of Dubberow. She bore him: Hans Christian (III. 342), baptized June 30, 1685, and Barbara Esther, baptized on Quasimodo Sunday, 1684.

The church record of Vietzow briefly notes their deaths:

"1709, Tuesday after the 13th Sunday after Trinity, Herr Peter von Kleist of Vietzow died in the night and was buried the following evening without ceremony in the local church."

"1719, Friday after Oculi Sunday, the widow of the late Herr Peter von Kleist of Vietzow passed away peacefully in the early morning and was quietly interred on the following Sunday at the age of 71."

III. 251

Caspar

of Zadtkow,

born c. 1645,

youngest son of Hans, was still a minor during the enfeoffment on November 9, 1665 (640 and 662). He inherited Zadtkow from his father.

Caspar joined the war against France (1672–1679) and died a hero's death in Alsace, unmarried.

Of Hans's sons, only the eldest two, Joachim and Peter, left heirs.

The descendants of Joachim (III. 249):

Joachim had three sons. Information is available for the first, Hans Georg, and the third, Peter Ernst.

III. 339

Hans Georg,

Imperial Captain-Lieutenant,

† in Hungary.

Joachim's eldest son, Hans Georg, served in the Imperial Army and died in Hungary as a Captain-Lieutenant, likely during the notable siege of Buda (1686). In this battle, 8,000 Brandenburgers (Brandenburgische Feuermänner) under Adam von Schöning gained great renown. Hans Georg was buried in Szathmár in Upper Hungary. He died without heirs.

III. 341

Peter Ernst,
Lieutenant,
of Woldisch-Tychow and Bolckow,
† 1705.

Joachim's youngest son, Peter Ernst, entered Brandenburgian military service and participated as a cavalry lieutenant in the campaigns against the French and Swedes (1672–1679).

After the campaigns, he returned home and on September 27, 1685, purchased Woldisch-Tychow c. consensu. On February 17, 1687, he acquired the property from Otto Casimir von Bonin of Ristow for 1,000 thalers (658). He also purchased half of Bolckow, a fief under the von Wolden family, with consent, as well as three farms in Zarnekow.

Lieutenant Peter Ernst von Kleist was a devout and charitable man. The parish chronicle of Woldisch-Tychow records an act of his religious generosity:

"On July 2, 1694, before the Feast of the Visitation of Mary, Herr Lieutenant Peter Ernst von Kleist donated a black velvet chasuble to the church."

He passed away in 1705.

Peter Ernst was married to Esther Elisabeth von Kleist, daughter of Ewald Georg of Vietzow (III. 176) and Maria Agnesa von Massow. They married on October 12, 1682, and Esther passed away on January 7, 1736.

Their marriage produced three sons: 1) Joachim Ewald, baptized February 10, 1687, 2) Rüdiger Wilhelm, baptized June 14, 1694 and 3) Peter Ernst, baptized March 9, 1701 (III. 426–428) and ten daughters:

- 1) Agnes Maria, baptized the 19th Sunday after Trinity, 1683.
- 2) Apollonia Juliana, baptized the 2nd Sunday of Advent, 1684.
- 3) Anna Esther, baptized Wednesday after the 3rd Sunday after Epiphany, 1686, died May 20, 1693.
- 4) Christiana Elisabeth, baptized April 5, 1688.
- 5) Sophia Hedwig, baptized the 21st Sunday after Trinity, 1689.
- 6) Juliana Magdalena, baptized the 1st Sunday after Trinity, 1691, died April 12, 1692, of smallpox.
- 7) Apollonia Christiana, baptized on the 3rd day of Christmas, 1692.
- 8) Esther Elisabeth, baptized November 3, 1695, † 1734, married on November 6, 1726, as the second wife of Commissary Eustach Caspar von Hertzberg of Bahrenbusch, born c. 1660, † February 23, 1736.
- 9) Ernestina Eleonora, baptized the 4th Sunday after Trinity, 1697.
- 10) Ernestina, baptized November 30, 1698.

The church record of Woldisch-Tychow notes:

"On January 7, 1736, at 2 a.m., Frau Esther Elisabeth von Kleist, the widow of the late Herr Ernst von Kleist of Woldisch-Tychow, passed away at the age of 77."

III. 426

Joachim Ewald,
Captain,
of Woldisch-Tychow and Groß-Wardin,

born 1687, † 1753.

Peter Ernst's eldest son inherited Woldisch-Tychow, Bolckow, and the three farms in Zarnekow.

He entered Prussian military service early and rose to lieutenant during the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1714).

When King Friedrich Wilhelm I declared war on Sweden in 1715, Joachim Ewald von Kleist participated in the campaigns under Leopold of Dessau, aiding in the capture of Wolgast, Usedom, Rügen, and Stralsund. By 1718, he held the rank of captain.

The Stockholm Peace (1720) ended the war, and Captain von Kleist retired.

After the death of his brother Rüdiger Wilhelm (1724), Joachim Ewald became the sole heir of the paternal estates. He sold Bolckow to Bogislaff Ernst von Wolde after an agreement on January 27, 1733, and purchased Groß-Wardin and Langen from Peter Augustin von Lenz on February 5, 1734, for 8,000 florins. However, he failed to obtain the required consent for these acquisitions.

Even von Lenz had held the estates without obtaining the required consent, despite the provisions of the Pomeranian Observance and the Edict of February 19, 1683, which stipulated that such consent must be secured within a year, under penalty of caducitatis.

Kleist defended himself, stating that he was not a legal expert and had believed that consent was only necessary for true fiefdoms. He had assumed that the purchased estates, like those held by his predecessors, were allodial.

The Pomeranian government responded in writing, explaining that this interpretation was unacceptable. If no consent were sought for inherited estates, it would de facto introduce allodial ownership, thereby weakening the feudal lord's reversionary rights. The government noted that such confusion was particularly prevalent in Hinterpommern. Although the penalty of caducitatis had not been fully applied in this case, it was customary to impose a monetary fine amounting to 2% of the purchase price.

In 1738, Captain von Kleist petitioned for remission of a fiscal penalty of 20 thalers, arguing that supporting his "many" children in military service was a financial burden. The cabinet responded curtly on October 17, 1738: "He must pay, regardless of objections!"

Joachim Ewald eventually received the necessary consent on January 13, 1739. He sold Groß-Wardin on August 12, 1745, to Captain Carl Christoph von Podewils.

Captain von Kleist was a devout and generous patron of the church, parish, and school. In 1722, he, alongside two other patrons, Captain Lorenz Georg von Wolde and Bogislaff Ernst von Wolde, appointed Pastor Neander to Woldisch-Tychow.

When Pastor Neander took up his post, Captain von Kleist lived with his family on the large estate in Woldisch-Tychow. On the smaller estate resided his widowed mother with two grown daughters, one of whom was later married to Herr von Herzberg of Bahrenbusch.

The parish chronicle of Woldisch-Tychow, written by Pastor Neander, records the generosity of Captain von Kleist:

"In 1723, two notable candlesticks were donated to the altar, one by Captain von Kleist, patron of Woldisch-Tychow, and the other by his widowed mother, Frau von Kleist."

"In 1728, the sexton's house and school in Woldisch-Tychow were built by the two patrons at the request and suggestion of Pastor Neander, establishing the first proper school and sexton's residence in the parish."

In 1739, a new church was constructed in Woldisch-Tychow. Pastor Neander commented:

"Both Captain Joachim Ewald von Kleist and Herr Bogislaff Ernst von Wolde demonstrated exceptional care and loyalty as patrons throughout the entire church construction process, for which may the dear Lord always hold them in His highest regard."

In 1753, Captain von Kleist passed away (684).

He was married twice:

a) Idea Maria von Borcke of Bernsdorf, married Wednesday after the 23rd Sunday after Trinity, 1708, born 1691, † 1738. She bore him five sons: 1) Ernst Christian, baptized Tuesday after the 22nd Sunday after Trinity, 1720, 2) Joachim Rüdiger, born 1722, 3) Peter Georg, baptized May 19, 1723, 4) Friedrich Wilhelm, baptized November 15, 1725 and 5) Otto Friedrich (III. 557–561) and also bore several daughters, of whom the following are two noted:

1) Elisabeth Idea, baptized Saturday before the 25th Sunday after Trinity, 1719, died 1720.

2) Amalia Constantia, baptized August 31, 1728. Her father petitioned early on (in 1730) for her to secure a position at the Jungfrauenkloster (Maiden's Convent) in Cammin, stating that he had "many" daughters, although their names are not recorded in the documents. Amalia Constantia von Kleist received the Expectoranz (right of succession) to a position in the convent on June 12, 1730. However, upon reaching adulthood, she chose instead to marry: A. Curt Heinrich von Wussow, hereditary cupbearer of Zebelin, Lasbeck, and Tarnow. She divorced him in 1760 and received the Tarnow estate near Regenwalde as a settlement in 1763. B. Otto Heinrich von Glasenapp, lord of Klotzen, born April 26, 1724, † November 8, 1801. They were married on November 17, 1764. Unfortunately, this marriage was also unhappy and ended in divorce. Amalia Constantia passed away in 1780 in Bärwalde.

In 1738, the lady patron, Frau Hauptmann von Kleist of Wardin, passed away from smallpox at around the age of 47 and was buried in Woldisch-Tychow."

Captain von Kleist remarried:

b) Helene Luise von Petersdorff, widow of Caspar Wilke von Mellenthin, became his second wife. After his death in 1753, she relinquished the Woldisch-Tychow estate to her stepchildren per an agreement dated March 9, 1754.

III. 427

Rüdiger Wilhelm,

Staff Captain,

born 1694, † 1724.

The second son of Peter Ernst, Rüdiger Wilhelm, like his elder brother Joachim Ewald, entered Prussian military service. He became an ensign in the Infantry Regiment Count Wartensleben No. 1 on February 27, 1714, was promoted to second lieutenant on January 11, 1716, first lieutenant on April 30, 1719, and staff captain on March 30, 1722.

He passed away unmarried on December 4, 1724.

Rüdiger Wilhelm and his elder brother Joachim Ewald were embroiled in a legal dispute regarding the estate of Bolckow, a case that spanned from around 1705 to 1724.

Their grandfather Joachim von Kleist had, by a mortgage agreement dated April 29, 1647, lent 3,000 Pomeranian florins to the late Captain Andreas von Wolde, receiving Bolckow jure antichretico as security. Of this amount, 2,000 florins were paid to von Below's creditors, and the remaining 1,000 florins were used by von Wolde to pay contribution debts. Subsequently, the von Wolde estates became subject to insolvency proceedings. A judgment dated March 16, 1705, placed the heirs of von Below in second priority and Peter Ernst von Kleist in fourth priority for a claim of 1,000 florins. However, the 2,000 florins paid to von Below's creditors were not mentioned in the ruling. Peter Ernst von Kleist died shortly after the judgment was issued.

On April 4, 1718, it was decreed that the heirs of von Below and von Budritzki, who also had claims on the von Wolde estates, should take possession of Bolckow.

The brothers von Kleist protested and petitioned to delay the transfer until the completion of the insolvency proceedings. Their request was granted. In 1724, the widows of Caspar von Below and Captain von Budritzki, referring to themselves in their petition as "very miserable widows and heirs," filed a lawsuit against the von Kleist brothers for obstructing the transfer of Bolckow, but they were unsuccessful.

Rüdiger Wilhelm von Kleist passed away before the resolution of the case. Eventually, Bolckow was awarded to his elder brother Joachim Ewald, who sold it to Bogislaff Ernst von Wolde on January 27, 1733.

III. 428

Peter Ernst,
Peter Ernst's youngest son,
baptized March 9, 1701, died the same year.

Of Peter Ernst's three sons, only the eldest, Joachim Ewald, left heirs. Joachim Ewald had five sons: 1) Ernst Christian, 2) Joachim Rüdiger, 3) Peter Georg, 4) Friedrich Wilhelm, and 5) Otto Friedrich (III. 557-561).

III. 557

Ernst Christian,
baptized Tuesday after the 22nd Sunday after Trinity, 1720, died young.

III. 558

Joachim Rüdiger,
Lieutenant Colonel,
of Ballenberg and Zwirnitz,
born 1722, † 1782.

Joachim Rüdiger served in the Prussian military, beginning as an ensign in the Infantry Regiment Count Schwerin No. 24 on August 2, 1741. He was promoted to second lieutenant on August 2, 1744, first lieutenant on May 28, 1754, staff captain on September 28, 1759, company commander on February 9, 1760, major on September 9, 1771, and lieutenant colonel on May 20, 1782.

He distinguished himself in several battles and skirmishes of the three Silesian Wars, earning honorable wounds at Mollwitz (April 10, 1741), Chotusitz/Czaslau (May 17, 1742), and Kunersdorf (August 12, 1759).

In total, he served 45 years in the military. However, the rigors of war severely affected his health, requiring him to take therapeutic baths on multiple occasions to recover.

In the familial division of property on January 10, 1764, Joachim Rüdiger received the estate of Woldisch-Tychow. His younger brother Friedrich Wilhelm had already ceded his rights to this estate on December 20, 1763, in exchange for monetary compensation.

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On January 10, 1774, as a major in the Prince Leopold of Brunswick Regiment, Joachim Rüdiger purchased the hereditary estates of Ballenberg and Zwirnitz from Major General Primislav Ulrich (III. 468) and was enfeoffed with them on May 10, 1776 (684).

Despite his declining health, he remained active until his death on October 7, 1782.

Joachim Rüdiger married Johanna Maria Sophie von Borck, daughter of Captain von Borck of Bonin and Esther Amalie von Kleist of Vietzow. She passed away at Ballenberg on September 16, 1803, at the age of 67.

Their marriage produced three daughters:

1) Amalie Elisabeth Henriette, born October 3, 1766, married March 11, 1802, died December 17, 1804. Her husband was Ernst August Magnus Wilhelm Friedrich von Borck, a retired cavalry captain and owner of the Bernsdorf, Ballenberg, Rosenfelde, Labes d. and Neuendorf estates, born May 26, 1772, died August 15, 1825, at Ballenberg.

2) Wilhelmine Sophie Johanna, born August 8, 1769, died November 13, 1792, unmarried.

3) Christiane Albertine Gottliebe, born August 5, 1771, who also died young.

On October 16, 1782, Joachim Rüdiger's widow petitioned from Frankfurt an der Oder, where her husband had died on October 7 as a lieutenant colonel in the Prince Leopold of Brunswick Regiment, for a pension. She justified her request by noting her husband's 45 years of military service, the significant expenses incurred for therapeutic baths, and the limited estate he left behind. Two of her three daughters were still minors at the time.

Two days later, she received a curt response: "Nothing available!"

Despite this, she submitted another petition on October 26, 1782, emphasizing her husband's diligent service during the three Silesian Wars, including wounds at Mollwitz, Chotusitz, and Kunersdorf. However, her plea seemed unsuccessful, as sufficient wealth was available for the heirs.

Joachim Rüdiger's will, dated June 21, 1781, in Frankfurt an der Oder, allocated 3,000 thalers to each of his daughters and left the remainder of his estate to his widow, provided she did not remarry.

The estate included the allodial properties of Woldisch-Tychow, Ballenberg, and Zwirnitz, valued at 17,000 thalers. The total assets amounted to 23,235 thalers, 7 groschen, and 5 pfennigs.

Lieutenant von Manteuffel of Quisbernow was appointed as curator for the daughters. The widow requested that the guardianship court exempt her from appointing a co-curator, stating that the idea of remarriage was abhorrent to her. However, on April 25, 1785, she was ordered to accept the appointment of an honorary tutor, as the will did not explicitly grant her sole guardianship.

According to the 1803 address book, the widowed Frau Oberst-Lieutenant von Kleist owned the estates of Ballenberg, where she resided, as well as Zwirnitz, Woldisch-Tychow, Bergen, Bolckow, Heyde, Grünhof, Struzmin, Ganzkow, and Röglin.

III. 559

Peter Georg,

born 1723, † 1741.

Joachim Ewald's third son, Peter Georg, fell as an ensign in the "vehement" Battle of Mollwitz, near Brieg in Silesia, on April 10, 1741.

In his memory, his family commissioned a folio sheet from a royal Prussian privileged printer in Kolberg. It bore the words of Psalm 103:15: "Viget instar floris in campo" (i.e., "He flourishes like a flower in the field").

Below it was inscribed:

PetrVs GeorgIVs De KLeIst, VlgVIIt Instar fLorIs In CaMpo, et odIIIIt In pVgua fortltter pVgnans.

Based on this psalm verse, Pastor Neander delivered a memorial sermon and a thanksgiving service in honor of the late Herr Ensign von Kleist on the Sunday of Jubilate in 1741 at the church in Woldisch-Tychow. The sermon was meant as a final tribute to von Kleist, to comfort his grieving father, the esteemed Herr Patron, and to bring solace to all the family members.

III. 560

Friedrich Wilhelm,

Colonel,

born 1725, † 1788.

Joachim Ewald's fourth son, Friedrich Wilhelm, was born on November 15, 1725, in Woldisch-Tychow. He joined Infantry Regiment von Borck No. 29 in 1740, became an ensign on July 24, 1743, second lieutenant on August 7, 1747, first lieutenant on August 10, 1755, staff captain on September 2, 1759, company commander on May 25, 1760, major on September 15, 1770, lieutenant colonel on May 22, 1781, and colonel on June 10, 1782.

For his demonstrated bravery in various battles of the three Silesian Wars, he was awarded the Pour le Mérite in October 1756. He received this honor a second time in August 1787.

During the Battle of Prague, he sustained a sword wound to the head and a gunshot wound to the left foot. At Kunersdorf, he was shot in the left hip.

In his later years, Friedrich Wilhelm became involved in a legal dispute with his former brother-in-law von Glasenapp of Klotzen, who had been divorced from his sister Amalia Constantia. The case concerned a capital sum assigned to Friedrich Wilhelm during the brothers' division of the inheritance. Von Glasenapp refused to pay the entire amount, arguing that their youngest brother, Otto Friedrich, had deserted during the war, resulting in the confiscation of his property.

It was determined that half of the capital intended for the deserter should be placed in escrow (ad depositum). However, the guardian of Joachim Rüdiger's daughters reported that confiscating their inheritance from the Glasenapp estate would cause them severe hardship. Consequently, the confiscation was annulled, and the case was dismissed on December 26, 1786.

On March 29, 1788, Colonel Friedrich Wilhelm von Kleist died in Breslau from a dropsical condition that led to suffocation.

Friedrich Wilhelm was married to Helene Juliane Eleonore von Kessel, born May 17, 1741, in Probotschütz, † 1815 in Zedlitz near Breslau. They married on January 14, 1764. The marriage produced three sons: 1) Friedrich, 2) Carl Ludwig Ewald and 3) Friedrich Wilhelm Bogislaff Ewald (III. 703–705). They also had two daughters:

1) Helene Charlotte, born November 9, 1765, in Breslau, † 1802, married on June 3, 1784, to Albert Ludwig Count von Roedern, born June 17, 1755, † January 31, 1814, lord of Laubsky and Groß and Klein Pohlwitz, and a director of the landscape association. In his second marriage, he wed a Countess von Gessler.

2) Albertine Eleonore, married on February 16, 1792, in Breslau to Sylvius Wilhelm von Koschenbahr, district administrator of the Militsch district.

III. 561

Otto Friedrich,

born circa 1734, † after 1774.

The youngest son of Joachim Ewald, Otto Friedrich, was placed under the guardianship of Eccard Wilhelm von Kleist (II. 152) after his father's death in 1753.

On April 19, 1756, he became an ensign in the Guard Regiment No. 15b and joined the field campaigns. However, during the retreat of the Prussian troops from Prague in 1757, he disappeared. According to an official report from his regimental commander, he deserted while under arrest during the retreat.

A royal decree dated October 16, 1770, initiated proceedings to confiscate Otto Friedrich von Kleist's assets. Consequently, the Pomeranian government confiscated 657 thalers, 10 groschen, and 7 pfennigs, which were deposited into the domain treasury rather than the Invalid Fund. This decision was based on the determination that Otto Friedrich von Kleist should be regarded as a "former vassal" rather than a "deserting officer."

On March 23, 1774, he was declared to have forfeited his fief rights (684).

The king appeared to take a lenient view of the case. When the desertion was initially reported by the regimental commander, the king did not order immediate legal proceedings, and no court-martial was held.

Otto Friedrich's brother, Colonel Friedrich Wilhelm von Kleist, testified in 1786 that Otto Friedrich had been assigned to the baggage train and, as a young and "inexperienced" man, had gone astray. He claimed to have no knowledge of his brother's whereabouts.

Later reports suggested that Otto Friedrich entered royal Polish service, advanced to the rank of major, and died without heirs.

Of Joachim Ewald's five sons, only the fourth, Friedrich Wilhelm, left heirs. Friedrich Wilhelm had three sons.

The oldest

III. 703

Friedrich,

born circa 1763.

Friedrich joined the Cuirassier Regiment von Röder No. 1 as a cornet on September 6, 1780, became a lieutenant on April 13, 1785, staff cavalry captain on March 18, 1792, and full cavalry captain on April 7, 1797.

He later retired and was appointed as a salt factor in Breslau on July 17, 1802.

During the wars of 1806–1807, a financial and salt discrepancy was discovered by the royal government in Breslau, resulting in his dismissal as salt factor. Friedrich appealed to the king, who issued a decree on February 27, 1813, stating: "I have decided, based on the attached appeal of Captain von Kleist, to dismiss the charges of financial and salt discrepancies against him, as well as the penalty of dismissal. If his salt factor position has not yet been definitively filled, he shall retain it; otherwise, he shall receive another appointment or an appropriate waiting allowance. Considering that during the war he risked his life to save 7,447 tons of salt and 132,970 thalers for the state, it is unlikely that he acted with deliberate

intent to embezzle, particularly since he is notoriously without wealth and has maintained a modest lifestyle, making it more probable that the discrepancies arose from the chaos of the time."

Friedrich's death date is not recorded in the existing documents. He died without heirs.

III. 704

Carl Ludwig Ewald,
Lieutenant,
born 1781, † 1812.

Born on March 10, 1781, and baptized on March 21 in Breslau, Carl Ludwig Ewald attended the Friedrich School in Breslau. On August 2, 1798, he joined the Cuirassier Regiment von Dolffs No. 1 as a cornet and became a second lieutenant on September 15, 1800.

After resigning from the military, he married Emilie Thomann, the only daughter of the late merchant Christian Thomann of Hirschberg, on October 4, 1805. Emilie bore him two sons, 1) Ewald Wolfgang Mortimer and 2) Otto Ewald Wolfgang Eugen (III. 839 and 840), as well as a daughter, Beatha Livia Natalia, who likely died young, born in Lauban on February 6, 1807.

Lieutenant von Kleist passed away on January 30, 1812. His widow later married Herr von Heydebrandt from Münster.

III. 705

Friedrich Wilhelm Bogislaff Ewald,
Captain,
† 1843.

Friedrich Wilhelm Bogislaff Ewald attended the Friedrich School in Breslau and joined the Infantry Regiment Prince Hohenlohe No. 32 as an ensign on October 29, 1799. He was promoted to second lieutenant on August 28, 1802, and requested his discharge as a first lieutenant on September 14, 1809.

When the king issued a call to arms on March 17, 1813, Friedrich Wilhelm Bogislaff Ewald returned to service, joining the 4th Reserve Battalion of the 1st West Prussian Infantry Regiment on March 26, 1813. On October 28, he was transferred to the 1st Reserve Infantry Regiment, and on March 25, 1815, to the 13th Infantry Regiment.

He became a captain and company commander on February 6, 1817, but retired with a waiting allowance on May 16, 1818. In 1833, he received his final discharge as a major, with a pension, from the 1st Battalion of the 13th Landwehr Regiment.

Friedrich Wilhelm Bogislaff Ewald died without heirs on March 20, 1843.

Of Colonel Friedrich Wilhelm's sons, only the second, Carl Ludwig Ewald, left heirs, including two sons.

III. 839

Ewald Wolfgang Mortimer,
Rittmeister,
born March 17, 1809, † October 2, 1850.

Ewald Wolfgang Mortimer was born on March 17, 1809, and baptized on April 5, 1809. After attending the cadet corps, he joined the 2nd Dragoon Regiment as a second lieutenant on April 5, 1826. Between 1831 and 1834, and again in 1838, he was assigned to the general military school. In 1839–1840, he was assigned to the topographic bureau. On August 19, 1840, he was appointed adjutant to the 4th Cavalry Brigade in Stargard, Pomerania. He was promoted to first lieutenant on May 31, 1841, and to cavalry captain and squadron leader on February 24, 1846.

On October 26, 1840, in Poberow, he married Hermine Juliane Friederike von Puttkamer, the eldest daughter of Theodor Friedrich Wilhelm von Puttkamer of Poberow, Zettin, etc., and Friederike von Uckermann. Their union produced one son and one daughter: Paul Ewald Heinrich Theodor Georg (III. 924) and Marie, born in Poberow on December 25, 1849. She married Hans von Gottberg on September 27, 1867, in Stolp. Hans later became a Royal Prussian lieutenant general. Marie died on January 26, 1930, in Berlin.

Rittmeister von Kleist passed away on October 2, 1850, in Berlin. His widow died on June 14, 1858, in Stolp, from a sudden stroke.

III. 840

Otto Ewald Wolfgang Eugen,
Oberst-Lieutenant,

born January 2, 1811, † May 4, 1869.

Born on January 2, 1811, and baptized on January 11, Otto Ewald Wolfgang Eugen began his military career at age 16 as a cadet non-commissioned officer. He was attached to the 2nd Guard Regiment on July 26, 1828, and fully enlisted on March 15, 1831. He rose through the ranks, becoming a premier lieutenant on April 22, 1843, and captain and company commander on December 15, 1849.

On January 31, 1852, he was transferred to the 28th Infantry Regiment. On August 11, 1857, he was promoted to Major and appointed commander of the 3rd Battalion of the 20th Landwehr Regiment. On May 8, 1860, he was assigned as the leader of the Fusilier Battalion of the 20th Combined Infantry Regiment and became a Major in the 7th Brandenburg Infantry Regiment No. 60 on July 1, 1860.

On March 21, 1861, he was placed on reserve status with a pension while retaining the uniform of the 2nd Foot Guard Regiment. He was initially assigned to temporarily represent the second commander of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Guard Landwehr Regiment.

Shortly thereafter, on May 13, 1861, he was granted his requested discharge as a lieutenant colonel, with his previous salary as a pension and the prospect of civilian employment. He was also permitted to continue wearing the uniform of the 2nd Foot Guard Regiment.

Otto Ewald Wolfgang Eugen von Kleist died unmarried on May 4, 1869, in Berlin.

XVII. Generation

Ewald Wolfgang Mortimer's only son was:

III. 924.

Paul Ewald Heinrich Theodor Georg

born 1842, † 1877,

Born in Stargard, Pomerania, on June 9, 1842, Paul was educated at the Stolp Gymnasium and later lived as a private citizen in Stolp. He married Antonie Schrötter on February 14, 1873, in Stolp. Antonie was born in Stolp in 1854 and survived her husband by 52 years, passing away on April 30, 1939, in Stettin.

Paul died on December 23, 1877. They had three children:

1) Ewald Jesko Philipp (III. 1001).

2) Hermann Theodor (III. 1001a).

3) Anna Therese Philippine, born December 21, 1876, in Luckenwalde. She married Joßl Lange, an engineer from Stettin, in 1905.

XVIII. Generation

III. 1001.

Ewald Jesko Philipp

born 1872, † after 1940,

Born July 21, 1872, in Stolp, Ewald became a shipbuilding engineer in Stettin. On November 24, 1923, he married Veronika Pörner, born in Dresden on February 12, 1882. Their fate after 1940, particularly during the war's end in 1945, remains unclear. The marriage was childless.

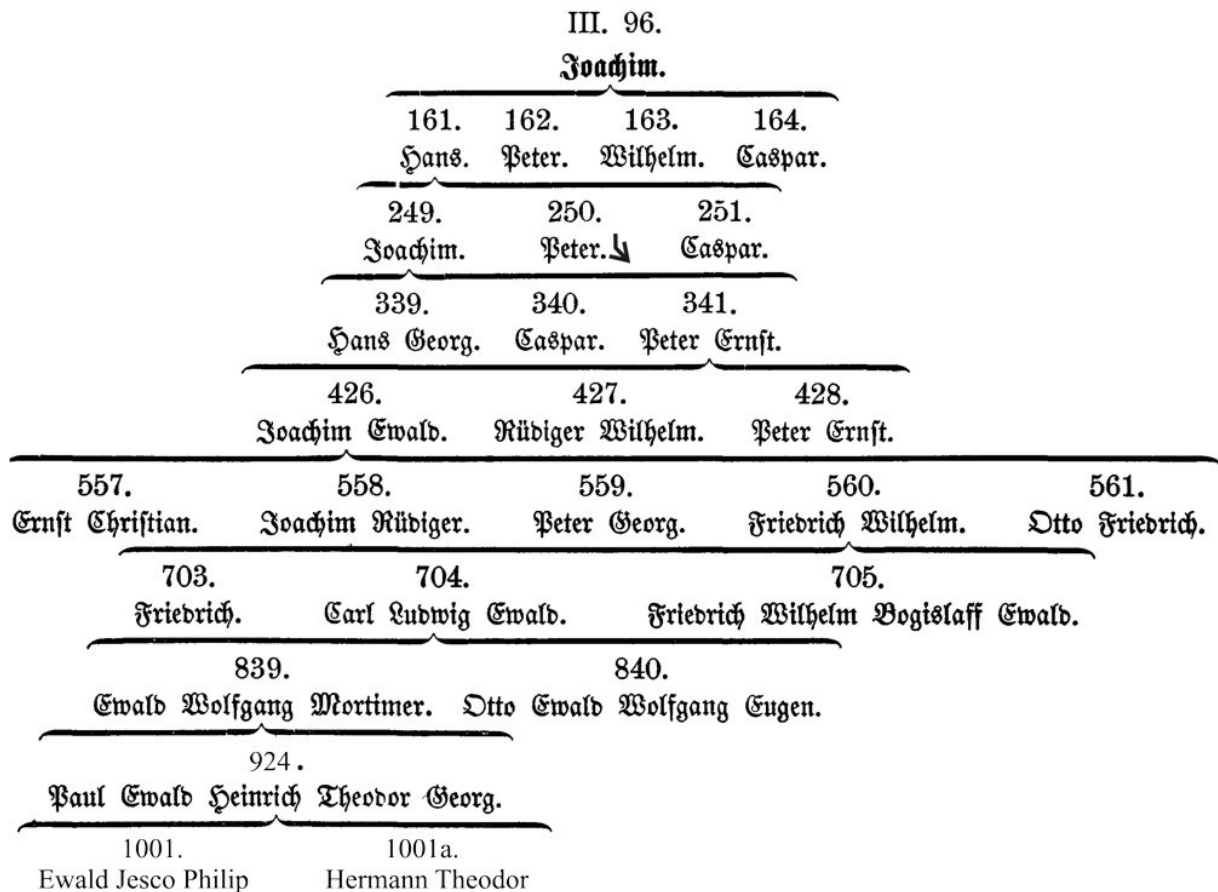
III. 1001a.

Hermann Theodor

* 1874, † 1950

Born March 6, 1874, in Luckenwalde, Hermann emigrated to the USA around 1920 and was considered missing. According to the California Death Index, he died in San Francisco on April 5, 1950.

We give the family tree:



The part of the Zadtkow-Kieckower side branch, which originated from Joachim (III. 249), *died with the death of Hermann Theodor*, but flourished **the side of this branch, which was created by Peter (III. 250)** still strong today. Peter had one son:

III. 342.

Hans Christian

on Damen and Lestin,

Born 1685, died 1749,

batized on Tuesday after Dom II. p. Trin. (20 June) 1685 in Vietzow. *He attended Kolberger Lyceum*¹²² and studied in Jena¹²³. The same inherited after his father's death (1709) Vietzow b. ¹²⁴ In 1726, he purchased the bankrupt Damen a., consisting of the knightly seats, the Grobke, also called Grobicho, along with the associated peasants and semi-peasants and the field estates Kurow and Sand,

¹²² Matrikel der Prima Classis des Kolberger Lyzeums von 1692-1789 ("Virchow"=Vietzow) 1701 Nr.2, Baltische Studien, Neue Folge 1970 Volume 56 pp. 41 (2007)

¹²³ *Hans. Chn by nobili Pomeranus 1705 July 6, Matrikel University of Jena (2007)*

¹²⁴ To do homage On April 28, 1714, Hans Christian in Vietzow, Peter's son, Hansen grandson (680). According to the register of 11 January 1714, he had to pay from Vietzow for 1/6 lugs (679).

but exchanged the latter for the old Manteuffel-Lehne: Lestin b. and Damitz b., after the settlement of 9 September 1735 to the Council Johann v. Julius for 5154 Koven¹²⁵ and was florin with the same at the national homage to Cöslin invest on 19 September 1743.

He then sold these estates, with the consent of his wife Prisca Catharina born of Kleist, after the settlement of 15 March 1748 hereditary to Captain Georg Heinrich v Damitz for 11000 Fl. Pommern.

In 1728 he had a trial with Lorenz Heinrich on Nemmerin and Damen (III. 294) for redemption of Damen a.. On 8 April 1728 they had an "authority" in Cöslin for dissolution of the estate. The trial was decided in Hans Christian's favor.

In 1736 he got into a dispute with Christian Lorenz of Damen (III. 295) in the field, which degenerated into activities. He hit his opponent with the pipes a hole in the head, while the latter shot at him from a shotgun loaded with three bullets. One bullet went through his cheeks, the other wounded his shoulder and the third grazed his skirt.

As a result, Christian Lorenz went to the Stockhaus zu Cöslin in Arrest for 13 months and was then to serve another 2 years in Colberg Fortress, while Hans Christian only 6 thalers. penalty.

As a reason for this dispute, Christian Lorenz literally puts the following on record: "My successor Lorenz Heinrich (III. 294) has bankrupted my estate Damen without raison, then came Hans Christian, who died due to the inheritance. Father's sister pretended. He had his estate for sale in mind, and asked me, until he had a new one, to be allowed to move into my estate, in the moved-away administrator's house, which I also paid a visit, he wanted to give me douceurs for it, but did not happen, since he had over 100 flyers left annually. The two feudal successors, Lorenz Heinrich and Hans Christian, were probably in the estate, since it is set at 5150 fls, but I do not give it for 10000 fls. In 1731, a conflagration occurred, where my house burned down. Hans Christian didn't want to take me in, I had to move in with a strange farmer. Hans Christian took it upon themselves to rebuild my house, and also received county support, but did not. The tribunal had decided because the heirs, as Christian Lorenz and Jochim Heinrich (III. 295 and 296) still there and alive, could not make themselves into the estate. This led to a fight on the field, whereby I got a hole in the head with the stick of the defendant; but during the wrestling my shotgun went off etc."

Hans Christian's wife was: Prisca Catharina v. Kleist, of the Otto on Nemmerin and Borntin (III. 283) Daughter, born 1691, died 22 August 1753.

They had three sons: (1) Heinrich Christian, (2) Felix Friedrich and (3) Peter Christian (III. 429-431) and three daughters:

1) Perpetua Juliana Bernhardina, get. Dom. Exaudi 1721 zu Vietzow. On 24 May 1723, she received an exspectorate for a position in the Virgin Monastery at Kammin. The father later reported that these his daughter surrendered from youth on the fear of God and encroached on a quiet and confined life. She became the wife of Zabel Georg auf Dallentin (IV. 58), but divorced him and married on 14 December 1753 the merchant and pharmacist Wenzislav Dunker zu Hammerstein.

2) Hedwig Sophie, born 8 October 1723, married 11 November 1738 to Captain Christian Ewald of Dolgen (III. 420), and

3) Anna Barbara, which after the death of her sister on 23 August 1749 became the second wife of Captain Christian Ewald on Dolgen.

¹²⁵ Lestin Exchange agreement between Johann v. Koven and Hans Christian v. Kleist on shares in Lestin, Damitz and Damen simultaneous certified copy on paper, 4 sheets. 1 wafer seal 1 signature 1735 September 9. Rep. 2 Privata No. 1129 old: No. 688; Stettin Consensus on the Exchange Contract of the Council of Johann Julius v. Koven with Hans Christian von Kleist, v. 9 Sept. 1735 Original on paper, 2 Bl. 1 wafer seal 3 signatures 1739 March 13. Rep. 2 Privata No. 1143 old: No. 689; Landesarchiv Greifswald (2007)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
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Hans Christian died at his son-in-law's home in Dolgen on February 10, 1749. In her will (4 December 1751), his widow installed her two sons (the third was already †) as heirs and died suddenly in 22 August 1753 in Dolgen. The three sons are:

III. 429.

Heinrich Christian,

Born on 8 October 1723 as a twin with his sister Hedwig Sophie, he died young.

III. 430.

Felix Friedrich,

Major,

Born 1726, died 1800,

Hans Christian's second son, born April 24, 1726, was standard-bearer of the Infantry Regiment of Limestone No. 25 November 1751 Seconde-Leutnant, 2 August 1757 Premier-Leutnant, 11 October 1759 Staff Captain, 2 January 1762 Company Chief and 7 May 1774 Major. On 3 February 1779 he received the requested farewell.

From his boarding house he lived first in Schlesien, from there he came to Groß in 1780 -Tychow, as guardian of the children of his younger brother, who had returned home in 1777. His sister-in-law, born of Retzow (died 1781), had entrusted him with guardianship over his sons and with the District councillor of Winterfeld over his daughters. After disposition of his sister-in-law he received in Groß - Tychow free dwelling, timber, garden, hunting and fishing enjoyment. However, he gave up his guardianship in 1782 because of his sickness and the sullenness of managing the estates and moved to Polzin.

The District councillor of Winterfeld, however, took the two daughters to Wusterbarth, where he lived. However, the education of one of the daughters did not pledge to Major v. Kleist. He turned directly to the König, asking them to allow his niece to be taken to a boarding house in Berlin. In his petition, he says literally: "I stand at the edge of the grave and cannot rest until I know this child in good hands. "

His request was denied to him on October 30, 1786, as v. Winterfeld agreed to take his ward to her brother-in-law v. Puttkamer in Stettin.

In 1788, he moved from Polzin to Baerwalde, Pommern.

He had an excellent knife and rifle cabinet and was an excellent pistol and rifle shooter. He once shot through a captive comrade's hat; he even managed to shoot money out of his hand with a pistol. ¹²⁶

In the Seven Years' War he was taken prisoner and brought to Bratislava in Hungary, where he often interacted with monks. He was scientifically educated, but a ghost-seeker and Freund Schwedenborgs. *He was a member of the mother lodge of the three globes in Berlin*. ¹²⁷

He had the bad habit of sleeping in old age during church service, with the hat on his head.

He liked to do poetry, often wrote delightful letters, was drastic, fun.

¹²⁶ In a letter dated 28 May 1764, he told his brother by Berlin: "A magnificent windbox is made here, which is presented to the Turkish Emperor, together with other rifles, 4 pieces cost 18,000 thalers., it is all covered with gold and garnished with brilliants. The wind bottle had already been pumped twice, and as it was pumped the third time in my presence, it jumped in two and beat an old, puckish woman, cruselessly, etc.";

¹²⁷ It shall be numbered 3 in the list of members. In two letters dated 28 June 1765 and 29 March 1766, he was designated as Meister of the See. Geschichte der Grosse National-Mutter-Loge der Preußischen Staaten genannt zu den drei Weltkugeln, Franz August v. Etzel, Berlin 1867, pp. 89. (2010)

He was very attached to his brother and his family.¹²⁸

Major v. Kleist was married twice: a) to Friederike Luise v. Unruh, the district captain in Kaiserlich Services Friedrich Leopold and the Anna Floriania Tugendreich baroness v. Seidlitz daughter; — a good-hearted, dear wife. She came to Groß with her husband in 1780 -Tychow and moved with him to Polzin, where she died childless; and b) on 1 July 1792 with Charlotte (Friederike) Catharina v. Kleist of the House of Dolgen, *divorced*¹²⁹ v. Woedtke, his sister daughter, born in 1749. However, he did not live happily with her, found her with 2000 thalers. and separated from her.

In his will of 20 October 1800, he installed his brother's son Hans Jürgen (III. 565) as heir and died four days later at Baerwalde, 75 years old.

Groß-Tychow House

III. 431.¹³⁰

Peter Christian,
Groß-Tychow Colonel on,
Born 1727, died 1777,

Hans Christian's youngest son, baptized November 9, 1727 at Damen.¹³¹

He joined the army at the age of twenty and was appointed colonel of infantry at the age of 33. On 9 October 1747 he was standard-bearer of the Infantry Regiment v. Kleist No. 26, 2 October 1749 Seconde-Leutnant, 3 April 1750 Premier Leutnant of the Infantry Regiment Fürst Moritz von Anhalt-Dessau No. 22, 25 September 1753 Captain and Adjutant of the Prince, 22 October 1757 Company Chief, 29 August 1758 Major and on 8 January 1760 Lieutenant Colonel. In February 1760, he was in the wake of the König as Sr. Majesty's wing adjutant. He received the patent as colonel of the infantry on the day of the battle of Liegnitz (15 August 1760). On December 21, 1762, he received his repeatedly requested remission because of illness.

Colonel Peter Christian of Kleist was one of the most talented and capable officers of the Prussian Army. He was full of unflinching courage, being extremely circumspect in his dealings with the enemy, so that the König entrusted him with important wartime missions, a most skillful, amiable, and in every respect important figure.

From 1753 he was adjutant to Prince Moritz of Anhalt-Dessau and soon became his trusted Freund and advisor,

The prince, who was severely wounded near Hochkirch on 14 October 1758, bequeathed him an important inheritance in his will of Dessau on 18 September 1759. An extract of this will can be found in the Kieckower Archive. In the same text, Prince Moritz literally says, "To the Royal Prussian. Major Mr. Peter Christian v. Kleist, as an adjutant with me, and now with Sr. Königlich Majesty is standing in Prussia as an adjutant, I bequeath 12000 thalers to bare money, in viable Brandenburg silver-Münz varieties., likewise he receives all the horses at my death, except the best horse with the best saddle and witness, which, if I am still in service, according to the use, to Se. Royal Majesty in Prussia; All My carriages of fields, tin, tableware and tents, and all that goes with it; All My buildings in Pommern, all the fields, meadows and furnishings that go with it, they may have names as they please, nothing but

¹²⁸ When he spoke to his brother about his wife, he usually called her "Your dear Mauserle".

In Berlin, he often bought shops for his brother, such as wool sales, among other things. But he was not good at speaking to the Jews; he called them "canaille," "gossip," or in other gracious terms.

¹²⁹ *Improvements 1886, see also biography of Christian Ewald (III. 420) above page .*

¹³⁰ *Number 431 instead of 432, as 432 was used twice, improved in 1886*

¹³¹ As his godparents are in the Muttriner church book: 1) Lorenz Heinrich v. Kleist (III. 294), 2) Ms Anna Catharina v. Kleist and 3) Balzer v. Kleist's (III. 406) Wife named.

only the Rittersche house situated in Ihnen Street in the Stargard suburb, so I bequeathed Stargarder reformed poor, except".

Under this extract of the will, the prince wrote by hand: "It goes without saying that all that things, which belongs to the Horses, remain with them"; - and to the fringes he has put the remark: "To that will I have retained, however, to change it. Moritz F. z. Anhalt. ' —

On the same day, the prince also wrote a letter to Peter Christian v. Kleist, which was to be opened only after his death. Its beginning is: "There yours. Highly born to Me in My life, so long had the honor. Knowing the same ones that gave the biggest and most cause, having the greatest confidence, according to some of my blood relatives, in the same ones. So I'm asking for yours. Highly well-born and please insistent, etc. " His request to Kleist is now that the same should give him the last service of friendship after his death and that he should personally present four letters written by him (the prince) to the addressees, namely Sr. Majesty the King, General Fouqué, General Leutnant v. Seydlitz and General Leutnant v. Fink.

The letter concludes with the words: "Yours. Highly well-born will certainly be assured that, since I wish all advantageous and inexpressible love and estate to them in My life, that the same may also happen to them after My death, which I have certainly wished from the most-perfect, faithful heart in My life until the last hour of death and thus have died. Yours. Highly born most sincere, faithful Freund and servant Moritz, F. z. Anhalt. "

After the prince's death, Colonel Kleist inherited his houses and plots of land to and near Stargard, namely a house in Wollweberstraße and a large storehouse in the suburb along with farm buildings and fields, 2 hooves with courtyard and garden in Bruchwinkel, a farmhouse in the Johannsviertel, 15 plots of so-called limestone mountains, 2 enclosed fields on the Ihna and a meadow in front of the Wall Gate. He later purchased some farmland for 1650 thalers.¹³²

From the will of Prince Moritz we also see that Peter Christian of Kleist was already a. 1759 adjutant of König.

Friedrich the Great had written to the prince on 28 August 1758: "I arrange that the Captain of Kleist, as a well-deserved officer, would become a major promotet to."

The König soon realized the extraordinary efficiency of Major v. Kleist and placed great trust in him. In the Kieckower Archive there are still a number of original letters from Friedrich II to Peter Christian v. Kleist from the years 1759 and 1760, from which the most important may be taken literally.¹³³

At the beginning of December 1759, the König assigned a command to Major v. Kleist at Torgau. Kleist had to report daily, and the König replied to it every day. The first available König letter of 6 December 1759 reads: "Mein lieber Major v. Kleist. Incidentally, your institutions are quite good, you alone must be very vigilant, because it is not enough that the enemy is standing at Großenhain, you must know what and how much it is, this you must be in the speediest to experience such in the most accurate way. I am etc. " The following day, Kleist said that the enemy was moving against Torgau. König replied on December 8 that this was not true, but for security purposes, it should attract the regiment of Kleist and the battalion of Berenburg, and it would send the regiment of Friedrich cuirassiers. The König remarks on its own: "It has nothing to say before Torgau, everything starts to look very advantageous here. The Creiser travel to Böhmen, and what comes from the great army, the same way, so keep his ears stiff, he

¹³² After the colonel's death, these possessions were sold elsewhere in 1779.

¹³³ The letters are now in the family archives in Hamm.

Facsimile: Friedrich II. Letters to Peter Christian von Kleist, 1758-1761. Published by Heinrich von Kleist-Retzow. Edited by Julia Schneider and Astrid Wolff, Frankfurt Oder: Kleist-Museum, 2005; 125 pp. (2007)

In the Landesarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, Abteilung Dessau, (Z 44, A 9b VIa Nr. 51) there are many letters from Peter Christian to the Prince Moritz of Anhalt-Dessau, the first from 1754 and 1757 and about 20 letters from 20 January 1759 to 13 January 1760. The content of the letters has not yet been evaluated. (2013)

can attract Kleist, and if he were also the enemy of the devil. He can't get the city like that, whoever he's supposed to burn the bridge.'

The following day, the König writes, "My dear Major v. Kleist. I have received your report Tete de Pont and I am relying on you, which in the case of you would ruin or burn the bridge, you will cover the city and the magazine, and it is not possible that they can do anything to you and the city."

An artillery officer was sent to Torgau the same day.

On December 10, the König said, "I have received both of your reports, and I congratulate you on your good defense, and have been quite good so far."

In the event that the enemy waits for the frost, and then bombards Torgau from all pages, Kleist should seize Major v. Warenberg and join General v. Zettwitz and Colonel v. Dingelstedt in a joint operation against the enemy.

On December 12, the König writes: "The enemy did not take any serious right to attack you, but your fervent and good institutions do you much credit, and I will soon let you know and show you my contentment; you will let your noblest concern be because of the Elbe and its cover. ' —

However, when it became clear that in Torgau there was nothing left to obtain from pages of the enemy, König wrote on 25 December 1759: "My dear Major v. Kleist. I hereby command you to set out with the regiment of Ferdinandt of Torgau and march to my brother, Prince Heinrich Highness, because there is nothing left to be found in Torgau." —

On 5 January 1760, Kleist was ordered to attend the royal audience. Three days later, he received the patent as a lieutenant colonel.

On 18 February 1760, Lieutenant Colonel of Kleist was in Leipzig with a commission for the removal of recruits from the Thuringian counties.

During the arrangements on the evening before the battle of Liegnitz (15 August 1760), when, as nightfall broke, the army marched in four columns to take up the positions assigned to them, disorder arose in the darkness, which was exacerbated by the fact that the König somewhat altered the arrangements granted in accordance with the hostile positions which it believed it could determine from a rise from the campfires. The main merit of the wing adjutant, Lieutenant Colonel of Kleist, was that order was restored within a short time. After winning battle at Liegnitz, the König pour le mérite appointed him colonel of the infantry, decorated him with the Order, designated him soon afterwards as commander of the St. order of St. John and had him written as canon of Brandenburg.¹³⁴

Also in the battle von Kleist of Torgau (3 November 1760), the Colonel is said to have performed very important services after a statement by the Prince Heinrich to the General Tauentzien. Through this battle, Friedrich Saxony (with the exception of Dresden) regained power.

As a result of the overefforts in the war, however, the colonel began to suffer. Service in the army He felt violent bouts of vertigo, which later broke out into a "flow of shock", so that he felt compelled to seek his release from the office.

Friedrich the Great, however, could not and did not want to do without this well-deserved officer. On 29 November 1760, he gave him permission only to go to Torgau for a few weeks to be cured there completely, since there was nothing to do with the enemy at the time because of the operations.

From Torgau, Colonel v. Kleist asked König to allow him to marry the late General Leutnant v. Retzow's daughter Marie Charlotte, with whom he was promised nearly 10 years. On 17 December 1760, the König wrote to him from Leipzig: "Mein lieber Oberst v. Kleist. Since I have seen from the letter you

¹³⁴ Berichte des Prinzen Moritz von Anhalt-Dessau über die battles bei Prag, Kolin, Roßbach, Leuthen u. Zorndorf in Forschungen zur Brandenburgische und Preußischen Geschichte, Band 5, Leipzig 1892, pp. 592. Letter of December 13, 1757: "Here I also cannot ignore that the captain von Kleist with which 4 battalions of this year, if one attended, so see distinguiet that Se. Royal Maj. Not only gave him the Order pour les mérite, but also the evening after the won battalion said to him: I know all the good that He did and I will not forget it. I will take care of Him." (2013)

received how you intend to marry off with the late General-Leutnant v. Retzow Daughter; so I give you an answer as to how I have nothing to say against this marriage of yours, only then you would have to be patient until peace will be restored first of all, because you will understand yourself according to your reason that in the present, still ongoing wars it is not at all time say that officers in the army can or must remember to marry. But as soon as peace will be established, I will give you with much pleasure My consensus on this marriage and give you all freedom to do so. "

However, the colonel's seizures did not resolve. Nevertheless, König, who, Peter believed, was particularly upset that he intended to marry the daughter of the disgraced General of Kleist Retzow Kleist, was writing to him, "My dear Colonel of Christian. Since you have now been sick and to Torgau 3 months ago, I believe that you can still get well in the time and will therefore think about coming here with me once again. I am etc." —

Since his health did not improve, he urged his departure. However, his request was only taken into account towards the end of the following year, so that he received the deed of mission no sooner than in early 1763 in Stargard.

According to a statement by his grandson Adolph v. Kleist, the colonel bought his farewell and the marriage consensus with a six-month fortress detention and the loss of an official team of 800 thalers per year. Income.

On 26 June 1762, he had married Maria Charlotte v. Retzow, the Royal Prussian General-Leutnant, Chief of the grenadier Guard, General-Intendants of the Royal Army, Amtshauptmanns zu Schlanstädt und Oschersleben, heir to Möthlow Wolff Friedrich v. Retzow and Charlotte Luise v. Röseler daughter

In what way the General-Leutnant v. Retzow, who was in great favor with the king because of his diligence, talent and his righteousness, fell into disfavor, is probably known from history.¹³⁵

On the day before the raid at Hochkirch (14 October 1758), the König had given the order to General v. Retzow to take possession of the hills near Hochkirch, the so-called Steinberge, but v. Retzow found the same already in the possession of the Austrians. Friedrich II sent him through his adjutant of Götz the order to expel the Austrians, because he felt that it was only the enemy's Arriergarde that had occupied the Steinberge. There was too much of an enemy detachment there alone, and the attack was unworkable. Nevertheless, the König repeated the order that v. Retzow believed he had to refuse to obey. He had the king say that the orders of his earthly König were always sacred to him, but his conscience and the will of his heavenly König and lord would be even more sacred to him. He could not answer to God and the world without sacrificing the least benefit of his brave troops. He would not attack and would leave everything else to the will of His Majesty.

Thereafter, he was taken as a prisoner of the sword, and the attack on the Steinberge was not carried out. After the bloody attack on Hochkirch, General v. Retzow became critically ill with the Ruhr. Nevertheless, he was forced to follow the column of Prince Heinrich through the mountains to Schweidnitz. There he arrived, already wrestling with death, and died the following day, in firm faith in his Lord and Savior.¹³⁶

His daughter, Marie Charlotte, was an excellent woman in every respect, above all sincerely pious and affectionate, smart, economically capable, highly respected by all.

The disgrace in which the Colonel of Kleist fell by the marriage with her to the king is richly balanced by the blessed impact of this pious and distinguished woman on the colonel himself and on the children born of her marriage.

¹³⁵ Facsimile printing Friedrich II Letters to Wolff Friedrich from Retzow 1749-1754. Published by Heinrich von Kleist-Retzow. Edited by Julia Schneider and Astrid Wolff., Oder: Kleist Museum, 2006; 30 pp. (2007)

¹³⁶ Cf. v. Retzow: Characteristics of the most important events of the Seven Years' War B. I. p. 372 and Paulig: Geschichte des seebenj. Krieges p. 133 and 137.

Peter Ch. v. Kleist lived with her in a very happy marriage. But there has also been no lack of external blessing. As a marriage, she gave her husband 24,000 thalers. To this end, she inherited Bernd from Goltz dd. after the will of the major and wing adjutant Henning Camp Wehlau 26 July 1757 2000 thalers. Above all, however, the Fideicommiss estate Möthlow, donated by her mother, the Charlotte v. Retzow v. Röseler, later became part of the family in fits to her son, the district administrator Hans Jürgen v. Kleist.

With her money, she purchased the Manteuffel fee of Sabina in 1763 from the widowed Amtshauptmännin Drosedow Juliana v. Schlabrendorf Born Countess v. Flemming. However, Captain Georg Lorenz v. Manteuffel reported for the dissolution of this estate. He received it on 30 April 1770, paying 21,211 thalers. 6 Large, of which he was guilty of 7 108 thalers on six-month notice. In November 1771, v. Manteuffel died suddenly of the Stickfluss in Stargard. His leave assets went bankrupt. As a result, Colonel v. Kleist received only 5 000 thalers instead of the 7 108 thalers.¹³⁷

On 26 July 1765, she purchased from Captain Wedig Georg Gotthilf v. Wödtke the fee of Wödtke Klein-Zapplin for 14,600 thalers., but left it to cavyly-captain Wilhelm v. Friedrich Zitzewitz on 18 January 1768. Instead, she purchased Luise Groß from Miss v. Versen, the sisters Anna Juliana and Elisabeth - Tychow B. for 4 600 thalers. The family of Versen was established by a legal decision of 2 July 1773 with the loan rights to Groß -Tychow B. ausschließen. Gross -Tychow a. and c. and Klein-Krossin a. had been purchased by Captain Anton on Zarnekow (III. 518) on 14 May 1767. Colonel v. Kleist, however, reported himself as a closer Agnat and exercised the jus retractus. As a result, on 26 March 1768, he received the aforementioned estates for 42,650 thalers. 12 left for sale, whereupon the other Agnaten with the right of first refusal and sewing were ausschließen on 28 April 1769 by the Cöslinschen court court.

Previously, Colonel v. Kleist owned a house in Berlin, on Königsstraße, on the Ecke of Königsstädtchen Brücke. On 24 April 1762, he sold the same to the council of war and mayor of Johann Daniel Dieterich for 16,000 thalers.

After the death of Prince Moritz of Anhalt-Dessau, he inherited his previously well-known possessions and houses in and near Stargard.

In 1756, he had purchased the Amtshauptmannschaft zu Angerberg in Prussia from General Leutnant Heinrich v. Hautcharmoy for 4,200 thalers. Prince Moritz, whose adjutant he was at the time, had vouched for the payment and promised to pay himself if Kleist was unable to do so. The König confirmed the purchase on February 14, 1756. But Kleist waited in vain for revenue from the official team. He complained to the king. He wrote to him on 20 January 1758: "I do not know how to help you, and can you easily measure yourself that, since the Prussian provinces are devastated by the war and the funds in the coffers are so exhausted that neither soldier's pays nor pensions can be paid, no exemptions can be made with the administrative teams, and you must therefore have patience like others until peace and quiet is achieved."

Even after the end of the war, the revenues alone did not materialize. In November 1766, his elder brother, Major Felix Friedrich, wrote to him that the König had sent in all occupied and vacant official teams and had written to the latter the apostrophe: "Peter v. Kleist shall have none. "

It remained so, although the Colonel v. Kleist later appealed again, through the Colonel v. Anhalt, to the König. The König burned Kleist's documents in the fireplace of his room.¹³⁸

¹³⁷ A letter from Peter Christian to Prince Leopold III from 1777. Friedrich Franz of Anhalt-Dessau, in which he asks for support in the legal dispute, is located in the Landesarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt (Z 44, A 10 No. 225 f). (2013)

¹³⁸ The words of the letter informing the Colonel of Kleist are: "I just have to report sincerely: Your originalia no longer exist, there is a fatal chimney in the room, so there is probably nothing further to do. " But this is a mistake, it was only certified copies that the König threw into the fire. The originals still exist, but "doing" is still nothing.

The time came for Colonel v. Kleist, as he could probably have used the income from the official team, because on Monday, July 20, 1772, in the evening at 6 o'clock, the upper estate burned to large, ignited by the thunderstorm -Tychow along with all large courtyard barns completely off, namely the new residential house, in which the manager lived, 50' long and 28' wide, half-timbered with thatch, furthermore the new residential house, in which the shepherd lived, 60' long and 26' wide, likewise a new room with sheep shed, barn and corn floor, 165' long and 36' wide, further a summer barn together with barn, 91' long and 36' wide (— in this the lightning struck —) and a gate room with barn and corn floor, 120' long and 28' wide.

By rebuilding the burnt-down upper court, the colonel fell into heavy debt. At the time of taking over the estate, he had 15,296 thalers. Debt, which now rose to 37 591 thalers.

At his request, he received in the same year to improve his estates Great -Tychow and Kleist -Krössin from the improvement fund 7 000 thalers. For this purpose: 1) a new cow-milking was created and named after the first name of his wife and his eldest daughter: Charlottenaue, to which 77 acres 120 square raths of new fields and 246 acres 82 square raths of new meadows were laid; 2) a new sheep-farm was built, which was named after the eldest son Wilhelmshof, which includes 272 acres of cultivated fields and 26 acres 82 square raths of similar meadows, 3) a new facility, named after the youngest son Hansberg or Johannisberg, was created, which consists of six new peasants, to which 450 acres 28 square raths of cultivated fields and 14) four new clusters were set up in the village and included 4 acres each and 12 acres of meadows.

The total size of the melioration pieces is 1203 acres 79 square raths. A total of ten new families were settled on it. The attack was 577 thalers. 1 Large 6 horse, but only 140 thalers. ¹³⁹

After deduction of the improvement funds, the estates remained large -Tychow A. and C. and Kleist - Krössin a. then a value of 66457 thalers. 12 Large

These estate farms (adjacent to the manor) included the following facilities and:

farm (adjacent to the manor) 1) Bamnitz,

farm (adjacent to the manor) 2) Vogelsang,

3) the new mill,

farm (adjacent to the manor) 4) the Marienhof on the Flachslande,

5) the timber keepers' cath behind the flax land,

6) the clay ranks which had previously been held in communion with Zadtkow and which the Colonel bought for 200 thalers; and

7) the above-mentioned improved pieces; also an apartment at the brickworks and a family house in Gross -Tychow. At last there was a Cossäthenhof in Groß -Tychow c. has been converted into a farm.

From 1769 to 1776, he was Colonel of Kleist Community separation inspector for the district of Belgard. He abolished the communion between Tychow and Burzlaff, one in Zadtkow, one in Kleist - Krössin with the V. Versen.

On November 21, 1777, with the bequeath of his widow, two sons and two daughters, he was deeply bemourned by his own, against whom he had always been affectionate, wept by his subjects, for whom he paternally provided, lamented by the district inmates and all fatherland friends, who had lost in him a friend and counselor, a champion for König and fatherland.

Since he had always been generous and had many accidents in the economy, his estate resulted in 9 891 thalers. 12 Greatly more debt than wealth.

The wise and thrifty woman took over the estates and ordered the assets.

¹³⁹ See Petrich: Pomeranian Life and Country Images p 295 and the Pomeranian and Neumark Wirth B I p 446 sq.

In Kieckow, he has a good oil breast image, which the Obertribunals president of Kleist, to whom it had been given by the Duke of Anhalt-Dessau, bequeathed to the Obertribunals president of Kleist-Retzow.
A facsimile is attached here.



Lith. Anst. v. Winckelmann u. Söhne in Berlin.

Peter Christian v. Kleist
Königl. Preuss. Oberst.

Peter Christian von Kleist

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His wife had given him four sons: 1) Friedrich Wilhelm Christian, 2) Carl Peter, 3) Franz Ludwig Peter, and 4) Hans Jürgen, registered in the church register as Johann Georg (III. 562 to 565) and two daughters:

1) Charlotte Albertine Wilhelmine, born 13 November 1767 in Drosedow, died 31 August 1842. Consort: Franz Joachim Ulrich v. Puttkamer, *born Versin 9 February 1746, died Versin 5 January 1823*, Captain of the v. d. Goltz Regiment and Ritter of the Order of the ordre of St. John, on Versin and Grabow and Johannishof, Viartlum and Franzdorf and Joachimsthal, and

2) Dorothea Marie Louise, born 26 May 1773, died 21 January 1835. She was married twice: a) to the Rittmeister Otto v. Winterfeld auf Seefeld i.d. Mark, died 10 October 1813, and b) to the manor owner *Christian August Julius*¹⁴⁰ v. Winterfeld auf Kehrberg, *died 2 December 1844*, cop. 9 August 1815 *as its second Wife*.¹⁴¹ *The marriage ended in divorce after 4 years. She owned the usufruct of the estate Seefeld until her death. She lived there for several years after the separation. Then she moved to her sister's home in Versin, near Stolp. There she died and was buried in the vault in Alt-Colziglow.*¹⁴²

On 1 July 1780, the widowed wife, Colonel of Kl., made her will, from which her deeply religious convictions shine out. In an appendix to her will, she later determined (September 17, 1781) that one of her sons owned the estates Gr. -Tychow a., b. and c. and Kl. -Krössin a. should take over for 50, 000 Tlr., with an inheritance of 12, 000 Tlr., the other brother 12, 000 Tlr. and each of the sisters pay 9,000 Tlr. The older son should have the choice.

She gave guardianship of the sons to her brother-in-law: Major Felix Friedrich and the District councillor of Winterfeld over the daughters. Later, the captain was given guardianship of the sons by v. Retzow of Neu-Bellin, and finally by v. Wenden of Griebnitz.

Mrs. Oberst v. Kl. died on 25 September 1781 at Gr. -Tychow.

Her memory remains in blessing.

III. 562.

Friedrich Wilhelm Christian,

Major,

Born 1764, died 1820,

the eldest son, born to Oberster Peter Christian at Stargard on 8 February 1764, was educated in the years 1775-1778 in Dessau with the then hereditary prince and the young Count Waldersee.¹⁴³

From that time there is still the paperback (*1st edition*), in which Friedrich Wilhelm v. Kleist has recorded his receipts and expenses. Among the games that the young men engaged in in their free hours are: Pharaon, Domino and Lotto.

From Dessau he attended the Ritterakademie in Brandenburg (1778-1780). His mother recommended him to the Prince of Prussia, future King Friedrich William II. The König replied on 15 September 1779:

¹⁴⁰ *Landeshauptarchiv Brandenburg Potsdam, Testament of Christian August Julius von Winterfeldt and his wife Louise Marie, née von Kleist auf Stieten und Seefeld, 5D Wittstock 2421 (2014)*

¹⁴¹ *Brief display of the marriage. Hereditary lord on Stieten, Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen 1815 Supplement of 22 August. (2018)*

¹⁴² *Marie Luise v. Winterfeld, born v. Kleist, Versin 13.2.1835 (13 pp.): Aktiva, Bargeld, Jewelen u. Kleinodien, Uhren u. Tabatieren, Gold- u. Silbergeschirer, Porzellan u. Fayencen, Gläser, u.a. Staatsarchiv Stettin (2007) Geschichte des Familie von Winterfeld, Ludwig Gustav von Winterfeld, Band 2, Prenzlau 1863, pp. 649, 657 (2015)*

¹⁴³ In the Landeshauptarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, Dessau section, there is an extensive collection of letters from Friedrich Wilhelm Christian from 1781-1808. LHASA, Z 44, A 10, No. 225 (2013)

"Madame, j'accepte avec plaisir votre fils, que vous m'offrez pour être placé dans mon regiment. Soyez persuadée, que j'aurai soin de sa fortune, s'il se conduit, comme je l'espère, convenablement, et surtout vous appartenant de si près. Je suis, au reste, madame, votre très affectionné ami! Ms. Guiliaume."

On 11 October 1780 he was already Fahnenjunker in Potsdam with the Infantry Regiment Prince of Prussia No. 18 (later: Regiment of the Crown Prince, then of the King), on 7 August 1781 Ensign, 10 February 1786 Second Lieutenant, 31 October 1790 Premier Lieutenant, 20 February 1795 Staff Captain, 8 October 1799 Compagnie-Chef and 12 October 1805 Major.

In June 1813, he commanded the 6th. Kurmärkische Landwehr Infantry Regiment. In the Battle of Großbeeren (23 August 1813) he distinguished himself particularly in the defense of the village of Blankenfelde, where General Tautzien bravely asserted his position against the French attacking you with 12,000 men. Because of proven bravery, the Major of Constantinople received the Iron Cross.

But he had contracted an illness due to the excessive strain in this campaign, so he had to ask for his farewell. He received the same in the following year and became customs director in Neuhaus near Müllrose until 1818, where he retired.

On 29 January 1820 he died in Potsdam of Schwarzsucht¹⁴⁴ (697).

In her will, as already indicated, the mother had given her older son a choice between the estates or a cash box of 12,000 thalers.¹⁴⁵

On 3 June 1785, he, then an ensign in the Prince of Prussia Regiment, had asked for the *venia aetatis*, because he would have to meet with the arrival of the guardian of his younger brother at the estates some highly important facilities. His guardian at that time was his mother's brother: Captain v. Retzow on Neu-Bellin.

The regiment commander attested to him that "his conduits are completely irreproachable; he suspected that v. Kleist could probably take over the administration of his assets himself. "

As a result, on 19 September 1785, he was declared major by the king.

In the right to quarrel of 12 November 1788, confirmed 5 December, he chose the money cable and his younger brother had to take over the goods.

Maj. v. Kleist was married twice:

a) with Maria Margaretha Philippine v. Gualtieri, *born on 24 October 1761, died on 16 June 1831 in Manze in Schlesien with her daughter Luise*,¹⁴⁶ daughter of the district councilor Albert Samuel v. G. and Margaretha Bastide. *Maria was a confidante of the Queen of Luise and stood up for her husband's distant cousin, the poet Heinrich v. Kleist, with whom she had close contact.*¹⁴⁷ *The marriage was dissolved on 2 November 1812 through the fault of the husband.*¹⁴⁸

¹⁴⁴ The death notice of his widow and the three children from both marriages dated 31 January 1820, with the location of Potsdam, is published in the *Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen*: 1820, supplement dated 3 February. (2018)

¹⁴⁵ In the Geheimer Staatsarchiv there is a letter from his uncle Felix Friedrich, imitated major, and Friedrich Wilhelm von Winterfeld, District councillor, Groß-Tychow from 19 July 1782 to the king, with the request to leave the ensign Wilhelm Friedrich von Kleist. His presence was necessary to settle the estate after the death of the mayor of Kleist, née Retzow. Signature: I.HA Rep.96 No.435 Litt.K6 (2008)

Supplement 2016: On July 14, 1793, he wrote to the Consistorial Council of Raddatzer Kleiste in Alt Stettin because of the succession of fiefdoms after the extinction of the Steinbrück. Rep. 40 No. 35 ac, Bl. 11, Landesarchiv Greifswald.

¹⁴⁶ Her grave was in Grün-Hartau, the parish village of Manze. Bruno Hennig, Marie von Kleist. Their relations with Heinrich von Kleist (according to their own records), in: Sunday supplement to the *Vossischen Zeitung* (Berlin), 12. 9. 1909, 291-293; 19. 9. 1909, 301f. (2011)

¹⁴⁷ *Königin Luise, ein Lebensbild, Paul Bailleu, Berlin and Leipzig 1908, pp. 114 ff. (2011)*

¹⁴⁸ In the Landeshauptarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, Abteilung Dessau, there is a letter from Maria from the day of their divorce to the prince, the godfather of one of their daughters. LHASA, Z 44, A 10, No. 225 (2013)

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A quarter of a year after the Major of Consort divorced Mary, he married b) Sophie Elisabeth Reinell of Brandenburg, cop. *Brandenburg* 28 February 1813,¹⁴⁹ died 28 April 1861 at Potsdam.

