

History
of the
Family v. Kleist

Part Three - biographies up to 1880
First department

Vilnow–Raddatzer line

2nd revised edition

based on the text by G. H. Kypke (1878)

Revised by Sigurd v. Kleist

Hamm

2025

Note on the translation:

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

https://www.v-kleist.com/FG/Raddatz/FG_Raddatz.pdf

SYSTRAN was used for the translation of text and notes of the original. The Raddatz line died out more than 200 years ago. There are no descendants. Therefore, the training required for translation was very superficial. 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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¹ The page numbers of the 1st edition should make it easier to find older references in this edition.

Preface to the 1878 edition

After the sel. Superintendent of Quandt the genealogy and history of the Kleist from 1289 to 1477 and the oldest family table, and lawyer Stettin has completed the rest of the family's family tables, the next job is to give the biography of the individual family members of the three main lines of this family: the Muttrin-Damen, the Tychow-Dubberow and the Vilnow-Raddatz lines.

The esteemed history commission of the family has given the obedient undersigned the honorable commission, under the direction of the superintendent Wegner in Daber, the author of the von Dewitz family story, to carry out this work.

The main sources from which the biographical notes are taken are the family and other documents named by Quandt in the Book of Deeds Part II, p. 89-123, as well as the documents gathered by Kratz and printed in the Book of Deeds Parts I and II; in addition, there are the von Kleist Lehn-documents and Hinterpommerschen court records, from which Kratz has already made the necessary extracts. In addition, there are still some unprinted documents concerning the Raddatz line, which are in use. Finally, several special historical works from older and more recent times have been viewed and used, which have been made famous among the individual personalities.

As regards the content of the documents referred to above, I would, however, take the liberty of observing that they usually contain only the facts relating to the change of ownership or to the processes and investigations which have been carried out, so that they have an excellent weight against reality. Detailed communications of expressing and even more of the inner life of the numerous members of the family up to 400 years backward are only particularly favorable circumstances to thank. In general, this is only the case for people who have had the opportunity to intervene successfully in the general history. The faithful, diligent labor, the silent life in fulfillment of the daily profession, devoted service to King and the Fatherland without special distinction and yet with morally equal values are not recorded in the annals of the story, but they are undoubtedly inscribed in the books of eternal life and have become apparent in the blessing that continued from family to family.

Preface to the revision

The present text is part of the task of making the content of the old family history, which exists only in a few copies, again generally available, but also to make it readable for the future generations, who have problems with the Gothic letters used, to create the possibility of translating the texts into English by means of programs, and to create the prerequisite for supplementing the texts with new findings, archival documents and images.

The scanned texts have been processed with the Abbyy text recognition program for Gothic letters. Detection errors may have been overlooked during post-processing. These will be removed as soon as possible.

The original texts have been preserved as far as possible. The spelling of the old family history has been carefully adapted. Content additions to the revision are indicated in italics in the text and in the notes by the year of insertion.

Initially, additions mainly concerned references to documents in the Landesarchiv Greifswald and in Archiwum Panstwowe in Stettin, and additions were made to references in old books found with Google Books USA. Also in 2011, additions were made to this line, which has been extinct for 200 years.

list of abbreviations

The following are some abbreviations, which I will explain here:

Cop. Act.	= Copeiliche Acta belonging to the von Kleist family.
Descr.	= Description Genealogica ² .
Elzow	= Elzow's aristocratic ³ mirror.
Stav.	= Stavenower historic News ⁴
F.G.	= Family history.
Juch. Kb	= Juchower Church Book, which starts in 1688 and also contains Raddatz until the end of 1756.
K. M. A.	= War ministerial files.
St.	= family ⁵ table, of which I ^{te} includes all the family members up to the year 1500, of which the II ^{te} includes the Tychow-Dubberow, the III ^{te} includes the Muttrin-Damen, and IV ^{te} the Vilnow-Raddatzer lineage. The numbers set over the biographies of the individual family members indicate the numbers of the individual family tables, initially in this book the IV th .
Urk	= deed and deeds.
Ungedr. Urk.	= unprinted documents concerning the Vilnow-Raddatzer route.
Urkb.	= book with the documents of the family ⁶ .
v. d. Osten	= von der Osten's Pommerscher Adelsspiegel ⁷ .

² (2006) See remarks in Part 2 von Kleist's family history (of 1873) in Part 2. Division under Nos 9 and 10

³ (2006) See remarks in Part 2 von Kleist's family history (of 1873) in Part 2. Division under No 8.

⁴ (2006) See remarks in Part 2 von Kleist's family history (of 1873) in Part 2. Division under No 11.

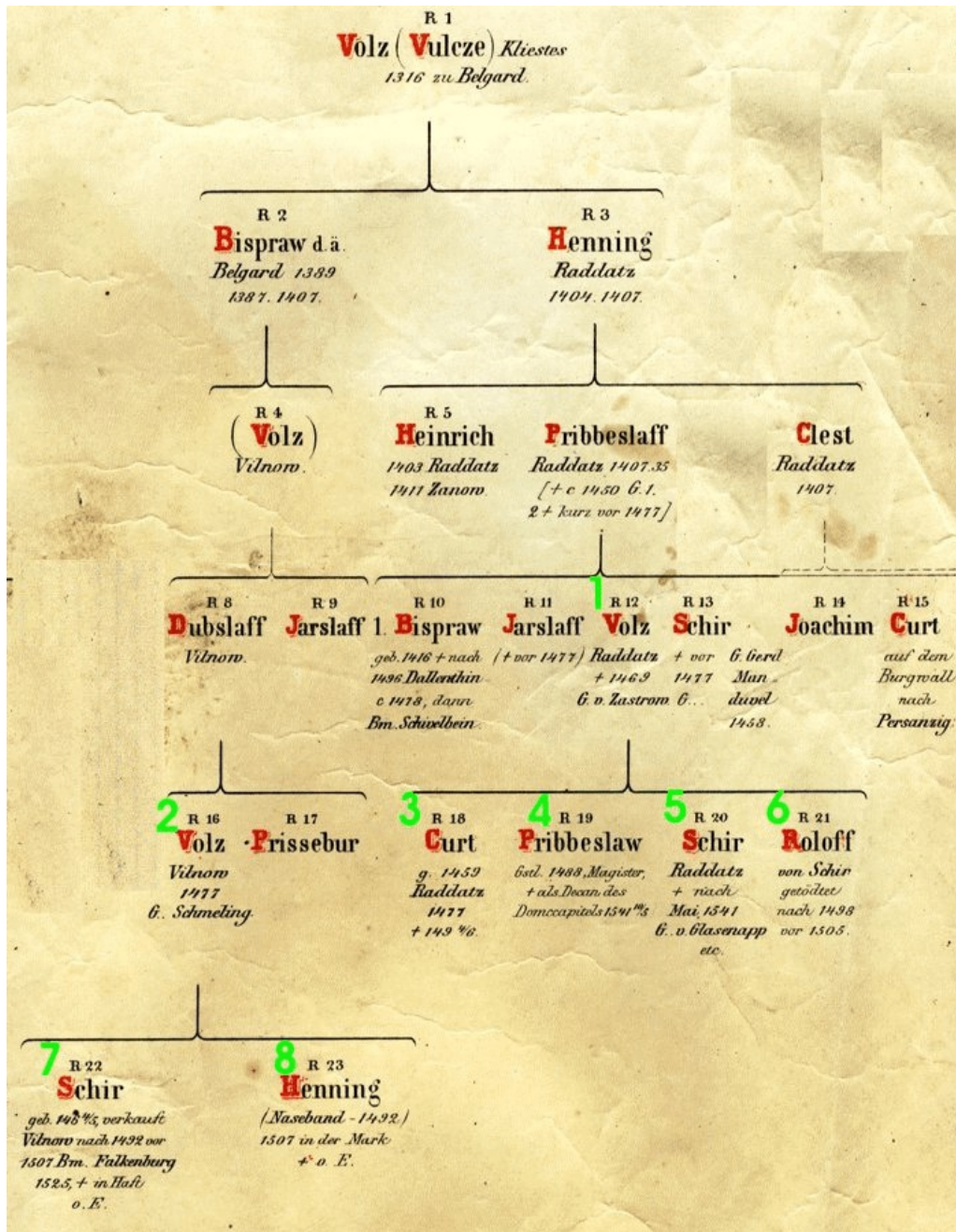
⁵ (2006) The master tables mentioned are in the family archives.

⁶ (2006) Part 1 von Kleist's family history (Berlin, 1862) with three supplements

⁷ (2006) The 2 editions are in the Landesarchiv Greifswald in the file Rep. 41 No. 28 Plathe, copies in the family archives. Explanations of the significance of the arrangements can be found in the 2nd part von Kleist's family history (from 1873) in the 2nd. Division No. 20. The 2nd Processing can be recognized in the following by the addition "Raddatzer line".

Excerpt from the master table I - Vilnow and Raddatz

The following excerpt from the family table I starts with the third son of the progenitor Kleist de Densin of the family. The green numbers that are inserted show where the biographies of this book start. Their ancestors are briefly discussed at the beginning of the sections on Vilnow and Raddatz. A more detailed account based on the available sources can be found in Part 2 von Kleist's family history in Part 4. "Genealogy and History of the Kleist from 1289 to 1477" by L. Quandt.



Biographies

We start with the biographies of the **Vilnow-Raddatz line** and start with

A.

the Vilnower branch.

Vilnow, sometimes called "Vilmenow", which after Quandt is probably the original form, in the old documents also written "Vilnowe", is the headquarters of this lineage. The estate and village of Vilnow is located in the Neustettiner district, northwest about 4 miles from the county town. It is only a small village, even the estate is not of significant size. In 1627 Andreas's Kleist (probably the Borntiner III 115) taxed to Vilnow 5 hooves. If we assume here "Landhufen" a 30 acres, the controllable arable area of the estate was 150 acres⁸ at that time. According to Brüggemann, Part III. p. 774, Vilnow farm (adjacent to the manor) in the previous century included: 1, 3 peasants, 1 half-peasants, 1 small farmer, 4 small peasant-proprietor farm (adjacent to the manor), on the village's field mark a small "Klewerhof" called, 11 fireplaces and. few woodlands. there — At present there are about 1000 acres of field under the plow and a few hundred acres of rest. Even today, the spot on which the former manor was said to have stood is still recognizable. It is a small castle hill, covered with bushes and surrounded by a buried moat, very close to the present farm. — Vilnow is first mentioned in the feudal letter of 1477, in which Duke Bogislav X invested all "Kleste" in his country. On this occasion, all "Kleste" had testified before the Duke that they had emerged from an "ancestor", who had three sons, from whose third son the Vilnow-Raddatzschen Kleste came⁹. According to Quandt's assumption, Kleist of Denzin (I. St. 12), who lived in 1289, whose seal was found in 1834 on a forest road between the towns of Ristow and Wutzow near Belgard, and which bears the Kleist coat-of-arms and the inscription S. (igillum) Clest de Densin, — the so-called ancestor, i.e. communal progenitor of the family¹⁰. Kleist's third son was Volz¹¹, also Volze, Voltz, Voltze, even Vulcze Kliestes (I. St. R. 1), the elder was called, of whom it is said in an old family table: "Volze on Radatz and Vilnow vixit 1316"¹². In the documents, Vilnow is otherwise before Raddatz, from which, according to Quandt, it can be concluded that Vilnow was the headquarters of the whole line. In the complete loan letter of 1608, reference is made to "Voltz Kleisten of the Parents to Vilnow and Raddatz descendentes", and thus the named is referred¹³ to as the progenitor of this lineage. — A descendant of Volz the Elder is the "Voltze tho Vilnowe" made famous in the loan letter of 1477. With this we start the biographies.

IV. 2.

Volz

of Vilnow,

also Voltze and Volcze, called "the younger" in contrast to the aforementioned older Voltze. He owned a share of Naseband in addition to Vilnow. The latter was still Kleist's seat in 1490. Around the year 1502, the Jacob of Vietzow (III. 20) was invested with semi-Konave (Kunow, now called Krämerwinkel) and semi-Naseband. Vilnow is listed at last in 1496 among the fiefdoms of this line. In 1521 we already meet

⁸ The Hakenhufen were the smallest, they consisted of 15 acres of land, the country hooves made 8 Hakenhufen over 30 acres, and the hanger hooves took 4 Hakenhufen over 60 acres. — We note, however, that in the case of the hooves to be taxed, the knightly hooves were not included; the nobility had the same tax-free status, since they had to perform the originally very expensive wholesale services for them.

⁹ Urk 125

¹⁰ Urk II P.247

¹¹ The name "Volz" is shortened from Volkmar after Quandt.

¹² Urk II P. 97

¹³ Urk 564

Karsten there Podewil's kids, who had¹⁴ to keep a lunatic horse from Vilnow.

Volz had a Smelingk wife¹⁵, who bore him two sons: Schir and Henning. He lived around 1477¹⁶. His year of birth and death is unknown.

IV. 7.

Schir

of Vilnow.

It is also written in the documents Schier and Schyr. According to his own account ¹⁷, he was born at the beginning of 1465 in the village of Vilnow, son of Volcze. As he grew up, he joined his relative Nikolaus Smelingk when he announced a feud with Colbergern. At that time, Colberg had a difficult position against the feudal-loving and prey-seeking nobility. Therefore, on 11 May 1481, it had concluded a land peace alliance with Cöslin, Stargard, Greifenberg, Treptow, Wollin, Cammin, Stolp, Rügenwalde, Schlawe and Belgard "against robbers and Schinner and against all who wanted to injustice them", without prejudice to the rights of their sovereigns. In the event of war, each of these cities had to provide a number of soldiers who wanted to bear any damage together. Around this time, Colberg had a feud with the Earl of Ludwig of Eberstein. After the death of Bishop Henning of Cammin (1469), the latter had known how to obtain the bishop's staff, but had, through the tendencies of the Colberger clergyman Nik. Bruckmann did not receive the papal acknowledgement. The Pope sent another Bishop to Marinus. As a result, Count Ludwig of Eberstein renounced the clergy around Easter 1480, but retained the abbey castles of Gülzow and Cörlin in the pledged possession. When Bishop Marinus traveled to Rome in 1481, he gave up the Colbergern, they were to win the manor of Cörlin over to Count Ludwig of Eberstein with kindness or violence. And because an amicable settlement could not be achieved, the Colberger and Cösliner (before 1484) went to the manor of Cörlin and demanded the surrender of the courtiers and the servants of the count, who were the occupying forces. When the same was denied, they took the manor killed in action with storming hands, wounded and killed, bitterly losing some of their own who were in the assault, a number of defenders, dragged the rest away as prisoners and took away considerable loot. A Colberger crew remained on the manor. For Ludwig of Eberstein, however, a part of the Pomeranian and Stifian nobility took sides, namely the Borcken of Labes and its ancestors: the Meseritze of Natzmersdorf, further Nikolaus Smelingk in alliance with Schir and others. The Meseritze seem to have been the worst hit. Therefore, between 1485 and 1488, an army, which was probably composed of the troops of the towns of the Landfriedensbündnis, led by the Colberger mayors, A. Kröger and Peter Horn, advanced against Natzmersdorf, took the castle and plundered it and put down the occupation. The Meseritze later sued the Duke against the Colberger. In the negotiations, the latter did not deny the conquest of the castle, but rather the violence that occurred. On 13 January 1525, a witness interrogation was carried out in this trial. As main witnesses, the Meseritze established the mayor of Falkenburg, Schir

¹⁴ "The noble vasalls were obliged to perform one or more great services according to the size of their possessions. They themselves had to obey the commandments of the sovereign in heavy armor, in complete Harnisch, with shield, lance and sword on a rose hung with a tank cover, the servants who accompanied them rode lighter horses. Also the raised vasall usually rode his Klepper (equus ambulans), the heavily armored chariot was led by a servant to the right hand (hence the name of the same dextrarius), only during the fight it was climbed. These armored horses are the hidden stallions, they were also called hidden orse (equi phalerati).

An armored rocket had a high value, around the year 1300 its price was calculated at 150 to 300 marks. Wartislav IV of Wolgast paid the Wedige Bugenhagen 300 marks as damages for a stallion; the horse of a squire was 10 marks silver and a common Klepper for a Knecht 15 to 30 marks pfennige. — Since the end of the seventeenth century, however, the fiefdom of horses has been raised instead of horses. In 1672, 40 Thlr. was given for a fiefdom horse, in 1677 17 Thlr., in 1679 15 Thlr., in 1717 the Dewitze paid 80 Thlr. for 12 fiefdom horses." (See Wegner: Family History of the von Dewitz pp. 11 and 12.)

¹⁵ Urk 421

¹⁶ Urk 125

¹⁷ Urk 421

Clest (document 421). The same testified on this occasion that he was 60 years old, that is, born in January 1465 in the village of Vilnow, son of Volcze, had a fortune of 1000 Florett¹⁸. He lives from his father's inheritance (patrimonium), which he sells. He would be related to the Meseritz brothers in the third or fourth degree, at the same time blood relative of the Nikolaus Smelinck, from the mother. He would have joined the latter when the same man announced a feud with the Colbergern. 35-39 years ago (i.e. about 1490-1494) he would have been court servant (familiaris)¹⁹ at the Duke's court, and when the Colberger burned Natzmersdorf about 40 years ago (i.e. about 1485), he would have been in the manor of Stramehl, from where he watched the Brand. — The Colberger, however, did not wish to recognize Schir as a full witness. On February 17 and 18, 1525, hostile witnesses appeared against him, which stated that they had heard that Schir Cl. had once stolen 2 pigs as mayor in Falkenburg, the owners of the same had found the pigs slaughtered in Schir's house; furthermore, Schir would have removed a silver belt or bracelet from the treasure of the council and had it worn by his wife, would also have abused with the council seal by using the same without the consent of the council. Even as a councilor in Schivelbein, he would have been expelled because of his demerita and thrown his chair out of the window of the town hall. — The dispute was therefore not settled, but the feud continued, and was ended²⁰ only in 1530 by an amicable settlement.

But how did Schir come to Schivelbein and Falkenburg? He had sold his family estate of Vilnow between the years 1493, where it was listed²¹ for the last time among the fiefdoms of this line, and 1507, where Schir is already referred²² to as resident in the Mark. He received 600 Rhein for the purchase. Florin. He also voted to sell half of Naseband, for which his brother Henning or 400 Floren received. Her mutual father's inheritance was 1000 floren. The purchaser of these estates was undoubtedly Peter on Vietzow (III. 5), who died in 1501; in the following year his son Jacob (III. 20) was invested. In 1519, the latter sold half of Kunow and half of Naseband to the Bonin brothers for 440 fl²³. On March 22, 1507, Elector Joachim and Margrave Albrecht of Brandenburg gave their beloved ones: Schyr and Henning Kliesten, brothers, a desert construction site in the burnt-down city of Woldenberg, on the place after the lake, hereditary to fee, free of all duty²⁴. In addition, Schyr had a share of the estate of Schlonnewitz, district of Schivelbein. On 15 September 1507, he complained with Gunther of Bryesen that two Borcken had secretly abducted and withheld²⁵ two of their subjects in Schlonnewitz while they were asleep with belongings and estate. In 1511, we meet Schir in Schivelbein there; he is elected a councilor. His name is given to us among those who guaranteed the imprisoned cathedral cantor in Cammin: Pribislauff (IV. 4)²⁶. From Schivelbein he went to Valkenborch (= Falkenburg), where he was²⁷ appointed mayor. In the two still existing city chronicles of Falkenburg, he is said several times in 1520 as mayor by name: Schir, also

¹⁸ According to the 1489 Mint Order, the pomm. Gold guilders until 1622 a value of 2 Thlr. 11 Sgr. 6 4/100 Pf., the silver guilder of only 1 Thlr. 19 Sgr. 2 11/100 Pf. Florins are understood to be silver guilders. Gold guilders were very rare. It was not until 1498 that Duke Bogislav X obtained the right to mint gold guilders; his sons had already stopped making use of it. Rather, they have already started to mint thalers (i.e. Reichsthaler). After the pomm. The 1622 Coin Ordinance had a value of 1 Thlr for the Reichsthaler, calculated according to the 14 Taler feet. 13 Sgr. 3 pf., and 1 Thlr. was = 2 florins. The latter therefore applied from 1622 from not fully 22 Sgr. Since there is no addition in the document of 1525, silver guilds will have to be understood.

¹⁹ Familiaris is in the spirit of famulus Knappe, court servant.

²⁰ See in Riemann, Geschichte der Stadt Colberg, 1873, Cap.11.

²¹ Urk 269

²² Urk 339, 358a and 359

²³ Urk 399

²⁴ Urk 359

²⁵ Urk 358a

²⁶ Urk 368

²⁷ The families or persons, mostly noble families, who were ordered to build a city according to the German constitution, were usually also the magistrates, and became the patrician families, from which the magistrate was chosen excellently; to these were undoubtedly added some more from "the most respected and experienced citizens. The councilors were called consules and the mayors were called proconsules. They had the right to make city laws and ordinances (statutes) concerning the police and economic affairs, because the courts were initially reserved for the princes and let them be administered by their magistrates.

called Schier and Schyr, but nothing else special about his administration in it. However, in Urk. 421 The hostile witnesses' testimony, as stated above, was not an empty rumor or a malicious defamation, for Elzow²⁸ tells him that he was taken into custody by the Margrave of Brandenburg and that he died at Falkenburg in jail. He died in 1525 without heirs.

Volzen's second son was:

IV. 8.

Henning

of Naseband.

Henning²⁹ agreed to sell the joint parent company Vilnow. He lived on Naseband b. According to legend, there was a farm on the road between Naseband and Crämerwinkel in the so-called Fuchskuhlen. The same was later relocated to the site of the present Crämerwinkel farm (adjacent to the manor) (formerly Kunow there) after a major fire. Henning, however, sold half of Naseband, probably around the same time that Vilnow was sold, around 1500, with his brother's consent. After that, they both moved into the marrow. In 1507, they were described as settled in the Margraviate. Henning died at Frankfurt a.O., likewise without a personal inheritance. His legacy passed to his surviving elder brother Schir³⁰. His year of death falls after 1507, but before 1525.

With the death of these two brothers, the Vilnower tribe became extinct.

²⁸ No. 43; to be compared married Act. No. 51

²⁹ Henning, like Hennecke, is the diminutive of Johann.

³⁰ Elzow 44 and married Act 52

Here we give the list of the individual members of this tribe:

Kleist de Densin
1289.

R. 1.
Wolz
1316 zu Belgard.

R. 2. R. 3.
Wisprow u. Henning.

R. 4.
Wolz
(nach Quandt's Annahme).

R. 8.
Wobslaff u. Zarslaff.

R. 16. R. 17.
Wolz und Priffesbur.

R. 22. R. 23.
Schir und Henning.

B.

We now turn to the **Raddatzer tribe** and first take a look at the headquarters of this line

Raddatz.

The same is mentioned in the oldest documents Radacz, Raddaß and Raddaze, located one mile from Neustettin west-northwest and two miles from Bärwalde east-southeast, on the road from Neustettin to Bärwalde. In its immediate vicinity is a lake: Lake Raddatz, from which the village probably got its name. The same is usually mentioned in the documents with the article; to compare Urk. 96, in which Heinrich Kleest³¹ (I. St. R. 5) is mentioned, "he who lives there to Radacz". — According to Quandt³², Clest de Densin (I. St. 12) already held the land next to the Raddatz lake in 1289, which lay from Persanzig upwards towards Polen, i.e. southwards. This area was undoubtedly part of the "Wildnissen" (deserta), in which the state of Belgard ended in 1295 against Polen. — Raddatz was first mentioned as Kleist's home in 1316, when the name of Clest's third son Volz (I. St. R. 1) was written on a family record: "Volze on Radatz and Vilnow vixit 1316"³³. — In 1403, the Güntersberge of Woltersdorf and Balster burned in the Marrow for the Kleste, including Heinrich (I. St. R. 5), to take Pecznik away from them and to intercept two "poor men" (peasants) who were still holding them in a stalemate. — Neumark's (I. St. R. 3) house and his Henning village after they had "beaten" Clest and captured Raddacz and his son Henning Heinrich and taken what they could³⁴. In the complete enfeoffment of 13 April 1477, Curt (IV. 3) and his brothers were invested³⁵ "to Raddaß". - Curt's father brother Bispraw (I. St. R. 10) owned 1/3 of Raddatz, i.e. a farm with 2 hooves of land. According to this, the estate then included 16 steerable hooves. If we calculate the hooves to be 30 acres, then the arable land to be taxed was 480 acres. Over time, however, more and more land was reclaimed, namely Bogislaff Heinrich (IV. 64) in 1774 improved the estate with 2600 Thlr. royal Meliorationsgeldern um 324 Morgen Wiesen etc- — Nach Brüggemann, Teil III. 767 belonged in the previous centuries to Raddatz: 1, 9 full-time farmers, 6 half-farmers, 1 pitcher, 1 blacksmith, 1 schoolmaster, on the field marrow of the village, the Bramstädt incorporate with a parish to Juchow, on a stream, the Segnitz, located and farm (adjacent to the manor) to Persanzig farm (adjacent to the manor) and pre- and behind incorporate with a parish farms (adjacent to the manor) Neuendorf Pankow and 1 water mill, the Bramstadt mill called, 27 fireplaces, beech woods and fishing in lakes. — All this will be covered in detail in the description of the family's property.

In the 16th century there was already a church in Raddatz. In the parish records of Persanzig there is an old yellowed leaf, which is saved on some Weise from the fire of the local parish archive (1821). It is headlined: "Matricul of the Churches of Persanzke and Raddaze 1590", from which it can be seen that soon after the Reformation was introduced in Pommern of Raddatz, an Evangelical church had already been established³⁶. Until the end of 1756, Raddatz was a branch of Juchow. On July 22, 1717, Henning Alexander (IV. 53) compared itself to Bogislaff Heinrich (IV. 44), according to which the latter would retain his right to the Raddatz as long as the Juchow preacher would remain in charge.³⁷

³¹ In 1882 the following correction is noted in the addenda Tychow-Dubberower to the volume of the line: The view of Quandt, which the author of the biographies there followed, that Heinrich Kl. (I. R. 5) Henning's eldest son, can no longer be maintained after careful consideration of the reasons which Stettin has adduced in Part II (pages 283 and 284 - 1st Edition). According to this, Henning and Heinrich Kl. zu Raddatz are no longer father and son, but one and the same person. As Henning's sons are born in Urk. 100 only Priebeslaf and Kleist named. - According to Stettin, it is even probable that Henning Kl. zu Zanow, which is named in the document of 1413 extracted from the Kolberger Stadtbuche and Heinrich Kl. zu Zanow (Urk. 101), as well as Heinrich Kl. zu Raddatz (Urk. 96) and Henning Kl. zu Raddatz (Urk. 97) is one and the same person, namely Henning Kl. zu Raddatz and Zanow.

³² Urk II P.248

³³ Urk II P. 97

³⁴ Urk 97

³⁵ Urk 125

³⁶ Message from Pastor Weltzer on Persanzig

³⁷ Ung. Urk No. 8

At the beginning of 1757, Raddatz seems to have been incorporated with a parish to Persanzig, which still includes it today. According to Brüggemann Part III. Previously, p. 767 had in 1746 the General-Feldmarschall von Kl. (IV. 53) rebuilt the church in Raddatz. The same man rebuilt the whole village for the most part. We will explain this in more detail in the biography of the above.