In his first marriage, he had three daughters and a son: Ludwig Ferdinand Adolph (III. 706). — The two oldest daughters: (1) Wilhelmine and (2) Friederike died young on one day (21 January 1798). The third daughter: Louise (*Lulu*) Wilhelmine Amalie Franziska, born 18 November 1800, was on 25 October 1825 the second wife of Count Georg *Adam* v. Stosch on Manze in Silesia, *born 29 October 1793, died 3 July 1863 in Manze*, Landschaftsdirektor of the principalities of Breslau and Brieg. *She was a close friend of Princess Elisa Radziwill. Their letters to her were published in 1911.*¹⁵⁰ She died on 2 May 1855, leaving five sons and a daughter.

In the second marriage, only one daughter was born: 4) Luise Friederike Marie, born 9 January 1815, died 2 October 1837 in Potsdam.¹⁵¹

III. 563.

Carl Peter,

Born and died, 1765,

Peter Christian's other son, born 11 October 1765, died 27 November. 2. to Drosedov.

III. 564th

Franz Ludwig Peter,

Born 1769, died 1770,

Peter Christian's third son, born September 28, 1769 to Gross -Tychow, died 11 February 1770

III. 565th

Hans Jürgen von Kl. -Retzow,

District councillor und Erbküchenmeister von Hinter-Pommern

on Kieckow, Groß-Tychow, Klein-Crössin, Groß-Konarzin and Möthlow,

Born 1771, died 1844,

Peter Christian's fourth and youngest son, born to Gross -Tychow 26 January 1771, became in July 1786 standard-bearer of the Dragoons Regiment Kalkreuth No. 12 and on 4 February 1788 standard-bearer.

His friend F. v. Wedell gave him an excellent guide to his new career, writing to him: "Fear God and love your neighbor as yourself!"

Always be faithful to my dearest dress, profession and duty! Keep God to friends! Stand by your neighbor tenderly, and love your enemies! Don't neglect and take it all the time, and practice your conscience well! So a satisfied Muth will have to remain consistent for you! —

On 28 May 1790, he was promoted to second lieutenant. In the regiment (then Brisewitz dragoons) were four officers of Kleist, they were distinguished as "the rich", "the beautiful", "the stupid", he as "the clever Kleist".

But after the mother death, he had to take his leave early to return the inherited estates Gr. -Tychow A., B. and C. and Kleist -Krössin a. (8 January 1793).

¹⁴⁹ Notification of marriage Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen, March 4, 1813, "Major von Kleist, Elise von Kleist, née Reinell". (2019)

¹⁵⁰ *Elisa Radziwill, a life of love and suffering. Unpublished letters from 1820 to 1834. Edited by Dr. Bruno Hennig, Berlin 1911 (2011)*

¹⁵¹ Von Kleist Notification of birth Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen, January 24, 1815, "Major und Zolldirektor, Zollamt Neuhaus". (2019)

The elder brother had chosen the monetary settlement with 12,000 thalers after the election. The guardian of Wenden-Griebnitz protested against the assumption of the estates for his curandian to the value of 50,000 thalers, on the condition that he also remained 12,000 thalers. The guardianship court forced him to accept the estates anyway. The case is one of those where the court is gratefully praised by the descendants for its decision.

The older brother bought municipal bonds for his capital and lost them.

Size -Tychow, of course, had to be sold by the owner in the difficult years after the French War, but was soon also taken back. It is still in the family and, although a few years ago a larger sale of wood took out about 200,000 Tlr., perhaps ten times the value at which it currently took care for the ward the guardian.¹⁵²

On 11 July 1797 Lieutenant von Kl. purchased Kl. -Krössin b. by Christoph Casimir v. Versen on Burzlaff.¹⁵³ — On 2 September 1800 he bought Kieckow, together with the Muttriner Holzkavel in Zülów, between the Großwege and the Kirchsteige, from Lieutenant Gustav Ludwig Sigismund v. Petersdorff in Zadtkow for 22 600 Tlr. It was sold to v. Petersdorff on 20 May 1799 by Adam Heinrich v. Kl. In addition to the Holzkavel, Kieckow also included the Holzwärterkathen in the Zülów and the mill. According to § 8 of the contract, he bought Kieckow as Allod.¹⁵⁴ v. Bonin on Naseband advanced the money to buy Kieckow.

On July 1, 1809, Hans Jürgen, then district administrator of the Belgarde district, sold Gr. -Tychow to the merchant Martin Friedrich Witt zu Kolberg for 116,500 Tlr., but exchanged the wooden kavel in Zülów bought by Muttrin for the oak region "the wedge" taken to Kieckow.

Kaufmann Witt sold big -Tychow later to Friedrich Ernst Wiebelitz.

¹⁵² In the first years of his stay in Groß -Tychow, the Leutnant v. Kleist had a dispute with his pastor Bernhardi over the surplice-fees. The pastor complained about him to the royal Consistory. In his submission, he says that he always lived in peace with the † Colonel v. Kleist, but that this has ceased since the son of the same: Leutnant v. Kl, a young, fiery man, now church patron, left the regiment, and took his paternal estate in 1793 when he was still a minor. — On February 16, 1797, Pastor B. was expelled from the consistory to rest.

¹⁵³ Stettin State Archives: "Major Gotthilf Friedrich Ferdinand and Lieutenant Ernst Heinrich Christian, Gevetter von Versen, wieder Hans Georg von Kleist auf Gross Tychow wegen Abtrittung des Anteilgut Krössin", Az. 65/8/0/5/256, [1771-1799] 1800-1803. (2021)

¹⁵⁴ Compare Urk 697th



Lith. v. G. Engelbach.

Druck v. J. Hesse, Berlin.

Hans Jürgen v. Kleist-Retzow
Landrath.

The District councillor of Kleist had 41,925 thalers on the estate, of which he received no interest. That's how he was coerced, Gross -Tychow in the subhastation in 1826 again to take over. The funds for this were provided by the mortgage bond of Kieckow.

On 31 March 1817, he had sold his residence in Polzin, along with the courtyard, garden and sausage in front of the Tempelburg Gate, which he bought on 2 August 1809 from the widowed von Glasenapp, for 1,350 thousand tons to Mayor Hanne Wilhelmine Behmer, née Falkenhahn.

On the other hand, on 25 August 1836, he bought a farm in Gr. -Krössin, who later, according to the addendum to his will, passed to his youngest son Hans Hugo.

Around this time, the District councillor of Kl. inherited the estate of Möthlow in the West Havelland district. His maternal grandmother, the widowed wife General-Lieutenant v. Retzow née v. Röseler, had by means of a will of 30 January 1772 built a family fideicommiss from her estate Möthlow with the provision that in the case of one of the sons of her two daughters in the commemorated Majorat succeeded, the same should be held, in addition to his family name and coat of arms, to carry the name and coat of arms of the noble family v. Retzow.

At the request of the District councillor of Kl., he and his personal heirs were granted on 13 February 1839 the right to accept the names and coats of arms of von Retzow and to call themselves von Kleist-Retzow (711).

In 1827, Wolff Friedrich v. Retzow, a grandson of the wife, General-Lieut. v. Retzow, had applied to the District councillor v. Kl. for permission to delete the right of succession stemming from the will for the von Kleist, since the same had ceased after the son of the wife, General v. Retzow, Wilhelm Leopold had inherited with male descendency. However, he was rejected.¹⁵⁵

The wife of General-Leutnant v. Retzow had purchased Möthlow from the bankruptcy of her son and founded the family Fideicommiss. The profound piety of the latter proves her will.

Hans Jürgen was twice: from April 16, 1795 to November 8, 1804 and from May 9, 1820 to November 13, 1837 Landschaftsdeputirter of the Treptower Department for the Belgarder district, since 1807 District councillor of the Belgarder district, since the existence of the Provincial Landtag, except for the last years, where his sickness prevented him, the representative of the body of knights of the district on them, President of the examination commission for building craftsmen in Belgard for five counties since 1817 and assessor of the economic society in Cöslin.

He was inspired by a fervent love for the king and the fatherland. After the fall of Prussia in 1806 and 1807, he was one of those who prepared Allen first for the re-elevation of the fatherland and the shaking off of the French yoke in Pommern. With him worked for this great cause: v. Borcke-Kankelfitz, v. Puttkamer-Bartin and District councillor v. Gerlach.

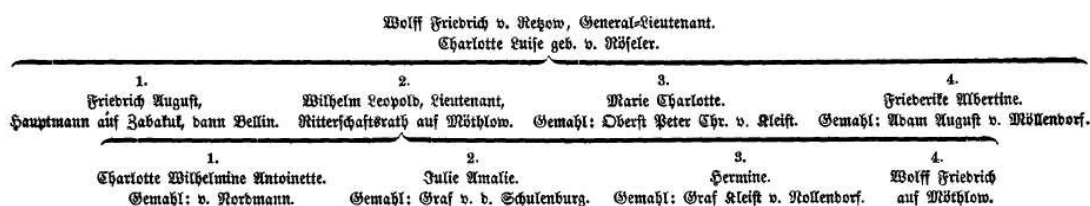
His tenacious energy shielded the county from cocky oppression of enemy pages. He then also knew how to use all his powers to bring about the liberation of the fatherland.

He had inherited his famous rifle collection from his father's brother. He distributed it to the Krockow volunteer corps. The old, valuable guns from earlier times were buried. Later, the district council gave three of them and a dagger with 32 blades to the Crown Prince of Prussia. The remainder of this was given to his son Ferdinand after his death, who in turn gave part to Major v. Manteuffel on Redel.

He did not allow his son Ferdinand to join the army when Prussia had to join France in 1812. But immediately after the König's appeal to his people, he, like his eldest son, had to join them. With all his soul and with active enthusiasm, the District councillor of Kl followed the triumphant processions of the allied armies and helped everywhere heal the wounds of the war as far as possible. In recognition of this, he received the Iron Cross on the White Ribbon.

The time of the German uprising was for him the beginning of the uprising of his inner life. He was a whole man in the noblest sense of the word, moderate, capable, faithful to youth on, skillful and devoted to management, diligent in his own affairs, helpful and self-sacrificing in foreign affairs, overwhelming persuasion of others and far-reaching authority. But the source of his actions was originally more of a mind. At that time, "the hours of devotion" were still the means of its construction. With the awakening of faith, however, as a result of the afflictions under the French yoke and the liberation from them, he greeted the happy message eagerly and fully.

¹⁵⁵ Compare Urk 715 at the beginning. Hans Jürgen v. Kl. succeeded, although his mother's descendance after the will was the last one appointed and the younger sister's descendency was recreated. The master table is as follows:



The son Wolff Friedrich was born to William Leopold v. Retzow only by the sixth wife. It was called: first Wilhelm Leopold and his descendants, then Friedrich August, then Friederike Albertine and at last the second or later son of Marie Charlotte.

The first decisive ideas came in Pommern from Gustav v. Below on Reddentin and from v. Thadden on Trieglaff. Their origins can be traced back to a close circle of friends in Berlin, to which, apart from them, the brothers of Gerlach, Götze, Bülow, Brentano and others belonged. Through Gustav v. Below they fulfilled the houses of Versin and Reinfeld, in both the sons of the sister of the District councillor v. Puttkamer-Versin, who was married to v. Kleist: Charlotte. — v. Puttkamer-Reinfeld married the ravishly amiable and spiritually significant Luitgarde born v. Glasenapp, daughter of the wife of the District councillor v. Kleist in third marriage, from her first marriage with v. Glasenapp on Gramenz. Soon the Wells of this movement also hit the House of Kieckow. For days, the mother sat and listened carefully, inclining her beautiful head as a sign of approval, to the remarks of the daughter fulfilled by it. Frequently, v. Puttkamer-Versin picked up the revered uncle for the joint three-day trip to the provincial or municipal parliament in Stettin in the uncle of the wagon and did on him the service of the Evangelist Philippus to the chamberlain of the Mohrenland on his return journey from Jerusalem. The impression of this was soon felt in the whole life of both spouses, which they strived to establish fully according to the will of their Savior. Let us give just one example and would like to make a lasting impression on all those who are exposed to these communications, the District councillor of Kleist never carried out any agricultural work on Sundays, he left his people the appropriate space for their necessary work on weekdays at all times — and as a result he was never harmed by the economy, but rather blessed in the same way as in all his circumstances. Of course, throughout his life, he too has suffered many hardships and deprivation, from his earliest years when he was orphaned, married in the twentieth year as Leutnant, without assets, in the afflictions of the war, and after them in the terrible economic hardships that drove the owners in droves from their estates, in that the bushel cost rye 9 and 10 Bgr. and had to be driven to Belgard over 3 miles on sandy roads.

He has lived his life in the greatest moderation and sobriety, abstinence and workload. "What I can do for myself, I should not try to do for anyone else" — was his principle. On his birthday, the whole area gathered in his house at lunchtime, and one was warmly cheerful at Graves and Bordeaux, only in the last few years there were some half-bottles of champagne to the health of the König. But his hand was open to any real need.

He owned the estates of Kieckow, Klein-Krössin, and Groß -Tychow, Möthlow, Large -Konarzin. He had set up an artificial sprinkling system in front of others in Kieckow; for a long time, until the farms generally rose up as a result of the sale of many estates to efficient farmers, he was the main seller of seed rye.

It was given to him when an attempt was made, as a result of the Gensd'armerie-Edicte, to make all districts in Pommern equal according to the number of souls, to prevent the division of the Belgarder district, which had just the desired size and should only be divided for the sake of others, with reference to its historical coalescence in the time of need and uplift, and thereby to make the execution of the whole project impossible.¹⁵⁶

He brought about the petition of the Department of Conservation of the President of Bonin when he was to be appointed to Merseburg, to which a most gracious response was given by His Majesty. — v. Bonin was soon returned to the provincial government as its chief president.

In agricultural assemblies he was of excellent activity and efficiency.

He was also keenly interested in ecclesiastical matters, especially since he had awakened to the living faith.

When the pastor of the municipality of Neu-Buckow died, which was hardly available because of its low income, he knew to enforce that Kieckow, which had hitherto been filia of Groß -Tychow was, there

¹⁵⁶ In 1815 and 1816, the District councillor of Kleist in the Belgardt-Polzinschen Landkreise had all fallen cattle brought into a forest by the censors and then 4 wolf hunts were carried out, on which 8 wolves died. For the natural history statistics of the mammalian animals exterminated in Pommern, Th. Schmidt, Stettin, 1856, PP. 72. (2018)

incorporate with a parish and big -Tychow to New Buckow. The church in Kieckow was so dilapidated that it should have been rebuilt, the resources for it were lacking, it was now demolished. It was enforced in the time when the Consistories were removed and their Funktionen assigned to governments.¹⁵⁷

The Kieckower inhabitants, who depended on the landowner, were granted small relief in church, but they felt it very difficult. How would that have been possible with a living ecclesiastical authority!

Strange Weise, something similar happened around the same time, not with the church, but with the parish in Möthlow.

The district administrator of Kleist found this very difficult when he had come to believe, and this was the reason why his sons, after his death in Kieckow, made a church together again as a deposit and reminder that his time Buckow again received its own parish and Kieckow again filia von Groß - Tychow.

The design of the Kieckower Church is by the Conservator Quast; it is Romanesque in style, with a crypt covering the whole perimeter of the church, as a light, beautiful, easily accessible grave vault. On the altar is the Crucifir of Achtermann, cast in bronze by Gess, as a thank-you sacrifice of the community after severe visitation of the same with diseases. It was inaugurated on 16 November 1848, recalling the possibility of the return of the times when Christians held their services in the tomb vaults. —

The District councillor of Hans Jürgen v. Kleist was at the Crown Prince, later Kings Friedrich William IV in high grace.

The county inmates in their lower classes were aware of it. They said that the district councilor had once stood up for him in a large assembly where König was attacked. The full effectiveness of the same was the reason for this. The District councillor of Kleist was a sympathetic figure to the king.

The Crown Prince then traveled annually to the province as commanding general and governor, and more often to the Belgarder district. Thus, the same visited the widowed chamberlain of Borcke born of Kleist at the Luisenbade near Polzin, and in 1834 the district administrator of Kleist in Kieckow, to make the great stone at Groß -Tychow.¹⁵⁸

On its homage on 15 October 1840, the District councillor of Kleist was invested by the Königs with the Erbküchenmeister office in the Duchy of Hinterpommern. In 1844 he received the Order of the Red Eagle III. Class with the loop. Previously he had (1837) already the red Eagle Order IV. Class received. He was also appointed Ritter of the Order of St. ordre of St. John.

On 21 January 1835, Hans Jürgen made his will and on 7 November 1836 attached a supplement to it, published on 21 March 1844. Afterwards, he bequeathed:

- 1) Large -Tychow with the Vorwerke Johannisberg. Papwiese, Wilhelmshof, the Holzwärterkathen in the Flachsland, Marienhof, the mill and slicer, Vogelfang, Bamnitz and Charlottenaue, worth 80 150 thalers., after deduction of the debts still owed by 9 000 thalers., his third son Carl Friedrich Ferdinand;
- 2) Klein-Krössin a. and b., valued at 8 000 thalers., after deduction of debts of 3 400 thalers., his second son Otto Franz Wilhelm;
- 3) Kieckow, valued at 26 525 thalers, after deduction of the debts of 5 300 thalers, his youngest son Hans Hugo, and
- 4) Large -Konarzin, purchased for 10,000 thalers. — after deduction of debts 6 200 thalers. free assets — his eldest son Hans August.

In the subject of the Fideicommissgut Möthlow we will inform you later on.

The District councillor of Kleist died on 13 March 1844, 1/4 1 am, 73 years old, of old age and the effects of gout, believing in his Savior, and was solemnly buried in the Kieckower vault.

¹⁵⁷ Cf. church chronicle Gross Tychow, published in December 2006 by Gerhard Rühlow (2007)

¹⁵⁸ See Tychow-Dubberower route p. 105-107.

Hans Jürgen v. Kleist has been married three times:

a) with Henriette Auguste v. Blanckenburg from Korkenhagen, the captain Carl Otto on Korkenhagen third daughter, born 25 December 1771, married 24 July 1791, died 14 August 1803 zu Groß-Tychow at the consumption, leaving behind three minor children.

The respect and affection shown by the District councillor of Kleist to his in-laws is demonstrated by a letter which the mother-in-law of Blankenfelde wrote to her ailing daughter on 21 April 1803: "Your condition, I understand, is still very poor. Oh my angel, how sad it is for me to be so far away from you, and how I thank God that you have such a worthy man, whom I love and cherish as long as I live".

They had three sons: 1) Hans August, 2) Otto Franz Wilhelm and 3) Carl Friedrich Ferdinand (III. 707-709) and two daughters. The latter died young. The older: Caroline Juliane Mathilde, died 23 February 1801, 2 years 8 months and 17 days old. The younger, Bertha Hulda Emilie, born June 5, 1803, died after only two days.

On 20 March 1804, the District councillor married

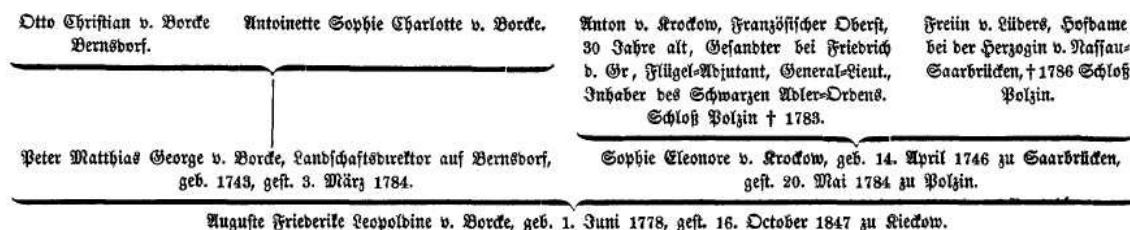
b) Wilhelmine Maria Henriette v. Wussow, separated Wilhelm v. Kleist –Zarnekow (III. 644). The same had two sons of her first husband: Heinrich and Hermann (III. 767 and 768), of whom the district administrator of Kleist took many. In particular, the latter was often and long in his home and was held by the sons like a brother.

She died on 29 December 1810 in Polzin, at the age of 34.

This second marriage was childless. His third marriage was concluded by the District councillor

c) with Auguste Friederike Leopoldine v. Borcke, the Landschaftsdirektor Peter Matthias Georg auf Bernsdorf and the Sophia Henriette Eleonore v. Krockow from the House of Polzin Daughter, born 1 June 1778, since 11 August 1811 Widow of Leutnant retired Heinrich v. Friedrich auf Glasenapp, Gramenz married 16 January 1814 in Balfanz, died 16 October 1847 in Kieckow.

Her family tree is as follows:



A painting of her in pastel from her youth, painted in Berlin, is owned by her granddaughter, Princess of Bismarck; it shows her full of Geist and grace. Even in old age, she had preserved the beautiful, fine, noble features of her face and the firm, clear features of her handwriting. She was a crown of women, completely selfless, with a heart filled with love and sacrifice against all who came close to her, especially those in need. Even in the first years of her second marriage, she kept watch during the night while reading fine-spirited scriptures; but when she had come to believe, she read the holy scriptures and edification books based on them with all her fervor and pay a visit. They bored the usual economic conversations or gossips, but she had a fine and attentive ear for spiritual and patriotic conversations and was full of wit and humor. But her hearing loss prevented the full development of these gifts in entertainment.¹⁵⁹

From this third marriage only one son was born: Hans Hugo (III. 710).

¹⁵⁹ Among the economic things, she had the most immediate and most active interest in everything concerning the linens, the bedding and the feather.

Mrs. Landrätin v. Kleist had already made her will on 12 October 1838, which was published on 29 October 1847. She died on 16 October 1847, nearly 70 years old, and was buried in the Kieckower hereditary funeral.

She left a fortune of 10,821 thalers. 17 Large 4 Horse., which was divided among her four heirs: 1) Luitgard Agnes v. Glasenapp, married v. Puttkamer on Rheinfeld, the mother of Princess v. Bismarck, 2) Hermann Alexander Paul Wedig v. Glasenapp, Leutnant in the 25th century. Infantry Regiment, then owner of Grünwald, 3) their son second marriage Hans Hugo v. Kleist -Retzow on Kieckow and 4) Carl Alexander Ludwig v. Wödtke, Leutnant in the 4th Uhlán regiment, then owner of Wödtke and Bolkow, son of Wödtke-Bolkow and Laurette of Glasenapp eldest daughter of first marriage of Landrätin of Kleist.

Of Colonel Peter Christian four sons were the eldest: Friedrich William Christian and the youngest Hans Jürgen leaving heirs.

The former had only one son:

III. 706.

Ludwig Ferdinand Adolph,
Actual Privy council in Berlin,
Born 1793, died 1866,

born in Potsdam on 14 December 1793.

After being educated in his parents' home until 1808, he first attended high school in Potsdam. Michaeli In 1809 he moved to the Grammar School of the Gray Monastery in Berlin, where he was retired by Professor Fischer.

In Folge Des Königlich On 12 February 1813, he left the Gymnasium and went to Breslau to join the detachment of the volunteers of the Guards-Jäger Battalion. For award in the battle at Lützen he was "proposed to the Iron Cross", but not taken into account. On June 1, 1813, he was appointed Seconde-Leutnant by the Army, and was first appointed 15th. Silesian Landwehr Infantry Regiment, on 13 September 1813 to the headquarters of General v. Blücher and in December of the same year to the service at the Major v. Lilienstern command.¹⁶⁰

During the campaign in France, he returned to headquarters. After the Treaty of Paris, he became the 13th. Infantry Regiment transferred to Mainz, where he received the requested farewell on 9 October 1814.

From Mainz, he turned to Berlin to study law. However, this lasted only half a year. On 30 April 1815, he joined the 6th. Kurmärkische Landwehr cavalry Regiment as Seconde-Leutnant and took part in the battle of Ligny and the battles of Wavre, Louvain and Namur, for which he was decorated with the Iron Cross.

On 5 December 1815, he took his leave, studied until Michaeli 1818 in Berlin and Jena, was on 17 December 1818 a young barrister, on 5 January 1819 at the city court in Berlin, 22 March 1821 a trainee lawyer and 28 June 1824 an assessor at the superior court of justice introduced.

¹⁶⁰ He is said to have said, often with great exhilaration, that on the third day of the Battle of the Leipziger, when it was almost impossible to obtain a slice of bread, he received a letter from his mother advising him to eat chicken soup in the morning, which would be so good against the morning fog. Die Politik Friedrich Wilhelm IV, Hermann Wagener, Berlin 1883, pp. 83 (2014)

From January 1825, he was provisionally employed by the Superior Regional Court of Breslau, where he was appointed councilor on 22 June 1830.¹⁶¹

The Minister of Mühler, who saw his eminent efficiency and the faithfulness of his convictions, first appointed him on 6 October 1832 as an auxiliary worker in the ministry and appointed him within a short time (7 June 1834) to go. Judicial and Executive Council.¹⁶²

On April 18, 1834, Se. Majesty appointed him vice-President of the Higher Regional Court of Glogau and on 30 April 1836 vice-President of the superior court of justice in Berlin. In the following year (29 March 1837) he received the title and rank of Geh. Superior Council of Justice.

In Folge Königlich Cabinet Order of 8 December 1840, he became a member of the Council of State. Two years later (November 11, 1842), the König appointed him superior court of justice President, with the Anciennity of March 29, 1837. On 9 January 1846, he became Wirkl. Go. Superior Council of the Judiciary and 21 September 1846 vice President of the Geh. Superior Tribunals.¹⁶³

Due to the events of 1848, he felt it necessary to leave the service. On 25 June 1848, he received the requested farewell *on the basis of a medical certificate.*¹⁶⁴

*In July 1854, the König reappointed him a member of the Council of State.*¹⁶⁵

He has been repeatedly awarded high medals and honorary titles. On 18 January 1837 he received the Order of the Red Eagle IV. Class, on 18 January 1840 the Order of the Red Eagle III. Class with loop and on 15 September 1845 the II. Class with oak leaves. On 24 August 1841, the Elector of Hesse (-Kassel) had awarded him the first class of the Order of the Golden Lion, after he, commissioned by the King, had happily arranged difficult inheritance issues between Prussia and Hesse.¹⁶⁶ On 18 August 1849, the König of Hanover awarded him the Commander's Cross 1st Class of the Guelphen Order. On May 2, 1857, Se. Your Majesty, the König of Prussia has made him a real man. Go. Council, entitled 'Excellence'.

¹⁶¹ Hessisches Staatsarchiv Darmstadt, Fischbacher Archiv, Brief of the Adam von Kleist (probably a name confusion), Oberlandesgerichtsrat an Prinz Wilhelm von Preußen, 1831. (2007)
Letter from Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, Berlin 11 December 1829, to the Minister of Justice, Count of Dankelmann, requesting that Adolph be recruited. Silesian Provincial Sheets 1862 pp. 307 (2011)
Adolph is also mentioned in the Buch about his sister's girlfriend. Elisa Radziwill, a life of love and sorrow. Unpublished letters from 1820 to 1834. Edited by Dr. Bruno Hennig, Berlin 1911 (2011)

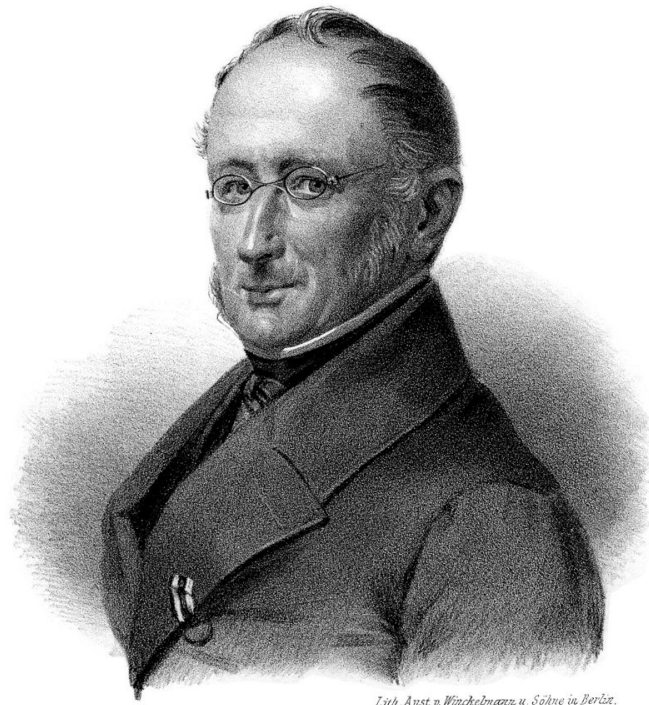
¹⁶² Since 1832 member of the "lawless society for Berlin" (2007)

¹⁶³ His work at the superior court of justice is critically reviewed by Friedrich Holtze, Geschichte des superior courts of justice in Brandenburg-Prussia. Part Four, Berlin 1904, pp. 133 f. "On Kleist and ... Dambach soon became the hatred of the farthest districts... The former was a noble, icy cold nature, compassion and benevolence seemed unknown to him, rigid and unapproachable, he saw only crime and punishment, without the gift of being able to comprehend an act humanely... Grimm v. Kleist is always the sincere hatred, often accompanied by respect, that every sincere conviction deserves..." 155 f. (2018)

¹⁶⁴ In the Privy State Archives I. HA Rep. 89, 8761 are the accompanying report to the dismissal application without the application itself and the dismissal order with the granting of a pension of 1500 thalers. (2008)

¹⁶⁵ *Der preußische Staatsrath und seine Reactivirung*, F. Sailer, Berlin 1884, pp. 139 (2013)
Letter of 29 June 1854 from König Friedrich Wilhelm IV to Manteuffel on the appointment of Adolph, Under Friedrich Wilhelm IV. Memorabilia of the Prime Minister Otto Baron of Manteuffel, 2nd volume, Berlin 1901, pp. 475 (2015)

¹⁶⁶ Von Kleist Hessisches Staatsarchiv Darmstadt, Fischbacher Archiv, Letter of the Supreme Judicial Council on the occasion of the death of the Electress of Hesse, 1841. (2007)



*Ludwig Ferdinand Adolph v. Kleist,
Königl. Preuss. Wirklicher Geheimer Rath, Vice Präsident des Ober-Tribunals.*

Adolph v. Kleist was a truly noble man, of high, stately figure, with his sharp-cut facial features with particularly clever eyes. He was a highly aristocratic nature with a thoroughly monarchical disposition, which saw any weakening of the royal power as a grave misfortune for the fatherland.

The König Friedrich Wilhelm IV loved him from his earliest youth, where Kleist had been his playmate.¹⁶⁷

The President of Kleist was at home in history and literature, he read excellently, and this gift was often used in the court's narrowest circle.

In order to strengthen his memory, he memorized almost every day a section from world history or from famous literary works and learned by heart the years of government even of the Caliphs. In these historical and other studies, which he pursued so eagerly in his last years, he still had the special purpose of having stimulating material for his personal intercourse with the king for the conversation.

After the events of the winter of 1848, he believed that his attitude could no longer remain in the civil service, it seemed impossible to take the oath to the constitution, and therefore he demanded his

¹⁶⁷ Memorabilia of my professional business with the Königlich Prinzen, Friedrich Delbrück, in supplements to the Communications of the Society for German Education and School History, Berlin 1904. Adolph is often mentioned. (2010)

farewell. *He also worried that "his hated name" would endanger König.*¹⁶⁸ It hurt the König deeply that he was not dissuaded. The König said that such a procedure was not the way to restore fallen thrones.¹⁶⁹

In all efforts of the Conservatives, in close friendship with the President v. Gerlach¹⁷⁰ and Prof. Stahl, he took the most active share and presided over the weekly party meetings on the so-called Finkensteen evenings.¹⁷¹

The President of Kleist lived for many years in Berlin, Mauerstraße 72. The flat is therefore expensive for many members of the family, who temporarily still look up in grateful love.

But he particularly liked to stay in the house of his relative Mr. v. Rappard on Pinne, Province of Posen, with whom he was also in lively correspondence. These letters are carefully preserved by the nephew of Mr. v. Rappard, Georg Baron v. Massenbach auf Pinne. They date mainly from the period 1846-1851 and preferably concern the unfortunate events of 48. They contain rulings by President v. Kleist on the conduct of König and the reasons which led him to leave the civil service. It contains pertinent remarks about judicial reorganization, civil marriage, Old Lutherans, the Polish trial, etc., the connection of which would only be established if the letters of Mr. v. Rappard were also available.

Interesting in these letters is the great clarity with which he draws the consequences from all "concessions to the Zeitgeist", which had been complained about since 1846, consequences which at that time neither the king nor his councils wanted to understand and which today the correctness of Kl's. Knowledge of things have been fully proven. His position on the constitution, on the electoral process and on the public nature of the judicial process is clear from these, albeit incoherent, letters, and what he said at the time about the civil marriage, the urge of the Richter to be seated in the Talare, has been fulfilled in part literally by the new development of things in the last Decennium.

He disproves very drastically the fasciousness of a "maturity" of the people, he proves the nonsense of the majority principle and shows that the fight against the existing authority only emerges from the striving of selfishness, of "truth", of original sin, to put the personal authority of each individual in the place of the ordered authority.

The truth of these disputes is immediately apparent when one considers only one of the current chamber hearings with Richter, Dirichlet and comrades. —

*On 7 June 1865, a letter was sent to Bismarck when it had demanded that the Virchow deputy use pistols on charges of untruthfulness.*¹⁷²

¹⁶⁸ *Letter from König Friedrich Wilhelm IV to Radowitz of 23 April 1848, Potsdam, reply from Radowitz to König Friedrich Wilhelm IV, Giewitz 26 April 1848. Joseph Maria v. Radowitz, Paul Hassel, Volume 1, Berlin 1905, pp. 537, 589 (2012)*

¹⁶⁹ Heinrich of Treitschke, *German History in the Nineteenth Century*, Part 5, Leipzig 1894, refers to him several times, on p. 28, when mentioning the men who were close to the heart of König: so Friedrich Wilhelm's Jugendspiele, the President of the Court of Appeal of Kleist, called by the demagogues the bloody Kleist, an iron Ultra, who later took leave when he was supposed to invoke the new constitution. Page 269 deals with the execution of Czechs, who had carried out a failed assassination attempt on König: in tears, König finally signed the death sentence in a large Council of Ministers and then let the criminal tell him through his confidante, the President Kleist, that he would pray for him as his Christian brother. (2009)

¹⁷⁰ Ernst Ludwig von Gerlach: *Aufzeichnungen aus seinem Leben und Wirken*, Jakob von Gerlach, Vol. 1 and 2, Schwerin 1903. It contains a number of notes about the "long" Kleist. (2014)
Letter from Adolph to William of Gerlach, 1831. Letters to Ernst Ludwig of Gerlach, 1841, 1862-1866. Institut für Politische Wissenschaft Erlangen, Gerlach Archive. (2020)

¹⁷¹ K. A. Varnhagen von Ense, *Tagebücher*, Vol. 8, Zurich 1865, pp. 149. 24 April 1851: ... Every Wednesday, a number of people gather at the General Count of Finckenstein for the Thee, calling themselves the reactionary Thee. Gerlach, Stahl, Adolph von Kleist, Bismarck-Schönhausen, etc. are regularly found there; Mr. Goedsche was also honored a few times! (2020)

¹⁷² *Addendum to the Thoughts and Memories of Otto Prince of Bismarck, II, Stuttgart and Berlin, 1901, pp. 379. (2009)*

In Prince Bismarck's letters to his bride and wife, Stuttgart 1900, he is recorded in August 1853 in connection with a simultaneous stay in Norderney and in August 1854 for a visit to Bismarck in Frankfurt/Main. (2020)

After his resignation from the civil service, Adolph v. Kleist devoted all his love to the family reunion. He issued the first appeal for a family day in Stettin. He was first elected as a representative of the family for the manor house, but declined to be elected. He would also have been elected leader of the family if the statutes of pages of König had not been approved, had he not rejected it with determination. Especially it was the family history that he took on. He was never satisfied that Kratz and subsequently Quandt wanted to recognize the Marshal Conrad Kleist not as an agnate but only as a cognate ancestor of the family, and that the heraldic animals of the family were declared wolves by them.

From him, the family fund received 1000 thalers. "Acts of the non-profit construction company" and the family a series of historical works. On 19 October 1866 he died unmarried in *Berlin an der Ruhr*.¹⁷³

Hans Jürgen, the youngest son of Colonel Peter Christian of Kleist, had four sons:

III. 707.

Hans August v. Kleist-Retzow,
Premier-Leutnant retired,
Born 1792, died 1853.

He was born on 22 August 1792 in Naugard and baptized on 26 August in the same year.

After studying forestry for a short time, he moved to the field in 1813 as a volunteer of the Pomeranian National cavalry Regiment and acquired the Iron Cross II in the Wars of Liberty. Class.

On 12 May 1814, he was Seconde-Leutnant at the 1st World War. Pomeranian Landwehr cavalry Regiment; on 16 March 1816, he became the 6th Hussars Regiment aggregated.

On 3 April 1820 he received the requested farewell and spent many years in his father's house. Later, the same person purchased the estate Groß for him Konarzin near Schlochau in West Prussia.

In 1847, he became Ritter of the St. order of St. John.

With regard to the Fideikommissgut Möthlow, which should have passed on to him as the eldest son, a family resolution was passed in Berlin on 29 July 1845, sanctioning the agreement that the father had already made with his four sons on 6 August 1838, according to which Möthlow should pass on to the third and possibly to the fourth son, while the two eldest sons received a severance payment.¹⁷⁴

The severance payment of 6 260 thalers for the Premier Leutnant Hans August. was liable for the estate Groß-Konarzin. The third son, Major Ferdinand Carl, paid for the same.

Hans August was with the daughter of the lordly estate forester Carl Mancke zu Groß-Tychow and his wife *Henriette born Brünsimmel*, Henriette Caroline, born 28 March 1808, married, married April 12, 1833.¹⁷⁵

¹⁷³ Frankischer Kurier 22 October 1866, pp. 2 (2011)

The inventories of the non-governmental archives of Schlesien, Konrad Wutke, 1908:

Polish-Kessel, Dominium (since 1712 family property of the family of Stosch): In the castle archive:

IV. Estate of the President of the Court of Appeal of Kleist († c. 1863/4), including procedural matters v. Radziwill, v. Stockhausen, succession in the Duchy of Sagan, etc.; suicide of the poet v. Kleist and other Kriminalia, etc.; Aa. concerning the family v. Kleist, procedural files and family correspondence; procedural files concerning the von Winterfeldtschen estate concerning 1825; trip to Baden-Baden for the interrogation of the prince Karl v. Prussia, 1848. The sister of Adolph, Luise, was married to a Count of Stosch in Manze. The archival documents relating to the poet Heinrich have been analyzed for research purposes. The whereabouts of the archival records since 1908 are not known. (2008)

Addition 2009: Poems by the poet Heinrich were also in Adolph's possession. Zwei unprinted Gedichte des Dichter Heinrich v. Kleist, W. Graf York, Grenzboten II, 1867, S.1

¹⁷⁴ See document 715 (2007)

¹⁷⁵ According to the death register of the garrison community of Wesel, she lived in 1857 when her son Albert died (2007)

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
- 195 -

This marriage was not recognized by the family as long as the father lived, because it was concluded without the consent of the father and his other next of kin, even without relating to the sovereign dispensation. Therefore, the children resulting from this marriage were declared ineligible for succession in the Fideicommiss Möthlow. It was only after his father's death that the three brothers consented to this marriage.

As stated in document 715, he had four children:

- 1) Carl Albert Hans Ferdinand (III. 841 - see below p. 249),
- 2) Emma Caroline Auguste, born 25 December 1832 in Zarnekow, died August 1915 in Dessau, later wife of the landowner Carl Ludwig Albert Hankewitz on Groß -Briesen bei Konitz, born 4 January 1825, died 1870,
- 3) Luitgarde Auguste, born 21 November 1837, later married landowners Steffani and
- 4) Laurette Therese Caroline, born May 25, 1842, died November 4, 1859.

In 1847 he sold his estate Groß -Konarzin for about 40,000 thalers. and moved to Gross -Tychow. There he died on 20 August 1853, struck by the blow, aged 61.¹⁷⁶

III. 708.

Otto Franz Wilhelm v. Kleist-Retzow,
Born 1793, died 1852,

Hans Jürgen's other son, born September 29, 1793 to Gross -Tychow, inherited from Kleist -Krössin A. and B. After the family decree of 29 July 1845, he received an annuity of 500 thalers from Möthlow (715) as compensation for the succession rights to Möthlow ad dies vitae which he had given up.

On 29 September 1846 he married Adelgunde v. Zastrow, born in December 1798 to Borntin,¹⁷⁷ Ernst Georg on Borntin and Sophie Henriette Wilhelmine, born v. Borckewithout heir, daughter, but remained with her. Sophie Henriette Wilhelmine v. Borcke was the sister of Auguste Friederike Leopoldine, 3rd wife of Johann George/Hans Jürgen vKR (III. 565).

He died on 10 August 1852 and is buried in the Kieckower funeral.

*His widow adopted the two sons Hermann and Paul of her sister Franziska, born Borntin 18.1.1797, died Polzin 1852, from her marriage to Gustav Simon, bath doctor in Polzin. According to the order in counsel of 28.3.1855, the brothers were given the surname Simon gen. v. Zastrow.*¹⁷⁸

He had Kleist in his will to his widow -Krössin bequeathed. But since only the v. Versen part of the estate Allod and the other part was a v. Kleistsch fee von Kleist, the three other brothers first compared themselves to each other in such a way that they were the vassal part -Krössin to her youngest brother Hans Hugo, and he then also purchased the allodial part for 12,000 thalers in the comparison path from the widow. It was Ferdinand von Kleist that suggested the takeover price -Krössin for Hans Hugo, in such a way that the agreement with the lessee would initially be made as to how much he wishes to increase the lease, and that this lease capitalized determines the purchase price. The purchase price of the allodial part and the widow's fief allowance were deducted from the remainder of the 3,500 thalers. August received 2,000 thalers. and each of the other brothers was charged 750 thalers., which Ferdinand transferred to the family and their history fund.

The widow then lived in Berlin and at last in Polzin, where she died on 5 December 1875. She is buried in the family vault in Kieckow.

¹⁷⁶ "He has been paralyzed by beating for a year, has sold Konarzyn and lives in Schlochau" (from the handwritten records of Hans Hugo in 1847, from the church tower of the Kieckower Church). (2007)

¹⁷⁷ Yearbook of the German nobility, ed. German noble society, Berlin 1896, pp. 961 (2010)

¹⁷⁸ *Neues allgemeine deutsches Adels-lexicon, Ernst Heinrich Kneschke, Volume 8 (2008)*

III. 709.

Carl Friedrich Ferdinand v. Kleist-Retzow,
Colonel Leutnant retired and Hereditary Chef,
on Möthlow and Gross -Tychow,
Born 1795, died 1872,

Hans Jürgen's third son, on July 10, 1795 in Gross -Tychow was born, joined the Pomeranian Hussar Regiment in 1813 as a result of the invasion and initially participated in the siege of Stettin.

During the armistice, he crossed the Saxan line. The raid at Zesch and the battles at Groß-Beeren, Dennewitz and Leipzig gave him repeated opportunities to get into the enemy fire. He was so distinguished by bravery that on 3 November 1813 he was immediately appointed by the non-commissioned officer as Seconde-Leutnant (in the Pomeranian Hussar Regiments).

In early 1814, he returned to Pommern to join the reserve squadron. In September of the same year, he returned to the regiment at Jülich. The following year, he fought with Ligny and Belle Alliance and captured the wounded French general Gérard, who fled to Namur.

Because of his brilliance in the Battle of Sombreuf (19 June 1815), he was recommended to the king for distinction. He participated in the battles of Namur and Versailles. In Versailles, he was nearly hung by a lamppost in the courtyard of the arsenal by the French, where he received some bayonet engravings. From the captivity, which affected almost the entire regiment, he saved himself by crossing the wall enclosing the road, and hid until night in a cornfield. Previously, he had received a stab at the hand from a French dragoon officer.

On November 19, 1822, it became Premier Leutnant in the 5th century. Cavydry-captain Pomeranian Hussars and appointed on 22 February 1831 as head of the Pomeranian Hussars in the same regiment.

On 2 May 1835 he received the Iron Cross II. Class and on 24 June 1836 the Cross of the Order of Merit for 25 years of service.

During the Polish Uprising in 1839, he occupied the Prussian-Polish frontier with his regiment for about 11 months; — cholera Kordon.

On December 12, 1842, he became a major and on March 21, 1848, a staff officer.

During the Second Uprising in Poland in 1848 and 1849, he was commander of Gnesen. In the Battle of Wreschen, the saber was shot down from his page.

At his request, he was retired on 30 August 1849 as Colonel Leutnant with regimental uniform and boarding house.

On 12 August 1852 he received the commemorative coin for real combatants, which was donated on 23 August 1851.

After his father's death, he was given the Erbküchenmeisteramt of Hinterpommern by his König Majesty.¹⁷⁹ (717) On 20 November 1846, he made this contribution on Berlin to the Ministry of the Royal House, as the supreme feudal court, the prescribed feudal oath.¹⁸⁰

A formal crop failure had taken place in that year. With the most vivid colors, he described the local conditions to the king, and thus obtained some remedial measures from the ministers.

From his father he had great -Tychow. By a family decree of 29 July 1845, the estate devolving by primogenitur of Möthlow had also fallen to him (715).

¹⁷⁹ Correspondence concerning the transfer of the Erbküchenmeisteramt in Hinterpommern after the death of Hans Jürgen to his third son Ferdinand (Oberpräsident Stettin 11 April 1844). Landesarchiv Greifswald Signature: Rep.60 Nr. 180 ab S. 110 (2007)

¹⁸⁰ On December 24, 1846, he received the regarding recognition certificate.

On 2 November 1855, the Forstkavel Zülów (39 acres 70 square raths, 1240 thalers. taxirt), formerly belonging to Siedkow, was transferred to the estate Groß with the permission of the Pomeranian General Landscape Direction and the von Kleistschen Agnaten -Tychow, while Groß -Tychow, subject to the use of pasture and forest litter for forestry purposes, an area of 51 acres 120 square raths (at the same value) in the flatlands, east of the Forstkavel, already belonging to Siedkow, has been transferred to the estate of Siedkow.¹⁸¹

Colonel Leutnant of Kleist-Retzow was married twice:

(a) Friederike with Emma Aurelie v. Glasenapp a.d.H. Gramenz, *born 18 May 1797*, second daughter of Heinrich Friedrich v. Glasenapp on Gramenz and Auguste Leopoldine Borcke v. married, third wife of his father January 5, 1827.¹⁸² She gave her husband a son, Oscar Benno (III. 842), born 23 December 1827, and died the fourth day after from nerve fever. She was buried in the Kieckow hereditary funeral.

The other time he married

b) With Ulrike Marianne Fehlhaber, daughter of the Judicial Council Fehlhaber in Körlin, born 27 August 1799, died 1 March 1859, rests in the Kieckower funeral. The only son of this second marriage was Carl Friedrich Jürgen Hugo (III. 843 - see below p. 249), born 22 December 1834.

Colonel Leutnant died in Gross -Tychow 7 October 1872, aged 77 years 2 months 27 days and is also buried in the Kieckower hereditary funeral.

Carl Friedrich Ferdinand was an excellent soldier, but he was even more excellent as a person and as a member of the family.

His Eskadron was excellent, but in addition to the seriousness of the service he demanded, there was also the truly paternal care for the commons and especially for the non-commissioned officers. They received from him in the field at the Bivouak, as in the garrison, such abundant gifts that when he gave the Eskadron, it seemed almost impossible for the successor to acquire a position even close to his own. In Belgard, however, he was also known as the father of the poor.

He lovingly took care of his youngest brother Hans Hugo from his earliest youth and kept it to him until his death. He joined his Eskadron as a volunteer, with whom he lived the seven years he was a district administrator, while he was in Belgard in the most loyal community. Never has Ferdinand, when there were needs for the poor, for the family, for public affairs, rejected the gift requested by Hans for it, unless the request came some time after Johanni or Christmas, because then the qu. surpluses had already been used for such purposes.

He was the inspiration for the three brothers to rebuild a church together in Kieckow. The church cost 3,300 thalers, in addition to timber and carts and hand services. Of these, Otto contributed 300 thalers, Ferdinand and Hans each contributed 1 500 thalers, Ferdinand also provided all the necessary timber and Hans provided the transportation and manual services — free of charge.¹⁸³

Immediately after the majority of his only living son Hugo, he handed over to this great -Tychow and kept to himself only the revenues of Möthlow.

A poem with which Ferdinand's image of his eldest granddaughter Helene Bassewitz-Behr-Lietzow was presented on the eve of the day of her marriage to Count describes his life so faithfully that it is reprinted here.

Ancestral poem

¹⁸¹ Notes to Siedkow in the basic files 12 January 1857

¹⁸² Thus, two people married, who had a brother in the youngest son of the District councillor of Kleist and his third wife, and generally regarded themselves as siblings among themselves. In reality, however, there was no blood relationship between them; they were just brought together children.

¹⁸³ See handwritten records of Hans Hugo 1848, found in the Kieckower church tower during the 2nd century. Major repair 1995, in the family archive (2007)

when presenting the oil painting of the bride's grandfather,
September 28, 1880.

With your myrtle wreath I see intertwined
The laurel green, from our ancestors hand,
Two heroes who fought chivalrously
For their König and their homeland.
They look down from the stars
With blessing glances at the graceful bride,
Today in the counties of the family members
The man of her choosing will be wedded. - -

The voices of those ancestors I hear speak:
True to the great König,
We saw Hochkirch break its pillars,
Since we warned him manly, without shyness.
Whether we also met his anger there,
Since the truth about mercy went to us,
We stood firmly to the rock of ore, the rugged,
Because our heart was attached to the royalty.

We have not collected earth goods;
But we both found the golden treasure
The faithfulness of noble women who act as guardians
The house altar stands at the place of honor
In our ancestral series.
And their hands raise them to God's throne,
Dass treue Liebe beglücke Dich ohne Ende
And peace always live at your stove!

Also of the possession Source will flow to you,
If you remember the next ancestors;
They made no effort to discouraged,
Respecting money only as a gift
The Lord who rains fruitfully from the clouds,
You still knew the father,
You know how his memory gets blessed,
Because, like his heart, his hand is always open.

The noble found his satisfaction in benevolence;
When poverty comes knocking, he shouted: Come in!

No shadow clouded his bright features,
He also found the box and the shrine empty
Right after Johanni and the Christmas party,
For Wohlthun was a divine feast for him.
How pearls shine in your veil today
Thanks for the tears he left behind.

So may his image float before your eyes.
To self-denial, equip your sense,
To strive for him in sacrifice,
You yourself to the Heil and most delicious prize.
You will inherit the interest of his good,
Wirst in der neuen lieben Heimat dort
Acquire the most beautiful prize of women you.
Move, accompanied by the singer word —

The Christian-German singer who sang:
"The best fidelity is trusted fidelity!"
That sounds like sacred angelic tongues,
That'll give your marital status the blessing!
Go with this spell, God's blessing
You and the wedded guy promised.
Love come to you there, as here,
This is what the ancestors of Geist wish for you through me.

(Any imprint forbidden).

III. 710.

Hans Hugo v. Kleist-Retzow,
Retired Real Privy Council and High President
on Kieckow, Kleist - Krössin and lances,
born 25 November 1814, died 20 May 1892

born in Kieckow, Hans Jürgen's youngest son from his third marriage, and baptized there on November 29.

Even in his earliest youth, the tales of his sister Luitgarde, Married, v. Puttkamer, from the history of missions made him deeply aware that he once wished to become a missionary himself. But at the same time, his dealings with the village children and other experiences dragged him down.

At the age of ten he came to see Pastor Walter in Groß -Tychow. The same man was actually a rationalist from the old Hallenser school, but learning sayings from scripture and hymns, as well as attending Sunday services through participation in the liturgical choir, awakened his ecclesiastical sense.

Two events from those three years of his stay in Groß -Tychow have been remembered in particular:

In the bright day, a so-called Holstein car drove through the village with a buckled half-top, in which a gentleman sat. There was a deer in the back of the car. In youthful hubris, he got into the car from behind and wanted to throw out the deer. Lucky Weise did not succeed because it was too tightly tied. He was locked in the sandhole under the stairs as punishment by the pastor to whom he told the deed.

The other event is this: he dreamed twice in a row that he was walking on a beautiful meadow stretching along a stream with pedestrian paths. Then he was pursued by the devil, but in the same hot race came before happily to the nearby mill, lying by the stream, in which an angel stood and pointed him with the known promise of the Lord for faithful servants straight way into heaven.

This drawing on both pages has haunted him throughout his life, but that consolation word of promise has always strengthened him and kept him victorious.

At the age of 13 he came to the Landesschule Pforta.

A letter dated 4 June 1829 from the current renowned rector Dr. Ilgen to his father is enclosed as addendum 1.

There was Schmieder — who confirmed him and at which, like all pupils, he confessed personally every six months — to him of the greatest influence.

He was particularly fond of and successful in teaching mathematics at Professor Jacoby. When he fell seriously ill towards the end of his stay there, Jacoby took him into his family. The old facilities there, which counted for centuries, were of a lasting impression on his whole way of looking at things.

His first journeyman was the later, recently deceased senior librarian, Geheimer Regierungs-Rat Lepsius, who treated him with touching affection and introduced him to the house of his father, the district administrator Lepsius in Naumburg.

His closest friends were the future superintendent of Rechenberg and the current professor of theology in Marburg, Ernst Ranke.

The difficult and responsible position of the inspectors, to which he belonged for 1 1/2 years, matured his character. He was an assistant to Rector Kirchner.

To strengthen his health, he stepped at the affectionate urging of his brother Ferdinand after the Abiturienten examination as a volunteer at the 5th. Hussars regiments.

He then studied law and cameralistics in Berlin and Göttingen.¹⁸⁴ Savigny, Homeyer, Ritter, Ranke, Steffens, Mühlenbruch and Dahlmann were the liveliest inspiration for him, albeit in various ways. In Berlin, he frequented the houses of Professor Twesten and Minister Eichhorn, and spent the Sunday afternoons in the counties of like-minded students several times with the Baron v. Kottwitz. In Göttingen he experienced the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the University and the departure of the seven professors deposed by King Ernst August.

On 12 February 1837 he became Seconde-Leutnant in the 2nd century. Battalion of the 9th Landwehr cavalry Regiment, on 12 November 1853 Premier Leutnant cavyly-captain, on 20 September 1859 he was granted farewell.

In 1838 he became a superior court of justice young barrister at the city court in Berlin, and in 1840 a trainee lawyer at the Higher Regional Court in Frankfurt. /O., under the vice President Ludwig v. Gerlach. This stay and the resulting close association with the President v. Gerlach, his brother, the then chief of the General Staff of the 3rd Army Corps, Colonel Leopold v. Gerlach, who was in Frankfurt, with the trainee Wagener working there, have been decisive for his entire further development and position in life. There he first came into close contact with ecclesiastical counties as a link of the same. From v. Gerlach, the high respect for the validity of the law, the faithful spiritual work, the

¹⁸⁴ Hans Hugo von Kleist, Prussian, juris, ex ac. Berlin. Father: District Administrator of Kieckow near Belgard in Pommern, December 2, 1836, Matrikel University of Göttingen (2007)

unconditional independence of the mind in its preservation, the assertion of the ecclesiastical world view in the whole — also in public life — was transferred to him.¹⁸⁵

In 1843, living together with Wagener in Berlin, he prepared for the third examination and made the local written papers. Both were members of a county of young, decidedly Christian, scientifically capable people, which included the then private lecturers Kahnis and Schaff, the assessor Bindewald, the Evangelist Böhm, who belonged to the apostolic community, and who were together every day at noon and in the evening.

In the following year (1844) he took his assessor examination and was, elected by the rangs, appointed by Sr. Majesty the King in the same year as district administrator of the Belgarder district.¹⁸⁶

When he took office, the district offered the image of the torn condition, caused first by various interests in the intended larger chausseebuilding and then by a very strong minority in his election to the District councillore, which wanted another candidate. With God's help, he soon succeeded in establishing a complete unity of the district. The district built during its administration and largely mediated by its activity, the Chausseen from Cörlin via Belgard and Polzin to Baerwalde and from Polzin to Schievelbein. At his request, the Minister of Finance took over the construction at a fixed rate, granted by the Landkreis, as subsequently proved, to this extraordinarily advantageous building capital; — and this capital granted the Grace Sr. Majesty of König's Friedrich Wilhelm IV at a rate of interest of 3 1/2 %, so that the same was repaid in a few years. The main line was virtually useless in the area of his residence. Immediately after his departure, the district built the highway through the district section, in which the family of Kleist mainly has their residences, from Belgard to Bublitz. He mediated the granting of funds for the later Chaussee buildings from Polzin to Ramin and from Belgard to Stolzenberg from pages of the state and the province. He primarily managed to ensure that the improvement fund granted by Sr. M. to the Coeslin government district also benefited the initially excluded districts of Belgard, Schivelbein and Dramburg.

His influence was later not without effect on the fact that the Pomeranian railways ran from Stargard via Belgard, pay a visit, as was done by other, most influential pages, via Colberg, to Cöslin.

At last, it has made a significant contribution to linking the three Pomeranian harbors: Colberg, Rügenwalde and Stolpmünde through branch-lines via Neustettin, the former through the Belgarder district, with Posen and Breslau. The first plan for this is drafted by the Privy Government and Building Council Stein in his house in Kieckow.

In the District councillor election, the bourgeois opponent had sought to awaken the division between noble and bourgeois landowners. He's been in the county ever since, and hopefully he's been missing all the time. The district administrator of Kleist-Retzow was not aware of such a distinction, the large estate was generally aware of his equal duties against König and the fatherland and still stands together in this way today on all decisive issues.

It was a different, deeper difference that tried to assert itself for a time, but was soon overcome after 1848. The faithfulness and determination with which König Friedrich William IV professed Christianity and, as in his private life, so expressed it in all his governmental actions, aroused the educated classes in their rationalist and material way of thinking to the deepest. Positive, decisive Christianity was condemned because these districts were mostly estranged from it, in the best sense, for example, as bigoted, usually as unhealthy and unfair. That attitude greatly encouraged the indignation of 1848, and made the even better elements headless when it entered. In March 48, when the papers put the first news

¹⁸⁵ In the autumn of 1847, he made a trip down Bavaria, Switzerland and the Rhein with the President of Gerlach and Mr. V. Thadden-Trieglaff, on which the former visited the most interesting figures in Protestant and Catholic districts and thus became known to the district administrator of Kleist-Retzow.

¹⁸⁶ The State Archives in Köslin (26/19/0/836) contains the file of the Government of Köslin with the leave applications of Hans Hugo from his time as district administrator, in which he also provided information on the intended private or political purpose. (2007)

of the revolutionary movement into Berlin, a thoroughly monarchical figure devoted to the District councillor told him this in the deepest sorrow, and then added, "The worst thing is, you are to blame for it!" — He replied, "Just as the house of God is to blame for the judgment lifting upon him. But that revolution will come to us first through our bodies. We want to see who keeps their heads up the longest."

The excesses of this year, the revolutionary attitude that came to light, brought about a change of direction, especially in the districts of the basic aristocracy, and the security and determination with which the district council of Kleist-Retzow countered such dissolving tendencies, soon gathered the whole district firmly united around him and also attracted in the neighboring districts, namely in Neustettiner, where an equally decisive and particularly disposed for the position, Mr. von Busse, was appointed district councilor. This showed the deep religious foundations that König Friedrich Wilhelm IV had laid in his people, as this thankfully emphasized after the 1866 war of the present Emperor Majesty at the sick bed of the badly wounded, as brave as pious General v. Ollech in the House of Deaconesses Bethanien in Berlin and as it is still the foundation on which, if God continues to grant mercy and we remain faithful, the regeneration of our people will be built.

In 1848, the district administrator of Kleist-Retzow brought about the publication of a paper in this sense, which was published in Belgard under the name "the Pommer".

When the prince of Prussia had gone to England in 1848, it was the Belgarder district council which first asked him to return at the address given as Annex 2 and thereby gave the signal to numerous similar declarations.

The prince's extremely gracious response to the county estates and the gracious recognition of Crown Princess' wife to the deputation of the Belgarder county, when both went to Stettin not long after the prince's return and were greeted there by the county on the most solemn and warmest, are also enclosed as appendices 3 and 4.

It should be noted that the President of Gerlach said: "Soon the prince of Prussia will be the most popular man in all Prussia."

In the summer of 1848, Mr. v. Below-Hohendorf, Mr. v. Bismarck-Schönhausen, the district administrator of Kleist-Retzow and Mr. v. Puttkamer-Reinfeld considered, in the latter's garden, how the ruin threatening the fatherland by the then National Assembly should be avoided as far as possible. They came to the decision suggested by Mr. v. Below, that incompetent democratic assembly, to put in Berlin a volunteer parliament of seasoned, recognized figures, which should demonstrate the deliberations of those in all their baselessness and draw the eyes of the König and the country to the elements from which help would be expected and from which it would therefore be sought first. The district councilor of Kleist-Retzow was instructed to submit this idea to Mr. v. Bülow-Cummerow, who was highly esteemed and popular in large districts, and to ask him to carry it out.

His answer is attached as Annex 5.

Mr. v. Bülow referred to the idea. The assembly he appointed met the 18th and 19th August in Berlin as a so-called young nobleman parliament under the elected district councillor of Kleist-Retzow, and has probably not been without impact on the political reversal that took place not long afterwards.

From it dates the extensive recognition of President v. Gerlach by his current request to the large landowners: from now on to take their position no longer with the front against the fertilizer pile on their farm and the rear against the enemy, but the front against the enemy and the rear against the dung. It was so opposed to the material views of Mr. v. Bülow that he repeatedly secretly warned the President to withdraw the word from Mr. v. Gerlach.

At the request of the Minister of Finance Hansemann, against whose legislative projects that assembly was particularly directed, the Minister of the Interior, Kühlwetter, initiated the disciplinary investigation on the removal of office against the district administrator of Kleist-Retzow. After his first interrogation

before a government official in Cöslin, he went to Berlin. In the meantime, the Minister for Cooling Weather had given way to the Minister Eichmann, who then refuted the inquiry.

In the same summer, the district administrator of Kleist-Retzow drove from Kieckow to Belgard one day. At the height of the captain, he ¹⁸⁷had closed his eyes and hung his mind. Then he saw four eagles on his face grasping him by his coat, continuing in the air and settling him on a high mountain.

In Belgard, he found a letter from General v. Gerlach, which summoned him to Potsdam, in which General-Adjutant v. Rauch wished to negotiate with him about his possible appointment as minister. In addition to considerations of the general situation, the discussions with v. Rauch focused essentially on the possible adoption of a new municipal code. The district administrator of Kleist-Retzow could not gain the pleasure of taking over a ministry, but urged that someone be appointed who, in addition to the necessary determination, had full knowledge of the existing administration, which he still had after his previous position. Traveling from Berlin to Schönhausen, Mr. v. Bismarck reproached him about this; what matters at the moment is determination; a Seconde Leutnant with a drummer as adjutant, which is fully owned by it, is the most appropriate representation of the government to the National Assembly.

On his return journey through Berlin, there was no longer any mention of that idea.

When the District councillor of Kleist-Retzow was elected to parliament after the dissolution of the National Assembly, he was again informed by letter of the intention of appointing him Minister of Agriculture by the General of Gerlach, in particular to assist the Ministry in its parliamentary proceedings. His answer was: he did not know whether such a parliamentary gift would develop in him, he advised to wait for it before such an appeal.

The first elections, like the later ones in the corresponding constituencies, have fallen almost unanimously on the most determined personalities. The elected members included the President of Gerlach for the first chamber, and later the Deputy Wagener for the second chamber.

In the first election, the district council of Kleist-Retzow had opposed a landowner recommending himself in a People's Assembly in Belgard with an open declaration about his former life in the district newspaper, and was sentenced in first instance by the district-court in Belgard to six months' fortress, which punishment in II. Instance in 100 thalers. Money sacrifice was converted and later forgiven in the way of clemency. At the time, the courts did not yet recognize that standing as a candidate for public election would justify such publishing, and that the rushes, which are often necessary, also excuse inaccuracy.

From that first election until 1852, the District councillor of Kleist-Retzow belonged to the House of Representatives for the constituency of Belgard-Neustettin-Schievelbein-Dramburg, by royal appointment in 1850 to the House of States in Erfurt, from 1858 as a representative of the family of Kleist to the House of Lords, and from 1878 to the Reichstag for the constituency of Herfort-Halle. He was a member of the far right faction in the House of Deputies under the leadership of Count v. Arnim-Boitzenburg, in Erfurt of the union accompanied by Stahl and Gerlach in the "Schlehendorn", in the manor house of the Stahl faction, — until after his death he was appointed as its leader next to v. Plötz-Weckow, then with v. Below, v. Kröcher and Count Lippe. In the Reichstag, he belongs to the German Conservative Group.

During his time in the Chamber of Deputies, he worked in close contact with the deputy of Bismarck-Schönhausen for the preservation of the Christian foundations of the state and the power of our König. He was one of the members who allowed the public declaration, which was also attached, to be issued on the occasion of the oath to the Constitution and in it developed their position in principle on this. He was one of the 18 members of the House of Representatives who voted against the acceptance of the German Kaiser's Crown of pages of our König from the hands of the Frankfurt parliament on the basis of

¹⁸⁷ Mountain near Dubberow.

the Constitution passed there, because they did not consider those to be justified and an empire based on them to be impotent.

After completing the Beratung of the pressed constitutional document of pages of both houses, Se. Majesty the König various demands as a condition of taking the oath to the Constitution. The district councilor of Kleist-Retzow had previously learned that these would not include the requirement of an I chamber based on sound foundations. He succeeded in submitting the concerns of the King to Sr. Majesty, and the very highest commanded a conference in the Potsdam City Palace the night before the day on which the relevant dispatch was to be submitted, to which the two brothers of Gerlach, the Privy Council of Steel and the District Council of Kleist-Retzow were ordered. The latter had the lecture. His Majesty did not want a First Chamber which did not emerge from the perfection of the Most High; if he could not have one, he would rather not have one. He developed that the district councilor of Kleist-Retzow spoke against his own flesh and blood, because representatives of extended families should have their place in such first chamber (manor house), especially in Pommern, where there is no excellently powerful nobility. The reason that such formation of the First Chamber, as Se. Her Majesty demanded, at least more easily in the presence of such a demand as is proposed, than if there were none at all, would be achieved and that in the event of the possible rejection of such a demand the oath to the Constitution could be omitted, finally gave the deciding factor. The demand was included in the very highest message in this case.

When, with the huge contradiction that the matter found, Se. Majesty reduced the demand that this formation of the First Chamber should only occur after three years, the question arose: whether the contemporaries of the district council of Kleist-Retzow should now vote against the so weakened message, as the President of Gerlach considered it right? The decision to approve the revised constitutional instrument depended on so few votes that 10 of them, for example, would have been enough to reject it. This would have meant that the pressed constitutional document would have remained provisionally in force, but also the obligation to swear it by Se. Majesty the König have fallen away. Those Members of the House, including Mr von Bismarck-Schönhausen in particular, decided to approve it. Se. The Majesty of the König had modified his message so far, the other improvements to the constitutional document were not insignificant, the formation of a protective first chamber was recognized at least after a few years, and who could guarantee that the pressed constitution would not nevertheless be sworn in after the rejection of the better draft now available. —

It was especially the autonomy of the church, the confession of the school, the validity of marriage through Christian marriage, as the decisive sign of the community of the two divine orders, church and state, which moved the district council of Kleist-Retzow and which he advocated everywhere.

He was a speaker on the request of Baron v. Vincke against the district council and continuation of the provincial councils.

Se. Majesty of the König was extraordinarily gracious to the District councillors of Kleist-Retzow. At the very most, when the government deepened the struggle against the revolution, to snatch back from it the achievements of the laws that had intended to overthrow our old communal foundations in the municipalities, counties and provinces, and to put those corporations on the former foundations anew, the same was appointed by Sr. Majesty the King, in place of the Rudolph v. Auerswald, which had been put at his disposal, directly by the office of a council, as the Upper President of the Rhine Province. When he reported to Sr. Majesty, he explained to him at the highest that he could not help but confess Christianity, as in all expressions of life, so also in public life, because among us unfamiliar, easy offense and difficulties even for Se. Bring about His Majesty; he was prepared to return the office entrusted to him immediately to His Majesty's hands, provided that the very highest would derive any concern from it. Se. His Majesty reached out to him with his words: "I rejoice, God will bless you!"

Se. Her Majesty had the mercy to take up a patent position with the third son of the Ober-President of Kleist-Retzow. His letter to his mother-in-law, the widowed Countess of Stolberg-Wernigerode, by which he pledged to be extremely gracious, can be found in Annex 7.

When the intention was once asserted at the highest of all, to give the High President a different position and to send a high-ranking pay a visit of his to Koblenz, he said: How would it be tolerated to let that other life move into the castle, in which the praises of the High President's family are currently echoing in the evening and in the morning?

During the Krim War, Se. Your Majesty, Professor Stahl, President v. Gerlach and the Vice-President v. Kleist-Retzow to a familiar conference. He felt the need to explain his policies to them in their deeper reasons and to obtain their consent to them. As provoked by Russia's trial, the war could not, least of all, be led by threats from other powers to declare war on our old loyal ally to France, his father's policy. But he was also unable to ally himself against England, not least because of Russia's guilt, which, in its evangelical confession and in all its private and public life, was the closest of all the great powers in Germany.

When the Upper President of Kleist-Retzow had lifted the game of hazard in Aachen on the basis of a Supreme command that had already been handed down years ago and was now subject to certain conditions, and when he raised concerns about it from a wide variety of authoritative pages, even from the Minister of the Interior, Se appealed. Majesty the Ministry of State and, by the same token, the Chief President of Kleist-Retzow. On the latter's submissions, it maintained the repeal.

When the municipal order was abolished in 1850, the intention was initially to allow it to exist in the Rhine Province, where it had already been largely applied. At the suggestion of a resolution of the Provincial Landtag, however, a law was submitted to repeal it. She was just as inappropriate there as elsewhere. Their continued existence in one province would easily have led later to renewed attempts to reintroduce them elsewhere. In the rural communities, the former community order was modified to restore, in the cities for the first time the introduction of a separate city order, proposed. On the other hand, there was a loud excitement of the liberal elements. This question was also discussed in the Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of Sr. Majesty and the involvement of the Vice-President. The thought was quite conservative, based on the deepest views of Sr. Majesty. The very same sanctioned the law. In the autumn of that year, the König traveled through the Rhine Province. The expressions of love and enthusiasm, always there on the liveliest lively, showed themselves this time in a special degree, and it moved the heart of the König all the more deeply, because he had feared a dismood or a cold after the communications made to him previously recklessly introducing the community order. And yet his conscientiousness had done the law! —

In response to an idea put forward by the President of Massenbach in Duesseldorf, the Upper President of Kleist-Retzow conceived of the reestablishment of the Order of ordres of St . John, as a vibrant Christian community of Protestant Ritter to establish a decidedly Christian life and practice Christian love. His close friends, especially Count Eberhard of Stolberg-Wernigerode and Count Krassow, took full responsibility for this and took Berlin of it. The real idea was: that the matter should originate from the parties themselves and that Sr. Majestät should be submitted ready for approval. When the latter was presented, Se. The Majesty of the König took it with the greatest Freude and took it directly into his own hands.¹⁸⁸

In 1856, at the end of the state parliament in Duesseldorf, living in the inn, the chief president of Kleist-Retzow, as a result of a cold, was thrown down by the most severe brain typhoid and led to the gates of

¹⁸⁸ In "Evangelical Nobility and Modernity - A Contribution to the History of the order of St . John (1852-1919)", Berlin 2018, p. 165, Ute Niethammer attempted to verify this depiction on the basis of the depiction in the biography of Petersdorff. Doubts about the role of Kleist-Retzow derive from a letter from him in January 1855 to von Senfft-Pilsach, where he is considering joining the Pomeranian cooperative, pay a visit of the Rhenish cooperative. It would be strange if he had not joined earlier as an initiator. (2022)

death. In the most intense heat of fever and the most vivid fantasies, the word or the laying on of hands of his wife, who had rushed from Koblenz despite the disagreement of her doctor, immediately calmed him down. The time of the illness is cut out from his consciousness as if; his first memory of their uplifting is that the two older boys, holding themselves touched, came running to his bed and announced to him: "This night the dear Savior gave us a little brother. " Dr. Böger treated him with the greatest of loyalty. To the convalescent sent Se. Majesty of the König the Order of the Red Eagle III. Great to deliver him to Dr. Böger in His highest name and to bear witness to His thanks. The treatment of that illness of the latter was probably the cause of his subsequent involvement in the later severe illness Sr. Majesty Allerhöchstselbst.

Very nice and giving the High President the opportunity to express his views in detail and successfully was the facility that Se. Majesty traveling through the province after the first 2 hours had belonged to the wing adjutant who took the chief president into his two-seater car.

But it was on the Frisian stones in Schlesien, which Se. His Majesty visited from Erdmannsdorf in the year in question and where the Earl of Anton was invited to Stolberg-Wernigerode of Kreppelhof, to which in turn the Ober-President of Kleist-Retzow and his family were invited to visit, when the latter permitted the König to recall the Most High Declarations in the Potsdamer City Palace on the representation of family associations in the newly manufactured mansion and to set out the circumstances which would justify such a move for the family of Kleist. These referred to the still very important property of the family, to the fact that from it 2 general field marshals, numerous general Leutnant, 3 poets, 1 notable envoy, several presidents, and on the other hand, a founder of the new natural science, the inventor of the Kleist bottle, had emerged.

During the reign of Sr. Königlich The sovereignty of the prince of Prussia was given such a right to the family, and the chief president of Kleist-Retzow was appointed to present it in the manor house.

The job that was given to the former District councillor of Kleist-Retzow with his appointment as the Upper President of the Rhine Province was an extraordinarily difficult one. Who could he rely on there? First of all to the conservative Evangelicals, but one of the most outstanding among them was Bethmann-Hollweg, and they are in a small minority at all; then to the conservative Catholics, — but it cannot and will not be denied by them that they have a reservierte position and interests to the Prussian Evangelical royalty and regiment of absolutism, which the ecclesiastical regiment of the Pope claims, which are many times different from those of the Crown of Prussia. — The Reichensperger brothers were then liberals.

Conservative Catholics were also a minority. The great mass of the educated was liberal. The rural people, on the other hand, are faithful, simple, monarchical, but they do not word independently, and there is no such basic aristocracy that leads them and is influential in other districts. The most natural conservative and sound economic foundations are lacking. With the exception of the northernmost districts, a division that dissolves the property and is favored by the existing inheritance law is paid a visit. It is therefore entirely up to the government bodies themselves to take the lead in the face of the liberal elements, and if they do so with loyalty and devotion, with the necessary energy and yet with justice, they will have more direct influence there, as in other provinces, and will be able to achieve a great deal. The Chief President of Kleist-Retzow sought to increase this influence, particularly in the district councils, but at the same time worked to remove the latter from resident large landowners as difficult as it was.

He proposed not to train government trainee teachers, but rather to meet the government's needs for assessors by withdrawing the best assessors from the judiciary. He deeply deplores the newer law, which establishes a wall between the judiciary and the government that is difficult to skip, and overcrowds the government with organs simply because they have taken the grand government exam without the same having, like the judiciary, dumping places for less suitable officials.

The Oberpräsident of Kleist-Retzow did not resist without success the strong pressure for more police regiments, which was dangerous for him at times (under Hinkeldeys influence), and Stiebers projected transfer as police president to Cologne. But it may not be forgotten that, if the open confession of his mind and the determination to assert it were his strong page everywhere, the diplomacy, not inconsiderable in such a position, and the consideration it affords here and there, have come too short in his management of the province.

He obtained a copy of the list of Freemasons, as far as the province was concerned, which was handed over to the Ober-President every year on New Year's Day by them to Sr. Majesty the King, after he had perceived the unreliability of the judgment to an otherwise honorable senior official about a member of the community. The same was true, namely that subalternates and low-ranking officers were among them.

An extraordinary complication of the position of the Oberpräsident was that it was precisely from the Rhine Province that its essential support was found, for example in Bethmann-Holweg, where the so-called Old Prussian Party formed the moment of his appointment, which specifically opposed the intended reactivation of the district and provincial rangs.

As soon as he took office, the new senior president succeeded in ensuring that the senior president there would not also become president of the consistory.

He has proven himself everywhere to be a faithful and decisive member of the Protestant Church and therefore did not shy away from not contributing to the construction of the cathedral in Cologne. As far as his power was concerned, he supported all truly evangelical aspirations. He also supported the Catholic Church. But he demanded that both be taken care of separately in municipal and provincial circumstances. He was initially responsible for the implementation of denominational schools, including on the legal soil of the municipal schools. He obtained the declaration of the institution in Steinfeld Abbey for juvenile convicts to be a Catholic, but pressed and achieved that the provincial rangs themselves gave the funds for the purchase of the former St. Martin Abbey in Boppard for the production of a Protestant church. Through his administration, the awareness of the Evangelicals in the Rhine Province has been and still is significantly increased — as one of the most influential Protestant factory owners there recently said. primarily through his aid, they founded the Magdelenum in Boppard, and the Brüderanstalt in Düsseldorf obtained the authority to conduct its own examination of teachers trained there.

At his instigation, joint conferences were held for the whole province to establish an excellent instruction drafted by the Government School Council of Landfermann to carry out the school regulations.

The appalling number of bar concessions, sometimes held by the second house each, was gradually reduced around 2000 in the province, the equally exaggerated frequent dancing pleasures were reduced with the support of the bishops by merging the church patronage celebrations.

A provincial police ordinance to repair the most serious damage in consideration of Sunday participation was implemented and then transferred from there in the most essential provisions to other provinces. It was strange that negotiations with the three ministries involved — the interior, culture and commerce — could not go off the mark, but that it was easy to reach an understanding when it was decided that the minister from Heydt alone would represent the ministerial portfolio. After the departure of the Upper President of Kleist-Retzow, there was a storm against this Sunday order in particular; however, it was only minor points, with consideration for which it was changed.

In the past, much had been written about the regulation of the river valleys of the Erft and Niers and about the woodland of the Eifel. To this end, the Chief President requested and obtained the employment of a hydraulic engineering and a forestry inspector and thus the active engagement of both. Those were completed beneath him.

Measures to eliminate the disadvantages of soil fragmentation, the existing inheritance law, the uncertain mortgage constitution on organic Weise were presented; a separate agricultural improvement fund was created from provincial funds at his suggestion. Just recently, when discussing the urgent economic needs, a member of parliament in the Rhine Province pointed out that they would be largely satisfied if the measures proposed by the Upper President at the time had been implemented.

The provincial parliament of the Rhine Province used to be liberal, as was the pronounced provincial parliament of Prussia. Despite the formation of the Old Prussian Party and its efforts against the existing provincial state parliaments, it met in the Rhine province without any difficulty. Solms-Lich Waldbott-Bassenheim-Bornheim At the suggestion of the chief president, the chairmanship of the prince fell away and in his place Baron v. was appointed chairman and deputy to the Lord Mayor Stupp. As long as the Chief Executive administered the province, the Provincial Parliament maintained a conservative attitude and, as has been pointed out several times before, took the most accommodating decisions to the administration. —

Whereas in the past the vast majority of provincial deputies in the Chamber of Deputies were liberal, in the time a very sizeable contingent of them belonged to the conservative factions of the Second World Congress. Chamber; the majority supported the ministry.

There was a great contradiction in ultra-Catholic newspapers that the upper president, at the dinner he gave to the rangs communio in sacris at the opening of the provincial parliament, had an evangelical clergyman say the table prayer in a divine word: there was none between Catholics and Evangelicals. The Marquis v. Honsbroich therefore apologized until at last for his failure to attend these dinners. — Since it made things easier for Catholics, the High President himself has since said the prayer. —

Invited by the municipality of Barmen, he spent several days there and was received by the whole municipality with the greatest solemnity and warmth.

Among his councils at the Upper Bureau were: v. Gärtner, v. Kröcher, Eck, v. Oheimb, v. Quadt, v. Jagow, v. Diest. For a long time, the government president was the Schede, which had been close friends of his from the past. During his administration, the government in Koblenz gathered a number of very capable trainee teachers, including: v. Massenbach, Graf Kleist, v. Sommerfeld, Nasse.

The senior president renewed his acquaintance with the 33rd presidential elections in Rhein. Infantry Regiment in Cologne is in command Colonel v. Roon, whom he had met in earlier years as a captain in association with his friend v. Blanckenburg in Berlin. When, during the time of his administration of the Rhine Province, the question of appointing a new Minister of War was once discussed in Berlin in his presence by initiates, the latter named the Colonel v. Roon. "The report is still too good for the current situation according to your communications, its time will come later," was the answer. — Immediately after the return of the Minister of Roon from the War of 1866, the Chief President was sitting with him. The dispatch was received in which the far-reaching demands previously made by Napoleon were declared to be misunderstandings. In reply to the Freude of the High President, Mr v. Roon said: "Do not be too hasty with Freude like this, the war with France is inevitable and who knows if it would not be the most appropriate moment at the moment. They are much less prepared than we could have imagined!" —

During the time of his office as Chief President of the Rhine Province, the same had on behalf of Sr. Majesty of König the Archduchess Charlotte of Austria, as bride of the Duke of Brabant to give the accompaniment through the Rhine Province, as well as Se. Majesty the König of the Belgians in Lüttich to celebrate his 25 years of government and later Her Royal Highness the wife Crown Princess at their entry into Prussia in Herbesthal.

The celebration of the opening of the railway from Deutz-Oberhausen to Rotterdam led him to Rotterdam, and the Dutch welcomed him at the frontier and in Deutz particularly kindly.

He presided over the celebration of the inauguration of the Left Rhine Railway in Rolandseck, shortly before the end of his official activity in the Province, with the General-Leutnant v. Kleist from Cologne,

and his toast to the then already diseased König once again showed the Province all the love it had shown and earned him rich gratitude.

After the regency was established, on 17 November 1858, the Oberpräsident of Kleist-Retzow was placed at the highest disposition. In the cabinet concerned - command "His Royal Highness pays tribute to the honorable sentiments of the Supreme President and the faithful devotion to the throne and the fatherland which he has always shown, and to the seriousness and honesty of his endeavors, but regrets that the same in the totality of his views and opinions is not in harmony with the circumstances of the Rhine Province, which require truly advantageous efficacy. "

He now had all the greater freedom for his participation in the works of the manor house. In the House of Lords, on the occasion of the negotiations on the district order submitted by the Count of Schwerin, before any page had made such suggestions, with due regard for the reorganization of our administration, the Superior President of Kleist-Retzow requested that the disputes in the administrative procedure be better organized by establishing a procedure before colleges under the District councillors in the first instance and under the Superior President in the second instance, with the involvement of the assessors from the inmates of the district or the provinces, but declared himself firmly against the proposed district order by a majority of the Commission, of which he was the speaker.

He objected to the lifting of the interest rate restrictions.

It was with deep sadness that he saw the suspension of the Pomeranian backrest. As deficient as they were, they still formed a certain protection to preserve the old family estates in the families. The commission to which the Homeyer, Mr. v. Plötz, v. Below, the Ober-President of v. Kleist-Retzow belonged, worked out with great care a draft law according to which the backrest would be converted into family property, eliminating the existing defects in those. But the then Minister of Justice, Graf zur Lippe, relying on the vote of the Provincial Landtag, disregarded the importance of preserving these estates in the nobility, and so the draft fell.

After some unsuccessful efforts, the government succeeded in enforcing the re-regulation of property taxes, notably by asserting the need of the resulting additional revenues for the reorganization of the army. The Ober-President of Kleist -Retzow, the representative of the Commission in question in the House of Lords, was firmly opposed. It had been shown the way by the motion of the Earl of Arnim-Boytzenburg, Count of Plötz and Count Stahl to introduce an increased income tax of well-founded incomes, similar to the pay a visit of the United Kingdom.

The most important and most consequential negotiations, in which the Vice-President of Kleist -Retzow was involved in the opposition against the ministry in the House of Lords, were the introduction of a new district order, submitted by pages of the older Count of Eulenburg as Minister of the Interior and the so-called culture fight laws of the Minister of Culture Dr. Falk.

As regards the former, a draft had previously been prepared by the Privy Council of Wolff, which was based entirely on the existing legal basis. The Ober-President of Kleist Retzow advised the Count of Eulenburg to propose such a law only for the so-called five eastern provinces. It pained him that the other, namely the newly acquired provinces, should also lose the secure guarantee of the already limited participation of the knighthood owners, which had just been granted to them, and he had the hope that in the first conceived 5 provinces of the large land possession with its great material and intellectual influence, this would in fact also retain with changed legal form of its participation. But that draft was not approved in the decisive districts, the now proposed changes went much further and abandoned the existing rights. The House of Lords Commission, particularly under the authority of the Privy Council of Kröcher, had, in sharp opposition to the Minister, amended the draft and brought it much closer to the legal basis then in existence. The question arose as to what course the proceedings in the manor house would take. The Minister-President of Bismarck was ill in Varzin. The Minister v. Roon, who was Deputy Minister-President, was keen to reach an understanding. He held repeated conferences in his home with the leading figures of the manor house and made visible efforts to persuade the Earl of

Eulenburg to accommodate him on important points, but without success. Messages from the Minister Grafen zu Eulenburg during the negotiations were given to the Superior President of Kleist -Retzow is convinced that the Ministry will spare the Liberal Party and give in to it at all costs. There were suggestions that this had to happen, because of the important church laws in sight, which would only be attainable with their participation, even suggestions: as if the manor house had to stop having an independent meaning between the Chamber of Deputies and the government, but rather had to be given the character of a Senate. His decision was made. He was not sure whether the majority of the manor house would resist the imposition of such ecclesiastical laws, but felt it more desirable that it should lose its position by rupture than by bending. It was to be feared that by pushing the law back and forth when the Minister of the Interior so decidedly decided not to give in to the House of Lords in the most essential provisions, these would be weakened more and more and would eventually lose their meaning. These were the foundations of the previous municipal constitution, on which Prussia's importance had grown considerably. That is why the Chief President of Kleist declared -Retzow, on behalf of the majority of the House, shortly before the vote: that, after the Minister had previously declared himself so firmly that a district order would be enforced by all means on the basis of the draft submitted, the majority would also reject the draft as it stood in the Commission report. This declaration is attached as Annex 8. The rejection was carried out by a large majority. On the other hand, a resolution proposed by Mr. v. Below was adopted that only the normative provisions of the district order for the whole monarchy would be established by law, and based on the fact that provincial orders would be issued by the Most High Order after consultation of the individual provincial rangs.

As a result, again, only far more, as already for the penetration of the property tax bill, the appointment of new members in the manor house of His Majesty the King by the ministry was obtained, with which this soon enforced the newly introduced draft in the manor house. — Incidentally, some of these postponements have been overcome at present. At the top The weakness of the House, from which it nevertheless still suffers, is due to various other reasons, to its resigning position on the budget and on financial proposals, — to the fact that it receives from the outset relatively little "submission" and is not together during the whole session, — to the fact that the Members do not devote all their time and labor to the House during its session, also because of the simultaneous employment in the Reichstag this is not possible on several occasions. The success remains a damage to our Prussian constitutional life.

Even more important were the negotiations, which concerned the so-called Kulturkampf, also more incisive for the person of the Upper President v. Kleist -Retzow. In the manor house, they first appeared in the school supervision laws. The Upper President won the conviction that if the Poles were initially described as the opponents to whom the struggle was directed, it would mean the Catholics, but that at the same time, and probably permanently more adversely, the Evangelical Church would be affected.

This proved to be the case in full with the school supervision law, because the church itself was losing of its property and its right to school. The senior president had been elected speaker for this law against his explicit request. This gave him an excellent position in the negotiations. When he informed the Prince of Bismarck of this as a necessary consequence according to his same known ecclesiastical conviction, he declared in the case "the tablecloth between the two cut. " As deeply painful as this was to the High President, it could not change its position on this law and the whole series of others that followed it: changing the crucial articles of the Constitutional Charter established with his zealous participation, the introduction of civil marriage, the temporal ban and others. The High President has fought the same with all his devotion.

Not his least pain was that allowing these laws to be introduced demonstrated how the Chancellor underestimated the power and influence of the Church, which was largely the fault of the ecclesiastical districts in which the same had previously lived, i.e., the High President himself.

This made it all the more gratifying for the High President to be able to stand up for the pages of the Minister of Bismarck in two of the most important statements of the House. According to Professor

Ranke's statements, which, of course, date from a period before the social policy bills, the most brilliant period of the immense, eventful life of the Chancellor is the only so-called period of conflict in history. The government was completely deadlocked when he joined the ministry, the regiment had slipped from the hands of its organs and threatened to fall into the hands of the majority of the Democratic Chamber of Deputies. It was he who stabilized the Royal Regiment like a Rocher de Bronze, so that it fought a great happy war against the resolutions of the House of Deputies, despite the refusal of any financial authorization. — But the mere naked application of power is never decisive in the long run, which is why the holding of the law is the most essential part of power, its real nerve. In that conflict, the manor house of the government maintained that position by discarding the budget that the House of Deputies had placed in the same house, which refused to bear the costs of the permanent reorganization of the army, and returning it to the House of Deputies for a different decision. The motives for this decision were essentially described in the remarks of the Count of Arnim and the High President of Kleist - Retzow. —

It was deeply regrettable that the Earl of Eulenburg later rendered the ministry, His Majesty the royal and fatherland the disservice of calling the procedure of the government based on it a kind of stealth path, and the Prince of Bismarck freed the hearts of all those who are faithful to the royal and fatherland from a pressure that had been on them for years, that he recently described in the Reichstag his own earlier statement on the possible embellishment of that stance of the democratic party in its refusal to grant the resources necessary for the reorganization of the armed forces, only for an attempt to gain them. —

The second time it was on the occasion of the address that the Manor House — the House of Deputies before — sent to Versailles after the tremendous and glorious successes of the 1870 war against France to His Majesty the König with the request: to re-establish the German empire. The design of this address is by the High President of Kleist - Retzow.

How the Liberal Press Is Working as the Vice-President of Kleist - Retzow in the manor house, gives enclosed copy 9 of an article of the garden arbor. —

For a long time, the Ober-President of Kleist-Retzow was in the closest and most cordial relationship with Mr. Bismarck-Schönhausen. He met him at the marriage of their mutual friend v. Blanckenburg-Zimmerhausen with the daughter of Mr. v. Thadden-Trieglaff.¹⁸⁹ v. Blanckenburg had previously made both of them believe that the other was hard to hear, so the whole society in attendance followed their first conversation with great excitement. The old gentleman from Blanckenburg already wanted to visit the District councillor of Kleist - Retzow the Vice-President and in Mr. v. Bismarck the Foreign Minister. As a result of the acquaintance made there and then on a trip to the Harz in the autumn, Mr. v. Bismarck had met with his current wife Johanna v. Puttkamer, the sister daughter of the then district administrator v. Kleist - Retzow, engaged. At their marriage to Reinfeld in the summer of 1847, the latter brought health to Bismarck's Schönhausen Otto by hoping that a new Otto of the Sachse would emerge in him for Germany. That's how high he was and their expectations of him even then his friends! Both were elected to the Chamber of Deputies at the same time. Both only with moderate assets, lived together during the years where they were in the Chamber of Deputies, if v. Bismarck did not have his family there, a study with one bedroom and gave each other their speeches beforehand at v. Bismarck's suggestion, which made an example on the Girondists.

The District councillor of Kleist - Retzow was godfather to v. Bismarck's first two children. Herbert was born in Berlin and baptized by Goßner. Because it was already difficult for him to read out the liturgical

¹⁸⁹ On the evening of the wedding day, almost the whole village burned down as a result of a sudden change in wind direction due to fireworks on the other side of the lake near the village. Mr. v. Bismarck soon led the compensation negotiations with the burnt-out peasants. —

forms, this was taken over by the President of Gerlach, who was also his godfather, and as a result, it was jokingly claimed that Herbert had been baptized by Gerlach.

A poem written by v. Bismarck, with which a large brown mug was presented as a birthday present, gives a living testimony to the warmth and intimacy of their coexistence. It is enclosed as a facsimile in grateful memory of that beautiful, unforgettable time here.

In the spring of 1850, the Minister of Manteuffel opened the District councillore of Kleist -Retzow, that he intended to propose him to the king for appointment as government president in Cöslin after the end of the state parliament of His Majesty, and asked him to recall the Lord of Bismarck-Schönhausen from his leave, since His Majesty of the König intended to appoint him as Bundestag envoy in Frankfurt a.M., v. Bismarck returned home late in the evening, the Freund promised him the reserved communications after both had visited their beds. When this had happened, he informed him that he had stopped at the prospect concerning himself of the Countess Charlotte of Stolberg-Wernigerode, daughter of the Supreme Chamberlain Count Anton of Stolberg-Wernigerode, and then read both at the end of the day, as usual, a psalm, this time with an explicit reference to the new profession of Bismarck and as a promise of God for him in this profession, the 149th. Psalm before.

After the tremendous deeds which God, the König of the Kings, had honored Bismarck, to perform in his name, the Chief President asked him, whether he had thought of him at that hour and the gift of that psalm? "Certainly, very often," was the answer.

During his position in the Bundestag, Mr. v. Bismarck lack of consideration once complained about the unbearable situation of Austria against Prussia. The Ober-President of Kleist -Retzow admonished: to maintain the good relationship with him nevertheless, and reminded of Friedrich William I, whose patience and loyalty we owe it to him that soon under Friedrich II the retribution had come. Mr. v. Bismarck replied: the measure was full and that day of retribution had just come.

When v. Bismarck of Paris was appointed to take over the ministry, the senior president was v. Kleist -Retzow at his reception in the garden of the Minister of War of Roon. There has been talk of the path to be taken. The Ober-President of Kleist -Retzow advised against the use of repressive measures and hoped for a large-scale positive-making regiment capable of sweeping the people away. "The little one on my left will probably be right," was the remark of Mr. v. Bismarck.

Before the outbreak of war with Austria in the spring of 1866, Mr. v. Bismarck opened the office of the Ober-President v. Kleist -Retzow during an evening visit: "Hans, we are at war with Austria!" When he asked him to offer everything that could be done to prevent him from doing so, and Gastein showed that he had already managed to do a lot of diplomatic work, he replied: "It was not possible, he had called God kneeling for it. "

Mr. v. Bismarck does not say such a thing without his full truth.

When v. Bismarck returned from the war in 1866, the senior president of Kleist learned -Retzow, that the parliament, which is to meet shortly afterwards, should be approached with the indemnity's demand that the government, which has since been run without a budget, should be approached with care. The High President was deeply saddened by this. He was certain that even if the government's elected Chamber of Deputies before the Königgrätz triumph were to make it more difficult for it to do so, the dissolution of the same Chamber of Deputies and the holding of new elections would bring a wholly conservative Chamber of Deputies and, therefore, the unconditional support of a conservative regime. During the war, v. Gerlach had predicted a liberal government for him and for the Ober-Tribunals president v. Kleist as a sure result. Both had claimed the opposite. The war itself, against the resolutions of the House of Representatives, was a decidedly monarchical, conservative act. Returning home victorious, v. Bismarck obtained from the countryside an absolutely monarchical conservative Chamber of Deputies, v. Gerlach, on the other hand, stated: "that the result of a successful war must be Germany united into a wealthy nation. This would not be possible in the reluctance of the German princes without the full consent of the state parliaments, through which the princes would be forced to give their

consent. These state parliaments are liberal, they only grant such a position to a liberal Prussian and give him their sympathies. Thus, if necessary, the success of this war in Prussia will be a highly liberal regiment. "

The demand of the indemnity was made by the Ober President of Kleist -Retzow as the beginning of these sad prophecies of the President of Gerlach. It built a golden bridge for the liberal elements of our former House of Representatives, paying a visit to defeat and destroy them. The ministers in Berlin, except for Heydts, who had proposed their inclusion in the speech to the throne, were also opposed to such a demand by the indemnity. The Ober-President of Kleist -Retzow wrote to Mr. v. Bismarck, with the knowledge of one of the ministers, on the way home from Böhmen, and urged him to do so. The state parliament was opened and the demand of the indemnity was announced. The Ober-President of Kleist -Retzow stopped in White Saale until all the others abandoned him, Mr. v. Bismarck likewise. The friends greeted each other. Mr. v. Bismarck: "But I must know, you old boy, from whom you have the communication on the indemnity?" Answer: "You won't know that from me!" "That's how I'll send you the prosecutor!" Answer: "You could let me go to jail. " — An hour later, the servant of Mr. v. Bismarck invited the chief president to dinner. The same was received most warmly by that one. The Minister in question himself had told him that he had informed the President-in-Office that everything was in balance.

The success was that the Liberals, under the assumed name of National Liberals, became the dominant party. But the one-time act of calling for such an indemnity, for whatever reason, does not remove the government's conflicting constitutional right. Nor does the term indemnity have any legally established meaning. — We heard the invaluable news that the former, profoundly painful and slightly sinister ill will of an influential high figure against the Minister-President during the war had been eliminated by the latter's accommodation on this point. — Apart from this, the Minister v. d. Heydt had provided the most essential services and had committed himself to the Minister-President by providing them willingly and easily, in contrast to the problems which the Minister of Finance v. Bodelschwingh had made with regard to the presentation of the necessary resources for the war. At that time, as he himself announced, he had been given an undertaking that the indemnity would soon be sought out out of consideration for the whole procedure. The Urgent Requests of the Ober-President of Kleist -Retzow that it was up to him to release the Minister-President from such a word, he remained closed.

The German people have suffered greatly under years of liberal government. But now, one hopes, the Liberal Hourglass has run out. After the firm organization of the empire, the old conservative tendencies return to the consciousness and the foreground of the actions of the Prince Chancellor. After repeated statements in the Reichstag, he was convinced that it was not the liberal representatives, but the conservative imperial princes, who were the true friends of the Empire. The appalling hardship of the time has led him to devote all his energies to opening up new economic and social channels in order to satisfy the real needs of the people and to secure a position for the working classes, which makes them friends of the Empire from enemies. This is only possible through a conservative regiment with conservative representative bodies, and that is why it was so necessary to maintain a decidedly conservative party. — In the Chamber of Deputies, the Conservatives are already in such numbers that, united with one of the other parties, they have the decision in hand, and will hopefully also attain such a position in the Reichstag. The Chancellor is pursuing real policy, and he will not deny its foundations and the knowledge of what the situation requires. He alone is the man who can bring about such a reversal of the direction of our internal politics and an elevation of the people from their multiple misery. —

In 1877, Kleist became the first president -Retzow of the constituency Herfort-Halle to accept a mandate to the Reichstag. He rejected it because it was not possible for him, besides the manor house, at least his older duty to the manor house — especially with the greater importance of the Reichstag — would suffer severely, and finally because it was already hard enough for him to confront the Chancellor several times in the manor house and he did not want to know that extended to the Reichstag. The

answer was that he would be elected, and then may he decide. Friends said after the election that it was impossible to reject it. Since that time he has been elected uninterrupted by those faithful Westphalian peasants. And it was precisely this election — contrary to his concern — that prompted the restoration of his former close relationship with the Chancellor. He spoke with particular determination about the proposed Socialist law. He declared it not an exception law, but rather the necessary state reaction against an exception position of the socialists, which was a drive for treason. He pointed to the debt of the legislation, as well as of the whole life of the people, and demanded a union of all to remedy this damage. After the speech, the Prince Chancellor came from the Bundesrat table into the chamber, sat down next to the deputies from Kleist-Retzow and shook hands with him.

Even during the difficult period of this estrangement, the Oberpräsident has maintained the custom of giving the Chancellor the daily slogans of the Brothers' community every Christmas. The prince of Bismarck found the first specimen in the palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when he moved into the same in the presence of the Supreme President of Kleist -Retzow, probably from the possession of the Countess of Bernstorff. The latter then took on the obligation, in Freude, to renew them annually. The prince uses them for daily notes, he reads them at the end of the day. They have been of utmost importance to him several times in his life. On the day that he had received the life-threatening wounding of his eldest son in a duel in Bonn, the slogan contained the words: "He will live....", and he took it as a promise made to him for the son's life. — When cables took the speech of the Duke of Grammont to the French Chamber in Varzin, which had to be based on the will of the Emperor Napoleon, as read out, his first thought was to advise His Majesty an immediate mobilization. However, the slogan of the day met with further considerations: "Blessed are the peacemakers". And what more favorable position did the forthcoming course of events put Germany in because the mobilization had not yet taken place at that time. —

Some time after the restoration of the former relationship between the Oberpräsident and the Fürst Reichskanzler, the ceremony of the marriage of the prince's only daughter, Marie, also godfather of the Oberpräsident, found pay a visit. At the dinner in a toast, he pointed to Germany: how his hopes expressed at the marriage of his parents had been fulfilled, in that the Reich Chancellor, insofar as it was possible to compare him with a ruling gentleman, had indeed become an Otto of the Sachse in Germany in very important respects. Among other powerful points of comparison, at last, the Chancellor, like the Emperor Otto, threw his spear into Ottensund to mark the permanent unification of the whole peninsula with Germany, gave his only daughter to the sprout of an outstanding family of Schleswig Holstein as a pledge that both should be forever "undivided" with Germany. — We again have an empire of the German nation which is now well on its way to asserting the sadly rejected designation of 1871 as 'a Christian' which, in a more real sense than under Saxony's Otto, influences the destiny of the whole of Europe. —

His first speech in the Reichstag concerned the demand of the full independence of the finances of the empire from those of the individual countries, and therefore the bringing about the abolition of the matriculatory contributions and the creation of income for the empire from indirect taxes to replace them.

He pointed out the need for the administration of the Reich offices by the corresponding Prussian ministers.

It is from him that the draft law on the suppression of usury does not stem from interest restrictions, but from penal provisions for the usurious exploitation of the economically weak.

He is substantially involved in the drafting of the German Conservatives' proposals concerning the restoration of the craft industry, v. Seydewitz, v. Heldorf, Ackermann, — or Ackermann and comrades, and has always supported them in the first place, pointing out from the outset that the state has the most lively interest in raising the craft industry back to a blessed middle class and that, if it should turn out that this cannot be achieved through the abundant formation of voluntary guilds, the revival of compulsory guilds must not be spared.

As an example of how comrades of opinion view the activities of the Upper President of Kleist-Retzow in the Reichstag, an address to him from Stuttgart is given as Annex 10.

The social policy proposals and objectives of the Chancellor: to raise the level of the workers on the basis of the demands of Christianity, fully correspond to the views of the Upper President v. Kleist-Retzow. They fall back on his original ideas of the energetic proof of Christianity in general, and therefore above all in public life, on the necessary connection between church and state in a people. Of course, the necessary consequence is the restoration of the recognition of church marriage as a marriage valid under civil law.

It rightly arouses the noblest and greatest hopes for our German people that the imperial government recognizes the need for the Christian character of legislation — that our young academics, who are called upon to take over the leadership of the people and administration of the state and church system, have an open heart for the principles of this area, that the pronouncement of these principles in large assemblies of people now has willing ears and loud approval.

What was the goal of the German Reformation is still far from being achieved, but it seems consoling that God around our people does not yet let our people go on the path of doom, but rather takes them further into school.

For this, however, above all the church will still seriously arm itself and decorate itself, — which must attract strength intended for it by God, for this every link of the same will have to offer up all love and all work, which are given to him.

Introducing such ideas into life has always been an endeavor of the Kleist-Retzow's senior president. He is a faithful member of the Lutheran Church. Comprehensive to all believers with love, he considers it a duty to offer everything, to achieve the full validity and expression of the Church's confession. In this sense, before his transfer to the Rheine, he had small pastoral conferences almost every year in his house and later worked primarily to keep alive and disseminate the latter principles through two-year larger such assemblies for the entire state church under the name of the August conferences. In this sense, he works as a member of the county synod, the provincial and general synode and their executive boards, to which he belongs.

As sure as he holds historical continuity as a starting point for church development, his conviction is nevertheless strong that everything must be offered up in order to achieve greater freedom and independence for the church, a detachment from the influence of the political representatives by the minister on its affairs, but at the same time to lead it to the fact that it gives more and more in all areas of its work the evidence of spirit, love and strength, which they have donated and are entrusted to it by their founder.

The High President of Kleist-Retzow is in the General synode in fraternal communion with Meinhold and Hegel, and is full of Freude and gratitude for the harmonious and blessed interaction with men like Kögel and Stöcker. —

In 1847, the country had experienced a complete failure of harvesting in rye and potatoes, so that in need dried curks were baked under the bread. At the suggestion of the district council of Kleist-Retzow, the Belgarder district council purchased for 10,000 thalers. Russian rye, baked and sold individually as bread to the workers cheaply. The county only lost 400 thalers.

In 1848, the district administrator of Kleist-Retzow, with the support of its neighbors, built a rescue house in Kieckow. The idea was first expressed publicly on the Queen's Name Day, whose name it bears as the "Elisabeth Foundation". It has grown steadily and is currently raising 60 boys, 40 of whom are housed in it by the provincial law of 1878. —

In the same year, the chapel built by him and his brethren in Kieckow was inaugurated, the crypt used for the family funeral, pointing out that in the first centuries, for the sake of disrupting their services and

persecution, Christians often worshipped in crypts, and that, with the sentiments that the indignation of that year had brought to light, similar oppressions of Christians could possibly come again.

He built and endowed his own school in Klein-Krössin, which had previously been sent to Kieckow.

A legate given to his wife offered the first tribe to build a repeatedly enlarged hospital in Polzin, now in winter 1872, and in summer at bathing time up to 100 sick. The board of Bethanien to Berlin loved to take over the construction on faith. Neighbors, namely Mr. v. Hagen in Langen and Mr. Gamp in Greater Popplow, also contributed to this. Dr. Simon in Polzin granted a very suitable construction site on a cheap basis. The city of Polzin containing iron donated one of its strong sources, Se. The Majesty of the König and the provincial rangs also made ample contributions.¹⁹⁰

Later, the city granted the founder of the house honorary citizenship. Deaconesses of the Berlin Bethanien have the care. When the order of St . John took over the entertainment, Bethanien undertook to provide the same person with deaconesses for its hospitals in general. The order currently adds about DM 6-7000 a year to the needs and, to the best of its ability, leaves the board free to accept the poor, whose 20-30 are regularly there. His successes have led to the manufacture of four new large bathhouses in Polzin.

During the War of 1866, the Ober-President served as ordre of St . John Ritter in Görlitz. He had the numerous and large local hospitals under him and the care for all traffic from the inland through the affected railway after the war scene.

In 1849 during the Landtag, the Russian envoy of Budberg morning dance gave a Sunday morning after the service. The then district administrator of Kleist-Retzow wrote an editorial for the Kreuz-Zeitung on Monday evening under the headline: "We boast of the response", in which the blatant contradiction was emphasized when, in view of Sunday's participation, action was taken against laborers and servants, while the higher rangs in such open and heavy Weise were absent. The envoy was in the strongest excitement about this. — On the evening of the same Monday, a large court festival was paid a visit in the Royal Palace. Mr. v. Bismarck-Schönhausen had the job of reassuring Mr. v. Budberg. The latter, however, demanded the strongest action by the government against the Kreuz-Zeitung, the punishment of Wagener and complained to his government. The Commission disapproved of his procedure, and that was the end of the matter.

The (†) pastors Knak in Berlin and Blumhard in Boll, as well as the General-superintendent Büchsel were in the closest relations with the Upper President of Kleist-Retzow as ministers.

Clerical office As a member of the House of Representatives, he gave a lecture on "and patronage" at the Berlin pastoral conference, as a member of the House of Lords in the Evangelical Association of Berlin on "Nobility and the Church", and at the 400-year secular celebration of the birthday of Luther in 1883 in Wittenberg on "Luther's position on the natural and state orders, Luther as a German man". —

He has a great deal of Freude in his role as head of the administration, which gives him the means to be an adviser and arbitrator to the poorer classes that are so desperately in need of him in the new costly litigation procedure.

His position as chairman of the board of directors of the family gives him the opportunity to be useful to some members of the family.

An imprint of the notices on the celebration of Family Day in 1883 is attached as Annex 12.

Recently, the city of Belgard granted him honorary citizenship.

In Kieckow, which he inherited from his father, the senior president cultivated about 500 acres of fields, 150 acres of marchy lands in meadows and laid out 400 acres of sparing. He was born of his sister-in-

¹⁹⁰ When the latter had rejected the application, as the same had reached them for the first time, the breakfast company in the Apotheke zu Polzin brought them a high.

law Adelgunde v. Kleist-Retzow v. Zastrow von Kleist the allodial part, of the brothers the fiefdom part -Krössin and accepted this for the fee for the requested necessary sale of the Lanzen estate. By the law of 4 March 1867, these fiefdoms were also allodified. The feudal fee of Lanzen was 42,000 thalers., the inventory had a value of about 8,000 thalers. All three estates are leased.

On 29 July 1845, in the subject of the Fideicommissgut Möthlow, he agreed to the family resolution according to which, if Major Ferdinand Carl v. Kleist-Retzow and his successor entitled males should die out, the same would pass to him and his successor entitled males Nachkommen.

Likewise, he, or his legitimate male descendants, if they own Kieckow, may be invested with the Erbküchenmeisteramt of Pommern, if the estate Groß -Tychow should no longer be in the possession of the legitimate male descendants of his brother Ferdinand.

In addition to a high Luxembourg and Belgian order, he has the Order Cross of the Right Knights of St. Johanni from the hospital, the Komthur Cross of the Hohenzollern Order, the Red Eagle Order II. Class and the star to the latter.

On 28 May 1883, he was made an active member of Sr. Majesty the King. Go. Council appointed with the title of Excellence.

On 24 July 1851 he married Charlotte Countess of Stolberg-Wernigerode, daughter of the illustrious, noble and pious Count Anton of Stolberg-Wernigerode, Königlich Prussian Geh. Minister of State, Minister of the Royal House, Superior Chamberlain and General of Leutnant, Ritter of the Order of the Black Eagle and ordre of St . John - Order on Kreppelhof in Schlesien and the Luise Therese Jeannette Caroline Freiin von der Reck from the House of Obernfelde and Stockhausen, born 27 March 1821.

At the time of the engagement, the Countess Charlotte of Stolberg-Wernigerode was a probationary sister in the deaconess's house of Bethanien on Berlin lady superior, the girlfriend of the then Marianne of Rantzau, and was soon to be blessed as a sister.

Their marriage is Elisabeth to three sons: 1) Friedrich Wilhelm Hans Anton, 2) Jürgen Christoph and 3) Friedrich Wilhelm Martin (III. 844-846 - see below House Kieckow p. 250) and a daughter Charlotte blessed.

The latter was born on 15 September 1863 in Kieckow and baptized in the church there, godchild of Her Majesty the widowed Queen Elisabeth. She was a servant sister of the Order of ordres of St . John. She died in Potsdam on 21 January 1925.

On his return from Rhein, the Ober-President of Kleist-Retzow sat with his family and the family of his brother Hermann v. Glasenapp at lunch in the room at Kieckow. A strong thunderstorm came very close to the village, and anxious voices were raised about it. He was worried that such statements would deprive his children of the happy confidence in the storm and make them fearful. He explained how the previous day lightning struck a rye pit in front of the farm in Tychow; he probably wants his kids to have a similar experience. His wife said in horror: "Dear Hans, that is to say, try God!" He replied: "I don't want to, but if God ever sends such a thunderstorm, I do wish that the lightning would lead to a staircase, as in Tychow, to their lasting experience of God's omnipotence and grace, and to the strengthening in the belief that because he has the lightning in his hand, we don't have to fear them. constant crackling " At the same moment, a huge blow occurred with such a thing that all those present had the awareness: it struck! The lightning struck a rye staircase a few hundred steps outside the yard, around which three women tied reps, burned the staircase completely, but did not cause the slightest harm to the women. The same blow — for only one was made nearby — had struck the high poplars next to the bakery on the farm itself, and had also driven into the ground there, without further damage, very strange also in that the firejet of the same had apparently split and had become effective simultaneously at several hundred steps away. At the spot where the stairs burned down, there is now an oak tree in memory.

During his life, the High President has repeatedly had such experiences of himself, his wife's serious illnesses and his kids, for the sake of which he has made the word of the warning, but also of the promise of the Lord to the Jairus in the news of his daughter's death, his election and coat-of-arms saying:

"Fear not, believe only!" —

His wife died seven years before him on April 6, 1885 in Kieckow.¹⁹¹

Hans Hugo has presided over his numerous offices and honorary offices until his old age. In 1891, he fought in the Reichstag for the adoption of the elementary school law introduced by the then Minister of Education, Count Zedlitz, whose main author he was. He died in Kieckow on May 20, 1892, aged 78. He was buried¹⁹² in the Vault of the local church and later transferred to the family cemetery in Kieckow.¹⁹³

¹⁹¹ Von Kleist Speech at the funeral ceremony for Mrs. Oberpräsident à-Retzow, Kieckow April 9, 1885, given by Pastor Meinhof - in the family archive (2007)

¹⁹² Funeral service of P. Meinhof with speeches by the superintendent Rübesamen and the court preacher Stöcker in Kirchenchronik Groß Tychow (cf. footnote , page) (2007)

¹⁹³ Genischen, M.: Hans von Kleist-Retzow. Life image. 1892 in Berlin.

Petersdorff, Herman from: Artikel über Hans-Hugo von Kleist à-Retzow in Allgemeine Deutsche biography, Vol. 51, pp. 191-202.

Petersdorff, Herman from: Kleist-Retzow. A life picture. Stuttgart, Berlin 1907.

Digitization: http://www.v-kleist.com/FG/Petersdorff_Kleist-Retzow.pdf

Bismarck's correspondence with Kleist-Retzow, edited by Hermann v. Petersdorff, 1919.

Richter, Günter: Article on Hans-Hugo von Kleist à-Retzow in New German biography, Vol. 12, pp. 28f.

The photograph of the senior president is attached here.



Lith. v. G. Engelbach.

Druck v. J. Hesse, Berlin.

H. v. Kleist-Retzow

Wirklicher Geheimrath u. Ober-Präsident.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
- 220 -

So of the district administrator Hans Jürgen leaving heirs four sons are three. The oldest Hans August had only one son:

III. 841.

Carl Albert Hans Ferdinand v. Kleist-Retzow,
Leutnant,
born July 1, 1828, died 1857.

He was born in Nedlin, Principality.¹⁹⁴ He was a high school student for 7 years. On 28 September 1849, he received his diploma at the Fürstlich Hedwigschen Gymnasium in Neu-Stettin. He planned to study law in Halle. His uncle, Hans Hugo, was a member of the school's association.¹⁹⁵ He was appointed standard-bearer of the 16th century on 9 July 1853. Infantry Regiment and on 7 March 1854 Seconde-Leutnant. As such, he died on September 24, 1857 in Wesel, from the addiction, unmarried.

Colonel Leutnant Carl Ferdinand Friedrich had two sons.
The oldest of these:

III. 842.

Oscar Benno v. Kleist-Retzow,
born 23 December 1827, died 1845,

scholar of the Sekunda was the only son of his first marriage and died in the 18th year of life as a member of the Neustettiner Gymnasium, while playing, from pulmonary shock. He was buried in the Kieckower hereditary funeral.

The younger son from the second marriage is:

III. 843.

Carl Friedrich Jürgen Hugo v. Kleist-Retzow,
on Gross -Tychow and Möthlow,
Hereditary Chef,
Retired Major,
born 22 December 1834 – 1909,

On 13 October 1855, he was in the 3rd Seconde-Leutnant. Battalion of the 9th Landwehr Hussars Regiment. On 14 February 1856, he entered the 3rd Battalion of the 21st Landwehr regiment, then in the 5th Landwehr - Hussars - Regiment.¹⁹⁶

Cavylry-captain He took part in the campaign of 1870/71 as a member of the regiment and was awarded the Iron Cross II. Class decorated.

In 1880, he received the desired farewell as a major.

Groß-Tychow In 1859, the father gave him, as Allod, 29 square Ruthen, 12223 acres in size.

¹⁹⁴ *Transcript of the death register of the garrison community of Wesel (2007)*

¹⁹⁵ *Program of the Fürstlich Hedwigschen Gymnasium zu Neu-Stettin, Neu-Stettin 1850, pp. 23 (2010)*

¹⁹⁶ On 13 October 1855, he was in the 3rd Seconde-Leutnant. Battalion of the 9th Landwehr Hussars Regiment, pay a visit: cavalry 3. Battalions 9th Landwehr Regiments (3rd Landwehr Dragoons Regiment). The cavalry of the 21st Landwehr regiment was the 5th. Landwehr-Hussars-Regiment; it would therefore also be canceled afterwards. (Improvements 1886)

After his father's death, the estate devolving by primogenitur of Möthlow fell to him. At the same time he received the title of Hereditary Chef of Hinterpommern.

Since 1880 he was a member of the Prussian Abgeordnetenhaus for the constituency of Belgard-Neustettin and was elected as a member of the Conservative Party for the constituency of Belgard in the German Reichstag. As a legal knight of the Order of orders of St . John, he was a member of the Convention of the Pomeranian Cooperative Society. In exercising his family's right of presentation, he belonged to the Prussian Manor house. In his dignity as hereditary kitchen master for the Duchy of Hinterpommern etc., he often stayed at the Berliner Hof and accompanied the emperor Wilhelm I, whom he revered, on occasional visits to the province of Pommern.

Hugo was a formidable farmer, who greatly increased his land holdings by acquiring the neighboring estates of Alt-Buckow and Damen, and improved his estates with far-sighted measures. His great agricultural successes were also based on his sure knowledge of human nature, as his daughter Ursula Countess Pfeil has reported. He always put the right man in the right place. Groß-Tychow He died at the age of 75 on December 26, 1909 in.

On 15 December 1859 he married Gross -Machmin with Caroline Charlotte Laura v. Ückermann, eldest daughter of the Judicial Council Franz Julius Gottlob auf Groß -Machmin and Redlin and the Hermine Antonie Franziska Thusnelda Victoria v. Puttkamer from the House of Poberow, born January 24, 1838 to Breslau Groß-Tychow, † September 11, 1907.

This marriage was with two sons: 1) Wolf Friedrich Erdmann Ferdinand, born 6 October 1868 and 2) Friedrich Wolf Conrad, born 21 October 1873 (III. 925 and 926), *about whose biographies are recounted in the continuation of the family history*, and blessed with five daughters:

1) Helene Hermine Ferdinande Franziska, born September 29, get. November 13, 1860 – Lützow October 15, 1892, married September 28, 1880 (2. Consort) with Adolph Bassewitz-Behr on Lützow, *born Neustrelitz 15 July 1849, – Lützow cavydry-captain retired 20 November 1915, à der Reserve à des 1. Guard Dragoon Regiment.*¹⁹⁷ (1st Consort Marie, born Freiin von Steinäcker, born 14 December 1854 – 31 October 1878)¹⁹⁸

2) Margarethe Charlotte Hermine Ferdinande, born 1 July 1862, died 14 August 1865 on diphtheria.

3) Clara Ulrike Luise, born 22 April 1864, died 26 July 1865 on diphtheria.

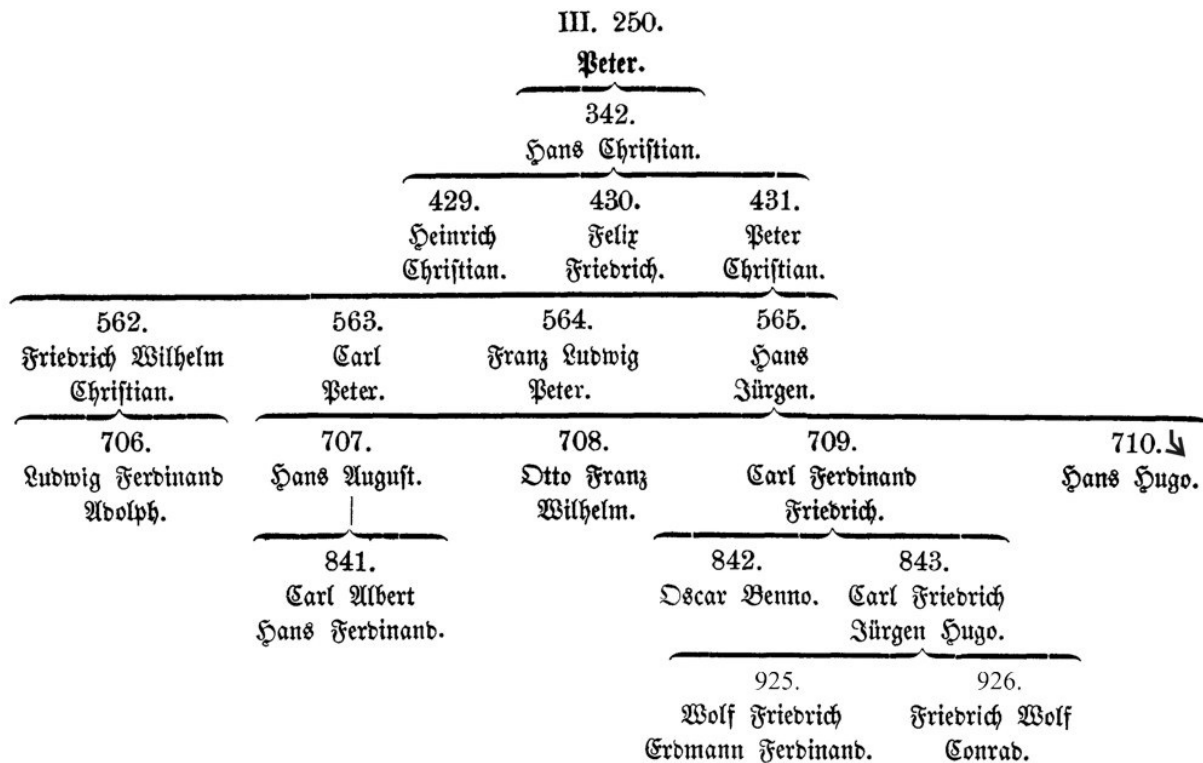
4) Eva Charlotte Hermine, born 14 April 1867, died 21 October 1872 on diphtheria; and

5) Helene Eveline Ursula Elisabeth Groß-Tychow, born in 30 August 1878, † Tübingen 19 March. 1960, married Groß-Tychow 20/21 July. 1903 with Friedrich Pfeil u. Klein-Elguth Wilhelm Graf v., * Radaxdorf 3 June. Groß-Tychow 1874, † 6 September 1932.

¹⁹⁷ Von Kleist Staff of the family 1899, Genealogy of the family 1999 (2007)

¹⁹⁸ Gotha, 1888 (2007)

We give the master table of:



House of Kieckow

The Chief President of Kleist-Retzow (III. 710) had three sons:

III. 844.
Friedrich Wilhelm Hans Anton,
born 26 November 1852 – 1908.

Se. Royal Highness the then Prince of Prussia had the mercy to baptize him in the Protestant church in Koblenz and to keep him himself on his arms throughout the whole act. As a godfather's gift, he received a portrait of the König painted by Franz Krüger, which is one of the very few oil paintings that were saved in 1945 and is still owned by the family today.

After suffering from measles, Hans Anton suffered a stroke - probably polio - the severe effects of which were severe headache and partial paralysis that left him unable to do any work for many years.

His preservation and then his recovery, to the extent that only the left arm is heavy and the left foot a little paralyzed, were a special grace of God.

After graduating from the Gymnasium zu Treptow a.R.,¹⁹⁹ he studied law in Göttingen, Strasbourg in Elsaß and Berlin, and took the trainee examinations in Berlin in 1881 and later worked at the Higher Regional Court in Stettin. He later lived in Kieckow, where he took over the business of the mayor. He was co-owner of the estates of Kieckow and Klein-Krössin, inherited from his father in 1892, which remained in an undivided community until his death, 22 Nov. 1908.

¹⁹⁹ In the winter semester 1875/76 he attended the Prima B. Annual Report on the school year Easter 1875 to Easter 1876, Gymnasium Treptow a. Rega, Treptow a. R. 1876. (2020)

III. 845.

Jürgen Christoph,²⁰⁰

district administrator,

Born 21 August 1854 – 14 Dec 1897,

Born in Koblenz, he also attended the Gymnasium in Treptow a.R.²⁰¹ and studied law at the Universities of Leipzig and Göttingen. In 1877 he interrupted his studies and was satisfied in Göttingen from 1 April 1876 to 1877 at the 2nd Hessian Infantry Regiment No. 82 of his military duty. He continued his studies in Strasbourg in 1878. In between he took part in reserve exercises and in 1879 became Leutnant of the Res. in the 1st century. Guards Regiment on foot in Potsdam. He finished his studies in Berlin, was after the trainee lawyer's examination in 1880 first active on the superior court of justice in Berlin and was transferred in 1881 as a government trainee to the government in Oppeln. Here he met his future wife in the house of the President of the Government, Count Zedlitz. In 1885 he passed the assessor examination in Berlin and was elected and appointed as successor to his father as district administrator of the district of Belgard by the rangs.²⁰² The county town of Belgard also became the residence of his family. In 1892, he became co-heir of the estates of Kieckow and Klein-Krössin, which remained jointly owned by the siblings. In the midst of his work as a district administrator, which was very close to his heart, he died at the age of 44 on 14 December 1897 in Dresden.²⁰³

Jürgen married on 4 February 1886 in Oppeln Ruth Countess v. Zedlitz u. Trützschler, born Nieder-Großenborau/Niederschlesien 4 February 1867, died Kieckow 2 October 1945, daughter of the Royal Prussian Actual Retired Privy council Dr. h. c. Dr. Ing. Robert Gf v. Z. u. T., Oberpräsident, Staatsminister and Major à auf Nieder-Großenborau u. d. Agnes born v. Rohr-Levetzow. After her husband died, she devoted herself to the education of her five children and provided her duties as a landlady in Kieckow with kindness and trust in God.²⁰⁴ Later she took up her widow's seat in Klein-Krössin, but when her grandchildren moved into Stettin, she took up a flat here to look after the young people and be close to them. She belonged to the Confessing Church and was close to the district of Dietrich Bonhoeffer (died 5 April 1945 as a victim of the Nazi regime). At the age of 79, she experienced the invasion of Pommern by the Russians in March 1945 and died after a terrible experience on 2 Oct. 1945 in Kieckow.²⁰⁵ They had 2 sons 1. Hans-Jürgen Robert Friedrich²⁰⁶ and 2. Konstantin Bolko Hermann (III. 927 and 928), *whose biographies are recounted in the continuation of the family history*, and 3 daughters

²⁰⁰ The biography is supplemented by information from the continuation of the family history (2007)

²⁰¹ From Michaelis 1868 to summer 1875. Annual report on the school year Easter 1875 to Easter 1876, Gymnasium Treptow a. Rega, Treptow a. R. 1876. (2020)

²⁰² Latest news of 28 August 1885: Government assessor von Kleist of Retzow in Cöslin has been appointed second deputy member of the District Committee of Cöslin for the duration of his principal office at the headquarters of the latter.

Latest news of October 5, 1886: The government assessor von Kleist of Retzow in Cöslin has been appointed district administrator of Belgard. (2007)

²⁰³ After the funeral service on 18 December, his body was initially buried in the family vault under the Kieckower church. On July 9, 1898 - on the occasion of the inauguration of the new part of the Kieckower cemetery - his coffin received its final resting place there. (From church chronicle Greater Tychow, in the archive) (2007)

²⁰⁴ Our kids, talk from Ruth von Kleist, Retzow, 1917, Evang. Association for the Care of the Female Youth of Germany.

Social Crisis and the Responsibility of the Estate of Dr. Carl Schweitzer and Ruth von Kleist Retzow, Schwerin 1925, 37 pages (2007)

²⁰⁵ Pejśa, Jane Matriarch of Conspiracy: Ruth von Kleist, 1867-1945. Minneapolis, 1991. German 'Mit dem Mut einer Frau, Ruth von Kleist à-Retzow', Polish 'W IMIE LEPSZYCH NIEMIEC, Życie Ruth von Kleist à-Retzow 1867 – 1945', translated: 'Für ein bessere Deutschland, Das Leben RvKR'. (2007)

²⁰⁶ In the memoirs of Hans-Jürgen v. Kleist-Retzow, published in 2013 by Heinrich v. Kleist-Retzow, he also talks extensively about his childhood with his parents. (2013)

1 Spes Agnes Charlotte Ehrengard, born Belgard 17 July 1888, died Isemhagen near Hanover 20 December 1973, married Stettin 27 October 1908 with Walter Stahlberg, born Stettin 26 October 1873, died Hamburg 18 March 1953, factory owner. They divorced in 1921.

2. Maria Ruth Marieagnes Margarete, born Belgard 8 May 1893, died Wiesbaden 4 June 1979, married Stettin 16 February 1912 with Herbert v. Bismarck, * Stettin 29 August 1884, † Wiesbaden 30 March 1955, at Lasbeck, Kr. Regenwalde (§), Prussian Retired retired State Secretary, Major of Res.

3rd Ruth Ehrengard Jenny, * Belgard 19. 4. 1897, † *Hanover 3. February 1985*, married Kieckow 17. 11. 1918 with Hans v. Wedemeyer, * Schönrade 31. 7. 1888, fallen Werchnij Gnuloj, South Russia, 22. 8. 1942, on Pätzig, Kr. Königsberg/Neumark. and Klein-Reetz, Kr. Rummelsburg (§), Kgl. preußisch Retired Referendar, Lieutenant Colonel of Res. and Commander of the Infantry Regime. 536th

III. 846.

Friedrich Wilhelm Martin,

Seconde-Leutnant in the 1st Guards Regiment on foot,

born 27 November 1856, died 1880,

of the senior president's youngest son, *born in Dusseldorf*, godfather Sr. Majesty of König's Friedrich Wilhelm IV, attended the Treptower Gymnasium²⁰⁷, like his brothers, and then entered the military service.

In the winter of 1877/78 he prepared for the standard-bearer exam in Stettin and was on February 6, 1879 Seconde-Leutnant in the 1st century. Guards regiment on foot.

He died on January 27, 1880 in the garrison of Potsdam from a heartbeat caused by pneumonia - the pneumonia had caught him a severe cold in the service, and was buried on Saturday January 31 in the same year in the Kieckower family vault.

The following is the master table:

III. 710.		
Hans Hugo.		
844.	845.	846.
Friedrich Wilhelm Hans Anton.	Jürgen Christoph.	Friedrich Wilhelm Martin.
	927.	928.
	Hans	Konstantin
	Jürgen	

²⁰⁷ In the upper second highest form. Annual report on the school year Easter 1875 to Easter 1876, Gymnasium Treptow a. Rega, Treptow a. R. 1876. (2020)

Next are the 12 annexes to the life image of the Upper President of Kleist-Retzow.

Appendix 1.

Yours. Highly born I have the honor to send the bill of the Easter quarter, after which 31 thalers. 25 Large Three horses. Stock remains. The 12 Rth, which is yours. Highly well-born had sent your dear son to buy a book for the journeyman of the same, are taken in; and the Buch, which I have chosen, stands with 8 thalers. 10 large and 1 thaler. Bookbinding wage in issue.

If your dear son had told me something about his plan beforehand, I would have advised him not to do it altogether. It is against order and against the law. The supervisors themselves were subordinates and received free tuition from their supervisors, so they are obliged to provide their subordinates with their tutoring free of charge. It is not uncommon, however, that the good heart of the underclassman is abused by the greedy superiors, especially when the opinion of the well-being of the parents is added. I am not suggesting that such a thing has happened here, for Al Lepsius has otherwise behaved like a noble-minded youth; but the current case may give rise to it. The greedy Cajus hears that Sempronius has received a nice present from his underclassman; he tells his own and tells him that with his patience and indulgence he has also earned claims to gratitude. The Cajus's underling understands quite well what he wants; but his father is unable to make such a gift. As a result, Cajus is changing its tone, and the situation is no longer pleasant.

As far as the trip of your dear Hans is concerned, the introduction has already been made that he will travel with the Berliners on the express post. Among these are already grown and benign and understandable young, so that yours. Highly well-born without worry. A coat bag has to be bought; I'll take care of it. The travel costs by express mail are already paid until Berlin; the food costs to Stettin will be overestimated. There is no need with the cash register.

I still have to say it's yours. Highly well-born, may it not be noticed that morality is missing in the censorships. It was during the time that I lay ill in the previous winter that things happened, excellently among the pupils of the two upper classes, which made the business of pronouncing an unequivocal verdict on the moral conduct of the individuals very difficult; therefore, the Teachers' College found it better to give up moral censorship altogether. No teacher has had anything against your dear son in terms of his moral conduct; and if a judgment had been pronounced, it would have been to your pleasure. Rather, he deserves some rebuke in his diligence; he still lacks some collection. However, it will be found in the future. He is one of the institution's most hopeful pupils; and all the teachers love him.

My wife is most respectfully recommended to you and your wife, and the latter is also me, who I insist upon with the most inexpedient reverence

Pforta, June 4, 1829.

Yours. Hochwohlborn
subordinate D
D. Ilgen.

Appendix 2.

Address of the rangs of the Belgarder district to the Prince of Prussia.

Most Serene prince!

Most graciously prince and lord!

Your Royal Highness

We want to give the undersigned rangs of the Belgarder district, gathered here today for a county council, most graciously permission to express to the highest of them the unfeigned sentiments of participation and worship, which still live in immutable fidelity in the heartlands of the old Pommern for His Majesty our König and Lord and as for the very highest of all the house, also for you, most graciously prince.

His Majesty the König has, in the utmost perfection of power, transformed the previous constitution of the state into a constitutional monarchy, so we too accept it with its necessary implications, bearing in mind our old motto, which has been tried and tested in many battles

With God for König and Fatherland

We will also rally around this banner under this new Constitution. The House of Hohenzollern has made us great, the fatherland's well-being is inseparable from its own. We are determined to sacrifice estate and blood to him, as we were in earlier days.

Most graciously prince, Pommern is honored to have been entrusted to your government since His Majesty the König ascended to the throne, we approached your Royal Highness pay a visit in a foreign country to take up residence among us, we die as

Your Royal Highness

faithfully obedient

the rangs of the Belgarder district. Belgard, April 19th, 1848.

Appendix 3.

Sr. Kgl. reply Highness to the rangs of the Belgarder district.

Gentlemen!

With Freude and emotion, I have received the address of the rangs gathered at the Belgarder district council, which contains an invitation to me to return to your midst. It was to me a new manifestation of the love and affection that the faithful Pommern had for the royal House and against me so many times. Your address has served my heart well and I thank you for the same, all the more so as I fully share your sentiment expressed in the same way:

that you accept the Constitution of the State, which has been transformed into a constitutional monarchy, with its necessary implications, and that you are determined, as in previous days, to sacrifice estate and blood for the same.

But as much as I would like to fulfill her wish right away, I must forbid the Freude for now, because a special mission of His Majesty the König is still keeping me in England.

At the same time, the special circumstances in which Prussia finds itself, the constitution of the new legal conditions, as well as my own position on this reorganization of the monarchy, the immediate return to the capital after Berlin, make me feel indispensable.

You know that, as a member of the then Ministry of State, I signed with full agreement His Majesty of König's 18 March I, which promised the Prussian people the aforementioned constitutional constitution, thereby committing myself to its former maintenance; you also know me sufficiently to trust me that I will be faithful to my given word. Since, however, rumors have been spread about my efficacy as well as

about my character, malicious and completely unfounded, I wish, above all through my personal appearance in Berlin, to be able to counter them soon. Later I will happily rush to your midst!

Finally, by authorizing you, gentlemen, to make use of this declaration in a manner which may seem appropriate to you for the purpose for which you are considering it, I remain

Your

more well-balanced

Prince of Prussia. London, May 2nd, 1848.

To the county stands of the Belgarder district.

facsimile of Appendix 3 (only in the German edition)

Appendix 4.

Excerpt from the report of the deputies of the city of Colberg, which greeted Sr. Kgl. Your Highness the Prince of Prussia was sent to Stettin, to the city authorities.

The prince said something like this when he came near us:

I will never forget that in the province of Pommern, at a time when no one dared to use my name in defense of me, when the greatest defamations were poured out upon me, the first voice from Pommern sounded to me and assured me of the loyalty and devotion of that province. I have never doubted that the truth would come to light, but the fact that Pommern was convinced of my innocence at the time and spoke out loudly raised me truly. I assure you that I am not to blame, etc.

At the presentation of the deputies from the Belgarder counties, the princess grabbed the hand of the councilor and said:

Receive my deepest thanks for the address your county sent to my husband in London. The same was sent to me from there and it was the first ray of light of my sorrowful life.

When the princess saw the peasants from this county, she called for her son and gave the following inspiring address:

In front of you, my son, are the men from the county who first assured your father of the continuance of his love and loyalty at a time when no Freund stood up publicly for us.

Never forget this, my son. Addressing the peasants, the princess said:

And you tell your wives and children that the wife and son of the man to whom you have shown your attachment are deeply committed to you. She talked to each of the peasants.

Appendix 5.

My dear Freund!

I think you are very right that only a large assembly can count on success in Berlin, and that there really is no time to miss.

In the meantime, difficulties have arisen with the convocation, but these are likely to be overcome. In any case, the subject matter must be carefully considered, because without consulting with other sharply thinking men, I dare not attack the matter.

I would therefore ask you to come to Bismarck on your return journey and ask the Schönhäuser and Mr. v. Bülow from Prussia to come to Cumberow as well. I will then be happy to transport the gentlemen to the next station.

But if you do not like it and I know when you will pass through Plate, I will be there, but I notice that the letters are about rainforest, which causes a delay.

Naugardt, 31 August 1848.

wholly your own

E. v. Bülow-C.

Appendix 6.

Open statement.