We now move on to the biographies of the individual family members of this tribe and start the same with the father of the Curt mentioned in the complete loan letter of 1477:

IV. 1.
Volz
of Raddatz.

The same is also called Volcze³⁸. He and his brother Bisperow (= Bispraw I. St. R. 10) also owned half of Dallentin. From a later document³⁹ we learn that they received this estate from the Ubeske; but the latter had received Dallentin by marriage to 2 Miss of Lodes as dowry and the von Lodes the same by exchange from the von Glasenapp. — His wife was a daughter of the Roloff of Zastrow on Wusterhanse, who gave him as a present with four sons. - In Volzen's time, feuds often arose between cities and manors. They soon attacked each other individually, soon in conjunction with others. In particular, feuds between the Pomeranian and Neumarkt nobility were very common. The feuds and raids against the Neumark were favored even by Pomeranian dukes, so by Bogislav VIII and IX. "The feud — says Wegner in the F.G. of Dewitz p. 133 — was commonplace in the 15th century and practiced on the most violent Weise. While the feuds were largely formal and legal, they were actually just raids. They burned the flats, drove the cattle away, captured or killed the people in the estates of the commanded. Decisive battles were studiously avoided. Even the wars of the princes consisted mostly in Sengen, looting, murdering and driving away cattle. All this was not a scold, if one remained only in the outer form of chivalric custom and sent a "rejection" before the feud or the war. A witness to the sad conditions, Albert Krantz, describes the wars of his time: "Nothing came of it, as devastation of the fields, expulsion of the cattle, insignificant battles, mutual captures and many robberies under the pretext of public war". If one was finally tired of the calamity, first decency of the weapons (armistice) was entered into. The prisoners were released after they had been buried, i.e. after the ransom had been fixed for them. They gave their word of honor to return to prison voluntarily if the money had not been received by the specified date. Then the atonement (peace) was negotiated, but this often took a very long time. If an agreement was not reached on the day fixed for negotiation, a new day was appointed, on which perhaps nothing had been achieved, so that a new day had to be scheduled. This was called setting the feud in abeyance. If reconciliation could not be achieved, if all attempts at mediation by the mutual friends were in vain, the points at issue were subject to the judgment of an uninvolved party, which had to remain in the decision. So it went in the big among the princes and in the small among the vasalls." — In 1469, a feud broke out between Schivelbein and Belgard. Schivelbein as everybody knows had belonged to the Neumark since the end of the 13th century. In 1319, Margrave Waldemar sold it to the family of the nobles of Wedell, from whom it came in 1384 to the Order of the German knights in Prussia, which finally acquired the whole of Neumark in 1402. Since then, a Voigt of the German Order has resided in Schivelbein⁴⁰. As a result of a terrible uprising that broke out in Prussia against the German order, however, in 1455 the same man pledged the Neumark for 40,000 florins to Elector Friedrich II of Brandenburg, called Eisenzahn. The latter also set a Voigt to Schivelbein. One of the first of these Landvoigte was Jacob von Potenz, brother-in-law of Count Ludwig of Eberstein. — The Land of Belgard, however, belonged at that time to the Pomeranian Duke Erich II, who had handed it over to his castle captain Carsten of Wopersnow for administration. It is true that

³⁸ Urk 307

³⁹ Urk 444

⁴⁰ Baltic Studies IX, Issue 2, p. 52

Electoral Friedrich 2, when in 1464 with Duke Otto III the Stettin line of the House of Griffins died out, had claimed the territory⁴¹ of Stettiner, only the Wolgastischen Dukes Erich II and Wartislav X had anticipated him and had quickly taken possession of the land. Friedrich sought to assert its right by force of arms. In 1468 he entered Pommern with an important army, conquered Bierraden, Löckenitz, Garz and other places and invaded the country devastating deeply, but in the following year, by Duke Wartislav happily resisted the advance of the Elector (before Ückermünde the Markers were defeated by the Pommern in 1469), he had to conclude an armistice. Meanwhile, Duke Erich II had invaded the Neumark and had devastated individual areas of it so badly that a century later the churches and the country were still deserted. — These military campaigns had now, sadly, exacerbated the resentment and resentment between Pommern and the Mark. This was also evident in the feud between Schivelbein and Belgard. The external reason for this was only a minor one. The *Annales Schivelbeinenses*, which are⁴² still in the manor of Schivelbein, in the archives of the former Rentamtes, report the following: A Bauer from the Schivelbeiner Amte had given a Belgarder farmer a cow for feeding, with the promise that the same would use it for a longer time, probably beyond the winter. But as time passed, the Belgarder so stubbornly refused the cow that Schivelbeiner felt compelled to take it by force. That person, using the opportunity, now took some heads of cattle from the Markish territories, which belonged to other owners, to replace them. Since these were now actionable at the Landvoigte Jacob of Polenz, the same turned to the castle captain of Belgard: Carsten of Wopersnow, and asked for the cattle to be returned. Carsten, however, disgracefully rejected the request. At that time, on the orders of the Landvoigte, the Belgarder cattle were taken and driven to Schivelbein. Soon, the castle captain hastily and quietly equipped Wopersnow with a pile of men on foot and on horseback to raid Schivelbein. Volz of Raddatz also took part in the fight as a captain on pages of the Belgarder. According to Kratz Pomeranian City Book, it was not only the cities that fought here, as is often depicted, but also the body of knights of both countries. — Meanwhile, Jacob of Polenz had not celebrated either, but as soon as he heard the customers of the Belgarder's excerpt, he was able to send them a handsome crowd of nobles and citizens, who were probably accustomed under the German Order of Arms and Struggle, under the leadership of his knightly son Christoph. On 15 July 1469 an open battle took place on the Langensche Haide between the villages of Schlage and Zizeneff. On both pages, the battle was fought with great bravery and ferocity, but the win leaned towards the page of the Schivelbeiner. Through the bravery of Christophs from Polenz, the happiness of the day is said to have been mainly decided. Captain Volz was mortally wounded at the head. But after he had his head tied together, he rushed straight back to the pile in order to give the enemies new resistance, but soon he died and remained slain in the square. (See Elzow ad No 26 and married Act. No. 28). With him, 300 Belgarder remained on the battlefield, 100 were taken prisoner and 50 wagons full of war equipment were captured, as well as the flag of the Belgarder, which was⁴³ hung in

⁴¹ Originally it said here: "which included the Land of Belgard". This was corrected in 1882 in the addenda Tychow-Dubberower to the volume of the line. "From the division of the country in 1295 until the division of the country in 1541, the state of Belgard, which at that time also included the Neustettiner district, has always belonged to the Duchy of Wolgast. In 1372, when this estate was divided into 'on the other side of the Swine', Belgard became part of the Duchy of Wolgast on the other side of the Swine. This line became extinct with Bogislav IX. Duke Erich II of Wolgast on this side of the Swine, as husband of the Sophia, heiress of Duke Bogislav IX, took as such in 1459 the Duchy of Volgas on the other side of the Swine and with him Belgard and thus reunited the two countries of the Wolgaster lineage to form a single empire. (See Berthold Part III. 58 and Part IV. B. I. pp. 248 ff. and Sell Part II. 102 et seq.)

⁴² See *Baltic Studies* XIII, Issue 2, which give a detailed account of this feud.

⁴³ In the stone gates of Schivelbein there is still a large iron ring, of which the legend claims that the Belgarder mayor would have directed an ox, on which he rode, so that after the defeat of the latter, the Schivelbeiner would have taken this ring from him and hung it as a victory sign in the stone gates. — It is unfortunate that nothing can be learned about this feud from the City Archives of Belgard, as the town hall there was burnt with all its files in 1506 and 1677. That is why, over the centuries, the view has arisen in Belgard that it was not the Schivelbeiner but the Belgarder that emerged victorious from the aforementioned struggle, and that the latter had captured the Schivelbeiner mayor's giant stirrups and hung them up as a victory trophy under the so-called Cösliner gates to Belgard. There it still exists today. — The fact that the view of the Belgarder is erroneous is testified by the older and credible writers, such as Kantzow, ed. *Cost garden* II. p. 145 unanimous.

the church of Schivelbein.

Volz left behind his four sons: Curt, Pribislaff, Schir and Roloff (Rev. St. 3-6).

Henning Versen and Zabel Zastrow took over the guardianship of the same⁴⁴. His widow retained her residence in Raddatz. There Her brother-in-law Bispraw (I. St. R. 10) also owned a court with 2 hooves of land; she did not like it with her, but "jug" it from his court. Then he went to Schivelbein and pledged his possessions: 1/8 from Raddatz, 1/4 from Klingebecke and 1/4 from Dallentin to Peter, Vogt to Neustettin (III. 5), for 50 Mark Finkenaugen⁴⁵, which later resulted in an extensive process, which we will discuss in more detail in the life description of the sons of Volz.

His eldest son was:

IV. 3.
Curt
of Raddatz.

Elzow⁴⁶ Curds him and mistakenly calls him "Voltzen other son." In other documents it is written⁴⁷ by Curdt. His own brother Pribislaff writes it to Curtt⁴⁸. Even Cordt is written⁴⁹. — The fact that Curt was Volzen's eldest son is apparent, inter alia, from the fact that he was mentioned by name in the collective loan letter of 1477 and that he and his brethren (who are not named here) were given⁵⁰ the 'whole hand on all the estates of the family'. In 1477, Curt was still under age. However, when he came of age in 1485, he and his brothers brought the trial against Peter, Vogt of Neustettin (III. 5) for the Raddatzer, Klingbecker and Dallentiner fiefdoms, which the same had purchased during their infancy from their father brother Bispraw (I. St. R. 10), mayor of Schivelbein, for 50 marks Finkenaugen. Curt sought to show in the trial that he was "closer to the estates than Peter, where he paid the money." In the interrogation on 10 February 1486 on this matter, Peter testified that he had just purchased the estates from Bispraw, that of course Curt's and his guardians: Henning Versen and Zabel Zastrow 5 years ago on a day trip in Greifenberg objected to the purchase, and that the Duke had realized then that they were closer, they should therefore return his money to him (Peter) within year and day. Since this did not happen, the estates would have fallen⁵¹ to him. On the same day, the decision was made: because such a verdict was pronounced on Greifenberg, it should remain so, and the "address" of the others should be "dead"; and

⁴⁴ Urk 179, 180 and 251

⁴⁵ Urk 273 and 274. 'In the 12th century, the dukes made real coins, namely pennies (denarii), which therefore have their name because they were like a pan, i.e. hollow. The Pomeranian pennies were either denarii isavicales or augmentabiles. They were also called finch eyes (vincones), because in a common way a griffin or actually only a griffin head stood on it, which the common man looked at for a finch. Probably their initial fineness of the silver and the convex shape of the coin, like an eye, gave rise to this idea in the common man. 12 of them went to a Schilling. — These were also called Ockelpfennigs — from ocks: multiply — because of their increased weight, because 4 went to a Schilling. — Shillings (solidi) and tokens (marcae) but were only ideal number or invoice coins;

they were used to calculate the higher value of a thing. A Schilling consisted of 12 pfennigs and 16 schillings made up one mark (16 Loth). The mark was divided into marks of "pure silver", when the pennies were made of pure silver, and marks of soldering silver, when copper was added to the pennies." Mark Slavic or Wendish denarias and Sunni D. — These pennies were calculated according to pounds or talents, which were initially the same as the marks. They put so many pennies into a cloth or bag when they went to 1 mark or pound and gave them up for payment in uncounted numbers, such was the mutual trust at the time,"

⁴⁶ ad No 46. Likewise, the Ruschitzer manuscript calls him "Voltzen other son".

⁴⁷ Urk 179 and 181

⁴⁸ Urk 251

⁴⁹ Urk 275

⁵⁰ Urk 125

⁵¹ Urk 179

"for the sake of their omission" Peter was invested with the 1/8 sold by Bispraw to Raddatz, 1/4 to Klängenbecke and 1/4 to Dallentin with all the accessories to timber, Heyde, hunting, lakes, etc., as they held Bispraw, so that the others should⁵² never have an address to it. Apart from the aforementioned district of Dallentin, however, Peter had 1/8 of this estate in possession. He was also sued by Curt, which claimed that Peter would also do him wrong; Bispraw had handed it over earlier, when he did not want to touch his brother Jerslaffen (I. St. R. 1.1) for guilt. Peter replied on 10 February 1486. This 1/8 Dallentin would have been a stepmother in the time of Bisprawen, and she would have died only recently, so that Bispraw would not have given it up when he left his brother estates for the sake of guilt (left it to the creditors), for his brethren (I. St. R. 11-13) would not have had it in use. — The Duke appointed both to Judica at Rügenwalde on a legal day, and Curt should have a letter of love for the women at their disposal, and should have proved that Bispraw had handed over the estate after his brethren had died for their sake, so that the prince would let go, which is right 8). (The further details of this are unknown. Without doubt, however, according to Peter's information, he is recognized, because he and his descendants have held the estate for a long time). — The 'Kordt' brothers, Roloff and Schire, however, were not satisfied with the above decision, but resumed the proceedings, especially since Bispraw stated that it had not received from Peter all the purchase money for the estates; it had received no more than DM 200 in total and Peter demanded DM 500 from the brothers. However, on 18 June 1493, in response to this new complaint, the Duke ruled in Rügenwalde that the claim was void because the objection to unpaid money from Bispraw should have been raised within two years of the date of the purchase letter. Thus, the verdict of 10 February 1486 was upheld and an "eternal silence" was imposed⁵³ on the Kleist of Raddatz and Bispraw. — Peter, however, instead of the 1/4 estate Dallentin, took possession of half the estate. Curt disagreed with him so much that Peter grabbed his opponent when Vogt imprisoned him. This left the cause until Schir (IV. 5), his younger brother, "promoted" the cause, i.e. resumed⁵⁴ the process. — In 1496, when Schir sued Claves for Lodes over the second half of Dallentin, Curt is no longer mentioned; he will have died shortly before. He died without an heir⁵⁵.

Volzen's other son was:

IV. 4.

Pribislaff,

Dean of the Camminer chapter of the cathedral.

He was born c. 1461.

In various Latin documents he writes himself: Pribbeslaus, also Pribbesslaus Klesth⁵⁶. As he grew up, he chose the spiritual profession and became a cleric. Where he enjoyed his training, the certificates report nothing about it. It is possible that he attended the University of Greifswald, which was founded in 1455 by Duke Wratislav IX⁵⁷. From there, he may have received the master's degree, which he later held. But before I describe his spiritual career in more detail, I would like to say a little about the church conditions of Pommern at that time, especially about the chapter of the cathedral to Cammin, in which Pribislaff was admitted:

As is well known, the Pommern were converted to Christianity in 1124 and in the following years by

⁵² Urk 180

⁵³ Urk 275

⁵⁴ Urk 251

⁵⁵ See married Act ad No. 54

⁵⁶ Urk 212, 259 and 457

⁵⁷ (2006) De natione Saxonum: Pritzlaus Cleist de Stargardia p. 1485, Matrikel Universität Leipzig

Pripeslafnus Kleist, clericus Caminensis d. intit nona die mensis Januarii - solvit totum 1486, Matrikel Universität Greifswald

Bishop Otto of Bamberg. The seat of the first Pomeranian bishop was initially Wollin. However, because this then mighty trading city was attacked several times by the Dänen and at last almost completely destroyed and did not provide the bishop with the necessary security, the diocese was moved by the Pomeranian Duke Casimir I to the firmer Cammin. The Duke had the local St. John's Church converted into an episcopal cathedral and expanded it. In the monastery to the north (on the site of the present abbey), however, he appointed a number of canons, to which he granted special rights and liberties, and he gave the bishop a collegium of spiritual lords to help with the church management and administration, the so-called chapter of the cathedral, to whom he also granted the right of page. These spiritual lords had to wait in daily services, "the canonical mouths", communally of their office with prayer, scripture viewing and psalm singing. Every week the whole psalter was sung through. The other businesses were divided: the Prepositus (clergyman) was the legal counsel, the deanus of the ministers, the cantor of the choir leaders in the service, the thesaurarius supervised the ecclesiastical devices, books, jewels, seals, bells, etc., the Scholasticus nurtured the school and kept the rector at his expense; later the Vicedominus, so called because he had to take over the business of the bishop immediately after the beginning of a vacancy, and the ones of Demmin, Pasewalk, Pyritz, Stargard, Stettin, archdeacon (Anklam), Stolpe along with the Prepositus of the Usedom bishopric Colberg, who exercised⁵⁸ the church regiment in their districts in the name of the bishop. Archdeacon The most distinguished of the officials, who usually had his seat in the capital of the country, was called Principal-Official. "Among the officials — Sell says in his history of the Duchy of Pommern Part I. p. 276 — was the first instance in church affairs. The appeal was made to the principal or archdeacon, or the matter was left to a commissioner for decision. The last instance was the papal chair in Rome, from where the last statement was made, or the pope sent an official with the authority to decide the matter."

On 17 September 1488, Pribislaff joined the Principal-Official (a degenerate of the Episcopal Consistory) in Stettin as a notary, after the former notary Hinricus Levin gave him this position for 15 rhine. Floren⁵⁹. On 14 November 1492 he was instituted⁶⁰ as vicarius perpetuus in the parish church of Pasewalk. A few years later, the vicar Nikolaus Barkholth disputed this vicar, but the dispute was decided⁶¹ in Pribislaff's favor. - On December 24, 1494, he received the vicariate in the St. Gertrud Capelle off Pasewalk⁶², which had been completed by the death of Dr. Crusse. A dispute arose about this in 1513, which was⁶³ also decided in Pribislaff's favor. — By contrast, on 26 December 1493, Pr. had waived⁶⁴ an Almisse (annual earnings from a spiritual fee) of 8 marks to Stettin in favor of a Johannes Viffhußen. In 1497, he purchased a house in Schmiedestraße in Stettin from a priest, Laurentius Vlatow⁶⁵. The Schmiedestraße formerly formed the part of the Petzerstraße, which extends from the Fuhr to the small Ritterstraße. — Two years later, however, he sold his house in Stettin; the same was opposite the tower of St. Mary's

⁵⁸ Compare the following brochures of the Archidiaconus W. Lüpke zu Cammin: 1) The foundation of the cathedral of Cammin. 2) The consecration of the Alten to the church, and 3) the commemoration of the jubilee celebration of the seven hundred years of the Camminer Cathedral on 23 and 24 June 1875. — See also *Baltic Studies*, Jahrg. 26, Issue 1.

⁵⁹ Urk 211 and 212

⁶⁰ Urk 258. — Riemann says of the Vicariums in the *History of the City of Colberg*, 1873, p. 208: "In particular, among the means of attaining sin forgiveness and entry to eternal bliss were the Vicariums or altars, endowments of mediated people, to have Mass read at certain times for the salvation of the founders and their families and for the praise of certain saints. The priests, who read the Mass at the numerous secondary altars intended for this purpose, called vicars, received the annual pension of the capital exposed by the founder. — All the vicars, like the other clergy, were committed to faithfulness and obedience to the capitel and the dean, had to visit the choir and took an oath to the capitel and the dean, which was almost identical to that of the canons. By a canon, they were introduced into their office by the establishment of the council and in the event of a failure of duty were brought to account by the dean.

⁶¹ Urk 336b

⁶² Urk 284

⁶³ Urk 373

⁶⁴ Urk 285

⁶⁵ Urk 313

Church, next to the Vicarienhouse⁶⁶. He had probably exchanged his house on Schmiedstrasse with the latter. On the same, 200 marks of mortgage debts, which he borrowed from the St. Marienkirche, and 25 marks of the Rhine were liable. Floren, which belonged to the St. Jacobi Church in Stettin. Pribislaß was appointed canon of Cammin and Stettin in May 149s and principal-official of the chapter of the cathedral. When he was elected on 29 April 1499 as the resident canon representing the chapter of the cathedral, he sold his house in Stettin on 13 June 1499 for 700 marks Finkenaugen⁶⁷ to the chapter of the cathedral of Cammin⁶⁸. On 4 April 1499, he had purchased⁶⁹ the former curie of the thesaur Hinricus Levin from the chapter of the cathedral behind the Camminer Dome for life. In Cammin, the canon Magister Pribislaß Cl. had a versatile position. He kept all the annual register of the bona communia of the chapter of the cathedral⁷⁰, was structuarius⁷¹ or "buwherr" of the capitel⁷², had also provided the hospitality of the Duke when he was present in Cammin⁷³. In order to increase his income, he had himself invested in Arnswalde on 17 January 1504 with the archdeaconry, which had been completed by the death of David Kukuck. (Probably a sinecure⁷⁴). On 26 November 1505, Duke Bogislav X invested him with his father's fiefdoms: Raddatz, Dallentin and Klingbeck against male service if his brother Schir (IV. 5) died before him without sons⁷⁵. In 1509, Pribislaß was appointed⁷⁶ cantor of Cammin in place of the deceased cantor Georg Putkummer. What a high rank the cantor took at that time, we can see from the fact that next to the same bishop, prepositus and vicedominus the fourth place at the altar was due. The cantor still had a praecantor (singer) and a succantor (singer) among him; the teachers at the cathedral school with the boys were obliged to participate⁷⁷ in the singing. On February 18, 1516 we find the Cathedral Cantor Pribislaß listed⁷⁸ under the councils of Bishop Martinus of Cammin. He was still cantor in 1525. From this year we have a document, Cammin the 22nd of May 1525, in which Bishop Erasmus (the Bishop Erasmus is a most interesting, for the time strange person, who is inclined to the Reformation, but died as a Catholic. His gender name is from Manteuffel from the Arnhausen-Polziner line. Probably he has brought the previous episcopal food Arnhausen to the family of Manteuffel. He is buried in the church of Polzin in front of the altar) and the cathedral chapter of Cammin offers the whole of the Pomeranian clergy a day of assembly in Stargard on the Ihna there to discuss together how the circumspection of the Lutheran doctrine could⁷⁹ be resisted. Soon after Luther's public appearance in 1517, the Reformation had found resonance and entry into Pommern, namely in the monastery of Belbuck and nearby Treptow by the pious" and learned abbot of Johannes, who had founded a nursery school for future teachers in Belbuck. Johannes's Bugenhagen, later called "Doctor Pommer", lectured on theology and explained the scriptures to them. The two were soon joined by several zealous promoters of the gospel, so that the new doctrine

⁶⁶ The Vicarious House of St. Marien was located in Stettin in the small cathedral street, in the area of Jageteuffelschen College, according to Professor Dr. Lemke.

⁶⁷ "estate finch eyes of Pomeranian Stettinscher coin" also occur in Wegner's F. G. of the von Dewitz p. 102 and 103.

⁶⁸ Urk 314,328a. 331, 332, 334 and 335

⁶⁹ Urk 332a

⁷⁰ Urk 338

⁷¹ Urk 454a

⁷² Urk 372

⁷³ Urk 366d

⁷⁴ Urk 346a. archdeacon "They exercised the spiritual jurisdiction in the individual districts and represented the person of the bishop in all that belonged to the order of worship and church discipline. They also had to examine the clergy. Their rank was highly respected and at their dedication they received a ring from the bishop. They extended their rights at their own discretion, cast a spell over them and often used clergy without the bishop's will."

⁷⁵ Urk 350

⁷⁶ Urk 361b

⁷⁷ See above in the Balt. Studies Years. 26, pp. 50 and 51

⁷⁸ Urk 378

⁷⁹ This document is in von Medem: Geschichte der Einführung der ev. Lehre im Herzogtum Pommern, Supplement 3 and starts with the words: "Erasmus Dei gratia, Episcopus Camminensis, Prebeslaus Clest cantor, Lucas Krummen thesaurarius, Wilhelmus natzemer, Canonici ecclesiae Camminensis praedictae, apud eandem ecclesiam residentes, Capitulum dictae ecclesiae pro ista vice representantes etc."

spread in a short time almost throughout the country. In particular, Johannes's Cureke, clergyman in Treptow, urged the cessation of the previous service, namely the abolition of the Mass, although he may not have acted with gentle moderation. Bishop Martin, determined to intervene vigorously against him by the violent unwillingness of the chapter of the cathedral, had him arrested and thrown into the jail in Cörlin. Although he was soon released from prison due to the emphatic use of the mayor and council of Treptow and the abbot of Johannes, he alone had to accept harsh conditions in order to regain his liberty. In addition, Duke Bogislav X stood on the page of the Camminer chapter of the cathedral, expelled the abbot of Johannes and took over the Belbuck monastery with its wealthy possessions. Bugenhagen also had to flee, and other gospel witnesses were thrown into jail. When Bogislav X died on September 30, 1523, his sons Georg I and Barnim X led the government. They were more inclined to the gospel than their father. Her pious and learned council Jobst of Dewitz, who had already met Luther personally in 1524, let no opportunity pass by to convince⁸⁰ her of the Lutheran doctrine. However, the Bishop of Erasmus, Martin's successor, in agreement with the chapter of the cathedral, initially showed himself to be just as hostile to the Evangelio as his predecessor, and sought to put obstacles in the way of his spread to every Weise. Therefore, he organized the aforementioned Congress of Stargard on 20 August 1525.

Four years later, in 1529, we also see Pribislaß in a political assembly at the Landtag of Stettin. Of this, Elzow⁸¹ says: "In 1529 he co-signed the prescription of the Pomeranian estates to the prince-churs for Brandenburg". With this prescription it had the following denomination: For centuries there was a dispute between Pommern and the Mark Brandenburg because of the suzerainty of the fief. Brandenburg also denied the Pomeranian dukes the right to have their seat and vote in the Reichstag. Nevertheless, it seems that Bogislav X had taken his seat at the Reichstag of Nürnberg from 23 March to 8 May 1522. Brandenburg also reclaimed the marriage property of Bogislav's first wife, the unhappy Margaretha. The Dukes of Saxony, Braunschweig and Mecklenburg had tried in vain to settle the matter amicably. On Jüterbock, both parties had spent 8 days negotiating assiduously, but without success. Things got more and more threatening. At last, Vivigenz of Eickstedt, Duke Georg's council, which dealt with important estates at the border of the Margraviate and Pommern and desperately wished that there would be no war, gave the deciding. He knew how to persuade the Duke that he, accompanied by a few councilors and servants, rode to the Markian hunting lodge of Grimnitz to reach an amicable settlement with the Margrave. At this meeting, the first thing that was promised to Duke Georg was the Margrave's daughter for marriage and a dowry of 20,000 florins was offered to her. On this, Duke Erich I, who negotiated on the Margrave's pages, drafted the articles of the settlement, and each part swore to follow them and reject them under no pretext. In this settlement, Brandenburg renounced feudal suzerainty over Pommern and recognized it as an immediate imperial fief. However, every investiture of the Pomeranian dukes should be made known to the elector three months in advance, so that he could attend and be enfeoffed in person or by ordinates of the same. Also, before the investiture, the Grimnitzer Treaty should be renewed every time by the Duke and rans of Pommern and the Elector paid any hereditary homage. Pommern should have a seat and a voice in the Reichstag, but never over a ruling Margrave. In the case of the extinction of the Pomeranian tribe, however, confirmation of all the privileges of the Pommern was ruled out before the hereditary homage was obtained. The Elector was already allowed to use the titles and coat-of-arms of Pommern, but the dukes were not obliged to enclose this title with him in letters. — For Mrs Margaretha's dowry and partnership, the Pommern should finally pay 50,000 florins in three days. — This settlement, concluded on 26 August 1529 at Grimnitz, was presented on 16 October 1529 to the Pomeranian rans, who were gathered in Stettin. They were very dissatisfied with individual points of the treaty. They disliked the fact that the Elector or four representatives of the Elector were to be present at the investiture of their dukes at any time, and were also offended that the eventual homage should be paid to the Elector in every city, since it seemed to them that it would be enough if it happened on a common state parliament. At last they were dissatisfied with the repayment of the 50,000 florins "which went over the

⁸⁰ Jobst of Dewitz Life description can be read in Wegner: F. G. der von Dewitz S. 217-257.

⁸¹ ad No. 45

poor people" and with the new Marche marriage. But the treaty was once concluded and conjured, and if they did not want to portray Duke Georg as "under-age", they had to agree, although there was great bitterness, and "have called the Grimnitz Gremenitz". The prelates, lords, men and cities thus approved the settlement and issued their insurance or prescription on 25 October 1529, which the emperor confirmed⁸². — On 24 August 1534, the chapter of the cathedral elected Pribislaff dean⁸³. On 2 March 1534, the same had a vicarious count of Eberstein, who had been taken care of by the death of the Camminer Provost Wulffgang, assigned to him in the Camminer Cathedral (perpetua sine cura vicaria)⁸⁴, but he renounced it on 30 August 1534 in favor of another⁸⁵. His prebend and canonicity were given to the Scholastic Lukas Crummenhusen⁸⁶. Cantor was named Natzmer⁸⁷ on his pay a visit Wilhelm. Lukas Crummenhusen had openly professed Luther's teachings as early as 1533, and had tried to recruit a Protestant preacher for Cammin, but without success. The old papist Pleban Johann Westphal remained in office for 7 years. It was not until 1540 that the series of Protestant pastors began in Cammin, which, like the Catholic ones in the past, were also voked by the chapter. — The year 1534, however, in which Pribislaff became dean of the cathedral in Cammin, was of great and decisive importance for the church of Pommern: on 13 December 1534, the Protestant Confession for the whole of Pommern was adopted at the Landtag of Treptow a.R., as was the Pomeranian church order submitted by Bugenhagen. It was also intended to place the management of the whole Pomeranian church in the hands of the Camminer bishop. However, it was necessary for the same to renounce the Roman Church and profess the Evangelio. Only the bishop, as well as the state abbots, the capitals and monasteries opposed the resolutions of the state parliament, in addition a large part of the nobility, which was especially dissatisfied with the excavation of the monasteries. Even some cities resisted the prescribed church visitations. The Dukes of Georg I and Barnim X announced a day trip to the Swine of Johanni in 1535. There, from 24 to 27 June 1535, the matter was negotiated with the Bishop of Erasmus and the chapter of the cathedral of Cammin. Eighth assured that they recognized the dukes as their sovereigns, were also willing to use body and estate for them in times of need, they had also accepted the gospel and the church order, and would like everyone in the bishopric to profess the gospel and would not prevent anyone from doing so; but publicly accepting the church order seemed to be unfortunate to them; for the bishopric would have some estates and righteousness in the Marcus and Mecklenburg, which it could forfeit if it became loud that one accepted the gospel. Such a loss would also be to the detriment of the princes as cartridges and the whole country. The princes were satisfied with this declaration and, on Bugenhagen's proposal, set up superintendents to whom they entrusted⁸⁸ the leadership of the Pomeranian church. Whether Pribislaff publicly converted to the Evangelical Church before its end is not mentioned in the documents. However, in 1540 he was among those who voked a Protestant pastor for Cammin.

In the documents, however, we are told of many of the trials he has conducted and of the accidents he has had. In addition to the aforementioned trials for the vicarious in Pasewalk⁸⁹, he had a trial with his family Hans, whom he had injected and beaten. He had to compensate⁹⁰ the latter on 9 September 1500 with 5 Mark Finkenaugen. In 1505, he was sued by his cook, who was from Gollnow and whom, according to her, et had talked about with great promises to follow him. Pribislaff dismissed her because she didn't

⁸² See about this:

Wegner, F.G. *der von Dewitz*, pp. 228-230.

from Medem, Introduction of the possibly apprenticeship in Pommern p. 19.

Gadebusch, *Grundriss der Pommerschen Geschichte* p. 150 — and

Pomeranian Prince family Description of Nikol von Klempzen, pp. 252 and 253

⁸³ Urk 447a

⁸⁴ Urk 446a

⁸⁵ Urk 447c

⁸⁶ Urk 447b

⁸⁷ Urk 447a

⁸⁸ Wegner, F.G. *der von Dewitz*, pp. 245 and von Medem. Introduction of the possibly teaching, p. 42.