As the Constitution is about to be invoked, the undersigned members of both chambers believe that, although not for the purpose of legal custody, which the clear wording of the required oath makes superfluous, in order to prevent a possible misinterpretation of their motives among friends and like-minded persons, they must also reassure perhaps doubtful conscience by declaring publicly:

We joyfully renew to His Majesty the king, our king of God's grace, "the oath of loyalty and obedience", which we swore to him long ago; we renew it after treason and indignation have shaken his crown, and thereby testify that we also want to keep to him in evil as well as in good days; that this loyalty and obedience is the cornerstone of the constitution, the first and the last duty owed to the Fatherland by all our people, even those who so wish to weaken or destroy the Prussian kingdom.

Nor, however, do we intend to invoke 'the scrupulous observation of the Constitution', even though we do not consider all the provisions of the revised Constitutional Charter to be fair and wise, and even less the principles from which they were derived are necessarily ours.

For we feel bound in our conscience to obey the constitutional laws enacted by our lawful authority, as well as other state laws, as long as they exist rightly.

This limitation by law and order does not contradict the oath of fidelity and obedience that we give to the king, but follows from it with necessity. For in this oath we call upon the name of God, who himself is the source of all law, of Richter and avenger over all who break the law.

However, this oath does not prevent us from doing so, but rather reminds us of our sacred obligation to work through the law to eliminate from the Constitution what carries the seeds of corruption, above all to combat the revolution in all its consequences and the idolatry of false constitutionalism.

Berlin, February 1, 1850.

Appendix 7.

Berlin, November 30, 1856. My most expensive most graciously Countess!

Your dear lines are a real relief to me. After all the anxiety and hardship, the recovery of the pricey Kleist and the happy multiplication of his family come together and the ad is handed to me by a very dear childhood friend, who has long been the noblest happiness of my most beloved unforgettable heart friend! — Receive, most graciously Countess, my most heartfelt wishes for happiness and blessings, and say the same to the dear woman who has recently given birth and to the father who is breathing again to life and activity. It is with a thousand joys that I accept the sponsorship offered to me in such rare and pleasing circumstances. May the Lord's richest blessing rest upon the newborn and upon his parents! may the light and the life that belies them both, by their rule in their counties, take hold of many cold and undecided hearts! above all: the youngest of the old tribe of heroes! By kissing your hands, gracious and most expensive countess, I call myself

Yours. Illustrious loyal servants and Freund

Friedrich William.

Appendix 8.

Gentlemen! The Minister's words, which he has addressed to the House, also require an explanation on my part.

For my part, I would at most be able to vote in favor of a draft regional order as it is currently before us. You know that I voted in the Commission in that way.

Gentlemen! The Conservative Party in this House has, by means of the versions of the draft that we have before us at the moment, extended its hand a great deal to the State Government.

(Shouts: oho! Oho!)

The party has, by means of the versions as they now exist, extended its hand far and wide to the state government,

(Shouts: oho! Oho!)

by the fact that the majority of this House has expressly agreed that the police authority as such will no longer be associated with the ownership of a particular property, that the counties will allow the election of the Schulzen by the municipalities, that a large extension of the voting rights will be granted in the first instance, in consideration of the district council, that the removal of the smaller landowners will be permitted when the property is divided up or sold, that the right to vote in viril will be abandoned, with only a slight restriction, and that the votes of the large landowners will be restricted to a maximum of half of the total votes. She has admitted that in the elections to the district council no longer the large landowners vote alone, but the whole district council, that not only large landowners but also mayor can be elected, that a district committee for administrative matters is formed. However, if the Royal State Government is now saying that the foundations of this circular constitution, as it has been put in place and has come to us from the other House, would in all circumstances be upheld by the Government, although, gentlemen, you — on the other page of the House pay a visit — I cannot say otherwise in my opinion — are grateful to acknowledge how far you have gone in rejecting our resolutions with such determination, I see that it seems to me that it is absolutely impossible to reach an agreement on the foundations we have presented, from which we cannot depart. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, it is indeed impossible for us to vote in favor of the draft because it could have no other purpose than to offer the government ways of getting it adopted in a form that is contradictory to us. We could only accept it if it were to become law as it stands at present. There, ladies and gentlemen, the question arises for us: is it not, conversely, now justified on its own to hand over to the state government the path which is in principle the only one justified? The high-blessed König Majesty, Friedrich Wilhelm III, the high-blessed father of our now ruling König Majesty, gave us the provincial district orders and provincial orders in 1823 and 1825 after the passage of a small general command. The 1853 law explicitly stipulates the same.

Gentlemen! For all the subjects of the trial, we have almost reached the point where the circumstances are so different in the individual counties of the provinces that the right path necessarily remains the one of provincial treatment or, within the framework of a law with normative provisions for all provinces, provincial and statutory training. It is the first time, gentlemen, that such a proposal has been submitted to the House, the first time that the House has declared itself on it. And now, after having taken decisions in this decisive Weise which deviate from the principles which now exist, it is to have accommodated the government, pay a visit a serious examination and use of our decisions for other submissions, now no consideration at all is to be given to this; the definite statement is to be made that if the House does not necessarily accept what has been submitted, then all the resources which are available to the government should be set in motion in order to compel the House to make such a decision. That, gentlemen, will put an end to the freedom and independence of the House.

(Very right! Bravo!)

This nullifies its effectiveness in legislation, as in the budget. We are determined, to the best of our knowledge and belief, not to allow any proposals concerning the basic constitution of our country, the basic pillars of the country, to be touched.

As you know, gentlemen, we have never stood and still do not stand in such a way that we believe that the continuation or departure of a minister should depend on any decision of this House; on the contrary, I would consider it extremely worrying that such an implementation should shake the monarchy to its depths. But we are also saying that the country and the basic constitution of the country are worth more to us than a ministry, and that we cannot give them up, given that the ministry or a minister says either they will be given up or we will resign. I can therefore only ask you, gentlemen, to vote as unanimously as possible against the draft, in order to preserve the independence of the House as far as we are concerned and with the knowledge that you are leaving the consequences to the ministry alone, without any fault on your part.

(Bravo!)

Appendix 9.

Silhouettes from the manor house.

(From the "garden arbor".)

.... The gentleman there, who is just stepping into the room and rushing to his seat, is in any case much worse than the Earl of Arnim. It is Mr. v. Kleist-Retzow Stahl'schen, the current main hero of the manor house and heir to the estate there. As the leader of the Ultrafeudals, the reaction in the early 1850s put him over the Rhine Province as its chief president, and the man has ensured that he will live on in the memory of the Rhinelanders for a long time to come. In 1858, by presenting the family of Kleist, he came under the more like-minded pairs, while he had always been in the Chamber of Deputies until then. Knights of the Cross This man is now the ideal representative of the and indisputably one of the brightest minds of the same, now probably also the best speaker of the manor house. He has a natural eloquence, and what he speaks is less witty than clear, definite, hastily polemical. It also has one of the most pleasant, tonal and powerful organs. His nature must be very vibrant. On the street, with his folder under his arm, he can be seen trotting into the manor house like a schoolboy; on the speaker's stage, this liveliness manifests itself in the cataract-like nature of language. The little man has a bird-of-prey appearance; with the snow-white, thick-bushed hair and the black mustache under his bent nose, he looks like a bad-turned cockatoo.

Appendix 10.

Your Highly Born!

The German Conservative Party in Württemberg, represented by the State Committee which has been signed, has the honor, in accordance with the resolution of the countless assembly of German Conservative men in Stuttgart held on 2 October this year, to express its most honorable and warmest thanks to your Highly Well-Born for the equally spiritual and courageous speech in which you expressed in the memorable Reichstag session of 17 September this year the genuinely Christian and genuinely patriotic principles, attitudes and views, the confession and activity of which, in our complete conviction, alone is capable of bringing about the rescue of the German Empire from the dangers from which it is threatened, and the healing of the harms from which it suffers. You will probably have nothing against us duplicating your speech by print and distributing it as a leaflet to other districts of our people in Württemberg.

Lange For a while we had been waiting with pain for men who in the Reichstag in evangelical terms and Geist raised their voices to testify to truths and show ways that had otherwise only been witnessed and shown by Catholic members of the Reichstag in their Weise, and therefore largely unpleasing to us. Now our heart's desire is fulfilled and we see in you a tool pardoned by God to point out to the German people in their Reichstag what is necessary and what serves for peace.

May God the Lord of Your Highly Benevolent be given to the German people for many more years in the unweakened power of the spirit and the body, and crown your struggles and work with rich blessings!

Stuttgart, 10 October 1878.

The German Conservative Party committee in Württemberg.

K. Fetzer, bank manager. Carl Stähle, municipal councilor. Carl G. Beringer, manufacturer. Parish priest Rieger.

Deacon Schmidt. Friedrich Big man, merchant. Professor Jauß, L. Wittmann, architect.

pens. Pfr. Held, Redakt, d. St. ev. S. -Bl. A. Nast, Secret. d. K. Forstdirect. G. Weitbrecht, Prof. u. Garnis. -Diak.

L. Hofacker, Pfr. L. W. Fischer, manufacturer. Adolph Klette, Kfm.

Sr. Hochwohlborn to the Reichstag deputy
Baron v. Kleist-Retzow.

Annex 11. Poem by V. Bismarck on the birthday of Mr. V. Kleist-Retzow, as a facsimile.



Ma famille vous salue.

Kist ganz so schwarz wie Schmelz⁴¹
 sehr braun wie Malagony
 Mähle ist ein altes Kammholz
 ein Laken sehr wie Löss.

Mamma! Mamma! dief gebrayern wilt jod
 Apfennin den Jodn mungs in die.
 Mamma! dief den Jodn mungs
 den Jodn mungs dief den Jodn mungs.

Mamm

Geliebten Oskar Reimann
 Respekt und ein herzliches
 Willkommen! Ich hoffe, dass Sie
 auch bald nach Hause kommen
 werden. Ich bin sehr gespannt.
 Mit freundlichen Grüßen
 E. S. M.

zu gleichem Betrag und Folie
Einschreiben & Einzahlung
Kaufbuchs und Kasse

Salinis m. & Ehrenburg, Salinburg^c +)

Die sind die Leute all nicht minder
 Und Lindern, Lippens und Löffers
 So wie die Lindern Lippens und Löffers
 Mollu all in Lomraff's Löffers Lippens

Manne donne une lecture de la Bible
 et de la, une femme est en l'église
 et une femme est en l'église
 et une femme est en l'église.

Und fcheinst du zu groß und weit
 Für mich so kleinen Landwäpflin
 So stundst du ist die süßste Zeit
 Die mich die Götter ergötzen.
 Ihr blickt uns wie vom alten Stein
 Lassen, daß wir ohne Euch
 In Eurer Würdigung und Tugend
 Die Kinder auf dem Kometen.

Alms; foppend - fopn Zind
 & arm. Hier ist ein Garmen gezen
 Mordt mitz Wunden 'o wund die Lini',
 die König zu fopffung Alms Linn.

Und wie nicht in großer Freude
Nimm die Art an - bitte fragen;
Dann wird denn in der Welt und Menschen
Unser Pakt ein ewiges sein?

Notes: (page 1) Mr. v. Kleist-Retzow contract a habir had decided to insert the word "just" in his speeches in many cases. (page 3) All the towns in the constituency of the MP Kleist-Retzow.

Appendix 12.

(Article in the cross newspaper No. 30, March 13, 1883.)

An honorary day for the family von Kleist .

Twenty-five years have passed since the Emperor and König's Majesty — as Prince Regent — had the mercy to receive the members of the family of Kleist in a special audience and to receive their reverent thanks for the right of presentation to the House. Diese Königlich Gabe has brought the family rich blessings. She became the occasion to found a family association, which year after year united its members more intimately and taught them better and better to maintain the chivalric traditions of their family in many eventful times. Externally, the work has also flourished quickly. Little money was started, and already today the family commands a notable fortune that allows it to enter where help is needed. Thus, the bearers of the old name gathered on 9 March were able to look back with satisfaction on the past quarter century and look forward to the future with glad confidence. The 25th anniversary had brought the competitors together in the largest number, and even a cousin based in Kurland had answered the call for Berlin.

It was also a matter of removing a thank you, a thank you for the faithful, paternal and truly devoted activity that the chairman of the family board, the bearer of all ideal endeavors in the same, devoted tirelessly and sacrificingly to her. We know our esteemed Prime Minister, Hans Hugo v. Kleist-Retzow, too well not to know how much any public recognition is contrary to his purpose. But it was such a real need of the family's heart to honor their youthful-fresh heroic champion in white hair that he had to endure it when many words of thanks were addressed to him.

First, at the beginning of the negotiations, the member of the Executive Board, Graf Leopold Kleist-Zützen, took the word to thank the same leader for his meticulous management of the business, looking back on the past 25 years, during which the family succeeded him. To commemorate the 25 years of activity of the chairman, he presented an artfully executed table essay, which the family dedicated to the same. But the Damen did not want to take a back seat and had also prepared an homage. Before the beginning of the dinner, which united the members of the family with their wives and daughters in the imperial court in the handsome number of 60 persons, Miss Anni v. Kleist addressed the revered head on behalf of the Damen:

Five Lystras are in rapid flight,
Who saw you as the family of the head,
Ever since you bravely started the great work,
Deß Zeugen wir heute gratefully you bystander.
You united us, the far-flung limbs,
To brothers of a blood and tribe again.
Each of your mottos experienced strength:
Don't be afraid, just believe!

And our name future families,
They will reap fruit from your work,
This is always tirelessly with unweakened
Energy and loyalty our well-being sought,
Your name is written in gold script,
Announce how we honor and love you,
They will follow your example track:
Don't be afraid, just believe!

To wreath your snowy head rich with honor,
Happy to dedicate our thanks Tribute,
Man celebratin his jublee Dir, à, to credenzen die Festtrunk,
Today's family day invited us!

Long stay you at our top!
From now on, the flag shall also fly high,
To whom Your noble heart swore in faithfulness:
Don't be afraid, just believe!

The tradition of poets still lives in the family. The author of these beautiful words was also present. We must not betray her and only say so much: she is a real German woman.

The head president thanked visibly moved for this sensual surprise and took an album from the hands of the lovely speaker, in which the poem was entered.

Now followed a happy meal in the most colorful row. The uniform, in which the dragoon blue ruled decisively, was strongly represented in the young generation. His Majesty's first toast was to the Emperor and König. Man celebratin his jublee He pointed out how the family of Kleist, since it ceased to be the lord of the Dukes of Pommern, was linked by history to the House of Hohenzollern with indissoluble bands, as they fought first and foremost among all kings and found their glory in the loyalty of the kings. Thunderous high followed these words. — The well-being of the jubilee was expressed by General Leutnant Ewald, commander of the first Guards Division, and concluded with the wish to see the Chief President of Kleist-Retzow still after 25 years in physical freshness at the head of the family; "for his spiritual freshness, do not be afraid. " — In thanking the young people of the family, the chief president sent a word to them that they should hold up the banner after the old people had died. There are high goals to be set, to take part in work in all areas of public life, as the history of the family, in addition to the field marshals and other heroes, also poets, natural scientists, high administration officials presents us as role models. According to the goals, the effort and success depends, as on the one hand, on God's grace, and on the other hand, on our work. In this sense, too, it remains an eternally true word: "Man will live according to his faith. " — On the Damen, which, a telling testimony to the unwithered bloom of the family, graced the table, on its refining effect on the males rough family — through love — toasted General-Leutnant Georg on Rheinfeld.

However, this year's Family Day only gained its high importance through the grace of His Majesty the Emperor, as well as His Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Prince, who paid a visit in memory of the 10th of March 1858 of the family, to come before you on 10th of March 1883, in order to present their homage again with the now grown up generation after 25 years of existence of the family association. Thirty-four bearers of the name happily answered the call of their beloved König, and only those who could not come stayed away.

His Majesty received in the uniform of the 1st. Guards regiments on foot the family in the Royal Palace and had at the very highest through the Ober-President of Kleist-Retzow the members of the family, who were positioned so that the son was next to the father, the brother next to the brother. Before the performance of which His Majesty made gracious words to the individual, however, you paid a visit the board to express the sentiments that animated the family particularly on this day of honor.

We will explain the meaning of this speech in the following:

"25 years ago today, Your Imperial Majesty had the grace to receive the members of the family of Kleist who were gathered here for a family day. On the occasion of the right granted to the Allerhöchst family to elect a member to the manor house, we had established the statutes for the reunion of the family the day before and requested: Your Majesty to offer thanks for the granting of that high right. Since then, a quarter of a century has passed with Your Majesty's glorious government, and our family has been allowed to participate, in numerous ways, albeit in modest districts, in the execution of the great deeds by which Your Majesty restored the German Empire and restored to him in Your Majesty his emperor. If in the north and Osten of Germany the nobility has retained a greater influence than in its west and

south, — the great deeds of the Hohenzollern in those countries and that the members of the imagined families have served their kings in devotion, this is the main reason. That our family was able to serve you most highly in this great time with Your Majesty's actions, and that the blessed experiences we have had in this long time of the existence of our renewed family unit in the common life and mutual assistance, strengthen in us the awareness of the duty of thanksgiving and renewing the pledge of allegiance to Your Majesty and Most High their successors on the throne, whether in the labors of peace, or at the Most High their reputation in honorable death on the field of battle. "

What His Majesty rested upon this in mercy will be unforgettable to anyone who experiences this hour and shall be preserved as an expensive legacy to the distant descendants of the family. We can only make the wish that God give it to the family to justify the honorable trust that König places in them at all times in words and deeds.

After the gates of the Royal Palace were closed behind the family members, His Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Prince, the governor of Pommern, rested to receive the family, who resided mainly in this province. The Upper President of Kleist-Retzow addressed the illustrious Hohenzollernsproß as follows:

"We sincerely thank Your Imperial and Royal Highness for the gracious granting of the audience requested today. The family of Kleist has spread its branches widely across the land, in the Margraviate, in the Province of Saxony, the Kingdom of Saxony, in Böhmen and Kurland, but the roots and tribe of these are in Pommern and Your Imperial Highness are the governor of Pommern. The whole family is enlivened by the conviction of devotional loyalty to His Majesty the Emperor and König, like his high house, and Your Imperial Highness are the next heir to the throne. On the occasion of the seat in the manor house awarded to the Allerhöchst family, the family reunited again 25 years ago by statutory provision to form a family association and then also on 10 March expressed its thanks to His Majesty as Prince-Regent for the granting of that right. The rich experiences she has made for the flourishing of the family during the existence of this association in the common life and mutual assistance move us, His Majesty to again and reinforce our thanks and Highest to the same, as your Imperial and Royal Highness as the heir to the throne to present the vows of unwavering loyalty. "

In his merciful reply, His Imperial Highness emphasized the close relations in which the history of the fatherland brought the family to the Hohenzollern house, and assured the family, which was tested in fidelity, also of the further well-being of their ruling house. His Imperial Highness had donned the uniform of his Pasewalker cuirassier Regiment.

This was the 10th of March 1883, which was so significant for the Kleistsche family. The personal relationship in which the Hohenzollern had always been with the old families of the country came to the most beautiful expression on that day. And if you looked at the handsome number of family members, you said to yourself: It is still the old German villager that performs army succession here. May the family preserve this Geist forever. True to the king, that is her motto.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
- 238 -

From the third and fourth sons of Peters on Zadtkow (III. 47): Philipp and Georg (III. 97 and 98, see above, page 74), branches also emerged, though they only flourished briefly. Philipp had two sons: 1) Peter and 2) Sebastian (III. 165 and 166). Georg, on the other hand, had four sons: 1) Anton, 2) Peter, 3) Werner, and 4) Ewald (III. 167–170).

Petrowa Branch

III. 165.

Peter,

1621, † before 1645,

Philipp's elder son, inherited the estate of Petrowa, also called Batrow, from his father, where he and his brother Sebastian resided as of 1621.

His wife was Erath von Blanckenburg, daughter of Venz of Ramelow. No sons were born from their marriage. By 1645, Hans Ernst von Potenz was the owner of Petrowa, presumably as a son-in-law. The father had died earlier, and the mother lived as a widow in Böck.

III. 166.

Sebastian

of Petrowa,

1621,

Philipp's younger son, jointly owned the estate of Petrowa with his elder brother in 1621, having inherited it from their father. Later, he acquired the estate of Cziskowo. There he died unmarried, thus bringing Philipp's branch to an end.

Peterkow-Timmenhagener Branch

III. 167.

Anton,

born c. 1600, † young,

Georg's eldest son from Peterkow and Timmenhagen, died shortly after his birth; likewise, the second son died:

III. 168.

Peter

in early childhood.

III. 169.

Werner

of Pumlow,

born 1605, † 1675,

Georg's third son, entered the Elector's service and rose to the rank of captain in the Glasenapp regiment. After his father's death, he returned home to take possession of the estates and, with the Elector's permission, retired from service.

He married twice:

a) to ... von Butzke, daughter of Hans of Butzke, with whom he remained without heirs.

Subsequently, he married:

b) Marie Elisabeth von Horn, daughter of Jacob of Wusterwitz and Esther von der Goltz of Klausdorf, married in 1639.

This marriage produced only one daughter: Idea Reichmuth, who in 1666 became the wife of Wilhelm Christian von Kleist of Pumlow (III. 268).

Hering writes the following about Werner von Kleist and his family:

"Jacob von Horn (Werner's father-in-law) left behind a legal dispute, which led Werner, who had until then lived in Butzke, to assert his wife's rights in Wusterwitz with his brother-in-law von Hauffen in 1642. In 1653, he purchased a share of Pumlow from the sons of District councillor Achatz (III. 110): Ewald Jürgen and Wilhelm Friedrich (III. 176 and 177), where he lived until his death. Nevertheless, he retained Wusterwitz, leading to a prolonged lawsuit with creditors and inheritors, and ultimately ceded it to his son-in-law Wilhelm Christian von Kleist, especially since everything he owned in Wusterwitz originated from his wife Marie Elisabeth von Horn's maternal and paternal inheritance. He died in 1675 in old age and frailty, having sustained a head injury during a quarrel many years earlier; his wife outlived him."

III. 170.

Ewald

of Raddow and Timmenhagen,

Baron and Electoral Bavarian President,

born c. 1615, † 1689,

Georg's youngest son, studied law in Königsberg in 1632. "Having studied well and traveled widely," notes von der Osten (203), "he entered Brandenburg service and became a cavalry captain. Later, he resigned from military service, was appointed Privy Councilor and President in Hinterpommern, and, on July 11, 1653, Dean of Cammin, as well as Captain of Marienfließ, among other positions."

On July 25, 1644, the Great Elector appointed his court and chamber court councilor, Ewald von Kleist, as a cavalry captain to recruit 100 "single-horsemen" in Prussia (622). These troops were undoubtedly intended for use in the war against Sweden. Although a truce with Sweden had been concluded in 1641, ending Brandenburg's role as a battlefield, enemy troops continued their raids until 1645.

Ewald von Kleist actively participated in the five-year negotiations leading to the Peace of Westphalia. His determined efforts significantly contributed to Brandenburg's considerable compensation in the treaty. In 1646, he served as Brandenburg's envoy to The Hague, and in 1647, he was sent as an extraordinary envoy to the Imperial Court in Vienna.

For his contributions to the peace settlement, the Great Elector appointed him Privy Councillor and Chamberlain on November 23, 1648, and in 1649, sent him as an envoy to Sweden to negotiate with Queen Christina regarding the transfer of the bishoprics of Halberstadt and Minden.

In the Peace of Westphalia, Brandenburg had been granted only Hinterpommern; Vorpommern, along with Rügen, was ceded to Sweden. As compensation, the Great Elector received the archbishopric of Magdeburg and the bishoprics of Cammin, Halberstadt, and Minden.

The Swedish military contributions owed by Brandenburg amounted to 141,670 thalers. The Great Elector promptly paid this sum after the peace agreement, funded by a head and livestock tax levied in the Electorate. Friedrich Wilhelm believed that prompt payment would ensure the swift transfer of Hinterpommern, Halberstadt, and Minden without awaiting the execution years. However, Swedish generals caused numerous delays.

Regarding Halberstadt, its estates had immediately sent deputies to the Great Elector after the peace agreement to pledge homage and seek confirmation of their freedoms. Yet, taking possession of the territory proved challenging. Halberstadt owed Sweden 57,662 thalers in military contributions, with an additional 4,971 thalers from the County of Hohenstein. A head tax was levied in 1648 to cover the first installment of 24,000 thalers, and the remainder was paid without delay. Nevertheless, the Swedish general stationed in Halberstadt, Königsmarck, refused to cede possession, citing the need for full payment and the execution recess in Nuremberg.

Thus, the Great Elector dispatched Ewald von Kleist directly to Sweden in 1649. He persuaded Queen Christina to order General Königsmarck to allow the Elector to take possession of the bishopric, leaving only a Swedish garrison in Halberstadt for the time being.

The bishopric was handed over on October 6, 1649, to the Elector's representative, R. von Cannstein. The Swedish garrison withdrew in March 1650, and the estates pledged homage to the Elector in person on April 2 of the same year.

In Minden, Swedish commander Steenbock similarly resisted the Elector's possession of the bishopric.

Although Ewald von Kleist secured a similar order from Queen Christina as for Halberstadt, allowing the Elector to take possession of the princely castles on October 15, 1649, and personally arrive at Petershagen, the former episcopal residence, on February 1, 1650, Steenbock only relinquished the city of Minden on September 7, 1650.

The majority of difficulties, however, arose from the Swedes' resistance to the Great Elector regarding the evacuation of Hinterpommern.

The disputed boundaries between Vorpommern and Hinterpommern were the cause of this conflict. In the peace treaty, even Stettin and Wollin were assigned to Vorpommern. Accordingly, the Great Elector demanded that the Oder River be established as the border and that everything previously held by the Dukes of Stettin in Hinterpommern, or the properties of the Cammin bishopric in Vorpommern, be ceded to him.

The Swedes, however, stubbornly opposed this. They claimed for themselves all the villages and estates of the Stettin and Wollin districts located beyond the Oder, as well as what the Dukes of Wolgast or Vorpommern had owned in Hinterpommern and their rights regarding the bishopric of Cammin.

These border disputes gave the Swedes an excuse to delay the handover of Halberstadt and Minden.

Although Ewald von Kleist had succeeded in obtaining the evacuation of these bishoprics from the Queen of Sweden, no final resolution regarding Pommern could be reached. The matter was referred to Stettin for negotiations.

The Great Elector was particularly keen on acquiring Stettin itself, as he had spent some time there during his youth at the court of Duke Bogislav XIV and had hoped to elevate it to the status of a residence city. To this end, through his envoy Ewald von Kleist, he offered Sweden the entire bishopric of Minden in exchange for this single city and its appurtenances, and even proposed to cede the archbishopric of Magdeburg and the bishopric of Halberstadt along with 2 million Reichstalers for Vorpommern. This offer, however, was not accepted.

Finally, in April 1653, a border agreement was reached between the Crown of Sweden and Brandenburg. By early June of the same year, Hinterpommern was to be evacuated and handed over to the Elector. On June 6, the main fortress of Colberg was evacuated, followed by the rest of Hinterpommern.

Colberg became the seat of the government of Hinterpommern, and the esteemed Ewald von Kleist was appointed by the Great Elector as the first Brandenburg-Pomeranian president of this government. From the Swedish side, Philipp von Horn had been appointed as the president of the government in Colberg, but he passed away before Hinterpommern was evacuated.

In December 1653, Ewald von Kleist assumed his office as president of the government in Colberg. The oath he swore upon taking office is recorded in document 628.

In a register of the Damensche Kleiste from 1654, he is named as the Electoral Brandenburg President of the Hinterpommern lands, Dean of the cathedral chapter of Cammin, and Captain of Marienfließ (630a).

According to von der Osten, he had already been appointed Dean of Cammin on July 11, 1653.

In a surviving congratulatory poem written by Pastor Erasmus Hartmann of Schöneberg near Stargard, Pomerania, to commemorate the homage rendered to Elector Friedrich Wilhelm in 1659, dedicated to President von Kleist, the following titles are attributed to him: "Magnifico, nobilissimo, nec non excellentissimo viro, Domino Eowaldo à Kleisst, reverend. episcopatus Camminensis Decano spectabili, serenissimo Electori Brandenburgico à consiliis intimioribus, et Ejusdem per Oriental. Pomeraniam Praesidi, Camerario, atque in Marienfliess Capitaneo splendidissimo, hereditario in Beckenwerder etc."

On August 22, 1654, the Hinterpommern government reported to the Elector that the installation and induction of the Electoral Privy Councillor and Captain of Marienfließ, "Eowaldt v. Kl.," as president of the government, had been conducted by Baron von Löben and that he had assumed his office in God's name. However, early consultations on how to organize the Pomeranian state revealed deficiencies that required resolution to enable effective administration of the Hinterpommern lands. The government, therefore, requested permission to send President von Kleist and Hinterpommern Landdrost Johann Schweder to the Elector to present these issues.

Prior to this, Ewald von Kleist had represented the Elector as envoy at the funeral of the last Pomeranian Duke, Bogislav XIV, whose memorial was celebrated in Stettin on May 25, 1654, by joint decree of Their Royal Majesties of Sweden and Brandenburg.

The following day, he also attended the funeral of Count Palatine Carl Ludwig of Zweibrücken in Stettin.

In 1656, President von Kleist was sent on an extraordinary mission to Denmark. He departed Colberg on July 21, 1656, and returned on August 27, 1657. This mission likely concerned the alliance the Great Elector sought to establish with Denmark against Sweden, which indeed materialized at the end of 1657.

This was the last extraordinary mission Ewald von Kleist undertook on behalf of the Great Elector.

The latter rewarded him for his loyal and outstanding service in a truly princely manner. Beyond the honorary titles, he granted him a significant salary for the time of approximately 3,000 thalers. As president, Kleist received about 2,000 thalers in cash, and his allowances included 720 bushels of oats, 30 loads of hay, 30 loads of straw, and 24 borders of wood, valued at 418 thalers. As Captain of Marienfließ, he received 193 thalers and 24 groschen in cash and allowances worth 318 thalers and 12 groschen. As Dean, he earned a salary of approximately 1,000 florins.

Since the Pomeranian Amtskammer could not always pay his salary in cash, he was granted princely estates at favorable leases or assigned their rents. Thus, he held several hides of land in the Marienfließ district, two farmsteads in Groß-Rischow in the Kolbatz district, the small estate of Stöckow, and others under lease.

Additionally, he held the estate of Birkenwerder under a repurchase agreement, which he sold through the Pomeranian Amtskammer to the Elector for 11,000 thalers. Of this sale amount, 8,000 thalers remained as a mortgage on the estate, while 3,000 thalers were paid to him by the Pomeranian Estates.

To secure the 8,000 thalers, he was assigned homage payments of 2,000 thalers due at Martini, surpluses from the administrative revenues of Marienfließ, the lease proceeds from Stöckow, the Ulrichhof pension, and the mill rents from Stargard. On September 11, 1654, the Biesenthal district was mortgaged to him. Later, he was also granted the estate of Woltersdorf near Freienwalde in Pomerania. Finally, he held his paternal estate of Zadtkow and the estate of Nöhlingen.

In the name of his father Georg's heirs, Ewald von Kleist pursued a lawsuit against Achatius Weiher's creditors regarding the small estate of Timmenhagen, successfully securing it. Later, he gifted it to his niece, Idea Reichmuth von Kleist, as part of her marriage to Wilhelm Christian von Kleist of Pumlów.

On October 8, 1656, Ewald von Kleist, described as the "Electoral Brandenburg Privy Councillor and President of the Duchy of Pomerania, Dean of the Cammin chapter, and Captain of Marienfließ, hereditary lord of Nöhlingen and Zadtkow," purchased the estate of Groß-Radow c. p. from District councillor Carl Friedrich von Ölsnitz. This acquisition also included several farmsteads in Wulkow and Salmow, small and large parcels of land in Rungenheide, and fishing rights in Patzker Lake, which bordered Groß-Radow. The purchase was financed with 8,000 thalers owed to him by the Great Elector for the estate of Birkenwerder (634).

On March 9, 1658, the Elector confirmed the purchase of Groß-Radow and defined an allodial value of 10,000 thalers for this Borcke fief estate (635).

On May 30, 1657, the Hinterpommern government received a directive from the Elector to settle Kleist's overdue salary, particularly since he had personally incurred expenses during his recent diplomatic mission. Consequently, the Pomeranian Amtskammer concluded an agreement with him on November 24, 1660, granting him the village of Groß-Risnow with all its cash and grain rents until his salary arrears were cleared. His allowances included 222 bushels each of wheat, rye, and barley, 225 bushels of oats, and 50 rental chickens, among other items.

In 1661, an unpublished document attests to Ewald von Kleist's role as Dean of Cammin. On July 7, 1661, as Dean and in conjunction with the other representatives of the cathedral chapter, he enfeoffed Claus von Puttkamer with the fiefs in the villages of Fritzow and Raddack, which had previously belonged to his father Lorenz, a canon of Cammin.

In October 1662, Ewald von Kleist unexpectedly left Colberg in secret, so much so that even his wife was unaware of the reason for his departure. He initially traveled to Homburg and then to the court of Elector Ferdinand Maria of Bavaria. Not long afterward, he converted to the Catholic Church at Loretto in Italy.

The motivations behind this decision remain unclear in the records.

Von der Osten states: "Despite all these significant honors, he faced numerous vexing circumstances, which led him to relinquish everything and depart for Homburg and then Bavaria in October 1662, etc."

The chapter of Cammin, in a petition dated September 23, 1664, requesting the appointment of a new dean, mentioned that Kleist had "without any prior notice or explanation" converted to the Catholic Church. They referred to widespread rumors that he had suffered from "a weakness of the mind" and had hoped he would return after this "weakness had passed." However, they had heard with regret that he had embraced the Catholic faith "with deliberate intent."

Another account suggests that the frequent theological disputes among Protestants at the time influenced his decision to leave the Evangelical Church.

Some claim that Countess Maxelrain, whom Kleist married after his wife's death in 1672, persuaded him to emigrate to Bavaria and convert to Catholicism. However, this remains mere speculation, with the latter likely being unfounded slander.

Indeed, it appears that a rift with his first wife, Eleonora Elisabeth von Winterfeld, with whom he had no children, may have contributed to his departure. Evidence of this lies in an order issued by the Elector on March 29, 1669, to General-Major von Schwerin: "Hearing that the former Privy Councillor von Kleist

is soon to return to Colberg and learning how he left his wife and what adversities arose between them, and fearing he might treat her improperly in one way or another, she, as a highly esteemed matron devoted to the Electoral House, should be placed under special protection and safeguarded against all threats and demands."

However, the wife of the President von Kleist, in her letters, never mentioned any conflicts with her husband, instead speaking of him with the highest respect and love, praising his piety and great fidelity in office.

Regarding his religious conversion, Pastor Justus Sagebaum of Pansin near Stargard wrote in his "Lorbeer- und Cypressenbaum" (Laurel and Cypress Tree):

"History teaches us that there have been those who believed for a time but, during periods of internal struggle, fell away. In 1663, we witnessed a remarkable example in the former Electoral Brandenburg Privy Councillor, Chamberlain, Hinterpommern Court Judge (correctly: Government President), and Captain of Marienfließ, as well as Dean of the Cammin cathedral chapter, Ewald von Kleist, hereditary lord of Beckenwerder, etc., who revived the leaven of Popery he once discarded. What led him to this cannot be definitively stated, but it is certain that he grasped a shadow for Juno, evidenced by the turmoil of his soul, frequently noted by my late grandfather, Justus Sagebaum, then a preacher in Rehwinkel, who often visited him at his request during his final illness to discuss religion."

In a letter to the Great Elector, Ewald von Kleist attributed his conversion to melancholy and mental unrest, which he had suffered for some time.

As soon as the secret departure of President von Kleist became known to the Great Elector, he issued the following letter, dated Königsberg, March 9, 1663:

"Worthy, esteemed Councillor and loyal servant,

We learn with displeasure that not only have you been out of the country for an extended period, but there is also no news of when you might return, as you are reportedly staying in the Palatinate. It greatly surprises us that, without our gracious permission and to the considerable detriment of our service, particularly during the current assembly of our Hinterpommern estates, you have gone to such a distant place. Therefore, we do not expect such behavior from you in the future and hereby command, with our favor, that you immediately return to fulfill your entrusted duties and present yourself at our Hinterpommern government, as we rely on you to do so."

However, Ewald von Kleist did not comply with this order. Instead, he sent a letter to the Elector explaining the reasons for his conversion to the Catholic Church, dated Ober-Brück, September 3/13, 1663:

"Most Serene Elector, Gracious Lord,

I remain, as ever, in humble loyalty and obedience to Your Highness's service.

Gracious Elector and Lord,

Your Highness, I humbly thank you for graciously excusing my absence with Christian and compassionate understanding. I also trust, as before, in Your Highness's continued favor and grace, which greatly encourages and comforts me in my current state. For it is true, and well known to Your Highness, that I have always sought and esteemed Your favor above all else in the world, second only to the favor of my God. Now, I humbly present my plea: Gracious Lord, the profound melancholy I have endured for some time had already taken root during my stay in Lauenburg, where I humbly kissed Your Highness's hands with loyalty. This melancholy deepened during my subsequent journey to the extent that, believing I had reached my limit, I thought either it must subside, or I would succumb entirely. The severe trials of faith weighed upon me so heavily that both God and men would have pitied me. As I must humbly speak before Your Highness—as before God's presence—regarding this matter of salvation, it must be said that the many theological disputes, in which I was involved both as part of my office and otherwise, constantly occupied and deeply affected my thoughts. Ultimately, they left me so

confused that, as a poor sinner seeking God and my Lord Christ in one way or another, I nearly lost Him altogether. I might have sunk into the mire of fear and torment if the infinitely gracious God had not shown mercy, extended His hand to me, and, through His enlightenment, awakened a sense of trust within me. Thus, I was able to reassure my anguished soul, which was often taunted by the enemies asking, 'Where is your God now?' I could answer with confidence: 'Why are you cast down, O my soul, and why are you disquieted within me? Hope in God, for I shall again praise Him, my salvation and my God.' With God's strength, I pursued this heartfelt trust further and consulted with Evangelical scholars on the doubts troubling me. Yet I could not find the foundation for consolation and assurance. Consequently, after invoking the one true God and engaging in numerous conferences with Catholic clergy, I was ultimately compelled, in heart and conscience, to conclude that: As the multitude of opinions about Christ that separate themselves from the Catholic Church continues to grow, becoming nearly innumerable, and as each sect interprets the Holy Scripture independently and serves as its own judge in matters of controversy, all must admit that there can only be one truth and that this truth resides in one universal Church. It is therefore the best and safest course to align oneself with the Church that Christ Himself, with clear and unequivocal words and the firm promise of eternal preservation and the Holy Spirit's presence, founded and maintained unwaveringly from the time of Christ and the Apostles to the present. It is united with itself and supported by its order and laws, which ground faith in Christ's merits, fostering daily devotion and maintaining the Spirit of God throughout. In accordance with this conclusion, I have professed my faith in the name of the Holy and Most Praised Trinity and will eternally thank God for the extraordinary grace granted to me in this matter. In this new duty to honor God through the Catholic Church, I must accept that I will henceforth forgo the great happiness and honor of serving Your Highness in office and other responsibilities, as neither Your Highness nor my homeland adheres to the Catholic faith. Nonetheless, I live in the humble hope that Your Highness will, in consideration of the fact that faith is not man's work but solely a gift from God, graciously release me from Your service while continuing to regard me with favor. Your Highness, for as long as I draw breath, I shall remain humbly loyal and devoted, praying earnestly to the Almighty that His divine hand will richly reward and repay the grace and kindness Your Highness has shown me, blessings I can never adequately praise or thank. May His divine protection and abundant blessings be upon Your Highness, Your noble consort, and the Princes. May Your Highness's illustrious House continue to flourish gloriously for the honor of God, the Christian faith, and the lands, forever prospering. May Your Highness grant me the grace to be counted among even the most insignificant of those who have been favored. In this exile, I shall consider such favor my highest dignity and happiness. Humbly commending myself to Your Highness's gracious protection, I shall live and die your most faithful and obedient servant."

Ober-Brück, September 3/13, 1663

Your Highness's

most humble and loyal servant,

Ewald Kleist

Regarding the theological disputes mentioned in the preceding letter, I refer to an instructive recent article published in the *Baltische Studien*, titled "Contributions to the History of Syncretism in Pomerania from 1653 to 1665." Here is a brief summary:

Since the adoption of the Reformation, strict Lutheranism had prevailed in Pomerania. Reformed doctrines were decisively rejected, and adherents of the Reformed faith were suppressed. However, this began to change when *Hinterpommern* fell to Brandenburg in 1648. Brandenburg's rulers, starting with Johann Sigismund, had converted to the Reformed confession. Gradually, a middle party emerged, the so-called Syncretists, who sought to mediate between the Reformed and the Lutherans.

In 1653, the Great Elector relocated the government and consistory from Stettin to Colberg and appointed Christian Groß, a theologian from Wittenberg, as General Superintendent of *Hinterpommern*.

Groß was a man of moderate disposition, and his disapproval of the harsh stance of the Lutherans led to suspicions that he favored Syncretism.

The Pomeranian clergy particularly resented him for allowing Matthias von Krockow, President of the High Court in Colberg and a convert to the Reformed Church, to participate in Lutheran Holy Communion.

Due to his inclination toward more moderate practices, General Superintendent Groß was vehemently attacked in writings and from the pulpit. In Stolp, a young candidate, Josua Schwarz, delivered a sermon in 1661 that spoke so harshly against the Reformed faith that many listeners left the church in outrage. Schwarz particularly criticized allowing individuals who, while otherwise in agreement with the Lutheran Church, rejected "the oral partaking of Christ's body" and "His bodily omnipresence" to partake in Communion. He denounced this as "accursed Syncretism" and declared it his duty to preach and teach against it. Schwarz even reproached the authorities for including in the pastors' instructions the directive that Lutheran preachers should not defame or condemn the Reformed from the pulpit but should instead strive for peace and moderation toward them.

Groß reported these incidents to the Elector, who ordered from Berlin that Schwarz be detained and held accountable. Groß instructed Schwarz to submit the Stolp sermon to the consistory and justify it. Schwarz refused and instead sent his sermon to the theological faculty in Greifswald, accompanied by a preface in which he sought to demonstrate that Groß had exercised false tolerance toward the Calvinists against the Word of God and the laws of the Pomeranian Church. He also accused Groß of being a Calvinist based on his writings. The Greifswald theologians returned Schwarz's text with only minor changes, endorsing its content, and Schwarz had it printed in Stettin.

At this point, Berlin issued orders to seize Schwarz. He was staying in Cammin but fled to Danzig. The Danzig authorities, recognizing that no political crime was involved, refused to extradite him, even though the Elector had sent a carriage and escort to retrieve him.

The Danzig clergy sided with the Pomeranian Lutherans, intensifying the conflict on both sides. Groß would have succumbed to the orthodox clergy and been forced to resign if not for the strong protection and support of the government in Colberg.

President von Kleist actively participated in these religious conflicts and frequently consulted with Evangelical theologians in his search for truth. Like most of the Pomeranian nobility, he was initially aligned with strict Lutheran doctrine. However, as an Electoral official, he could not openly oppose the Reformed and had to adopt a more mediating position. This role caused him great discomfort. Inner turmoil plagued him, and religious doubts gnawed at his soul. To escape this anguish and the divisions caused by the syncretistic disputes, Kleist abandoned the fractured Evangelical Church and sought refuge in the "harbor of peace" offered by the "one true saving Church," which at the time was free from internal religious conflicts.

The Great Elector was deeply pained by the defection of his loyal and proven servant, President von Kleist, both from his service and from the Evangelical Church.

On October 15, 1663, the Colberg government received an order:

"The clergy there are to cooperate so that this erring sheep may be brought back from its wayward path, returned to the fold, and rescued from the wolf's jaws."

However, as Ewald von Kleist did not return to Colberg, the Elector responded to Kleist's letter from Ober-Brück, dated September 3/13, 1663, with a reply from Cölln an der Spree on November 15, 1663.

Friedrich Wilhelm, Elector. Our gracious greeting to our worthy, steadfast Councillor and loyal servant! We have reluctantly learned from your most humble letter, dated Ober-Brück, September 3/13, that you have recently been afflicted by melancholy and various trials of conscience concerning religion and theological disputes. We are even more disheartened to understand from this letter that you believe you

have found peace of mind in an unexpected change of faith, having converted from the Evangelical religion you previously recognized to the papal religion. While we neither can nor wish to impose limits on the faith or conscience of you or any of our subjects—knowing that these matters are governed solely by the all-knowing and highest God, subject to His will and not to human compulsion—we must, in Christian compassion, lament that you thought to dispel your perceived melancholy by adopting a religion which, we fear with good reason, may only lead you to greater doubts and distress of conscience. You have forsaken and renounced the religion in which you recognized Christ our Savior, worshiped in no way other than as revealed by Himself and His Apostles, and through which the grace of God and eternal salvation is sought through the atoning sacrifice of our sole mediator and advocate. Instead, you have joined a community that has burdened poor Christians with intolerable human ordinances, many unnecessary and some deeply harmful, which contradict God's Word. This community places alongside our Savior—whose name, intercession, and merits alone secure God's grace—countless saints with their purported merits, supererogatory works, and intercessions. The sacraments, moreover, have been mutilated, confused, and obscured in various ways. We are confident that if you had carefully and reasonably considered these errors and abuses in the papal system in the fear of God, you would not have taken such a dangerous step nor allowed the adversaries to persuade you that the eternal preservation and guidance of the Holy Spirit promised by Christ to His Church could belong to the Roman Pope and his followers, as you seem to suggest in your letter. Neither can we find nor believe such claims in Holy Scripture. Thus, in gracious goodwill, we remind and exhort you to abandon these erroneous presuppositions and false beliefs. First, earnestly call upon the gracious God for enlightenment and assistance from the Holy Spirit. Then, share any scruples or doubts arising from theological disputes—which also abound within the Roman Church—with learned theologians. Confer with them and allow yourself to be comforted and instructed by them through God's Word.

If you do so with a sincere heart and honest intent, we do not doubt that the Father of Mercy and God of all comfort will take pity on you, illuminate your understanding, and grant you the grace to forsake this highly dangerous path—one which has led many either to atheism or to wretched despair, as numerous sorrowful examples attest. We hope you will return in due time to the Evangelical truth you once recognized and remain steadfast and unshaken in it until the end. And since we do not doubt that you will soon present yourself to us, we shall, at that time, not hesitate to address the matter further in grace. We wish this for you and all people from the depths of our heart, and in conclusion, we remain graciously disposed toward you in our Electorate's favor." Given in our residence at Cölln an der Spree, November 15, 1663.

This letter from the Great Elector stands as a noble testament to his steadfast Evangelical conviction and no doubt left an impression on President von Kleist. However, Kleist remained loyal to the Catholic Church and his new sovereign, the Elector of Bavaria.

Despite this, the Great Elector did not withdraw his favor from Kleist. He allowed Kleist to retain his Pomeranian estates and generously provided for Kleist's abandoned wife. On behalf of the Elector, she cared for the minor Prince Alexander of Courland for 19 months until 1667. After her death, the Great Elector wrote on May 17, 1673: "Inform me of the burial of Frau Kleist so that I may send my two sons to attend."

On March 20/30, 1664, Ewald von Kleist, writing from Loretto, donated his portion of the Timmenhagen estate to his brother Werner's daughter for her marriage to Wilhelm Christian von Kleist of Pumlów. The Elector gave his consent to this donation on June 13, 1668 (664).

Kleist held his niece in high regard. "Out of great affection and devotion," he personally arranged her marriage to Wilhelm Christian von Kleist and later brought her son, Ewald, to live with him in Amberg in the Upper Palatinate, where he oversaw the boy's education and further prospects.

On December 8, 1668, his brother Werner was permitted to pay homage on his behalf as an absentee (647). Ewald von Kleist had previously requested the Elector's permission for this in a petition, in which

he explained that he would have appeared in person long ago "if not for the embassy entrusted to him, in the name of the entire Electoral Bavarian Collegium and several other imperial princes, to negotiate the peace treaty between the crowns of France and Spain, now concluded by God's grace, which required his presence in Spain."

On February 1, 1666, the Elector of Bavaria informed the government in Amberg that he had appointed Ewald von Kleist as Vice-Governor of the Upper Palatinate "in view of his excellent qualities and experience" and had already sworn him into office. On April 2, the Elector wrote to the governor, who was displeased with the decision: "It will have been conveyed to you by my senior court marshal, Count von Fürstenberg, what reasons moved me to appoint von Kleist to my administration in Amberg as Vice-Governor—not that I found any fault with your services or considered the position of Vice-Governor necessary, but solely because I sought von Kleist's exceptional qualities for my service. As there was no suitable role for him here at court or within my administration in Amberg, I chose to accommodate him with the title of Vice-Governor, in recognition of his previous positions of standing and distinction."

That same year, a painting of the Elector was created with a dedication to "Herr Ewald Freiherr von Kleist," featuring the Kleist family coat of arms.

The Elector of Bavaria quickly recognized Kleist's diplomatic talents and frequently employed him in extraordinary missions. In 1667, he was sent to the Duke of Württemberg and the Electors of Mainz and Cologne, and in 1672 and 1673 to Vienna. For his loyal and distinguished services, he was appointed Privy Councillor on December 1, 1667, and in the same year was given the position of administrator (Pfleger) in Rottenburg, Lower Bavaria. In 1674, he was made President of the Court Council in Munich, and in 1682, he was granted the privileges of nobility and lower jurisdiction. He later became Chamberlain and Vice-Governor in Amberg, and in 1686, President of War and Chancellor of the Upper Palatinate.

Kleist's abrupt departure from Colberg in October 1662 left many documents disorganized or misplaced, with some even falling into unauthorized hands. As a result, on November 25, 1684, from Potsdam, the Elector issued a Cabinet Order directing the Hinterpommern government to investigate and reclaim archival materials: "We have learned that various documents and directives issued by us during von Kleist's tenure as President of Hinterpommern are in the possession of his friends and acquaintances and, in some cases, have come into foreign hands."

The government initially contacted Wilhelm Christian von Kleist of Pumlow. Most of the documents were found in the manor house at Groß-Radow and were returned to the government.

On January 19, 1687, the Bavarian Elector Maximilian Emanuel recommended "his Privy Councillor, Chamberlain, President of the Court Council, and Administrator of Rottenburg, Eobaldt von Kleist," who intended to travel to his Pomeranian estates, to the protection of the Great Elector.

When the Great Elector learned that the elderly Kleist was planning to stay at his estates in Pomerania, he ordered the government on July 9, 1687, to monitor his activities closely: "Because it is not without reason to fear that he may advocate for the papal religion to the benefit of some and seek to induce young noblemen in his vicinity to convert."

Consequently, on July 15, 1687, the government issued identical instructions to the Regenwalde provost, within whose district lay Kleist's main estate of Groß-Radow, and to Christian Wilhelm von Kleist, who frequently interacted with him. They were tasked with closely observing Kleist.

In its report to the Elector, the government expressed confidence:

"We do not doubt that Christian Wilhelm von Kleist will take this matter seriously, as he has already complained about the President luring his son with promises of education and provision, only to place him as a page in the Bavarian court and convert him to the Catholic religion—a matter the father laments with tears and seeks means to return him here and guide him back to the proper path."

Kleist appears not to have stayed in Pomerania for long, likely finding it uncomfortable to be constantly observed and treated with suspicion.

On February 8/18, 1689, he applied from Regensburg for a renewal of his feudal rights to Groß-Radow, which was granted on March 12. The document described him as a Bavarian Privy Councillor and President of the Supreme Court.

Ewald von Kleist passed away on December 9, 1689, at his estate in Siegenburg, Lower Bavaria. He was undoubtedly a highly capable statesman, as evidenced by his numerous prestigious positions and missions. He was also a deeply religious man, earnestly seeking truth. For the last 27 years of his life, he may have been an apostate, but seemingly out of conviction.

Von der Osten remarked in his biography of Kleist: "He played a significant role in the world!"

Historians like Samuel Buchholz, Samuel Pufendorf in his 19-volume *Life and Actions of the Great Elector*, and von Orlich in his *History of the Prussian State in the 17th Century*, unanimously recognize Kleist's considerable contributions to the Brandenburg state.

As previously noted, Ewald von Kleist was married twice:

a) to Eleonore Elisabeth von Winterfeld, who had come to Brandenburg from the Palatinate with the Electress. The marriage was childless. Kleist left her secretly to move to Bavaria, causing her deep distress and financial difficulties.

On December 13, 1663, the widow of Colonel Matthias von Zastrow sued Eleonore Elisabeth von Winterfeld, Kleist's wife, for a debt of 1,000 thalers. This sum had been loaned on the Elector's orders for the sustenance of Colonel von Zastrow's regiment in Alt-Damm but had not yet been reimbursed from the state treasury. Additionally, Kleist had only partially recovered the 4,270 thalers he had spent on travel expenses and allowances during the Danish legation.

In March 1664, Eleonore Elisabeth submitted a petition to the Elector seeking repayment of these funds, stating: God has deeply afflicted me, not only depriving me of my prosperity through my husband's unexpected change, but also leaving me with great burdens, which I cannot bear without Your Electoral Grace's assistance." he continued: I am so distressed by my husband's absence that this pen is too weak to describe my sorrow. Yet, when I reflect on how pious and faithful he has been in his office, I live in the hopeful trust that God will sustain him in his integrity and restore him to me with joy."

On April 5, 1664, in response to her petition, an order was issued granting the wife of President von Kleist the salary associated with her husband's position as President until Michaelmas 1664 and as Captain of Marienfließ until St. John's Day of the same year, to be paid from the *Hinterpommern Amtskammer*. Furthermore, she was allowed to retain the deanery revenues until a new dean was appointed. The *Cammin cathedral chapter*, however, was displeased about continuing to pay these revenues to Frau President von Kleist and petitioned the Elector for the appointment of a new dean. On October 17, 1664, the Elector responded unfavorably to their request, instructing that the revenues must continue to be paid to her until he appointed a new dean.

In lieu of the 2,000 thalers still owed for travel expenses incurred during the Danish legation, she was granted the estate of Groß-Rischow in the Kolbatz district. Additionally, she was exempted from contributions for some of the unused farmland in the Marienfließ district and the two farms in Groß-Rischow that her husband had leased. She also retained the manor of Stöckow, for which the *Colberg Amtskammer* was required to negotiate a fair pension contract with her. Moreover, the leases for the properties previously held by von Kleist were to remain with her until the upcoming Trinity Sunday. Lastly, she was permitted to stay in the official residence in Colberg over the winter.

In 1665, the Great Elector arranged for the young Prince of Courland to stay for a time with Frau President von Kleist in Colberg during his journey to Cleves. She was compensated for this with firewood and game.

In 1668, Frau President von Kleist reported that a considerable portion of her marital property, as evidenced by her husband's receipts, had been invested in the estate of Groß-Raddow. According to their marriage contract, upon her husband's departure or death, she was entitled to a legacy of 5,000 thalers for her lifetime, to be drawn from the proceeds of Groß-Raddow. She therefore filed a protest against the sale of the estate.

However, the sorrow over her husband consumed her heart and health. In June 1671, it was reported from Colberg that Frau President von Kleist was gravely ill, with her condition considered terminal.

On June 21, 1671, the governor and council in Stargard instructed the commander of Colberg to post a guard at her residence upon her death to prevent anyone from claiming possession of her property. Her estate was to be sealed. Additionally, the administrator of Groß-Raddow and Stöckow was ordered to admit no one to the estates.

On August 22, 1671, she passed away. Her burial was initially arranged for the church in Colberg. However, the commander reported that, in her final will, she had expressed a fervent wish, as a "longtime servant" of the Elector of Brandenburg, to have her remains brought to Berlin and interred in the cathedral there. Her last wish was granted. On November 21, 1671, an order was issued to the towns of Colberg, Greifenberg, Köslin, Treptow, and Belgard to provide 12 horses—six for the funeral wagon carrying the coffin and six for three wagons accompanying the procession. On December 23, 1671, her remains were transported to Berlin.

On April 4, 1674, Ewald von Kleist wrote from Amberg, requesting payment of his remaining financial claims following the death of his wife, Eleonore Elisabeth von Winterfeld. He was informed that he would have to wait, as no funds were available.

B) Later, in Munich, von Kleist remarried Maria Catharina Franziska, Countess of Hohenwaldeck and Maxlrain, daughter of Count Wolfgang Veit von Hohenwaldeck and Countess Rosina von Preising. She was a wealthy woman and died in 1708. Their union produced a son, Ferdinand Joseph Ewald (III. 252), and a daughter, Maria Therese, who married Baron Anton Günther von Lindenfels.

President von Kleist entrusted the management of his Pomeranian estates to his brother Werner. After Werner's death in 1675, the estates were managed by leaseholders (Arrendarien).

Following von Kleist's death on December 2, 1689, his widow, with the consent of her son's guardians, sold the Pomeranian estates with the permission of the Brandenburg Elector. Groß-Raddow c.p. was purchased in 1694 by Councillor von Wenden. While her son pursued his studies, the widow drew income from the Rottenburg administration. She primarily resided in Munich.

III. 252.

Ferdinand Joseph Ewald,

Baron,

Bavarian Chamberlain,

only son of President Ewald von Kleist, was — according to von der Osten — a baron and established himself in Bavaria, also adhering to the Catholic religion.

He studied in Ingolstadt and Dillingen.

Von der Osten provides the following verbatim account of him: "He initially served as a chamberlain for the Elector of Bavaria and later also entered military service. More precise information about him is missing. Some claim that he eventually became a general in the Cologne service."

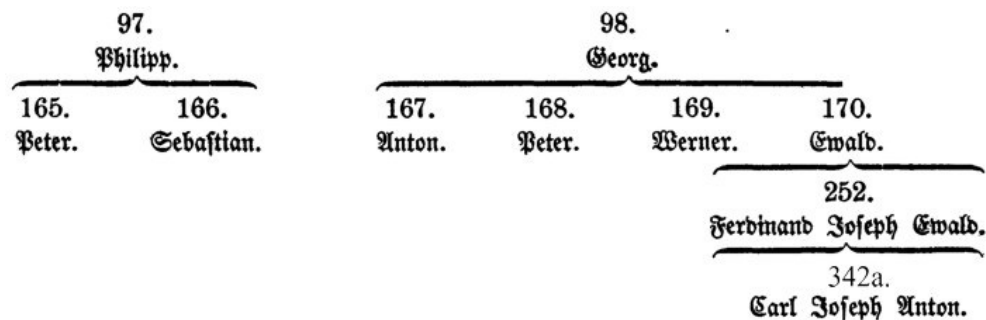
From the Royal Bavarian District Archive files in Amberg, it is evident only that he succeeded his father in the administration of Rottenburg. Until the end of 1696, he appointed a representative for managing the administration due to his studies.

He married Maria Josepha Corona, née Baroness von Starzhausen, who remarried Johann Friedrich Anton Count von Fugger of Kirchberg and Weißenhorn around 1716 after her first husband had already passed away on April 29, 1713.

Ferdinand Joseph Ewald von Kleist left behind one son named Carl Joseph Anton (III. 342a.), who was educated at the Convict in Ingolstadt. In the lists of the Prussian Infantry Regiment No. 15, he is recorded in 1740 as a 30-year-old corporal named Joseph Anton, originating from Bavaria, with eight years of service.

With his death, without heirs, this once-thriving branch of the family, emerging from President von Kleist, became extinct.

We present the genealogy of:



The Poberow Branch

We now provide the description of the Poberow branch, which descended from Ewald (III. 48, see above, page 58 (german edition)).

Poberow, located in the district of Cammin in Pomerania and belonging to the Hoff parish, lies near the Baltic Sea coast. Peter von Kleist of Vietzow, Captain at Neustettin (III. 5, d. 1501), purchased the estate from Claus von Vemern. The property remained in the possession of the von Kleist family for over 300 years, until the beginning of this century.

Noteworthy is the old church in Hoff, which stands close to the Baltic Sea shore and is expected to be washed away by the waves shortly. It is the second oldest church in Pomerania. Members of the von Kleist family residing in Poberow sat near the pulpit and devoutly listened to the sermons of the Gospel. The coat of arms of the von Flemming and von Kleist families can still be seen on the pulpit of the old church in Hoff. Beneath them are the inscriptions: "D. Jacobus von Flemming, L. Marschalk. Wilhelm von Kleist. 1646." (III. 175). The family pew of the von Kleist family, located near the pulpit and altar, dates back to 1746 and is adorned with the family coat of arms and a verse from Psalm 46: "In God I trust and fear not, what can man do to me." It likely originates from Lieutenant Anton Georg of Poberow (III. 435, d. before 1778).

Ewald von Kleist (III. 48) had seven sons: 1) Wilhelm, 2) Jacob, 3) Georg, 4) Wilke, 5) Peter, 6) Christian, and 7) Ewald (III. 102–108).

III. 102.

Wilhelm,

the eldest son of Ewald, died young, before his father, i.e., before 1584.

III. 103.

Jacob,

of Vietzow,

† 1608,

another son of Ewald, resided and managed Vietzow, which his father inherited after the death of his younger brother Joachim (III. 50). Jacob is documented in the records of 1584 and 1586–1608 as living in Vietzow.

In 1608, Jacob passed away, as evidenced by the absence of his name in the register of those enfeoffed in 1608 (563b) and in the specific feoffment letter of the same year (566).

On September 26, 1618, Georg paid homage on behalf of himself and the underage sons of his brother Jacob (585).

Jacob von Kleist was married to Anna von Sager of Schötzow, who was still alive in 1624.

On December 20, 1624, an inheritance settlement was concluded at Crössin between Jacob's widow and sons on one side and Jürgen's widow and sons on the other. According to this agreement, Jürgen's sons received Poberow, and Jacob's sons received Vietzow, Wutzow, and Lanzen. Additionally, Jürgen's widow and sons were granted 600 florins secured on the Wobeser estates, while Agnes von Kleist, Ewald's daughter and prioress of Marienfließ, received 400 florins for her maintenance, which would revert to the von Kleist brothers upon her death, until which she was entitled to the interest.

The guardian of Jacob's sons was Joachim of Nemmerin (III. 126), and the guardian of Jürgen's sons was Zabel Zastrow of Nemmerin (602).

III. 104.

Georg,

of Poberow,

† 1620,

the third son of Ewald, applied for a certificate of feudal entitlement ("Muthschein") in 1596. On this occasion, he testified: "When my father Ewald passed away (1584), he left me along with four brothers entirely underage; since then, we have mostly been abroad, and I have recently returned from Hungary."

On March 3, 1596, he was granted the certificate of feudal entitlement but was also admonished for having neglected to seek the fiefs for such a long time after his father's death.

In 1606, Jürgen of Poberow petitioned for a remission of the land tax. In his letter, he stated that his late father had received the village of Poberow and some money during the division of the inheritance. He reported that sand from the coast had caused great damage to the village, reducing its nine plow services to only five. Over the ten years of his "management," the damage had increased significantly, leaving one-third of the arable land buried, with only two impoverished farmers remaining, who might also disappear within ten years.

In 1610, Georg of Poberow filed a complaint against Balzer vom Wolde of Wusterbarth, alleging that the latter disturbed his estate at Lanzen, stole grain, and dammed the mill pond to his detriment, causing water to overflow onto his meadows.

On May 19, 1617, a commission was dispatched to Poberow to investigate the sand damage. On March 5, 1620, he petitioned again, as about 200 morgens of arable land, woods, and meadows had been covered with sand. As a result, he was once more granted a remission of the land tax.

According to the tax register of 1620, Jürgen of Poberow was taxed on 6½ hides of land. Georg died in 1620. By September 28, 1621, his underage sons had already been enfeoffed.

His wife was Margaretha von Petersdorff, daughter of Daniel of Jakobsdorf, who bore him three sons: 1) Ewald, 2) Daniel, and 3) Wilhelm (III. 173–175), and several daughters.

One daughter, Erato (Herath), became the wife of Joachim von Brüsewitz of Bandemühl and Kamptz. On August 6, 1633, he settled with his mother-in-law over arrears of dowry. Erato was a widow by 1657 and still alive in July 1665. For another daughter, the mother petitioned in 1627 for a position at the Marienfließ monastery. She explained: "I have many children, some of whom are unruly; the land is covered with sand, and the farmers fail to maintain their holdings, from which we might derive our noble livelihood." On June 9, 1627, a reservation ("Exspectanz") was granted for her daughter.

According to the inheritance settlement dated December 20, 1624, the estate of Poberow was awarded to her sons.

In 1632, Margaretha Petersdorff, widow of Georg of Poberow, petitioned for certificate of feudal entitlement for her sons: "My sons have long been engaged in military service, particularly under the Crown of Sweden; I cannot know when they might return."

On June 14, 1632, the requested deeds (Muthzettel) were issued: "Ewald, Daniel, and Wilhelm are serving for the sake of the reipublicae causa."

III. 105.

Wilke,

the fourth son of Ewald, was a minor in 1585 and still alive in 1596, as corroborated by the testimony of his elder brother Jürgen. However, family records indicate that he died young and without heirs.

The Three Youngest Sons of Ewald:

III. 106.

Peter,

III. 107.

Christian,

and

III. 108.

Ewald,

also died young and without heirs.

Of Ewald's seven sons, only two—Jacob and Georg—left heirs to inherit fiefs. Jacob had two sons: 1) Ewald and 2) Wilhelm.

III. 171.

Ewald,

of Vietzow,

Cavalry Captain,

† c. 1660,

the elder son of Jacob, was still underage in 1618 and 1621. In the inheritance settlement dated December 20, 1624, he, along with his mother and brother, received the properties of Vietzow, Wutzow, and Lanzen. Ewald signed the agreement on behalf of himself and his brother (602).

Family historians describe Ewald as a "cavalty captain under the Landgrave of Hesse." Undoubtedly, he served under him during the Thirty Years' War.

By 1635, he had returned home.

During a revision of the estates near the end of the Thirty Years' War (April 1645), cavalry Captain von Kleist testified that his grandfather (Ewald) had been taxed on 6½ hides of land in Vietzow. At that time, he himself owned two long-abandoned farms and two occupied farms in Wutzow, a sheep farm in Wutzow without sheep, and one-ninth of the Vietzow mill. Following the departure of the Krockow forces, which had ravaged the Belgard area with 3,000 men in 1643, he owned only one "poor" ox, as everything else had been plundered. Consequently, he petitioned for a reduction in taxes (623).

By 1665, his sons had already been enfeoffed, indicating that their father had died earlier.

He was married to Sophia von Kleist, daughter of Daniel of Damen, with whom he had two sons: 1) Jacob Daniel and 2) Tessen Christian (III. 253 and 254), and two daughters:

- 1) Anna Sophia, married to Franz Erdmann von Hertzberg.
- 2) Eva Maria, married to von Briesen of Briesen.

III. 172.

Wilhelm,

1618,

the other son of Jacob, is mentioned in the "Descr. gen." and the "Stav. Nachrichten." The fact that Jacob had "sons" is evident from the feoffment letter of 1618 (585) and the inheritance settlement of 1624 (602).

Beyond this, no further records about him are found. He likely died young and without heirs.

Ewald had two sons: 1) Jacob Daniel and 2) Tessen Christian.

III. 253.

Jacob Daniel,

of Vietzow,

b. c. 1645, † 1686,

the elder son of Ewald, was absent "due to illness" at the enfeoffment on September 9, 1665, while his younger brother Tessen Christian was still a minor (640 and 662).

According to the tax registers of 1667, 1669, and 1670, Jacob Daniel was taxed for 2½ hides in Vietzow (645). During the Swedish War (1675–1678), in which the Great Elector gradually conquered all significant strongholds in Swedish Pomerania, Jacob Daniel served as a Brandenburg quartermaster.

He died in September 1686 in Vietzow and was buried there on September 30 of the same year.

Jacob Daniel was married twice:

- a) Maria Christiane von Sager, daughter of Asmus of Schötzow, died in January 1683.

From this marriage, he had three sons: 1) Ewald Hinrich, baptized on St. John the Baptist's Day 1674 in Vietzow, about whom no further details are found in the records. 2) Tessen Erdmann, baptized on November 10, 1675 (Martin Luther's Day). 3) Friedrich Wilhelm, baptized on the Sunday after Christmas 1678 (III. 343 and 344). Additionally, he had four daughters:

- 1) Anna Dorothea, wife of ... von Herzberg.
 - 2) Erata Maria, who, together with her younger sister Catharina, gifted "a green silk cover for the Vietzow altar" in 1712.
 - 3) Sophia Agnisa, baptized on Palm Sunday 1677.
 - 4) Catharina Christiana, baptized on the 10th Sunday after Trinity in 1681, "passed away in 1726."
- B) Agnisa von Puttkamer, with whom he had no offspring. She became a widow in September 1686 and sought certificate of feudal entitlement for her stepsons on November 28, 1689.

III. 254.

Tessen Christian,
of Poberow,
b. c. 1650, † 1706,

Ewald's other son, was still a minor at the enfeoffment on November 9, 1665, and paid homage on October 11, 1699, for himself and his brother's sons (675).

On September 7, 1694, he reached a settlement with Claus von Below in Stargard, whereby he received part of the Ratteck estate near Zanow for a debt of 3510 florins. The princely consent was granted on September 27, 1700.