⁸⁹ Urk 336B. and 373

⁹⁰ Urk 336a

know how to cook. In her complaint, however, she also stated that the canon would have wanted to cultivate nocturnal contact with her. However, the defendant protested strongly against such accusations⁹¹. By 1508, Drewes Gruel and Jasper Croyer had laid hands on Pribislauff in Kabbath⁹². Responsible for this, they promised to give⁹³ satisfaction. On the montage after the second Advent in 1511, the Cantor Pribislauff, together with the notary Benedictus Kiekebusch, was captured⁹⁴ by the comrades of Szabellus (Zabel) Bornstede from Woldenberg in the Marck, who was in a feud with the bishop and chapter of the cathedral in Cammin. The Christians of Briesen, Tessen Cl., Comtor of Zachan (II. 7), Schir of Schivelbein (IV. 7) and Schir of Raddatz (IV. 5) guaranteed⁹⁵ him. On May 19, 1512, he was released from prison, and referees released him and his guarantors from the vows. Both parties engaged in original feuds⁹⁶. In 1512, Martin Wresche sued him in front of the chapter of the cathedral, claiming that he had denied him his wife and had had a knife taken from his house by his servants. The Cantor P. responds that he did not know that the woman in question was Wresche's wife, but he would release her the following day; — and as far as the knife was concerned, his housemates would have the same, etc. Wreche is diminished because he uses it to practice⁹⁷ violence (violentiam). — In 1533, Pribislauff brought a case against Jaspardus and Christophorus Vlemink for a cossette farm in the Wiek before Cammin, which he had⁹⁸ purchased from them for his cook and her sons to vitalitium.

In 1537 we see the cathedral dean Pr. as an old, frail man; he was 76 years old. He chose the Cantor Magister Jakob Puthkummer as his coadjutor. The chapter of the cathedral also approved him as his successor, filius adoptivus⁹⁹. Ej. a. On 17 December, Pr. signed a treaty with his Pleban, the Magister of Johannes Westual, on the gradients¹⁰⁰ associated with the Plebanat of Camminer Cathedral. He died¹⁰¹ on 10 May 1541.

A few weeks later, the chapter of the cathedral concluded agreements with Volz (IV. 11), Pribislauff's brother's son because of the guilt, registry, etc. of the deceased. Volz then paid all the debts which Pr. had remained owed to the church: 300 marks Finkenaugen; the other debt subsided the chapter of the cathedral, but took all kinds of things and underhand uplifts¹⁰². Volz, as the next heir, appealed against some of the testamentary provisions of his home. As we have already seen, the dean had purchased a Kossäthenhof in the Wiek in front of Cammin for his cooks and their sons to vitalitium. One of the sons was named Urbanus, for whom Pr. had appointed a farm in Revenow. The daughter of his cook: Ilsebe he had a cat with a garden and 50 marks as dowry¹⁰³. Volz was willing to give in to the cats given to Ilsebe, wanted to oppose her also because of the other legates; also because of the court at Revenow he wanted to leave it at Pribislauff's handwriting, but anticipate the colts and oxen, but share¹⁰⁴ the remaining living

⁹¹ Urk 349

⁹² According to Quandt, "Kalanth" can be read.

⁹³ Urk 259a

⁹⁴ Urk 366C and D

⁹⁵ Urk 368

⁹⁶ Urk 369

⁹⁷ Urk 369a

⁹⁸ Urk 444a. We still encounter the Pribislauff on various, less important occasions, about which the documents 342. 344a. 353. 355a. 359a. 363. 366a. and b. 368a. and b. 369b. and c. 401. 411. 413. 422a and b. 442. 445a. 451a. 452a. 455a. 456, 457 and 458A.

⁹⁹ Urk 453a

¹⁰⁰ Urk 454a

¹⁰¹ Urk 460a

¹⁰² Urk 461a

¹⁰³ After Quandt, Faustinus, who became Vicar of Cammin in 1531, was also the son of Pribislauff.

¹⁰⁴ On 24 May 1541, the chapter of the cathedral of the Dean conceded court in Revenow to Urbanus Kleist there, but he was to take over the Schulzenamt and perform what was customary; he also vowed obedience and loyalty (Urk. 460b). On 19 April 1542 Urban left the field, which until now had been owned by "his father, weiland Herr Pribislauff" at his Kosseten in Camminer Wiek, in favor of Jasp. Flemmingh, who had pledged the field to Mr. Pr. for 5 marks for life, but now paid the 5 marks to Urban (document 461c). — In 1551, Ilsebe married the Hans Michel, a citizen of Stettin, and demanded from the chapter of the cathedral the 50 marks she was exposed to from the dean's estate. Jakob Puthkammer negotiated on behalf of the chapter of the cathedral with the young couple. On 19 January 1552,

possessions with Urban.

Des Volz' third son was:

IV. 5.
Schir
of Raddatz.

He is referred to among the brothers as the one who "promoted" the trial against Peter, Voigt to Neustettin (III. 5) because of the estates sold or pledged¹⁰⁵ to the latter by her father brother Bisperow (I. St. R. 10). On June 18, 1493, he and his brothers received the dismissive judgment, at the end of which "eternal silence" is imposed¹⁰⁶. — Schir witnessed at Bisperow (I. St. R. 10), Mayor of Schivelbein, when the same half Glineke pledged¹⁰⁷ to Claus von Hertzeberge for 9 Marks Finkenaugen and his other estates to Peter for 50 Fl. For Schir, the Bisperow testimony is issued; he is the heir, his descendants have half Glineke. — In 1496, Schir and his brothers tried the Lodes for Half Dallentin¹⁰⁸. Bisperow and his brother Volz Dallentin (IV. 1) had pledged the dowry of their sister to Gerd Manduuel for 350 marks (about 1458). The Volz widow had then pledged it to Henning Lodes on Zuchen or consented it to pledge when her husband died in 1469. — On 17 July 1498, Jürgen, the Chancellor (II.4) "kindly" mediated this process. Claves and Sinnerdt's Lodes, Henning's sons, relinquished half of Dallentin after 40 years of peaceful ownership to Schir and his brothers for Raddatz, in exchange for 500 marks¹⁰⁹. In the same year, we see Schir as a witness in Cammin¹¹⁰. On 28 November 1505, Pribislaß was invested if his brother Schir did not succumb to his body¹¹¹. The latter was thus still without male heirs. — In 1511, "Schire to Raddatz" was among the men who guaranteed the prisoner Pribislaß¹¹². Schir had to provide¹¹³ 2 horses for Raddatz. On 4 March 1526, "Schir zu Raddatz" and the old people of the village described the boundaries of Raddatz as "leased", i.e. leave, by his father Voltze. These are still present everywhere; they surround the field marks Raddatz, Schneidemühl, Kucherow, Zamenz, Kl. Zemmin, Lanzen, Falkenhagen, Juchow, Gissolk, Bramstädt, Neudorf, Panikow and Klingbeck. After Quandt¹¹⁴, this whole property undoubtedly belonged to the Wilderness (deserta), in which the land of Belgard ended against Polen.

In 1528, Schir resumed the trial for Dallentin against Peter's son: Jacob of Vietzow (III. 20), despite being required to remain "silent forever". Jacob was subpoenaed three times in this process, but did not appear. On 31 August 1528, Dukes Georg I and Barnim X ordered their captain at Belgard to insert Schir into the estates of the Jacob of Vietzow at the level of his claim, because the latter had¹¹⁵ been summoned three times and had never been present. However, since the boundaries of Dallentin were also in dispute, Schir and Jacob conducted a joint trial against the Lodes and Glasenapp. On 7 January 1533, a witness interrogation was conducted in this trial¹¹⁶. However, the case was not decided. Jacob did not want to give

they acknowledged the receipt of 5 + 8 flyers, and they renounced the rest (document 474a. and b.).

¹⁰⁵ Urk 251

¹⁰⁶ Urk 275

¹⁰⁷ Urk 274

¹⁰⁸ Urk 302. 303. 305. 307 and 308

¹⁰⁹ Urk 318. The Stralsund pennies were gradually pronounced by a third part, in the 15th century by half worse, so that 1 Mark was lukewarm. 2 marks.

¹¹⁰ Urk 313a

¹¹¹ Urk 350

¹¹² Urk 368

¹¹³ Urk 415

¹¹⁴ Urk II P.274

¹¹⁵ Urk 437

¹¹⁶ Urk 444

up his share in Dallentin. On February 5, 1539, the decision was made: the Duke wanted to send the acts between Schir and Jacob to a university, whereupon the cognition would¹¹⁷ be issued. However, we do not¹¹⁸ learn the wording of that finding from the subsequent documents. — In 1540 it is still said that Schire owed the Marienthron Monastery 25 flyers. The Duke gave them to the Paulus Klotzen, Rentmeister to Neustettin¹¹⁹. Likewise, Schir owed the Belgarder Vicarienkasse 25 Fl. against 6 Ort interest¹²⁰. At the death of his brother Pribislaß, Schir was still alive. His son Volz (IV. 11) negotiated in his own name, in his father and his sisters names with the chapter of the cathedral (after 10 May 1541)¹²¹. After that, Schir's name is not mentioned in the documents; he probably died in the same year. — In the family documents¹²², Schir is still told that he slays his younger brother Roloff (IV. 6) in duel. This must have been done before 1505, for Roloff is not mentioned in the documents of that year. — Pribislaß urged his brother to rush to Rome to ask for absolution from the Pope. After he attained the same and came back to the country, he married a young lady from Glasenapp, with whom he fathered¹²³ four sons.

*An Agnes von Kleist, widow of a Conrad von d. Goltz on Brotzen is described in a document about 1554 as Nobili Agneti Klysczewna, Nobilis olim Schire Klisch filiae. She's attributed to this Schir, because there's talk of daughters up there.*¹²⁴

As I said, Volz's youngest son was:

IV. 6.

Roloff.

The same man was born in 1467, two years before his father died. He wrote and understood Latin¹²⁵. In the trial against Peter (III. 5) he first appeared in 1492, after becoming ma-jorenn. In the findings of 1493, his name precedes that of his older brother Schir, probably because he had¹²⁶ emerged in the process. In the documents of 1498, Schir's brothers are repeatedly mentioned¹²⁷. Since the eldest brother Curt had already died in 1496, Schir's brothers are Pribislaß and Roloff. By the time Pribislaß was invested with his father's estates in 1505, Roloff had already died; he was reportedly dueled by his brother Schir. He died without an heir.

The only one of the four sons of Volz who left male heirs was Schir, whose four sons were: (1) Georg, (2) Joachim, (3) Volz and (4) Jobst.

IV.9.

Georg.

The same man must have died before 1541, for in that year his younger brother Volz concluded the treaties with the chapter of the cathedral concerning the inheritance and legacies of his "cousin" the father

¹¹⁷ Urk 458aa

¹¹⁸ On 12 July 1569, Duke Barnim X invested the Kleiste to Raddatz, among other things with a share to Dallentin (Urk. 492). — However, the fact that the Vietzower Kleiste also retained its share to Dallentin can be seen from Urk 503.

¹¹⁹ Urk 459a

¹²⁰ Urk 459th Place of Floren, oord — a quarter; place Floren is thus a quarter Floren.

¹²¹ Urk 461a

¹²² See: Ruschitzer Manuscript and married Act ad No. 55.

¹²³ Elzow No. 47

¹²⁴ *Die Goltzen estate Brotzen, Gustav Brümmer, Danzig 1891, pp. 57. Marriage probably 1544, pp. 8. (2020)*

¹²⁵ Urk 251

¹²⁶ Urk 275

¹²⁷ Urk 302. 303. 305. 307. 308 and 318

brother Pribislaff¹²⁸. There is no mention of Volz brothers, so they must already be dead. - Georg died without an heir¹²⁹.

IV. 10.

Joachim.

The same died before 1541 without a body heir.

IV. 11.

Volz

of Raddatz.

Like his grandfather, he is also known as Voltze. On 8 June 1541, he concluded the settlement with the chapter of the cathedral in Cammin, which had already been mentioned several times. - In the complete enfeoffment of 1 June 1546 he was listed¹³⁰ as "Voltze thom Raddatz". On 24 April 1552, the border line between the village of Persanzig and the Kleisten to the Raddatz was fixed¹³¹. The latter, in any case, refers to Volz and his two sons, Alexander and Asmus. - In addition to Raddatz, Volz also owned half the Feldmark Glineke¹³². He and his sons had some battles against the Vietzower Kleiste, namely against Jacob (III. 20) to endure. The Vietzower made claims on the Raddatzsche and Schneidemühlsche Haide, the honey lease, hunting, fattening money, fishing and other glories. The Raddatzer didn't want to reimburse them. When the Vietzower attempted to fish by force on Lake Raddatzer (c. 1550), Volz drove them away, had their barges hewn, took the yarn from them, and had it hung as a landmark on the floor of the Raddatzer church, where it still hung in 1595. The Vietzower received "big blows" and have since abstained from fishing. — The Schneidemühlsche Haide was the scene of a long-standing trial in which a witness was¹³³ interrogated in 1595. In the same document, the witnesses stated that the cutter mill Haide belonged to Raddatz, that from the water coming from Juchow there was a cutter mill, on the site of which a new mill was constructed c. 1550. — They testified that it was a "beautiful Haide", "wooded timber", but now there were only a few trees left, there would be a village called "uffgeleget", "Snydemühle". They also testified that the two peasants belonging to the Vietzowern in Raddatz had no right to the Haide. One of them would have a piece of Haide, but would have to give the wheelchairs the honey lease. The Vietzower would probably have had the old Pannkow and Dallentin Haide beaten, according to Wilhelm (III. 49) to a barn in Drenow, but in the Schneidemühl Haide they would have been denied, only bitterly they would have received protection trees for rafting. — The Vietzow 2 peasants of Raddatz would have had only one meadow on Gissolk outside their farms; in the past they would have had more, but when the new villages were created they would have had to cede this, like the other peasants of Raddatz; they would therefore have no land now (1595) in Kucherow, Bramstädt and Gissolk. Still, in 1550, the Vietzower would have invaded Schneidemühl's Haide to indicate their "righteousness." Moreover, Jacob (III.20) would have created a sheep-farm on the old Panekow, which would have left the Raddatzer unhappy. The Vietzower had also threatened to "cut out" and "burn out" the new mill. Volz, although a "sick man", would have picked up his own and it would have "kept" a battle, and the Raddatzer would have chopped up the timber if the Vietzower wanted to fetch something.

We do not see from the files how this process was decided. In 1605, the Vietzower still held¹³⁴ their shares to Raddatz, Dallentin, Klingbeck and Zamborst.

¹²⁸ Urk 461a

¹²⁹ Married Act. No. 90

¹³⁰ Urk 469

¹³¹ Urk 475

¹³² Urk 498

¹³³ Kratz, Excerpts from the Court files I 66. 18 pp. 32-78

¹³⁴ Urk 554

Volz was married to Bartus K. on Tychow¹³⁵, who bore him three sons: 1) Georg, 2) Alexander and 3) Aßmus. — We are not told when Volz died.

Of Schir youngest son named

IV. 12.

Jobst,

who, like his two older brothers Georg and Joachim, died¹³⁶ before 1541 without heirs.

We now move on to the biography of the three sons of Volz, whose eldest

IV. 13.

Georg (Jürgen),

Danish captain

He was allegedly shot in Royal Danish service as a captain in the war¹³⁷. Without heir He stayed.

The second son was called:

IV. 14.

Alexander

of Raddatz.

On January 29, 1569, Alexander and Asmus, brothers of Raddatz letter of investiture, sought. Several field marks — according to their petition — had been unoccupied for a long time and over people's memories, they would now be willing to occupy them, had also already begun in some cases, they would like to see the same ones incorporated into the fief letters, since they would not be specified in the old fief letters.¹³⁸ — The Captain of Neustettin announced that, apart from Raddatz, she had used three field brands, namely Kucherow, Juchow and Jessorky, and that she had used half of the Glineke in and all the ways, and supported her request. Then, in the same year, on 12 July 1569, Duke Barnim X invested them with their inheritance and fee: the villages of Raddatz, Dallentin, Klinckenbecke, the field brands of Kucherow, Juchow, Jesorke and half Glineke with all the amenities, glories and righteousness, as the same are situated in their boundaries and sheaths and as much as they have¹³⁹ in use and possession. On May 2, 1570, the brothers Alexander and Asmus, "Erbessen" to Raddatz, wanted to create and build a new village in their wilderness near the Juchow there and gave their subject Hans Copisske hereditary and free Schulzenamt with 4 hooves and 16 cages and 15 acres Beiacker, fishing in the Juchow river and in Heidsee, also limited hunting rights. For eleven years he should use all this freely, but after that he should keep¹⁴⁰ a horse for them. On 29 August 1574, they sold half of the Glineke as held by their deceased father to the Captain of Neustettin and Belgard Tessen (III. 75), his heirs, his brethren and their heirs, for 500 Fl. Pomm. But in the event that Tessen and his brothers extinguish male heirs, they would remain the

¹³⁵ In Descr. 93 and Stav. In 92, it is called "Bartel Kleist", which is the German form for Bartus.

¹³⁶ Descr. 94 and Stav. 93

¹³⁷ Elzow 120

¹³⁸ (2006) Emil Wille, The Settlement of the Newen Stettiner Land, writings of the district home museum of the city of Neustettin, 1938, describes more about the cultivation of this area.

¹³⁹ Urk 492

¹⁴⁰ Urk 433

priority¹⁴¹. On February 19, 1575, after taking the feudal silk, they received their fees and the whole hand¹⁴². Their fees were acknowledged in the complete enfeoffment of 22 February 1575; they are referred¹⁴³ to in it as the "Brothers of Raddatz and Dallentin". On the same day they received a special fief letter. As their fatherly fees are listed: the villages of Raddatz, Dallentin and Klingbeck and the field stamps of Kucherow, Juchow, Jessorke and halb Glineke¹⁴⁴. On the same day, Duke Johann also invested Friedrich to Tessen with the purchased half Feldmark Glineke (Nassen-Glineke) and also granted him the whole hand to the other half of the Feldmark (Trocken-Glineke), which the Vangerow held, according to the privilege of his ancestors¹⁴⁵. On 11 July 1581 and 1 July 1583, border comparisons between the village of Persanzig and Asmus (the same is mentioned here first, although he is the younger brother) and Alexander, the Kleisten to Raddatz were concluded¹⁴⁶. In 1583, the Kleiste provided 4 horses for Raddatz. By age they were guilty of only 2 to keep; the third provided Tessen of the newly purchased estate of Glineke; but the fourth provided them all to honor the prince, but cum protestatione¹⁴⁷.

In 1587, Alexander and Asmus had a trial with Wilhelm (III. 49) and his brother Ewald (III. 48) at Vietzow for assault and violence. On 11 May 1587, the verdict in this case was: "It was not for them to raid and rape them, but they were wrong in them, and therefore they had to slay them to the ablation of 600 Thlr."¹⁴⁸ — In 1589, about 8 days before Pentecost, Alexander and Asmus, including Michael, the latter son (IV. 18), asked for investiture "because of the Feldmark Glineke, descended from Tessen to them as his next Agnate"; in the following year they renewed their request, and received on 3 April 1590 the notice that they should be helped to do so. But we will see in Michael's (IV. 18) description of life, what a long process this spreads out. — Alexander and his sons are still mentioned in the collective letters of 27 March 1601, 19 April 1605 and 6 May 1608¹⁴⁹. In 1613, there is already talk of Alexander's heirs, who taxed¹⁵⁰ 42 1/2 Hakenhufen, 16 small farmers, 1 1/2 Müller, 1/2 Krug, 2 Shepherds, 2 Shepherd's servants, 2 Shepherds and 1 Instmann. Alexander must therefore have died a year ago.

He was married twice:

- 1) with a young lady from the Goltz, and afterwards
- 2) with Sabina of Wold, a daughter of the Marx of Wold zur Schnakenburg. The latter bore him two sons:
1) Daniel and 2) Asmus¹⁵¹.

The youngest son of Volz was:

IV. 15.
Aßmus
of Raddatz.

¹⁴¹ Urk 498

¹⁴² Urk 501

¹⁴³ Urk 502

¹⁴⁴ Urk 504

¹⁴⁵ Urk 505

¹⁴⁶ Urk 524

¹⁴⁷ Urk 525. — According to the Urk. 575 On 21 April 1613, the Raddatzer Kleiste provided 3 horses for the fiefdom. Because of Glineke and Eschenriege, however, the princely ordinance stipulated how many and what form horses should be kept.

¹⁴⁸ In the Stettin State Archives there is a process "Peter, Ewald and Wilhelm von Kleist zu Vietzow / Alexander and Asmus von Kleist zu Raddatz: Besitzstörung an der Heide zu Raddatz.", 1569-1578, Ref. 65/6/0/3/275, for which extensive scans are provided. Further with the same persons "Landfriedensbruch bei der Heide zu Raddatz", 1587, 65/6/0/3/280. (2021)

¹⁴⁹ Urk 547. 553. 556. 564. 570 and 662

¹⁵⁰ Urk 574 and 606

¹⁵¹ The Ruschitzer Manuscript and Elzow 118, also Descr. 153 and Stav, also married Act. In 152, a third wife ascribes to him: Magdalena of Eichstedt, alone to Quandt Urk. II 105, this is a mistake. She is the second wife of his brother Asmus.

His has already been mentioned several times in the preceding¹⁵². *The reference to Asmus in 1550 also seems to refer to him.*¹⁵³ His first wife was Anna from Wachholz, Dargislauff, who brought him a considerable amount of money and other supplies. She died in January 1584, leaving behind a young son Michael and four young daughters. The youngest child was only 5 weeks old when she died. On her deathbed, she recommended her children to the Ursula Wachholds, Esse Kl., the Magnus, Alexander and Tessen Kl., Jochim Zarten and Carsten Podewils. The latter: Alexander to Raddatz, Magnus to Dubberow, Tessen to Kowalk, Carsten Podewils to Manow and Jochim Zarten to Goldbeck immediately took an inventory of their estate and took money, clothes, linen, bedding, boxes and other things into custody for the children. The boxes were locked in Asmus present. But they soon found it broken up, and Asmus killed in action had taken after it, and was told that he wanted to "travel out of the country to the holy grave." However, we are not told that he is actually carrying out this journey. — He then married Magdalena of Eichstetten, who brought him 1000 florins of marriage money. In the same way, on 20 July 1596, also because of the great marital love and loyalty they showed him in a standing marriage, with the consent of his brother Alexander, he determined his whole share to the villages of Dallentin and Schneidemühl, with leases from the mill, fattening and fishing, also to sheep and cattle, so much available. The Duke confirmed the jointure on 7 August 1596¹⁵⁴. From this second marriage there are three male Leibes-fief-heirs: Volz Joachim, Adam Lüdtkke and Alexander Jürgen. — A daughter of Asmus: Eulgardt, married Lorentz of Troy. To the latter, the three brothers: Michael, Adam and Volz Joachim gave up the estates Falkenhagen and Sammin (= Zemmin) as outcasts of their sister. Lorentz Troyen heirs still owned the two estates in 1668.

From the year 1596, two things are still told of Asmus: First, he and his son Michael were sued by the Free Schulzer Jürgen Stern to Juchow because of the confiscated Schulzengericht to Juchow. Stern proved that the brothers Alexander and Asmus had prescribed him the free-school office of Juchow together with 4 hooves of fields and meadows and supplies; but now they wanted to take away half of his farm; moreover, Michael would have hewn up his Reiser and taken away his nets, even his dog had shot him to death. On February 19, 1596, it was decided that Asmus and Michael, father and son of Raddatz, at 300 Thlr. punishment to refrain from such disturbances.¹⁵⁵

In the same year, Asmus K. and Lorentz Glasenapp committed a "detectable and punishable act", a homicidium (death strike), on their liberty from the manor of Neustettin, but we do not know the circumstances of this. On February 21, 1596, the mandate was given to the Captain of Neustettin, Asmus estate, especially what he had in the village of Dallentin, to move in unscathed. By 16 May 1596 all the peasants had moved into Dallentin. However, since Asmus could not continue its economy without their services, he asked for restraint. The duke then released the Dallentin peasants, but imposed a payment of 200 fls on Asmus; if he did not pay, the peasants were to be reclaimed.

The following year, Asmus died on 6 April 1597, after Quasimodogeniti, and was buried in Cantate on Tuesday after a funeral sermon by Pastor Joachim Raddatz Gatzkius.

¹⁵² Compare the Urk. 492. 493. 498. 501. 502. 504. 505. 524 and 525

¹⁵³ An Asmus Kleist is captured in Magdeburg in December 1550, among other noblemen. Die Chroniken der Niedersächsischen Städte, Magdeburg Vol. 2, Leipzig 1899, pp. 45 (2014)

¹⁵⁴ Urk 543

¹⁵⁵ (2006) Emil Wille, Die Siedlung des Newen Stettiner Landes, Schriften des Kreisheimatmuseums der Stadt Neustettin, 1938, describes the clearing of the land in Juchow and gives further details from the ducal files on the dispute with Jürgen Stern.

Alexander and Asmus are the ancestors of some branches of the Raddatzer tribe. However, before we move on to the description of their descendants, we indicate here their family tree of Volz († 1469):

IV. St. 1.
Volz
auf Raddatz.

3.	4.	5.	6.
Curt.	Pribislaw.	Schir.	Koloff.
9.	10.	11.	12.
Georg.	Joachim.	Volz.	Johst.
13.	14.	15.	
Georg.	Alexander.	Asmus.	

Alexander's two sons were: 1) Daniel and 2) Asmus.

IV. 16.

Daniel

of Raddatz,

District Director.

In the total loan letter of 14 September 1686 he was called¹⁵⁶ Völtzen (IV. 11) grandson and Schir's (IV. 5) descendant. In the complete loan letter of 27 March 1601, in which the Kleiste who had been seated with Raddatz and Dallentin are invested, Daniel's name is not yet mentioned; he will have¹⁵⁷ been either minors or absent. But because in this and in the previous letters of enfeoffment of the villages of Lantze with all justice, Schneidemühl, Falkenhagen and Bramstedte with all pertinents and justice was not intended, Daniel asked on 1 March 1605 for himself and his father brother Asmus (IV. 15) sons: Michell, Voltze, Jochim, Adam Lutke and Alexander Jürgen (IV. 18-21) to renovate the letters of enfeoffment and to incorporate the said villages into the same¹⁵⁸. This request was fulfilled¹⁵⁹ on 19 April 1605. The following are mentioned as their inheritance and fief: The villages of Raddatz, Dallentyn, Klängenbeke, Lantze, Schneidemüle, Falkenhagen and Bramstete, as well as the field brands of Kucherow, Juchow and Jesorke. — *In 1607 he studied at the Pädagogium Stettin.*¹⁶⁰ On March 2, 1613, the Daniel and Asmus brothers compared themselves with their deceased father-brother heirs: Volz Joachim, Adam and Alexander Jürgen via the Schulzenhöfe to Juchow, Zamenz, Gissolk and Bramstedt. Thereafter, Alexander's (IV. 14) heirs received the Schulzenhöfe of Juchow and Jessork (= Gissolk) and sel. Asmus (IV. 15) heirs: those of Sammentz (= Zamenz) and Bramstädt. The farms were leveled before. At the same time, it was determined that all the shelves and timber remained common. The following witnesses were present in this comparison: Zabel Zastrow to Nemmin, Lorentz of Troy to Sammin, Adam K. (IV. 20) to Schneidemühl and Joachim Gatzkius to Juchow¹⁶¹. In 1615 we see Daniel as a witness to the marriage foundation between Asmus (IV. 17), his brother and his wife Anna of Wolds from Wusterbart¹⁶². Sadly, however, her own mother had to sue her sons Daniel and Asmus for malicious alimony, and on 17 October 1617 the resolution was passed that they had to satisfy her mother.

On 27 March 1622, a settlement was reached between the Kleisten of Raddatz and Schneidemühl because of the peasant Pankow, which had been taken from the Raddatzer peasants and where they had laid two sheep-farms themselves, and also because of the lynx (= odor), called "the Laffken" and because of the new village or new Viers (Neudorf). The survey of the lands, the equatio and divisio should be done soon. However, Michael's (IV. 18) and Alexander's (IV. 21) widows reserved all rights for themselves and their sons, because not all guardians are present in the¹⁶³ settlement. On the same day, Peter Somnitz, Captain of Neustettin, had the survey of the lands carried out. Ej. a. It was distributed on 13 and 14 May, after which Daniel received 4 cats, Michael's widow, Volz Joachim, Adam and Alexander's widow each received one cat. The Panikow was also distributed¹⁶⁴ among those mentioned.

On October 17, 1623, Daniel and Asmus did homage Alexander's sons at Neustettin¹⁶⁵.

On October 31, 1633, "Alexander Kleisten Sohn" set up a fiefdom horse¹⁶⁶.

¹⁵⁶ Urk 662

¹⁵⁷ Urk 547

¹⁵⁸ Ung. Urk No. 1

¹⁵⁹ Urk 553 and 556

¹⁶⁰ *Daniel Kleist Raddatz P. (2010);*

¹⁶¹ Urk 574

¹⁶² Urk 580

¹⁶³ Urk 596

¹⁶⁴ Urk 598

¹⁶⁵ Urk 513

¹⁶⁶ Urk 614

As everybody knows It was during this period that the afflictions of the Thirty Years' War fell, which hit Pommern all the harder, the more weaned and unbelligerent the once so weapons-minded people had become through the long peace of arms. "Even in the Schmalkaldic War — says Riemann in the history of the city of Greifenberg, Cape 14 — the Pomeranian princes would have participated more decisively if the rangs had not behaved so apathetically. If the Duke presented them with the great danger of war, which also threatened Pommern, they asked them not to engage in further war negotiations; if he demanded money for armor, if the nobility made his claims to the field monasteries, if the cities demanded that they should only be protected at their privileges and forbid the rural inhabitants from brewing beer and similar handling; if he exhorted them to take care of armor with herbs and Loth (bullets), Harnisch and halberds, if one complained about too high an attack and wished to be spared with new goods, or even beat them with fists on the table with the shout: "Mercy Lord, don't suffer de cronies (purses)".

And Wegner says in the F.G. of Dewitz p. 277: "In 1608 Duke Philipp II had to command the nobility to pay a visit riding in the wagon, to use the horse for riding. In the cities, people heard the complaint that the custom of shooting birds was getting out of hand because there was no enjoyment at all during this exercise. Pommern surrendered defenselessly to the arbitrariness of the imperial and Swedish armies. In 1626, when Bogislav XIV summoned the country to reject the march of a few thousand mercenaries, who had had Gustav Adolph recruit for the war against Polen on the Elbe and in Mecklenburg, the body of knights of Wolgast pay a visit 481 provided only 299 horses. The noble lords themselves stayed mostly at home, at their and the giant servants' place appeared coachmen, Vögte, Fischer and "untried rag bunch", instead of the strong stallions they sent small faint tweezers". — Many noblemen probably fled to Polen, "the land of the golden peace", to seek a safety bed there, but their estates were terribly devastated and the fields could no longer be cultivated. Long afterwards, "desert farms" and "desert hooves" lay in the Haide. The Imperials and the Schweden lived horribly wherever they went. The war taxes which the nobility and the cities had to pay were prohibitively expensive — and if the contributions advertised were not paid on time or in full, the neglected, in the cities so-called "Tribulier soldiers" were placed in the house, which made fun of themselves at the expense of the landlords until the missing sum was paid in and sometimes even in the cheeky heights fetched the master craftsman that he played them at the meal. - However, since the recovery of the contributions was very difficult, Pommern had been divided into certain "quarters" or "districts" with commis (i.e. provisions) houses for the occupation of catering and accommodation for the imperial soldiers. In the cities was usually a councilor of the commissarius, who had the ungrateful office to collect provisions and taxes for the same. The rural body of knights, however, elected one or two directors for each of the contribution districts, to whom it entrusted the regulation of the contribution affairs. At the beginning of the 1630s, Daniel took over the direction of the district there on Ducal orders and at the diligent request of the noble Contributors of Neustettin's quarters and administered his position in such a way that he could defend it "before the dear god, before his prince's graces and the Contributors". While in the past probably 4 commissaries and 2 Commissioners were held, he had to do everything alone. However, as the work grew over his head and he was not duly rewarded for his effort, he resigned his office in a public convention. However, at the request of many of the body of knights, he was persuaded to continue his duties for some time. They promised to give him a salary, as the other commissaries received¹⁶⁷. But since they did not keep their promise, he resigned again. Casimir from Glasenapp to Gramenz now took over the directorate. Daniel approached him asking him to pay for what he had been guaranteed. In his petition he laments: "They do not want to pay me anything, although a worker worthy of his wages, and deserved wages scream into heaven, as one tends to say, etc." — His remaining claim was 345 Fl. Commissariat fee and advance. — At the same time, he asked that he no longer be situated with "Tribulier soldiers". — On 31 December 1636, the Duke gave orders to satisfy¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁷ Urk 616

¹⁶⁸ Instead of 'district director', Daniel would probably have to be called 'district director', since the term 'district' for 'districts' or 'quarters' does not take effect until 1690 (Wegner, F. G. der von Dewitz, p. 8).

Daniel K.

The horrors of the Thirty Years' War had not yet penetrated into the Neustettiner Amt, which was excellently protected by its location, by the end of the thirties. As everybody knows It is located in the Baltic ridge, surrounded and intersected by numerous lakes, crevices and bogs, and to the south it was sheltered by miles of woods, the remnant of that immense border forest, which in ancient times formed a defense against the incursions of the Polen. At that time, the Princess Hedwig, the last of the Pomeranian Ducal House, had her widow¹⁶⁹ seat in Neustettin. The same did everything in their power to keep their country at peace and promote its well-being in every respect. She was careful not to join one of the fighting parties or to tempt a ruler; but her manor was always well manned and guarded, on the frontiers of her territory hills were raised here and there in case of need, and on the isles of the lakes warm precautions were taken to make it a refuge for defenseless people and animals. Thus, Daniel on Raddatz with its people at the lake, near the peat bog, had also thrown up a hill, on which the approximately advancing enemy was thought to be stopped for a while. And in fact, it did not last long, so passed Banner, pursued by the imperial troops under Gallas and from the south by Archduke Leopold, with his destitute flocks in the Pomeranian. Wherever Banner, the most unbridled of all Swedish army leaders, went, he had looted, scorched and murdered, so that nothing would remain for the enemies to follow. Farms (adjacent to the manor) He burned down 20 villages in one night and in the area of Belgard, Bublitz and Bärwalde, so that even today in Belgard and the surrounding area there is talk of "Banner's ruin". — The Princess of Hedwig had offered the fleeing commander a sum of money if he spared her subjects and their possessions on his way through her territory. Banner accepted the settlement and stayed with his troops for only one night in Neustettin, while the rest of them made a roundabout search, but, since his troops had wallowed through the night and made the greatest mischief, had to rush on without the promised money, because the imperials under Archduke Leopold followed him on his heels and just moved into Neustettin. — For the following years, Neustettin became an imperial arsenal and Captain Ewald of Herzberg was appointed by the Archduke as commander of the garrison there. The Duchess also sought to relieve the troubles and burdens of war in every Weise. In these troubled times, Hedwig proved to be a right-wing country mother, seeking so much in her power with her stately wealth to soften her poor country hardship, lending and granting hospitality in her manor to some wife and virgin who were deprived of their male protector in these troubled times, also promoting commerce and commerce, as much as the unfavorable times allowed, and taking care especially of church and school life. She founded the still existing grammar school in Neustettin and chose her principal pastor in Persanzig, who she managed to leave his mater Persanzig and move to Neustettin, as prepositus of the grammar school¹⁷⁰. When the Princess made her will on 4 October 1645, the district director Daniel K. was present as a witness.¹⁷¹

Later, we also mention that Daniel was present as a witness on 8 October 1637, when his cousin Bolz Joachim (IV. 19) gave the estate of Glineke to the Peter of Damitz¹⁷².

Daniel was married to Anna of Carnitz from the House of Carnitz, of which he had four sons: 1) Hans

¹⁶⁹ Princess Hedwig was the daughter of Duke Heinrich Julius of Braunschweig, married on 7 February 1619 to Duke Ulrich, the youngest son of Bogislav XIII. Duke Ulrich was educated at the court of Wolgast, had studied at Greifswalde there and for a time was in charge of the Rectorat. He then attended the University of Tübingen and traveled to Italy, Frankreich, Spain, England and the Netherlands. In 1618, he received the Amt of Neustettin with full jurisdiction, and the body of knights had to provide him with vassal services. - When Bogislav XIV came to power in 1621, Duke Ulrich received the Ämter and Rügenwalde. However, he died on 14 October 1688 as the princely bishop of the Camminer Cathedral Foundation.

¹⁷⁰ Compare the highly interesting script of Cl. Quandt, "Locked doors", separate imprint from the Reichsboten. Berlin 1874.

¹⁷¹ ... I have possessing real property your Princely Grace Testament to Daniell Kleist auff Raddatz as well as by Hochgemelter Your Princely Grace, among others required in Sonderheit vndt requested witnesses, signed with my own hand vndt with my pitch-work vndt authenticated, done on Princely House Neven-Stettin in the Princely Eßsahl ... Chronik der Stadt Neu - Stettin, Julius Adolph Wilcke, Neu-Stettin 1862, pp. 150. (2018)

¹⁷² Urk 618

Jürgen, 2) Alexander, 3) Gustav and 4) Christian Heinrich (IV. 22-25), and three daughters. — The names of the daughters are:

1) Margarete, later married¹⁷³ to Hans from Wolds on Thunow, Captain to Pyritz;

2) Catharina Ursula,

which Christian Heinrich of Münchow Neu-Buckow was¹⁷⁴ remarried to old and old. Neu-Buckow The same died, according to the church book of a widow, on 23 August 1689; — and

3) Maria Sabina,

married to Philipp of Raddatz (IV. 33); she died a widow on 3 April 1695. Daniel saw the end of the Thirty Years' War and shared with the survivors the cheers that the customers of the Peace of Westphalia brought everywhere. He died c. 1652.

His younger brother was:

IV. 17.

Asmus

of Gissolk and Schneidemühl.

His name was mentioned¹⁷⁵ several times in his brother's life description. His family estate was Schneidemühl. In 1627, he paid 26 1/2 hooves, 8 cossettes, 3/4 grinders (1 pitcher), 1/2 Instmann, 1 shepherd 50 sheep, 1 Knecht 25 sheep, 1/2 shepherd cards, 1/4 hooves large. With 30 Fl per year. 30 Cl¹⁷⁶. He also owned parts of Raddatz, Dallentin and Gissolk. — In 1635, his name was included among the attributes of the Neustettin quarter, who appointed¹⁷⁷ his brother Daniel as district director. His name does not appear in the later documents, so he will have died soon after. His wife was Anna of Wolds, the Reimer of Wolds on Wusterbart leave virgin daughter. The marriage foundation was established on 22 August 1615¹⁷⁸. Asmus concluded with her "a Christian, God-pleasing marriage in the name of the holy, inseparable Trinity, out of God's Almighty Strange Providence, out of a mature, well-considered mind and heart, with the consent of his parents, guardians and closest friends." — Their marriage was blessed with 4 sons: 1) Zabel, 2) Peter, 3) Daniel and 4) Franz (IV. 26-29), whose biographies we will bring later.

We turn first to Daniel's (IV. 16) sons and their descendants in a straight line.

The eldest son was:

IV. 22.

Hans Jürgen

of Klingbeck and Gissolk,

Swedish Cavalry Captain

In the Peace of Westphalia in 1643, Hither Pomerania, along with the Isle of Rügen, was given to the Crown of Schweden, while Western Pomerania was given Brandenburg killed in action with the Diocese

¹⁷³ Descr. 239

¹⁷⁴ Stav. 236

¹⁷⁵ Compare the Urk. 574. 580. 593 and 596

¹⁷⁶ Urk 605, to compare also Urk. 606 III

¹⁷⁷ Urk 616

¹⁷⁸ Urk 580

of Cammin. However, since people in Pommern were not particularly enthusiastic about Brandenburgs at the time, young people from the aristocracy often preferred to join Swedish rather than Brandenburg services. Hans Jürgen also entered Royal Swedish service. Cavalry-captain He advanced to the. He then took his leave and returned to his estates of Klingbeck and Gissolk and married Marie with Wolds from Wusterbarth, who bore him three sons: 1) Daniel, 2) Alexander and 3) Jürgen (IV. 35-37). — On 25 April 1655, "Hanß Gurgen and Christoph of Raddatz and Gezorke" set up a lunatic horse¹⁷⁹. Christoph is undoubtedly Christian Heinrich (IV. 25), Daniel's fourth son, since there was no Christoph in the Raddatzer lineage at that time.

In that year, the Podevils had a dispute with the Raddatzer Kleisten because of the progress in the trial of the fillister horses. However, at the request of the churlord, they compared themselves in such a way that both families immediately wanted¹⁸⁰ to grant themselves alternative priority in all patterns. A few years earlier, the Kleiste of Raddatz had already had a dispute with those of Zastrow for the same reason and had protested¹⁸¹ against the advance of the Zastrow in 1626. However, this protest seems to have been ignored, as the Zastrowe continued to advance¹⁸² in the patterning of 1655. The minutes recorded on it state that the Zastrowe always took the first place, while the Kleiste took the second place from the Raddatz.

In 1658, Hans Jürgen was already dead, because in that year there is already talk of his widow and of their uneducated young children. The year before, their few peasants had died of the plague. So their field could not be ordered. She complained that she hardly had the daily bread with her children, that they were often more saturated by tears than by natural food; from her blessed husband's house she had nothing but a poor night camp. In 1668 she died with the bequest of her three sons.

Hans Jürgen's younger brothers were:

IV. 23.

Alexander

and

IV.24.

Gustav.

Both died without heirs¹⁸³.

At last:

IV. 25.

Heinrich Christian

of Raddatz.

The same man had to provide¹⁸⁴ a lunatic horse with his eldest brother. On 9 November 1665 he was invested¹⁸⁵ with "Raddatz and Klingbeck, item Gesorke and Panko". In Urk. In 662 he was named

¹⁷⁹ Urk 632

¹⁸⁰ Urk 631 and 632

¹⁸¹ Urk 604

¹⁸² Urk 604

¹⁸³ Stav. 340 and 341; and Descr. 344 and 345

¹⁸⁴ Urk 604

¹⁸⁵ Urk 640 and 644

Daniel's (IV. 16) son, Alexander's (IV. 14) grandson and Voltze's (IV. 11) after-grandson. — According to the 1670 and 1671 register, he had 5 country hooves and his brother Alexander just so much to tax¹⁸⁶. From Raddatz he also had to keep¹⁸⁷ 3/4 lean horse.

His wife was Anna Ursula, daughter of the Christian of Dubberow (II. 71). The estate Zadtkow (called Zatikow at the time) brought him the same. However, they sold this estate to Lorentz Heinrich of Damen (III. 294) hereditary for 1137 Fl. Pomm., according to the contract of sale dated 20 March 1685¹⁸⁸. Their marriage was blessed to two sons: 1) Daniel Christian and 2) Georg Heinrich (IV. 38 and 39) and four daughters:

1) The eldest daughter, whose first name we do not know, was the wife of Lieutenant Adolph Ernst of Schnell. They had to keep from Dallentin 3/16 back horse. Some of her children are in the Juch. Kb. recorded.

2) Sophia Ursula, which was married on 16 April 1700 to Anton Jacob (II. 146) on Dubberow. She died as a widow on 9 January 1739 in Juchow.

3) Sabina Christians, who married Casimir Anton Stanslaffsky on Gruchow in Polen. She died in Juchow in 1754, in the Juch. Kb. at this point called Stannislawski.

4) Catharina Hedwig, married¹⁸⁹ on 16 June 1712 to Vladislaus Zukowsky.

From 1685 we are told that Christian Heinrich, with his elder brother Alexander and two servants, "smeared wackily from the Lenden to the spine" the Glasenapp Valmer shepherd with 4 birch poles, which she cut off on Valm land, after she dragged him over the Valmer and Klingbeck boundary to her own boundary and pulled him over a Stubben, so that, according to his own words, he "crushed all brown and blue on his body, also the bones on his nose". — Two years ago, the shepherd had had a fight with them, but had not been¹⁹⁰ prosecuted for it.

Christian Heinrich died on 29 June 1695 and his widow on 5 April 1706¹⁹¹.

We now turn to Hans Jürgen's. (IV. 22) Sons whose eldest

IV. 35.

Daniel

The same entered with his younger brother Alexander service in the army (IV. 36) in royal Polish. Their guardians did not know in 1668 whether they were still alive. Of their grandfatherly fees, they owned only half the manorial estate in Raddatz along with 5 peasants themselves and 3 1/2 peasants in Kucherow and the fourth part of the mill in Schneidemühl. — That their circumstances were only poor, we can also see from the register of the hoof status of the year 1667, according to which Hans Jürgen's heirs only taxed 1 country hoof¹⁹².

Daniel died without an heir¹⁹³.

¹⁸⁶ Urk 650; to compare also Urk. 645

¹⁸⁷ Urk 651

¹⁸⁸ Urk 657

¹⁸⁹ Juch. Kb

¹⁹⁰ A degenerate "lynching", which was not uncommon in those times.

2021: Archive Stettin 65/7/0/3.8/1947

¹⁹¹ Juch. Kb

¹⁹² Urk 645

¹⁹³ Stav. 442 and Descr. 440

IV. 36.

Alexander

of Klingbeck and Gissolk.

On 9 November 1665, Alexander and Jürgen, Hans Jürgen's, were invested ¹⁹⁴ in Raddatz "minorenne" sons. On December 20, 1665, Alexander letter of investiture received his¹⁹⁵, Anno 1686

Let's see him come back from Polen. In that year, they tried to take away his feudal oath. On that occasion, Alexander testified that his parents had died young, that the estates were burdened with debts and that the creditors were getting hold of them, so that up to now he had only been allowed to look at the estates from the outside and did not know what he would get from them. A part of Gissolk's loaned goods he would have been regulated by the Creditors a few years ago. — On 14 May 1686 he was invested ¹⁹⁶ with Gissolk (= Gissolk). Alexander and Jürgen are also named in the complete loan letter of the same year¹⁹⁷. Furthermore, Alexander redeemed the sheep-farm with Pankow, plus 4 1/2 peasants and 2 small farmers with Klingbeck (which descend estates from Raddatz), inherited from the father, but purchased from the Creditors, which immission and possession had in it, in 1689 also the estate Schneidemühl along with the situated peasants in Juchow and the 2 1/2 "desert" farms to Kucherow (which also descended from Raddatz), with Franz Kleist's (IV. 29) Consensus from des sel. Casimir Glasenapp's heirs, which immission and possession had in it, so that he had to pay the right fief-heir: Franz until the end of his life still a vitalitium of 30 Thlr. annually. After Franz's death, he became his next fief-heir. On November 11, 1699, he was invested ¹⁹⁸ with the aforementioned estates. In this fief he is called Hans Jürgen's' (IV. 22) son and Daniel' (IV. 16) grandson. — According to the list of fief monies from 1672, Alexander had to pay 10 thousand per annum from Raddatz for 1/4 fief horses. Because of Gissolk, he had to keep¹⁹⁹ 1/2 of the lean horse and because of Schneidemühl 3/8.

Alexander has been married twice:

- 1) with Dorothea Marie by Wolds from Thunow, who died²⁰⁰ on 1 April 1690. Darnach
- 2) with Catharina Ursula from Münchow Neu-Buckow, who died²⁰¹ on 28 January 1728 as a widow.

From the first marriage we are called two daughters:

a. Maria Margaretha.

The same became on 27 July 1706 the wife of the cavalry captain Gerhard Wedig of Münchow (Im Juch. Kb Mönnichow). She received as a dowry: half Schneidemühl and half Kucherow. She died on 9 May 1741²⁰². Her husband died ten years later, in the 90th year of his life at Eichenberge. Since they died without heirs, the above fiefdoms fell to their brother son Bogislaff Heinrich (IV. 64).

b. Sophia Elisabeth.

She died with her mother on 1 April 1690²⁰³. From Alexander's second marriage we are also called daughters:

- a. Catharina Dorothea. She was born on January 13, 1696, and confirmed in 1708²⁰⁴.
- b. Elisabeth Sophia.

¹⁹⁴ Urk 640

¹⁹⁵ Urk 644

¹⁹⁶ Urk 647

¹⁹⁷ Urk 662 and Juch. Kb

¹⁹⁸ Urk 675 and 678

¹⁹⁹ See undr. Urk No. 6

²⁰⁰ Urk 662 and Juch. Kb

²⁰¹ Urk 662 and Juch. Kb

²⁰² Urk 662 and Juch. Kb

²⁰³ Urk 662 and Juch. Kb

²⁰⁴ Urk 662 and Juch. Kb

The same was born on 4 February 1697, confirmed in 1711 and on 4 December 1713 copulated with the Captain Hans Gebhard Edlen of Plotho, who became lieutenant colonel and commandant of Königsberg in 1737.

c. Erdmuth Maria, born 25 January 1702 and confirmed²⁰⁵ in 1716.

d. Margaretha Ursula,

born 25 November 1703 and died 18 January 1704. In addition to the above daughters, Alexander had two sons: 1) Bogislaß Heinrich and 2) Christian Asmus (IV. 44 and 45), one from the first marriage and the other from the second. Alexander died on 11 March 1709.

His younger brother was:

IV. 37.

Jürgen.

He was invested on 9 November 1665 as a Hans Jürgen's minorener son 6). Even in 1668 he was still a minor, even a little boy. In the total loan of the year 1686 he is listed among the invests.

He died without an heir²⁰⁶.

Alexander's two sons were, as already mentioned above:

IV. 44.

Bogislaß Heinrich,

Lieutenant Colonel,

of Groß-Raddow and Gissolk.

In Den married Act. In 540, he is mistakenly called Bogislaß "Jochem"; the other documents unanimously name him as stated above. He was born in 1680. On 12 July 1709, he became captain of the Inf.-Rgt. Crown Prince No. 6, on 23 March 1713: Major at the Inf.-Rgt. of Borcke No. 22 and on 22 October 1718 Lieutenant Colonel²⁰⁷. On 7 May 1714 he was invested²⁰⁸ with Gesorke (= Gissolk). In 1716 he reported to the government council of Wenden in 1694 on the revocation of the estate Groß-Raddow of Borcken-district sold by the heirs of the chamberlain and president of Ewald von Kleist (III. 170). The estate, along with three associated farms in Wulkow, two in Sallmow and one in Vogelsang, had been a Borck fee, but after the letter of enfeoffment of 28 April 1670 was awarded²⁰⁹ to the President of Ewald fee on Groß-Raddow. The heirs of the latter had therefore sold it to the government council of Wenden in 1694. Public prosecutor After the death of the latter, the then-president asked for the fee to be declared forfeited, because the masculine posterity of Ewald had been assumed, perhaps the fee would not have been properly persecuted by it. A wide-ranging legal dispute arose over this, which was decided by a Sentence of 5 July 1519 that although the estate of Gr.-Raddow together with its accessories were to be held caduk, the von Wenden heirs were not to be guilty of ceding it before they were suspended because of a capital of 3000 lrs. However, in the case of the Caducity to be recognized, Bogislaß Heinrich had already received the fee of Gr.-Raddow etc. from the sovereign as a gift in 1716. On 14 July 1719, he compared himself with the von Wenden heirs in such a way that instead of the 3000 Thlr awarded to

²⁰⁵ Urk 662 and Juch. Kb

²⁰⁶ von d. Osten 443b

²⁰⁷ Stav. 540

²⁰⁸ Urk 680

²⁰⁹ See: Wegner's F. G. der von Dewitz, pp. 578

them, he gave them a fair share. paid out 5800 Thlr.. In addition, he committed to apply 1200 Thlr. to meliorations and necessary buildings. Then, on 28 August letter of investiture 1719, he was provided with the piece about Gr.-Raddow, together with accessories for him and his fief-heirs. Letter of investiture Included in this was the clause, "the 5800 Thlr related by him to the severance of Wendish heirs. † 1200 Thlr. Meliorations- etc. monies, totaling 7000 Thlr. shall be reserved for the fee as allodial in such a way that such monies shall be paid to his allodial heirs without distinction before the assignment of the estate"²¹⁰. Soon afterwards, two other Agnates of the family: Melchior Ludwig and Hans Christian (III. 331 and 337) formed a claim to enfeoffment to the estate, on the grounds of which they referred to the concession of Duke Bogislav X of 1488, whose property the whole family should have the whole hand in all estates, which would only become such in the future. However, not only the imaginary brethren, but also the Major Gotthilf Christian (III. 358), who in 1724 ex capite agnationis proximioris, in relation to the President of Ewald, sought to vindicate the estate, were completely rejected by the Immediat rescripts of 18 April 1720 and 4 September 1725 and established that the Lieutenant Colonel Bogislaff was responsible for protecting Heinrich in his possession. The latter also remained in undisputed possession and passed the estate on to his son of the same name (IV. 64)²¹¹.

Bogislaff Heinrich has been married twice. His first wife was:

1) Margarethe von Kleist, third daughter of Ewald Joachim district administrator (III. 257) in Vietzow. She was married to him on 13 February 1711, but died on 28 August 1712 in the weeks²¹² after she gave birth to a son, Friedrich Wilhelm, who died shortly before her.

His second wife was:

2) Abigail Elisabeth of Edling, eldest daughter of the district council Bogislaff Wilhelm of Edling on Ribbekarth and the Abigail Margarethe of Bork from Schönwalde. She bore him three sons: 1) Friedrich Wilhelm, 2) Alexander Christoph and 3) Bogislaff Heinrich. According to the church register of Gr.-Raddow, she died as a widow on 9 May 1756, aged 56.

Her husband had already died 25 years before her, on 27 June 1731.

Bogislaff Heinrich, lieutenant colonel's stepbrother:

IV. 45.

Christian Asmus,
Lieutenant,
of Pankow.

He was born on September 25, 1698. Besides Pankow, he still owned Klingbeck, inherited from his father. With these estates he was invested ²¹³ on 17 September 1743. Like his stepbrother, he had chosen a military career. On 12 February 1717 he became standard-bearer of the Inf.-Rgt. of Borcke No. 22, on 7 December 1720 second lieutenant. On 26 April 1723 he was casualties.

Christian Asmus led a desolate life. As evidence of this, we are told²¹⁴ in documents the following events from his life:

²¹⁰ Urk 682

²¹¹ In Stav. In 540 it is said in relation to this: "Bogislaff Heinrich was lucky enough to acquire the estate of Great Raddow in 1719 from the family again". See also Brüggemann Part 2, pp. 187.

²¹² (2006) Funeral sermon for Margarete von Kleist, year of death 1712, by Joh. Julius Struve, Site Franciscumsbibliothek Zerbst, Signatur [2° A 11 c], Catalog reference Münnich, Franz, Die Leichenpredigten-Sammlung des Franciscums in Zerbst, Regensburg 1958 (= Die Fundgrube 14).

²¹³ Urk 684

²¹⁴ (2006) Landesarchiv Greifswald Rep. 7 No. 656 (of 1725) suit against Colonel v.Kleist of Raddatz and the Ltn Asmus v.Kleist of Pemekow for violence

1) In January 1727, he took a recruit claimed by him as a subject from the recruiter of the Supreme Henning Alexander (IV. 53) on an open street with a drawn sword. Public prosecutor He became actionable because he said, "Canailles, will you let me have the guy?" — also beaten on the commando with Spanish Rohr in his right hand and the sword in his left hand. — The commando, however, retaliated for these blows again; for on 26 January 1728 the Feldscheer testified under Grumbkow von Kleist that "he found the lieutenant so miserable and weak that he doubted his return, to the extent that the violent spilling of blood invalidates him so that he could not survive it with his many wounds". Under 18 September 1729, the process was suppressed by order in counsel.

2) In 1745, Ernstine Pitannen was sentenced to death by sword as a child murderer. She named Lieutenant Christian Asmus of Pankow as Complicen, and testified that she had served with him, that he had impregnated her, and that she had killed the infant at his behest. He was arrested and sworn²¹⁵ in 1747. In 1737, Christian Asmus was also punished by the royal government. The facts are this: Lieutenant Kleist had forbidden his people in Klingbeck to go to Persanzig, where they incorporate with a parish to go to church, and now refused to pay the fees to the preacher and Küster. He had accepted a schoolmaster who had to read the gospel on Sundays and festive days in the Schulzenhof in Klingbeck. There came on 3 April 1737 a penalty mandate for "violent jus episcopale and patronage" that Lieutenant Kl. 1000 Thlr He would have to pay a fine if he didn't leave it with Alten. — In response to this mandate, Christian Asmus said that he did not have to obey the Royal Government in this piece; if the mandate had been sent to him by the High Consistorio, of whom he would have every respect, he would inevitably obey. — Finally, however, he complied and needed only 50 Thlr. to pay a penalty.

Christian Asmus died on 16 April 1754.²¹⁶

Since he left no personal heirs, his estates fell to his stepbrother, the lieutenant colonel's heir. The same man had, as we heard, four sons, but the first three died young. Only one survived him.

His son from his first marriage was called:

IV. 61.

Friedrich Wilhelm,

who died in 1712, only a few weeks old.²¹⁷

The three sons of the second marriage were:

IV. 62.

Friedrich Wilhelm.

He was born in Stargard there on 5 January 1717, but died on 2 January 1719.²¹⁸

IV. 63.

Alexander Christoph,

²¹⁵ According to Juch. Kirchb., Christine Minimum of Klingbeck, had born on 24 January 1727 an illegitimate son: Alexander Asmus, whose father is also said to be the above.

²¹⁶ Juch. Kb - von d. Osten 561 set as the year of death erroneously: 1757.

²¹⁷ Juch. Kb — von d. Osten 561 mistakenly sets the year of death as 1757. Addition 2015: Note as above. The reference to von d. Osten does not belong here.

²¹⁸ Juch. Kb — Stav. 540 mistakenly states his age only 1 year and 1 month.

born 13 July 1718, died 6 May 1720 in Pinnow.²¹⁹

IV. 64.

Bogislaff Heinrich,
Captain,
of Raddow and Raddatz.

He was born in Greifenberg ej. a. there on 2 December 1720 and baptized²²⁰ on 4 December. He studied at first, then became a soldier. On 23 June 1740 he joined the Inf.-Rgt as a standard-bearer. Count Dohna No. 38. — In 1757 he took his leave as captain, having lost all his health in the campaigns of Böhmen and Schlesien from 1741 to 1756²²¹. On 2 September 1743 he was married to Gr. Raddow invest ej. a., the same on September 17 with Gissolk²²². On 20 January 1755, he purchased Raddatz, the other half of Schneidemühl, Bramstädt and the Mühle, Neuendorf, half of Kucherow and Pankow, as the next successor to the fief, later colonel Leopold (IV. 70) for 27,000 Thlr. — On the other hand, he sold Raddow, since it was on the extreme trap with him, on 28 August 1777 for 14,500 Thlr. provisionally for 25 years until Marien 1803 again soluble, but on 11 April 1788 inherited and peculiarly the lieutenant colonel, later General-Field Marshal Gebhard Leberecht of Blücher, on whose request it was allodified on 8 January 1790.²²³ — On 13 March 1777, he left the associated farm in Vogelsang to the millmaster Bessert for 800 thousand for 25 years until Marien in 1802. — He also inherited from Colonel Ernst Ludwig of Borcke on Molstow and Schowantz, who had died on 3 October 1772, some old Borcken fiefdoms. Originally, the Colonel of Borcke was a sister: Sophia Charlotte destined for heiress. The same man had died before his brother on 24 May 1772. In this case, the Colonel of Borcke had now appointed the Captain Bogislaff Heinrich in his will as universal heir "for the sake of much recognition and guilty friendship". The Captain von Kleist was also related to the Colonel von Borcke. The latter consort was: Maria Henriette von Edling, the right aunt of the former. Thus, the estate Zozenow with an associated Kossäthenhof in Gardin, the estate Molstow with 6 associated farms in Gardin and Schowantz fell to him²²⁴. — However, he sold this inheritance on 1 December 1778 for 22,000 Thlr. to the next successor: Adrian Heinrich von Borcke to Grünhof.