During the settlement, Tessen Christian stated that Ratteck had been given to the daughters of his sister as dowry in 1672, and in this way, it came into the possession of the von Below family. Later, he gave the estate to his son-in-law Friedrich Wilhelm (III. 344) as a bridal gift.

He inherited Poberow from his cousin Balzer Eggerd (III. 347), who died unmarried in 1697, "by the right of devolved succession."

At his death on May 8, 1706, he left Poberow to his heirs, the brothers Tessen Erdmann and Friedrich Wilhelm (III. 343 and 344).

Tessen Christian was married three times:

a) Maria Elisabeth von Ramel, daughter of Georg of Kösternitz, who bore him two sons: 1) Friedrich Wilhelm (III. 345) and 2) Christian Heinrich (III. 346), both of whom died young. She also bore him four daughters:

- 1) Anna Sophia, died unmarried.
 - 2) Maria Elisabeth, wife of Friedrich Wilhelm (III. 344).
 - 3) Dorothea Esther, died in 1738, wife of Georg Gabriel von Schweder of Todenhausen.
 - 4) Helene Luise, b. May 1, 1688, married Hans Christoph von Heydebreck of Parnow on October 13, 1712, and died September 25, 1735.
- b) Barbara Hedwig von Kleist, daughter of Peter of Pumlow.
- c) Abigail Sophia von Brockhusen, daughter of Georg Daniel of Groß-Justin.

He had no children from his second and third marriages. His heirs were the sons of his brother Jacob Daniel:

III. 343.

Tessen Erdmann,
of Vietzow and Poberow,

b. 1675, † 1736,

the elder son of Jacob Daniel, was enfeoffed on October 11, 1699, with Vietzow and part of Wutzow (675) and paid homage on March 3, 1707, for Poberow, which he inherited from his uncle Tessen Christian (647); likewise on April 26, 1714 (680).

In 1726, while in an inebriated state, he had a minor altercation in Groß-Justin with Philipp von Brockhusen, whom he, feeling insulted, grabbed roughly by the throat. Brockhusen retaliated by pulling his hair, throwing him to the ground, and trampling him.

Tessen Erdmann died in 1736. He was married twice:

a) Benigna Sabina von Wopersnow, daughter of Joachim of Natztow, on October 11, 1704, in Vietzow.

b) Elise von Plötz, from the house of Stuchow.

From both marriages, he had four sons: 1) Joachim Erdmann, baptized in 1706 on the Monday after Sexagesima and buried quietly on Palm Sunday of the same year, 2) Daniel Friedrich, 3) Bogislaff Heinrich and 4) Anton Georg (III. 432–435). He also had several daughters. One of them, Maria Sabina, was baptized on the third Sunday after Epiphany in 1707. All daughters died unmarried.

III. 344.

Friedrich Wilhelm,
of Ratteck,

b. 1678, † 1726,

the other son of Jacob Daniel, was noted as a minor during the enfeoffment on October 10, 1699.

From his father-in-law, he received $\frac{1}{4}$ of Ratteck as a bridal gift, from which he owed $\frac{1}{4}$ interest in 1704 (677a).

He was married twice:

a) Maria Elisabeth von Kleist, daughter of Tessen Christian, married in 1704, died December 10, 1706.

They had one daughter: Barbara Elisabeth, b. July 1, 1705, married Conrad Friedrich von Lettow of Camnitz.

b) Anna Sophia von Listen, daughter of Adam Heinrich, b. 1683, d. June 20, 1747.

This marriage produced three sons: 1) Jacob Heinrich, 2) Friedrich Wilhelm and 3) Otto Carl (III. 436–438) And five daughters:

1) Dorothea Elise, died young.

2) Maria Eleonore, died young.

3) Dorothea Sophia, died young.

4) Charlotte Luise, b. 1717, married Peter Christian von Ramel of Kösternitz in 1752, widowed in 1756, d. 1767.

5) Catharina Juliane, died young.

Friedrich Wilhelm died in 1726. His widow survived him by 21 years.

Jacob Daniel's two sons had heirs. Tessen Erdmann's four sons were: 1) Joachim Erdmann. 2) Daniel Friedrich. 3) Bogislaff Heinrich and .4) Anton Georg (III. 432–435).

III. 432.

Joachim Erdmann,
b. and d. 1706.

III. 433.

Daniel Friedrich,
Premier Lieutenant,
b. 1708, † c. 1748,

the second son of Tessen Erdmann, served as a court page on July 11, 1722. He retired as a Premier Lieutenant to take possession of Poberow, which had fallen into creditors' hands after his younger brother Bogislaff Heinrich's death in 1740. To secure the estate at an appraised price, he initiated a lawsuit at the Royal Court of Justice.

He received a certificate of feudal entitlement on April 24, 1741, and was enfeoffed on September 12, 1743. He remained unmarried.

According to von der Osten, he died around 1748, certainly before June 21, 1778 (684). Shortly before his death, he sold Poberow to Privy Councillor Seld. However, after his death, the estate reverted to his youngest brother, Anton Georg.

III. 434.

Bogislaff Heinrich,
Lieutenant,
† 1740,

the third son of Tessen Erdmann, inherited Poberow and the joint properties of Vietzow and Wutzow together with his brothers Daniel Friedrich and Anton Georg.

The three brothers paid homage on October 30, 1737, represented by Lieutenant Heinrich Adolph von Dittmarsdorf. Bogislaff Heinrich became an ensign in the Sonsfeld Dragoon Regiment No. 2 on May 6, 1734, was promoted to lieutenant on July 25, 1735, and died on April 20, 1740.

After his death without heirs, Poberow initially passed to his elder brother Daniel Friedrich.

III. 435.

Anton Georg,
Lieutenant of Poberow,
b. c. 1711, † before 1778,

the youngest son of Tessen Erdmann, became a soldier and later retired as a lieutenant. He took over Vietzow and parts of Wutzow, which fell to him through the division of inheritance.

After the death of his brother Daniel Friedrich, he inherited Poberow, which he redeemed from Privy Councillor Seld in 1742.

In 1746, he had the previously mentioned family pew constructed in the church at Hoff, to which Poberow belonged, and inscribed with words from Psalm 46: "In God I trust and fear not, what can man do to me!"

Anton Georg was married twice:

a) Ilsa Sabina von Thümen, widow of Lieutenant Eggerd (Eustachius) von Plötz of Wittstock. She transferred her rights to Wittstock, a Flemming fief, which her first husband had repurchased from Major von Flemming for 3000 florins. Together with his wife, Anton Georg sold these rights to Lieutenant Henning Ludwig von Köller for 3200 florins under an agreement dated September 27, 1742.

b) Juliana Elisabeth von Köller, daughter of Samuel Ludwig of Dobberphul and Sophia Juliana von Flemming. Marriage contract dated September 7, 1747. She bore him three daughters:

1) Friederike Juliane Elisabeth, b. September 20, 1748.

2) Dorothea Charlotte Caroline, b. September 30, 1750, married brewer Gabriel in Treptow.

3) Posthuma Hyppolyta Maria Antoinette, b. 1756, married George Wilhelm von Witten (b. 1750) of Brendemühle. He squandered their joint wealth, leaving them in poverty in Cammin during their later years.

Anton Georg died on February 6, 1751, without male heirs. His widow inherited Poberow but sold it on August 10, 1779, and September 11 of the same year, for 9000 thalers to Lieutenant Caspar Friedrich Wilhelm von Paris. Before this, she had remarried Lieutenant Jacob Heinrich von Kleist (III. 436) in 1754. With his consent, she sold her shares of Vietzow and Wutzow to Colonel Count von Rittberg under an inheritance purchase contract dated May 16, 1755.

Thus, Tessen Erdmann's four sons all died without male heirs. His brother Friedrich Wilhelm had three sons: 1) Jacob Heinrich, 2) Friedrich Wilhelm, and 3) Otto Carl (III. 436–438).

III. 436.

Jacob Heinrich,

Captain of Poberow,

b. c. 1713,

the eldest son of Friedrich Wilhelm, entered military service at the beginning of the First Silesian War. He became an ensign in the Platen Dragoon Regiment No. 9 on October 8, 1741, transferred to the Möllendorff Dragoon Regiment No. 10 on October 27, 1743, and was promoted to second lieutenant on August 24, 1745. He retired on June 9, 1753.

At the enfeoffment on September 16, 1743, he was absent. After his father's death and the inheritance agreement of January 3, 1748, he received half of the Ratteck estate.

On January 15, 1748, he was enfeoffed with the shares of Ratteck, Vietzow, and Wutzow, and on March 30, 1753, with Poberow (684).

He inherited Poberow and Wutzow from his cousin Anton Georg († 1751). On October 15, 1752, he sold half of Ratteck to Lieutenant Hans Joachim Gneomar (III. 517), who already owned the other half. He sold his share of Wutzow to Colonel Johann Dietrich Anton Count von Rittberg for 2000 florins on May 16, 1755, with his wife's consent.

His wife, Juliane Elisabeth von Köller, widow of his cousin Lieutenant Anton Georg von Kleist, bore him one son: Ludwig Leopold Georg (III. 566) and three daughters:

1) Luise Margarethe Henriette, b. June 9, 1755.

2) Augustine Catharina Sophia, b. June 9, 1756.

3) Anna Christiane, b. June 22, 1757.

After the unfortunate Battle of Kolin (June 18, 1757), when the Prussian subjects resolved to support their king with determination and the estates in Pomerania, leading the effort, raised and maintained 5,000 men of local militia at their own expense, Jacob Heinrich von Kleist, driven by patriotism, hastened to join and took command of a militia battalion. However, he passed away on May 27, 1758, as a captain in Stettin.

His widow received the Poberow estate from her youngest brother-in-law, Otto Carl von Kleist, on April 9, 1773, but sold it in 1779 to Lieutenant Caspar Friedrich Wilhelm von Paris for 9000 thalers. She engaged in a lengthy legal dispute over payment, receiving only 1362 thalers in principal and 33 thalers 8 groschen in interest.

By 1786, she and her three daughters—Luise, Augustine, and Christiane—were living in Cammin in poverty, barely sustaining themselves through manual labor. On December 13, 1786, they petitioned the king for assistance, stating that they had lost their father, a captain, during the Seven Years' War and had been plundered by the enemy during his absence, leaving them with nothing but their lives. Their mother received an annual pension of 100 thalers, which, however, was insufficient for all of them, and so on.

III. 437.

Friedrich Wilhelm,

the second son of Friedrich Wilhelm, b. February 1721, d. 1722.

III. 438.

Otto Carl,

b. August 12, 1722, † 1776,

the youngest son of Friedrich Wilhelm, was only four years old when his father died. His guardian was Captain Peter von Glasenapp of Manow. As he was under legal age, he could not attend the homage ceremony. He resided in Bublitz, where he owned a house with a barn and a small plot of farmland, keeping two cows.

After the death of his nephew Ludwig Leopold Georg († January 23, 1772), he inherited Poberow. However, for the benefit of Jacob Heinrich's widow, he renounced his claim to the fief under the terms of the inheritance purchase contract dated October 9, 1773, in exchange for an annual pension of 55 thalers.

His wife was Helene von Schmettau of Camnitz, with whom he had no offspring.

He died in Bublitz on November 9, 1776.

Of Friedrich Wilhelm's sons, only one, Jacob Heinrich, left an heir.

III. 566.

Ludwig Leopold Georg,

b. June 16, 1754, † 1772.

His guardian was Captain Anton Victor von Brockhusen of Zoldekow.

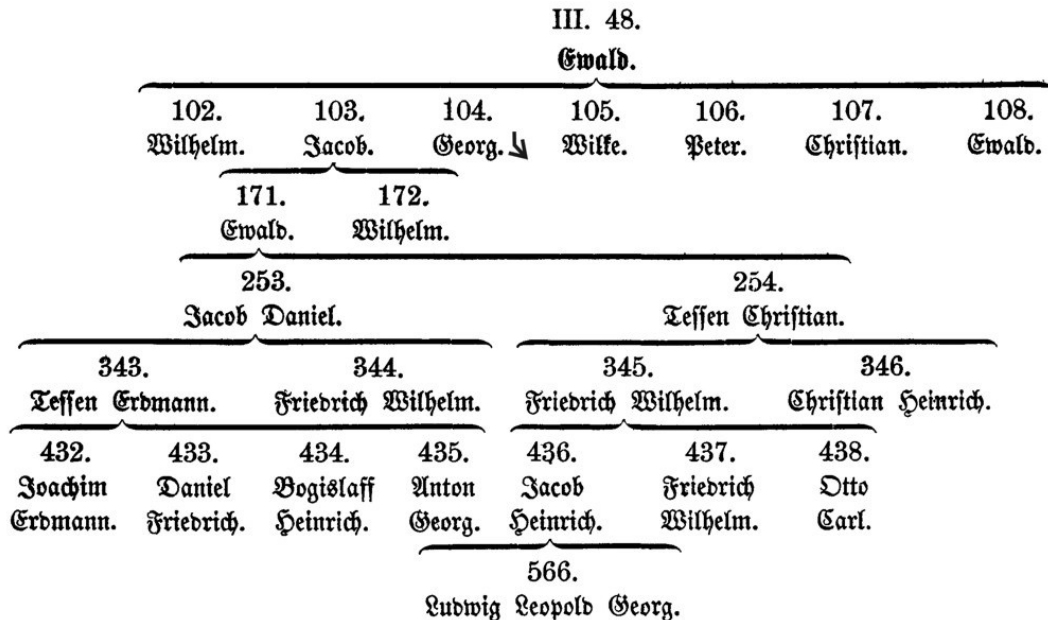
The estate of Poberow, which devolved to him upon his father's death, was accepted by him under the settlement agreement of December 7, 1765, for 8000 thalers.

On December 19, 1764, he received the certificate of feudal entitlement requested for him by his mother, née von Köller (684).

He served as a court and personal page to the king, who held him in great affection. However, he passed away in his eighteenth year on January 23, 1772, in Berlin.

His heir was his paternal uncle, Otto Carl, with whom this branch of the family became extinct in 1776.

We give the family tree of



Poberow Side Branch Lineage

The offshoot descending from Georg of Poberow (III. 104) had already become extinct nearly 100 years earlier. Georg had three sons: 1) Ewald, 2) Daniel, and 3) Wilhelm (III. 173–175).

III. 173.

Ewald,

of Poberow,

1632,

Georg's eldest son, was still a minor at the enfeoffment on September 28, 1621 (594). In the division of inheritance on December 20, 1624, Poberow was assigned to Georg's sons. Their mother received an advance of 600 florins from the proceeds of the Wobeser properties, which were to be sold. The guardian of the minors was Zabel Zastrow of Nemmerin. Daniel signed the agreement on behalf of himself and his brothers (602).

On June 14, 1632, a certificate of feudal entitlement was issued for the three brothers Ewald, Daniel, and Wilhelm, who were "serving for the rei publicae." Their mother, Margaretha Petersdorff, Georg's widow, requested it, stating that her sons had been engaged in military service, especially under the Crown of Sweden, for an extended period and that she did not know when they would return.

Ewald died unmarried.

III. 174.

Daniel,
1632,

Georg's second son, signed the inheritance agreement dated December 20, 1624, on behalf of himself and his brothers (602). He spent a considerable amount of time in Swedish military service with his brothers and later served under Captain Jacob Uckermann in Danish service. On November 23, 1625, he borrowed 10 thalers from Uckermann and was sued by the captain's father, Michael Uckermann of Klein-Wachlin, in the court of law in 1626 for this debt.

In 1632, he received the certificate of feudal entitlement requested by his mother for him and his brothers.

According to von der Osten, he died young.

III. 175.

Wilhelm,
of Poberow,
b. c. 1608, † after 1665,

Georg's youngest son, was still a minor in 1621 and spent a long time in Swedish military service with his elder brothers. After their deaths, he took over the estate of Poberow.

At the homage ceremony in Köslin on November 8, 1665, he complained that his small village of Poberow was being ruined and buried daily by sand. On November 9, 1665, he also paid homage on behalf of his son (640 and 662).

In the church of Hoff, his family's coat of arms is displayed alongside that of the von Flemmings on the pulpit. Beneath it is his name, Wilhelm von Kleist, and the year 1646.

His wife was a born von Uckermann of Dalow, who bore him "besides sons" two daughters:

- 1) Demuth, married to Adam von Kleist of Damen (III. 307).
- 2) Scholastica, married to von Uckermann.

Of the sons, only one is named in the records: Ewald Balzer (III. 255); the others likely died young.

By March 1, 1678, his son Ewald Balzer was already paying homage (647), indicating that Wilhelm died after 1665 but before 1678.

III. 255.

Ewald Balzer,
of Poberow,
† 1692,

Wilhelm's son, is mostly referred to as Balthasar in the records. On November 9, 1665, his father paid homage on his behalf (640 and 662). By March 1, 1678, he was paying homage himself (647).

On May 31, 1686, he requested to be included in the special feoffment document sought by the Vietzow branch of the Kleist family, as he descended from this line.

His wife was Elisabeth von Manteuffel, of the house of Parpart, who bore him "sons" and one daughter: Herrath Scholastica, who became the wife of Captain Heinrich von Brockhusen of Groß-Justin and Zoldekow, married on September 15, 1695.

Of his sons, only one, Balzer Eggerd (III. 347), is mentioned in the records. Another son died unbaptized in 1692. Within three weeks, Ewald Balzer, his wife, another daughter, and an unbaptized son all died of a fever.

III. 347.

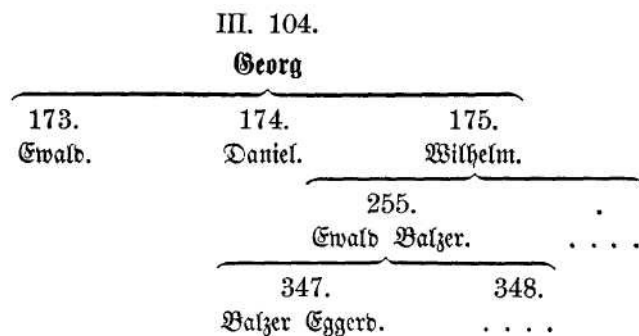
Balzer Eggerd,

† 1697,

Ewald Balzer's son, received a certificate of feudal entitlement on February 7, 1696, while still a minor but died on March 2, 1697, in Kolberg of smallpox "while attending the Elector's military exercises there."

Poberow passed to his heir, Tessen Christian. With Balzer Eggerd's death, this Poberow branch became extinct.

We give the family tree of



We now turn to the four sons of Governor Wilhelm (III. 49) and their descendants. Wilhelm's sons were: 1) Jacob, 2) Achatz, 3) Ewald, and 4) Peter (III. 109–112).

Vietzow-Pumlow Side Branch

III. 109.

Jacob,

b. 1591,

the eldest son of Wilhelm, initially pursued studies in Königsberg and Altdorf, for which he received the Pumlow scholarship in 1591. In 1592, he published a scholarly work. Later, he entered military service in France, where he died unmarried.

III. 110.

Achatz,

of Vietzow,

Court and District Councilor,

† c. 1637,

the second son of Wilhelm, attended three German universities. He was enrolled at the University of Marburg on July 31, 1595. Achatz became a "fundamentally learned man" and, according to von der

Osten, possessed "profound knowledge and scholarship." He spent 13 years abroad, visiting Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre.

He entered ducal service and became a councilor to Duke Bogislav XIII.

He accompanied the Duke in 1605 on his ceremonial journey of homage through the land. The jubilant procession was received with the utmost solemnity everywhere, and in the competing cities, it was entertained with various festivities and "curious spectacles." The route passed through Stargard, Gollnow, and Treptow, ending in Lauenburg, from where an excursion to nearby Danzig was undertaken. After splendid days in that magnificent city, whose council and citizens knew how to honor the visit with great appreciation—though not sparing the princely purse—the party returned to Stettin highly satisfied.

Toward the end of 1605, the Duke sent his councilors to Prague to Emperor Rudolf II. to secure enfeoffment. They successfully completed all tasks and, in addition to the enfeoffment of the joint inheritance for both Pomeranian princes, obtained on January 3, 1606, the privilege of raising the monetary threshold for appeals to the Imperial Chamber Court from 300 gulden to 500 gold gulden. This measure was intended to curb frivolous and costly appeals.

Duke Bogislav XIII. passed away on March 7, 1606, and Achatz participated in his funeral on April 9.

Bogislav left five sons: Philipp, Franz, Bogislav, Georg, and Ulrich.

According to the inheritance agreements, the land could not be divided into multiple administrations. Thus, Philipp II. assumed sole governance, though not without opposition from his brother Franz. It became the challenging task of Court Councilor Achatz von Kleist to draft an inheritance settlement. After extensive negotiations, the agreement was concluded, with the estates' approval, from August 25 to October 2, 1606, for a duration of eight years. Under this settlement: Philipp retained sole governance. Franz received, in addition to the bishopric of Cammin, which he already held, the office of Bütow. Bogislav and Georg jointly received the office of Rügenwalde. Ulrich was granted an annual pension of 5000 gulden.

When Philipp II. assumed governance, he encountered numerous deficiencies and grievances that required resolution. Particularly, the judicial system was in disarray: The visitation of the court of justice initiated by Duke Bogislav XIII. had not been completed. Courts of first instance had fallen into disorder. Chamber debts remained unsettled. Policing practices were no longer in effect. The currency system had deteriorated significantly.

During the rule of Duke Philipp II., Achatz held several administrative and judicial responsibilities, including the visitation of the Greifswald University and the revision of police and local ordinances. He participated in the visitation of the court of justice on March 18, 1616.

Duke Philipp II. died on February 3, 1618, and Achatz attended the funeral in Stettin on March 19. After Philipp's death,

His brother Franz assumed rule as Duke but died on November 27, 1620.

Bogislav XIV., the last Duke of Pomerania, reunited all of Pomerania after the Wolgast line became extinct without heirs. He established a High and Privy Council as well as a War Directorate to handle imperial, district, and local matters. During the formation of the Status Consilii, Achatz von Kleist was appointed as an adjunct.

In the challenging times of the Thirty Years' War, Achatz provided the Duke—and particularly the Belgard district, where he was elected councilor and director in 1630—with the most loyal and self-sacrificing service. During the blockade of Kolberg, he fulfilled the duties of a war commissioner.

After the death of Duke Bogislav XIV. on March 10, 1637, Achatz participated in the interim government established by the estates. His name appears among the 50 signatures but is not mentioned thereafter. He is recorded to have died around 1637.

Achatz Kleist held highly important and honorable offices and managed them to the full satisfaction of the sovereigns.

The often quite difficult commissions entrusted to him were executed with refined tact and good success.

Although he exercised impartial justice in his influential positions, there were dissenters who defied his orders and displayed bitter enmity toward him. His most embittered enemy was likely Lieutenant Colonel Ewald von Podewils. The reason for their enmity was this: the Swedish Royal Envoy in Stettin had, due to the great damage caused far and wide by the Imperial and Saxon troops based in Stargard, granted a contribution waiver of 2100 thalers for the Regenwalde and Belgard districts. This waiver was regulated with Achatz Kleist's cooperation in such a way that the closest residents to Stargard, and those most affected, especially the Borck family, were granted the most significant relief.

Dissatisfied with this distribution, Podewils swore enmity to district councilor Kleist, vowing to live and die as his enemy and that even after Kleist's death, his children would have to atone for it, pay for it, and sufficiently "chew and digest" the consequences.

In 1637, Kleist filed a defamation lawsuit against Podewils and petitioned to have him required to substantiate his claims within a specified period or be imposed perpetual silence.

Let us briefly report on Achatz Kleist's estates and family relations:

In the fraternal inheritance division, the lot assigned to him included Vietzow and some farms in Pumlow, Denzin, and Bulgrin, while his brother Peter received the monetary share and Ewald received Dallenthin.

The farms in Pumlow, Denzin, and Bulgrin had been purchased by his father Wilhelm Kleist from Lorenz Glasenapp; they were also enfeoffed to him by the dukes, although the villages' names were not inserted into the feudal deeds. At the homage ceremony, Achatz requested that the three villages be named in the next feudal deed.

On June 2, 1606, he sold 1½ farms in Pumlow to his brother Peter.

On May 6, 1608, Achatius, Ewald, and Peter were enfeoffed with Vietzow and Dallenthin (564 and 566).

In the feudal deed dated September 28, 1621, Vietzow, Drenow, Dallenthin, Lanzen, and Pumlow were listed as properties of the three brothers (594).

Achatz also held partial estates in Wutzow, Gramenz, and Grünwald, as documented in the certificates referenced below.

When the Belgard district knighthood issued a certificate of reversal for their director Daniel Kleist in Damen on June 10, 1629, Achatz Kleist signed it. The following year, he was elected by the knighthood as Daniel's successor, a position he held until his death.

Achatz Kleist married twice:

- a) Adelgunde von der Osten, who bore him three daughters who died young, and
- b) Elsa von Ramel, daughter of Döring of Nemitz.

From his second marriage came two sons: 1) Ewald Jürgen and 2) Wilhelm Friedrich (III. 176 and 177), and two daughters:

- 1) Adelheid (alternatively Adelgunde), married to Martin Anton von Bonin of Dubbertsch, and
- 2) Barbara Catharina, who died unmarried.

The widow subsequently married Georg von Bartzs.

Ewald

of Dallenthin,

† circa 1650,

Wilhelm's third son, studied at several universities. He received Dallenthin in the fraternal division of 1605, along with a corner house on the market square in Belgard, which Duke Johann Friedrich had gifted to his landvogt Wilhelm Kleist and his wife on March 21, 1590. The landvogt expanded it to a value of at least 1000 thalers. He offered it for sale to the Duke, who declined, stating that he had no need for a house in Belgard at the time.

Subsequently, Ewald Kleist petitioned to be allowed to sell it to someone else "with the previous exemption from all civic obligations," which was granted.

He also received several farms in Pumlow, which he ceded to his brother Peter for usage until he could repay him "the funds he held on them."

Furthermore, Ewald Kleist, together with his cousins Jacob the Elder of Zamborst (III. 95) and Jacob the Younger of Vietzow (III. 103), acquired the estate of Lanzen from the heirs of the Raddatz Kleists, Alexander, and Asmus, securing it as hereditary and proprietary property for the Muttrin line, with each receiving one-third of the estate.

On April 8, 1616, he attended the funeral of Duchess Anna, wife of Bogislaw XIII, and was among the 24 pallbearers. Similarly, he helped carry the coffin to the princely crypt at the funeral of Duke Philip II on March 19, 1618.

Ewald Kleist married Adelheid von Glasenapp, daughter of Paul of Pollnow, who bore him a son, Peter Rüdiger (III. 178).

He died after the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War, having endured its horrors with his family, particularly during the Swedish troop movements under Banér through the Neustettin district.

III. 112.

Peter

of Pumlow,

born before 1585, † 1638, Wilhelm's youngest son, received the monetary share (Geldkavel) in the inheritance division. With part of this money, he settled the claims of those who still held rights to Pumlow. His brothers ceded their shares of Pumlow to him in exchange for appropriate financial compensation.

On May 6, 1608, he was enfeoffed alongside his brothers, again in 1618 (with Pumlow) and on September 28, 1621.

On April 9, 1606, he attended the funeral of Duke Bogislaw XIII, escorting Kunigunde, née von Schlicken, the wife of Count Georg Caspar von Eberstein.

In the inheritance matter of his late uncle Peter Kameke, he acknowledged receipt of 400 florins on November 30, 1620, in Colberg, before his uncle Christoph Manteuffel of Kerstin, Senior Collector of the Episcopal Treasury. This amount was for himself and his sister Barbara, widow of Rüdiger Massow. For the remaining principal of 448 florins and the receipt of interest of 130 florins, he issued a quittance on December 9, 1620, in Colberg.

In 1627, he loaned Claus von Hechthausen of Zarnefanz 600 florins, for which the latter pledged one peasant farm and one cotter's farm. They entered into litigation over this matter, but both passed away before it was resolved.

Peter Kleist married Ursula von Kleist, daughter of Magnus of Dubberow (II. 27), in 1611. This marriage produced one son, Peter (III. 179), and one daughter, Barbara Sophia, who married Christian of Dubberow (II. 71).

Peter died in 1638, and his wife in 1642.

Thus, of Wilhelm's four sons, the three younger ones—Achatz, Ewald, and Peter—received the inheritance.

The Descendants of Achatz

Achatz had two sons: 1) Ewald Georg and 2) Wilhelm Friedrich (III. 176 and 177).

III. 176.

Ewald Georg

of Vietzow and Drenow,

† 1681,

the elder son of Achatz, inherited Vietzow along with the knight's seat of Deich and Wutzow from his father. Later, he gained the estate of Drenow through legal proceedings, which he valued at barely 500 florins.

A document from 1645 reveals that his father Achatz owned 11¾ hides and 8 peasant farms in Vietzow in 1627, the latter of which had been desolate for over 30 years (623).

On November 23, 1653, the brothers Ewald Jürgen and Wilhelm Friedrich of Vietzow sold 1½ peasant farms in Pumlow, which they had won back from the Hechthausens, to Werner (III. 169) for 650 florins. Their guardian Stephan (III. 196) witnessed the sale.

In 1685, Ewald Georg's son, Ewald Joachim, was already enfeoffed (647). The father had passed away on September 11, 1681.

His wife was Maria Agnisa von Massow, eldest daughter of Ewald, Electoral Pomeranian district councillor on Bartin and Treten, and Esther, née von der Goltz. They married in 1655, and she died on July 21, 1675.

This marriage produced three sons: 1) Achatz, 2) Ewald Joachim, and 3) Rüdiger (III. 256–258), as well as two daughters:

1) Esther Elisabeth, married on October 12, 1682, to Peter Ernst von Kleist of Woldisch-Tychow and Bolckow (III. 341), died January 7, 1736, and

2) Anna Hedwig, who drowned in Bartin.

III. 177.

Wilhelm Friedrich,

1653,

the other son of Achatz, sold 1½ peasant farms in Pumlow with his elder brother Ewald Georg to Werner Kleist in 1653 (630). He perished in the war.

The Stav. Nachrichten attribute four sons to him, though their names are not found anywhere.

Thus, of Achatz's sons, only the elder, Ewald Georg, left heirs to the fief:

III. 256.

Achatz,
who died in his youth.

III. 257.

Ewald Joachim,
district councillor
of Vietzow, † 1716,

the second son of Ewald Georg, born in 1657, attended the universities of Frankfurt an der Oder and Jena, where he pursued legal studies. He inherited Vietzow and Wutzow from his father in 1681. In 1689, the government entrusted him and two other deputies with the commission to determine the quotas for Kleist's horse services and feudal horses.

A few years later (1696), he was appointed as district councillor for the Belgard district in Farther Pomerania. As district councillor, he signed the reversals of the Pomeranian estates to King Charles XII of Sweden on October 1, 1699, during the homage rendered in the Neumark on October 5 and in Farther Pomerania on October 9. The border disputes between Swedish Pomerania and Farther Pomerania had been successfully resolved by the main agreement in Stockholm (December 2, 1698) and the Berlin ancillary recess (February 13, 1699).

As district councillor, Ewald Joachim Kleist reaffirmed on March 21, 1701, together with 11 other Pomeranian estate representatives consisting of prelates and members of the knighthood, the genealogical record of the brothers Joachim Friedrich, Jacob Hinrich, and Buschlaff Bodo, Counts of Flemming, which had been submitted at the public Reichstag in Warsaw.

Ewald Joachim Kleist conducted his duties as district councillor with great loyalty and conscientiousness for twenty years. Haken refers to him as a "well-deserving district councillor of Farther Pomerania."

A document from 1706 designates the district councillor von Kleist of Vietzow as "the head of the lineage of the von Kleist family."

Over the years, District councillor von Kleist acquired a significant amount of property in the Belgard district. To the estates he inherited from his father, Vietzow and Wutzow, he added Klein-Krössin and a peasant farm in Groß-Tychow, along with three woodland plots in Zülów. These he purchased from the sons of Joachim Kleist (II. 63): Joachim Daniel, Dinnies Christoph, Peter Heinrich, and Caspar Henning (II. 86–89), according to an agreement dated September 1, 1690, for 2400 florins. Electoral consent was granted on September 5, 1692 (668).

Additionally, he acquired the so-called Zadtkow woodland and the manor Latzintz (Lazenz) with its tavern from Franz Georg (II. 78) on April 13, 1708, for 2000 florins.

The estate of Warnin was temporarily in his possession but was sold under a 30-year repurchase agreement on October 20, 1713, to Friedrich Wilhelm von Versen of Tietzow, who transferred it to Andreas Joachim (III. 410) on May 6, 1716.

After the death of his brother Rüdiger, Ewald Joachim inherited the estate in Muttrin c.p., comprising six hides, which Rüdiger had purchased from Henning Franz von Münchow on November 12, 1712.

Ewald Joachim Kleist passed away in 1716 and was interred in Vietzow on the Wednesday following the First Sunday after Trinity with a funeral sermon.

His wife was Hedwig Magdalena von Blanckenburg, daughter of Dionysius of Märkisch-Friedland, whom he married on the First Sunday of Advent (November 5) in 1690. She bore him four sons: 1) Dionysius, baptized in 1697 on Michaelmas, 2) Ewald Jürgen, baptized in 1700 on the First Sunday after Trinity, 3) Rüdiger Wedige, baptized on October 21, 1701, and buried on the Fourth Sunday after Trinity in 1705 and 4) Philipp Wilhelm, baptized on May 5, 1703 (III. 349–352) and seven daughters:

1) Maria Agnisa, baptized on the Second Sunday of Advent in 1691, married in 1707, on the Saturday before the 20th Sunday after Trinity, to Balthasar Heinrich Christoph von Wolden of Wusterbarth, who died in 1710. She later married Hans Joachim von Kleist, Royal Prussian governmental and district councillor of Groß-Tychow and Siedkow (III. 387).

2) Ilsa Juliana, baptized on February 28, 1693, married on October 1, 1723, to Captain Bernd Dubsloff of Kieckow (II. 153);

3) Margaretha, baptized on March 27, 1694, † August 28, 1712, married on February 13, 1711, to Bogislaw Heinrich von Kleist (IV. 44) of Gissolk;

4) Hedwig Magdalena, baptized on the Sixth Sunday after Trinity in 1695, married on November 4, 1726, to Captain Bernd Christian of Schmenzin (III. 383);

5) Apollonia Elisabeth, baptized on May 15, 1699, married on February 25, 1727, to the Danish Captain, later Major Andreas Wilhelm von Kleist (II. 117);

6) Catharina Eleonore, baptized on March 1, 1705, buried on September 23, 1705;

7) Esther Amalie, baptized on the Wednesday following the Tenth Sunday after Trinity in 1706, married in 1731 to Lieutenant Peter Christian von Borcke of Bernsdorff, Bonin, etc., who died around 1731. She passed away after 1751.

III. 258.

Rüdiger

of Pribkow,

† 1713,

the youngest son of Ewald Georg, was still a minor in 1685 (658). He studied at the University of Jena and then traveled to Holland and England "for trial purposes." In the inheritance division, he received a monetary settlement and, in addition, the estate of Pribkow, which had been acquired after prolonged litigation. However, he sold this estate to von Glasenapp of Klotzen.

On November 12, 1712, he purchased the estate in Muttrin from Henning Franz von Münchow of Garrin. This estate, originating from Chancellor Wilhelm, included the fieldmark of Dumrösch and the Brückenhof with four occupied peasant farms, two cotters, and the sheepfold with two shepherd's assistants, for 7000 florins. After his death, this estate fell to his older brother.

Rüdiger died unmarried in 1713.

Thus, Ewald Georg's line was continued only through his second son, Ewald Joachim. As mentioned, he had four sons: 1) Dionysius, 2) Ewald Jürgen, 3) Rüdiger Wedige, and 4) Philipp Wilhelm (III. 349–352).

III. 349.

Dionysius

of Vietzow,

born 1697, † 1717,

the eldest son of Ewald Joachim, was born on September 20, 1697. He studied in Frankfurt an der Oder and, as a student, published several minor academic works, earning him the nickname "the scholarly Kleist." One of these writings was dedicated to his patron, the Royal Prussian Chief Court Marshal, Baron Marquard Ludwig von Printzen.

However, he died of smallpox on September 10, 1717, at the age of 20, shortly after returning from university.

III. 350.

Ewald Jürgen,

President of the High Court

of Vietzow,

Inventor of the Leyden Jar,

born 1700, † 1748,

the second son of Ewald Joachim, was born on June 10, 1700.

Feldhaus compiled the following details about his education: "The first confirmed record of Ewald Jürgen von Kleist is found in the register of the Neustettin Gymnasium on November 9, 1715. In his own hand, he inscribed:

Ewaldus Georgius de Kleist, Vizow, Pom: Orient. (i.e., Eastern Hinterpommern).

Later, someone else, possibly a rector, added the note:

Decanus Caminensis.

He remained in Neustettin until Easter 1718, then moved to Danzig. There, on April 27, 1718, the school register of the Gymnasium records:

Eobaldus Georg Von Kleist equ. Pom. I. (i.e., Class Prima).

Nicht bekannt war dem Autor der folgende Eintrag aus Leipzig

The University of Leipzig's registry in 1719 states:

Kleist Ewald Georg eq. Pomer. Dp. Et prom. I.W. 1719 S. 2.

This indicates that Ewald Jürgen studied law in Leipzig starting in 1719.

Feldhaus continues: "On October 20, 1721, the register of the University of Leiden lists:

Ewaldus Georgius de Kleist, Nobilis Pomeranus. 20. Jura.

However, how long he studied law there could not be determined, as confirmed by Dr. P.C. Molhuysen, Conservator of the University Library."

A document from the estates of the Duchy of Hinterpommern, dated Alt-Stettin 1739, reveals the following about Ewald Jürgen: He signed as "Ewald George" with the titles: Dean of the High Chapter of Cammin, Resident Prelate, Provincial Director of Hinterpommern, Assessor of the Royal Pomeranian High Court, and hereditary lord of Vietzow, Wutzow, Croeßin, Latzentze, Dieck, and Neuhoff.

As early as 1732, a similar document refers to him as an Assessor of the High Court. By 1747, he had become its President. His appointment as President was tied to a judicial reform implemented by the Prussian Minister of Justice, Samuel von Cocceji, in which Kleist played a significant role. After Kleist's death, Cocceji wrote that he had lost "an extraordinarily capable, prudent, and incorruptible man."

Professor Lommel chronicled his life in the Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie in Munich, stating:

"He studied in Leiden, served as Dean of the Chapter of Cammin from 1722 to 1747, and thereafter became President of the Royal High Court in Köslin. He was a member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. He died in Köslin on December 11, 1748, at the age of 48."

On October 11, 1745, Ewald Jürgen von Kleist invented the electrical condenser, known as the Kleist Jar or Leyden Jar. He inserted an iron nail into a medicine bottle and, while holding the bottle, approached it to his electrical machine, which consisted of a rubbed glass globe. When he touched the nail with his other hand, he received a strong shock. Shocked by the intensity, he shared his observations with others, including Dr. Lieberkühn in Berlin on November 4, who reported it to the Berlin Academy, and Pastor Swietlicki in Danzig on November 28, who informed the local scientific society. Shortly thereafter, Professor Johann Gottlob Krüger in Halle published the discovery in his History of the Earth (1746). Independently, the same invention was later made by Kunäus, a private individual in Leiden, and communicated by Muschenbroek to Nollet in Paris at the beginning of 1746. Nollet named the apparatus the "Leyden Jar," a term that gradually overshadowed the more accurate and honorific term "Kleist Jar" in Germany.

According to a credible tradition in Cammin, the original Kleist Jar used in the first experiments was preserved. Dean von Kleist had constructed a device approximately one foot long and six inches wide, made of bluish glass, mounted on a table, allowing it to be rotated. Sparks were generated through a rubbing mechanism. One day, while holding a tin plate with a glass of water, he attempted to electrify the water and received a strong electric shock. By further reflection, he determined that the glass had to be insulated with a metal base to retain electricity. He covered the outer surface of the glass with tinfoil, leading to the development of the electrical jar and, subsequently, a battery of such jars.

One of the original jars was in the possession of the seminar teacher Ilgen in Cammin in 1885. He received it as a gift from his father-in-law, Cantor Rautenburg, who in turn had inherited it from his predecessor, Schmidt. Schmidt had obtained it from Dean von Puttkamer, the last prelate of Cammin, who passed away in 1854. Puttkamer had received the jar from Dean Count von Blanckensee, who was said to have received it directly from Dean von Kleist. Teacher Ilgen later donated the jar to the Royal Polytechnic School in Charlottenburg before 1897. Its fate after 1897 remains unknown.

The story of the Kleist Jar has been passed down through these individuals. The late Dr. Puchstein, a medical officer in Cammin, cherished the idea of erecting a modest monument to the "father of telegraphy" in the courtyard of the deanery. Unfortunately, this idea was never realized.

On the 150th anniversary of Kleist's death, December 10, 1898, a commemorative plaque was placed on the house where Ewald Jürgen had lived and made his discovery. The plaque was "donated by the grateful citizens of Cammin in association with the von Kleist family."

On June 10, 1900, for his 200th birthday, the family added the Kleist coat of arms above the plaque. Although the house still existed as of 2013, the plaque and coat of arms were no longer present. Instead, a commemorative stone was erected in June for his 300th birthday. This granite boulder from the island of Gristow stands between the cathedral and the former Kleist house. A metal plaque on the stone bears the following inscription in Polish:

"Ewald Georg Jürgen von Kleist – Dean of the Cammin Chapter from 1722 to 1747 – conducted the world's first experiment with an electrical condenser using the so-called Kleist Jar on October 11, 1745, in Cammin in Pomerania. On the occasion of the 300th anniversary of his birth. The citizens of Cammin in Pomerania."

On October 11, 2013, the anniversary of the discovery, the European Physical Society (EPS) awarded Cammin the plaque "EPS Historic Site." The chairman of the family association was also present at the ceremony.

In the 21st century, electricity has become indispensable in our lives. Electronics has replaced telegraphy, and no history of discoveries in this field can avoid mentioning the two inventors of the Leyden Jar.

Ewald Jürgen's account of his experiments deserves to be partially reproduced here. Regarding his discovery, Ewald Jürgen sent the following letter to Professor Johann Gottlob Krüger in Halle on December 19, 1745, which Krüger later published in the appendix of his "History of the Earth in Its Earliest Times" starting on page 177:

"Your Excellency's highly noble writings delight me and all those eager to learn the inner essence of the laws of nature in an extraordinary manner. Your skilled presentation is so vivid, so engaging, that even those whose dull minds would otherwise permit them to care for little more than what brings ringing profit are inspired to a love for natural science.

I should therefore rightly hesitate to write to Your Excellency about some (at least concerning me) new experiments, as you are probably already familiar with them. However, I take my motivation from the fact that I have found nothing about them in other previous works, even those as fruitful in experiments as those of Winckler. Experiments belonging solely to the realm of electrical amusements can be varied in many ways. Not much more is to be gained from them at present. However, if they are suited to a further understanding of electrical properties, they deserve greater attention. I leave it to your sharp insight to determine whether the following may in part be counted among them:

Experiment 1: ...

Experiment 2: ...

Experiment 3: When a nail or strong wire is inserted into a narrow-necked medicine bottle and electrified, particularly strong effects occur. The bottle must be very dry and warm. Adding a bit of mercury or spirit of wine makes the process work even better. Once the bottle is removed from the electrical machine, a flaming penicillus appears at the bottle, and I have been able to walk through the room for over 60 steps with this small burning machine.

Experiment 4: If I strongly electrify the nail, as evidenced by the light in the bottle and the sparks escaping from it, I can go into another room and ignite spirit of wine or turpentine.

Experiment 5: While electrifying, if a finger or a piece of metal is held against the nail, the shock is so strong that the arm and shoulders are shaken.

Experiment 6: A tin tube lying on blue silk cords or glass can be electrified much more strongly with this instrument than directly through the electrified globe. Spirit of wine can also be ignited with it. The same applies to a person standing on an electrified square. In the latter case, the electricity is stronger when the electrified machine is held against the bare skin rather than the clothing.

Experiment 7: If the tin tube (in my case, a 12-foot tube) is electrified in the usual way and I then hold the nail from the bottle against it while continuing the electrification, one would not believe the strength the electricity can reach unless experience provided the best proof.

Experiment 8: I took a glass sphere 4 inches in diameter, partially filled with moisture, and electrified the metal instrument inserted into it, which resembled a small chamber, in the manner described above. This generated such strong electricity that one could not endure the discharging shock more than once. The sphere must be slightly warm, and the surface completely dry. Spirit cannot be easily ignited with this method. The shock is too violent; the spoon or other vessel is either knocked out of the hand, or the spirit is spilled. If the instrument is electrified on the pole, the same force is expressed on the pole and on a person standing on the square. The electricity was still noticeable even after 24 hours. I am certain that with such strong sparks, Mr. N.N. would have refrained from repeated kisses with his venerable Venus."

What seems most remarkable to me about all this is that this strong effect only manifests when the object is held in the hand. No spirit will ignite if it stands on the table. Even if I electrify the mentioned instrument as strongly as possible, place it on the table, and hold my finger to it, no spark occurs, only a fiery hissing. However, if I take the sphere back into my hand without re-electrifying it, the previous strength is expressed again. I do not know whether the learned physicists have already observed this.

P.S. While writing, I remembered a small sphere from a thermometer and decided to test it. I left the tube at 4 inches, filled the sphere halfway with water, and attached a wire with a small lead ball at the top, somewhat in this form (see Fig.). I began to electrify it and achieved greater strength than with a medicine bottle. The shock is severe and easily ignites spirits, even if I walk 100 steps away beforehand. The vessel containing the spirit must be somewhat wide, as otherwise the spark strikes into the metal; the instrument must be electrified until it no longer hisses. This indicates, according to Waitz's principles, that no more electric matter remains but has all been drawn out."

The Estate and Family Relations of President Ewald Jürgen von Kleist

From his father, he inherited Vietzow a., along with shares in Wutzow, Dieck, Lazen, and Neuhoff, as well as Klein-Krössin a., one peasant farm in Groß-Tychow, and three woodland plots in Zülów. On July 30, 1733, he purchased Vietzow b. from Christian von Kleist (III. 343), as well as Vietzow c.

The fiefdoms he left behind were valued at 22,000 thalers, his mathematical instruments at 42 thalers and 1 silver groschen, and his books at 309 thalers, 13 groschen, and 6 pfennigs.

President von Kleist was initially engaged to a daughter of Major General and Governor of Küstrin, Otto Gustav von Lepel. He had honestly revealed to his bride that he owed approximately 24,000 thalers on his estates but still had an annual income of 1,000 thalers. As a result, General von Lepel hesitated to give his daughter in marriage. Von Kleist personally petitioned the king during his visit to Stettin and later wrote a formal request, asking the king to persuade the general to fulfill his promise and allow the marriage.

The king's marginal directive dated December 14, 1729, read: Thus, they shall issue an order to Kleist to go to Küstrin to marry and an order to Lepel and the preacher there to conduct the ceremony."

Despite this, General von Lepel still refused.

Subsequently, on February 12, 1730, another royal order was issued to the general, requiring him to either allow the marriage or immediately pay von Kleist 5,000 thalers as compensation.

In the end, von Kleist married someone else on September 1, 1735: Magdalena Lucretia Juliane von Platen of Rarfin, the eldest daughter of Royal Prussian Lieutenant General Hans Friedrich von Platen and Hippolyta Juliane von Podewils.

This marriage produced one daughter:

Hypolita Magdalena Juliane, baptized on November 6, 1736, died April 30, 1738,

and seven sons: 1) Friedrich Bernhard Georg, baptized 1737, Fourth Sunday of Advent, 2) Heinrich Leopold Wedig, baptized July 2, 1739, who fell ill during a journey from Vietzow to Cammin and passed away there (1739), 3) Johann Ludwig, born July 17, 1746 and 4) Samuel Friedrich, born March 27, 1749 (III. 439–442). Additionally, the Cammin parish register notes three other sons who died young and were buried in the Cammin Cathedral: 1) Ernst Heinrich, born December 3, 1740, died May 18, 1741, 2) Carl Wilhelm, born June 8, 1742, died January 11, 1743 and 3) Ernst Ewald, born April 5, 1744, died April 2, 1746.

These last three sons are not listed on the family tree. At the time of President von Kleist's death (December 11, 1748), his widow and four sons were still alive.

According to the parish chronicle of Woldisch-Tychow, the third manor in Vietzow belonged to Steffen von Kleist of Poberow, who lived there with three young ladies and a steward. This manor was also purchased by Dean von Kleist and gradually merged with Vietzow b. and c. to form a large estate. The two smaller sheepfolds were integrated into the main sheepfold at Neuhoff. Muttrin a., which his late uncle Rüdiger had acquired, was sold by him before 1729 to Dubislav Bernd of Kieckow, his brother-in-law.

On July 30, 1722, Ewald Jürgen, Ewald Joachim's son of Vietzow, paid homage, producing a certificate of feudal entitlement from July 3/7, 1717, and reported that his brothers Dionysius and Philipp Wilhelm had already died (647). He was also enfeoffed on September 16, 1743 (684).

The widow, with the assistance of her guardian, Government Councilor von Wenden, sold the estates Vietzow c. p., Wutzow, Klein-Krössin a., one peasant farm in Groß-Tychow, and the three woodland plots in Zülow, after the exclusion of creditors and agnates who had not come forward by the court rulings of September 28, 1750, and April 28, 1751. The hereditary purchaser on September 14 and 17, 1754, was Lieutenant Colonel, later Colonel Johann Dietrich Arnold Count Rittberg.

She then purchased the indebted estate of Groß-Wardin, including the adjacent Buschkaten and Langen b. estate management, from the wife of Captain Carl Christoph von Podewils, Eva Catharina, née von Glöden, through a settlement on November 4, 1764, for 4,800 thalers. However, the Stettin government only granted consent for 25 years.

To improve her estate of Groß-Wardin, she received 1,700 thalers in royal melioration funds in 1772. These were used to:

- a) Establish a new settlement called "Friedrichsthal" in honor of her eldest son. This included 198 acres of newly cultivated land and 30 acres of meadows.
- b) Construct two new cottager plots in the village itself, each with 2 acres of land and 6 acres of meadows.

The meliorated properties totaled 236 acres, supporting five new families.

President von Kleist's widow died on March 23, 1780.

Ewald Joachim's youngest sons died in childhood, namely:

III. 351.

Rüdiger Wedig,

born April 1, 1701, † 1705

and

III. 352.

Philipp Wilhelm,

born April 9, 1703, † 1718.

The latter attended the Gymnasium in Neustettin in 1717 and died there of smallpox on July 25, 1718.

Thus, of the District councillor's four sons, only the second, Ewald Jürgen, left feudal heirs; four of his sons outlived him:

III. 439.

Friedrich Bernhard Georg,

Captain,

born 1737, † 1787,

Ewald Jürgen's eldest son, baptized in Vietzow in 1737 on the Fourth Sunday of Advent, became an ensign in the infantry regiment Markgraf Heinrich No. 42 on October 23, 1755. He was promoted to

second lieutenant on April 5, 1758, and first lieutenant on May 11, 1762. On May 31, 1767, he was honorably discharged due to a long and severe illness and received a pension in 1768.

He spent most of the war serving with the grenadier battalion of Nimschefsky.

After recovering, he petitioned to rejoin the army. On September 22, 1768, he joined the Magdeburg Land Regiment and was promoted to captain and company commander on September 5, 1773. That same year, he was found inspecting fortifications in Colberg.

After the death of his mother in 1780, he inherited Groß-Wardin and Langen b. with his brothers. They sold these estates on June 23, 1785, to district councillor Friedrich Wilhelm von Winterfeld.

He died unmarried on June 10, 1787, in Hohenwardin as a captain in the Kottwitz Magdeburg Land Regiment.

III. 440.

Heinrich Leopold Wedig,

born and died 1739,

Ewald Jürgen's second son, fell ill while traveling to Cammin and died there. Like him, the three following sons also died in early childhood. Their names were: 1) Carl Heinrich, 2) Carl Wilhelm and 3) Ernst Ewald.

III. 441.

Johann Ludwig

of Groß-Wardin,

Polish Major,

born July 17, 1746, † 1783,

Ewald Jürgen's sixth son, became a cornet in the cuirassier regiment Markgraf Friedrich No. 5 on April 7, 1764, but was discharged on May 3, 1768, and left the country.

He joined the Polish army and served as a captain and adjutant in the Polish Uhlans in Warsaw between 1773 and 1775. During the Russo-Turkish War, he volunteered to fight in the Russian army.

On March 17, 1781, he submitted an application for admission as a first lieutenant in the Russian army.

In the inheritance recess following his mother's death in 1780, he was referred to as a major in the Polish Crown Army.

He died unmarried in 1783 as a major.

III. 442.

Samuel Friedrich

Major,

† 1793,

Ewald Jürgen's youngest son, born March 27, 1749, became an ensign in the Dragoon Regiment Platen No. 11 on September 14, 1766, a second lieutenant on October 31, 1773, a first lieutenant on December 22, 1784, a staff captain on May 16, 1789, and a major on January 15, 1793.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
- 274 -

In 1793, the Prussian army aided in freeing Holland from French rule, captured Mainz from the French, and triumphed on September 14 at Pirmasens, helping to take the Weißenburg lines.

In the skirmish at Eusheim, Major von Kleist was severely wounded and died from his injuries in October 1793.

He had been married to Johanna Wilhelmine Caroline von Weiß of Kottwitz but left no male heirs.

They had one daughter: Johanna Eleonore Juliana Henr., born October 14, 1787, in Sprottau.

With his death, this branch of the family became extinct.

We provide the family tree of:

49.							
Wilhelm.							
109.		110.		111.		112.	
Jacob.		Achaz.		Ewald. ♀		Peter. ♀	
176.				177.			
Ewald Georg.				Friedrich Wilhelm.			
256.	257.	258.	259.	260.	261.	262.	
Achaz.	Ewald Joachim.	Rüdiger.	
349.	350.	351.	352.				
Dionysius.	Ewald Jürgen.	Paul Wedig.	Philipp Wilhelm.				
439.	440.	440a.	440b.	440c.	441.	442.	
Friedrich Bernhard Georg.	Heinrich Leopold Wedig.	Carl Heinrich.	Carl Wilhelm.	Ernst Ewald.	Johann Ludwig.	Samuel Friedrich.	

Dallenthin Branch.

The Dallenthin branch, which was continued through Wilhelm's third son, Ewald (III. 111), became extinct even earlier. It ended in the fourth generation. Ewald had only one son:

III. 178.

Peter Rüdiger

of Dallenthin,

District councillor, † 1684.

He inherited Dallenthin a. and Lanzen from his father. Through his wife, he gained Groß-Born a. as a dowry. He also had small shares in Pumlow and Dummerfitz.

On March 5, 1681, he and his wife sold Groß-Born with feudal lordly consent to Chamber Councilor and Bailiff of Draheim, Jacob von Pötter.

In his youth, he studied. By the late 1650s, he was referred to as Commissarius and Director of the Neustettin district, and by the early 1660s as Electoral Brandenburg-Hinterpomeranian district councillor.

Two lawsuits from 1642 and 1656, which may be worth mentioning, have survived:

The first, filed from Lanzen, was against the Subcaptain Paul Marotzky of Draheim, who had forcibly taken 60 head of cattle from him and driven them to the Draheim Starosty. The Swedish Royal Government in Pomerania, on June 15, 1642, summoned the captain of Draheim to make restitution.

The second lawsuit, also filed from Lanzen, was against Captain-Lieutenant Lorenz Jürgen von Glasenapp. The latter, with his servants, had attacked and beaten Kleist's servants (over an allegedly

"claimed" subject), then entered Kleist's house in the evening, searched for him in his home, chamber, and even under the bed, and threatened to shoot him in the head and cut the servant from his neck so that he would have no safe escape.

Peter Rüdiger von Kleist would have fared poorly if not for the intervention of his cousin, Peter Kleist (III. 162), and the steward present.

He married Anna von Puttkamer of the house of Versin, daughter of Andreas. She bore him four sons: 1) Rüdiger Claus, 2) Georg Friedrich, 3) Peter, and 4) Ewald Jacob (III. 263–267) and one daughter, whose name is not mentioned in the records. She became the wife of Captain von Bernstein.

District councillor Peter Rüdiger von Kleist died in 1684.

His heirs sold Lanzen to Major W. von der Osten.

On April 14, 1685, the widow, described as an "old, spent" woman, petitioned for an extension of the feudal obligation for herself and her sons, who were absent in military service, since the few estates were in debt. She lived to be 84 years old.

III. 263.

Rüdiger Claus,

Regimental Quartermaster,

born circa 1652, † before 1714.

The eldest son of Peter Rüdiger, he entered Brandenburg military service and rose to the rank of Regimental Quartermaster.

In 1683, a Swedish citizen named Mühlemann filed a complaint against the Electoral Brandenburg Quartermaster Rüdiger Kleist, alleging that he had been detained in Cammin as a "cutpurse." Kleist, through his riders, had taken Mühlemann's money (80 florins) along with two gold rings, a silver chain, two silver shoe buckles, a saber, and a travel bag.

Kleist was summoned before the town council but did not appear, instead sending a message that the council could do as it pleased. The matter was then reported to his colonel, von Maltzahn, who issued an order from Stargard on June 27, 1683, stating: "Kleist shall be apprehended and required to return everything to the citizen."

Two years later, in 1685, he was absent on "distant military service," likely in the conflict against the Turks (notably the Siege of Buda in 1686).

In the 1690s, he returned home and served as a lieutenant in the 8th Company of the cavalry regiment von Derfflinger.

He was enfeoffed on October 11, 1699 (675). In the feudal deed of 1714, however, his name no longer appears. He had died earlier, without heirs.

III. 264.

Georg Friedrich

of Dallenthin,

† circa 1714.

Another son of Peter Rüdiger, Georg Friedrich stayed at home with his mother in early 1685, while two of his brothers were serving in distant wars. That same year, he traveled to Poland "on pressing matters."

On June 10, 1686, he paid homage and was enfeoffed with Dallenthin a. (647).

He could not attend the homage ceremony in 1699, as he was absent on military service in Hungary.

During the Hungarian war against the Turks, he rose to the rank of lieutenant. After the victorious troops returned home following the Treaty of Karlowitz (1699), he settled back in the region.

In 1714, he was found residing in Plötzke, Schlawe County, as a retired lieutenant. However, he must have died that same year, as his name no longer appears in the 1714 feudal registers.

He was married twice:

a) to a von Schnell, daughter of Wulff of Villnow, and

b) to a von Listen from Saxony.

He had three sons: 1) Peter Heinrich, 2) Christoph Friedrich, and 3) Ewald Joachim (III. 353–355).

III. 265.

Peter,

Ensign,

† before 1699,

Peter Rüdiger's third son, was absent in 1685, serving in distant wars as an ensign in Brandenburg military service. By 1699, he had passed away, as referenced in document 675.

III. 266.

Ewald Jacob,

† before 1697,

Peter Rüdiger's youngest son, studied in his youth and later became a soldier. In 1685, he was also absent on military service.

He participated in the third war of aggression launched by Louis XIV in 1688 and died as a lieutenant in Holland (thus before 1697, the Treaty of Ryswick). He was buried in Horn.

He remained unmarried.

From Peter Rüdiger's sons, only the second, Georg Friedrich, left heirs. He had three sons:

III. 353.

Peter Heinrich

of Dallenthin,

born 1699, † 1741,

Georg Friedrich's eldest son, was 15 years old in 1714 and listed in the regimental rolls of Infantry Regiment No. 12. He served there from 1715 to 1740, ultimately as a premier lieutenant. According to a note in the discharge list, it is assumed that he died in 1741.

He died without heirs.

III. 354.

Christoph Friedrich,

born 1700, † before 1714,

Georg Friedrich's second son, born August 12, 1700, died in childhood. His name no longer appears in the feudal registers of 1714.

III. 355.

Ewald Joachim,

Staff Captain,

born 1707,

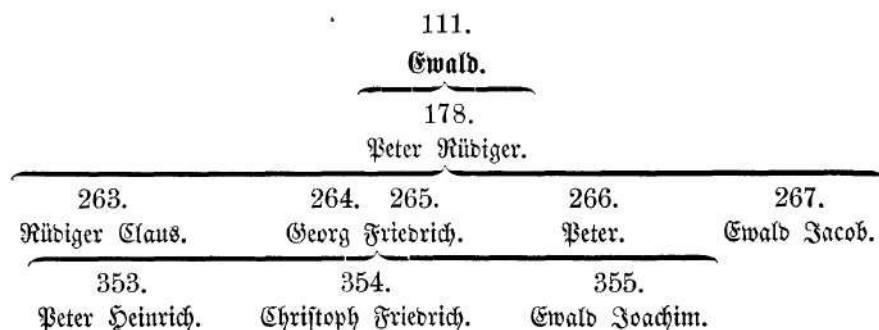
Georg Friedrich's youngest son, became an ensign in the Infantry Regiment Goltz No. 15 on February 16, 1725, a second lieutenant on May 4, 1731, and was discharged on July 14, 1733.

After a few years, he rejoined the military and was serving as a premier lieutenant in the newly established Fusilier Regiment Duke of Württemberg No. 46 on August 1, 1743. He became a staff captain on December 28, 1746.

He retired on April 21, 1754.

He died without heirs. With him, the Dallenthin branch became extinct.

We give the family tree of



Rhenish Branch.

The lineage of Landvogt Wilhelm was continued solely through his son Peter (III. 112). This branch particularly flourished along the Rhine and remains vibrant to this day. Peter had a son of the same name:

III. 179.

Peter

of Pumlow,

born 1613, † 1698.

He inherited Pumlow from his father.

During the Krockow incursion, which came so suddenly that people barely escaped with their lives, Pumlow was terribly devastated.

During the land inspection of the Belgard district in April 1645, Peter stated that his late father had held 16 hides in Pumlow, of which 14 had been released. He himself owned only 3½ peasant farms, and at

present only one. In 1637, 11 Drömt of rye had been sown on the estate, but the crop had been completely destroyed during Banner's devastation; now he had sown only 26 bushels of rye (623).

On April 4, 1651, Peter (referred to here as "the Younger") purchased one peasant farm and one cotter's farm in Pumlow from Christian Josua von Hechthausen of Zarnefanz (626).

On November 9, 1662, he was enfeoffed with Pumlow under jure crediti (640 and 662).

In 1664, he petitioned on behalf of his youngest son, Peter Rüdiger, for the Pumlow scholarship, which amounted to 6 thalers and 14 schillings annually.

However, two years later, he wrote to his brother-in-law, Christian Kleist of Dubberow (II. 71), that due to a lack of funds, he had to withdraw his son Peter Rüdiger from his studies, in which he had already made good progress, and place him in military service.

Peter married Dorothea Elisabeth von Münchow, † January 26, 1690, daughter of Bernd of Neu-Buckow and Dorothea von Münchow of Mersin. She bore him three sons: 1) Wilhelm Christian, 2) Lorenz Heinrich, and 3) Peter Rüdiger (III. 268–270), and two daughters:

1) Sophia Elisabeth, married: a) Franz Friedrich von Briesen of Briesen, and b) ... von Briesen, a cousin of the first;

2) Barbara Hedwig, married Tessen Christian von Kleist of Poberow (III. 254).

Peter died in 1698 at the age of 85.

III. 268.

Wilhelm Christian

of Pumlow and Timmenhagen,

born 1636, † 1726,

Peter's eldest son, received the share of Pumlow during his father's lifetime. Additionally, his cousin, President Ewald von Kleist (III. 170), gifted him the small estate of Timmenhagen, called the Timmenhagen Kamphof, along with an associated peasant farm in Nütkenhagen, on the occasion of his engagement to Idea Reichmuth von Kleist, daughter of Werner of Pumlow and Zadtchow (III. 169) and Maria Elisabeth von Horn of Wusterwitz, dated March 20/30, 1664, at Loretto.

The young couple first resided in Wusterwitz in 1666, a property to which Idea Reichmuth von Kleist, through her mother, held significant claims. Additionally, she brought her husband 2½ peasant farms in Pumlow.

On October 19, 1686, Wilhelm Christian of Pumlow paid homage (647).

On September 14, 1687, he was enfeoffed with Pumlow and Timmenhagen (664). This feudal deed was confirmed on October 10 and November 3, 1699 (675 and 676).

In 1692, he purchased the estate of Lanzen from Adolph Heinrich von Wobeser but sold it in 1694 to Mayor Grützmacher in Schievelbein.

He exchanged his estate of Pumlow with Hans Christoph von Blanckensee for the estate of Klützkow in the Neumark, per a contract dated February 14, 1704, with consent granted on January 11, 1707.

Due to his relationship with President von Kleist, with whom he maintained correspondence and personal contact even after the latter left Pomerania, Wilhelm Christian received repeated orders and assignments from the Pomeranian government.

In November 1684, the government asked him to return archival documents and decrees left by the president on his estate of Groß-Raddow. He replied that the president's documents were in such disarray on the manor house floor at Groß-Raddow that he could not sort through them, especially as he did not know which documents and decrees were of interest to the government. They were neither distinguished,

bundled, nor labeled, and some were private letters, while others were reports on events at diets or missions to Sweden, Denmark, Poland, and the Imperial Court, though only partial accounts. He requested that an expert be sent to sort the papers.

A registrar and a scribe were subsequently dispatched to Groß-Radow, who brought five large bundles of letters, including many originals, to Colberg and submitted them to the government.

In a subsequent decree dated July 15, 1687, the government instructed him, as someone who frequently interacted with President von Kleist, to ensure that during his visits to Pomerania, the president did not convert any young noblemen to Catholicism. In a report to the elector, the government wrote: “We have no doubt that Wilhelm Christian von Kleist will take particular care in this matter, especially as he has already complained about the president, who years ago lured his son with the promise of education and support, later brought him to serve as a page to His Serene Highness in Bavaria, and converted him to the Catholic religion—a fact the father lamented with tears, seeking means to bring him back and set him on the right path. However, as he lacks the means to support his son, he requests that Your Serene Highness graciously receive him at court should he return. Some of us have seen him and observed good behavior in him, as he is also proficient in the French, Italian, Spanish, and Latin languages and well-practiced in exercises.”

In his marriage to Idea Reichmuth von Kleist, Wilhelm Christian had three sons: 1) Ewald, 2) Friedrich Wilhelm and 3) Gotthilf Christian (III. 356–358) and two daughters:

1) Eleonora Elisabeth, married: a) Claus Ernst von Horn of Wusterwitz in 1687; after his death in 1707, she inherited a share of Wusterwitz, and b) Heinrich von Manteuffel of Buslar, Quisbernow, and Polzin, married August 9, 1708; she became a widow for the second time on February 7, 1728;

2) Dorothea Maria, married von Wollschläger.

Wilhelm Christian von Kleist died on October 9, 1726, in Quisbernow at the age of 90 years and 1 month.

III. 270.

Lorenz Heinrich,
1677,

Peter's other son, entered military service and served as a Cornet of Horse in the Electoral Brandenburg forces. In 1664, his father borrowed 12 thalers of monthly pay on his behalf, leading to a protracted legal dispute over its repayment.

As a Cornet in Colonel Henning von Köller's company within General von Kannenberg's regiment, he participated in the campaign in Holland during the Second French War of Aggression (1672–1679).

In 1677, his father testified that his son Heinrich had returned from Holland.

He died without heirs.

III. 271.

Peter Rüdiger,
born 1650,

Peter's youngest son, studied in his youth and for this purpose received the Pumlów scholarship for 1¼ years. Afterward, he had to abandon his studies, in which he had already made good progress, and enter military service.

The Stav. Nachrichten describe him as a “Cornet in the Electoral Brandenburg forces.”

He also died without heirs.

Of Peter's sons, only the eldest, Wilhelm Christian, had male heirs:

#Rh

III. 356.

Ewald, Baron,

Electoral Cologne Lieutenant General,

b. 1667, † 1746,

Wilhelm Christian's eldest son, born on September 21, 1667.

A descendant, Baron Ewald von Kleist, a confidential expediting secretary in the Royal War Ministry in Berlin, composed a biography of his life.

It reads: "Ewald, Baron von Kleist, was born as the son of Wilhelm Christian von Kleist of Pumlow and Timmenhagen and his wife Idea Reichmuth von Kleist of the Zadtkow house on September 21, 1667, and at the age of six was sent to the brother of his maternal grandfather, Baron Ewald von Kleist (III. 170), who resided in Amberg as Privy Councilor and Vice-Governor of the Upper Palatinate (1670) for the Elector of Bavaria. Since the latter had converted to the Catholic religion in Italy in 1664, Ewald was also raised in this faith."

The original text of the first edition regarding Ewald's military career up to 1695 was supplemented in an 1886 addendum. According to information from the district archive in Amberg, Ewald served as a captain in the Electoral Bavarian Foot Guards Regiment until the beginning of 1695. The first volume of the regimental history from 1892 provides further details. According to this, "Ewald Baron von Kleist" is first mentioned in a year-end summary for 1687 as an ensign. On August 10, 1689, he was wounded in combat near the fortress of Mainz, occupied by the French. In the fall of 1689, he was promoted to lieutenant. On March 1, 1690, he became a captain-lieutenant. By the end of 1691, he held the rank of captain. In 1693, he participated in a campaign in Upper Italy. His application for a position as lieutenant-colonel in the Foot Guards Regiment was rejected by the Court War Council in 1694 and again on February 3, 1695. Instead of carrying out recruitment orders, as instructed, he submitted a "noteworthy memorial in which he vehemently declined the assigned recruitment, citing a wrong inflicted upon him." On May 9, 1695, his company was reassigned after Ewald "resigned."