On 29 July 1754, he had already inherited the fief Gissolk from his father to the Churpfälzische General-Field Marshal Casimir Wedig of Zastrow on Cölpin for 3,340 thousand with the fief right. — On the other hand, according to the settlement of 26 March 1781, he redeemed the estate Michael Krüger from Freimanne Klein Zemmin for 566 Thlr. 16 gr. and brought it back to the family. — He finally inherited Pankow and Klingbeck from his Oheim Christian Asmus (IV. 45).

In 1774, Bogislaff Heinrich received 2,600 Thlr from the Royal Government to improve its estate in Raddatz. Melioration funds, with which he put 324 acres of meadows in arable state, built next 4 new bunding places and the same each 4 acres of field and 3 acres of meadows increased. The yield of these meliorations could be expected to be 250 Thlr. annually. Since only 52 Thrs. of Raddatz's annual pension was payable thereafter, 198 Thrs. could²²⁵ be counted as an annual surplus.

The Captain von Kleist has been married twice:

²¹⁹ In married Act. In 657 and in Osten 709 it is mistakenly called Wilhelm Alexander.

²²⁰ (2006) Publication: Carmen genethliacum, quod in lucem genialem ... Bogislai Henrici de Kleist ... cecinit / C. L. Boetticher, Stargardiae, 1730, Scope: 2", Signature: 15 in: 2" Sv 27, War loss of the State Library Berlin

²²¹ See from Osten No 710

²²² Urk 684

²²³ Details of sales problems in: Blücher als Rittergutbesitzer, E. Blasendorff, Im neuen Reich, Leipzig 1878, 91 ff. and 1879, pp. 161 ff. (2009)

²²⁴ (2006) Publication: Painful grief over the premature departure of Andreas's Adrian from Borck Most wehmüthig Bogislav Henrich, Stargard Stettin 1738, Bibliothek von Kleist, Ksiaznica Pomorska KP.XVIII.26162.I.adl

²²⁵ Compare Brüggemann Part III pp. 768

1) with Clara Louise Barbara from Flemming, the Royal Polish Captain Caspar Sigismund from Flemming to Böck, Laugendorf, Holzhagen, Batzlaff, Patzig, Sager, Jassow, Moratz, Creitlow, Baumgarten and Zarnglaff and the Louise Elisabeth Osten from the seventh Virgin Daughter. The same was born on 24 August 1737 at Böck and on 22 October 1754 also copulated himself. However, the marriage foundation was not closed until 11 December 1754. She died on 22 July 1760 and became Gr. Raddow buried;

2) with Henriette Juliane of Versen, second J. daughter of Dubslaff of Versen, Brandenburg Capitains and Eleonore of Goltz from Wuhrow. She was born in 1733 and was entrusted to her husband in 1762. *She died in her "85th year" on 11 October 1812.*²²⁶

From the first marriage there was a son:

IV. 76.

Sigmund Bogislaff Friedrich Ernst.

He was born on September 14, 1755. His father sent him to Brandenburg for his further education at the knight Academy. But there he died on 13 February 1772, "since he gave the greatest hope, to the great sadness of his parents"²²⁷. With him, this branch of the Raddatzer tribe became extinct, since there was no son from the second marriage²²⁸.

On 28 June 1787, Captain Bogislaff Heinrich made his will, in which he appointed his wife Henriette Juliane, née von Versen, as his universal heir. In a codicill added on 9 April 1788, however, he also considers his inspector, his servants, who served him faithfully and diligently for many years, his household and court corps and his two godparents with ample legacies. In addition, from his estate, the two sons of Heinrich Adrian from Borcke to Grünhof were to receive 1,000 Thlr. each, the five children of Bogislaff Wedig from Glasenapp, who died at Bärwalde, 1,000 Floren each, the wife of Juliane from Plötz, born of Kamke in Staartz, 500 Thlr. and the wife of Lieutenant, born of von Kleist to Versen Carvin, 500 Thlr. — He also suspended 200 Thlr., the interest of which was to be used to maintain the stately vault he had built at the Raddatz church. He also bequeathed 200 Thlr. to the Church of Raddatz, of which the Persanzig-Raddatz preacher receives 2 Thlr. every year. For the teachers in Raddatz, Klingbeck and Kucherow, he set the interest on a legate of 500 lr., for which the same should be obliged to teach some poor children free of charge. For the poor of his estates in Raddatz, Klingbeck, Schneidemühle Kucherow, Neuendorf and Panckow, he also suspended 500 Thlr., the interest on which was to be distributed among them each year. Von Kleist At last, for the good of the family, he decreed a fideicommiss of 4,000 Thlr., in order to enable the future holders of the Raddatz fiefdoms to preserve these decayed fiefdoms for themselves and the family. However, in the event that the estate von Kleist should nevertheless be taken out of the family's possession, the interest of that capital is assigned to the senior member of the family at any time. This case has occurred at present, when the estates, which at last

²²⁶ *The death announcement comes from her distant relative, widowed Westphalen von Kleist, born, Stargard October 11, 1812, with no indication of the date of death. Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen 1812 Supplement 23 October. (2018)*

²²⁷ According to von d. Osten ad No. 805

²²⁸ (2006) In the records of Osten there is a family table with 4 generations of ancestors of Sigmund Bogislaff Friedrich Ernst

Great-great-grandparents: Hans Jürgen and Maria of Wolds, Hans of Wolds and Margaretha, von Kleist von Kleist of George and Friederich Lilliana of Benz, Edling Sophia of Heinrich and Abigell of Tessen, Richardt of Fleming and Borck Borck of Anne, Sophia of Petersdorff and Eggerd Brüsewitz of Borgerow, Anna Helene of Erdmann and Christoph Osten Sophie of Esther, Glasenapp Joachim Wedige of Osten and Anna Dorothea Podewils of

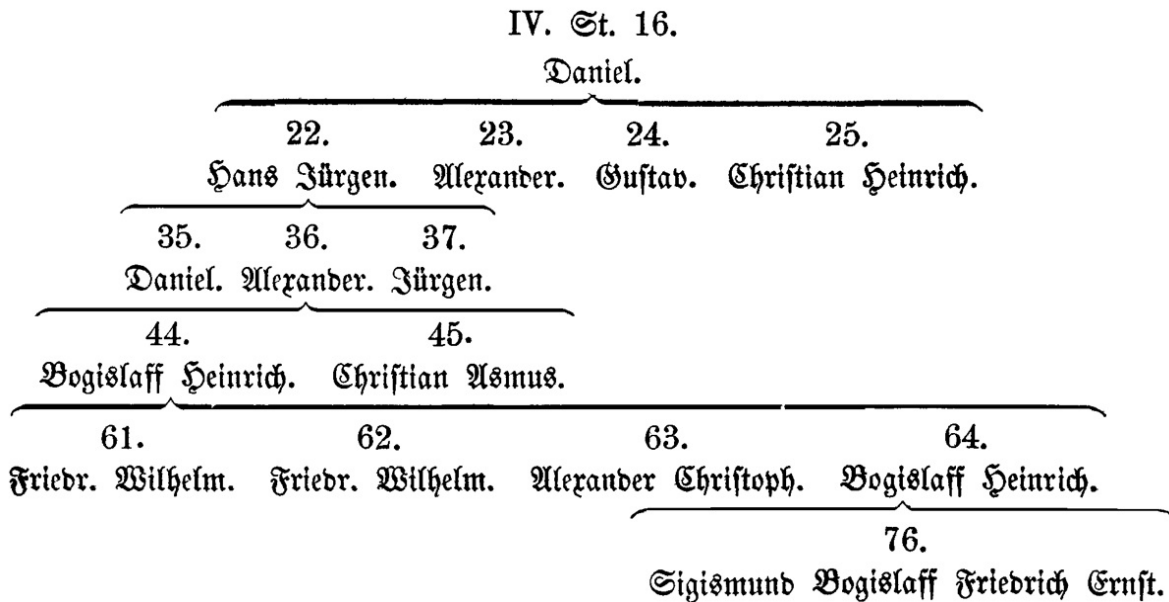
Great-grandparents: Alexander and Dorothea Maria of Wolds, Bogislaff Wilhelm of Edling (1662–1739) and von Kleist of Margarethe (died 1707), Borck Bogislaff of Ernst and Flemming Eleonora Catharina of Brüsewitz, Johann of Wedige (1650–1727) and Osten of Dorothea Osten (1666–1750)

had Count Wilhelm (II. 224), as grandson of the chamberlain August Wilhelm (II. 167. cf. p. 99), have left the family as a result of the subhastation. — The administration of that Fideicommisses is vested in the head of the family pursuant to the Family Order of 28 January 1877 and the Order of the Court of Appeal in Cöslin of 7 July (Urk. 732a. and b. and 733). From every single provision of the aforementioned codicill, the high-hearted, noble, benevolent, caring, and benevolent attitude of the tester shines in our face.²²⁹ In general, Captain Bogislaff Heinrich seems to have been an internally significant and externally recognized figure. — He died on 20 December 1791. The clergyman Drews in Neustettin gave him the corpse speech.

²²⁹ Files of the Consistory of Köslin / Koszalin / because of the charitable foundations made by the late Captain Bogislaw Heinrich von Kleist from Raddatz in his Codicill, 1792-1883, State Archives Posen, Pila branch 55/907/0/2.1.1.1/3730

Files relating to the Hauptmann Bogislaw Heinrich von Kleist Scholarship Foundation / compare the file 7.4./ / Pastor Weltzer in Persanzig / Parsêcko / Manager of the Fund / since 1 April 1889/. Posen State Archives, Pila Branch 55/907/0/2.1.1.1/3731 (2021)

Finally, let's look at the Daniel pedigree:



We now turn to Christian Heinrich's (IV. 25) descendants. His two sons were:

IV. 38.

Daniel Christian,

Lieutenant on horseback.

He became a churprincely Brandenburg lieutenant on horseback and enjoyed general respect for good leadership and bravery.

The then Churfürst Friedrich III took part in the war, which Ludwig XIV started from Frankreich against Deutschland for minor reasons, right at the beginning of his government. In this war of prey, Ludwig's XIV. Command the blossoming shores of Rheine transformed into wastelands by Melac. The Pfalz was also so terribly devastated in this war that all the atrocities of the Thirty Years' War are nothing against the outrages and murder distilleries that the Franzosen committed in this German country at the time²³⁰. The war lasted from 1688 to 1697. Friedrich III became the savior of Deutschland with his 20,000 brave Brandenburgers. It is not unlikely that Daniel Christian also took part in this war, because the family documents testify to him "that he was in great sadness all over the world half his strange conduits and bravery". Unfortunately, however, he died of an early and sudden death. When he wanted to return to his homeland in 1698 around the Annunciation of Mary (25 March), he was stabbed to death in the Rencontre near the Marche city of Soldin by a vexillarius, a cornet named Bilsing, and buried²³¹ in Soldin. The courts acquitted Bilsing a poena, ordinaria. However, the Elector, who felt the loss of Lieutenant von Kleist particularly harshly, had the Thatcher arquebuusised²³² ex edicto duelli in 1699 to Cüstrin.

²³⁰ See Wegner, F.G. der von Dewitz, p. 316.

²³¹ In the Juch. Kb., this event is recounted in Latin as follows: "Circa Festum Annunciationis Mariae 1698 Nobiliis Raddaziensis Dominus Daniel Christian de Kleist haud procul oppidum Marchiacum, nomine Soldinum, cum ad patrios vellet redire Iares, a vexillario quodam gladio transfixus et Soldini sepultus est". - In Descr. In 442, it is said that Bilsing stabbed him "maliciously", but at this point he is mistakenly called Daniel Ernst.

²³² Stav. 444

IV. 39.

Georg Heinrich
of Raddatz and Juchow.

He was born on 17 July 1674. In the Juch. Kb. it is called Jürgen Hinrich. On 11 October 1699, "Jürgen Heinrich, Christian of Heinrich's son, Daniel's (IV. 16) nepos" was invested²³³. Von Kleist In the story of the Fusilier Regiment, No. 36 p. 56, he is called²³⁴ the heir to the estates of Raddatz, Juchow, Kucherow and Gissolk. Half of Raddatz he had to provide²³⁵ 1/2 of the leaning horse.

His wife was Catarina Maria von Kleist, of Joachim Daniel in Raddatz (IV. 41) Daughter, born 4 June 1676, copulated 23 May 1701.

He is called to us three daughters from this marriage:

1) Anna Maria,

born 5 February 1704, confirmed 1717, was married on 22 May 1722 to Ernst Alexander of Ramel (born 1698, + 1741)²³⁶ on Bulgrin;

2) Clara Catharina,

born July 6, 1707, twin sister of Henning Alexander (IV. 48), died unmarried May 22, 1773; and

3) Sophie Christians,

ej. a. born 4 January 1711, died 22 February

In addition to these three daughters, they had five sons: 1) Heinrich Joachim, 2) Henning Alexander, 3) Henning Alexander, 4) Richard Christian and 5) Georg Ernst (IV. 46-50).

Georg Heinrich died on 11 May 1743 and his widow died on 27 February 1753 in Juchow²³⁷.

So her eldest son was:

IV. 46.

Heinrich Joachim.

in the juch. Kb "Hinrich Jochim, Jürgen Heinrich's first son", born 15 July 1702 and died 3 January 1703²³⁸.

The second son was:

IV. 47.

Henning Alexander,

Born 4 August 1706 and died 21 August ej. a.

The third son received salvation in the family. Baptize the same names as the deceased second son:

²³³ Urk 675 and 678

²³⁴ See: Seyffart's Complete History of All Royal Prussian Regiments, Piece 3, pp. 56

²³⁵ Ung. Urk No 6.

²³⁶ Rolf Straubel, Landbesitz und Military Service, Part 1, 2021, pp. 557. (2021)

²³⁷ Juch. Kb

²³⁸ In Stav. In 542, and in V. D. Osten in 582, he was mistakenly named Hans Jochim

IV. 48.

Henning Alexander,
Lieutenant General,
of Juchow.

The same was born on 6 June 1707 in Raddatz. His twin sister was the aforementioned Clara Catharina²³⁹. He was taken away from his home by his brother, the colonel of the Old Anhalt Regiment No. 3, later General-Field Marshal Henning Alexander (IV. 53) on 24 February 1721 and engaged him as a cadet in his company. However, since he was transferred to another regiment in the same year, he took his nephew to Berlin in the corps of cadets on 7 November 1721, where he remained until 6 September 1724. On that day, he joined the Glasenapp Regiment, the company of the Captain of Massow, as a standard-bearer. On 24 January 1726, King Friedrich Wilhelm I ordered him to his personal regiment in Potsdam, the Compagnie des Hauptmanns of Knesebeck, as a free corporal instead of one of Heyden, which came to the Glasenapp regiments, whereupon he became standard-bearer of the great King regiments (the great Potsdam Grenadier Guard) No. 6 and 1735 second lieutenant on 24 January 1730. When King Friedrich II separated this regiment when his government took office in 1740, he transferred Henning Alexander to the newly established third battalion Guard No. 15d and appointed him the oldest prime lieutenant. As such, he participated in the First Silesian War. A few weeks after the battle of Mollwitz, he became a staff captain on 24 May 1741. — On 30 March 1743, he received the Compagnie des Hauptmanns von Flemming from the 4th Gröben Infantry Regiments. As a captain, he lived in the Second Silesian War in 1744 during the Siege of Prag and in 1745 during the Battles of Habelschwerdt and Catholic Hengersdorf and the battles of Hohenfriedberg and Sorr "with excellent courage". — On 2 July 1756 he became a major and fought as such in various battles of the Seven Years' War, so in 1757 in the battle of Gr. Jägerndorf in Prussia and 1758 in the battle of Zorndorf against the Russians. Schwedisch-Pommern — On 14 June 1759, he became commander of the regiment and with his regiments took part in the campaign in and Mecklenburg. — On 19 February 1760, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. In that year he attended the operations of the Prussian troops in Saxony. - On 6 February 1761, he became a colonel. As such, he participated in the campaigns in Schlesien in 1761 and 1762. In 1762, he acquired the mercy of the King in the raids of Adelsbach and Bohemian Friedland and, when the heavily entrenched Leutmannsdorfer hills were stormed, he led his regiment with so much bravery and deliberation that the King awarded him the Order pour le mérite. — On 15 June 1766, the King gave him the Fusilier Regiment No. 36 of Münchow, which bore²⁴⁰ his name from then on. On 9 July 1767, he was promoted to major general and on 6 April 1778 to lieutenant general. — On 9 June 1780, he received the dismissal requested for his retirement and, as a pension, the governorship in Spandau. — He died at Juchow on 22 January 1784, in the 77th year of his life, after serving the Royal House and the Fatherland with all faithfulness and righteousness for 63 years. He had distinguished himself on many occasions by his bravery and determination in decisive incidents and by the greatest precision in service, and not only was he a brave and skilled soldier, but he was also a Christian and active philanthropist, and because of these outstanding qualities and merits of his King, he was merciful and loved by all who knew him.

Von Kleist In the possession of the Landrat à-Collochau there is an original oil painting of the lieutenant general, on which he is depicted almost in life size (knee piece), in uniform and with the Feldherrnstab. In the background you can easily see a camp and tents. On the reverse of the painting, he is explicitly designated as a lieutenant general. A lithograph of this image is attached here. —

²³⁹ In the second part of the biographical lexicon, p. 280, Johann Daniel is erroneously stated as his father; the right one, however, contains the story of the Fusilier-Rgts No. 36, p. 56.

²⁴⁰ (2006) History and news of the royal Prussia. Von Kleist Fusilierregimente, from the time of his foundation until the 1st Jul. of the year 1767, part from the "Seyfart'schen Regimentsgeschichten", reprint of the 1767 issue, Biblio-Verlag Osnabrück 1978



Lithography



Paintings in private ownership (2006)

Let us now move on to the ownership and family relationships of the aforementioned. — On 12 September 1743, "Captain Henning Alexander on Juchow with his brother Jürgen Ernst (IV. 50), sel. Jürgen Hinrich's sons" invests. In this document, it is testified that both brothers died²⁴¹ without a feud. — On 1 March 1744, the two brothers inherited the estate of Zemminz (= Zamenz) from Lieutenant Colonel Asmus Heinrich (IV. 56), Major Zabel Georg (IV. 58) and Lieutenant Colonel Friedrich Henning Sigismund (IV. 60). Georg Ernst bequeathed the same property to his elder brother Henning Alexander on 28 July 1751. After the brotherly partition settlement of 12 January 1748, he had already left him the estate of Juchow. On 6 April 1752, Henning Alexander purchased the estate of Falkenhagen, also known as Wehdage, from Captain Leopold (IV. 70), hereditary for 450 Thlr. — In 1773, Henning Alexander received 5300 Thlr to improve its estates in Juchow, Falkenhagen and Zamenz. Royal Amelioration Funds. With the help of this money, he expanded his agriculture by 213 acres 177 square rods and his meadow wax by 243 acres 125 square rods, also set up 10 new bunching places. The yield of these meliorations was increased to 437 Thlr per year. 15 Gr. Estimated at 8 pfs. Of this amount, the holder of these estates must pay an annual levy of Thlr 106, which is intended to pay the salaries of some country schoolmasters, so that the net surplus is Thlr 331. 15 Gr. 8 pfs²⁴².

Henning Alexander has been married twice. The first time

1) 1746 in *Stettin*²⁴³ with Hedwig Charlotte *Christianvon Kleist*²⁴⁴, second daughter of the Royal Prussian. Lieutenants General Franz Ulrich (III. 389) and the Louise Eleonore Baroness of Putlitz.

The same was born on October 9, 1725 and died on February 13, 1765, at the age of 39, 3 months and one day, with the bequest of 4 daughters whose names are:

(a) Marie Sophie Charlotte.

She lived with her sister in Polzin in 1765. In 1767 she became the wife of the Lord of Buttler in Prussia²⁴⁵;

(b) Christine Louise Amalie,

born 21 November 1753 and died 20 April 1765;

(b1) *Albertine Johanna Catharina*,

*born 15 July 1755 in Mühlhausen, died prematurely.*²⁴⁶

(c) Anna Catharina Elisabeth,

*born 30 September 1756 in Mühlhausen, + Barnow 3 December 1823, which in 1775 with Jacob Georg Gottlieb was copied from Puttkamer to Old and New Kolziglow and Barnow near Stolp, born Versin 6 July 1748, + Barnow 4 November 1823,*²⁴⁷;

and

(d) Alexandrines Wilhelmine Ernstine,

ej. a. born 13 January 1765 and died 28 February²⁴⁸.

Her two sons had already died before her:

Friedrich Carl Ulrich (IV. 65.), *born 7 June 1750 in Mühlhausen*. He died on July 19, 1757, the eighth

²⁴¹ Urk 684

²⁴² Brüggemann III P.754

²⁴³ *Family News from West Prussian Church Books, Leichensteinen pp., R. von Flanß, Zeitschrift des historischen Vereins für den Regierungsbezirk Marienwerder, Marienwerder 1876, pp. 177, 199 (2012)*

²⁴⁴ *Erroneous in the 1st edition Ernstine, corrected according to the note to the father (2015)*

²⁴⁵ von d. Osten 564

²⁴⁶ *Family News from West Prussian Church Books, Leichensteinen pp., R. von Flanß, Zeitschrift des historischen Vereins für den Regierungsbezirk Marienwerder, Marienwerder 1876, pp. 177, 199 (2012)*

²⁴⁷ Selected Ancestral Tables of the Edda, II. Gotha 1929, pp. 82 (2014)

²⁴⁸ Footnote text missing

year of his age²⁴⁹; and

Hans Alexander Ernst (IV. 66.), who died on 29 September 1751, only 5 weeks old.

In 1766, Henning Alexander remarried to:

2) Ursula Louise of Kuhnheim, widow of the Royal Prussia. Captains of Felix Andreas from Below. The same was the daughter of the Geh. Minister of State and War of Kuhnheim and died at Falkenberg in the Neumark on 1 May 1812, evening 11 1/2 o'clock *on the flow*, nearly 80 years old²⁵⁰.

From this second marriage, three daughters are named:

(a) Marie Albertine Louise Eleonore,

born 7 March 1768. The same was married on 23 November 1792 to the Royal Prussian chamberlain and order of St . John knight Philipp Wilhelm Heinrich von Borke at Falkenburg manor. However, their marriage remained childless. When she became a widow, she appointed the Earl of Wilhelm Bogislauff (II. 205) as her heir. However, since she died in 1836 on her return journey from Carlsbad in Dresden without a will and without close heirs, all her estate passed to her youngest sister Louise;

(b) Friederike Ernstine,

born 14 December 1770. She became the wife of the major in the Pirch regiment: Friedrich Wilhelm Christian of Westphalen on Heidebreck, copied April 5, 1799 to Juchow. *He died on 17 August 1802 in Stargard at the age of 48.*²⁵¹ She died at Stargard on 28 June 1834;

(c) Louise Alexandrines.

The same was on 31 May 1813 the wife of the Captain of the Gendarmerie and major of the squares of Kosnicki, also spelled Koschnitzky, to Santow near Lauenburg. In 1836 she inherited the estate of Falkenburg from her eldest sister, the widowed chamberlain of Borcke. The same consisted at that time of manor Falkenburg and the Vorwerke Büddow, Priblow and Calenzig, furthermore the estates Teschendorf and Dietersdorf and the Vorwerk Bruchhof, Zülskamp, Kupfermühle and Schlossmühle, the estates Plagow and Hundskopf (Cynoscephalae) together with the Vorwerk: Neue Welt and Neukrug, the Teerschwelerei Calenzig, the same Alexanderthal, Kalkofen Kalenzig, Ziegelei Zülskamp and Forsthaus Luxberg, the estate Zülshagen and the Vorwerk Hühnerberg, Hohehaus, Bellealliance and Louisenbad, the estates Alt-Hütten and Neu-Sanskow, the Oppenhouse or Junkerhofe in Falkenburg, the Éfarms (adjacent to the manor), the Rehberg, the Schloßhaide, the Plagow, the Calenzig, the Dietersdorf Rehberg Strebelow Zülshagen Teschendorf Zetzin farm (adjacent to the manor) and 16 other lakes, finally Philippsberg.

In order to regulate her property, however, Mrs. Majorin of Koschnitzka sold the Schlossmühle, Rehberg and Philippsberg together with Forsten, the Junkerhof, Plagow, Hundskopf, Neue Welt and Neukrug, Zülshagen, Dalow, Louisenbad together with accessories, Neu-Sanskow and Alt-Hütten together with Teschendorf. On the other hand, she had the new Forsthaus Louisenhof built in the Forst Calenzig and restored many homes and buildings in the estates, which had previously been neglected, at many costs. In 1839, the town of Falkenburg suffered a great barn fire in the suburbs. The burnt-down people received 300 pieces of timber from Mrs. Majorin, along with other support. During the renovation of the church in Falkenburg in 1847, Frau von Koschnitzka gave 700 Thlr. as patroness for the construction of a new organ and gave the church a very beautiful altar painting, painted by Lengerich, depicting the Cross of Christ. — For the benefit of needy members of the manor and the town of Falkenburg, however, she donated a legate of considerable sums. She has supported many poor people in the first place, including

²⁴⁹ Footnote text missing

²⁵⁰ Death notice of 3 May 1812: birth name written there Kunheim. "She died in the arms of her eldest daughter, whom she had come to days before." *Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrte Sachen*: 1812 Supplement 16 May. (2018)

²⁵¹ *Detailed death notice of the widow, Staats- und gelehrung newspaper of the Hamburgische unpartheyischen Correspondent*, p. 6. (2023)

clergy and given them legacies. Likewise, she considered her relatives, including the wife of the Supreme Lenz: Henriette, born of Puttkamer from the House of Barnow, with legates.²⁵² The superintendent retired Causse calls her his girlfriend and benefactor, a truly pious, humble and charitable evangelical Christian.

In 1837, Mrs. von Koschnitzka had chosen the Maj. von Mach as her universal heir and had taken the same in 1839 in childhood. However, the same did not come to the manor Falkenburger estates for inheritance, as these were sold by his adoptive mother in 1842 to Mr. Bernhard of Mellenthin on Gersdorf in total. However, Mrs Majorin had reserved her residence in the manor until the end of her life. She was much ill, once almost completely paralyzed, but found healing by God's mercy on the Louisenbade near Polzin, which belonged to her in the past. In gratitude for the healing found there, she had a plaque put up, on which she wrote heartfelt thanks. Under the cross, however, her faith was proven and she has proven the same until the end of her life. On 9 September 1847, in the afternoon 4 1/2 o'clock, she fell asleep to manor Falkenburg, aged 76, 8 months and 23 days. She died of tracheal catarrh. Sup. Causse was present at her soft end, and blindfolded her with wehmüthig gratitude. One of Causse's sisters-in-law, as her partner, had cared for her to the end. Her body was buried on 13 September 1847 at the Gottesacker zu Falkenburg in the funeral vault there, in which her deceased sister, the Baroness of Borcke and her husband, the Baroness Philipp of Borcke, were already resting. — In the register of the dead, the head priest, Reichhelm, added by her name: 'A splendid woman, honored and loved everywhere'.

Nor do I take the liberty of noting that the major in her manor Falkenburg had the portrait of Dr. Martin Luther's wife: Catharina of Bora, which she counted among her ancestral wives.

The coat-of-arms of those of Koschnitzka finally contains in the shield two crossed swords, between which there is a star at the top and bottom. On the helmet sits a strong bush²⁵³.

Von Kleist In 1770, the Major General had applied to sell his estates Juchow, Zamenz and Falkenhagen to his wife and daughters. In his application, he stated that he offered the estates for sale to his successor, the Captain Bogislaß Heinrich on Raddatz (IV. 64); the same, however, only wanted to give the fief tax. On 28 June 1770, permission was also granted to sell the estates to the wife and daughters, but the successor to the fief was to retain the right of succession at the death of the major general. However, the sales amount was 19000 Thlr. When Lieutenant General Henning Alexander died in 1784, Captain Bogislaß Heinrich (IV. 64) could have asserted his right of succession to named estates, alone he had no male heirs, since his only son had already died in 1772. He was already 64 years old and died in 1791 without a Nachkommen. The widow of the latter was dealt with by Wilhelm Christoph (IV. 71), the next successor to the fief; however, he also died in 1793 without a male Nachkommen.

District councillor In 1793, the Otto of Bogislaß in Dubberow von Kleist (II. 201) demanded that the wife lieutenant general surrender her estates for the price of 19,000 Thlr., *salvis meliorationibus* etc. — The widow refused, but was found guilty of surrender in three instances. On April 6, 1796, the Juchower estate district councillor von Kleist were handed over to the family, who acquired them for the above sum as a family fief. Although Lieutenant Georg Heinrich zu Andersdorf in Schlesien (II. 163) had protested as a seamstress, his seamstress's right was only recognized by the court on 9 January 1797 (Urk. 699).

We will report on the further course of this matter at the end of the biographies on this line.

Georg Heinrich's (IV. 39) fourth son was:

²⁵² Louisen Foundation, 13,000 thalers for various charitable purposes, including life annuities and pensions for needy relatives. *Die Familien-Stiftungen Deutschland und Deutsch-Oesterreich*, Volume 3, L. von Hefner, München 1896, pp. 191 (2010)

Legate of the Majorin of Koschnitzka von Kleist, born, 1847-1935, *Staatsarchiv Stettin* 65/465/0/17.7/1331 (2021)

²⁵³ Retired I owe the above notes to the communications of the Sup. à Causse, currently on Cöslin, and the Chief Preacher Plate on Falkenburg.

IV. 49.

Richard Christian

Lieutenant.