Duke Joseph Clemens of Bavaria became Elector and Archbishop of Cologne in 1688. On August 3, 1695, Ewald was appointed Chamberlain of the Electorate of Cologne. Later, in a letter from the same Elector—dated August 1, 1703, from Namur—concerning the transfer of two noble youths as ensigns for the Foot Guards Regiment, Ewald is referred to as "Colonel of Foot."

"The same Elector lost his territories during the War of the Spanish Succession but was reinstated through the Treaty of Rastatt (March 6, 1714). However, upon his entry into Bonn on February 25, 1715, he found his residence still occupied by the Dutch, who refused to vacate until the fortifications were dismantled. The Elector declined such demands, left Bonn again, and insisted on the evacuation of the fortress by November 1, 1715."

When this date passed without any change in the situation, he repeatedly ordered his General-Major Baron von Kleist and Brigadier von Glimes to enter Bonn with Electoral troops and prepare to forcibly expel the Dutch garrison if resistance persisted.

On November 19, following these orders, Barons von Kleist and von Glimes appeared with two Electoral regiments before the city, crossed the drawbridge at Stockentor, seized posts, main guards, and gates, and prepared to carry out the expulsion by force.

Before this could happen, Chancellor Karg made another attempt to persuade the deputy commander to withdraw voluntarily, giving him a deadline of December 10, the day of the Elector's arrival. When Clemens saw that the Dutch intended to let this date pass without making any preparations to leave, he issued Baron von Kleist a strict order from Frankfurt on December 6 to expel the Dutch troops by force. The relevant letter reads as follows:

"Electoral command to General-Major Baron von Kleist: His Electoral Highness of Cologne has spared no effort, since the peace recently concluded at Baden, to establish a sincere and complete friendship with the States General of the United Netherlands, as such mutual understanding and convenience between neighbors demand. To this end, as His Highness was recently in Paris, he discussed the matter several times with the Dutch ambassador there, making it abundantly clear how earnestly he wished to maintain a permanent, amicable relationship with the States General. To demonstrate his honest intentions in this regard, His Highness, upon his entry into Bonn at the beginning of this year, accompanied by his cavalry and dragoons, immediately had these troops withdraw, hoping that this public and significant show of trust would satisfy the States General and win their reciprocal goodwill, as all hostilities had been ended by the peace treaty and should be consigned to eternal oblivion. During this opportunity, His Highness could have easily taken control of the city of Bonn, had he wished to do so. Instead, His Highness ordered his regiments to withdraw the same day, entrusting his own person and the city to the garrison of the States General. Furthermore, after the Imperial and Reich troops had departed, he allowed them to ease their guard duties by disbanding his court watch and accepting only two sentinels before the gates of his palace, despite it being unprecedented for an Elector of the Empire—especially one born of the illustrious Electoral House of Bavaria—to reside in his capital and palace without a formal and appropriate guard. To accommodate the States General of the United Netherlands to some extent—though without any obligation to do so—His Highness allowed his court attendants to distribute orders permitting the city moat and covert way in Bonn, from which all palisades had been removed, to be used for gardens. Additionally, he had an entire curtain wall and two sides of a bastion dismantled, so that the city no longer bore the appearance of a fortress and was in no condition to withstand an attack, unless it were to be reduced to the status of an open village. His Highness was thereby compelled to tolerate such actions by the Dutch garrison before his very eyes—actions that were intolerable for him as a bishop of our holy faith—not to mention the lack of respect shown toward his high person. For instance, in the presence of His Highness, the garrison fired their heavy artillery in honor of deputies, not of the General States but of a single province of the United Netherlands, and offered them honors appropriate only to those in positions of overlordship. Moreover, drums were beaten for these same deputies, whereas His Highness—though personally present in the city—was shown no courtesy, neither through the paying of formal respects nor in any other way. When His Highness subsequently traveled to Bavaria, not only were the cannons not fired upon his departure, but the smallest honors were denied to him, even though the officers could not deny knowing in advance that His Highness intended to leave, as it was widely known in the city by 8 or 9 a.m., and he did not embark until 2 p.m. Despite all this, His Highness steadfastly insisted on maintaining a good friendship and harmony with the States General. To this end, his representatives engaged with them repeatedly in The Hague and Antwerp during the negotiations on the Barrier Treaty, yet the Dutch did not withdraw from Bonn by the agreed-upon date of November 1. Now that His Highness has learned that the Dutch troops have been ordered to remain in Bonn even longer, he believes this to be detrimental to the principles of the Empire, which do not permit foreign troops to be quartered on imperial soil, especially in cities, during peacetime. Furthermore, this contravenes the aforementioned imperial and imperial-diet decisions. His Highness therefore sees himself compelled to use all possible means to remove the Dutch troops from Bonn without resorting to violence.

Wherefore, by virtue of this, His Electoral Highness orders his Chamberlain and General-Major Baron von Kleist to oversee the matter and to take such measures as he may deem most suitable to ensure that the said troops vacate the city of Bonn amicably before His Highness's return. For this purpose, he is to

provide them with the necessary ships as well as food and drink. Should the garrison of the States General object, claiming that they cannot leave without their artillery, His Highness is willing to allow one of the Dutch commissaries—or, if deemed necessary, another representative—to remain in Bonn with a small, unarmed party to safeguard said artillery and to prepare an appropriate inventory of it. Based on this inventory, His Highness will determine what rightfully belongs to the States General and what pertains to the Electorate, ensuring that no harm befalls the latter. Should the commander nonetheless refuse to withdraw with his troops, contrary to expectations, Baron von Kleist is instructed to employ all customary and permitted means of persuasion allowed by the aforementioned imperial and imperial-diet resolutions to compel their departure. Once the Dutch troops have vacated the city and adequate security has been provided for His Highness's person as well as the city—by posting sufficient guards from the Electoral Foot Guards Regiment at the Electoral Palace, the city square, the gates of the customs house, and finally at the gates of the Dutch magazine to prevent any damage—Baron von Kleist may, to satisfy the Peace of Baden, transfer the city gate guards to the local citizenry and withdraw with the remainder of the Electoral troops to his quarters. This action is undertaken in the hope that the States General will recognize that His Highness no longer considers the city of Bonn a military stronghold but rather an unfortified location where he intends to reside peacefully and permanently—a goal that surely no one will begrudge him. His Highness also hopes that this gesture of goodwill will prompt the States General to restore the Liège territories to him under the terms of the Peace of Baden and the imperial resolutions and to halt all exactions by their troops in the lands of Liège.

Given at Frankfurt am Main, December 6, 1715.

Signed: Joseph Clemens.”

Baron von Kleist found himself compelled to resort to extreme measures shortly before the Elector's return, forcibly removing the unwelcome guests from the city on December 9. Enraged by this action of the Cologne Elector, the States General ordered the Electoral Cologne resident, Magis, to leave The Hague within 24 hours and the state within three times 24 hours.

On March 28, 1716, the aforementioned Elector appointed General-Major von Kleist as Governor of the Fortress of Rheinberg.

After being promoted to Lieutenant General on December 5, 1719, by Joseph Clemens and confirmed in this rank by his successor, Elector Clemens August, through a patent dated August 6, 1725, Ewald passed away according to a printed obituary personally signed by his wife. The notice, dated Rheinberg, May 4, 1746, states: “It has pleased the Almighty, in accordance with His inscrutable divine counsel, to summon the late Most Noble and High-Born Lord, Lord Ewald, Baron von Kleist, His Electoral Highness of Cologne's Privy and Active Councilor of War, Chamberlain, Lieutenant General of His Troops, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, Governor of Rheinberg, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Noble Order of St. Michael, on the 29th of this current month of April, between 3 and 4 in the morning, fortified with all the sacraments required by the Holy Catholic Church and with full submission to the will of his Creator, from this vale of tears to eternal life, at the age of 80, following a severe stroke.”

On May 4 of the same year, Ewald, Baron von Kleist, was buried in the parish church of St. Peter in Rheinberg.

He also served as a secular commander of the Order of St. Michael, founded by Clemens August in 1712, as bailiff of Hart, vice-governor of Bonn, and as the holder of the General Kleist Regiment established in 1727.

From his marriage to Maria Anna, Baroness von Manteuffel, baptized on December 15, 1691, the daughter of the Electoral Bavarian Chamberlain, Lieutenant of the Life Guards Hatschier, later Colonel and Bailiff of Wasserburg, Franz Ignaz, Baron von Manteuffel from Broitz, and Johanna Friederika, Baroness Thumb von Neuburg, solemnized on September 17, 1711, in Namur, thirteen children were born: 11 sons and 2 daughters.

The names of the sons are: 1) Emanuel, 2) Friedrich Anna Ewald, 3) Philibert Hieronymus Anton Ewald, 4) Joseph Clemens Ewald, 5) Clemens August, 6) Johann Ludwig, 7) Ferdinand, 8) Maximilian Franz, 9) Ferdinand Caspar, 10) August Maria, and 11) Wilhelm Clemens August (III. 443–453). The daughters are named:

1) Bernardine Christine, baptized May 29, 1725, married to Joseph Antonius, Count von Przebendowski of Koliebki, Lieutenant General of the Polish Crown Army and Knight of the Order of St. Michael, who died on April 10, 1775, at the age of 56, leaving 7 children; and

2) Clementine Luise Anna, baptized July 27, 1731.

As a notable curiosity, it is recorded that the father, in a letter dated February 27, 1719, asked the mayor H. Wilh. du Buß, the magistrate, and the entire citizenry of Rheinberg to assume the role of godparents at the baptism of his fourth-named son. He requested that they appoint a godfather and godmother on their behalf.

The mayor was deputed by the magistrate to congratulate General von Kleist, to lift the child from the baptismal font, and to assure him on behalf of the city that the mayor and council would demonstrate their gratitude for this extraordinary honor in due course and in deed.

On April 26 of the same year, it was resolved to procure some silverware from Wesel and to determine whether it might be suitable as a gift to express their gratitude toward General von Kleist. If not, another gift valued at approximately 125 thalers was to be acquired for him. The chosen gift was presented to General von Kleist's wife on August 11 by the mayor and three city deputies, and it was gratefully received.

The life-sized portrait of Lieutenant General Ewald, Baron von Kleist, is in the possession of his descendant, Baron Ewald von Kleist, in Berlin, the author of the above biography.

A facsimile is included here.



*Ewald Freiherr von Kleist,
Kurkölnischer General-Lieutenant.*

III. 357.

Friedrich Wilhelm,
Major,
born 1678, † 1712,

Wilhelm Christian's other son, born on October 7, 1678, received the Pumlow Scholarship for a period of six years upon his father's request dated March 11, 1682. Later, he entered military service, fought in Italy in 1704, and advanced to the rank of Major in the Electoral Cologne service. He died unmarried in combat against the Turks in 1712 near Temeswar in Hungary.

III. 358.

Gotthilf Christian,
Lieutenant Colonel
of Redel,
born 1682, † 1757,

Wilhelm Christian's youngest son, joined Bavarian service at barely 13 years old but returned home around 1703 and applied to join the Royal Prussian Army. He became a lieutenant in the Infantry Regiment Count Dönhoff No. 2 on June 26, 1703, a staff captain on November 17, 1708, company commander on November 29, 1710, and a major on March 22, 1719.

On November 5, 1722, he was transferred to the Infantry Regiment Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst No. 8.

On September 21, 1724, he received his requested retirement as a lieutenant colonel, with a pension of 16 thalers and 16 good groschen.

He was wounded as a captain in the Infantry Regiment Dönhoff during the Battle of Lille (1714).

In December 1718, he reported that his father had ceded and transferred the estate of Ritzeke (= Ritzig) to him and requested confirmation, which was granted on December 30, 1718.

Additionally, he purchased the estate of Alt-Wurow from Ewald Friedrich von der Goltz for 11,500 thalers by a contract dated November 28, 1720, as a pledge.

This estate later passed to his wife and subsequently to her son, Captain von Kleist, upon repayment of the pledged amount.

Due to extensive improvements, the estate soon represented a value of over 40,000 thalers.

On June 23, 1721, Gotthilf Christian, then a major in the von Röder Regiment, wrote from the camp near Wangitten that five peasant farms in Pumlow had been seized from him and legally revoked, becoming part of the domain. He requested the position of district governor of Draheim following the departure of Councilor Humboldt.

As the position was not yet vacant, he was instructed to be patient.

Later, he purchased the estate of Redel and its associated holdings, which had been made allodial by a decree dated April 6, 1742. He acquired it from Major Hans Heinrich von Zastrow and his wife Philippine Wilhelmine, née von Versen, on August 4 and 19, 1745, and, after the death of Major von Zastrow, inherited it from his widow and children on January 7, 1749.

On June 6, 1755, he was enfeoffed with Redel as a lieutenant colonel.

He passed away on June 11, 1757, after being married twice:

a) to Sophia Elisabeth von Manteuffel from Quisbernow. Marriage contract dated January 3, 1716.

From this marriage, there was one daughter: Friederike Sophia Dorothea, who became the wife of her cousin Philibert, Baron von Kleist (III. 445), see below, page 340 (german edition).

According to the Manteuffel family history, there was another daughter, Luise Charlotte, who married Ewald Heinrich von Manteuffel, born in 1708, died May 7, 1755, of Buslar and Quisbernow, on September 10, 1743. She passed away on July 31, 1759. This lineage is also supported by the fact that the eldest son from this marriage was named Gotthilf.

b) to Erdmuth Lucretia von Kleist from Dubberow, daughter of Werner (II. 143) and Clara Christiana von Lockstaedt from the house of Crössin, baptized November 3, 1712, died March 25, 1779. She bore him two sons: 1) Gotthilf Christian Ernst and 2) Bogislaff Christlieb (III. 454 and 455).

As a widow, Frau Lieutenant Colonel von Kleist reached an agreement with her two sons on November 8, 1772, whereby she ceded Alt-Wurow (in Neumark) to them and retained Redel as her life estate. This agreement was amended on August 25, 1774, so that the younger son, Bogislaff Christlieb, would retain the estate of Alt-Wurow alone, while the elder, Gotthilf Christian Ernst, would inherit Redel after her death. However, as she approached old age, she transferred Redel to him on January 23, 1777.

Two years later, she passed away in Redel, at the age of 66 years, 4 months, and 3 weeks.

Thus, among Wilhelm Christian's sons, the eldest, Ewald, and the youngest, Gotthilf Christian, inherited the estates.

Let us now bring Ewald's branch of the family! Ewald, Baron von Kleist, had 11 sons:

III. 443.

Emanuel, Baron,

Ewald's eldest son, died young and without issue.

III. 444.

Friedrich Anna Ewald, Baron,

Electoral Cologne Colonel,

baptized April 19, 1716, † April 19, 1809,

Ewald's second son, served as a captain in the Paderborn-Lerbach Regiment and later became an Electoral Cologne colonel.

On August 5, 1742, he was appointed as Chamberlain to the Elector of Cologne.

A publication from 1849 provides further details about his military activities.

Since 1702, Paderborn was required by the Imperial Army Register to provide and fully equip a contingent of 819 infantrymen when the Imperial Army was placed on a war footing. When the Seven Years' War broke out, the Prince of Paderborn diligently assembled the troop strength imposed upon him by the Imperial matriculation to support Austria, which was threatened by Prussia's military successes. At departure, no man was missing from the total count, but all lacked a martial spirit; they were mercenaries from the lowest ranks of society. The then-commander of the Paderborn Battalion, Lieutenant General von Mengersen, became ill, and Colonel Ewald von Kleist took over command in his place.

Under the heading "Explanation of where the men, field equipment, and other things ended up after departing from Paderborn," he submitted the following report to the government of his sovereign in 1761:

1757. In the first year, as the battalion marched from Paderborn to Arnsberg, many men, still in the region, deserted with uniforms, upper and lower weapons. After the defeat at the Battle of Rossbach, we retreated to Eckartsberg; during this retreat, a munitions cart with the assigned men, servants, and horses

was captured. Following the skirmishes at Weimar and soon after at Saalfeld, some troops and their weapons were reported missing. Subsequently, the battalion received orders to take winter quarters in Eisfeld, where the hardships endured led to an increase in illness and many deaths in the hospital.

1758. In the second year, the battalion was reassigned as a free battalion under the command of General of Cavalry von Lusinsky, where it suffered some losses during nearly daily skirmishes over four months. Later, upon rejoining the army, the battalion was deployed to entrenchments around the Sonnenstein fortress, where, during a 48-hour bombardment, several men lost their lives.

1759. The Hanoverians advanced, capturing the Leib Battalion and Elberfeld in Saxony-Meiningen; the Nagel Battalion, stationed in Wasungen, was also forced to surrender. At Klein-Schmalkalden, one of our officers, Ensign Krumme, with 50 soldiers, suffered casualties, with some shot and the rest captured. Our battalion had to fight its way through, retreating under constant fire from Suhl to Schleusingen, with many losses.

This retreat, undertaken to protect the Empire, lasted day and night; due to the strenuous march, many went missing or were captured, leaving the battalion unable to perform fully in subsequent campaigns. It was temporarily reassigned to escorting the baggage of His Serene Highness Prince of Zweibrücken and stationed in Ladenburg to recover its strength. In 1760, 300 recruits from Cologne reinforced the battalion, bringing its strength back to 700 men.

Once the battalion was brought back to 700 men, it was immediately sent to rejoin the army and participate in the siege of Dresden. We were assigned to the entrenchments near Prissnitz to cover the army's march, where we lost several men in an attack by Prussian hussars. Subsequently, we received orders to march to Meissen with the objective of dislodging the enemy from a strategically advantageous position. This 48-hour bombardment cost us significantly, with the battalion suffering many dead and wounded.

After the bombardment ceased, the order for retreat was given. We marched to Dresden and then to the so-called Gießhübel to undertake the capture of the Finckenfang. The battalion was then stationed in Bayreuth territory and later commanded to march to Dresden and then to Meissen once again. During the minor skirmishes that occurred on these marches, several men went missing.

The order was given for the battalion to march to Strehlen to participate in the battle there, where some additional losses occurred. From Strehlen, we moved to the siege of the fortress of Torgau. After capturing the fortress, we proceeded to the siege of Wittenberg and then returned through Leipzig to the county of Schleiz, where we were stationed for seven weeks under the command of Major General von Warstensleben.

Following this assignment, the battalion was ordered under the command of Field Marshal Lieutenant von Rosenfeld to station again at Saalfeld. Meanwhile, the remaining troops under our command were moved back six to eight hours' distance by the order of General of Cavalry Count von Haddick. It was decreed that the two Electoral Cologne battalions, Wildenstein and Mengersen, should resist and hold back the advancing enemy.

Prussian General von Seckendorf advanced with his 8,000 men, consisting of carabineers, hussars, fusiliers, and free battalions, and attacked Wildenstein's battalion, inflicting heavy losses. This occurred around 7 a.m. By 9 a.m., the enemy sought to engage us. We confronted them from the Garnsdorf heights with cannon fire and were ordered to engage in battle. Although the grenadier company, with 50 volunteers, was detached to cover the flank, the rest of the battalion, numbering only 75 files, soon found itself surrounded on all sides. Nevertheless, we held our position and fulfilled our duty, remaining under constant fire from 9 a.m. until 2 p.m., until so many were shot or cut down that we were forced to surrender on terms of life or death.

Approximately 156 men from the battalion survived this action. During the engagement, we lost one 4-pound bronze cannon, three munitions wagons with 12 horses, and all field equipment, including torn flags, weapons, and drums among the dead, which the Prussians claimed as spoils. Among the captured

were Colonel von Kleist, Captain von Geismar (who subsequently returned to service in Münster, where he had previously served), Captain Hoyerer, Senior Lieutenant Warnesius, Lieutenant von Stürmann (who also returned to Münster), Junior Lieutenant Warnesius, Lieutenant von Streit, Ensign Crone, and Ensign Vetter—all of whom lost their possessions. However, some soldiers, who were forcibly conscripted into Prussian service and coerced with harsh beatings, later deserted and received a ransom ducat from the imperial commissary. They were subsequently reassigned to what remained of the battalion. Over time, many deserters from the region, armed with weapons, continued to flee. Some soldiers remained in Prussian service and were imprisoned in fortresses, making escape impossible.

The weapons and field equipment were often lost due to the misfortunes of nearly daily engagements, resulting in numerous dead, wounded, missing, captured, and deserters. However, any equipment left behind by soldiers in hospitals was placed in deposit until ransomed troops or new recruits could be equipped with it.

As for Field Chaplain Holtemeyer's tent, which he used when the battalion first marched out, it served for two full years. After his death, a Franciscan field chaplain used the tent for a third year, but it eventually decayed and became unusable, requiring its disposal.

According to a signed statement by Ewald dated April 2, 1763, in Küstrin, he was released from Prussian captivity on that day.

He married Sophia Eleonore von Doetinchem zu Rande, the daughter of Jan Engelbert von Doetinchem, on September 16, 1755, in Rietberg. A notice of his wife's death, dated Paderborn, November 11, 1778, and signed by him, was available to the author of the first edition.

Two letters addressed to him from 1761 and 1763 are held in the Austrian State Archives. Several documents concerning him are located in the State Archive in Münster and in the United Westphalian Nobility Archives, the latest dated 1796. He passed away on April 19, 1809, at the age of 93.

This marriage produced twelve children. The family tree lists six sons: 1) Clemens August, 2) Eugen Benedict, 3) Clemens August Ferdinand, 4) Clemens August, 5) Hermann Werner, and 6) Hermann Werner (III. 567–572). They also had the following daughters:

- 1) Clementina Maria, born August 10, 1756, † June 7, 1763;
- 2) Marie Eberhardine Franziska Sophie, born in Paderborn on June 29, 1765, married on December 17, 1786, in Paderborn to Anton Wilhelm (III. 540, see above, page 23);
- 3) Maria Sophia Antonia, born in Paderborn on January 24, 1769;
- 4) Maria Theresia Francisca, born in Paderborn on April 6, 1770, † December 29, 1857. She was married to Prussian Captain Anton von Sikorski, born May 18, 1760, † May 20, 1856;
- 5) Francisca Ernestina Antonetta, born in Paderborn on July 29, 1776;
- 6) Maria Caroline Charlotta, born in Paderborn on October 31, 1778, † in Paderborn on April 4, 1780.

III. 445.

Philibert Hieronymus Anton Ewald, Baron,
Electoral Cologne Colonel,
baptized April 17, 1717, † 1781,

Ewald's third son, initially served in Royal Prussian military service and rose to the rank of captain in the Guard at Potsdam. Later, in 1754, he entered Electoral Cologne service, serving around 1763–1768 as Chamberlain, Colonel, and Commander of the city and castle of Arnsberg, as well as Knight of the Order of St. Michael.

His first wife was his cousin, Friederike Luise Dorothea von Kleist, daughter of Gotthilf Christian, his uncle of Redel. With her, he had four sons: 1) Gotthilf Philibert Clemens, 2) Michael Ludwig, 3) Hans Gabriel, and 4) Gotthilf Christian Wilhelm (III. 573–576).

Unfortunately, she was unfaithful to him. In court, he referred to her as a "notoriously wasteful, dissolute person who ran away from him, wandered the roads naked and destitute after having disposed of silver and clothing, later staying in a tavern on the Stolzenberg near Danzig, etc."

In 1756, she resided in Schievelbein. There, on July 11, 1756, she wrote to the court that she had been litigating against her estranged husband for two years and requested a resolution. She claimed her father had married her against her will to Captain Philibert von Kleist, with whom she had children. He had abandoned her and taken the children to a convent in Danzig without her consent, leaving her uncertain if they were still alive. She had heard nothing of her husband's whereabouts for six years.

Her maternal inheritance amounted to 3,400 thalers, of which she received only 50 thalers and her husband 150 thalers in interest payments. She petitioned for the release of her inheritance. As she intended to remarry, she repeatedly sued her husband for malicious abandonment, but he refused to consent to a divorce.

After her death, Philibert married around 1763 Florentine, née Lamontagne, who had previously been married to the Bavarian General von Waxenstein and then to the Bavarian General Count von Perlo. He died in 1781.

III. 446.

Joseph Clemens Ewald, Baron,
Bavarian Captain,

baptized February 27, 1719, † 1797,

Ewald's fourth son. For his baptism, the mayor, magistrate, and all the citizens of Rheinberg were invited. In 1733, he served as an ensign in the regiment of his father. By 1762, he was Chamberlain and Captain in the General Baron von Heroldt Infantry Regiment.

He died on February 19, 1797, in Arnsberg.

He was married to Barbara de la Colonie, daughter of the Bavarian Major General de la Colonie. She bore him two sons: 1) Johann Nepomuk and 2) Franz Joseph (III. 577 and 578), and two daughters: Maria Rosa Josepha, born May 23, 1767, and another daughter whose name is unknown.

III. 447.

Clemens August, Baron
of Buschdorff,

Electoral Cologne Lieutenant General,
baptized May 2, 1720, † 1797,

Ewald's fifth son, rose to high ranks like his father. He became Electoral Cologne Privy and War Councilor, Chamberlain (May 1, 1744), Lieutenant General (according to the patent dated September 20, 1774), Colonel of a regiment of foot soldiers, Governor of the Electoral Residence Bonn, and Knight Grand Cross of the Noble Order of St. Michael (since April 28, 1760).

During the Seven Years' War, he commanded part of the Imperial Army as an Electoral Cologne Major General under Field Marshal von Rosenfeld. In the action near Meissen (September 21, 1759), he distinguished himself, and his cavalry performed acts of remarkable bravery.

The corresponding report contains the following about the action: "Just as all the Imperial and Royal as well as the Reich troops, without exception, fought with extraordinary bravery and composure, enduring the continuous, intense cannon fire from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. without the slightest pause, forcing every position they attacked, and holding their ground wherever they were assaulted, so too did the entire general staff exhibit remarkable proofs of courage and military skill during this engagement. Among them, particular praise is due to the General of Cavalry von Haddick, as well as the Major Generals Lobkowitz and Kleist of Electoral Cologne."

At Saalfeld on April 2, 1761, however, Clemens August was forced to retreat against the overwhelming strength of the Prussians, resulting in the loss of, among other things, his baggage to the victors.

The twelfth volume of the previously mentioned war history (p. 402) describes the battle as follows:

"When the Prussians, with a corps of 15,000 men in three columns under Generals Syburg, Schenkendorf, and Linden, advanced anew from the regions of Jena, Naumburg, and Gera against Franconia, the Reich army had to recall its detachments sent into Hanau and Fulda for its own protection and regroup. The enemy (Prussians) had a dual purpose: to rid the Allies of the Reich troops and to raid the Vogtland region. Initially, their intentions were unclear. General Count von Guasco advanced with his corps, uncertain whether the enemy intended to invade Franconia or had another objective under this guise. However, their strategy soon became apparent. The enemy generals von Schenkendorf and von Syburg united their columns near Neustadt an der Orla on April 2, 1761, and launched an attack that same day, after a forced march of 16 hours, on the Imperial and Reich troops of six battalions and 800 horse stationed in entrenchments between Saalfeld and Hoheneichen under the command of Major General von Kleist. The Imperial General von Rosenfeld, commanding at Saalfeld, had already received intelligence on April 1 about this enemy advance via Rudolstadt. He therefore posted the second Electoral Cologne battalion from Mengershain to the Krinberg near Garas and the first battalion of the Electoral Cologne Wildenstein Regiment to Schwarza. At the Saale Bridge, 80 Croats and 50 Saxons were stationed. These two battalions resisted fiercely but were ultimately overwhelmed by the enemy's superior numbers, resulting in many of them being captured, along with the loss of nine cannons and four flags. Nevertheless, these Reich troops retreated to Gräfenenthal without further significant losses. The enemy, seeing that the Reich army was quickly regrouping near Lichtenfels, withdrew from Gräfenenthal."

On September 20, 1774, Clemens August was promoted to Lieutenant General. The relevant patent states in excerpt: "By the grace of God, we, Maximilian Friedrich, Archbishop of Cologne, Imperial Archchancellor through Italy, and Elector, etc., hereby make known and declare to all. Considering the noble trust we place in our well-born Electoral Cologne Privy and War Councilor, Chamberlain, Colonel, and Major General over a regiment of foot, our faithful servant Clemens August, Baron von Kleist, and in recognition of his many years of loyal and brave military service rendered to us and our archbishopric, as well as his remarkable military expertise demonstrated to his credit in all circumstances, we hereby graciously appoint and declare him our Lieutenant General. We further command him to continue demonstrating his commendable courage, maintaining good order and military discipline, and advancing all matters as befitting a Lieutenant General, etc.

Given at our castle in Ahaus, September 20, 1774.

Signed, Max Friedrich, Elector."

Several documents regarding the Kleist Regiment are preserved in the North Rhine-Westphalia State Archive, Münster.

Concerning the knightly estate of Buschdorff, which Clemens August purchased on February 13, 1786, from the administrators of the Walbott-Bornheim family estates, he was sworn into the Electoral Cologne Knighthood on February 15, 1787.

No further information about his later years is available.

His death is inferred to have occurred early in 1797, as evidenced by a letter dated April 13, 1797, concerning the collection of war contributions.

He died unmarried.

III. 448.

Johann Ludwig, Baron,
Electoral Cologne Colonel
of Rath and Hüls,
baptized June 24, 1723, † 1778,
Ewald's sixth son.

According to a pass signed by Elector Clemens August and countersigned by Count Ferdinand von Hohenzollern on May 11, 1744, Johann Ludwig served as a lieutenant in the Regiment Royal d'Infanterie Allemande de Bavière under Elector Emanuel of Bavaria in French service. On August 6, 1744, he was promoted to captain in the same regiment by a patent from Louis XV. At that time, as evidenced by a letter from his father dated June 20, 1744, he was stationed in the camp at Germersheim. Elector Clemens August appointed him as Chamberlain by decree dated November 24, 1745.

At his request, Johann Ludwig was discharged from the aforementioned regiment on June 22, 1746, after participating in five campaigns. By patent of the same elector dated August 28, 1746, he was appointed captain in the Electoral Cologne Foot Guards Regiment, with an assured salary of 19 thalers per month once a vacancy arose.

On May 7, 1747, he was assigned the company of Colonel la Croix stationed in Linz am Rhein, with a captain's salary. By decree dated July 7, 1752, he was granted the company of General-Major Count von Vèrita in the von Wildenstein Regiment of Foot, which was relocated to Andernach on May 16, 1755.

He was promoted to major on April 14, 1755, and to colonel on February 22, 1760.

With his promotion to major, he was granted an annual allowance of 100 thalers "for forage to maintain a riding horse required for the inspection of companies quartered in towns throughout the land."

During the Seven Years' War, he served in the von Wildenstein Regiment. According to regimental reports, he was stationed on the following dates: July 28, 1757, in Sürth; September 4, 1757, in the field camp at Ober-Waldberung; September 7 in Rohra, Electoral Saxony; September 12–15 in Meiningen; September 16 in Bergfeld; September 17–27 near Eisenach; October 1 near Gotha; January 2–4, 1758, in Benshausen; from late January to March of the same year in Meiningen; in April in Schmalkalden; May 25 in Sattel; May 27 in Luditz; June 8–10 in Saatz; August 8 in Commothau; October 26 in Gieshübel; and November 20 in Ober-Frona.

In a seniority list of staff officers of the Imperial Execution Army at the camp in Deusing dated May 25, 1758, he is listed among the majors.

It is likely that Johann Ludwig left the regiment and the Imperial Army due to illness, as a letter from General von Nagel dated March 15, 1760, congratulating him on his promotion to colonel, was addressed to the house at Rath near Ürdingen.

According to a petition dated January 8, 1762, addressed to Elector Maximilian Friedrich requesting an allowance for lodging expenses, Johann Ludwig, like other colonels, had been placed on pension upon his return from the Imperial Army.

Johann Ludwig married Maria Amalia Clementina Theresia Countess von Taufkirchen, lady of Rath, Hüls, and Kessenich, the only child of Johann Joseph Anton Carl Count von Taufkirchen zu Guttenburg

auf Ibm, Lord of Elleriching, Rath, and Hüls, Electoral Cologne Privy Councilor, Chamberlain to the Electors of Cologne and Bavaria, Lieutenant General of the Electoral Cologne Guard, Captain of the Electoral Life Guards on Horseback, Bailiff of Aldenahr, and Knight Grand Cross of the Noble Order of St. Michael, and Theresia Edmunda Johanna Catharina, née von Loen zu Rath, Hüls, and Schweppenburg.

She was born in Bonn on December 17, 1734, and baptized on December 18 of the same year. According to her own notes, preserved in a 1761 Electoral Cologne court calendar belonging to her great-grandson Ewald, Baron von Kleist in Berlin, her marriage was blessed with fifteen children: eleven sons and four daughters.

The sons were named:

- 1) Joseph Anton Nepomuk,
- 2) Clemens August Maria Anton Nepomuk,
- 3) August Wilhelm Joseph Nepomuk Andreas,
- 4) Maximilian Friedrich Bartolomäus Heinrich Nepomuk,
- 5) and 6) two sons stillborn on September 22, 1762,
- 7) Ignac Bernhard Aloisius Joseph Nepomuk,
- 8) Philibert Hieronymus Anton Ewald Maria Matthias Nepomuk,
- 9) Friedrich August Bernhard Johann Nepomuk,
- 10) Joseph Anton Ludwig Nepomuk, and
- 11) a son born and died on August 12, 1775, named Ferdinand in the family tree (III. 587).

The daughters were named:

a) Maria Anna Josepha Ursula Waldeburga, born December 10, 1760, † September 1, 1824, in Suthausen. After her father's death, she was nominated for the noble convent at Nottuln. Her oath of allegiance took place on September 14, 1783. She resigned her position on September 19, 1792, in favor of her sister Caroline Antoinette and married the widowed Münster General and Osnabrück Privy Councilor Alexander (Caspar?) Baron von Staël, Lord of Suthausen, Wulften, Rheine, and Sechtem, born around 1728, † April 3, 1807. One of their daughters, Alexandrine, became the wife of Count von Fürstenberg-Herdringen.

b) Sophie Maria Hedwig Walburga, born October 3, 1763, † October 14 of the same year;

c) Maria Charlotte Franziska Walburga, born April 12, 1771, † April 26 of the same year;

d) Caroline Antoinette Michaela Thecla Walburga, born September 29, 1774, † December 1, 1855, as a canoness in the noble convent at Nottuln near Münster, where her oath of allegiance took place on September 26, 1797.

Following the death of his father-in-law in November 1774, Johann Ludwig was enfeoffed on February 2, 1775, with the Moers fief No. 107, including Haus Rade (Rath) and Horster Hof, for his wife.

He died on June 15, 1778, in the noble women's convent at Eppinghoven near Neuss on the Rhine after a long illness, apparently suddenly.

A life-sized portrait of him is in the possession of his great-grandson, Ewald, Baron von Kleist, in Berlin.

III. 449.

Ferdinand, Baron,

baptized May 28, 1726,

Ewald's seventh son, was Electoral Cologne Chamberlain (1753), Captain (1768), and later Major in the Electoral Cologne Kleist Regiment. He remained unmarried.

III. 450.

Maximilian Franz, Baron,
baptized June 14, 1727,
Ewald's eighth son, also died unmarried.

III. 451.

Ferdinand Caspar, Baron,
Electoral Cologne General-Major,
baptized March 23, 1729, † 1812,
Ewald's ninth son, served in 1744 as a page to the Elector of Cologne.

Initially a captain, then from April 1760 a major in the Electoral Cologne von Wildenstein Regiment, he participated in the Seven Years' War with the Imperial Army. At the capture of Torgau on September 27, 1760, he distinguished himself by leading a battalion of the regiment to force the enemy to abandon the pontoon bridge over the Elbe.

In the action at Saalfeld on April 2, 1761, the first battalion of the von Wildenstein Regiment was stationed at Schwarza under orders from Imperial General von Rosenfeld, while the second Electoral Cologne battalion, von Mengersen, was positioned at Krinberg near Garas. These two battalions were overwhelmed by the superior enemy force after fierce resistance, with many of their men captured.

Ferdinand himself was taken prisoner by the Prussians but was released after signing a declaration at Küstrin on April 19, 1762. He was exchanged for Prussian Major von Normann of the Lindensche Infantry Regiment and made his way via Berlin and Leipzig to rejoin the Imperial Army at Merseburg.

He was a friend of Carl Otto Baron von Gymnich, President of the Court Council. Letters from Gymnich to Ferdinand, dating from 1757 to 1763, still exist.

Ferdinand later served in the Kleist Regiment and was promoted to Colonel at the beginning of 1770, General-Major on August 15, 1787, and commander of the regiment on September 4, 1802.

Ferdinand was also Electoral Cologne Chamberlain and a Knight of the Teutonic Order, sworn in on May 4, 1768, at the Bailiwick of Koblenz. A power of attorney issued to him in this capacity by the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order reads as follows:

"By the grace of God, We, Carl Alexander, Administrator of the Grand Mastership in Prussia, Master of the Teutonic Order, etc., certify and declare to all that We have granted power and authority to Our Knight of the High Teutonic Order, Commander, and Capitular of the Bailiwick of Koblenz, as well as Electoral Cologne Chamberlain and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, Ferdinand Caspar Baron von Kleist. We have instructed him to pursue, in the most effective manner, the claims presented by Our High Order's Bailiwick of Franconia, General Order Treasury, Seminary, and Hospital at Mergentheim against the estate of the late Elector Clemens August.

We hereby grant him the authority to act on Our behalf in this matter, and We shall graciously approve and confirm all actions undertaken in Our Highest Name. Furthermore, We hold him harmless in all related respects. As a witness to this, We have signed this document with Our own hand and affixed it with the High and Teutonic Master's Privy Chancellery Seal. Issued at Marimont on October 2, 1773.

(Signed) Carl von Lothringen.

Gracious Power of Attorney for Commander Baron von Kleist."

For his knightly estate of Dottendorf, purchased from the widow Sellner on February 8, 1783, Ferdinand was sworn into the Rhineland Knighthood on February 2, 1785.

As Commander of Waldbreitbach (from 1800), with a seat in Linz in the Bailiwick of Koblenz, Ferdinand is still mentioned in records from 1805. He was reportedly rarely in Linz and wore an eye patch. He died unmarried in 1812.

III. 452.

August Maria, Baron,

of Wagenburg,

Electoral Cologne Colonel,

baptized June 14, 1730, † 1818,

Ewald's tenth son. According to a letter dated June 18, 1761, addressed to his sister-in-law Amalie Baroness von Kleist from the field camp near Wustgersdorf, he was serving as a lieutenant in the Laudon Army at that time.

Later, he became a lieutenant colonel in the infantry regiment Teutschmeister, and from 1770, an Electoral Cologne lieutenant colonel, commander of the city of Arnsberg, and Electoral Cologne Chamberlain.

For the knightly estate of Wagenburg near Issum in the district of Rheinberg, which he acquired on March 11 and 18, 1782, from Sander von Well and Emanuel Joseph von Smackers, respectively, he was sworn into the Electoral Cologne Knighthood on February 25, 1784.

According to an obituary in the Cologne newspaper dated April 14, 1818, August Maria died on April 8 of the same year in Cologne, at the age of 87 years and 10 months, holding the rank of colonel.

III. 453.

Wilhelm Clemens August, Baron,

baptized April 30, 1734,

Ewald's youngest son, also died unmarried.

Of Ewald's sons, the second, Friedrich Anna Ewald, the third, Philibert Hieronymus Anton Ewald, the fourth, Joseph Clemens Ewald, and the sixth, Johann Ludwig, left male descendants.

Friedrich Anna Ewald, Baron von Kleist, had six sons:

III. 567.

Clemens August, Baron,

born July 17, 1757, † August 3, 1757.

III. 568.

Eugen Benedict, Baron,
born December 20, 1759.

In 1776, he was listed as a member of the princely Life Guard of the Prince-Bishopric of Münster. As a Hessian soldier, he served in America in 1778. Starting May 1, 1778, he was an ensign in the Hessian Regiment Landgraf. His year of birth is recorded as 1759/1760. On March 10, 1782, he was promoted to second lieutenant. On April 1, 1784, he appeared in the muster roll of the Grand Duchy's Life Regiment of Infantry as a second lieutenant in the Life Company. In 1788, according to a letter from his father, he was serving as a major in Paramaribo, Suriname. In 1791, he requested a recommendation to join the Prussian Army.

III. 569.

Clemens August Ferdinand, Baron.

III. 570.

Clemens August Maria, Baron,
Dutch lieutenant,
born August 4, 1763.

Initially, he served in the Electoral Mainz forces. According to a letter from his father dated May 4, 1788, he was in Suriname as a major alongside his older brother, Eugen Benedict.

A Clemens August Freiherr von Kleist zu Pomelau was recorded in Austrian state service beginning in 1803. In that year, he was listed as a clerk (Konzipist) in the Moravian-Silesian government in Brünn, a rank just below gubernial secretaries. In 1816, he was recorded as an Imperial and Royal actual gubernial secretary with the additional title of Imperial and Royal Chamberlain, a role he had held since 1804.

It is highly likely that this Clemens August authored a book titled Collection of Odes, Poems, and Epitaphs by C. A. Baron von Kleist, published in Vienna in 1796, containing 38 pages. A funeral ode within the collection dedicated to Prince Kaunitz, who died in 1794, suggests that Clemens August may have been one of his associates.

III. 571.

Hermann Werner Liborius, Baron,
born November 13, 1767, † April 1, 1769.

III. 572.

Hermann Werner, Baron,
Major,
born August 22, 1773, † June 18, 1848.

The youngest of the six sons, Hermann Werner, is mentioned in a few documents. On September 10, 1789, he was listed as an ensign in the Infantry Regiment Budberg No. 9. He was promoted to second lieutenant on June 20, 1796, and to first lieutenant on November 2, 1799. On November 14, 1808, he was granted his requested retirement as a captain.

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He served as a Royal Westphalian captain and district recruiting commander for Paderborn, and at another time, for the Saale district. On February 13, 1814, he joined the Gendarmerie and became a captain and district brigadier for the region between the Weser and the Rhine.

He retired on February 2, 1817.

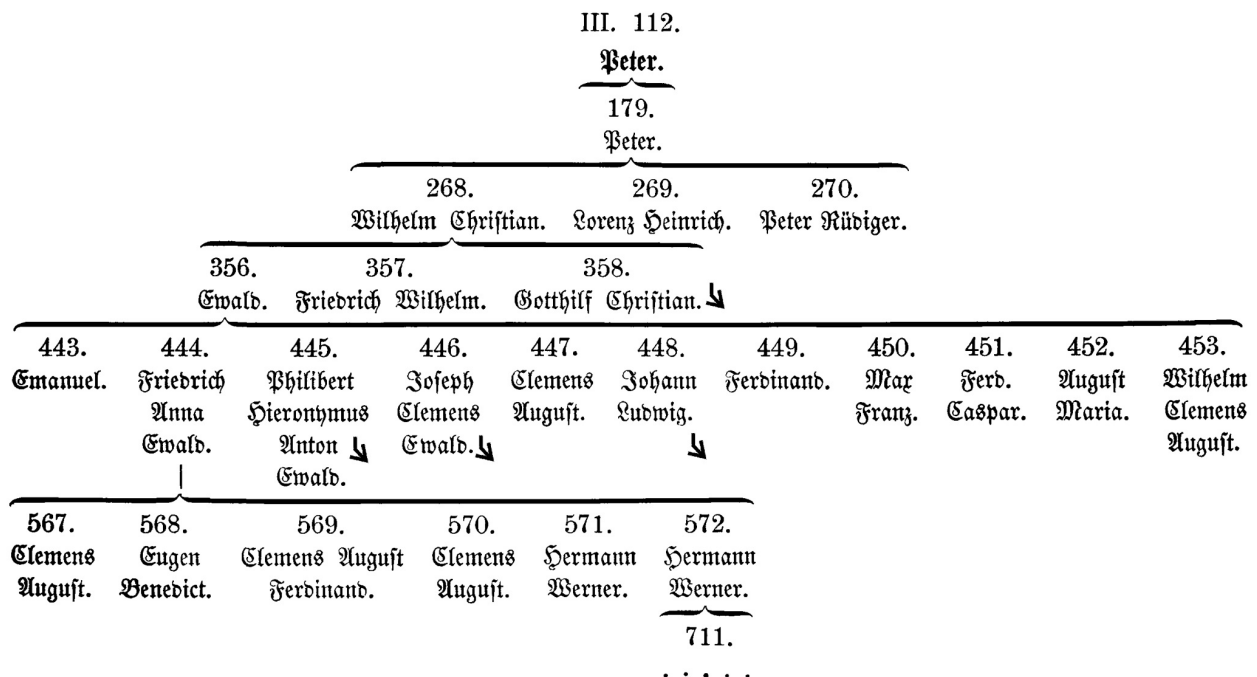
Several years later, he returned to active service and was awarded the honorary rank of major on July 1, 1830. In the 1840s, he lived as a pensioner in Soest, where he died on June 18, 1848.

He was married to Dorothee Agnes Marie Spener, the daughter of Assessor Bernhard Heinrich Spener, born in May 1774. She died on December 25, 1854. Unfortunately, the name of his son, who predeceased him, is unknown (III. 711). He had several daughters:

Louise Eberhardina Wilhelmina Lisette Juliana, born May 18, 1800, baptized the following day in the Protestant St. Petri Church in Soest. She married Johann Joseph Trapp von Ehrenschild on May 12, 1818, in the Catholic St. Patrokli Church in Soest.

Another daughter married Major von Langen.

We present the family tree of:



Ewald's third son: Philibert, Baron von Kleist, had four sons:

III. 573.

Gotthilf Philibert Clemens, Baron,
Prussian Captain,
born 1747, † 1791,

Philibert's eldest son, was sent by his father to a monastery near Danzig for education and upbringing, as his mother was deemed unsuitable to care for him.

He later joined Royal Prussian service and served as an ensign in the Infantry Regiment von Wolffersdorff No. 9 (later von Budberg) on June 3, 1767. He was promoted to second lieutenant on July 19, 1773, first lieutenant on July 7, 1786, and staff captain on May 25, 1790.

He died on February 3, 1791, leaving behind his widow and two sons. His wife, Maria Theresia Helene, née Fischer from Cologne, bore him two sons: 1) Friedrich Carl Leopold, born in Hamm on December 1, 1777, and 2) Friedrich Clemens August, born in 1786 (III. 712 and 713).

After her husband's death, Maria Theresia Helene suffered severe illness and poverty but received kind support and assistance from the officers of the Budberg Regiment, who cared for her and her sons.

Philibert's younger sons:

III. 574.

Michael Ludwig, Baron.

III. 575.

Hans Gabriel, Baron.

III. 576.

Gotthilf Christian Wilhelm, Baron.

All three died young and without issue.

The two sons of Captain Clemens were:

III. 712.

Friedrich Carl Leopold, Baron,

Captain,

born 1777, † 1850,

was born in Hamm on December 1, 1777, and baptized on December 7 in the Catholic church. He became a soldier at 16, joining as an ensign in the Infantry Regiment Manstein No. 9 (later von Schenk) on March 2, 1794, and was promoted to second lieutenant on March 18, 1795. On February 17, 1808, he retired as a first lieutenant and subsequently entered the service of the Kingdom of Westphalia.

Following the Royal Call of 1813, he reactivated his service in Prussia. By December 1813, he was a captain in the 1st Elbe Landwehr Infantry Regiment. In May 1815, he was transferred to the 4th Elbe Landwehr Infantry Regiment, then aggregated to the 19th Infantry Regiment (4th West Prussian) on August 28, 1816, and to the 27th Infantry Regiment (formerly 2nd Magdeburg) in May 1817.

On April 3, 1820, he retired with inactive pay.

On April 20, 1822, he was serving as a captain in the 3rd Battalion of the 16th Landwehr Regiment. On October 24, 1835, he retired with a pension.

He died on February 7, 1850, in Königswinter.

His wife, Anna Sibilla Christiana Wilhelmina Wickels, whom he married on April 30, 1809, at St. Agnes Church in Hamm, was born on February 29, 1784. She was the daughter of Medical Counselor Wilhelm Wickels of Hamm and his wife Sophia Wilhelmina, née Francke. She bore him one son: Friedrich Wilhelm Clemens (III. 847), and one daughter:

Maria Christina Louisa, born October 29, 1807, who later married her cousin Friedrich August, Baron (III. 585), as his second wife.

III. 713.

Friedrich Clemens August, Baron,
born 1786, † 1859,

the second son of Clemens, was baptized on June 3, 1786, in Herford. He became an ensign in the Infantry Regiment Elector of Hesse No. 48 (stationed in Paderborn and Mühlhausen) on August 2, 1803, and retired on August 11, 1807. In 1806, he served as a senior tax inspector in Olpe. Later, he is recorded as a cavalry captain in Westphalian service. By 1827, he was listed as a captain and senior inspector in Beckum. In 1850, he lived near Lübbecke in Westphalia and died on February 14, 1859, in Salzkotten, serving as a salt factor.

He married Maria Josepha Allard on November 28, 1805, in the Gaukirche in Paderborn. She was born on January 4, 1774, in Paderborn, the daughter of Johann A. Allard, a merchant from Malmedy, and Florentina Magdalena, née Blume. Maria Josepha had previously been married to Lieutenant Ferdinand Ludwig Wrede (1756–1803). She died on May 14, 1851, of old age.

They had three children: a son, Leopold August (III. 847a), born January 19, 1808, baptized January 20, 1808, but no further details are known, and two daughters:

1) Florentina Magdalena, born February 2, 1806, baptized February 3, 1806, in Paderborn, Gaukirche. According to a record in the Catholic St. Stephen Church in Beckum, she married Carl Anton Wunsch on January 3, 1827. Florentina Magdalena died on July 5, 1877, in Heiligenstadt in Eichsfeld. Her death certificate records her birth as February 2, 1804, in Salzkotten, the daughter of the salt inspector von Kleist and his wife, née von Dalert.

2) Maria Theobaldina Malvina Augusta, born October 31, 1813, baptized November 3, 1813, in Paderborn, Gaukirche. She married tax inspector Ernst August Neuburg on December 9, 1835, in Olpe, St. Martin.

The only son of Captain Friedrich Carl Leopold, Baron von Kleist, was:

III. 847.

Friedrich Wilhelm Clemens, Baron,
Austrian Lieutenant,
born February 12, 1806, † 1849.

On April 15, 1823, he joined the 13th Infantry Regiment from the Cadet Corps in Berlin as an ensign. He was promoted to second lieutenant on July 22, 1825, and retired on November 11, 1833.

In 1844, he converted to the Catholic Church and entered Imperial Austrian service as a lieutenant in the Schmeling Regiment No. 29.

During the siege of Venice in August 1849, he wrote to his sister. That same year, he was severely wounded in the Battle of Novara and died as a first lieutenant from his injuries in Laibach.

He was married to Johanne Mende from Jägerndorff. After his death, she lived in poverty as a widow. They had one son:

III. 928a.

Theodor Friedrich Wilhelm, Baron,
born March 25, 1845.

He attended the gymnasium in Troppau and intended to study Catholic theology. By 1869, he was studying law in Prague. In 1875, he was a clerk at the Prague Police Directorate. He died unmarried a few years before 1886.

Ewald's fourth son: Joseph Clemens Ewald (III. 446) had two sons.

The elder of them is:

III. 577.

Johann Nepomuk, Baron,
Bavarian Captain,
born 1753, † 1809.

He served for 25 years until 1792 in the Electoral Bavarian Life Regiment. He then resigned his position and sold his rank as staff captain to Count von Pocci. In 1798, he became a border customs inspector (also called "Mautner") with an annual salary of 800 florins. That same year, he was granted the title of Actual Court Chamber Councilor, appointed as "Mautner" in Lauingen in 1804, and died on November 3, 1809, in Munich (St. Peter Parish) as a salt officer of Memmingen.

In 1792, he married Anna Amalie, daughter of Court and Chamber Musician Blum. She bore him one son, Ferdinand (III. 714), and three daughters:

- 1) Nanette, married to an academic from Hanau;
- 2) Jeannette, married to a bank official in Vienna, in 1820;
- 3) Maximiliana, who died in Munich.

III. 578.

Franz Joseph, Baron,
Bavarian Lieutenant,
born 1757, † 1802.

Joseph Clemens Ewald's younger son, he died on August 6, 1802, in Munich as a retired Bavarian first lieutenant from exhaustion. He was unmarried.

With Johann Nepomuk's only son, Ferdinand, this branch of the Rhineland family line ended.

III. 714.

Ferdinand,
Bavarian Colonel,
born 1779, † 1858.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
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Like his father, he entered Bavarian service, starting as a drummer on September 1, 1794. He was promoted to second lieutenant on October 1, 1805, first lieutenant on June 1, 1809, captain 2nd class on March 6, 1813, and captain 1st class on October 12, 1823, in the 16th Infantry Regiment. In 1835, he became a major, in 1841 a lieutenant colonel in the 7th Infantry Regiment Carl Pappenheim, and was retired with the rank of colonel on May 29, 1846.

Between 1797 and 1800, he participated in campaigns against France; in 1807, against Prussia and Sweden; in 1809, against Austria and Tyrol; and in 1813–15, again against France.

The family archives include an incomplete extract from a diary kept by Colonel Kleist during these campaigns. It states:

"1798. At Wagheusel, we were driven back to Philippsburg by the French. A sortie against the French at Reinsheim. At Neuhausen, we established cantonments, then were thrown back into the fortress, which was bombarded for seven days. The garrison had 16,000 men, with five officers and 1,200 troops lost. On the ninth day, Archduke Carl relieved us. Cantonment at Bruchsal. Garrison in Mannheim, attacked there in 1799 by the French, then retreated back to Philippsburg. We retreated to Bavaria, where an engagement occurred at Nabburg, a town in the Upper Palatinate, and another near Nuremberg. Cantonment at Burghausen.

1807–8. Garrison in Braunau, then marched to Usedom, Stralsund, and Rügen, finally returning to garrison duty in Passau.

1809. As a lieutenant at Freising, I had to burn the bridge. At Kloster Rohr near Abensberg in Lower Bavaria, I led a patrol and participated in nighttime skirmishes. At the Battle of Abensberg, I was cut off from the battalion during skirmishes and rejoined after two days. Battles at Eggmühl, Golling, and Pass Lueg, where my helmet's plume was shot off, and I received a bullet hole in my cloak. Captured the town of Brunecken and joined the attack on Pass Lueg. At Werfen, a town near Salzburg, I served with sharpshooters. Engaged at Weisbach and Hall. Crossed the Brenner Pass to Sterzing, engaged at Mauls, and served as a parliamentarian to enemy outposts, where I was captured, robbed, and exchanged the next day. The third occupation of Tyrol led to peace, and we returned to Passau.

1812. February 2. Marched to Russia. Battle at Pototzk and skirmishes at forward posts. Our sharpshooter battalion served under General Wrede as rearguard in actions at Wiliczka and Wilna up to the Niemen.

1813. Retreated to Ploczk on the Vistula, received reinforcements from Bavaria, then advanced and finally withdrew. Skirmished with Cossacks at Rochlitz in Saxony. At 3 a.m., ambushed by Prussian Major Hellwig with four squadrons at Langensalza, losing five cannons. Garrisoned in Passau.

1814 October 29. Skirmish near Hanau. October 30–31. Battle at Hanau. Received a saber wound from a French cuirassier, swam across the Kinzig, and regrouped with the shattered battalion of 1,200 men, now reduced to 121. We advanced to Frankfurt.

1815. Skirmishes at Mannheim, returned as the youngest captain to the garrison; thus, the campaign ended."

In 1836, Ferdinand was awarded the Cross of Honor of the Bavarian Ludwig Order for 50 years of service, including eight campaigns.

In 1844, he was a lieutenant colonel in Ingolstadt, commanding the Infantry Regiment Carl Pappenheim. On June 16–17 of that year, he swiftly suppressed unrest caused by fortress workers. For his decisive actions, he received the highest commendation.

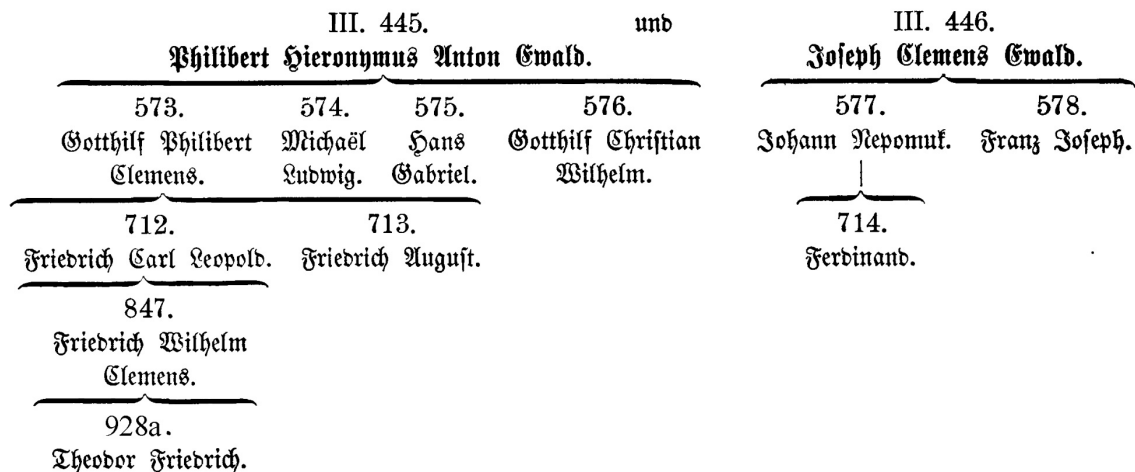
He died in 1858 in Regensburg.

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His wife, Catharina von Sienna Maria Anna Christina Philippina von Schöller, born December 6, 1796, married on May 27, 1817, in Passau, was the daughter of the princely bailiff Philipp Wirich von Schöller and Josepha, née Heingartmeier. She bore him two daughters:

- 1) Wilhelmine Philippine, who died on March 5, 1818, and
- 2) Philippine Mahaela Josepha, born March 5, 1818, died January 18, 1819.

We present the family trees of:



The Rhenish side branch was propagated by Ewald's sixth son, Johann Ludwig alone. He had eleven sons:

III. 579.

Joseph Anton Nepomuk, Baron,
born 13 November 1756, died 21 October 1759 in Bonn.

III. 580.

Clemens August Maria Nepomuk,
Baron on Rath,

born 1757, died 25 November 1814,

Johann Ludwig's other son, born 12 November 1757, was a captain in the Dutch service. After his mother gave him the knighthood of Rath on 24 March 1784, he was sworn to knighthood on 3 February 1785.

In 1814, he lived in Heidelberg. He died in Deventer.

With his wife:.... Thiel from Mainz remained uninherited.

III. 581.

August Wilhelm Joseph Nepomuk Andreas, Baron,
Austrian Captain,

Born in 1759

Johann Ludwig's third son, born 30 November 1759, was a cadet in the noble Cadetten-Garde-Corps zu Münster in 1776. In 1777 he was sent to the Churfürstl. Palatine Dragoon Leib Regiment of Heidelberg awarded an ensign post. In 1786 he was promoted to lieutenant. He then entered Kaiserl. Austrian military service and became a captain. The year for appointment, 1780, mentioned in the first edition, was unlikely because of the age of 21. He died unmarried.

III. 582.

Maximilian Friedrich Bartolomäus Heinrich Nepomuk, Baron,
Born in 1762

Johann Ludwig's fourth son, born 10 February 1762, was a cadet in the Churfürstl in 1778. Münster bodyguard on horseback, soon Königl 1780. Polish Cornet with the Hussars Regiment. He entered the Prussian military in 1786 as a cadet and in 1787 was a sergeant in the Escadron of the Major of Sass of the 10th Hussar Regiment in Gilgenburg in East Prussia. He was released in 1789. He died young.

Johann Ludwig's fifth and sixth sons were born dead on 22 September 1762.

III. 583.

Ignac Bernhard Aloisius Joseph Nepomuk, Baron,
to Hamm,
1788,

Johann Ludwig's seventh son, born 3 January 1767, joined the Compagnie des Colonels van Tuyll van Serooskirken of the cavalry regiment General Baron v. Tuyll on 4 October 1788 as Cavalier in Dutch service, was in 1790 with the Emperor. Royal General Laudon's Freicorps and was killed by a piece of bullet at Mons in 1792.

On 28 March 1788, he was sworn to knighthood because of the knighthood of Hamm in the Amt of Linn, which he had received as a gift from his Oheim Augustus Maria.

III. 584.

Philibert Hieronymus Anton Christian Ewald Maria Nepomuk, Baron,

Johann Ludwig's eighth son, born February 25, 1768, devoted himself to the spiritual status and asked on June 5, 1799 from Rath in Cölnische for a canonicate or to be eligible for a similar enfeoffment in the Duchy of Jülich and Berg. He signs the petition: Ewald von Kleist zu Rath. Later he was a canon at Siegburg Abbey. He died on 23 August 1835 in Haus Rath.

III. 585.

Friedrich August Bernhard Johann Nepomuk, Baron,

Johann Ludwig's ninth son, born 21 January 1770, died 24 January 1861 at Nippes near Cologne. In 1789 he was a lieutenant in Electoral Palatinate service.

His brother Clemens August Maria Nepomuk transferred the knightly seat of Rath to him on 27 March 1794, which he later sold.

From Rath he sent his coat of arms to the Königl on 20 June 1829. Government of Koblenz, was admitted to the newly created noble register of the Prussian Rhineland.

In an Internet page on the history of the Schützengesellschaft of Rath and Vennikel the following is stated: "Theodor Giesberts previously (in the Festbuch zum Schützenfest of 1973 and most recently in: Leben in Traar, Haus- und Heimatbuch, 1991, page 272 ff.) already reported that he discovered two documents in the archive of the cathedral parish church of Traar, which point to the origins of the Schützenwesen in Traar. On the oldest document dated 3 August 1812, the Baron Friedrich August von Kleist, owner of Rath Castle, gave a "Specification on the silver rifleman". Thereafter, in 1810, 63 silver pieces were present without the bird. At the time, Baron Kleist took a total of 27 of these pieces in order to have two new fraternity batons made at the request of the Schützengesellschaft..."

He was married twice:

a) with Maria Anna Felicitas Freiin v. Leerodt auf Leerodt, former canoness of the Diethkirchen Abbey in Bonn, daughter of Johann Jakob Joseph Anton Freiherr v. L. and Maria Odilia v. Satzenhoven u. Perchtelshoven, born 10 July 1761, cop. 1,793rd She died on 30 April 1823 in Haus Rath.

Of the five children of this marriage, only one daughter lived in 1850: Carolina Justina, baptized 23 January 1796 in Bockum, abbey lady to Dietkirchen, then to Ronsdorf near Königswinter, later at Kleisthöhe, her estate near Sesten not far from Bonn, died 30 August 1878 in Bonn.

A son August Clemens (III. 714a.) was born on 31 October 1794. He died on 12 September 1795.

His second son is John Augustus (III. 714b).

b) with Maria Louise v. Kl., daughter of Friedrich Carl Leopold (III. 712), cop. on 13 September 1845 at Königswinter.

This second marriage remained childless.

#Rh

III. 586.

Joseph Anton Ludwig Nepomuk, Baron,

Johann Ludwig's tenth son, born 10 October 1772, died 11 December 1809 in Kaiserswerth.

He is mistakenly referred to as a merchant on the family table. According to family news, he never owned or operated a commercial business. In a decree of the Court of Auditors of the Lower and Middle Rhine in Coblenz, he was described as a "pensioner", which he was in reality.

He married on 7 February 1807 to Maria Anna Henriette van Lipp, daughter of the Dutch merchant Johann Friedrich van Lipp. She died on 2 May 1848 at the age of 70 in Düsseldorf on Benrather Straße.

From this marriage comes a son: Ewald Friedrich Joseph Anton (III. 715).

Of Johann Ludwig's eleven sons, only the ninth and the tenth had a male heir and only the tenth had male heirs:

III. 714b.

Johann August, Baron,

born 14 August 1897, died 1836.

We know something about the son of Friedrich August Bernhard Johann Nepomuk, because he wrote a diary, beginning on 27 June 1819, during the second half of his time as a volunteer for a year in Cologne at the Kgl. Prussian 25th Line Infantry Regiment (1st Rhine.), which still exists. He reports on his service, but also on visits to relatives. He died on 11 May 1836, aged 38, in Bonn.

#Rh

III. 715.

Ewald Friedrich Joseph Anton, Baron,
Private individual to Vorst,
born 22 November 1807, died 1869.

His birthplace is Kaiserswerth near Düsseldorf. He married on 27 April 1839 to Maria Charlotte Jacobe Antoinette Heyden, daughter of the pensioner Bernhard Alexander Heyden and Maria Magdalena Friederica Josepha Antoinette née Freiin v. Folleville. In 1850 he was the owner of a wallpaper company Friedrich van Lipp in Düsseldorf.

From this marriage, seven sons and four daughters were born. The names of the sons are: 1) Bernhard Ewald Heinrich Carl, 2) Franz Clemens Eduard, 3) Friedrich Joseph Eugen, 4) Carl Theodor Johann Nepomuk, 5) Peter Wilhelm Stephan Ludwig, 6) Werner Carl Johann Nepomuk, and 7) Carl Maria Joseph Rudolph (III. 848-851). The daughters are called:

- 1) Augusta Friederika Theresia, born 4 April 1843 in Düsseldorf, † Cleves 5 July 1904,
- 2) Maria Theresia Charlotte Franziska, born September 16, 1848 in Düsseldorf, † Hofheim / Taunus August 30, 1905, nun, 1879 monastery woman in Lutteroth in Holland, Superior in the Congregation of the poor maids of Jesus Christ, mother house i. Dernbach Kr. Montabaur; as a nun, she bore the name Maria-Corona;
- 3) Maria Antoinette Clementine, born 7 December 1850, died 20 December 1864 in Düsseldorf and
- 4) Luise Amédée Caroline, born 16 October 1854 in Düsseldorf, died 17 July 1876 in Vorst, buried in Düsseldorf.

Ewald Freiherr von Kl. died on 30 September 1869 in Vorst near Crefeld, with the bequest of four sons; the three others had died before him. His earthly shell rests on the churchyard at Düsseldorf.

His wife died on 27 November 1904 in Hofheim/Taunus with her daughter Maria Theresia, who was the only one of her daughters still alive. She is buried in Cleves next to her daughter Augusta.

His sons are:

#Rh

III. 848.

Bernhard Ewald Heinrich Carl, Baron,
Privy accounting council in the Ministry of War in Berlin,
Born 1840, died 1909,

Ewald's eldest son, born September 28, 1840 at Haus Ickthal near Calcum, made in 1866 the war against Austria in the Elb Army and the war in 1870/71 against France in the 10th Army Corps, is in possession of the war memorial coins of 1866 and 1870/71, as well as the Iron Cross II. Class for non-combatants.

In 1870 he was director-secretary in Hanover. In 1872 he was transferred to the divisional director in Neisse, Upper Silesia, and in 1877 was appointed secretary-general of the War Ministry in Berlin. Here

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he advanced to walking. Accounting Council. After his retirement, he moved to Ziegenhals near Neiße, where he died on 24 March 1909.

Ewald married on 18 January 1872 in Düsseldorf Therese Christine Rohland, born Düsseldorf 11 January 1843. After the death of her husband, she moved to live with her eldest son Ewald in Breslau, where she died on 20 May 1917.

They had two sons: 1) Carl August Johannes Ewald, born 14 December 1872 in Düsseldorf (III. 929.), 2) Bernhard Friedrich Ludwig Werner, born 21 March 1877 in Neiße (III. 930.), whose biographies are reported in the continuation of the family history, and two daughters.

1) Charlotte Therese Maria Luise Augusta, born 13 September 1874 (Sunday) in Neiße, † in Obermarchtal, Kr. Ehingen/Württ., 8 January 1946, nun in the monastery of the Salesians at Chotieschan in Bohemia, and

2) Maria Clementine Amalie Carola, born April 10, 1881 (Sunday) in Berlin, died in Hungary on December 28, 1945, a nun in the monastery of the Salesians at Chotieschan in Bohemia.

Ewald's other son: Franz Clemens Eduard was born on 9 February 1846 and died on 20 March in Düsseldorf.

#Rh

III. 849.

Friedrich Joseph Eugen, Baron,

Born 1853, died 1913,

Ewald's third son, born 18 January 1853 in Düsseldorf. His biography is in the continuation of the family history.

The fourth son: Carl Theodor Johannes Nepomuk was born on 6 April 1856 and died on 4 December in Düsseldorf. His fifth son Peter Wilhelm Stephan Ludwig (born 14 August 1858) died on 25 February 1859.

#Rh

III. 850.

Werner Carl Johannes Nepomuk, Baron,

Born 1861, died 1917,

Ewald's sixth son, born 18 April 1861 in Düsseldorf, joined the Cadetten Corps on 1 December 1871 at Bensberg and was on 12 April 1879 as a characterized Portepée ensign to the 2nd. Rheinische Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 28, promoted under 11 December to Portepéefähnrich and under 14 October 1880 to Seconde-Lieutenant (Ehrenbreitenstein). His other biography is in the continuation of the family history.