He was born on 20 October 1712. On 19 March 1734, he became standard-bearer of the 30th Jeeze Infantry Regiment. On 3 January 1736, he was promoted to second lieutenant. As such, he fought in the First Silesian War, but died on 4 December 1741 at Tournow in Böhmen of a hot fever²⁵⁴.

Georg Heinrich's youngest son was:

IV. 50.

Georg Ernst,

War and District councillor,

of Dallentin.

He was born on 12 August 1716. In the Juch. Kb. it is called Jürgen Ernst, the same in Urk. 684th *He attended the Joachimsthaler Gymnasium in Berlin, and from May 1738 at the University of Frankfurt/Oder. In April 1742 he became young barrister of the Electoral Chamber.*²⁵⁵ Afterwards he became King Prussia there. War and Domain Council.²⁵⁶ On 12 September 1743, "the Jürgen Ernst, sel. Jürgen Heinrich's son" invests. In 1744, together with his brother Henning Alexander, he inherited the estate Zamenz and a share to Juchow from their cousins Asmus Heinrich, Zabel Georg and Friedrich Henning Sigismund (IV. 56.58.60). On July 28, 1751, he sold these estates to his brother Henning Alexander. — On 7 December 1752, he inherited the estate of Dallentin from his brother-in-law, Major Leopold (IV. 70). In 1756, however, he sold it to the cavalry captain and chamberlain Andreas Wedig von Zastrow of Cölpin, but bought it back after a few years. In the war years the estate was quite ruined, and since the War Council feared that the restoration of the estate would cause him great trouble in his approaching years and many official dealings, he sold the same to his sister son, the Captain Henning Christian of Ramel, according to Contract d. d. Dallentin, March 20, 1764, for 11,000 Thlr. This contract was confirmed by the Royal Government on 19 September 1766. The whole family von Kleist of these, with their vested rights, had already been ruled by sententiam on 3 May 1765, and Dallentin was transformed²⁵⁷ on 19 September 1766 into an inheritance and allodial estate. Furthermore, Georg Ernst purchased the estate of Dolgen from the five sisters of the ensign Christian Felix (III. 523) on 8 February 1776, but sold it on 18 March 1785 for 6,500 Thlr. to Dorothea Prisca Hedwig von Kleist Stepen, for 25 years.

In the Juch. Kb. becomes Georg Ernst in the year 1765, the same in the approximate Urk of the year 1766 called "War and Landrath". — The district councilors were at that time the rural representatives of a district, which were²⁵⁸ initially proposed by the districts and families, but since the Stargardter Landtagsrecess of 11 July 1654 by the whole Landstände and approved by the Landherr. The office of district councilors was a very important one at the time of the Pomeranian dukes. "Like Sell in the history of the Duchy of Pommern, they had to go to Part III. p. 401 writes — as often as they were prescribed to court at mean rates and, apart from the state parliaments, adjust and help to advise for the general best. They were the princes of councils in all important matters, at the court days they were alternately

²⁵⁴ Footnote text missing

²⁵⁵ *Biographisches Handbuch der Preußischen Verwaltungs- und Justizbeamten, 1740-1806/1815, Part 1, Rolf Straubel, München 2009, pp. 493 (2012)*

²⁵⁶ (2006) Georgius Ernestus de Kleist eques Pomeranus - 12 - 1 May 1738, 1738, Matrikel Universität Frankfurt Oder

²⁵⁷ Ung. Urk No. 10

²⁵⁸ See Wegner, F.G. der von Dewitz, pp. 8 and 268; and Kratz: Die pommerschen Schlossgesessenen, pp. 24-37

required, therefore they had to be knowledgeable of the law and judicial quarrels. They were used for legations and commissions and had share of the state government in a guardian government. The princes promised that they would be allowed to make memories freely and irresponsibly for the best of the country."

Sadly, we have not been able²⁵⁹ to learn anything special about Georg district councillor Ernst's effectiveness as a Neustettiner district.

On 9 July 1745, Georg Ernst married Wilhelmine Philippine von Kleist, daughter of Field Marshal Henning Alexander (IV. 53). In the funeral registers of Juch. Kb. notes this fact with the following words: "Mr Georg Ernst von Kleist, Kgl. preuß. War and Domaine Councilor, Hereditary Lord of Juchow, Zammentz and Gissolk, youngest son of † Mr Georg Heinrich, Hereditary Lord of Juchow, Gissolk and von Kleist, and the highly well-born gracious Miss Kucherow Wilhelmine Philippine von Kleist, Sr. royal Majesty Highly Ornamented General of the Infantry, Colonel over a regiment on foot, knight of the Order of the Black Eagle, Governor of Fortress Colberg and Governor of Grüningen, Lord of Heredity on Raddatz, Gissolk, Kucherow, Schneidemühle, Bramstädt, Neuendorf and Pankow second gracious Miss daughter were copuliret on 9 July 1745 in Raddatz". —

In this marriage, two daughters were born to them:

1. Marie Charlotte Ernstine, born 25 December 1747 and died 26 September 1763; and
2. Alexandrines Clara Wilhelmine. The same man was born in January 1749 and died in the same year.

Georg Ernst died on December 2, 1785 in Dallentin, without a male Nachkommen. His heirs were:

1. Anna Catharina Elisabeth von Kleist, married from Puttkamer to Barnow, daughter of Lieutenant-General Henning Alexander (IV. 48).

district councillor 2. Caspar Friedrich from Ramel to Rabuhn.

(The deceased's eldest sister: Anna Maria was married to Ernst Alexander of Ramel.)

3rd Captain Henning Christian of Ramel on Dallentin, the sister son of the deceased.

4. Clara Alexandrines of Ramel, married by Liebeherr, on Zadow.

5. Albertine von Kleist, married chamberlain of Borcke in Falkenburg, niece of the deceased.

6. Friederike von Kleist, widowed major of Westphal to Stargard, also his niece; and

7. Louise von Kleist, Married Majorin of Koschnitzka on Santow near Lauenburg, his third niece.

The buyer of the Dolgen: Dorothea Prisca Hedwig von Kleist estate granted these heirs the right of repurchase in the sale contract of 18 March 1785 for 6,500 Thlr. after the expiry of the 25 years. However, on 30 January 1819, they were awarded the right of repurchase and all claims to Dolgen²⁶⁰.

District councillor With the war and Georg Ernst, the Juchower branch of the Raddatzer tribe died out.

²⁵⁹ The royal district office of Neustettin, from which I requested information about this, instructed me to the royal Government on Cöslin, "since the files of the former War and Domainen Chamber on Stargard have been handed over to his later established authority in Cöslin". From the registry of the royal Government of Cöslin was issued a notice stating that 'neither in the relevant file, nor in the relevant current file, has anything been ascertained in relation to the matter in question'.

(2006) The district councillor of Neu-Stettin is listed as a participant 9./10.12.1763 (mentioned in Prussian file editions from the years 1763/66) Volume XIII. District councillor Register page 824, à in the district of Neustettin (mentioned in Prussian file editions from the years 1769/72) Volume XV. Register page 728

Addition 2012: Biographisches Handbuch der Preußischen Verwaltungs- und Justizbeamten, 1740-1806/1815, Part 1, Rolf Straubel, München 2009, pp. 493, 1770, he was certified good administration.

²⁶⁰ Urk 697 No. 23

We provide here the master table of Christian Heinrich:

IV. St. 25.				
Christian Heinrich.				
38.		39.		
Daniel Christian.		Georg Heinrich.		
46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
Heinrich Joachim.	Henning Alex.	Henning Alex.	Richard Christian.	Georg Ernst.
65.		66.		
Friedrich Carl Ulrich.		Hans Alexander Ernst.		

It is now superfluous to make up for the most important of the descendants of Asmus on Gissolk and Schneidemühl (IV. 17), who died out in 1690:

Asmus had four sons:

IV. 26.

Zabel.

The same died without an heir²⁶¹.

IV. 27.

Peter

on Schneidemühl and Dallentin.

On 25 April 1655, "Peter and Daniel brothers of Jugo (= Juchow) and Schneidemühl had to provide 1 fiefdom horse". Peter says "that because He munches all this before itzo, that his brother was munching in the end".²⁶² In 1672, Peter's widow is already mentioned²⁶³. In the document in question she states: "Peter Kleisten Widow of Dallentien shall give 15 Thlr. as of 1 1/2 ft. of the horse, is impoverished gantz, rest. thus 15 Thlr." Peter's widow thus had 3/8, her brother-in-law Franz (IV. 29) 3/8, maiden Christine of Guchow (= Juchow), probably Daniel's (IV. 28) daughter, 1/4, all three together to keep 1 fighting horse.

Peter certainly died before 1672.

IV. 28.

Daniel

on Gissolk and Juchow.

In 1655, he took over the hitherto held by his elder brother Peter, and thus took estate in Juchow. He also owned Gissolk. — His wife was a native of Lockstaedt, Crössin. Maybe it was in Urk in 1672. In 651, maiden Christine of Juchow named her daughter. They also had only one son, Asmus Henning. Daniel must have died before 9 February 1660, not before 1665, as stated in IV. 28, because on 9 February 1660 there is already talk of the guardians of Daniel's son.

²⁶¹ Stav. 344 and Descr. 348

²⁶² Urk 632

²⁶³ Urk 651

IV. 29.

Franz

on Schneidemühl.

In the collective loan letter of 14 September 1686, he was referred²⁶⁴ to as Alexander's (IV. 14) grandson, Völtz (IV. 11) great-grandson and Schir's (IV. 5) descendant. Already on 9 February 1660 he was named among those who were interested in Juchow's Krüge. — In 1655, he had been pledged to Altenwalde. There He had Wolds of fees from Peter, a peasant with 12 hooves and 7 desert farms, pawned. — On 9 November 1665, "Franz, Asmus Sohn von Gucho (= Juchow), Schneidemühle und Falkenhagen" was invested. - According to the 1667 record of the New Stettiner district's hoof stand, Franz taxed: 4 1/8 country hoof²⁶⁵. In 1672, he had to keep 3/8 of the enfeoffed horse from the cutting mill, i.e. pay 15 lr. for it, Anno in 1689 told Franz that Juchow and Dallentin had been occupied by his sister children, who had to demand illata materna from it and held²⁶⁶ 1/4 of the enfeoffed horse from Juchow and 3/8 of the enfeoffed horse from Dallentin. His estate, Schneidemühl, had sold or pledged Franz to Casimir from Glasenapp, but when this was done, we are not told in the documents. In 1689 he consented to the sale of Schneidemühl to his cousin Alexander on Klingbeck and Gissolk (IV. 36). In the same year, the latter purchased Schneidemühl, along with the farmers in Juchow and the 2 1/2 desert farms in Kucherow, from des sel. Casimir Glasenapp's heirs, what immission and possession had in it. At the time of purchase, he had to undertake to pay²⁶⁷ Franz immediately an annual vitalitium of 30 Thlr. Franz died in Dallentin on 7 November 1690. His body was buried in Juchow. He died without an heir²⁶⁸. Side branch With him this à of the Raddatzer tribe became extinct, since his brother Daniel only son had already died c. 1670. The name of this son is:

IV. 40.

Asmus Henning

on Gissolk and Juchow²⁶⁹.

Already in 1660 we are called guardians of Daniel's son, who were interested in Juchower Krüge. On 9 November 1665, "Asmus Henning, Daniel's minor son of Guchow" (= Juchow) was invested ²⁷⁰.

According to the register of the hoof stand of the Neustettiner district of 1667, "sel. Daniel Kleist's Erben", which at least means his widow, his son and his daughter, 5 separate country hooves.

Asmus Henning died around 1670 without an heir²⁷¹.

²⁶⁴ Urk 662

²⁶⁵ Urk 645 and 650

²⁶⁶ We don't know the name of Franzen's sisters from the documents. According to Quandt's Combination, however, Ms. Versen was in Juchen (= Juchow), which according to Undr. Urt. No. 6 of 1704 1/4 enfeoffed horse, a sister child of Franz; she was a born Agnisa of Massow. Rüdiger of Massow had a part of Juchow there in 1660 "for his housewife and the same cohaeredes" and taxed 1/2 hooves in 1670 and 1671. — The share of Dallentin, however, was held in 1689 by Johann of Braun, probably also a sister son of Francis. Of course, according to the Osten, one of Braun married the fourth daughter of Daniel (IV. 16); only Stav. and Descr., who list his daughters, do not have them. So the wife of Braun will not have been Daniel's, but his brother Asmus's daughter, hence Franzen's sister, and the Johann of Braun in Dallentin is her son.

²⁶⁷ Compare the life story of Alexander IV 36.

²⁶⁸ Stav. 345 and Descr. 349

²⁶⁹ In Descr. In 444 he was mistakenly named Hans Henning.

²⁷⁰ Urk 640

²⁷¹ Stav. 446

Here we give the master table:

IV. St. 17.			
Asmus.			
<hr/>			
26.	27.	28.	29.
Zabel.	Peter.	Daniel.	Franz.
<hr/>			
40.			
Asmus Henning.			
† c. 1670.			

We now turn to the descendants of Asmus on Raddatz (IV St. 15), with whose last scion in 1793 the whole Raddatzer tribe died out. Asmus on Raddatz had four sons whose lives we want to describe first.

The eldest son from his first marriage was:

IV. 18.
Michael
on Raddatz.

His father Asmus died on 6 April 1597. Michael asked for investiture, but on June 11, 1598, was told to show why he had not done so in due time, within a year of his father's death? He replied that he appeared at the right time, on 26 April. In 1598, he would have submitted his request in Stettin, but the same would not have been accepted. Ej. a. On 24 July, he was asked to certify when the father died. He sent in the death certificate and received the Certificate of feudal entitlement (Muthzettel) on 2 September 1598.

In the same year Michael was in the process with Tessen's Damen (III. 75) brothers for revocatio fundi of the Feldmark Glineke²⁷². As early as 1588, because Tessen had passed away without an heir, Asmus had asked²⁷³ for leave of absence for his minor son Michael, "who expects his jus and succession". But the request was not granted because half of Glineke was²⁷⁴ sold not only to Tessen and his heirs, but also to Tessen's brother and their heirs. Nevertheless, Michael's guardians had initiated and continued a trial for revocatio fundi of the Feldmark Glineke; and when Michael became majorenn and his homage was to take place, he asked not to invest letter of investiture until the verdict had been published, the intrusion into the à would be detrimental to him. — On 27 March 1601, Michael was invested for himself and in the name of his minor brothers. This investiture is confirmed²⁷⁵ in the collective loan letters of the years 1605 and 1608. Michael owned 1/4 of Raddatz, the sheep-farm in Pankow with a peasant in Klingbeck, 1 1/2 peasants in Kucherow, 1 1/2 peasants in Juchow, as well as 1 1/2 peasants in Gissolk, 2 peasants in Dallentin and 1 1/2 peasants in the cutting mill. — The trial for half the Feldmark Glienke seems to be undecided during Michael's lifetime. Niclaus zu Damen (III. 143) had to cede the same to Michael's widow, who in 1627 of 1/2 (Nassen)-Glienke 3 1/2 hooves, 1 small farmer, 1/2 grinder and 1 shepherd 10 sheep with 4 flu. 4 Schill. Taxed²⁷⁶.

²⁷² We refer back to the life story of Alexander and Asmus (IV. 14 and 15).

²⁷³ (2006) Michael Kliet Reddetzensis - 12 - 1586, Matrikel Universität Frankfurt Oder

²⁷⁴ Urk 498

²⁷⁵ Urk 553. 556. 563b. and 564

²⁷⁶ Urk 605

Michael's widow was Elisabeth, born of Kettwig in the state of Braunschweig, who had three sons: 1. Joachim Berndt, 2nd Dubislaff and 3. Jürgen Bogislaff (IV. 30-33) and some daughters. Which was one of them:

Anna Sophia,

which we meet in 1619 as a virgin in Glienke. Niclaus on Damen (III. 135) had "a commotion" with her. The other daughter was:

Ursula,

who became the wife of the Peter of Damitz on Rutzow. She received the estate of Glienke as a substitute, "as Michael had won in the process"²⁷⁷. Peter of Damitz Nassen-Glienke, however, sold on 27 October 1659 to Christoph on Dubberow for 3,500 Pomeranian.²⁷⁸

Already on 2 March 1613 there is talk²⁷⁹ of Michael's heirs. So he must have died before that date.

Michael, by the way, was fierce. Retired In 1600, Captain Franz of Damitz sued him for wanting to shoot him, whereupon he (Damitz) attacked him on his honor and had him mistreated. — In 1608, he was punished with 100 Thlr. for improperly expelled Injuria against his brother Alexander (IV. 14). — On the occasion of another trial, in which he was also convicted, he asked for remission of the sentence, but received the notice: "Because the supplicant is known to have unheld mouth and uncut feathers, he shall nevertheless be punished to the abhorrence of others"²⁸⁰.

Michael's widow was entitled to 1/8 of all estates. She taxed from 1/4 Raddatz: 12 hooves, 2 small farmers, 1 shepherd 25 sheep, 1/8 from a mill with 10 flu. 19 1/2 Schill.²⁸¹

The remaining parts of the back fell to his younger brother after Michael's and his sons' death:

IV. 19.

Volz Joachim

to Raddatz,

Holstein's chamberlain.

He was the first son of his father's second marriage. In one document, he is referred to only as "Volz", while in another he is referred to as "Voltze Jochim"²⁸². On 27 March 1601 he was still minor²⁸³, and on 19 April 1605^o). In 1605 he was c. 17 years old, so c. born in 1588. He was sick, "laden with great weakness." Therefore, his guardians excused him that he could²⁸⁴ not have attended the hereditary homage in Belgard. On 19 April 1605, the Duke announced that he accepted the apology, but that Voltze Joachim and his brothers had²⁸⁵ to surrender as soon as they had reached adulthood. Those named have therefore not yet received the muthzettel. Therefore, on 2 September 1605, her father brother Alexander (IV. 14) asked the first notary of the Old Stettiner Court, Antonius Petersdorff, for it anew. In his application, he says of his brother sons that the same "minorenes, also partly out of the country, were Etzliche at their studiis" and therefore could²⁸⁶ not have attended the hereditary homage in Belgard.

In the register invested on 2 May 1608, "Voltze and his youngest brother Alexander are among the

²⁷⁷ Urk 618

²⁷⁸ Urk 636

²⁷⁹ Urk 574

²⁸⁰ Compare also Asmus (IV. 15) Life description

²⁸¹ Urk 618

²⁸² Urk 553 and 556

²⁸³ Urk 547

²⁸⁴ Ung. Urk No. 2

²⁸⁵ Ung. Urk No. 3

²⁸⁶ Ung. Urk No. 4

absentees²⁸⁷. Volz Joachim was a chamberlain in the service of the Prince of Holstein²⁸⁸.

Our Pomeranian princely house was related to Schleswig-Holstein's. Duke Bogislav XIII's second wife was Anna, daughter of the Duke of Johann Schleswig-Holstein (married 31 May 1601). Therefore, it was probably that young gentlemen from the Pomeranian nobility entered the service of the Duke of Holstein.

When comparing Alexander (IV. 14) and Asmus (IV. 15) heirs over the Schulzenhöfe to Juchow, Zamenz, Gissolk and Bramstädt of 2 March 1613, we see Volz Joachim at present; he has signed the above comparison with the words: "Voltz Jochim Kleist, my hand"²⁸⁹. Likewise, he co-signed the settlement between the Kleisten to Raddatz and Schneidemühl because of the Bauer-Pankow etc. of 27 March 1622 as: "Völtz Jochim Kleist"²⁹⁰.

In the brotherly division of inheritance, he had three parts of half of Raddatz along with three peasants and the third part of the Kruge there and three parts at the Schulzenhof in Bramstädt. He also inherited fiefdoms from his stepbrother Michael and from his younger brother Adam, who died c. 1630, he inherited: 3 parts at the Pankow sheep-farm and 3 peasants at Klingbeck. He also inherited his youngest brother Alexander in Zamenz, who died before 1622.

After the attack of the steerable hooves in Amte Neustettin in 1627, Volz taxed Joachim: 10 hooves, 1 Instmann, 3/4 of 1/2 mills, 3/4 of 1/2 Kruge, 1 shepherd 50 sheep and 1 Knecht 25 sheep with 12 1/2 flu. 5 Schill.²⁹¹ On 9 May 1635, he was listed as a member of the body of knights of the Neustettinschen Quartieres, which appointed the Daniel (IV. 16) anew as its director and promised²⁹² him indemnity. Until 1637, Volz had Joachim, when Michael's fief-heir had not compared himself to his daughters. In that year, because of his brother's daughter Ursula's vesting, he left his husband, Peter of Damitz, the estate of Glienke, "as Michael had won in the process"²⁹³.

After this time, Volz Joachim is no longer mentioned in the documents; he will therefore be deceased soon afterwards.

He was married to Elisabeth von Kleist from the house of Petrowa in Polen²⁹⁴. The same man had a son, Philipp. As a widow, she kept for herself the Schulzenhof in Bramstädt and a peasant in Gissolk. In 1662, she leased her farm in Bramstädt to Hans Röhder, a merchant's son, for three years for 17 Thlr per year. The tenant also had to feed the widow 2 cows.

²⁸⁷ Urk 563b. 564 and 570

²⁸⁸ The chivalric life of the Middle Ages disintegrated into the following gradations: 1. The childhood, which was only spent under the care of the women. 2. The stage of the "young heroine", during which the boys growing up to the age of youth were raised in chivalrous customs and exercises. Often during this time, the sons of the feudal lords and poorer nobles were at the court of the feudal lord or with wealthy knights and served here according to pages. 3rd The status of the noble servants, miners or young noblemen (armigerii famuli), in which the born to the arms usually entered between the 14th and 18th years through the conscription. This was paid a visit by the presentation of the sword in the presence of the relatives. Killed in action Such a defensive nobleman was declared independent by the issuance of a slap, as the last, which he was allowed to let go. 4th The state of the knights (milites, equites). To the dignity of a knight, the miners arrived by the knighthood, which only a knight (usually a prince or otherwise elevated man) could give, and by the girdling with the knighthood sword (cingulum militare). The knighthood was awarded either at tournaments, or before and after a battle. A solemn, public vow was made by those who received it. Those from knightly family who had received the knighthood while observing all the customs here were also called equites aurati. They were allowed to wear golden spurs, decorate their horse blankets, harness, helmets and shields with gold; the miners used silver for decorations. Although great importance was attached to knighthood for a time, it was never necessary to achieve higher office. The princely councilors, even the bailiffs, were taken from both the miners and the knights (cf. Leo, Lehrbuch der Universalgeschichte II, 186-196. Boll I. 143 and Wegner, l. c. pp. 112 and 113).

²⁸⁹ Urk 574

²⁹⁰ Urk 596

²⁹¹ Urk 605

²⁹² Urk 616

²⁹³ Urk 618

²⁹⁴ That's the name in Stav. 239th In Den married Act. No. 239 is the place: Peterckau, in Descr. 242: Petrau. Quandt chooses the former name.

Asmus other son from the second marriage was:

IV. 20.

Lüdtke Adam
on Schneidemühl.

In various documents he is only called Adam, in other Adam Lüdeke, also Adam Luytke. In 1601 and 1605 he was still a minor.²⁹⁵ On 6 May 1608 "Adam, Asmus Sohn" was invested²⁹⁶. According to Urk. In 574 he was possessing real property to Schneidemühl in 1613. to do homage — On 17 October 1623 he was in communion with the other Kleisten of Raddatz²⁹⁷, but on this occasion was called "(Fridrich) Adam, Asmussen Son". — According to the settlement of 27 March 1622, he had received²⁹⁸ parts of Klingbeck and Pankow, as well as part of the so-called Laffken. He also owned 3 full and 3 half peasants in Kucherow.

Adam Lüdtke studied in his youth.²⁹⁹ He then married a Miss von Küssow from Megow³⁰⁰. From this marriage, he had nine daughters, one of whom married Barbara Catharina Reimer from Zastrow to Nemmin and Wusterhanse. She received the estate of Schneidemühl as a dowry, along with 3 full and 2 half peasants in Kucherow. — Reimar Zastrow therefore also had to pay its contribution to the one feudal horse, which was³⁰¹ to be kept by Dallentin, Schneidemühl and share Raddatz.

In calculating the Neustettiner district's loan horse funds from 1672, he says: "Rehmer of Zastrow has to keep a fee of 1/4 from Raddatz and Schneidemühl because of Kleisten, the rest from poverty 10 Thlr." — He taxed 2 country hooves³⁰² from the aforementioned estates. On January 25, 1707, Reimer's widow³⁰³ died. The names of the other daughters are not given to us. Adam Lüdtke is at last mentioned in a document of the year 1627. After the same he taxed from Raddatz 11 1/4 hooves, 3 small farmers, 1/2 grinder, 1/2 pitcher and 1 shepherd 50 sheep with 13 floren 3 Schill.³⁰⁴

In the comparison of 8 October 1637, he was not mentioned; he must have³⁰⁵ died between 1627 and 1637. We meet Adam Lüdtke's widow in 1631 in Schneidemühl. The estate was then "very narrowed down, the economy ill-conceived by the widow, almost completely devastated". She could not pay any taxes and left the estate, which she could not feed. Adam Lüdtke's leave fees fell partly to Bolz Joachim, partly to his brother son: Asmus the Younger (IV. 34).

Des Asmus (IV. 15) youngest son was:

IV. 21.

Alexander Jürgen
on Zamenz.

²⁹⁵ Urk 547, 553 and 556

²⁹⁶ Urk 564

²⁹⁷ Urk 593

²⁹⁸ Urk 596

²⁹⁹ Adamus Kleist N.P. 1606, Pädagogium/ Gymnasium Academicum zu Stettin (2010)

Adamus a Kliest nobilis Pomeranus 1 Thl, 1607, Matrikel Universität Frankfurt/Oder (2006)

³⁰⁰ In married Act. 238 is the place: Mechow, in Descr. 241 Gross-Mechow. This probably refers to the village of Mechow in the Arendsee district, which is named at Boll, Geschichte des Landes Stargard I. S. 60.

³⁰¹ Urk 632

³⁰² Urk 650 and 651

³⁰³ Juch. Kb

³⁰⁴ Urk 605

³⁰⁵ Urk 618

In the complete enfeoffment of 1601 he was called³⁰⁶ "Alexander the Younger". In the complete enfeoffment of 19 April 1605, however, he was called³⁰⁷ "Eytel Alexander Jurgen, Asmus Sohn". As Alexander Jürgen, however, he himself signed the settlement of 1613³⁰⁸. On 16 May 1608, Duke Philipp II. Order that Voltze (IV. 19) and Alexander (IV. 21) should face each other in due course. Alexander was recorded as absent from the register of persons liable to pay a loan of 2 May 1608³⁰⁹.

His wife was Erdmuth of Bonin, *daughter of the Marten of B.*³¹⁰ of Dubbertech *and a Kleist of Muttrin*, who bore him one son: Asmus and two daughters. The latter remained unmarried. We meet her later "as an old, defunct" lady in Dallentin.

Alexander Jürgen must have died before 1622, because in the settlement of 27 March 1622 there is already talk³¹¹ of Alexander's widow. According to the settlement of 13 May 1622, she received a desert court in Neuendorf and a part of Pankow³¹². After the attack of the steerable hooves in Amte Neustettin in 1627, she had to tax³¹³ from her share to Raddatz 11 1/2 hooves, 3 small farmers, 3 parts of 1/2 mill, 3 parts of 1/2 Krüge and 1 Knecht 25 sheep.

We now turn first to Michael's (IV. 18) sons. They are called:

IV. 30.

Joachim Bernd.

His name is in the register of nobles, which did homage on 22 September 1618 to Duke Franz I of Altstettin. In this directory, he leads as Michael's eldest son³¹⁴. The other documents do not have him. He must have died soon after 1618, because when his younger brothers did homage: "Dubschlaff and Jurgen Bogischlaff" on 17 October 1623 to Duke Bogislav XIV, Joachim Bernd is no longer called.

IV. 31.

Dubislaßf

and

IV. 32.

Jürgen Bogislaßf.

In the list of nobles of the Neustettin Office, which did homage to Duke Bogislav XIV on 17 October 1623, are: "Dubßlaf and Michel Bogslaf Jorg Sohn zu Raddatz und Glineke" noted³¹⁵ among the absentes (absentees). According to Quandt, the words just quoted can be read: "Dubßlaf and Bogslaf Jorg, Michel's sons in Raddatz and Glineke", since Michael "fought for the right"³¹⁶ estate of Glineke and had³¹⁷ not just one son, but "sons".

The youngest son of Michael's: Jürgen Bogislaßf did not name Osten by d.; he did not know his name, but says sub no. 349a. of him that he and his older brother Dubislaßf died without heirs. In the Descr. geneal.,

³⁰⁶ Urk 547

³⁰⁷ Urk 553

³⁰⁸ Urk 574

³⁰⁹ Urk 563b

³¹⁰ *History of the Hinterpommerschen family of Bonin until 1863, Udo of Bonin, Berlin 1864, pp. 67 (2014)*

³¹¹ Urk 596

³¹² Urk 598

³¹³ Urk 605

³¹⁴ Ung. Urk No. 5

³¹⁵ Urk 593

³¹⁶ Urk 618

³¹⁷ Urk 618

the Jürgen Bogislaff is not thought of at all; the same must have died prematurely.

However, we still encounter the Dubschlaf (= Dubislaff) on the occasion of the sampling of the Pomeranian fief horses in Belgard, where on 29 June 1626 the body of knights of the Belgard-Neustettingen district was gathered. In the same year (1626), Duke Bogislav XIV intended to gather together the country's contingent in order to ward off the passage of a few thousand mercenaries through Pommern, which the Schweden-king Gustav Adolph had courted on Elbe and in Mecklenburg to wage war against Polen. To this end, the Duke offered his subjects to be on standby, with so many men and horses and good armor, as they would be guilty of sending to the field following old attacks. From the cities the foot people and from the body of knights the horsemen should be taken³¹⁸. Previously, the servants were now patterned along with their roses. The Pomeranian rangs alone had refused to grant the sums needed to defend the country. The Duke was therefore able to grant each rider only half a florin of so-called "night money" per horse per day. Dubislaf, on the occasion of the sampling in Belgard, on behalf of the body of knights of the Belgarder and Neustettine districts, objected to this and initially stated the following: "The body of knights wanted to be satisfied with half the florin killed in action of night money on the horseback of their prince's mercy, but they did not want to be responsible for the posterity, sintemal anno 1616 and 1621 I. F. G. in various reverses made obligatory that if uprising were to arise in the country, free station should be given; if this did not happen, then the body of knights Privilegia would be made hole-rich". However, in the course of the trial, he stated straight out: 'One-two florins could not suffice, so they wanted to have protested again; — the body of knights could not make any inroads into its prerogatives'. — At the same time, Dubislaff also protested that the body of knights should be placed in certain places. On 22 May 1626, the Pomeranian deputies had proposed that the Duke, in order to prevent the Swedish mercenaries from passing through Pommern, occupy the main passes: the harbors and entrances at Wolgast, Colberg and the Oder, the passes at Greifenhagen, Garz, Pasewalk, Neuensund, Treptow an der Tollense, the peaceful Damme, Demmin, Damgarten and Tribsees. — The Belgard-Neustettine body of knights, however, did not consider it necessary to occupy those passes "at a time when the risk of thanksgiving is not great"; they preferred to remain in their own districts, "because of all sorts of regrettable incursions, more danger could be seen here on the Polish frontier. If the body of knights were to be conducted to foreign places and worrying ideas were to be thrown into the air, I. F. G. would be put in a state of insult and harm as a result." — And in fact, since an imperial advertising space was built in Polen near the Pomeranian frontiers in 1623 during the Bohemian-Palatinate War, gangs of Polish landsknechts have made plundering runs to Pommern on several occasions.

On the occasion of the above sampling in Belgard, the dispute of those of Podewils von Kleist with those about the advance in the test of the leaning horses finally came to light, which we have already reported on earlier and which was decided in 1655 that both families should³¹⁹ henceforth grant themselves the priority of alternative in all samples. There in Belgard in 1626, Dubislaff protested against the advance of the Podewils in the name of its cousins. His brothers must have³²⁰ been dead in 1626. In the settlement made by his Oheim Volz Joachim (IV. 19) in 1637 with Michael's daughters, Dubislaff is no longer mentioned³²¹. So he died before 1637.

We now turn to Alexander Jürgen's (IV. 21) and descendants, and then make an end to the biographies of the descendants of Volz Joachim (IV. 19).

Alexander Jürgen's only son was:

³¹⁸ See Sell, Geschichte des Herzogtums Pommern, III., pp. 223

³¹⁹ Urk 632

³²⁰ Urk 604

³²¹ Urk 618

IV. 34.

Asmus

on Zamenz and Dallentin.

He was born towards the end of 1616. On 15 January 1633, he received his muthzettel after reaching the age of sixteen. His mother and his cousins Peter and Daniel (IV. 27 and 28), who led the guardianship over him, mutated for him, because he "was completely emaciated because of the plundering" and could not make the trip there. By "plundering", however, are meant the looting and blackmail that the imperial and then the Swedish troops carried out in the 30-year war and with which they almost completely soaked out our Pomerania. The imperial general Wallenstein, who was invested by the Emperor Ferdinand with the Duchy of Mecklenburg and had received the title: "General of the Baltic and Oceanic Sea", had in 1627 forced the almost defenseless and weapons-free Pomeranian Duke Bogislav XIV under the pretext of protecting the undefended country against Dänen and Schweden, to the Franzburger Treaty, according to which Pommern was to be occupied by 8 imperial regiments for 6 weeks. But there were 12 regiments of foot people and seven cavalry, and the six weeks became months, and the months became years, years of the most terrible afflictions for Pommern. On 24 June 1630, the Swedish king Gustav Adolph landed on the Pomeranian coast, to protect the Evangelicals in Deutschland, and in a short time Pommern was cleansed of the imperials. When the Hero King died in the battle of Lützen in 1632, the Geist of God's fear and breeding soon disappeared from the Swedish army, and the Schweden continued to live in Pommern almost more horribly than the Imperial ones. — From the time of the Imperial occupation of Pommern during the years 1627-1630, Gadebusch states in its floor plan of Pomeranian history p. 205: "By these afflictions the country had been almost completely devastated and deserted, especially the Duchy of Wolgast. For in addition, that almost 40,000 men must be fed and provided with all war needs during this time, unaffordable contributions were still recovered, to the collection of which the subjects had to be burdened with some, hitherto largely uncommon taxes, as hooves, wealth, head, drink, consumption and other taxes, and about all the inhabitants were looted, robbed, tormented, desecrated, hunted from house and court, murdered; towns, villages, schools and churches burned down; even the Duke, neither in his person nor in his property, and uncovered from everything so much that he hardly survived the necessary maintenance." — The Kleist's estates also suffered greatly during this period. We still meet after decades in their villages "desert farms" and in their fields and sharks "desert hooves". By God's grace, however, the horrors and afflictions of the war with the Peace of Westphalia came to an end in 1648. Hinterpommern then fell to Brandenburgs, and since then a new flourishing of Pommern has begun. Of particular blessing was that the great elector shook up the limp and indifferent nobility of Pommern and brought him to the army service, promoted agriculture, art, academia and popular education. — The powerful language of the Hohenzollern had to be heard by the nobles, for example, in the patterns of the enfeoffed horses. Thus, on 25 April 1655, the Elector of Colberg had the following announced by his president of the body of knights of Hinterpommerns:

1. That common, that with 8 horses should always be One of nobility in person. Voritzo wouldn't have found much of the nobility that would have passed through.
2. That not only not a single coat-of-arms was seen, especially also most had no collars, many had also lacked the carbines.
3. Those that had not been paid would be regarded by Sr. Electoral Highness according to the charge.
4. However, those, so the total number not presented, should be careful to meet the number, or within 6 weeks with arbitraire penalty come with their apology.
5. That it was not necessary to ride away from the pattern place with such own will.
6. Voritzo would be released from the body of knights to go home, but with the blackmailed condition that they are on standby at all times, day and night and on your Kurfürstl. Highness command on the spot, since it wants to require the need, should present at the penalty, the His Electoral Principality. Highness

against the criminals will be decreed, etc.³²²

After the recorded model role at that time, Asmus, together with Philipp's (IV. 33) widow and Reimer Zastrow, had to keep 1 fiefdom horse from Dallentin, Schneidemühl and Raddatz. In addition, Asmus held alone from Guchow (= Juchow) 1/2 enfeoffed horse³²³. In Juchow he owned 4 peasants and 2 small farmers³²⁴. Asmus is also mentioned among those interested, by whom the Krüger Juchow was declared a Freimann on 9 February 1660. — It was invested on 9 November 1665. In the document in question he says: "Asmus, Alexander's son, sick, has sheared, on Zemminz, Juchow and Dallentin"³²⁵. On 20 December 1665, the Kleiste of the Raddatzer letter of investiture line received speciellen. In the same, Asmus is the first of them³²⁶. According to the register of the hoofing status of the Neustettinschen district from 1667, Asmus taxed 4 1/8 country hoofs³²⁷.

His wife was Anna Eva from Manteuffel, Arnhausen. She bore him a son: Franz Hans and a daughter Maria Elisabeth, who later married Georg from Glasenapp to Arnhausen.

Asmus died c. 1685 and his wife according to Juch. Kb. on 19 January 1702.

So your son was:

IV. 43.

Franz Hans

on Zamenz and Dallentin.

To do homage On 6 March 1686 he was admitted by the Chancellor Lorenz Georg of Krockow to the estates of Zamenz and Dallentin inherited from his father³²⁸. He was invested³²⁹ on 11 October 1699. Because of Dallentin, he had to keep 1/4 of the lean horse.

Through various precious processes and various accidents, however, he fell into great poverty. On 16 October 1699, he asked the court in Pomerania to protect him, who had lost his fortune through many trials, against potentiores. He could not pay the fief duties at last. His fees fell largely into foreign hands, so he asked for remission of the money to be paid because of the 1/2 feudal horse (1/4 feudal horse of Dallentin and 1/4 of Zamenz and Juchow). The King demanded an account of him. Ewald Lorenz of Herzberg, Adam Heinrich of Lettow and Michael Proles, preacher of Persanzig d. d. Neustettin, issued him with the following certificate in 1705: "Accordingly, Mr. August asked us to repeat a certificate of his poor condition several times in his affairs, and if we can no longer refuse him the same, so is he! true enough that the same, as He had come back from the Douamblesches³³⁰ in 1677 after a reduction, his parents in poor condition, different Schuldt posts, bey Thor and found not so much efficient in rooms, in which He can take a decent night camp with you, yet he takes care of you to the end two, passed-off father-sisters, must be preserved, and have it brought to earth, built extremely necessary, also the old debts carried away, and and how He through Heyraht to help himself up, meant, different, heavy process, in specie of Franz of Hans von Kleist in behalf of Eccardt Manteuffelen an address to 3000 floren, whereby also the pretender in many years and t finaliter can also not opt for anything, even from eternal

³²² Urk 632

³²³ Urk 651

³²⁴ Urk 646

³²⁵ Urk 640

³²⁶ Urk 644; cf. Urk 662

³²⁷ Urk 645 and 650

³²⁸ Urk 647

³²⁹ Urk 675; cf. also Urk. 678

³³⁰ According to the State Archivist Dr. von Bülow, the "after reduction" would refer to the dissolution of a regiment; the name of the head of the regiment is in "Douamble'schen"; it is not clear whether the b is followed by an l or a t, because the letter is made unclear in the original by a correction made only to it.

his masters cousins umb a Particul Pusses³³¹, which the seinigen undt Er before Sich meant to have upset, a turbation lawsuit and Sumptuous action must suffer, and otherwise some in fortuna, the noticeable demolition of wealth done, had not, that even by such, he blets And to get sey, He will, where God does not send special help, with his many, small children, whom He already cannot feed according to paternal guilt, fall into a miserable state, which we attest to our duties, with desires of improvement!"³³²
On 25 January 1706, the royal government also reported in his favor. As a result, the duties were waived.

His wife was Dorothea Maria of Schweder, of which he had 5 sons: 1. Asmus Heinrich, 2nd Alexander Michael, 3rd Zabel Georg, 4th Michael Henning and 5th Friedrich Henning Sigismund (IV. 56-60) and 6 daughters. The names of the daughters are these:

1. Sophie Elisabeth.

She was born on 1 February 1690 and died in the bishopric of Cöslin in 1761.

2. Barbara Maria,

Born on 4 March 1691 and died on 12 September 1721 in Dallentin.

3. Regina. Abigail,

born on 11 November 1693, died in 1760 in the bishopric of Cöslin.

4. Eva Dorothea,

born in 1697, confirmed in 1711, married Captain Erdmund Sylvester of Pfuhl on 26 January 1740, died on 29 January 1742.

5. Erdmuth Hedwig,

Born on 22 August 1698. She became the wife of Lieutenant Walther of Schnell³³³; and

6. Charlotte.

The same is true of her brother Zabel Georg on Dallentin in 1745 and of the bishopric of Cöslin in 1769.

Franz Hans was buried in Dallentin on 29 January 1733 and was buried in Juchow. He was survived by three of his sons, five daughters and his blind widow, who died³³⁴ 6 years after him on 21 March 1739.

So their five sons were called:

IV. 56.

Asmus Heinrich,

Lieutenant Colonel,

on Zamenz.

According to the baptism certificate of Pastor Michael Proles of Persanzig, he was born on 8 January 1688. He became a soldier. On 12 March 1707, he joined as a standard-bearer in the infantry regiment of Count Waldburg, then of Löben No. 26. On 14 April 1709, he was promoted to lieutenant, on 20 March 1715 to chief of staff, and on 5 December 1719 to commander. On 20 June 1732, he was transferred to the Matalis No. 2 Garrison Battalion. On 7 June 1735 he became a major and, as added by d. Osten (572),

³³¹ Pushes = bushes

³³² According to the State Archivist Dr. von Bülow, the above certificate is in the feudal files of the king. Appellate Tribunal on Stettin von Kleist: à, it. IX, Sect. 88, No. 12, fol. 74th (2006) Franz Hans v. Kleist asks 1705/07 of his 'poor state' for remission of the fief money, Landesarchiv Greifswald Signature: Rep.4 Pars.I Tit.77 Nr.263 fol.35

³³³ von d. Osten 448 names the Lieutenant of Schnell "Wulff" by his first name. — "Schnellen were also among the Dewitzen's afterfiefdmen." (See Matrikeln und Verzeichnisse der Pommerschen body of knights vom 14. bis in's 19. Jahrhunderts von Klempin und Kratz pp. 180. See also Wegner, I. c. p. 11.)

³³⁴ Most of the data just mentioned are from the Juch. Pick cb.

commander of the fortress of Pillau. On 21 August 1743, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

From his father he inherited with his brothers Zabel Georg and Friedrich Henning Sigismund Dallentin and Zamenz. On 1 March 1744, the three brothers sold the latter hereditarily to the brothers: Captain Henning Alexander (IV. 48) and War Council Georg Ernst (IV. 50). — On 22 September 1745, Asmus Heinrich was invested³³⁵.

On October 27, 1756, he shot himself. He left no heirs³³⁶.

IV. 57.

Alexander Michael.

He was born on December 26, 1695. He was a cadet in 1714. In the following year Prussia became involved in the Northern War (1700-1721). In the Treaty of Schwedt (1713), Stettin Schwedisch-Pommern and up to Peene were placed under Prussian protection in exchange for 400,000 thalers which Friedrich Wilhelm I paid to Rußland and Saxony. But when Karl XII, King of Schweden, returned from Turkey, he demanded Stettin back without compensation, and when he was refused, he attacked the Prussians in Usedom and Wollin with overwhelming power and pushed them back. In 1715, Friedrich declared war on Wilhelm against Schweden. The Prussians under Leopold of Dessau conquered Wolgast and Usedom and advanced as far as Stralsund, into which Karl XII had thrown himself and defended himself with customary persistence. Saxony, Prussia, Dänen and Hanoverians alone relocated the festivals. After the island of Rügen was conquered and purged from the Schweden, Stralsund could no longer hold on. Karl XII returned to Schweden in the middle of winter on a fishing boat, which had to be made its way through the ice. — Alexander Michael fell on December 4, 1715, during the siege of Stralsund, being³³⁷ shot through the head and chest.

Des Franz Hans third son was:

IV. 58.

Zabel Georg,
Major,
on Dallentin.

In some documents he is called³³⁸ Zabel Jürgen, also called Z. Gürgen. He was born on May 23, 1702. On 8 June 1722, he joined the 23rd Forcade Infantry Regiment as a standard-bearer. On 30 October 1725 he became second lieutenant, in February 1733 first lieutenant, and on 3 June 1736 Compagnie chief. He participated in the First Silesian War of 1741-42 as a captain in the Sydow regiments. The same was in the battle of Mollwitz on 10 April 1741 in the second meeting under the command of the prince Leopold³³⁹. Zabel Georg, however, had to say goodbye after the end of the campaign in 1742 because of a severe and protracted breast disease that had survived in it and was denied³⁴⁰ as a major.

It was invested on 30 June 1745. In the enfeoffment certificate he is called "Captain Zabel Gürgen, sel. Hans Franzen Sohn³⁴¹. Ten years earlier, in 1735, he had had to sue his eldest brother Asmus Heinrich for sharing the estates inherited from his father among his eight siblings. In this lawsuit, he bitterly opposes

³³⁵ Urk 684

³³⁶ Stav. 552 and V. D. Osten 572

³³⁷ Juch. Kb

³³⁸ Stav. 554; von d. Osten 574 and Urk. 684

³³⁹ von Orlich, Geschichte der Schlesischen Kriege, S. 95

³⁴⁰ (2006) Zabel Georg was awarded the Pour le Merite in 1742.

³⁴¹ Urk 684

his brother, saying that "neither sweet nor sour want to stick with him". In the final settlement, Zabel Georg received its shares to Dallentin and Zamenz. The latter, as noted above, was sold on 1 March 1744 in partnership with his brethren to Captain Henning Alexander and War Council Georg Ernst (IV. 48 and 50). Dallentin finally sold them on 10 May 1749 to the Field Marshal Henning Alexander (IV. 53).

Zabel Georg's wife was Perpetua Juliana Bernhardina von Kleist from Damen. Their marriage remained childless. On October 20, 1749, Ms. Majorin filed a divorce suit against her husband "because of his disorderly lifestyle, because he deprived her of her life"; she asked the court to secure her "illata". The marriage was divorced. The major remained unmarried. However, his divorced wife was copied to Schönau on 14 December 1753 with the merchant Michael Wenzislaw Dunker from Hammerstein.

Out of patriotic zeal, he returned to service during the Seven Years' War and in 1757 became head of a land battalion in Pommern. We meet him in the following years in the defense of the fortress Colberg. He helped, as von d. Osten No. 68 says, the same "defendiren gloriously." How gloriously Colberg was defended in 1758, 1760 and 1761 by its commander: Colonel of Heyde, the Lieutenant Colonel of Schmeling von Kleist and Major, and by the whole Colberger citizenry against the Russians is well known. The garrison of Colberg in 1758 consisted almost exclusively of rural militia, some invalids and unreliable captured Saxons, in total barely 700 men. Von Kleist The rural militia had just been assembled by the Major and the Lieutenant Colonel of Schmeling and had not yet been fully deployed. Artillerists were initially only 15, mostly invalids, who were naturally not enough to serve the 130 wall guns and the 14 mortars of the fortress. Nonetheless, gun violence failed to capture Colberg. On 3 October 1758, the Russians advanced for the first time against Colberg and occupied the Maikuhle and the Münde. The following day, they began the shelling. The night of 14 October was marked by the storming of the fortress. But the commander had been secretly notified of this. An old mother on the mouth, who lay ill behind the furnace, had listened to the conversation of some German officers who served in the Russian army about the intended storming of the fortress and sent her son to the ramparts to inform the commander when it got dark. Von Kleist Major immediately had two cannons brought to the place where the storm was intended, and received the advancing enemy with such a cartlet charge that 50 men of them were killed or wounded, and the rest withdrew in haste. After a four-week futile siege, which cost the Russian c. 2000 men, while of the Colberger garrison only 6 men were killed, the enemies of Colberg withdrew, but the following night attempted to take the fortress by surprise. After all, 500 Russian grenadiers and 200 hussars crept behind the last barns of the suburb and into the Georgenkirchhof, unnoticed by the tired Colberger guards, in order to break into the city when the gates opened. Two thousand men of Russian cavalry were ambushed nearby. In the morning, about 150 troops under the commando of Lieutenant Colonel of Schmeling von Kleist and Major and about 60 citizens with spades and hoes moved out to the city gate. Some citizens noticed a noise in a nearby barn and hit the barn door with spades and hoes, shouting more to the joke: "Russians out!" Immediately, some Russians jumped out of their hiding place and, quickly formed, ran into the gate on the main road. von Kleist there "Fortunately, however, it was the Lord Major who found himself, a resolute Cavalier,"—that is how the prepositus tells Rau in the memories of the first siege of Colberg by the Russians p. 109 sq. — he hurried immediately to the commando who had already seized the rifle under the Lieutenant Colonel of Schmeling and formed next to the gate. They both saw a bunch of about 300 Russian grenadiers coming out of a corner of the suburb and heading for the gate: so they both made a short and good resolution. The Lord Major takes 50 men out of the 150 men of Prussia and walks on the embankment in front of these people; the Lord Lieutenant-Colonel, however, swings to the right with 100 men to fall through an alley into the backs of the Russians: since meanwhile the Lord Commandant is taking refuge on the ramparts to search them with cannons. The former had a volley given at 50 steps, with the success that their leader and about 15 men fell, so that they clipped and held on with fires. But they wanted to notice our institutions on the whale and get a cannon fire and therefore fear the karats, or even not keep their back safe. In short, they pulled out, and were pursued with felled rifle by the Lord Major almost as far as the Georgenkirchhof. From the latter, a shot was fired from a piece of junk, which killed 3 men and fatally wounded one non-commissioned officer; whereby the Lord Major was also grazed on his left hand. On

this, the above two Eskadrons showed hostile hussars, but found the Lord Lieutenant Colonel against them standing over and trimming. Then both commandos of ours retreated in the most beautiful order: especially since they were told that several more Russian cavalry were coming hunting; which is why the ours sat down on the Glacis under our cannons. This resolution of appointed masters of both officers thus thwarted the wise attack of the enemy; regardless of our own, weaker than the enemy, so that he left in confusion."

In 1760, the Russians came to besiege Colberg anew, and in the period from 26 August to 23 September, they inflicted numerous losses on the city by shelling from the sea. Only the bold cavalry general Werner, whom Friedrich d. Gr. had sent after the fortunate battle of Liegnitz with 7 Eskadrons of hussars and 3 battalions of infantry, horrified the fortress and drove the Russian siege choir to the hurried escape to water and land.

The most protracted and intense was the siege of 1761. The Duke of Württemberg had to lead the operations in Pommern against the Russians that year. For the customer of the approach of the enemies, the same referred to a fortified warehouse at Colberg. Colonel of Heyde commanded in the fortress and on the beach. On 2 August von Kleist 1761, Major was commissioned to join his battalion of former land militia in the line that had drawn landwards from the beach at the end of the Maikuhle towards Deep, and had to defend the beach on this page with 4 cannons. von Kleist — On 10 October, after the Galgenberge, the Maikuhle battalion replaced a free battalion which had been detached to Treptow and which was intended to cover the transportation of foodstuffs from Stettin via Gollnow. The Russians alone managed to make the transport difficult everywhere. Thus, forced by the shortage of food, the Württemberg corps had to retreat overnight from 14 to 15 November 1761. Von Kleist Major seems to have joined this movement and disbanded his battalion. At least we don't see him at the capitulation of Colberg on December 16, 1761. On the Prussian side, the same is signed only by the colonel of the Heyde, the lieutenant colonel of Schmeling and the major of Schladen.

Von Kleist Major died in January 1762 in Cöslin of a sudden death³⁴².

His younger brothers were:

IV. 59.

Michael Henning.

The same died young; and

IV. 60.

Friedrich Henning Sigismund,

Lieutenant Colonel.

He was born in Dallentin on 30 October 1704. In Urk. In 684, it is called pay a visit Henning: "Hinrich". According to the baptismal certificate of the preacher Michael Proles, however, he was baptized Henning, has also written himself and is noted in the War Ministerial files, as stated above. On 10 March 1730 he became standard-bearer of the Infantry Regiment Graf Dönhof Nr. 13, on 26 June 1732 second lieutenant, on 13 June 1737 first lieutenant, on 17 May 1741 staff captain, on 27 March 1742 company chief. — In 1742, during the First Silesian War, a leg was shot and he had to cure it for a long time. The following

³⁴² Read about the sieges of Colberg:

1. Memorials of the three sieges of Colberg by the Russians in 1758, 1760 and 1761.
2. Riemann, history of the city of Colberg. 1873, 501-530.
3. of Tempelhoff, history of the Seven Years' War. Volumes 2, 4 and 5.

year, the King appointed him lieutenant colonel and commander of Spandau³⁴³ Fortress. This fortress was then heavily frequented by condemned officers, and therefore the garrison there had a poor reputation in the armed forces, but in any case the long-standing commander of Spandau (from 1743 to 1768) must have had faith also in consideration of his function as inspector of the captured officers of the Great King.³⁴⁴

On September 22, 1745, Friedrich Henning Sigismund was invested ³⁴⁵ with the inherited fief: 1/3 Dallentin, but is erroneously recorded in the relevant document: "Lieut. Friedrich Hinrich Siegmund, Sel. Hans Franzen Sohn". — He died at Spandau on 26 April 1768, unmarried³⁴⁶.

With him, this branch of the Raddatzer tribe became extinct, without Nachkommen.

³⁴³ (2006) Billings of goods deliveries with his signature in the State Library Berlin and in the University Library Bremen.

³⁴⁴ book with the documents of the family (2006) à zur Lebensgeschichte Friedrich des Großen by J. D. E. Preuss, Berlin 1832

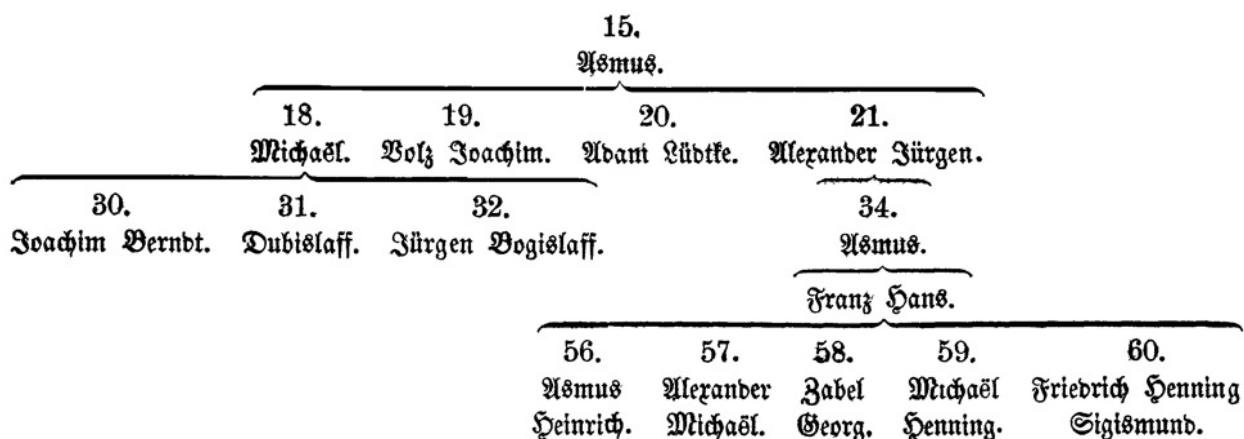
Certificate No. 166: "Mein lieber Obristl. von Kleist (zu Spandau). It has called for a name Schwerncke to release the widow Morelle, who has been in prison there for 22 years. You should not only tell Me specifically what crimes they committed, but also send Me a list of all the people arrested in the prison, naming the cause of their punishment, and how long they sat. I'm etc." Potsdam, 25 July 1747.

Certificate No. 177: "Mein lieber Obristl. von Kleist. I have received your report of 28 July for the crime of the Morelle, along with the list of those arrested in the prison, none of which can be released according to the circumstances. When the 6 kids arrive, who probably have very poor education there, you should only send them to the Berlin orphanage, mediated attending command for acceptance. I'm etc." Potsdam, 1 August 1747.

³⁴⁵ Urk 684

³⁴⁶ von d. Osten Nr. 69

We're giving you the master table of



It is now superfluous to take the biographies of the descendants of Volz Joachim (IV. 13), with whose last scion, Wilhelm Christoph (IV. 71), the Raddatzer lineage has been extinguished.

Volz Joachim had only one son:

IV. 33.

Philipp on Raddatz.

The same signed the treaty, which his father signed on 8 October 1637 with Peter from Damitz from Rützwow because of the diminished backrest of Michael (IV. 18), his father brother³⁴⁷. In the total loan letter of 14 September 1686, Philipp is named³⁴⁸ as the son of Volz Joachim, the Asmus (IV. 15) grandson and the Völtz (IV. 11) great-grandson.

He was married to Maria Sabine von Kleist, the Daniel in Raddatz (IV. 16), who gave him two sons: 1. Joachim Daniel and 2nd Michael (IV. 41 and 42) bore. She was widowed in 1665. According to the Protocols of 25 April 1655, "sel. Philipp's Wittbe with Asmus (IV. 34) and Reimar Zastrow of Dallentin, Schneidemühl and Raddatz" 1 lunatic horse and also Philipp's widow of Raddatz alone 1 lunatic horse³⁴⁹. According to the register of steerable hooves of September 1667, the "Philipp Kleistesche" had 13 separate hooves to tax, as well as according to the register of the years 1670 and 1671: 13 country hooves³⁵⁰.

As early as 1660, there is talk of the guardians of "Philipp's sons", who were interested in Juchow's Krüge. Thus, Philipp c. must have died in 1660. His widow died on 4 March 1695³⁵¹.

So his two sons were called:

IV. 41.

Joachim Daniel

³⁴⁷ Urk 618

³⁴⁸ Urk 662

³⁴⁹ Urk 632

³⁵⁰ Urk 645 and 650

³⁵¹ Juch. Kb

on Raddatz.

In 1665, "Joachim Daniel, Philipp's son of Raddatz" was still a minor³⁵². In the collective loan letter of 14 September 1686, he is the grandson of the Völtz Joachim (IV. 19), the Asmus (IV. 15) great-grandson and the Voltz (IV. 11) great-grandson³⁵³. To do homage On 16 December 1680³⁵⁴. After calculating the collected and resting fief monies from 1662, Joachim Daniel had to pay 50 Thlr. for 1 1/4 fief horses, of which he still restired³⁵⁵ 40 Thlr. In 1704, he had 1/2 of his enfeoffed horses from Raddatz and Bramstädt, 3/16 because of Penickow (= Pankow) and 1/4 of his other enfeoffs³⁵⁶. It was invested ³⁵⁷ on 11 October 1699. In 1668, he owned the following estates of his grandfather Volz Joachim (IV. 19):

(a) from Michael (IV. 18): 1/4 from half of Raddatz and two peasants, 1 1/2 peasants from Gissolk, 2 peasants from Juchow and 1/4 from Krüge and 1 peasant from Dallentin; — and (b) from Adam sheep-farm (IV. 20): 3 parts of the Pankow there and 3 peasants

To Klingbeck. The rest was in foreign hands in 1668:

c) Of Michael's (IV. 18) estate, Peter of Damitz had the estate of Glineke and its peasants, owned by his wife as a dowry, and Peter Rüdiger von Kleist had a peasant in use with Dallentin;

d) Of Adam's (IV. 20) estate, Reimer of Zastrow held the estate of Schneidemühl, together with 3 full and 2 half peasants, to Kucherow, as a dowry of his wife, and e) of Volz Joachim's (IV. 19) estate, his widow held the Schulzenhof to Bramstädt, together with 1 peasant to Gissolk. — A common man, named Franz König, owned 3 parts of the mill at Schneidemühl. Joachim Daniel has been married three times:

1. with Maria Catharina from Ramel from the house of Bulgrin, second daughter Heinrich from Ramel and the Ilse Sophia from Münchow on Bulgrin.