#Rh

III. 851.

Carl Borromäus Maria Joseph Adolph, Baron,

Born 1865, died 1943,

Ewald's youngest son, born 24 December 1865 in Düsseldorf, joined the Cadetten Corps on 7 June 1877 in Bensberg and is currently a Portepée sergeant in the HauptCadetten-Anstalt zu Groß-Lichterfelde. His other biography is in the continuation of the family history.

We give the family tree of

III. 448. Johann Ludwig.								
579. Joseph Anton Nepomuk.	580. Clemens August Maria Nepomuk.	581. August Wilhelm Joseph Nepomuk Andreas.	582. Max Friedrich Bartolomäus Heinrich Nepomuk.	583. Ignac Bernhard Moißius Joseph Nepomuk.	584. Philibert Hieronymus Anton Ewald Maria Matthias Nepomuk.	585. Friedrich August Bernhard Johann Nepomuk.	586. Joseph Anton Ludwig Nepomuk.	587. Ferdinand.
						714b. Johann August	715. Ewald Friedrich Joseph Anton.	
	848. Bernhard Ewald Heinrich Carl.	848a. Franz Clemens Eduard.	849. Friedrich Joseph Eugen.	849a. Carl Theodor Johann Nepomuk.	849b. Peter Wilhelm Stephan Ludwig.	850. Werner Carl Johann Nepomuk.	851. Carl Barromäus Maria Joseph Adolph	
929. Carl August Johannes Ewald.	930. Bernhard Friedrich Ludwig Werner.	931. August				932. Werner Ewald	933. Heinrich	934. Karl

The Redel-Bohemian Branch.

It remains to describe the branch descended from Lieutenant Colonel Gotthilf Christian of Redel (III. 358). He had two sons:

III. 454.

Gotthilf Christian Ernst,
Major
of Redel,
† 1803,

the elder son of Gotthilf Christian, born on October 7, 1747, in Redel. On November 6, 1765, he became an ensign in the Infantry Regiment von Schenkendorf No. 22 (1768 von Plötz). On June 30, 1771, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant and dismissed on June 21, 1777, but was reinstated on May 30, 1786, as a captain in the Stettin Landwehr Regiment. In November 1797, he became the commander of the Invalid Company Owstin No. 7, received the rank of major on May 16, 1798, and retired on April 1, 1799.

His father passed away when Gotthilf Christian Ernst was ten years old. On November 8, 1772, his mother came to an agreement with him and his younger brother whereby they jointly received the estate of Alt-Wurow, while the mother retained the estate of Redel for her lifetime as her dower. This agreement was revised on August 25, 1774, such that the younger son kept Alt-Wurow alone, while the elder son was to inherit Redel after the mother's death.

However, as the mother felt her old age approaching, she transferred the Redel estate to her elder son on January 23, 1777. The latter sold it in 1781 to Landrätin Luise Christiane von Winterfeld and the five farms in Ziezenow b., which he had received as a dowry with his wife, to the owner Trapp. He then lived for a time in Claushagen near Tempelburg.

He passed away on December 12, 1803, in Haseleu, at the age of 62.

His wife was Sophie Hedwig von Rüchel, daughter of Major Adam Georg von Rüchel of the Stettin Garrison Regiment and Agnise Auguste Hedwig von Schnell of the house of Claushagen. She was born on August 9, 1752, and married on September 18, 1777, in Redel. She was the sister of General von Rüchel.

She wrote on December 6, 1788, to Pastor Steinbrück in Stettin, who had been a friend of her father, saying among other things: "My husband, Captain von Kleist, is a very good man. I live quite contentedly with him and have sufficient means. Moreover, Providence has blessed me with two children, a son and a daughter. The former is ten and the latter six years old."

The name of the son is Ernst Wilhelm Siegfried (III. 588). The daughter is Henriette Auguste Hedwig, born on September 20, 1782, baptized on the 27th of the same month, and married:

a) to Captain von Strauß in the von Zastrow Regiment, later Major in Posen. After divorcing him, she married:

b) District Administrator and Director of the Borcken District, Ernst August Philipp von Borcke of Kankelfitz, born in 1765, † September 20, 1850. She passed away in 1851.

III. 455.

Bogislaff Christlieb,
Captain of Cavalry,
born 1749, † 1813,

Gotthilf Christian's younger son, born April 6, 1749, in Alt-Wurow.

On June 1, 1766, he became a cornet in the Cuirassier Regiment Margrave Friedrich No. 5 (from 1771 von Löllhöfel) and was promoted to lieutenant on May 28, 1771.

On October 5, 1778, he received his discharge as captain of cavalry in the Prince Louis of Württemberg Cuirassiers due to disability.

According to the agreement of August 25, 1774, he had received the estate of Alt-Wurow from his mother, which he held until after 1784.

Since 1776, he had been engaged in a legal dispute with Captain von Borck of the Borck Regiment in Tilsit. Von Borck's maternal uncle, Captain Georg Ernst von Kleist of Dubberow (II. 191), had named Captain Bogislaff Christlieb von Kleist as the universal heir of his feudal estates and other possessions in a will dated March 9, 1759, in Breslau. However, he left 1,000 thalers to Captain von Borck, his sister's son, and a total of 2,500 thalers to his other nephews.

The will was published on June 13, 1777.

When the feudal heirs came forward at Dubberow c. p. and immediately took possession of the estate, Captain von Kleist delayed paying the bequest. He argued in court that he could not pay the legacy until he had settled with the feudal heirs and separated the allodial property from the feudal estate. The total inheritance amounted to 29,588 thalers, 1 groschen, and 7 pfennigs, of which 20,414 thalers, 22 groschen, and 9 pfennigs were allodial property, and the legacies totaled 3,500 thalers. Therefore, he could only pay about 400 thalers to von Borck.

The court attempted to resolve the matter amicably.

On November 6, 1782, it was announced that the issue had been resolved such that Kleist was to pay von Borck either 142 Friedrichsdor or 250 ducats within four weeks.

On January 6, 1790, Captain von Kleist purchased the allodial estate of Parlin near Stargard from the widowed Frau Oberst von Wartenberg, Dorothea Charlotte née von Schweder, for 29,000 thalers, including 28,000 thalers in Pomeranian mortgage bonds. However, he sold it on December 29, 1797,

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including livestock and farm equipment, for 45,900 thalers to Lieutenant and Adjutant Friedrich Paul von Brandt of the von Owstin Regiment.

On April 21, 1798, he purchased the allodial estate of Buchholz in the Saatzig district, half a mile from Stargard, along with the associated manor of Neuhoff, for 27,100 thalers from Major Johann Friedrich von Hohendorff.

Cavalry Captain von Kleist repeatedly applied for the admission of his daughters to the Marienfließ Convent, particularly for his fourth daughter, Augusta, and his fifth daughter, Ulrika, who were often ill.

In November 1794, his daughters Johanna, Augusta, Ulrika, and Friederike received expectancies for positions at the Cammin Convent. On April 22, 1795,

Augusta requested permission from Parlin to wear the convent order's insignia, which was granted.

His wife was Luise Wilhelmine Elisabeth von Wedell, daughter of Ernst Wilhelm, Royal Prussian Pomeranian Government Councillor of Teschendorf and Kannenberg, and Beata Eleonora von der Osten-Blumberg. She was born in Teschendorf on January 5, 1756, married on March 21, 1776, and died on January 15, 1838, in Königsberg, Neumark, at the age of 83.

Their marriage was blessed with seven daughters:

1) Luise Eleonore Friederike Caroline Elisabeth Christlieb, born in Dramburg on October 22, 1778, baptized on the 28th of the same month, died young.

2) Wilhelmine Charlotte Henriette Anna Catharina Tugendreich, married in spring 1804 at the estate of her mother's brother, August Wilhelm Jakob von Wedel, to... Otto, landowner of Garzke near Ziesar.

3) Eleonore Luise Juliane Sophia Ernestine Christlieb, married to Caspar Heinrich von Wedell, born in Silligsdorf on April 30, 1778, † December 17, 1858, lieutenant in the von Pirch Regiment, later major at Voßberg. Married on January 17, 1799, died December 17 of the same year in childbirth.

4) Johanna Amalie Antoinette Philippine Helene Hedwig, born March 4, 1784, in Alt-Wurow, married to... von Schwichow. She lived as a widow in Stargard in 1820.

5) Augusta Jacobine Caroline Maria Beate Christiane, married in late 1812 to Colonel and harbor commander of Travemünde, Chevalier de Faurax. She later followed her husband to France and worked as a translator from French into German. On May 19, 1839, she wrote a short letter to Heinrich Heine, beginning: "Genius is usually indulgent, magnanimous. This assumption may serve to excuse my daring to trouble you with these lines, sir. For several years, I have been a great admirer of your writings, and for a year, your neighbor, yet I have unfortunately failed to achieve the privilege of personal acquaintance. As a quasi-compatriot (though a cosmopolitan by circumstances and principles), I venture to introduce myself in writing, prompted by a perhaps presumptuous request..." The letter is signed A. von Faurax née von Kleist.

In the family newsletter of February 1941, it was reported:

"An interesting example of how wars occasionally lead to marriages between members of enemy nations, resulting in descendants of the same bloodline facing each other in later wars, is a letter General Ewald (later Field Marshal) von Kleist received from the French General Lachèvre. The letter noted that his son, 'the youngest scion of the French branch of your (Kleist) family,' was a German prisoner of war. General Lachèvre identified himself as the grandson of Chevalier de Faurax, a general of a reserve brigade, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, aged 71. His last surviving son, Jean, was born in 1807 in Osnabrück as the result of the marriage in 1806 between Chevalier Jean Louis Faurax, then a battalion commander, and a Lady-in-Waiting of Queen Louise, a Miss von Kleist."

6) Ulrika Dorothea Franziska Emilie Bernhardine Maximiliane, born July 29, 1790, in Groß-Wachlin, married February 21, 1822, to... von Cubach, captain in the 14th Infantry Regiment in Stargard, who died on February 16, 1848, as a retired major.

7) Friederike Leopoldine Ferdinandine Libica Florentine Adelheid, born October 16, 1792, in Parlin, died November 17, 1876, in Königsberg at the age of 84. Married August 12, 1814, to Ludwig Casimir von Auer, major in the general staff of Lieutenant General von Bülow, her brother-in-law, a knight, and the only son of the late Major General von Auer. He was born February 2, 1788, in Labiau and died as a retired major general on July 18, 1837, in Teplitz.

Of Gotthilf Christian's two sons, only the elder had a feudal heir:

III. 588.

Ernst Wilhelm Siegfried,
Captain of Cavalry,
born 1778, † 1836,

the only son of Major Gotthilf Christian Ernst, born on August 7, 1778, in Redel and baptized on the 14th of the same month. In February 1795, he became a cornet in the Life Carabineer Regiment No. 11, was promoted to Second Lieutenant on April 2, 1798, and retired with a pension on November 3, 1798.

On March 3, 1803, he rejoined the Blücher Hussar Regiment No. 8, became Premier Lieutenant on October 9, 1806, but was placed on half pay in 1809.

On February 12, 1813, he joined the 8th Garrison Company in Pomerania, and on July 18 of the same year, he received his discharge as a Staff Captain with army uniform and a pension. He passed away on February 11, 1836, in Lobositz.

He was married twice:

a) to Ferdinandine Baroness von der Asseburg from Gunsleben near Halberstadt, with whom he lived in an extremely unhappy marriage for five years. In 1802, he divorced her and emigrated to Bohemia, where he entered into a second marriage:

b) on June 20, 1814, in Keblitz near Lobositz, to Henriette Caroline (Luise Friederike Charlotte – Gotha 1904), the widow of von Lagerström (married in February 1803 to Phillip Friedrich Ernst von Lagerström, † October 1806), née von Crousatz.

His first wife petitioned the king from Gunsleben, dated January 26, 1804, to gift her the manor of Wegersleben, belonging to the Hamersleben Convent in Halberstadt, as she had three young and promising children—a son and two daughters—and no means to support them. She later married a Mr. von Cronstein.

The name of the son is Heinrich Werner Eduard (III. 716). The daughters are:

1) Huberta Ferdinande, born November 3, 1801, died in Posen on June 21, 1831. She married Colonel Louis von Strantz in Braunschweig in 1814. He was born in Landsberg an der Warthe on October 27, 1788, and died on January 4, 1839, as the commander of the 9th Hussar Regiment in Saarbrücken. He entered into a second marriage with a woman née Stumm from Saarbrücken.

2) Maximiliane, born July 7, 1801, died November 19, 1849 (see note). She married General von Freysleben on January 19, 1820. He died on January 19, 1847.

In his second marriage, he had two sons:

1) Bernhard Heinrich Werner and 2) Adalbert (III. 717 and 718), and a daughter, Agnes, born in Tiebau on May 11, 1817, and died in Linz on the Danube in 1899.

In Bohemia, he purchased an estate near Leitmeritz, which his sons sold after his death.

In 1830, he wrote from Keblitz near Lobositz in Bohemia to Pastor Steinbrück in Stettin and also to Justice Commissioner Krüger, requesting an official certificate confirming that the von Kleist family in the Prussian states was a recognized noble family and that he was a legitimate member of this family.

He passed away on February 11, 1836.

XV. Generation

His sons are therefore:

III. 716.

Heinrich Werner Eduard, Baron,
Retired Premier Lieutenant,
of Neudeck and Tippelsgrün in Bohemia,
born December 17, 1797, † September 14, 1876,

the only son from the first marriage. He served in the Royal Prussian Army, becoming a Portepée-Fähnrich on March 12, 1819, in the 7th Hussar Regiment, and on October 21 of the same year, he joined the Guard Landwehr Cavalry Regiment. He was appointed as an aggregated Second Lieutenant on April 23, 1820, officially ranked on November 28, 1821, and retired on October 14, 1829, as a Premier Lieutenant with army uniform.

In 1829, he married Anna Veith, born June 19, 1804, † January 22, 1849, the daughter of Jakob Veith, owner of the estates Neudeck and Tippelsgrün near Karlsbad in Bohemia. Following her father's death, she inherited the estates through a court decision on December 3, 1836.

Since, as a simple Prussian nobleman, he could not gain eligibility to participate in the Bohemian Landtag or be listed on the Landtafel, he petitioned in 1831 for elevation to the Prussian baronial rank. This was granted on May 6, 1831 (710).

He temporarily owned an iron rolling mill.

His marriage produced only one daughter: Anna Maria Rosalie Ferdinande, born in Neudeck on June 18, 1830, † in Bilohrad on December 13, 1905. She married Bernhard, Count von der Asseburg, on February 28, 1854, born March 19, 1831, and widowed on November 13, 1869.

The estates of Neudeck and Tippelsgrün were sold in 1881.

III. 717.

Bernhard Heinrich Werner,
of Mlasow in Bohemia,
born 1815, † 1868,

the second son of Ernst Wilhelm Siegfried, the elder from his second marriage. He was born on March 17, 1815, in Diebau, Silesia. He served as an Imperial Royal Auditor and Captain in the army, was the hereditary lord of Mlasow near Kolinec in Bohemia, and served as a deputy in the Bohemian Landtag for the curia of large landowners. He passed away on May 26, 1868, in Mlasow.

He was married on February 6, 1850, to Marie von Neupauer (Catholic), born July 2, 1819, in Goslcow, Bohemia, and died May 17, 1889, in Mlasow.

Their children (Catholic):

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1) Friedrich Bernhard Maria Werner Alexius (III. 852), 2) Therese, born in Prague on March 17, 1852, † March 19, 1929, and 3) Marie, born in Prague on March 4, 1856, † in Vienna after 1929. She was married on October 30, 1894, in Mlasow to Johann Deyl (or Dejl?), divorced in Pilsen in 1907.

III. 718.

Adalbert,

Retired Imperial Royal Captain,

born 1816, † 1865,

the youngest son of Ernst Wilhelm Siegfried, died January 26, 1865, in Prague.

XVI. Generation

III. 852.

Friedrich Bernhard Maria Werner Alexius,

born 1851, † 1904,

the son of Bernhard (III. 717), was born on February 12, 1851, in Prague. He was the lord of Hradisl in Bohemia, formerly of Mlasow. From 1883, he served as a Bohemian Landtag deputy for the large landowners, and from 1885, he was a member of the Austrian Reichsrat for the Budweis group of landowners. He belonged to the conservative nobility.

On November 5, 1894, in Vienna, he married Maria, née Baroness von Weber, widow of Steinbach von Hidegküt, born in Lemberg on August 4, 1858, † in Vienna on March 18, 1938. The marriage was childless.

Friedrich passed away in Vienna on March 8, 1904. His estate in Mlasow was sold in January 1906.

The Bohemian branch of the family became extinct with his death.

We now present the family tree of:



From Bisprow's third son Hans (III. 6) of Bisprow on Muttrin, yet another third branch originates:

c) The Muttrin Branch

This Muttrin line splits into two extensive side branches: the Krummenseer and Borntiner branches. Let us examine this branch and its side branches in more detail:

III. 6.

Hans

of Muttrin,

1477, † 1516,

Bisprow's youngest son, is first mentioned in the general feudal letter dated April 13, 1477 (125) and is described in 1493 as "hereditarily seated at Muttrin" and as "co-patron" of the local church and parish.

In 1498, he was a witness to the boundary determination of Dallenthin (444), in 1506 the guarantor for Peter Münchow of Buckow (351), and held shares in Muttrin, Döbel, Borntin, Kieckow, and Drenow.

On April 17, 1516, his sons were already enfeoffed (379), indicating that Hans died in 1515 or early 1516. Together with his sons, he was involved in a legal dispute against Jacob (III. 20) over half of Borntin. However, the settlement was only reached after his death on January 18, 1517, in Stettin (386).

Hans was married to a woman from the von Bornentin family, the daughter of Paul of Borntin, with whom he had many sons and daughters. Of these, only two sons survived:

1) Henning and 2) Pribislaff (III. 21 and 22).

III. 21.

Henning

of Muttrin,

† before 1524,

Hans's elder son, was enfeoffed along with his younger brother Pribislaff on April 17, 1516 (379).

He appears with his brother Pribislaff in the settlement dated January 18, 1517, which states that Jacob Kleist of Vietzow and Bublitz had a legal dispute with the late Hans of Muttrin and his sons Henning and Pribislaff over half of the village of Borntin and the deserted field Nemmerin. This field had been granted by the duke to Peter Kleist, Jacob's father, as a beneficence. They settled the matter such that Jacob transferred the mentioned properties to Henning and Pribislaff for a sum of 270 Rhenish guilders, after which they were enfeoffed by the duke (386).

According to the list of horse services of the Pomeranian knighthood, Henning and Dubslaff (III. 14) and their brothers, the Kleists of Muttrin, provided three Horses (415).

On January 13, 1524, Pribislaff of Muttrin, along with the children of his (now deceased) brother, was enfeoffed (417). Their father had held shares in Muttrin, Döbel, Borntin, Kieckow, and Drenow, which passed to Pribislaff "along with his brother" (460).

Henning was married to a woman from the von Zitzewitz family, the daughter of Peter of Varzin, with whom he had three sons: 1) Hans, 2) Martin, and 3) Andreas (III. 51–53), and three daughters:

1) Anna, married to Christianus Versen.

2) Dorothea, married to Georgius Podewelsus.

3) Margaretha.

III. 22.

Pribislaff

of Borntin,
Chancellor to the Bishop,
† 1570,

Hans's younger son, born around 1485, studied in his youth and then spent seven years in Rome.

Von der Osten (34) describes him as follows: "This was a very learned and esteemed man who studied well and traveled extensively."

After his return from Rome in 1506, he became a notary for a clergyman in Köslin (355) and, in 1516, was named secretary and chancellor's clerk to the Duke.

From 1518 to 1524, he served as Chancellor to the Bishop of Cammin. In this role, he issued documents, including those in which Bishop Erasmus of Cammin confirmed the privileges of the towns of Körlin and Kolberg (412 and 413).

At the installation of the aforementioned bishop in 1521, Pribislaff, as canon and chancellor of the chapter, delivered a renowned Latin speech *De Officio Episcopi*, which was published in Rostock in 1522.

On November 6, 1521, the bishop appointed him as coadjutor to the pastor of Belgard, in recognition of his proven faithful service (409).

He also held the title of Magister and Procurator to the Bishop (392).

In 1544, when the Pomeranian dukes could not agree on the election of a bishop, Martin Luther, Johannes Bugenhagen, Caspar Cruciger, and Philipp Melanchthon wrote from Wittenberg on May 30, 1544, urging the dukes and estates of Pomerania to come to an agreement. They requested the election of a capable older man rather than the young Count of Eberstein. The dukes repeatedly offered the bishopric to Bugenhagen, who declined and instead proposed Pribislaff Kleist for the position (464).

However, Duke Philipp considered him too old and frail to serve as bishop, believing that he would not live long (465).

Bugenhagen argued otherwise, claiming that Kleist was slightly younger than himself (born June 24, 1485) and praised him highly: "He is learned, pious, and particularly knowledgeable about the affairs of the Diocese of Cammin, as he was the chancellor of the previous bishop. He has also been devoted to the true Christian religion for many years" (466).

Bartholomäus Swawe, the learned and zealous Lutheran chancellor to Duke Barnim, was ultimately elected bishop.

Pribislaff Kleist, however, was appointed Scholasticus by the cathedral chapter, on presentation by Duke Barnim X, on March 25, 1547, a position he held for many years.

As Scholasticus, he oversaw the Latin cathedral school, appointed the rector and two other learned men to the school, and ensured that teachers and students attended daily singing and lessons in the high choir. He was responsible for visiting and examining the school, creating the curriculum, maintaining the school buildings, and handling all written work of the cathedral chapter. He was required to reside at the cathedral.

As Scholasticus, he authored the protocol on August 29, 1556, regarding the election of Duke Johann Friedrich as bishop, which the cathedral chapter carried out. He was also present at the introduction of the elected bishop on June 15, 1557.

He was involved in two important political actions:

In 1529, he participated in the signing of the agreement by the Pomeranian estates with the Elector of Brandenburg (440a). On July 25, 1569, his active efforts contributed to the Treaty of Jasenitz, through which Duke Johann Friedrich received the Duchy of Stettin and Ernst Ludwig received the Duchy of Wolgast.

In 1570, after a richly blessed life of service, he passed away.

His wife was Dorothea Elisabeth von Below, the daughter of Gerhard Henning of Gatz and Catharina von Glasenapp of Wusterwitz. She bore him two sons: 1) Hans and 2) Samuel (III. 54 and 55), and two daughters:

1) Abigail, married to Hans von Wolden of Coprieven, Wusterbart, and Thunow. Their son, Caspar, managed the court during the reign of Duke Johann Friedrich of Pomerania-Stettin and later served as chancellor of the duchy.

2) Hedwig, wife of the castle captain and Pomeranian castle judge of Pyritz, and lord of Schwerin, Freienwalde, and Mellen, Wulf von Wedell, † 1573.

III. 51.

Hans

of Krummensee,

1575, † 1599,

the eldest son of Henning of Muttrin, resided on his paternal estate at Muttrin from 1540 to 1575. He was enfeoffed with this estate on August 23, 1540 (459b), and again on June 1, 1546 (469). Subsequently, we find him at Krummensee (in the Schlochau district), which he was enfeoffed with on February 22, 1575 (501 and 502).

In 1540, he owed 50 marks to the poor fund of Belgard, according to a letter (459).

He was married:

a) to a woman from the von Wolbrecht-Prodzinski family and

b) to a woman from the von Podewils family.

He is attributed with one son, Egidius (III. 113), and several daughters, one of whom was married to Michael Stoyentin.

Egidius was enfeoffed in 1601; the father had already died in 1599.

III. 52.

Martin,

1547,

Henning's second son, became a soldier. On May 9, 1547, during Pomerania's preparations for the Schmalkaldic War, he was assigned the position of captain (470). However, he did not actively participate in the conflict, even though the Dukes of Pomerania had been members of the Schmalkaldic League since 1536. They limited their support to sending 300 cavalymen to assist the Elector of Saxony and preparing the region for defense if necessary.

Martin Kleist died without heirs.

III. 53.

Andreas,

Henning's youngest son, also died without heirs.

Krummensee Branch.

Of Henning's three sons, only the eldest, Hans, had a feudal heir.

III. 113.

Egidius

of Krummensee,

† after 1621.

He is mentioned in the feudal letters of 1601, 1605, 1608, and 1618.

On September 28, 1621, the Borntiner Kleists paid homage on behalf of their cousins settled in Poland, who were also descendants of Hans and his heirs, including Egidius of Krummensee (594).

In his marriage to Anna von Zastrow, he had six sons: 1) Hans Heinrich, 2) Christian, 3) Matthias, 4) Peter, 5) Heinrich, and 6) Egidius (III. 180–185), and a daughter, Maria, who became a lady-in-waiting to Princess Elisabeth, Duchess of Pomerania-Stettin († October 4, 1628).

III. 180.

Hans Heinrich

of Krummensee,

† before 1665,

the eldest son of Egidius, received on June 23, 1622, from Elector George William of Brandenburg, as Duke of Prussia, a copy of the Handfeste, a document granted by the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order in 1429 to Hans Crommensehe, confirming hereditary ownership of 40 Hufen of land in Remmen in the Schlochau region, under Kulm law (599).

By 1665, his son, Wladislaff (III. 273), was already enfeoffed, indicating that Hans Heinrich had passed away earlier.

Hans Heinrich von Kleist was married to Anna Sophia von Münchow, the daughter of Carsten and Sophia Ramel, with whom he had three sons: 1) Hans Siegmund, 2) Wladislaff, and 3) Peter Bernd (III. 272–274).

III. 182.

Matthias,

the third son of Egidius, died without heirs.

III. 183.

Peter

of Krummensee,

princely chamberlain,

1648,

the fourth son of Egidius, served as court page to Duchess Anna of Croy, born Duchess of Stettin-Pomerania. The duchess interceded on his behalf, dated Old Stettin, February 25, 1637, with the ducal councilors regarding her court page Peter Kl. of Krummensee for the grant of the desolate

fieldmark Linde (formerly a feudal estate held by a Packulent). — Not long after, Peter Kl. was appointed vice-bailiff of the Bütow district.

In 1641, Chr. Puttkamer, owner of the estate Cromarzyn in the Bütow district, filed a complaint against Peter Kl. of Krummensee, alleging that the latter, accompanied by several armed men, had raided his estate Cromarzyn, violently looted all movables, grain, livestock, honey, and household items, and had imprisoned the estate's administrator in the Bütow castle for three days, forcing him to pay 200 imperial (over 400 florins), which Kl. had appropriated for his own use.

In court, Kl. testified that the seizure of the estate had been carried out on the orders of the castellan Jacob Weiher. After the death of the last Pomeranian duke, the Lauenburg and Bütow districts, including the Cromarzyn estate, had been seized by the Polish crown. Cromarzyn was subsequently granted as a regale to the Voivode and castellan Jacob Weiher. Since Chr. Puttkamer had refused to surrender his rightful property voluntarily, vice-bailiff Peter Kl. had to use force against him. The court ruled that if the Swedish-Pomeranian government had any claims to the Cromarzyn estate, they should address the Polish crown.

In 1648, Peter Kl. attended the election of King John Casimir in Warsaw as Pomeranian envoy. — His wife, Anna Margaretha von Voß, had served as a lady-in-waiting to the late princess in Stolpe. — Their marriage was blessed with four sons: 1) Peter, 2) Egidius, 3) Ernst, and 4) Hans Heinrich (III. 277–280). It is not evident from the records when Peter died.

III. 184.

Heinrich,

the fifth son of Egidius, died without heirs.

III. 185.

Egidius,

captain of cavalry,

1648,

the sixth and youngest son of Egidius, served as a captain of cavalry in imperial service and later as a captain in the Cztuchovien (Schlochau) region. He owned the estates Krummensee, Packotulkj, and Pokorzonika.

In 1648, he was deputed alongside his elder brother Peter to Warsaw to serve as a Pomeranian envoy at the election of King John Sigismund. He died without heirs.

Thus, of Egidius's six sons, only the eldest: Hans Heinrich, the second: Christian, and the fourth: Peter, left male descendants. Hans Heinrich had three sons:

III. 272.

Hans Sigismund,

the eldest son of Hans Heinrich, perished in war, likely during the Swedish-Polish conflict, in 1656.

III. 273.

Wladislaff

of Krummensee and Eulenburg,

born 1624, † 1689,

the second son of Hans Heinrich, inherited his father's estate, Krummensee, and later acquired the estate Eulenburg (near Neustettin) through his wife. He married Margaretha Sabina von Wolden, the eldest daughter of Henning von Wolden of Eulenburg, on September 9, 1662, at the age of 38 (thus born in 1624). Together, they had one son: Egidius Christian (III. 359), and five daughters:

- 1) Catharina Elisabeth, born February 13, 1668, married to Johann von Kalkstein of Ziethen (Schlochau), district judge of Cztuchovien;
- 2) Gertrud, born 1673, buried in Krummensee on May 7, 1759, aged 86;
- 3) Maria Sabina, born 1675, married to Michael von Trzebiatowsky;
- 4) Margaretha Ursula, born 1677, remained unmarried; and
- 5) Anna Hedwig, born 1679, married in 1714 to Johann Gostowsky of Laska (Konitz).

III. 274.

Peter Bernd,

lieutenant,

1658,

the youngest son of Hans Heinrich, served as a Brandenburg cornet in the Kannenberg regiment under Captain Uckermann's company, stationed in Schlawe in January 1658.

In July of the same year, he committed acts of violence in the districts of Cöslin and Casimirsburg during a troop march, particularly in Konekow, where he exchanged horses and left "inferior" ones behind. In Konekow, he fired at one of his Polish subordinates, forcing a local peasant to hold the man while he aimed. A fellow rider deflected the pistol, causing the bullet to narrowly miss the head of the village mayor's wife and strike the doorpost instead.

He then fired into a hay cart, nearly shooting the driver. On another occasion, he fired at a table inside a house and later, declaring "Children, do not fear!" (meaning: do not be alarmed), rode to Schwessin, demanded quarters in broad daylight, and requested beer. The village mayor suggested they could still ride on, as it was early in the day, and instead offered one thaler. Kl. accepted the thaler and demanded an additional two Danzig groschen to spare the village from quartering. - In Konekow, he unhitched a good horse and left behind a "very poorly ridden" one.

Later, he married a member of the von der Goltz family from the Grunow line. Together, they had two daughters:

- 1) Juliane, married on June 4, 1727, in Schönwerder to Alex. Joseph Langusz; and
- 2) Amalia, who served as a godmother in 1740.

Thus, of Hans Heinrich's three sons, only the second: Wladislaff, had a feudal heir:

III. 359.

Egidius Christian

of Krummensee and Eulenburg,

born 1666, † 1723,

was born in Eulenburg on February 15, 1666. He was married twice:

a) to Anna Eleonora von Kleist, daughter of the stablemaster Jochim Henning in Groß-Tychow (II. 59), with whom he had two sons: 1) Caspar Heinrich and 2) Henning Christian (III. 456 and 457) and three daughters, the latter of whom died during minority; and

b) to Sabina Concordia von Kleist, daughter of Ewald von Kleist of Zeblin. In his second marriage, he had one son: Egidius Ewald (III. 458) and one daughter: Anna Juliana. The latter was married to Georg Ludwig von Wranke-Deminski of Darsen, Schlochau district. She also owned a portion of Krummensee A. She died on April 21, 1764.

Egidius Christian died in 1723.

III. 457.

Caspar Heinrich,

baptized 1698, Dom. I. p. Trin.,

the eldest son of Egidius Christian, died during minority.

III. 456.

Henning Christian

of Schönwerder and Krummensee,

born 1700, † September 2, 1769,

the second son of Egidius Christian, became a soldier and retired as a captain.

In 1719, he served as a godfather in Schöнау.

He was married twice:

a) to Juliane Marie Amalia von Versen of Crampe, married in 1722, died in 1731; and

b) to Dorothea (Barbara) Juliana von Kleist of the Kieckow line, married in 1733, died on April 6, 1772.

In his first marriage, he had two sons: 1) Egidius Otto and 2) Friedrich Wilhelm, and in his second marriage, he had two more sons: 3) Franz Bernhard Christian and 4) Johann Adam (III. 589–592).

Additionally, he had three daughters:

1) Sophia Julianna, married on October 14, 1750, to Johann Friedrich von Wedelstedt of Reichenwalde and Gotzkau;

2) Esther Amalia, born 1734, married a) on July 14, 1757, to Michael von Dorpowski and b) to Lieutenant von Zakrzewski; and

3) Sophia Eleonora, a twin sister, born 1734, died on April 16, 1756.

Captain Henning Christian von Kleist died, according to church records, on September 2, 1769, aged 69, thus born in 1700, not in 1695 as indicated in the family tree.

III. 458.

Egidius Ewald

of Krummensee and Altenwalde,

born 1717, † 1776,

the youngest son of Egidius Christian, baptized in 1717, Dom. 6 p. Trin., served as a Saxon captain of cavalry. In 1770, he returned to royal Prussian lands and requested enfeoffment. The former von Dreger estates Altenwalde, Zacherin, and Lanzen, as well as the estates Altmühle and Zolnow, had been awarded to him by legal ruling on August 30, 1769, in the bankruptcy of the Polish official Martin Bergan for the highest bid of 10,000 thalers. — He lived in Altenwalde in 1773. — In his will dated January 21, 1776, he bequeathed his estates to his nephew, Captain Franz von Kleist (III. 591), and died that same year.

He was married three times:

a) to von Manteuffel, who passed away in 1743 after the birth of a daughter, Sophie Amalie, born and died in 1743;

b) to Anna Maria Sophia von Blanckenburg, with whom he had three sons: 1) Ernst Heinrich Carl (III. 593), born 1751, 2) Jacob Christian, born 1754, and 3) Carl Heinrich, born 1755, and four daughters:

1) Sabina Sophie Wilhelmine, born 1745;

2) Anna Philippine Luise, born 1747;

3) Renata Charlotte Bernhardine, born 1749; and

4) Henriette Elisabeth Johanna, born 1752, married to Carl Gustav von Wieckowski of Wusters, Schlochau district.

c) in 1772 to Sophia Elisabeth von Österling, daughter of the cathedral provost Samuel von Österling, who had been the widow of Baron Heinrich von der Goltz of Brotzen and Appelwerder since 1770.

After her second husband's death (1776), she resided on her estate Brotzen near Tempelburg. The estates Altenwalde, Lanzen, and Zacherin, which her heir Franz von Kleist had transferred to her for payment, were leased, though the tenants rarely paid rent.

Due to a revocation dispute over the estate of Lanzen, Lieutenant Otto Joachim Bernd Heinrich von Kleist (III. 636) sued the widowed Captain von Kleist, née von Österling, of Altenwalde. The court in Cöslin ruled in favor of the plaintiff on August 29, 1781. However, in the appellate and revision instances of April 29 and August 7, 1782, it was decided that the plaintiff should be dismissed until such time as Captain Franz von Kleist and his feudal descendants were deceased, at which point the plaintiff would be entitled to revoke the estate of Lanzen against the then-appraised value (694). The widow still held possession of the estates Altenwalde, Lanzen, and Zacherin in 1803 and resided in Brotzen.

Thus, of Egidius Christian's three sons, only the second: Henning Christian and the third: Egidius Ewald, had feudal heirs.

Henning Christian had four sons:

III. 589.

Egidius Otto,

born 1723, † before 1764,

the eldest son of Henning Christian, born on August 10, 1723, died in his youth. At the time of the division of the inheritance in 1764, he was no longer alive.

III. 590.

Friedrich Wilhelm
of Krummensee,
captain,
† 1772,

the second son of Henning Christian, advanced to the rank of captain. During the division of inheritance on November 28, 1764, he received Krummensee b. (1/3 of the estate).

His wife was Caroline, daughter of Baron Karl Otto von Rothenhoff of Peterkau. According to church records, they had two sons: 1) Wilhelm Franz, born 1765, and 2) Carl Friedrich, born 1772 (III. 719 and 720), and two daughters:

- 1) Margaretha Caroline, married to ... von Mokowski, and
- 2) Auguste Antonie, born April 11, 1769.

III. 591.

Franz Bernhard Christian
of Schönwerder,
captain,
born 1735, † 1797,

the third son of Henning Christian, entered the infantry regiment Markgraf Carl No. 19 at the age of 14 (1749). He was promoted to ensign on March 17, 1757, second lieutenant on January 16, 1758, first lieutenant on April 24, 1762, and was honorably discharged on April 19, 1763, due to numerous wounds. He then moved to Poland to his Schönwerder estate. He had dutifully distinguished himself in all campaigns. In the Battle of Kunersdorf, he was severely wounded. His regiment had particularly distinguished itself for its bravery but suffered devastating losses, including 12 non-commissioned officers and 180 common soldiers killed. The regiment held the right flank of the first line. In a petition to the king dated Schönwerder, near Hammerstein in West Prussia, December 20, 1786, Captain von Kleist wrote of himself: "I entered service in 1749 with the infantry regiment of Markgraf Carl, now Duke Frederick of Brunswick. I served with the regiment for 13 years, participating in the entire Seven Years' War, during which I sustained severe injuries, including being shot through the chest on the right side at Kunersdorf in 1759. In 1760, under General Lieutenant von Hülsen's command in Saxony near Wittenberg, I was struck by a cannonball on the right L... and sustained three other flesh wounds. For the last three years of the campaign, I served as first lieutenant in the Waldeck grenadier battalion and participated in the final battle under Prince Heinrich's command in Saxony near Freiberg in 1762. I left service in 1763 due to my injured condition and lived abroad until 1772, managing to sustain myself miserably but honorably." He requested a pension but received no response. On September 16, 1788, he renewed his petition from Schönwerder. In his second petition, he reiterated: "I endured the entire Seven Years' War from beginning to end, was gravely wounded, have received nothing, and would be satisfied with little. I have no representation, no one to turn to but the gracious God and my king. These two I fear and love. If they forsake me, then it is as it must be."

Captain von Kleist died in 1797 in Brallentin. During the division of inheritance (1764), he received Schönwerder but sold it on April 10, 1796. From his paternal uncle Egidius Ewald, he had inherited the estates Altenwalde, Zacherin, and Lanzen, along with redemption rights to Altmühl and Zolnow. However, he transferred these to the widow of his uncle, Sophia Elisabeth von Kleist, née von Österling, according to the settlement of July 23, 1776.

In his marriage to Justine Lassewska, he had one son: Carl Dionysius Johann, born December 16, 1773 (III. 721), and two daughters:

- 1) Dorothea Justina Ludowika, born April 19, 1769, married around 1787 to Heinrich Leopold von Borcke, born in Brallentin on June 26, 1760, † in Brallentin on April 19, 1797, and
- 2) Anna Beata Caroline, born September 14, 1771.

III. 592.

Johann Adam,
born 1740,

the youngest son of Henning Christian, born on January 6, died on May 17, 1740.

Thus, among Henning Christian's sons, only the second and third had heirs. However, their branch of the family line ended with their sons.

Friedrich Wilhelm had two sons, the elder of whom was:

III. 719.

Wilhelm Franz,
engineer lieutenant colonel,
born 1765, † 1817.

He became a lieutenant in the Engineer Corps on November 4, 1786, a staff captain on January 5, 1797, a first captain on June 18, 1804, and an engineer of the Magdeburg fortress on February 25, 1805. In 1806, he courageously opposed the surrender of the fortress of Magdeburg to the French during a war council and accordingly — though too late — reported this to Berlin.

On November 19, 1808, he was the engineer of the Colberg fortress, promoted to major on October 28, 1811, lieutenant colonel on July 8, 1815, and on April 20, 1816, became the brigadier of the 2nd Engineer Brigade and the brigadier of the Saxon fortresses (under the General Command of Saxony). He held the Iron Cross and the Order of St. Anne, 2nd Class. After 31 years of service, he passed away at age 54 on June 15, 1817.

Together with his brother Carl Friedrich, he sold the Krummensee b. estate inherited from their father to von Dorpowski on August 13, 1794.

The church records of Magdeburg Cathedral note:

"On January 3, 1796, Wilhelm Franz von Kleist, Royal Prussian engineer lieutenant, married the widow of Bank Director Henriette Dorothea Tetzmar, née Lilien. The wedding took place in Nedlitz." — This marriage, however, remained childless.

On September 17, 1806, in Körbelitz near Magdeburg, his illegitimate son Franz Wilhelm (III. 852a) was born. The mother's name is unknown. The father later legitimized him, but he could not pass on his noble name. This was only granted to Franz Wilhelm on October 8, 1860, by Prince Regent Wilhelm of Prussia in recognition of his significant contributions to fortification construction.

III. 720.

Carl Friedrich,
invalid captain,
born 1772, † 1821,

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the other son of Friedrich Wilhelm, born on February 26, 1772, became an ensign in the Grenadier Guard Battalion No. 6 on February 25, 1793, and a second lieutenant in the 2nd Provincial Invalid Company on July 20, 1795, later the same year a first lieutenant. On November 26, 1803, he was promoted to staff captain and transferred to the 3rd Silesian Invalid Company on July 16, 1809. On December 5, 1811, he served at the invalid house in Stolp, later moving to the 1st West Prussian Provincial Invalid Company on March 28, 1813, and to the 2nd Invalid Company on May 4, 1818. He died on July 3, 1821, in Bischofswerder, unmarried.

From Czestochau, he submitted a petition on November 28, 1797, as a first lieutenant in Major von Ledebur's Invalid Company, requesting eligibility for a canonry or an appropriate civilian pension. He justified his request as follows: "While serving as a junior officer in the Grenadier Guard Battalion in 1790 during the army's march to the Bohemian border, and later at the end of 1792 in the Rhine regions, I suffered injuries from carrying the regimental flag that have left me deformed. My condition worsened as I was still in my growing years, leading to significant deterioration of my health and leaving me facing a bleak future, etc."

He was promptly noted for support.

With his heirless death, this branch of the Krummensee line (Krummensee b) came to an end, as had the only son of Franz Bernhard Christian von Kleist:

III. 721.

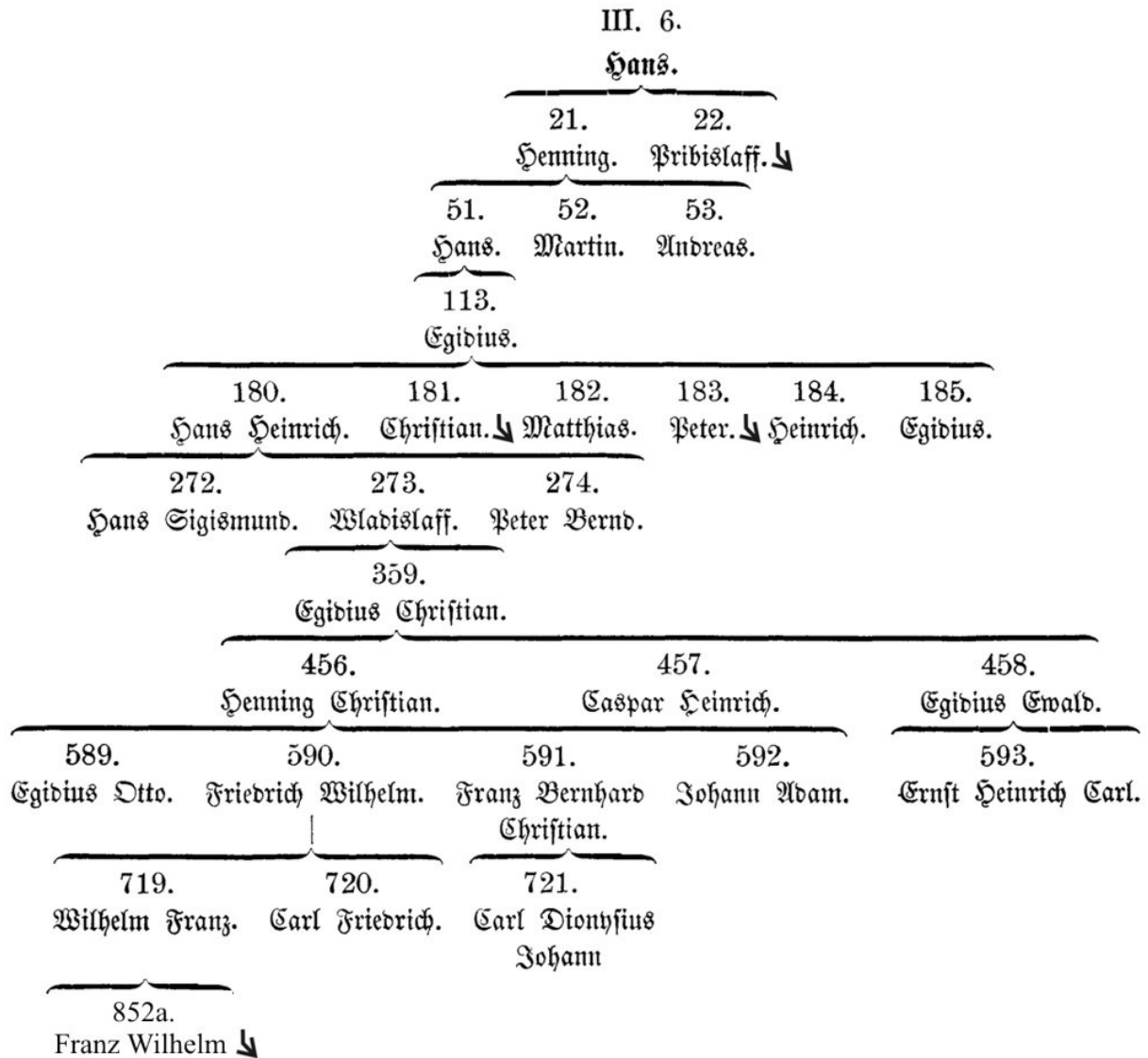
Carl Dionysius Johann,
born December 16, 1773,

as well as the only son of Egidius Ewald:

III. 593.

Ernst Heinrich Carl,
born 1751,
died without heirs. The latter passed away before 1776.

We now present the genealogical table of:



1. House Krummensee

The descendants of Wilhelm Franz (III. 719) were mentioned in the appendix of the first edition of the old family history, as his son Franz Wilhelm was born out of wedlock and only ennobled in 1860. Since the resolution of the family council on January 25, 1935, this branch has been recognized as part of the family.

III. 852a.

Franz Wilhelm,
lieutenant general,

September 19, 1806, † March 26, 1882.

General Franz Wilhelm von Kleist was born on September 19, 1806, in Körbelitz near Magdeburg. He joined the 3rd Pioneer Division on October 1, 1823, became a second lieutenant on April 1, 1829, and

was affiliated with the Engineer Corps. Between 1829–1832, he served in the 2nd Pioneer Division, was officially ranked on December 28, 1830, served at the fortifications in Küstrin from 1833–1839, and from 1840–1842 at the fortifications in Spandau. On March 25, 1843, he was promoted to first lieutenant, served as adjutant of the 2nd Fortress Inspectorate from 1843–1847, became a captain on October 26, 1847, and worked at the fortifications in Stettin from 1848–1850. On November 14, 1850, he was tasked with overseeing the fortifications of Stettin and Alt-Damm. On May 8, 1852, he was appointed director of fortifications in Swinemünde and, on February 16, 1856, promoted to major on the Engineer Corps staff while retaining his position. On June 27, 1857, he was sent to Königsberg in the same capacity and received his patent as lieutenant colonel on July 1, 1860.

On October 8, 1860, he was ennobled by His Majesty in recognition of his exceptional contributions to the construction of Königsberg's fortifications.

From October 11, 1861, he served as inspector of the 7th Fortress Inspectorate, was promoted to colonel on October 18, and became a member of the examination commission for captains and first lieutenants in the Engineer Corps on November 5. On September 12, 1865, he became inspector of the 2nd Fortress Inspectorate and was promoted to major general on June 8, 1866.

As a major general, he participated in the 1866 campaign against Austria. He served as the senior engineer officer at the General Command of the V Army Corps. Battles included Nachod, Schweinschädel, and Königgrätz, where he earned the Order of the Red Eagle, 2nd Class, with Oak Leaves and Swords.

On October 3, 1867, he became inspector of the 1st Engineer Inspectorate and, on November 9, inspector of the Unified Artillery and Engineer School. He was promoted to lieutenant general on July 26, 1870, and participated in the 1870/71 campaign against France. During the mobile state of war, he served as chief engineer in the general headquarters. He took part in the Battle of Metz (August 18, 1870), the Battle of Sedan (September 1, 1870), and the Siege of Paris. He was awarded the Iron Cross, 2nd Class.

On March 29, 1871, he resumed his prior position and, on September 16, 1871, was retired with a pension.

He passed away on March 26, 1882, in Berlin at the home of his son-in-law, General von Biehler.

B. von Poten stated in the *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* that Franz Wilhelm's military advancement was initially slow, but he became one of the most successful contributors to the innovations in modern Prussian fortifications.

The later General Constantin von Alvensleben, a youth companion of Franz Wilhelm, wrote in his memoirs: "General von Kleist was my dear playmate in Magdeburg and remained throughout his life the same excellent man and soldier into his old age."

Franz Wilhelm married Friederike Charlotte Emilie Gundlach on June 4, 1835, in Küstrin. She was born in Küstrin on November 20, 1819, and died in Berlin on April 16, 1877. She was the daughter of pharmacist Georg Wilhelm Gundlach and Charlotte, née Weigelt.

Children:

1. Emil Franz Wilhelm Albert, * Küstrin, March 18, 1836, † Swinemünde, June 7, 1856, of a stroke.
2. Marie Albertine Adelheid Emilie Wilhelmine, * Küstrin, March 26, 1837, † Rudolstadt, June 26, 1922, married in Berlin on November 9, 1863, to Hans Alexis von Biehler, * Berlin, June 6, 1818, † Berlin, December 30, 1886, Royal Prussian General of Infantry (retired) in the Engineer Corps.
3. Emil Victor Albert Hugo Wilhelm (III. 936).
4. Emil Albert Max (III. 937).
5. Albert Wilhelm Emil (III. 938).

6. Wilhelm Emil Albert Hans, * Swinemünde, August 3, 1855, † Königsberg, September 16, 1857, of cholera.

XVII. Generation

III. 936.

Emil Victor Albert Hugo Wilhelm,
1840, † 1896,

Son of Franz Wilhelm (III. 852a), born on October 12, 1840, in Spandau. He joined the Guard Pioneer Battalion as a portepee ensign and was promoted to second lieutenant in 1860. He served in the Guard Pioneer Battalion in Berlin and was assigned to fortification duty in Stettin from 1864–1867. On October 30, 1866, he became a first lieutenant and participated in the 1870/71 war against France as adjutant on the staff of the Supreme Command of the 3rd Army. During the siege of Paris, he served as adjutant to the chief engineer for the southwestern front. After the war, he was transferred as captain to Pioneer Battalion No. 2 in Stettin. In 1875, he was assigned to the fortifications in Mainz and returned in 1879 to the Guard Pioneers in Berlin, where he became their commander in 1882 as a major. In 1888, as a lieutenant colonel, he joined the Prussian Fortress Inspection, serving first as inspector of the fortress of Mainz and later, in 1891, as colonel and inspector of the 4th Fortress Inspection in Berlin. He passed away as a major general and inspector of the 3rd Pioneer Inspection on December 18, 1896, in Magdeburg.

Emil married Marie Anna Caroline Friederike Völker on May 10, 1866, in Berlin. She was born on May 12, 1847, in Ulm and died on February 5, 1933, in Berlin-Charlottenburg. She was the daughter of Royal Prussian Major General Ferdinand Julius Völker and Marie Alwine, née Arnold.

Children:

- 1) Marie Emilie, * Berlin, May 6, 1868, † Berlin, January 21, 1911.
- 2) Wilhelm Franz Ferdinand (III. 1013), whose biography and descendants are detailed in the continuation of the family history.

III. 937.

Emil Albert Max,
1845, † 1923,

Son of Franz Wilhelm (III. 852a), born on April 24, 1845, in Berlin. He attended various schools, including the Friedrich College in Königsberg and the cadet schools in Kulm and Berlin. He joined the Kaiser Alexander Guard Grenadier Regiment No. 1 in Berlin as an ensign on May 2, 1863. Promoted to lieutenant in 1864, he participated in the 1866 Bohemian campaign. He later transferred to the Hanseatic Infantry Regiment No. 76 and distinguished himself during the 1870/71 Franco-Prussian War, particularly at the battles of Orléans. After serving as a company commander at the non-commissioned officer schools in Ettlingen and Marienwerder, he became a company chief in Infantry Regiment No. 82 in Einbeck in 1884. In 1888, as a major, he became a battalion commander in Göttingen. Promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1893, he served on the staff of Infantry Regiment No. 91 in Oldenburg. In 1896, he became the regiment's commander and was promoted to colonel. In 1899, as a major general, he commanded the 29th Infantry Brigade in Aachen. Retired in 1902, he settled in Rudolstadt, Thuringia. He was a Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John.

Max married:

I. Carola Annunciata von Oertzen on November 23, 1869, in Kahren near Cottbus. She was born on January 31, 1847, in Kahren (baptized Catholic) and died in Stettin in November 1889. She was the daughter of Royal Prussian Captain Arthur von Oertzen of Kahren and Koppatz and Caroline Annunciata, Countess von Westerholt-Gysenberg.

II. Marie von Biehler, his niece, on December 15, 1900, in Berlin. She was born on October 16, 1873, in Berlin, the daughter of General Hans Alexis von Biehler and Marie, née von Kleist. During and after World War I, she dedicated herself to charitable work for those in need in Rudolstadt. She died at the age of 90 on January 20, 1964, at the nursing home of the order of St. John castle Elmischwang.

Child from the first marriage:

Wilhelm Carl Albert Arthur (III. 1014), whose biography is included in the continuation of the family history.

III. 938.

Albert Wilhelm Emil,
1848, † 1879,

Son of Franz Wilhelm (III. 852a), born on August 22, 1848, in Stettin. He joined the 4th Pomeranian Infantry Regiment No. 21 in Bromberg as a cadet in 1866, was promoted to lieutenant on November 14, 1867, and participated in the 1870/71 Franco-Prussian War. From December 17, 1870, he was on medical leave for four months. He was promoted to first lieutenant on February 11, 1875. Albert died of pneumonia on May 11, 1879, in Bromberg.

To conclude, we present the genealogical table of the 1st House of Krummensee, beginning with Wilhelm Franz:

<p>III. 719. Wilhelm Franz, Ingenieur-Oberstlieutenant, geb. 1765, † 1817.</p>				
<p>III. 852a. Franz Wilhelm, General-Lieutenant, geb. 1806, † 1882.</p>				
III. 935a. Emil Franz Wilhelm Albert, geb. 1836, † 1856.	III. 936. Emil Victor Albert Hugo Wilhelm, geb. 1840, † 1896	III. 937. Emil Albert Max, Hauptmann, geb. 1845, † 1923	III. 938. Albert Wilhelm Emil, Premier-Lieutenant, geb. 1848, † 1879.	III. 938a. Wilhelm Emil Albert Hans, geb. 1855, † 1857.
	III. 1013. Franz Ferdinand Wilhelm, geb. 1870, † 1908	III. 1014. Carl Arthur Albert Max Wilhelm, geb. 1875, † 1939		

The other branch of the Krummensee line (Krummensee a) was long thought to be extinct.

III. 275.

Michael,

owner of the estates Krummensee, Krojanten, Jeziorki, Kladowa, and Klapkowy (Konitz).

His wife was Catharina von Dorpowska, who bore him two sons:

1) Franz and 2) Michael (III. 360 and 361), and three daughters:

1) Barbara, married to Felix von Kielczewski of Kobyly (Kulm);

2) Anna, married a) to Johann von Wolski of the Rusinowo house (Inowracław) and b) to Constantin von Lewald-Jeziorski, assessor of the district court in Tuchel;

3) Constantia, married to Bogislaff von Kurnatowski of Mosciska (Prussian Stargard).

III. 276.

Matthias

of Lottyn,

† 1703,

the younger son of Christian, spent several years at the courts of Polish magnates, where, according to family records, he abandoned Luther's teachings and converted to Catholicism. He later resided in Lottyn, where he is documented in 1682 and where he died in 1703. He was buried in the parish church of Konitz. He married twice:

a) to Sophia von Czapska of Szczepankowo, with whom he had one daughter, Theresia, married to Georg Dullak-Wesiersky;

b) to Anna von Kalkstein-Stolinska, daughter of the Schlochau district judge Melchior von Kalkstein-Stolinski and Elisabeth von Wedelstedt. Upon the settlement of his father-in-law's estate, he acquired Lottyn.

From his second marriage, he had six sons:

1) Hans, 2) Andreas, 3) Petrus, 4) Matthias, 5) Franz, and 6) Stephanus (III. 362–367), and two daughters:

1) Elisabeth, married to Karl Gustav von Wienzkowski of Gogewice, assessor of the district court in Schlochau;

2) Anna, who joined the Order of St. Benedict and entered the Culm convent.

Thus, both of Christian's sons left male heirs:

III. 360.

Franz

of Krojanten,

1740,

Michael's elder son, zealously studied Polish law and gained high esteem, being chosen as a legal advisor by many Polish nobles.

He inherited Krojanten from his father. In 1740, he served as a godfather in Krummensee.

He died shortly thereafter, unmarried.

III. 361.

Michael,

Polish district judge,

† c. 1736,

the younger son of Michael, also studied law and later became a soldier. As a royal Polish captain, he participated in campaigns against the Turks and Tatars and defended Ukraine against Cossack invasions (from 1680 onward).

He converted to Roman Catholicism.

After returning to his homeland, he acquired the estates Procko, Sulice, and Kolkow (Neustadt) and was appointed district judge of Mirchau County.

With his wife, Euphrosine Concordia von Krockow, daughter of Laurentius of Parchau, he remained without heirs.

The sons of Matthias of Lottyn were:

III. 362.

Hans

of Lottyn,

Polish notary,

studied diligently from his youth and advanced to such an extent that he was appointed by the Republic of Poland as regent of the Schöneck court, a position he held around 1700 with the highest distinction.

In 1708, he was admitted to the chancery of Lauenburg and Bütow, where he also served as castellan. He was later appointed district assessor in Schlochau.

Finally, in 1716, he was elected notary of Pomerelia by the entirety of the Polish nobility and shortly thereafter appointed district notary of Lauenburg and Bütow, colonel captain, and president of the war council. He appeared as Pomerania's deputy at the Polish king's election diet for Augustus II in 1733.

After managing Lottyn for five years following his father's death, his brothers Andreas, Peter, and Franz ceded the estate to him under a contract dated July 6, 1708, at Krajenki (Krojanten), granting him sole ownership.

His wife, Barbara Adelheid von Zitzewitz of Groß-Ziethen (Schlochau), bore him two sons: 1) Johann Ernst and 2) Anton Heinrich (III. 459 and 460), and seven daughters:

- 1) Christiane Veronica,
- 2) Sophia Ernstine,
- 3) Euphrosine Adaletha,
- 4) Anna Hedwig,
- 5) Johanna Ludowica,
- 6) Barbara Caroline, and
- 7) Sophia Cordula.

Barbara Adelheid von Kleist, née von Zitzewitz, held a pledge on Warnin a., which belonged to State Minister Ernst Bogislaff von Kamecke. On July 25, 1721, District councillor Conrad Tessen von Heydebreck redeemed it, purchasing it with hereditary rights from the owner.

III. 363.

Andreas,

Polish captain,
the second son of Matthias, died unmarried and was buried in Neukirch.

III. 364.

Peter,
† 1718,
the third son of Matthias, remained without heirs with his wife Rosalie von Konojadzka.

III. 365.

Matthias,
the fourth son of Matthias, studied law but died young.

III. 366.

Franz,
Polish colonel,
the fifth son of Matthias, was a standard-bearer and still a minor at the time of the aforementioned 1708 contract between the brothers regarding Lottyn. He became a soldier and rose to the rank of royal Polish colonel. His wife, Eleonora von Gehorin, bore him three daughters:

- 1) Carolina,
- 2) Concordia, and
- 3) Constantia.

III. 367.

Stephan,
died young,
the youngest son of Matthias, passed away as a student at the Jesuit school in Konitz, where he was buried in the parish church.

Thus, of Matthias's six sons, only the eldest, Hans, had two male heirs. The elder of these sons:

III. 459.

Johann Ernst,
died at the age of seven.

The younger:

III. 460.

Anton Heinrich

of Lottyn,

born c. 1712, † c. 1742,

studied at the Jesuit school in Konitz. In 1730, he is listed as a sergeant in the 7th Infantry Regiment. In 1736, he sold the Lottyn estates to von Grabowski and purchased Pollnitz (Schlochau district).

With his wife, Margaretha Ludowica Loysa von Kleist, daughter of Joachim Ewald of Zeblin and Ruschitz, he had two daughters, whose names are not known.

Margaretha Ludowica was the sister of the poet Ewald Christian von Kleist. In the correspondence between Ewald Christian and Gleim, published in the collection by August Sauer (Ewald von Kleist's Werke, Berlin, 1881/1882, reprinted in Bern, 1968), there are mentions of her. In a letter to Gleim from 1758 (Sauer II, p. 491), Ewald writes: "Send these 100 Rth. to my sister Douarière de Kleist née Kleist à Conitz, p. Stargard et Neuen-Stettin, should I die or be killed. I wish I could leave them to you, my dearest, but you have much more than my family, who are almost all poor, and such a small amount would not help you." In a letter from March 12, 1759 (Sauer II, p. 551), Ewald writes:

"Please forward the 80 Rth. interest along with the enclosed letter via post; I owe it to my sister. However, do so only if the postal routes are secure; otherwise, please keep it and add it to the capital. The post must issue a receipt to you, of course." Sauer's commentary notes: "The receipt for this transaction, issued to Madame de Kleist in Konitz on March 21, accompanies the letter."

From the unpublished correspondence between Balthasar Heinrich von Plötz, the husband of another sister of Ewald Christian, and Gleim, preserved at the Gleimhaus in Halberstadt, a son of Anton Heinrich is mentioned. Gleim wrote to Plötz on December 3, 1759: "I might one day have the joy of seeing the nephews of my dear friend here or in Berlin, where I often travel. The reason for my inquiry about them is that one of them visited me in 1756, during which occasion the late Ewald wrote to me on April 5, 1756: 'Has my nephew had the good fortune to meet you? You will have seen in him my likeness, at least as I was in my youth. He has a brother who is even more like me and is said to resemble me entirely. You should also get to know him so that you may remember me when I am gone. The young men who have inherited my face shall also inherit my love for my Gleim; I will bind them firmly to him in my will.' Would it not be a great joy for me to see these favorites of my late friend and to see in them the friendship that died with him revived?"

Plötz responded in December 1759, stating: "My sister-in-law, the widow Frau von Kleist of Conitz, has two sons, the eldest of whom, Anton David von Kleist, is currently in Berlin with the cadets."

The widow was still alive in 1782 and had supported herself for many years through her own labor, despite being nearly blind.

We will first turn to the younger son of Anton Heinrich and his children before addressing the fate of the elder son, Anton David, and his descendants.

III. 594

Carl Heinrich Christoph

of Siegewo,

1805,

the younger son of Anton Heinrich, acquired the estate of Siegewo near Strzelno, where he was still living in 1805. The name of his wife is unknown. His two sons were: 1) Theodor Johann and 2) Anton Carl (III. 722 and 723).

III. 722

Theodor Johann

First Lieutenant,

1829,

the elder son of Carl Heinrich Christoph, was an ensign in the Infantry Regiment von Thadden No. 3 on March 3, 1793, promoted to Second Lieutenant on February 3, 1795, and transferred to the Infantry Regiment von Grawert No. 47 on July 4, 1801. He was honorably discharged on May 1, 1802.

On August 25, 1815, he served with the 2nd Posen Landwehr Regiment. In February 1818, he joined the Bromberg Landwehr Regiment, was promoted to First Lieutenant on October 29, 1819, transferred to the Landwehr Battalion of the 38th Infantry Regiment on March 14, 1820, and received his final discharge on December 12, 1829. Shortly thereafter, he passed away unmarried.

III. 723

Anton Carl

Captain,

† 1814,

the younger son of Carl Heinrich Christoph, was an ensign in the Infantry Regiment Schönfeldt No. 49 (since 1800: von Müffling) on January 4, 1794, promoted to Second Lieutenant on October 10, 1797, and served in the Silesian Infantry in 1807. He became a First Lieutenant on July 27, 1808, and was transferred to the 2nd Silesian Infantry Regiment (now the 2nd Silesian Grenadier Regiment No. 11) on February 17, 1809. He was promoted to Staff Captain on February 16, 1813, and to Captain and Company Commander on September 14, 1813.

In 1814, he was in France. Under Blücher, he crossed the Rhine at Caub, fought at La Rothière, and met a hero's death in the unfortunate yet extraordinarily honorable battle for the Prussian forces at Étoges (on February 14). This occurred during those February days when the star of the French Emperor briefly rose again brilliantly, only to set forever.

He remained unmarried.

We now turn to the fate of the elder son of Anton Heinrich, whose story was unknown during the initial drafting of the family history.

III. 593c

Anton David / Anton Antonowitsch

1749 (Catholic), † after 1805

From the correspondence of the poet Gleim in Halberstadt and others with Balthasar von Plötz of Stuchow, brother-in-law of the spring poet Ewald Christian (III. 398), we have discovered a previously unknown Anton David, son of Anton Heinrich of Lottin (III. 460). The content of the letter is cited above under his father.

In the Gleimhaus in Halberstadt, there exists an exchange of letters between Gleim and Anton David von Kleist, which follows the correspondence between Gleim and Balthasar von Plötz.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
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Gleim's letter to Anton David, dated January 9, 1760, includes the transmission of 10 Reichsthalers, mentioning a contact with his uncle, Herr von Plötz of Stuchow. Gleim further notes that Anton David has followed in the footsteps of his uncle, who died for his homeland and was Gleim's friend.

Anton David expressed his thanks in a letter dated January 15, 1760. In a second letter dated June 10, 1763, from Nauen, he mentioned that he had obtained an ensign's position.

Further documents about him are found in Russian archives. He established a Russian branch:

In a letter dated January 25, 1770, Anton David von Kleist, from the formerly Polish part of Prussia, requested admission to serve in the army of the Russian Empire starting February 10, 1770. The documents are preserved in a military archive in Moscow. According to these records, he was 25 years old in 1770, placing his birth around 1745.

In the Prussian military service, he served from 1758 to April 1769 in an infantry regiment:

1758: Cadet

1761: Corporal

1763: Ensign

1766: Lieutenant

(Records of the Russian State Military Historical Archive (Moscow), Archive Fond 16, Inventory 1/118, Bundle 261, File 1193, Year 1770, Pages 19-24. Service record of Lieutenant Colonel Anton von Kleist in the Russian Imperial Army from February 10, 1770, to September 27, 1798. Archive Fond 489, Inventory 1, File 2149, Years 1798-1799, Pages 1, 12-15.)

The dates for his appointment as ensign match the letter of June 10, 1763, and the cadet period aligns with the letter from Plötz.

Anton David swore allegiance to the Tsar in January 1770.

January 25, 1770: Application for Russian service

February 10, 1770: Admission as Cornet (as Anton Antonowitsch von Kleist)

January 1, 1793: Second Major in the Cherson Light Cavalry Regiment

An Anton Kleist is listed in 1795 and 1796 as an officer in the "Cherson Light Cavalry Regiment" (Amburger Archive No. 70816).

September 27, 1798: Retired as Lieutenant Colonel

Hailing from Stargard, he wrote and spoke Polish, German, French, and Russian. He died in 1805.

Marriage: ... Praskowka, daughter of the Polish nobleman Cyril.

Children:

1) Jan/Johann/Iwan (III. 723a)

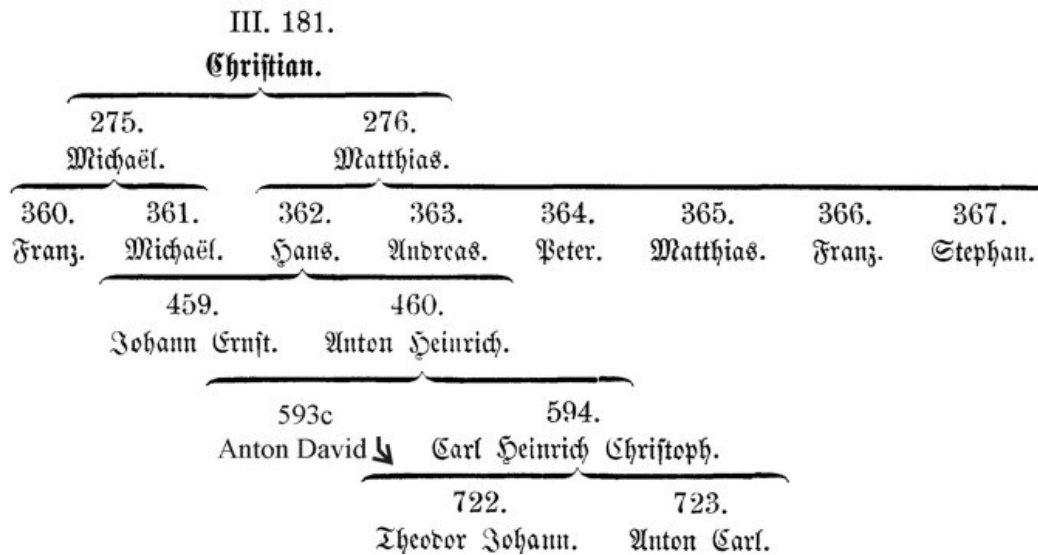
2) Efim Antonowitsch (III. 723b)

3) Alexander (III. 723c)

In 1816, the three sons of Lieutenant Colonel Anton Kleist were listed in the Genealogical Register of the Cherson Governorate.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
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The following is the family tree from the first edition, now supplemented with Anton David:



The descendants of Anton David (III. 593c) are referred to as the Russian House (Krummensee).

III. 723a

Jan / Johann / Iwan

1770 (or 1777),

Cornet in 1816, later discharged as Staff Rittmeister. Resided at Krinitschewataja, Krs. Elisavetgrad, Governorate of Cherson.

Marriage: Elena (first marriage to Captain Lukashevich), * 1786.

In 1821, he was dispossessed and convicted for the cruel treatment of peasants.

Divorced; several minor children were placed under guardianship.

Relocated to Kursk, where he was freed from police custody in 1831.

Documents exist regarding a claim made by Staff Rittmeister Jan Kleist in 1823/24 for inheritance of part of the estate following the death of the Prussian Field Marshal Count Kleist von Nollendorf. According to his father (Anton David von Kleist), Count Kleist von Nollendorf was either a brother of his father or the son of a brother of his father. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs responded: Count Kleist von Nollendorf left behind his widow, one adult son, and a married daughter, who were the heirs.

Child:

Ewald/Eugen (III. 852b)

III. 723b

Efim Antonowitsch

1794, † 1857,

Served in the military from August 25, 1817, to December 26, 1853; reached the rank of Major General.

Amburger Archive: Efim Antonovic Kleist is listed from 1849–1854 (Colonel, Major General).

Chief Administrator of the Siberian Kirghiz border.

In 1859, received nobility confirmation from the Russian Senate with a modified coat of arms.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
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Marriage: Alexandra Aline Fedorovna Schramm, * c. 1826, † St. Petersburg, September 24, 1875, due to complications from surgery.

Children:

Michael / Efimowitsch (III. 852c)

Fedor (III. 852d)

III. 723c

Alexander

III. 852c

Michael / Efimowitsch

Omsk 1843, † Smolensk February 4, 1890.

Member of the Smolensk District Court.

First Marriage: Olga, daughter of Nikolai Kabrit, † Vladimir January 1, 1871.

Children:

a. Olga † 1880

b. Lydia * January 25, 1868

Second Marriage: 1877 Maria Andreewna Pawlowa, * April 4, 1856, † August 26, 1900.

Maria later married Julius Petipier, * July 13, 1842, † May 5, 1894.

Children with Maria:

a. Boris / Michaelowitsch (III. 938b)

b. Alexander (III. 938c)

The biographies of Boris and Alexander are continued in later sections of the family history.

III. 852d

Fedor

Omsk 1850, † Monte Carlo January 24, 1925.

Marriage: Mathilda Hiekisch, daughter of Johann Georg Hiekisch and Mathilde Campioni, * 1854, † 1901.

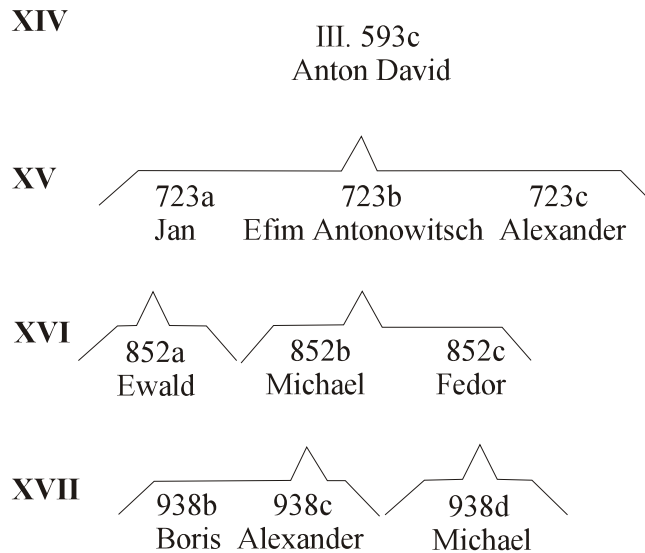
Children:

Mari * Moscow 1876, † 1943, married Andrey Nikolaevich Ilyin, * 1872, † 1928.

Michael * Moscow 1878 (III. 938d). His biography is detailed in subsequent sections of the family history.

Family history - Muttrin-Damen line - Muttrin
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The family tree of the Russian House follows.



Descendants of Peter (III. 183)

Even the branch descended from Peter of Krummensee (III. 183), which appeared to have died out with his sons according to the first edition of the family history, continues to this day.

III. 277

Peter

† 1683

Peter's eldest son studied and traveled but died in 1683.

The author of the 1885 family history, Pastor Kypke, assumed that Peter had died without heirs. However, Peter is actually the progenitor of the Second House of Krummensee. His descendants are discussed further below.

At the end of the 18th century, a certification by the Royal Prussian Estate Director Karl Kaspar von Kleist (III. 552) of Segenthin, who was connected to the West Prussian Kleist family, credibly demonstrated that this Peter of Krummensee had a son, Christian (III. 367a). Christian's legitimate descent from the ancient noble family von Kleist was confirmed by a certificate from the Royal West Prussian Court in Bromberg on July 16, 1799.

III. 278

Egidius

Swedish Captain of Cavalry

Peter's second son became a soldier and rose to the rank of Captain of Cavalry in the Royal Swedish Army but died before the outbreak of the Great Northern War around 1700, leaving no heirs.

III. 279

Ernst

Peter's third son also died before 1700 without issue.

III. 280

Hans Heinrich
of Krummensee

Peter's youngest son was last mentioned as a church patron in the church records of Krummensee in 1694. He remained without heirs.

The descendants of Peter (III. 277) are referred to as the Second House of Krummensee.

III. 367a

Christian

Son of Peter (III. 277). He married Anna Bochholtz in 1692 on Jubilate Sunday in the church of Krummensee.

Child: Peter (III. 460a)

III. 460a

Peter

1693, † 1775

Born in Krummensee in 1693, Peter left Krummensee at a young age after ceding his share of the estate and traveled, as he had no interest in military service. However, he fell into debt and returned home around 1720. Having lost Krummensee, he became an administrator on the Piechlauer Mühl estate in the Schlochau district. On January 17, 1723, he married Anna Eva Catherina, * Prechlau, November 27, 1707, the daughter of estate owner Michael Radny. After 1735, he purchased the Freihof in Neuguth, Schlochau district. Peter passed away on January 28, 1775, in Ostrowitt near Konitz at the home of his married daughter Anna Marianne. He had previously transferred his estate to his son Christian.

III. 594a

Christian Peter

of Neuguth/Nowawies, Schlochau district

April 3, 1735, † December 2, 1809

Born on April 3, 1735, in Prechlau, Christian Peter owned the Freihof in Neuguth from 1765 and died on December 2, 1809, in Danen, the leased estate of his son Jakob (III. 723f). He and his three sons Johann, Jakob, and Michael received a certificate from the Bromberg Court in the name of the King of Prussia confirming that the nobility certificate issued by the West Prussian government in Marienwerder on June 21, 1799, had been officially recognized.

Marriage: In 1764 in Grabau, Schlochau district, to Maria Andrea (Dorothea) Becker/Bekier, daughter of Royal Prussian Chief Administrator Michael Becker of Grabau, Schlochau district, * Grabau March 18, 1739, † Darsen October 5, 1822.

Children:

- 1) Peter (III. 723d)
- 2) Johann(es) Gottlieb (III. 723e)
- 3) Jacob (III. 723f)
- 4) Michael Jakob (III. 723g)
5. Anna

XV. Generation

The first edition of the family history continuation assumed that only Jacob, among the children of Christian (III. 594a), had descendants and identified him as the founder of the Second House of Krummensee. This assumption appears not entirely accurate. A review of Mormon microfilms from Salt Lake City around the year 2000 revealed numerous entries in the church registers of the area around Groß Konarzyn/Konarzyny Majus/Konarzyny Wielki, located at times in the Konitz/Chojnice district and at other times in the Schlochau/Człuchów district of West Prussia. Parts of these records now supplement the information collected by Helmuth (III. 1016) by 1934, which enabled him to prove his and his ancestors' belonging to the family. Additional information came in June 2005 from Rüdiger Zielenski, a descendant of Maryanna, daughter of Michael Jacob von Kleist, and Lorenz Domisz.

III. 723d

Peter

Neuguth/Nowawies March 1, 1765, † before 1794

III. 723e

Johann(es) Gottlieb

Neuguth/Nowawies March 8, 1766,

Lived at Neukrug/Nowodworska Karczma, Lutheran.

Marriage: Ludovica/Loviza Nieme, daughter of Ludwig N.

Children:

- a. Ludovicus/Ludwig * Neukrug June 29, 1793
- b. Carolus Frydericus/Karl Friedrich * Neukrug March 25, 1795, † Neukrug November 19, 1797
- c. Constantia * Neukrug December 17, 1796 (Godparent: Jacob from Neuguth III. 723f)
- d. Michael * Neukrug September 7, 1798 (Godparent: Catharina Laskowska, Zychce/Zychts/Sichts)
- e. Jacobus/Jacob (III. 852g) * Neukrug December 3, 1800 (Godparent: Michael, administrator in Konarzyn), † Hammerstein January 28, 1884

No further information is available.

III. 723f

Jakob

1768, † 1840,

Son of Christian (III. 594a), Jakob clashed in 1793 with the Prussian recruiting officer for the Schlochau district because the officer refused to recognize his nobility and the associated right to an officer's commission. Through his acquaintance with Estate Director Karl Kaspar von Kleist of Segenthin, he provided proof of his nobility, leading to its confirmation in 1799. Jakob leased the Darsen manor in Schlochau district in 1801, participated in the Wars of Liberation as a Landwehr officer in 1813, and purchased the 200-hectare free estate in Damnitz, Schlochau district, in 1826. He passed away there on August 16, 1840.

Marriage: On April 23, 1798, in Neuguth, Jakob married Henriette Schacht, widow of Möller, * Sparsee November 11, 1769, † Damnitz December 8, 1856, daughter of estate owner Johann David Schacht and Dorothea Elisabeth née Persanzig.

Children:

Karl Joseph (III. 852h)

Jakob (III. 852i), * Neuguth December 7, 1800, † there after 1869, of Neuguth

Wilhelm (III. 852j), * Darsen April 19, 1803, † Flötenstein November 18, 1878

August (III. 852k), * Darsen April 20, 1807, lost in America

Louis Ferdinand, * Darsen 1809, † there 1811

Friederike Wilhelmine, * and † 1813

Friedrich Ferdinand (III. 852m)

III. 723g

Michael Jacob, Honestum de Kleist

Administrator in Groß Konarzyn

Neuguth/Nowawies September 2, 1773, Lutheran, † after 1821

First Marriage: November 26, 1798, in Groß Konarzyn to Catharina Nobila de Laskowski, Catholic, * Zychce 1766, † Zychce February 14, 1818.

Children from the first marriage (all Catholic):

a. Rosalia Helena * Nowawies August 29, 1799, † Zychce January 19, 1804

b. Georg August * Groß Konarzyn April 12, 1801, † Gehmel March 6, 1827 (III. 852n), tenant farmer; married Ewa Rothenberg, Lutheran; daughter Carolina Wilhelmina * Gehmel October 8, 1827

c. Anna * Groß Konarzyn December 6, 1802; married Johann Tesmer

d. Petronella * Neuguth/Nowawies December 7, 1804

e. Cosima Dorothea Carolina * Neuguth/Nowawies June 15, 1808; married Franz Meyer, both Catholic

f. Marianna * Zychce/Sichts July 28, 1810, † Klein Schwornigatz January 21, 1881; married:

I Lorenz Domisz, * Groß Konarzyn August 7, 1806, † Groß Konarzyn March 9, 1843, both Catholic, II Johann Lassecki in 1843, III Johann Rozek in 1862

Second Marriage: September 20, 1818, in Rittersberg near Sichts to Anna Sawalewicz/Sablich, widow of Proch.

Children from the second marriage:

Johannes Friedrich Wilhelm * Groß Konarzyn 1820 (III. 852o)

Carl Jacob Ferdinand * Groß Konarzyn May 31, 1821 (III. 852p)

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XVI. Generation

III. 852h

Karl Joseph

March 14, 1799, Neuguth, † June 2, 1860, Damnitz

Karl, the eldest son of Jakob (III. 723f), served with the Stolper Hussars and later leased the estate of Mlatkowo in West Prussia. Around 1830, his father transferred the Damnitz estate in the Schlochau district to him, which he managed until shortly before his death. In 1858, the manor house burned down with all its furnishings, and a year later, Karl is said to have lost the estate in one night of gambling.

Marriage: July 13, 1841, in Ossowo, Flatow district, to Henriette Remus, * Ossowo June 6, 1813, daughter of village headman Karl Remus and Klara Katharina née Radies. After Karl's death, she moved to a house in Konitz, where she died on December 18, 1905, at the age of 93.

Children:

Mathilde * Damnitz January 14, 1842, † Konitz October 27, 1921

Carl Gustav * Damnitz January 3, 1844, † Damnitz 1845

Hermann Gustav Ferdinand (III. 939)

Alwine Auguste * Damnitz September 1, 1848, † Schneidemühl January 8, 1930

Pauline Auguste * Damnitz March 29, 1851, † Konitz April 18, 1878

Carl Rudolf * Damnitz April 25, 1854, † Damnitz 1855

III. 852m

Friedrich Ferdinand

October 29, 1814, Danen, Schlochau district, † March 29, 1900, Plathe

The youngest son of Jakob (III. 723f), Friedrich became an official in the Prussian financial administration. Around 1850, he was appointed customs collector in Plathe, Pomerania. He passed away at the age of 85.

Marriage: October 10, 1852, in Plathe to Marie Schönberg, * Plathe November 5, 1834, † Plathe January 1, 1907.

Child: Ernst Friedrich Gerhard (III. 940)

XVII. Generation

III. 939

Hermann Gustav Ferdinand

June 13, 1846, Damnitz, † April 1, 1932, Berlin

The eldest son of Karl (III. 852h), Hermann served with the 1st Guard Field Artillery Regiment in Berlin in 1863 and participated in the wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870/71. He later pursued a career as a civil servant, becoming a Secret Secretary in the Prussian Ministry of Public Works in Berlin in 1880 and receiving the title of Geheimer Rechnungsrat (Privy Counselor). He was a longstanding member of the church council of the Dorotheenstädtische Kirche in Berlin. After 40 years of service, he retired and was awarded the Order of the Red Eagle and the Crown Order, 3rd Class. He died on April 1, 1932, in Berlin.

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Marriage: October 25, 1882, in Berlin to Elise Zürcher, * Berlin January 14, 1853, † Berlin November 15, 1912, daughter of Karl Eduard Zürcher, a prominent merchant in Berlin, and Auguste Friederike Dorothea née Arendt.

Children:

Ewald Karl Eduard (III. 1015)

Eduard, * Berlin 1885, died young

Elise Henriette Dorothea * Berlin May 31, 1887, † Berlin-Charlottenburg October 17, 1973; married May 28, 1918, in Berlin-Charlottenburg, Hubert Graf von Carmer, * Potsdam December 12, 1865, † Oberstdorf (or Munich) December 10, 1926, Royal Prussian Major a.D.

Elise Anna Hildegard * Berlin July 20, 1891, lived at Wilhelminenstift in Berlin-Charlottenburg, † July 1978 in Berlin

Hermann Hans Helmuth (III. 1016)

Further details about Ewald and Helmuth are provided in subsequent sections of the family history.

III. 940

Ernst Friedrich Gerhard

February 20, 1857, Plathe, † June 17, 1932, Friedrichstadt an der Eider

The son of Friedrich Ferdinand (III. 852m), Ernst became a customs official in the Prussian customs administration in Stargard, Pomerania. Around 1890, he was transferred to Friedrichstadt an der Eider as a customs inspector. He passed away there as a retired customs inspector.

Marriages:

I March 11, 1889, in Stargard to Emma Speichert, * September 10, 1859, in Stargard, † December 20, 1892, in Brabeck;

II January 13, 1894, to Maria Münster, * October 27, 1869, in Wöhrden, Dithmarschen, † March 1, 1958, in Friedrichstadt an der Eider, daughter of customs collector Johann Münster and Dorothea née Paulsen

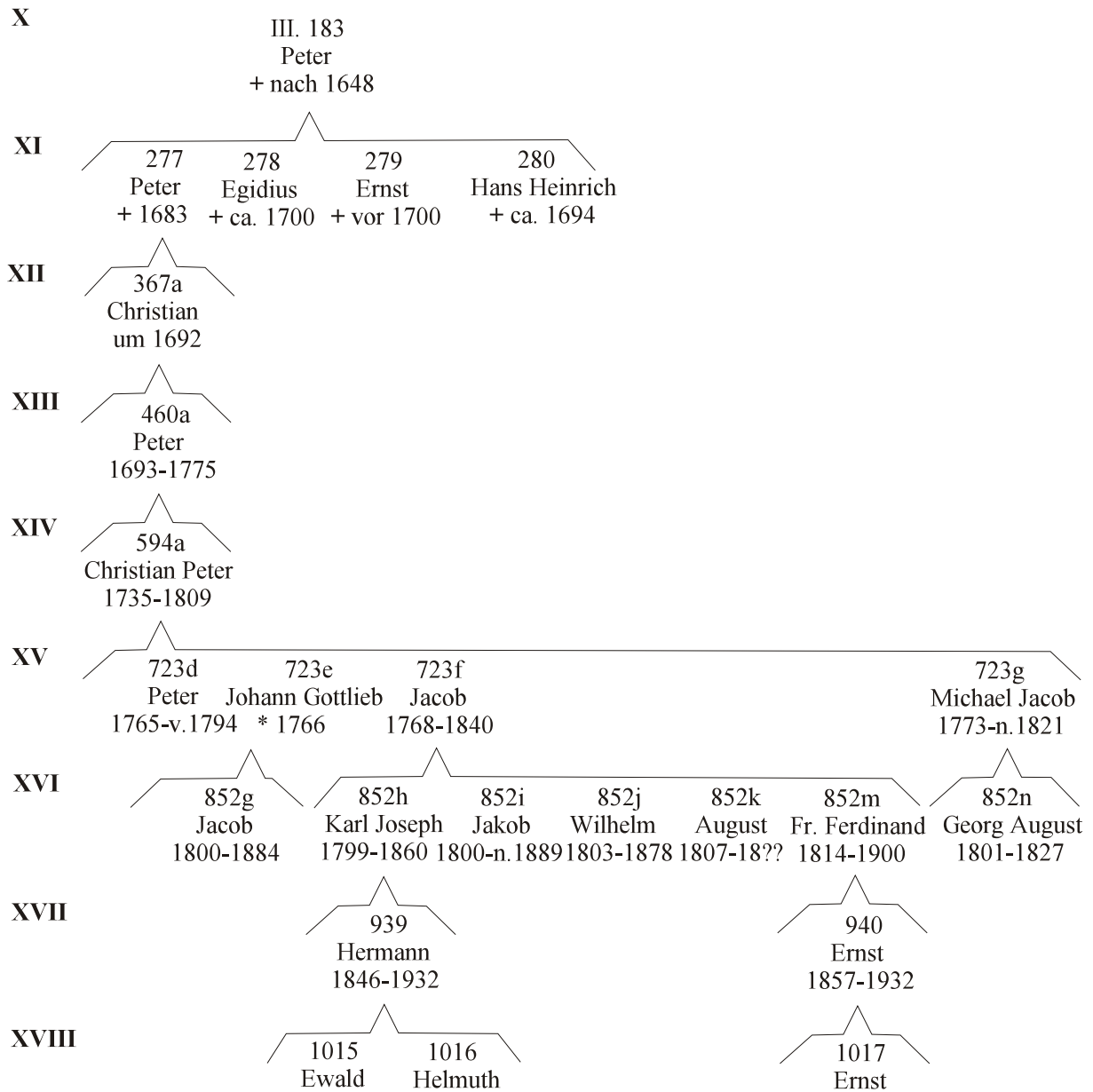
Children from the first marriage:

1. Hedwig Emma Marie, * January 27, 1884, in Stargard, Pomerania, † January 31, 1969, in Lübeck; married March 26, 1913, in Lübeck to Wilhelm Hübner, * January 28, 1884, in Lübeck, † March 4, 1961, in Lübeck, a ship engineer

2. Ernst Friedrich Wilhelm (III. 1017) Further details about Ernst Friedrich Wilhelm will be provided in the continuation of the family history.

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The Stammtafel (family tree) of the Second House of Krummensee follows.



The Borntin Branch

The Borntin branch, descended from the episcopal chancellor Pribislaff (III. 22), thrived particularly in Denmark, where it was transplanted over the centuries, producing vigorous offshoots. However, all lines of this branch have since died out.

III. 54

Hans of Borntin

1575, † 1585

Hans, the elder son of Chancellor Pribislaff, is mentioned in a fief letter dated February 22, 1575, as the "son of Pribislai Scholastici of the Cathedral Chapter of Cammin." He was enfeoffed with Borntin and Muttrin (501 and 502).

In 1577, Hans owned 3 hides and 6 farms in Kieckow and 4 hides and 5½ farms in Muttrin (518).

As a young man, he served as a soldier. In 1566, Hans Kleist and Falkenheim, with 12 horses and a wagon, were part of Captain Paul Wobeser's cavalry company in Prussia.

Hans married Elisabeth von Kleist, daughter of Andreas of Ruschitz, who bore him three sons— 1) Pribislaff, 2) Andreas, and 3) Otto (III. 114–116) — and two daughters, whose names are unknown. The sons claimed their inheritance in 1586 after their father's recent death.

On October 4, 1585, Elisabeth von Kleist was assigned guardians for her children: Hans von dem Wolde of Wusterbarth, Aßmus Kleist of Damen (III. 76), and Otto Kleist of Kieckow (III. 134).

III. 55

Samuel

of Borntin

1546

Samuel, the younger son of Pribislaff, dedicated himself to academic studies. Due to his father's merits, he was granted a claim on the first prebend to become available in Cammin or Stettin on March 19, 1546, on the condition that he continue his studies. His name appears in the matriculation of Wittenberg in May 1559 as "Samuel Kloist, Pomeranus nobilis."

In the summer of 1566, Samuel was at home in Borntin. Matthias von Wolde of Wusterbarth accused him of setting fire to and burning a sluice gate on the stream leading from Nemmerin to the Borntin mill.

When Pribislaff sent his servants to fish eels in Lake Nemmerin, they were ambushed by Wolde's sons and servants, armed with wagons full of firearms and ammunition, and greeted with the words: "Who is the tall and large Samuel Kleist who burned down our fence? What business did he have sending you alone? He should have come himself! Now, quickly go home and tell him that we are here. If he is an honorable man, let him come with all his father's peasants, and we will test him to see what he has learned."

Samuel declined to engage and filed a complaint with the court in Borntin in 1567.

Later, Samuel joined the military and perished in a French campaign, dying without issue.

Only Hans (III. 54) had heirs. His descendants include the following:

III. 114

Pribislaff of Muttrin and Borntin

† 1640

The eldest son of Hans (III. 54), Pribislaff was granted fiefs on October 14, 1586, along with his younger brothers Andreas and Otto, who were still minors at the time. He studied at the Pädagogium in Stettin in 1586.

Pribislaff received further enfeoffments in 1588, 1601, 1605, 1608, 1618, and 1621. He was a co-patron of the Muttrin church, signing its register during a general church visitation in Pomerania on June 29, 1591.

In 1600, Pribislaff and his brothers stood as guarantors for Andreas and Lorenz von Versen of Burzlaff. He was among the 24 torchbearers at the funeral of Duke Barnim XI on October 18, 1603.

Pribislaff made several contributions to the Borntin church: A large bell in 1608, a small bell in 1618, both inscribed with the words: "Im Namen der hilligen Drefoldichedt. Godt si gelavet in Ewicheidt. Amen." A baptismal font in 1635, bearing the Latin inscription: "In honorem divini Jesu Christi, ab avi Pribislav, fundatoris Templi Borrentini dictus nomine, carissima humillima devotione offerens Pribislaus Kleist junior. Nati 9 anno 1635; Baptiz. 9. 36."

From these gifts to the church and the aforementioned inscriptions, we can discern the deeply serious and devout religious spirit of the pious benefactor.

Pribislaff endured great hardships during the wars of 1630 and 1631. He fled Muttrin with his wife and son to Borntin to escape a plague outbreak. Meanwhile, his and his elderly mother's homes in Muttrin were completely destroyed by the Imperial forces, leaving only rubble from the masonry and the brick oven. The trees around his house were either scorched or burned. However, even in Borntin, they were not safe from the enemy. They were attacked and thoroughly plundered. Among the items lost in the fire was Pribislaff's library, which contained many valuable books.

The name of his wife is unknown. His son was: Hans Jürgen (III. 186)

Pribislaff died in 1640.

II. 115

Andreas

of Borntin

† before 1618

The second son of Hans (III. 54), Andreas was still a minor in 1586. He was enfeoffed in 1595, 1601, 1605, and 1608. By 1618, his son Jacob had already been enfeoffed, indicating that Andreas had died before this date.

Andreas married Dorothea von Horn, and they had two sons: 1) Jacob (III. 187) 2) Caspar (III. 188)

According to the family tree, Jacob also had a son, although his name is not recorded (III. 282). No further details are known about them.

Andreas also had a daughter, Dorothea, who was still alive in 1636.

III. 116

Otto

of Borntin

† after 1630

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The youngest son of Hans (III. 54), Otto was still a minor in 1586 and 1595. He was enfeoffed in 1601, 1605, 1608, 1618, and 1621.

There is some uncertainty about his wife. Some sources name her as Ilse von Zarthen, sister of Paul von Zarthen, while others name her as Maria von Weyher, daughter of the Starost of Hammerstein.

It is possible that Otto was married twice. Son: Simon Pribislaff (III. 189)

After 1630, Otto is no longer mentioned in records, suggesting that he did not live through the horrors of the Thirty Years' War. His estate at Borntin passed to his surviving brother, Andreas.

The church accounts of Muttrin include a note: "Otto Kleist has 25 florins from the late Pribislaff given to the church, of which the pastor receives 6 orth."

Hans's three sons left heirs.

We now turn to the branch descended from his eldest son, Pribislaff.

III. 186

Hans Jürgen

of Muttrin, Döbel, and Drenow

† before 1665

Hans Jürgen, the only son of Pribislaff (III. 114), studied in his youth. He is recorded in the album of the princely Pädagogium of Alt-Stettin in 1621 as "Johannes Georgius Kleist, P." Family documents unanimously attest that Hans Jürgen was "a learned man and an excellent poet, capable of composing in verse on any subject presented to him in the presence of distinguished persons, delivering the best verses *ex tempore*."

In addition to Borntin, Hans Jürgen owned Muttrin and Döbel. On July 28, 1641, he purchased Joachim Kleist's share of the fief and land located within the borders of Drenow.

In March 1643, Hans Jürgen was elected as the Quartier-Director of Belgard, succeeding Bernd Kleist, who had held the position since 1635.

In 1650, Hans Jürgen filed a complaint against the overseers of the Belgard charity fund, stating: "For over 100 years, my ancestors have annually received a half sheet ('the Poor's Cloth') from the Belgard charity fund to distribute among the poor of Muttrin, a right my late father Pribislaff exercised for over 30 years. I, too, received this for two years after my father's death, but it is now being withheld."

By 1665, Hans Jürgen's son had been enfeoffed, indicating that Hans Jürgen had died by that time.

Marriage: Hans Jürgen married a daughter of district councillor Achatz Kleist of Vietzow (III. 110). They had one son: Pribislaff (III. 281)

III. 281

Pribislaff of Muttrin, Döbel, and Borntin

† 1698

Pribislaff, the only son of Hans Jürgen (III. 186), was enfeoffed with Muttrin, Borntin, and Drenow on November 9, 1665. He also inherited Döbel from his father.

In 1688, Pribislaff transferred Borntin to his son Adam Heinrich, who was subsequently enfeoffed. Ten years later, in 1699, his three surviving sons were enfeoffed, confirming that Pribislaff had died prior to this date.

According to von der Osten, Pribislaff met an unfortunate end in a duel and was executed by beheading.

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Marriage: Pribislaff married Anna Esther von Kameke of Kratzig, daughter of Electoral Captain Jacob von Kameke of Körlin and Catharina von Koller. They had four sons and three daughters:

Sons: 1) Adam Heinrich (III. 368), 2) Cartz Ulrich (III. 369), 3) Bogislaff Henning (III. 370) and 4) Hans Jacob (III. 371)

Daughters:

- 1) Anna Hedwig, married ... von Marunde in Poland
- 2) Catharina Elisabeth, married Adam Wilhelm von Kleist of Völzkow (II. 83)
- 3) Barbara Agnise

III. 368

Adam Heinrich
of Muttrin

May 28, 1651, † August 17, 1729

Adam Heinrich, the eldest son of Pribislaff, was born in Muttrin and received Borntin from his father in 1688 (647). He was re-enfeoffed on October 11, 1699 (675), and again on April 26, 1714 (680). In 1704, he paid dues for Drenow equivalent to ½ a fief horse (677a) and, on January 11, 1714, for Muttrin equivalent to ? a fief horse (679).

Through a partition agreement dated July 12, 1698, he was allotted Muttrin (with 3 full peasants and 2 cottagers), Döbel (with 3 peasants), and the Muttrin mill, valued at 7,000 florins.

From his fiefs, district councillor Otto Jürgen von Zastrow owned a portion of Borntin.

In 1699, Adam Heinrich sold a farm in Prust to Electoral Brandenburg Lieutenant David Jacob Brockhusen for 600 florins, who sought enfeoffment for it later that year.

Marriages:

- a) With a von Manteuffel, from whom he received the estate of Mühlenbruch as a dowry. He sold it and settled on his paternal estate of Muttrin.
- b) With Eva Dorothea von Steinwehr of Nemitz, daughter of Ewald von Steinwehr of Nemitz and Schwessin and Anna Catharina von Grape of Dünow. Eva was born August 5, 1659, in Nemitz, married August 13, 1684, in Mühlenbruch, and died December 10, 1700, in Muttrin.

Children from the second marriage:

Sons: 1) Pribislaff (III. 461), 2) Ewald Heinrich, * 1689, 3) Jacob Henning, * 1691 and 4) Adam Christian, * 1693, Daughters:

- 1) Esther Juliane, * in Mühlenbruch, baptized July 21, 1687, † September 6, 1721; married June 27, 1713, to Dubslaff Bernhard von Kleist of Kieckow and Döbel (III. 306)
- 2) Elisabeth Sophia, baptized August 7, 1692, buried April 18, 1695
- 3) Anna Dorothea, baptized April 10, 1696, buried April 21, 1696
- 4) Eva Dorothea, baptized April 8, 1697

Adam Heinrich passed away on August 17, 1729, in Muttrin.

III. 369

Cartz Ulrich
of Drenow

Danish Lieutenant Colonel

† 1722

Cartz Ulrich, the second son of Pribislaff, participated in the Brabant campaign of 1692 and 1694 as an ensign in the 2nd Battalion Hust. Later, he served as a Brandenburg infantry lieutenant.

During the Great Northern War, on August 9, 1701, he entered Danish service as a premier lieutenant in the Funen Infantry Regiment. On February 12, 1702, he joined the Grenadier Corps and was promoted to captain on March 22, 1707. He became a brevet lieutenant colonel on June 12, 1712, and a full lieutenant colonel on March 5, 1717. Cartz Ulrich was taken prisoner during the Battle of Helsingborg on March 10, 1710. He died in Rendsburg in 1722 and was buried on November 17.

Marriage: Cartz Ulrich married Barbara Juliana von Kleist, daughter of Colonel Christian Casimir von Kleist of Groß-Tychow (II. 82).

Children: Sons: 1) Gustav Anton (III. 465), 2) Christian Adam (III. 466), 3) Carl Heinrich (III. 467), 4) Primislaff Ulrich (III. 468) and 5) Christian Friedrich (III. 469), Daughters:

1) Anna Sophia, baptized March 27, 1708, conventual of St. John's Monastery in Schleswig, † November 15, 1774

2) Esther Juliane, baptized July 27, 1709, in Schleswig, † May 15, 1761, unmarried

In 1753, the widow and children agreed to divide Drenow, leaving it to the fourth son, Primislaff Ulrich.

III. 370

Bogislaff Henning

Danish Lieutenant

† after 1736

The third son of Pribislaff (III. 281), Bogislaff Henning joined Danish military service and held the rank of lieutenant in 1699. In 1714, he was taken prisoner of war in Scania but was soon released. After the conclusion of the Great Northern War, he retired from service.

On November 20, 1731, he purchased the Schlönwitz estates from military advocate Kühnemann for 915 florins. In 1736, Christian Daniel von Briesen claimed the right to repurchase Schlönwitz. Kühnemann wrote to von Briesen, stating that Kleist still owed him 513 florins in purchase money and interest, and requested that 600 florins of the repurchase price be deposited for security.

Bogislaff Henning is not mentioned in records after this. He died unmarried.

III. 371

Hans Jacob

of Muttrin

Major

† before 1698

The youngest son of Pribislaff (III. 281), Hans Jacob entered military service at a young age and rose to the rank of major.

In 1688, he lived in Broitz, where he had his son Pribislaff baptized. By the time of the inheritance agreement dated July 12, 1698, Hans Jacob had already died.

Marriage: Hans Jacob married Agnisa Dyana von Wachholz of Altenhof, who bore him two sons: 1) Georg Christoph (III. 470) and 2) Pribislaff (III. 471)

III. 470

Georg Christoph

1698

The elder son of Hans Jacob, Georg Christoph inherited the estates of Muttrin and Döbel following the death of his grandfather, Pribislaff (III. 281), as determined by the inheritance agreement of July 12, 1698. However, he immediately transferred the estates to his paternal uncle, Adam Heinrich, the eldest son of Pribislaff. Georg Christoph died without heirs.

III. 471

Pribislaff

Born in Broitz in 1688, baptized on October 19 of the same year, Pribislaff, the younger son of Hans Jacob, died young.

Of Pribislaff's four sons, the first (Adam Heinrich), second (Cartz Ulrich), and fourth (Hans Jacob) left fief heirs.

III. 461

Pribislaff

The firstborn son of Adam Heinrich, died without heirs.

III. 462

Ewald Heinrich

1689, † 1724

The second son of Adam Heinrich, Ewald Heinrich was born in 1689 in Mühlenbruch and baptized on March 19 of the same year. In 1714, he served as a Danish lieutenant. Ewald Heinrich died unmarried on August 1, 1724, in Muttrin.

III. 463

Jacob Henning

of Muttrin and Döbel

1691, † August 9, 1738

The third son of Adam Heinrich, Jacob Henning, was born in 1691 in Mühlenbruch and baptized on February 2 of the same year. He inherited the estates of Muttrin and Döbel from his father and was enfeoffed with them on November 8, 1729.

Marriage: Jacob Henning married, and his wife bore him six sons and two daughters:

Sons:) Jacob Heinrich (III. 595), Peter (III. 596), 3) Ewald Friedrich (III. 597), 4) Ernst Heinrich (III. 598), 5) Adam Christian, * 1730 (III. 599) and 6) Friedrich Wilhelm, baptized January 11, 1732 (III. 600), Daughters:

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1) Catharina Elisabeth, died March 29, 1747, in Colberg; married Thomas Friedrich von Heydebreck of Glitzke, who died July 25, 1745, in Colberg

2) Dorothea Margaretha; married Georg Eccard Scheering, bailiff of Polzin

Jacob Henning passed away on August 9, 1738, as the hereditary lord of Muttrin and Döbel.

III. 464

Adam Christian

1693, † shortly after 1711

The youngest son of Adam Heinrich, Adam Christian was born in Mühlenbruch in 1693 and baptized on November 27 of the same year. He became a soldier in 1711 but died shortly thereafter, unmarried.

Of Adam Heinrich's four sons, only the third, Jacob Henning (III. 463), continued this branch of the family. Jacob Henning had six sons:

III. 595

Jacob Heinrich

of Muttrin

Captain

ca. 1718, † February 7, 1757

The eldest son of Jacob Henning, Jacob Heinrich joined the military and held the following ranks:

January 3, 1739: Ensign in Infantry Regiment Lehwald No. 14, July 22, 1741: Second Lieutenant

September 26, 1745: First Lieutenant, September 21, 1752: Captain and Company Commander in Garrison Regiment Röder No. 2.

He died on February 7, 1757, without heirs.

III. 596

Peter

of Döbel and Muttrin

1720, † June 1, 1772

The second son of Jacob Henning, Peter inherited Muttrin and Döbel in the division of inheritance dated February 8 and July 18, 1753. He was enfeoffed on July 6, 1757. Peter passed away on June 1, 1772, in Muttrin without descendants.

The family tree erroneously attributes him a son, Ewald (III. 724).

III. 597

Ewald Friedrich

Captain

of Döbel

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ca. 1725, † May 3, 1757

The third son of Jacob Henning, Ewald Friedrich, held the following ranks:

February 16, 1725: Ensign in Infantry Regiment von der Goltz No. 15, May 4, 1731: Second Lieutenant, July 14, 1733: Dismissed from service, August 1, 1743: First Lieutenant in Fusilier Regiment Erbprinz von Württemberg No. 46, December 28, 1746: Staff Captain.

Ewald Friedrich retired as a captain on April 21, 1754, and lived in Döbel, where he died on May 3, 1757.

III. 598

Ernst Heinrich

† March 29, 1751

The fourth son of Jacob Henning, Ernst Heinrich, served as follows: June 23, 1742: Ensign in Garrison Regiment Bredow No. 7, November 30, 1746: Second Lieutenant.

He died on March 29, 1751, without heirs.

III. 599

Adam Christian

Captain

May/June 1730, † June 23, 1760

The fifth son of Jacob Henning, Adam Christian, was born in Muttrin and baptized in May or June 1730. He served in the military with the following ranks:

November 5, 1749: Ensign in Infantry Regiment Herzog von Württemberg No. 46, April 15, 1756: Second Lieutenant, October 22, 1758: First Lieutenant.

Adam Christian was killed on June 23, 1760, at Landshut, where the Prussian General Fouqué was defeated by Austrian forces under Laudon.

III. 600

Friedrich Wilhelm

of Muttrin and Döbel

January 11, 1732, † September 9, 1782

The youngest son of Jacob Henning, Friedrich Wilhelm, served as follows:

May 12, 1757: Ensign in Fusilier Regiment von Bülow No. 46, August 30, 1758: Second Lieutenant.

Friedrich Wilhelm fought in the Battle of Zorndorf (August 25, 1758) against the Russians, where he sustained honorable wounds. After his brother Peter's death in 1772, Friedrich Wilhelm inherited the estates of Muttrin and Döbel. However, likely due to the hardships of war, he became deeply melancholic and was placed under guardianship.

He was cared for by his sister in Polzin, while his curator was Captain Georg Ernst of Dubberow (II. 191). Friedrich Wilhelm died unmarried in Polzin on September 9, 1782.

With the death of Friedrich Wilhelm in 1782, this branch of the Borntin line became extinct.

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The family tree of this branch follows:

III. 22.					
Pribislaff.					
54.		55.			
Hans.		Samuel.			
114.		115.		116.	
Pribislaff.		Andreas.		Otto. ♀	
186.		187.		188.	
Hans Jürgen.		Jacob.		Caspar.	
281.		282.			
Pribislaff.		...			
368.		369.		370.	
Adam Heinrich.		Carl Ulrich. ♀		Vogislaff Henning.	
371.		Hans Jacob.			
461.		462.		463.	
Pribislaff.		Ewald Heinrich.		Jacob Henning.	
464.		465.		466.	
Adam Christian.		Georg Christoph.		Pribislaff.	
595.		596.		597.	
Jacob Heinrich.		Peter.		Ewald Friedrich.	
598.		599.		600.	
Ernst Heinrich.		Adam Christian.		Friedrich Wilhelm.	

Borntin-Danish Branch

The Borntin line was carried forward solely through Pribislaff's second son, Cartz Ulrich (III. 369). He had five sons, the most notable being Christian Adam (Adrian).

III. 466

Christian Adam (Adrian)

Danish Privy Councillor and Chamberlain

October 1, 1705, Copenhagen, † 1778

The eldest son of Cartz Ulrich, Christian Adam was born on October 1, 1705, in Copenhagen. He held the following titles and offices:

June 3, 1731: Court Page, 1734: Chamber Page, June 29, 1740: Administrator of Rendsburg, July 22, 1740: Land Councillor in Holstein, September 6, 1746: Chamberlain, April 29, 1757: Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, April 24, 1764: Recipient of the Order of the Queen Dowager (already awarded to his wife in 1752), November 8, 1766: Privy Councillor, May 27, 1768: Landvogt in Bredstedt.

Marriage: On November 9, 1741, Christian Adam married Sophie Baroness von Rosenkrantz, daughter of Baron Christian von Rosenkrantz of Skousboe and Friederike Luise Krag. She was born in 1714 and died on June 4, 1770.

Children: Christian Friedrich (III. 601)

Sophia Friederike Luise, born March 27, 1747, became a Dame de l'Union. She married on March 6, 1771, Frederik Christian Count von Danneskjold-Samsøe, a Privy Councillor, Knight of the Order of the Elephant and the Order of the Union, and Chamberlain. Frederik Christian was born on June 5, 1722, and died on March 26, 1778. Sophia died on May 29, 1814.

The Countess von Danneskjold-Samsøe, née von Kleist, is among the ancestors of Her Royal Highness Princess Wilhelm of Prussia.

In 1752, Christian Adam von Kleist, Danish Chamberlain and Administrator of Rendsburg, hosted Dr. Anton Friedrich Büsching, who later became the Royal Prussian Oberkonsistorialrat, during his journey from Itzehoe to Denmark. Büsching gratefully acknowledged this hospitality in his autobiography, published in Halle in 1789, page 202.

Borntin-Danish Branch

III. 467

Carl Heinrich

Colonel

1708, † July 4, 1758

The second son of Cartz Ulrich, Carl Heinrich, entered Royal Prussian military service at the age of 17. He held the following ranks:

March 24, 1728: Ensign in Infantry Regiment Löben No. 26 (renamed von Kleist in 1730), July 12, 1733: Second Lieutenant, May 4, 1735: First Lieutenant, August 6, 1741: Staff Captain, January 13, 1742: Company Commander of the 6th Fusilier Company under Colonel von Hautcharmoy, August 1, 1743: Transferred to Fusilier Regiment Prinz Georg Wilhelm von Hessen-Darmstadt No. 47, December 22, 1745: Promoted to Major for distinction at the Battle of Kesselsdorf, February 18, 1757: Lieutenant Colonel, May 22, 1757: Colonel.

Carl Heinrich participated in campaigns from 1740–42, 1745 (including the campaign in Saxony and the Battle of Kesselsdorf), and 1757–58 during the Seven Years' War.

He died unmarried on July 4, 1758, and was buried in the Bohemian Church in Dresden.

III. 465

Gustav Anton

Danish Captain

ca. 1710, † 1743

Initially misidentified in earlier records as the eldest son of Cartz Ulrich, Gustav Anton was born around 1710. He was an alumnus of the Flensburg school from September 21, 1723, before joining military service. He served as: Danish Premier Lieutenant until October 6, 1741 (per Danish archives). Captain in the Royal Prussian Army, transitioning around the First Silesian War.

Marriage: In 1741, Gustav Anton married Eva Agnisa von Woidtke, widow of Dutch Captain Christian Ewald von Woidtke of Sydow. The couple had no children.

Gustav Anton died in 1745 in Breslau without issue.

III. 468

Primislaff Ulrich

Major General

1711, † 1781

The fourth son of Cartz Ulrich, Primislaff Ulrich attended school in Flensburg starting March 10, 1721, and began his military career as follows:

February 27, 1738: Ensign in Infantry Regiment Kronprinz No. 15, June 23, 1740: Transferred to the newly formed Garde No. 15, February 15, 1741: Second Lieutenant, December 17, 1744: First Lieutenant, February 1, 1750: Captain and Company Commander, July 9, 1754: Army Major and Adjutant to the King, December 19, 1758: Lieutenant Colonel, January 5, 1760: Colonel.

He was honored for bravery at the Battle of Zorndorf (August 25, 1758) with the Order Pour le Mérite. Primislaff Ulrich also served as: 1752–1763: Canon at Cammin and Dean of the Chapter of St. Nicolai in Magdeburg, March 22, 1765: Administrator of Alt-Stettin and Jasenitz, 1765: Commandant of Kolberg, 1766: Promoted to Major General.

Primislaff Ulrich led several grenadier battalions during the Seven Years' War and played key roles in battles such as Lowositz (October 1, 1756) and the Siege of Dresden (1760). His tactical leadership is documented in Prussian regimental histories.

Primislaff Ulrich inherited the Drenow estate from his mother, Barbara Juliana von Kleist, and siblings through agreements dated May 25, July 14, and August 14, 1753. He later sold Drenow to Captain Anton von Kleist of Zarnekow in 1780.

On May 1, 1750, King Frederick II gifted him the indebted fief of Ballenberg along with estates in Bergen and Zwirnitz, which he eventually sold to Major Joachim Rüdiger von Kleist (III. 558) in 1774.

Marriage: Likely in 1756, Primislaff Ulrich married a widow named Heydemann. The couple had no children.

He died in 1781.

One daughter of Widow Heydemann married a Baron von Eick in Lausitz and, after the General's death, claimed to be his universal heir but failed to sufficiently substantiate her claim.

In 1769, "the wife of General von Kleist, hereditary lord of Drenow and commandant of Colberg," stood as godmother to a child of Inspector Friedrich Kleist in Drenow, who had married the other daughter of Widow Heydemann, now General von Kleist's wife.

The General bequeathed his remaining fortune to the family of the aforementioned Inspector Kleist.

Primislaß Ulrich von Kleist died in Colberg on April 21, 1781. His epitaph reads: "Here rests he who earned the renown that even Frederick himself admitted: he died too soon."

III. 469

Friedrich Christian

Captain

1712

The youngest son of Cartz Ulrich, Friedrich Christian, was also born in Copenhagen. Initially, he served as a Danish lieutenant. According to a circa 1960 archival investigation in Danish military records, he was:

Ensign in the Crown Prince's Regiment in 1737, Full Ensign on May 12, 1738, Second Lieutenant on May 29, 1739, First Lieutenant on April 25, 1746, Discharged on December 29, 1756.

Afterward, he served as a Royal Prussian artillery captain. Friedrich Christian fell on November 3, 1760, in the Battle of Torgau.

He died unmarried.

III. 601

Christian Friedrich

Danish Major and Chamberlain

of Bredstedt

born August 25, 1743, † July 12, 1799

Christian Friedrich, the son of Christian Adam Adrian (III. 466), was a cavalry captain in a Holstein regiment in 1761 and became a major on October 21, 1774. Afterward, he resided as a Royal Danish chamberlain at Bredstedt.

Marriage: On December 3, 1770, he married Anna Margaretha von Schubarth, daughter of Major Johann Valentin von Schubarth (d. 1770) and Christiane Sophie von Waldenberg. Anna was born on April 3, 1753, and died on August 24, 1842. Their marriage produced many children.

Sons:

1) Adam Ludwig Wilhelm (III. 725), 2) Valentin Ulrich (III. 726) 3) Friedrich Christian (III. 727) and Carl Gottlieb (III. 728), Daughters:

1) Christine Sophie, born August 29, 1771, † March 31, 1862. Married on December 3, 1795, in Helsingør to Probst Dr. Theol. Edvard Snedorph Hammer, born November 24, 1767, † October 27, 1829.

2) Juliane Friederike Margaretha, born December 2, 1781, † May 22, 1861. Married on February 25, 1811, to Norwegian Major General and Chief of the Engineer Corps Nicolai Wilhelm von Gedde, born December 27, 1779, † May 31, 1833. Previously, she was a conventual of Gissselfeld Monastery.

3) Juliane Marie Sophie, born April 11, 1783, † May 17 of the same year.

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4) Friederike Luise Dorothea, born November 5, 1786, † January 24, 1870. Married on June 24, 1806, to Lieutenant Colonel Ove Samuel von Gedde.

5) Henriette Luise, born in Helsingør on January 30, 1795, † in Næstved on April 12, 1827. Married on June 15, 1813, to Captain Lieutenant Adolph von der Recke, Member of Parliament and owner of Sohngaardsholm, born February 21, 1787, in Fredensborg, † December 1, 1861, in Houg, Norway.

After Henriette's death, Adolph married Anna Catharina Möller in 1827, born in 1799.

III. 725

Adam Ludwig Wilhelm

Danish Captain

October 16, 1772, † October 6, 1851

Adam Ludwig Wilhelm, the eldest son of Christian Friedrich, was baptized on October 22, 1772, in Assens, Odense. He served as: Page to the Danish Crown Prince, Ensign in the Danish Queen's Guard Regiment on November 9, 1789, Second Lieutenant on September 25, 1789, Characterized First Lieutenant on May 10, 1799, Full First Lieutenant on August 30, 1799, Staff Captain on September 21, 1804, Company Commander on February 16, 1809.

He retired due to illness on August 27, 1813, and died without heirs on October 6, 1851, at Niborggaard.

III. 726

Valentin Ulrich

Danish Major

December 31, 1773, † May 21, 1848

Valentin Ulrich, the second son of Christian Friedrich, was baptized on January 2, 1774, in Assens, Odense. He served as:

Cadet in the Danish army on September 5, 1788, Ensign on April 1, 1791, Ensign in the Zealand Jäger Corps on January 1, 1793, Characterized Second Lieutenant on September 7, 1798, Full Second Lieutenant on November 8, 1799, Characterized First Lieutenant on September 2, 1803, Full First Lieutenant on January 13, 1804, Staff Captain on April 5, 1808, Company Commander on December 10, 1811.

He retired on February 1, 1816, with the rank of major, and later received the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel on November 6, 1831.

Marriage: On November 30, 1811, he married Anna Mathea Bjerg (b. February 12, 1794, † August 8, 1854). They had three sons and four daughters:

Sons: 1) Friedrich Christian (III. 853), 2) Christian Conrad Sophus (III. 854) and 3) Valentin (III. 855),
Daughters:

1) Margaretha Christine Elisabeth, * March 25, 1813, Conventual of Gisselfeld Monastery, † March 9, 1895

2) Holgerine Henriette Caroline, * April 17, 1817, † October 19, 1845; married October 13, 1838, to Hans von Lindholm, Chamberlain and Administrator in Skanderborg, * December 10, 1790, † September 3, 1858

3) Adamine Friederike Christiane, * August 2, 1822, Conventual of Gisselfeld Monastery, † December 22, 1874

4) Riese Sophia Emilie, * February 7, 1824, Conventual of Gisselfeld Monastery, † February 7, 1864

III. 727

Friedrich Christian

Danish Lieutenant Colonel

January 3, 1775, † April 21, 1849

The third son of Christian Friedrich, Friedrich Christian, served as:

Page to the Queen of Denmark, Cadet from April 1, 1791, Ensign in the Zealand Jäger Corps from January 1, 1793, Company Commander from November 10, 1811.

He eventually rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Friedrich Christian died unmarried on April 21, 1849.

III. 728

Carl Gottlieb

Danish Major General

January 15, 1778, Bredstedt, † April 26, 1849

The youngest son of Christian Friedrich, Carl Gottlieb, served in the Danish army and achieved the following milestones:

August 28, 1795: Ensign in the Zealand Jäger Corps, November 8, 1799: Full Ensign with the rank of Second Lieutenant, February 1, 1802: Actual Second Lieutenant, September 2, 1803: Characterized First Lieutenant and Corps Adjutant, March 2, 1808: Actual First Lieutenant, November 28, 1810: Reserve Captain, April 30, 1811: Staff Captain, April 1, 1813: Company Commander, April 27, 1823: Major

May 25, 1826: Knight of the Dannebrog, January 1, 1828: Dannebrog Man, August 28, 1831: Corps Commander, October 10, 1832: Lieutenant Colonel, October 28, 1836: Commander of the Dannebrog, February 10, 1840: Colonel, July 28, 1840: Chamberlain, December 31, 1846: Retired as a Major General.

Marriage: On March 23, 1806, Carl Gottlieb married Margaretha Wilhelmine Caroline Jahn, born May 30, 1788, † December 25, 1853, daughter of physician Jacob Diedrich Jahn and Charlotte Regina Götz from Heide, Dithmarschen. The couple had no children.

Among the four sons of Christian Friedrich, only the second son, Valentin Ulrich (III. 726), had male descendants.

III. 853

Friedrich Christian

October 8, 1815, Jägersborg, † November 26, 1892, Copenhagen

The eldest son of Valentin Ulrich, Friedrich Christian, attended the Land Cadet Academy in Copenhagen from January 1828. His career included:

September 9, 1834: Sergeant with the Danish West Indian Troops, January 10, 1837: Second Lieutenant

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He participated in the 1849 campaign with the 5th Line Infantry Battalion and was wounded at Fredericia on July 6, 1849. He was awarded the Order of the Dannebrog on September 9, 1849. In 1860, he served as a captain with the West Indian Troops. He retired and lived in Denmark, where he died unmarried on November 26, 1892.

III. 854

Christian Conrad Sophus

February 15, 1820, Jägersborg, † August 28, 1880

The second son of Valentin Ulrich, Christian Conrad Sophus, also attended the Land Cadet Academy in Copenhagen. He worked as a farmer but died without issue on August 28, 1880.

III. 855

Valentin

Customs Administrator in Mariager

December 2, 1825, Jägersborg, † February 10, 1901, Copenhagen

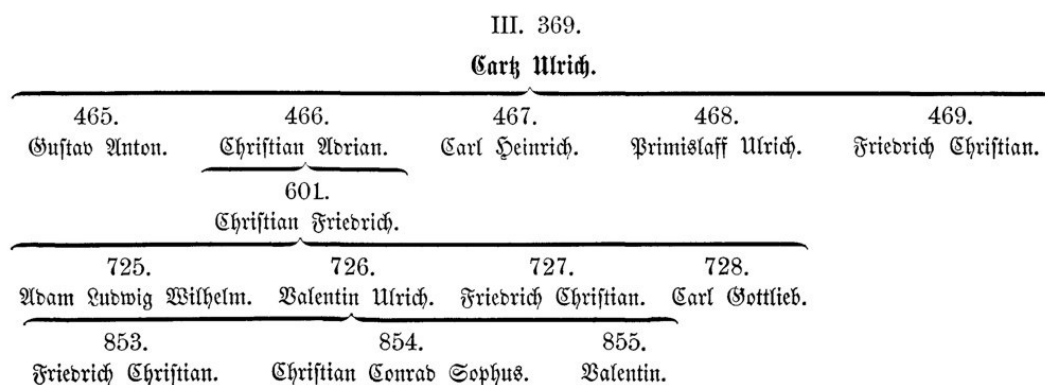
The youngest son of Valentin Ulrich, Valentin began his career as:

July 29, 1851: Clerk, May 25, 1858: Secretary in the General Customs Office in Copenhagen, February 10, 1861: Customs Controller in Nykøbing Mors, 1867: Customs Controller in Nysted, September 28, 1870: Danish Customs Administrator in Mariager, February 25, 1878: Customs Administrator in Næstved.

He later retired to Copenhagen, where he died unmarried on February 10, 1901. He was awarded the Order of the Dannebrog on February 8, 1890.

With Valentin's death in 1901, the Borntin-Danish branch became extinct.

We present the family tree of:



Borntin - Nemmerin Sub-Branch

It remains to describe the offshoot of the Borntin branch that stemmed from Otto of Borntin (III. 116), which grew and flourished for about 150 years before dying out. Otto had only one son:

III. 189

Simon Pribislaff

of Borntin and Nemmerin,

1665

Simon Pribislaff was reported to be ill at the time of his enfeoffment on November 1, 1665 (640 and 662). His paternal inheritance, Borntin, had been mortgaged at the time of the Electoral Oath of Fealty in Köslin on November 8 of the same year to the widow of the late Colonel Matz (Matthias) von Zastrow. At that time, Simon Pribislaff only owned "a small estate called Nemmerin, which was a modest farmstead standing alone in the field."

Marriage: He married Catharina Abigail Elisabeth von Massow of Lodder, daughter of Otto von Massow and Sophia von Massow of Völtzke.

The couple had two sons: 1) Otto and 2) Gottschalk (III. 283 and 284) and two daughters:

1) Anna Margaretha, married into the von Briesen family

2) Margaretha Dorothea, who died unmarried

III. 283

Otto

of Nemmerin and Borntin,

1672

The elder son of Simon Pribislaff, Otto, sold Nemmerin in 1672 to Richard Christian (III. 200) and Borntin to the Electoral Brandenburg Hinterpommersche District councillor Otto Georg von Zastrow.

Marriages:

His first wife was a von Pistori, daughter of the Electoral Brandenburg President of the Court of Justice.

His second wife was Barbara Maria von Bornen, daughter of Georg von Bornen and Barbara Elisabeth von Kleist of Damen.

Children: Barbara Maria bore him many sons and daughters. Among the sons, five are named: 1) Otto Friedrich, 2) Christian Heinrich, 3) Johann Joachim, 4) Georg Christian and 5) Felix Lorenz (III. 372–376) among the daughters, five are mentioned:

1) Prisca Catharina, born in 1691, married Hans Christian von Kleist of Lestin, Damen, and Dolgen (III. 342). She died in Dolgen on August 22, 1753.

2) Anna Christiane, who died on July 20, 1770, in Dolgen.

3) Maria Hedwig, who lived with her sister in Lestin in 1748. On April 24, 1748, she transferred her inheritance from her brother Felix Lorenz to her brother-in-law Hans Christian and his children in exchange for lifelong interest payments on 1,333 thalers. She kept the remaining 666 thalers for herself. She later lived in Hammerstein (1761) and Dolgen (1763). She died before July 10, 1773.

4) One daughter married into the von Rossau family.

5) Elisabeth Anna, of whom little is known.

III. 284

Gottschalk

The younger son of Simon Pribislaff, Gottschalk, was alive during the Electoral Oath of Fealty in Köslin on November 8, 1665, but died shortly thereafter without heirs.

III. 372

Otto Friedrich

Captain in Venetian Service

Otto Friedrich, the eldest son of Otto, became a soldier and is reported to have died childless as a captain in Venetian service.

III. 373

Christian Heinrich

1714

Christian Heinrich, the second son of Otto, resided in 1714 on his maternal estate of Warnitz but sold the estate in 1715, with the consent of his wife (a von Österreich), to his nephew. The nephew later sold it to Adam von Billerbeck of Linde. His sister owned the eastern part of Warnitz.

Marriages:

First wife: A von Billerbeck of Linde

Second wife: A von Österreich, with whom he had two sons: Otto Sebastian (III. 472) and Adam Friedrich (III. 473)

III. 374

Johann Joachim

Lieutenant

of Dallentin and Nemmerin

circa 1687, † 1739

The third son of Otto, Johann Joachim, stayed around 1700 with his relative, the Electoral Brandenburg Government Councillor von Bornen, in Küstrin. He was: a Fähnrich in the Guard Regiment of Foot No. 1, with a patent dated December 20, 1699, a lieutenant in King Frederick I's Grenadier Guards in Potsdam by 1715.

Marriage: On November 30, 1705, in Born, he married Maria Erata von Brüsewitz, daughter of Brandenburg Captain Eckardt von Brüsewitz of Brandemühl. They had: three sons: 1) Lorenz Heinrich, 2) Joachim Rüdiger and 3) Hans Christian (III. 474–476)

Five daughters, two of whom are named:

1) Charlotte Tugendreich, born September 5, 1706, married Boguslav von Unruh, lord of Peterkowicz.

2) Hedwig Juliane, born September 19, 1719, † 1729.

The first edition of the family history suggested a second marriage to Margaretha Amalia von Kleist, but this has been disproven by records indicating she married Peter Augustin von Lentz in 1736. The details on the gravestone, as referenced in the appendix, argue against a second marriage.

The Ostrauer Chronicle, issue no. 34 from 1919, includes the following description of a Rococo gravestone from 1757 located in the Ostrau Park.

The gravestone stands as a 10-foot obelisk atop a low base. Its cover resembles a Bible, on which rests a lamb, once carrying a cross-banner, though now unfortunately mutilated. The obelisk is supported by four skulls and is inscribed on all four sides.

At the top are two coat-of-arms shields, accompanied by symbols of faith and hope, while the lower portion is adorned with shell-shaped frames. The verses on the base, written by the donor, a born Kleist, are enclosed by shell-like borders.

The inscription is noted for its antiquated feudal style, some vivid details, and a touching farewell on the eastern side, promising loyal remembrance "as long as veins shall pulse."

North Side:

"Here rests in God the noble-born Lord,
Hans Joachim von Kleist,
Late Lord of Dallendin and Nemmerin in Pomerania,
Born in Kappe (?) in Greater Poland,
Married in the year 1736 (?) to the noble-born Miss
Maria Erata von Brüsewitz,
From the house of Sellentin.
They begot eight children, three sons, and unknown daughters.
Both passed in their 53rd year:
The husband in 1739,
The wife in 1736 in Filehne.
Both rest here in the Lord.

I know that my Redeemer lives,
Who shall one day raise me from the dust."

South Side:

"In sisterly loyalty follows the memory of
The late noble-born Lord,
Hans Christian von Kleist,
Of Bornward (?)
Born 1715 in Dallendin near Str. K.M in Prussia,
Captain in the Braunschweig Regiment.
Married in the year 1746 to the noble-born Miss
Eleonora Maria von Unruh,
Of the house of Peterkowicz.
On the march from Bohemia during a skirmish

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Between Camenz and Kreisig (?) in the fatherland of his ancestors
(Since 1264, Conrad Kleist arrived from Bohemia to Pomerania as a knight),
He gave his spirit at the age of 42 years
On August 1, 1757, and was buried in a forest nearby.

Sisterly love ensures,
That I will still be remembered."

East Side:

"Here lies the memory of another noble-born Lady,
Daughter of the noble-born Lord Hans von Kleist,
Namely the noble-born Miss
Hedwig Juliane von Kleist,
Born September 19, 1719, in Dallendin.
After enduring much bodily suffering with patience and hope,
She gave her spirit to the Lord in 1733 in Filehne.
With faithful hope, she looks forward to
Reuniting with her noble parents, siblings, and friends.

Rest well in that sand,
Your ancestors' fatherland.
You shall live in the heart,
As long as veins shall pulse."

West Side:

"Out of filial love,
The aforementioned noble-born parents established
This final memorial of honor.
Their eldest daughter,
The noble-born Lady Charlotta Tugendreich von Unruh,
Born von Kleist,
Who was born in 1710.
With her noble-born husband,
Lord Boguslav von Unruh of Padsolie Poznanski (?),
Lord of Peterkowicz,
Still in a happy and prosperous marriage in 1757,
Erected this gravestone.

The distant gravestone
Shall serve as our memorial."

III. 375

Georg Christian

The fourth son of Otto, Georg Christian, died without heirs.

III. 376

Felix Lorenz

Lieutenant Colonel

Felix Lorenz, the youngest son of Otto, was born in Prussia in 1691. His military career included:

July 12, 1712: Fähnrich in the Infantry Regiment Erbprinz von Hessen-Kassel No. 10, April 24, 1713: Second Lieutenant, July 26, 1717: First Lieutenant, June 20, 1723: Staff Captain October 5, 1728: Company Commander, July 23, 1738: Major, May 14, 1741: Lieutenant Colonel.

He became commander of the newly formed Battalion von Wobeser, later Infantry Regiment No. 48, on June 22, 1745. Felix Lorenz died unmarried on February 22, 1746, in Minden.

On February 13, 1746, he named his nephew, Hans Christian (III. 476), as his principal heir.

Among Otto's five sons, Christian Heinrich and Johann Joachim left heirs.

III. 472

Otto Sebastian

† 1753

Otto Sebastian, the elder son of Christian Heinrich, lived and died in Regenwalde.

Marriage: His wife was Abelone Hedwig Peterich, with whom he had one son:

Johann Friedrich, born in 1751 (III. 602). Otto Sebastian died on July 27, 1753.

III. 473

Adam Friedrich

circa 1710, † 1750

Adam Friedrich, the younger son of Christian Heinrich, began his military career:

November 27, 1735: Fähnrich in the Infantry Regiment von Röder (later von Schlichting) No. 2, February 13, 1740: Second Lieutenant, January 14, 1744: First Lieutenant.

In 1750, due to illness, he was admitted to the Invalidenhaus in Königsberg, where he died that same year without heirs.

Johann Joachim's Sons

III. 474

Lorenz Heinrich

May 20, 1708

Little is known about Lorenz Heinrich, Johann Joachim's eldest son.

III. 475

Joachim Rüdiger

Joachim Rüdiger, Johann Joachim's second son, left no heirs.

III. 476

Hans Christian

of Kl. Nemmerin

Captain

1715, † 1757

Hans Christian, the youngest son of Johann Joachim, was born in 1715 in Dallentin.

Military Career:

December 10, 1742: Captain and Company Commander in the Infantry Regiment Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick No. 39.

In the Battle of Prague on May 6, 1757, Hans Christian was wounded and subsequently died in a skirmish on August 1 of the same year.

He was the primary heir of his uncle Felix Lorenz (III. 376), who died in 1746 in Minden.

The late Carl Friedrich von der Borne had, before his death, put up for auction the share of the estate Born (Dramburg), which had previously been sold by his brother Georg Heinrich von der Borne to Lieutenant von Kleist and then reclaimed ex jure agnationis et protimiseos. This was done to settle debts.

With the consent of his brother, it was agreed that the estate would be awarded to Captain Hans Christian von Kleist of the Ducal Prince of Brunswick Regiment, as the highest bidder (pluslicitans) for 3,580 thalers. His brother, Georg Heinrich von der Borne, who was owed the majority of the purchase price, intended to use the proceeds to repurchase the estate Gr. Schönberg.

The consent for the transaction was officially granted on July 31, 1754.

His wife, Eleonora Maria von Unruh from Petrikau, lent him a sum of money, as documented in a receipt, for the purchase of Born. After his death, she lived as a widow in Dramburg and passed away in Born on February 27, 1786.

The first edition assumed that he and Eleonora Maria von Unruh had no offspring. However, according to a publication from 1887, he had two sons: Johann Friedrich Bogislav and another son whose name is unknown. The latter died on January 1, 1760, in Dramburg and was buried in Born.

The details regarding Johann Friedrich Bogislav align with the additional information about Johann Friedrich (III. 602), who is later listed as the son of Otto Sebastian. It is likely that they are the same person. Supporting the assignment to Hans Christian is the fact that Johann Friedrich Bogislav owned Born, which had been purchased with financial support from Hans Christian's wife.

We now turn to Johann Friedrich, who is identified here as the only son of Otto Sebastian. The uncertainty regarding this assignment has been outlined in the preceding paragraph.

III. 602

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Johann Friedrich Bogislav

1751, † 1788

Johann Friedrich Bogislav, born on July 2, 1751, in Regenwalde, began his military career:

May 28, 1769: Fähnrich in Infantry Regiment von Plötz No. 22.

March 2, 1773: Dismissed from service

Marriage: On November 29, 1782, in Nelep, Kreis Schivelbein, Johann Friedrich married Johanna Friederice Sigismunde von Briesen. The church record notes: "Johann Friedrich von Kleist, lord of Born, married Miss Johanna Friederice Sigismunde von Briesen."

Johann Friedrich Bogislav died on June 24, 1788. In 1790, his widow remarried Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Michaelis.

Children from the Kleist marriage:

Carl Wilhelm Joseph Sigismund (III. 728a)

Charlotte Luise Clara Marie, born October 6, 1786, in Born, died January 28, 1828, in Neuwedell. She married Major Gustav Michaelis (1772–1830), her stepfather's half-brother.

III. 728a

Carl Wilhelm Joseph Sigismund

Carl Wilhelm was born in Born, though the exact date is unknown due to the destruction of Dolgen's church records by fire.

Military Career: September 9, 1800: Fähnrich in Infantry Regiment No. 22, December 20, 1803: Lieutenant, Carl Wilhelm died in April 1805.

With the death of Carl Wilhelm Joseph Sigismund, this branch of the Borntin-Nemmerin sub-branch became extinct.

We present the family tree of:

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Otto.				
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Simon Pribislaß.				
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Otto.		Gottschalk.		
372.	373.	374.	375.	376.
Otto Friedrich.	Christian Heinrich.	Johann Joachim.	Georg Christian.	Felix Lorenz.
472.	473.	474.	475.	476.
Otto Sebastian.	Adam Friedrich.	Lorenz Heinrich.	Joachim Rüdiger.	Hans Christian.
602.				
Johann Friedrich.				
728a.				
Carl Wilhelm				
Joseph Sigismund.				