The same was born on 18 May 1644, was married in 1672 to the Joachim Daniel and bore him four sons: 1. Jürgen, 2nd Philipp Heinrich, 3rd Henning Alexander and 4. Richard Christian (IV. 51-54) and one daughter:

Maria Catharina,

who was born February 10, 1677, copulated May 23, 1701 with Jürgen Heinrich on Raddatz (IV. 39), died³⁵⁸ February 27, 1753 on Juchow. His mother died on 3 January 1685.

Joachim Daniel's second wife was:

2. Maria Margarethe by Zastrow from the house of Nemmerin. He was copulated with her on 24 June 1688. She bore him a son: Balthasar Gustav (IV. 55) and a daughter:

Sabina,

who became the wife of a gentleman of Stanislawsky in Polen.³⁵⁹ His mother died on 2 April 1690.

For the third time, Joachim Daniel married 3rd to Margarethe Elise of Münchow, the district councilor of Münchow to Seeger without heir daughter, with whom he remained. She died on 11 November 1702³⁶⁰. On 12 October 1703, Joachim lent Daniel to Raddatz, Bramstädt and Pankow for the vantage of his sons and for the payment of his daughters 1000 florins of D. H. of Münchow, which were repaid on 9 July 1714 by Richard of Ramel and Henning Alexander (IV. 53). - Joachim Daniel must have been a corpulent gentleman. Because of his "notorious heavy body-Constitution" he could not appear at an appointment to

³⁵² Urk 640 and 644

³⁵³ Urk 662

³⁵⁴ Urk 647

³⁵⁵ Urk 651

³⁵⁶ Ung. Charter No. 6

³⁵⁷ Urk 675 and 678

³⁵⁸ Juch. Kb

³⁵⁹ The marriage of Sabine Christians, daughter of Christian Heinrich, IV. 25, also took place with a similarly written lord of Stanislawsky from Polen. Confusion? (2021)

³⁶⁰ Juch. Kb

Stargard in 1706. - He died on September 6, 1709³⁶¹.

His younger brother was:

IV. 42.

Michael.

The same was under guardianship in 1660. After Osten he lived in 1680, and seems to have been married, but died³⁶² without an heir.

Joachim Daniel's (IV. 41) sons of the first marriage were:

IV. 51.

Jürgen

on Raddatz.

In various documents it is written³⁶³ "Gürgen". After Osten, he had a wife "from the other court in Raddatz, with whom he fathered three sons and two daughters. According to Quandt alone, this is erroneous and probably a mistake with Jürgen or Georg Heinrich (IV. 39), which had a wife "from the other court to Raddatz", namely the General-Feldmarschall (IV. 53) sister to marriage. Of the sons born in Georg Heinrich, three survived the father.

The fact that Jürgen was a son of the Joachim Daniel, and indeed the oldest, is confirmed by the above documents. After Osten he owned Raddatz, Juchow and Kucherow. In November 1689, he was no longer named Daniel's sons among Joachim, so he had to be named before, as the IV. Stammtafel correctly says that c. died in 1688.

IV. 52.

Philipp Heinrich,

French lieutenant,

In the Descr. general. No. 529 is said by him that he "annitzo under your curf. Highness of Brandenburg be standard-bearer"³⁶⁴. In 1699 he got into a dispute with a Lieutenant Lerber zu Landsberg in Prussia and killed the latter in a duel. The court-martial condemned him. Anything that would fall to him from his father's estate would be confiscated. The royal government was instructed to announce when the father would have died. The paternal inheritance of the Philipp Heinrich, however, consisted of a share to Raddatz and the Bushgut Bramstädt.³⁶⁵ — Philipp Heinrich fled the country. We meet him in Brussels in 1704. There He married Antonia Catharina van der Lindens from Brussels on 26 February 1704. He then entered the Royal French service and fought as a lieutenant in the Regiment de la Marc in the War of the Spanish Succession, but was shot on 10 September 1709 in the battle of Malplaquet.

His only son was:

³⁶¹ Juch. Kb

³⁶² from Osten, Raddatzer No. 50

³⁶³ Descr. 527; Stav. 547 and von d. Osten No. 567

³⁶⁴ To Quandt, Urkb. II, p. 95, the Descr. geneal. was drafted in the years 1697-99. So during that time, Philipp Heinrich was a standard-bearer.

³⁶⁵ (2006) Landesarchiv Greifswald Rep. 7 No. 27 (from 1699) and Rep. 7 No.2860 (from 1701)

IV. 67.

Ludwig,

born 30 May 1708 in Douay in Flanders. The same later went blind and lived in great poverty for a long time in Kaldenkirchen in Jülich. There He died, according to a letter from the Royal Government of Düsseldorf dated 31 July 1793, on 18 May 1780, without a succession of fiefdoms, having been preceded by two sons whose names we do not know from the documents (IV 77th and IV 78th).

Joachim Daniel's third son was:

IV. 53.

Henning Alexander,
General - Field Marshal,
on Raddatz.

Knight of the Order of the Black Eagle.

He was born in Raddatz in 1676. As he grew up, he became a soldier and served the last Elector of Brandenburg and the three first Prussian kings with distinction and loyalty.

In the Descr. general. No. 530 he is mistakenly called "Henrich" Alexander. He is described in it as a "Chur-princely lieutenant at his feet" and testified by him that he "went to Frankreich for temptation after peace had been made on the most gracious permission". Go to Quandt, Urkb. II., p. 95 which was drafted in the years 1697-1699, the peace concluded is at least meant the peace of Ryswick, which ended the third war of robbery of Ludwig XIV in 1697, which began in 1688. After this peace, Henning Alexander went to Frankreich to try its war luck. — This remark by Descr. is also agreed by von d. Osten, who says ad No. 570 of him: "He has done all the campaigns since 1700 and swung ever higher"; — and in the description of Raddatz line No. 62, von d. Osten says of him in more detail: "He went very young in Prussia. Service in the army and has attended since 1700 all the campaigns in the Kingdom of Italy, the Netherlands, for Stralsund and the first Silesian War with the greatest reputation". Furthermore, an addendum of the Descr. geneal. of him, made around the year 1712, states: "Itzo Obrist-Lieutn. under Anhalt Dessau". This note is consistent with news from the War Ministerial files that Henning Alexander was appointed a lieutenant colonel on July 1, 1710. — He served in the Old Anhaltschen regiments from 1698, under the Prince of Leopold Anhalt-Dessau, and with him lived with the battles and sieges of the War of Spanish Succession until the Treaty of Utrecht in 1714. But how gloriously the Brandenburgers under the proven leadership of the Prince of Leopold have distinguished themselves in this war and how much credit can be attributed to them in the great victories won over the Franzosen: 1704 at Hochstädt, 1706 at Ramilliers and Turin, 1708 at Oudenarde and 1709 at Malplaquet is well known from Prussian-Brandenburg history. In particular, the Alt-Anhalt Regiment No. 3, whose third Compagnie Henning Alexander commanded since 25 July 1705 as captain and company chief, distinguished itself in the War of Spanish Succession. It has won credit not only on the Rhein, but also on the Danube, in Frankreich and in Italy. In 1708, some Prussian regiments, including sections from Anhaltschen regiments, were thrown into the church state to chastise the pope, who was arming against the Deutschen, and in the same year his mercenaries had to withdraw from the German sword and the pope had to make³⁶⁶ peace.

In Anhaltschen regiments and under the leadership of Prince Leopold, "the old Dessau", Henning Alexander was undoubtedly in an excellent military school. It is generally known what Prince Leopold did for the military training and fighting skills of the Prussian army. The institutions and works of the war, the samples and weapons exercises of the troops were almost always, even in peacetime, his daily work. When the drums were stirred, he could forget everything, and the Geist of military service seized him with visible force. From dawn to dusk, the soldiers were practiced, their weapons, their suit inspected. The order and punctuality were extended with relentless rigor to the slightest and even the officers had to accept his ruthless hardship without objection. The army, worked in full extent on this Weise, formed into a single articulated body, which, as if unwilling, complied with every use and, in the midst of all danger, only followed the breeding and the command words. In addition, Prince Leopold had been able to give the Prussian troops a decisive superiority in the gunfire. He introduced the iron loading

³⁶⁶ All about this is in Seyffart's complete history of all the kingdoms of Prussia. Regiments in the fourth plays pp. 25-33 to look for the more precise and detailed. Unfortunately, Seyffart has only published six pieces, namely the history of regiments No. 41, 19, 36, 44, 3 and 47.

poles and had the bayonet, which otherwise had to be removed during loading, attached to the rifle. The infantry also owed him the introduction of equal steps. He ordered the troops, formerly in four limbs, which could not all fire at the same time, into three limbs, so that the entire team could gain space for simultaneous shooting. The firing with Pelotons (individual fire) and with entire battalions, which the troops carried out on the spot and in advance with the strictest order, resembled a walking battery and seemed to be irresistible. Against the attacks of the cavalry, he invented tail fire (probably referred to as "Carrée-feuer"), and his lively activity enriched the exercium otherwise with many maneuvers and other improvements. With his well-trained troops, Prince Leopold has struck 22 battles and carried out 27 sieges, and with them has been³⁶⁷ victorious in most cases.

In this war school, Henning Alexander was trained as a capable officer. He advanced quickly during the War of Spanish Succession. On 14 October 1709 he became a major and on 1 July 1710 he was appointed lieutenant colonel. — After the end of the war, the Anhaltschen regiment's senior staff came to Halle, and the companies were transferred to the small towns of the Duchy of Magdeburg. The calm alone was not long-lasting. The King of Schweden, Karl XII, who had returned from Turkey, began hostilities with Prussia. King Friedrich Wilhelm I declared war on the Schweden in 1715 and gathered his army near Stettin. The Anhalt regiment regrouped in Halle and moved into the camp between Schwedt and Stettin in April 1715; at the end of June, the Prussians advanced against the Schweden and took Anklam, Wolgast and Greifswalde from them. On 12 July, they arrived at Stralsund, where a few days later the Dänen joined them. They conquered the Isle of Usedom, stormed the Peenamünder ski jump and took the enemy's entrenchments off Stralsund on the night of 4 to 5 November. On 15 November, the Prussians, including part of the Anhaltschen Regiment, landed on Rügen. The next day, Karl XII attacked the Prussian entrenchments, but was driven back and had to leave Rügen. Since the conquest of Stralsund could be assured, a part of the Prussian troops was withdrawn. Of the Anhaltschen regiments, only one battalion remained outside Stralsund, the rest returned to their camp. On December 18, 1715, the Schweden made another outage from Stralsund. However, as this failed, Karl XII departed the city, and the occupation extended the rifle on the second day of Christ in 1715. — In 1718, the Anhalt Regiment was transferred to Halle. From there, Henning Alexander wrote to the King twice in the year. On 13 January 1718, he asked Allerhöchstdenselben to take over a godfather position with his second son. On 31 August 1718, he wrote a second letter thanking the king for the commando of the Anhalt Regiment. "Ew. His Royal Majesty — he writes — entrusted me with the commando of the Prince of Anhalt Highness Regiment in high royal grace, for which I thank him in the deepest submission." On October 19, 1718, he was granted a patent as Colonel and Commander of the Anhaltschen Regiment. *In 1720, he received the right to the still occupied Amt headquarters in Gröningen.*³⁶⁸ In 1721 we meet him in Halle. However, in November 1721, the King transferred him to the Silence Regiment No. 20. *Details of the reasons are given in a letter from the king Friedrich Wilhelm I to the Prince of Anhalt Dessau dated 10 October 1721. The remark to this letter states that Kleist had not had his private secretary arrested against the prince's will. As a result, when an investigation was opened against him, colleges and private individuals in Halle ventured out with their complaints against the colonel, which they had not previously disclosed from Fucht. Kleist had independently farewalled soldiers for money, extorted gifts, abused the prince's name, threatened innocent people and thrown them into arrest, accepted "all kinds of delinquents, both students and other rags" as soldiers, thereby saved them from punishment and indecently threatened the competent authorities, did not report all incidents to the regiment's boss, finally put soldiers who had stolen on leave and left them unpunished after their return. By the judgment of the court-martial of 24 April 1722, he was*

³⁶⁷ See Orlich, *Geschichte der schlesischen Kriege*, pp. 20 et seq., and Paulig, *Geschichte des Siebenjährigen Kriegs*, pp. 30–38.

³⁶⁸ *Landeshauptarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, Bishopric and Principality of Halberstadt. Foreign and Home Affairs, 02.03. Acta Generalia, A 13, No 422 (Place of use: Magdeburg) (2017)*

*casualties and sentenced to four years' fortress.*³⁶⁹ In the first edition it was said, on 22 April 1722 he took his leave because, as von d. Osten says, he had fallen into disrepair with the Prince of Leopold Anhalt-Dessau. Then the prince Eugen, who had already known and appreciated him during the War of the Spanish Succession in his military efficiency, immediately offered him a regiment of infantry in imperial service, alone the King called him back immediately, entrusted him with the prince, declared him colonel in 1726 and gave him a regiment of infantry in 1730. — So from Osten. The other messages confirm this. On 1 July 1726, Henning Alexander returned as a colonel to the Infantry Regiments of Silence No. 20. On 20 March 1730, however, the King gave him the von Löben Infantry Regiment No. 26 and appointed him on 12 August 1733 as a major general. Ej. a. In September, he awarded him the Drostei Bislich in Cleveschen and in 1734, after the death of the Lieutenant General of Arnim, the main office of Gröningen in Halberstädtchen.

How highly King Friedrich Wilhelm von Kleist I appreciates the General-Major, we can see not only the transfer of the above benefices but also the following special award. As everybody knows In the years 1733-35, the so-called Polish War of Succession was fought both in Italy and on the Upper Rhine. Friedrich Wilhelm I also sent aid troops to the Emperor for this war. He even sent the Crown Prince to Rhein in 1734, so that he would participate in the campaign and practice warfare as a volunteer under the leadership of the prince Eugenius. For his constant accompaniment and supervision, however, the King gave him the two General-Majors: Counts of Schulenburg and Henning Alexander, along with the Lieutenant Colonel of Bredow, also provided them with a special instruction, which bears the title: "Instruction, according to which the Crown Prince Liebden, also the two General-Majors: Count of Schulenburg and, similarly, the Lieutenant Colonel of von Kleist should behave during the von Kleist on the Upper Rhine, i.e. Bredow campaign Potsdam 13 June 1734". The same is printed in *Militair-Wochenblatt*, Volume 24, 1839³⁷⁰, No. 36. Von Kleist As it is strange in several respects, and also contains a characteristic of the General-Major, I want to extract some passages (according to Kratz' transcript) from it:

147. '2. To His (the Crown Prince's) company give His Kgl. Majesty Him the two General-Majors: the Earl of Schulenburg von Kleist and the Mémit, both old and well-trying, one of the infantry, the former of the cavalry. It is therefore to deal steadily and confidentially with these two General-Majors, to ask the same for everything, so happens, to soak up with them diligently and to inquire why this or that takes place in the Crown Prince. Even if the same ones say something to Him, if there is manner in the field, and if He does not yet know such things, He shall follow them willingly and willingly, all the more so because He can be assured that both General-Majors thought they were honest, good people who will not tell Him anything but what with His Kgl. Majesty Sentiments agrees and that according to Sr. Majesty's wish and desire is that He, the Crown Prince's lover, should become a great and good general." "6. The Crown Prince's lovers should probably choose dero society, but avoid all dealings with young, disagreeable people, but deal with people who apply themselves to the craft and have a good conduit: as to which the two General-Majors: the Earl of Schulenburg von Kleist and should pay attention and the Crown Prince's lovers should admonish all evil dealings."

Page 151, sub 17. "Insonderheit kommel seine Kgl. Majesty of the Crown Prince Love both, as well as the two Major Generals etc., never to allow something to be said at His tablet and in His presence, so against God and His omnipotence, wisdom and righteousness, nor against His holy word, nor, for that matter, no gross jokes nor dirty skits have to be spoken." If someone forgot to say the same thing in the Crown Prince of the love present, then both general-majors should remember the same thing in Sr. Kgl.

³⁶⁹ *Acta Borussica, Supplementary volume, the Letters of King Friedrich Wilhelm Anhalt-Dessau I to the Prince à, Berlin 1905, pp. 185 (2008)*

Currently in Halle, see also "Der Fürst Leopold von Dessau und die Universität zu Halle", Scientific Supplement of the Leipziger Zeitung, 8 January 1874 (2011)

Parts of the investigation files, 700 pages, are located in the Landesarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, Abteilung Dessau, Z 44, A 9b Ib Nr. 20 (2013)

³⁷⁰ corrected 1837 pay a visit (improvements 1886)

Your Majesty's names are silent and tell them: que ce ne sont point de discours, qu'en doit tenir en présence du Prince Royal, et qu'il vaudrait mieux de parler d'autres affaires. Like even His Kgl. Majesty to dero Crown Prince lovers as well as to more mentioned two general-majors have the most gracious trust, you will set it up so that everything honnet and Christian, and the Crown Prince lovers a true pattern before the whole world, even your conversation and dealings so regular, as the like far and wide not to find."

Page 154, sub 19. "Even after the divine word, all whoring, drinking and playing is seriously forbidden, so His Kgl. Majesty such everything also dero Crown Princes love and want to suspect the same from Him completely not by mistake nor at all. If, however, against all hope, an excess should be found and the Crown Prince's love should fall into sins and vices, God would like to prevent, then the same command the two General-Majors etc. to do him instantly with his own memories and also to ask him of the highest and to admonish him to refrain from doing so. At the same time, however, without raisoniren, it was after their admonitions improvement or not, such immediately to His royal Majesty therefore to report."

Page 155, sub 25. "Es wollen auch seine Kgl. Majesty, that through the aforementioned dero three cousins (Colonel Heinrich, Colonel Carl and Captain Wilhelm) the two general-majors etc. are to have the authority to assist the same commanders, also with good advice and deed; — If they have then already given command to these dero cousins, then they have to show them obedience and obedience in all respects.'

A few years later, on 31 May 1740, King Friedrich Wilhelm I died and was succeeded by his Crown Prince in the government. The same man found a full treasure of c. 9 million thalers and a well-trained army of c. 72,000 men. When Emperor Karl VI also died in the same year, Friedrich II felt the moment had come to assert Prussian claims to the four Silesian duchies of Liegnitz, Brieg, Wohlau and Jägerndorf. In December 1740, he moved from Crossen to Schlesien with 28,000 troops. He commanded the right wing himself, the left General Field Marshal Schwerin. A third corps commanded the young Hereditary Prince Leopold of Dessau. The right-wing column also included the Kleist (formerly Löben) infantry regiment, which was one of the first to move into Schlesien to help fight for the just claims of the King. On 1 January 1741, the King and its troops entered Breslau and knew how to win over the inhabitants of Breslau through his affable nature. On 6 January 1741, he moved with 4 battalions, 20 grenadier companies and 12 Eskadrons of dragoons to Ohlau, where they arrived on 8 January. The King had 12 compagnies move into the suburbs, and as the surrender was refused, he made arrangements for the place to be taken by storm the following day. However, he placed all siege troops under the commando von Kleist of the General-Major. When the Austrian occupation realized that the storming of the city of Ernst had been accomplished, it stretched out its arms. von Kleist — General was then ordered to advance against Brieg with five battalions and five Eskadrons to besiege it, while General-Major of Jeeze also advanced against this fortress from the other bank of the Oder. — The Kleist Regiment was led by the Lieutenant Colonel of Haut-Charmoy. On 9 January 1741, it was burned for the first time outside the small fortress of Ottmachau. After a battle of a few hours, the Lieutenant Colonel of Haut-Charmoy and the Kleist regiments succeeded in seizing the bridge over the Neisse, whereupon the enemy dragoons, 400 in number, marched through the city. At the same time, Field Marshal Schwerin had the gates of the city blown up from the other page and all institutions struck to take by force the manor of the city, which was most stubbornly defended. On 12 January 1741, the crew surrendered. The King awarded the Order to the Lieutenant Colonel of Haut-Charmoy for his bravery in capturing Ottmachau pour le mérite.

But it did not last long, so an Austrian army of c. 15,000 men led by Count Neipperg, who burned with desire to "chase back the Prussian prince to Apollo and the Nine Muses", moved up from Mähren to Schlesien. The road came to Brieg via Neisse. The Austrians set up camp near Brieg. In addition, a smaller Austrian army occupied the large road to Niederschlesien. Friedrich found itself almost taken in the middle by the enemy. He therefore had to pull together all his troops and also called off the siege troops of Brieg. As a result, Henning Alexander united its forces with the Army of the king. On 10 April 1741, the bloody battle of Mollwitz occurred. The Austrians had camped out in the villages of Mollwitz, Grünigen and Hünern. Sadly, Friedrich gave them time to line up fully for battle. The fight was

murderous. Probably the Prussians were superior to the enemies in the number of guns. The Austrian cavalry alone, which significantly exceeded the Prussian cavalry, threw the Prussian cavalry over the pile and soon seized some Prussian guns and raged terribly under the Prussian infantry, which gradually ran out of powder. Von Kleist General commanded on the right wing of the first meeting. Under his commando, in addition to his regiments, there was a battalion of guards and two battalions of prince Carl. His troops had the heaviest standing. Next to them commanded General-Major Graf von Schulenburg, who, in addition to the cavalry, still had 2 Bat. grenadiers of Bolstern and Winterfeld under his commando.

The cavalry was thrown, Count Schulenburg remained in battle. Thus, the Prussian infantry had to endure the entire attack of the Austrian cavalry and infantry, and the main storm took place on the right wing. Von Kleist General had to endure the superior attack of the enemy cavalry for a long time, but vigorously repulsed him with his death-defying drives, but he himself was dangerously wounded in the arm. — When the King saw all his cavalry thrown and almost destroyed, and his infantry in the greatest danger, and himself dragged away by the fleeing crowds "as if by a paddock" to the last battalion of the first meeting, he lost his composure and thought the battle was lost. The Field Marshal Schwerin, who was concerned above all with rescuing the person of the King, advised him to go to Oppeln to cover the retreat over the Oder with the Holsteins standing there. Schwerin then took it upon itself to attempt the happiness of the battle once again. Anhalt-Dessau Soon the renewed Prussian infantry fire under the determined leadership of the Hereditary Prince of the enemy had recoiled from further rush. Here the old Dessau facilities proved to be excellent. The first row of regiments lay on their knees to load and shoot, while the two rear limbs shot over them. This had a devastating effect on the Austrians. While the latter fired twice, the Prussian infantry had fired five times. As a result, it was Prussia. Right wing infantry possible to hold their own for so long. About the bravery of Prussia. Foot soldiers in this battle say of Orlich in his story of the Silesian wars Volume I, p. 104: "All the strikes of the Austrian Reuters on the Prussian infantry abandoned by their cavalry warm, although in this some openings were made, unsuccessful. After all pages, the brave infantry was put in front, the daring Reuter was fought off even with the bayonet. Austrian officers fell wounded between their ranks, she threw enemy Reuters out of the saddle with bayonet thrusts and, through her perseverance, her bravery, she beat back the Austrians with great losses." -When the Prussian infantry had shot their ammunition, Schwerin ordered that the whole army advance with sounding games and enter the enemy with the bayonet. Neipperg also gave orders to move forward, his people alone were unable to move forward, so that he had to blow to retreat at 7 p.m. There The Prussians claimed the electoral site, and spent the night by the watchtower. — That night the King had arrived after a 14-mile ride off Oppeln, but had already found it occupied by the Austrians, and when he arrived in Leuven he heard of the win at Mollwitz. The very next day, he wrote to the Prince of Leopold Anhalt-Dessau a most interesting account of the battle von Kleist, from which we would like to announce some places that particularly emphasize the distinction of the Kleist Regiment and its supreme leader, the General: "The good contenance and ordre of my good infantry led it to that as soon as everything was closed again, and the enemy cavalry repoussed with heavy casualties; by the two grenadier battalions of Bolstern and Winterfeldt together with the 1th battalion of my regiment Merveille, as if one had not yet seen any infantry. When Dan finally saw the enemy that he could not harm us, but by our advancing lost more and more terrain, He finally took the part to retire, which soon became a complete escape, which I have to thank as I said above named 3 battalions and the Alistan Regiment, as sure as everything has done, from the Supreme to the least, what intrepidly loving people in the world can do. Confess to lovers that most of my cavalry has acted like bad guys"³⁷¹. The King, after resting a little, returned to the battlefield, where they were still busy taking away³⁷² the c. 1000 dead and 3000 wounded counted on the Prussian page. While still on the battlefield, on April 14, 1741, the King von Kleist appointed Major General as Lieutenant General and knight of the Order of the Black Eagle, "because of its immense

³⁷¹ From Orlich, History of the Silesian Wars. Volume I. Urkunden, pp. 325 ff.

³⁷² About the battle at Mollwitz is Dittmar, Geschichte der Welt Volume IV, 2nd half, pp. 189 ff.

bravery and bravery, which the same displayed in our supreme presence at last action", (These are the words of the patent.)

In the meantime, Prince Leopold had informed the King of his thoughts about the battle of Mollwitz. The King responded to him from the camp near Mollwitz on 25 April 1741. We only reproduce from this passage, which refers in particular to the award of Kleist's troops: "My good fortune, the conservation of the immensely brave armée and the welfare of the country have only our invaluable infantry to thank, among them my 1th battalion, polster, Winterfeldt, Kleist, Leopold, Carel, Ditrich and the 2th bataillon glasnap Very distinguished, our infantry Seindt loud Cesars and the oficirs loud heroes, but the cavalry is not resisted that they the devil does not call an officir deals with you"³⁷³. We remember that of the battalions that were distinguished in this royal handwriting, apart from the Kleist regiments: the first battalion of the Guards and two battalions of the Prince of Karl von Kleist were under the command of the General-Major, and we will see that this distinguished General deserves a great credit in the brilliant victory at Mollwitz, which almost decided the battle for Schlesien's ownership. Important writers have also emphasized this; on the whole, however, Kleist's merit in winning Schlesien is not yet duly recognized. — In Dr. Pauli: *Leben großen Helden*, Part I, p. 32, we read about the battle of Mollwitz and about the share of the Kleist regiment at the same: "The bloody battle bet Mollwitz the 10th of April 1741 remained a monument to the steadfastness of the Prussian peoples, especially the Prussian infantry. The Kleist battalions have made their heartfelt in this, and the Lord of Haut-Charmoy, fighting at their head, worthy of his bravery for eternal glory. He received noble and severe wounds on that great day, sealing his heroism, etc.;" — and in Part III, p. 317 of the same book we read: "The enemy cavalry also attacked the Kleist regiment a few times, but was driven back." — The battle of Mollwitz, as I said, almost settled the battle for the possession of Schlesien. On 4 May 1741, Brieg surrendered. The Lord of Haut-Charmoy appointed colonel became Commandant of Brieg von Kleist, while the Lieutenant General was³⁷⁴ appointed Governor of Colberg in June 1741. On 7 November 1741, Friedrich received the homage of the Lower Silesian rangs. After the victorious battle of Chutositz or Czaslau, the Treaty of Breslau was concluded on 11 June 1741, in which Friedrich II received all of the Lower and Oberschlesien along with the County of Glatz. However, as von Archenholz says in the introduction to the story of the Seven Years' War p. 3, the Schlesier were "especially won over to Prussia by the truly exemplary breeding of men that prevailed in the Prussian army departments, which were animated by the big names: Hereditary Prince Leopold of Dessau, General Kleist and Field Marshal Schwerin".

Von Kleist During the Second Silesian War (1744-1745), the Lieutenant General mainly attended the siege of Prag, after whose surrender on 16 September 1744 16,000 Austrians were captured. On 16 January 1745, the King government appointed him General of the Infantry and granted him permission to go to Colberg because of his old age. Von Kleist Nevertheless, General was often in Berlin, near the King, which always met him with distinction. The King finally raised him on 24 May 1747, in the evening after a major revue to the General-Feldmarschall. At the same time, they received the highest military dignity: Prince Dietrich Anhalt-Dessau of, Count Friedrich Ludwig of Dohna and the generals of Limestone and Jeetze. In the life description of the General Field Marshal of Jeetze, Dr. Pauli called Volume IX, pp. 144: Kleist and limestone "the constant companions of the efforts and honorary positions" of the Lord of Jeetze. And in fact they had already fought together in the Spanish War of Succession, then in the Nordic and in the two Silesian Wars and had likewise excelled most gloriously and therefore had advanced from stage to stage almost at the same time. — in the biography von Kleist of the General-Field Marshal, von d. Osten says: "He could not take it higher".

From the year 1747 there is still a letter, which Friedrich von Kleist d. Gr. has written to the G.-Field Marshal, in which the King admittedly expresses a rebuke to him about his belligerence and stubborn nature. We want this letter after a copy of Kratz from Prussia. Book with the documents of the familly on

³⁷³ See Orlich, Volume I. Urkunden, pp. 329

³⁷⁴ Landesarchiv Greifswald Rep. 12a No. 451

the life history of Friedrich of the Great Part I.³⁷⁵, p. 67, no. 171 here announce:

Von Kleist My dear Field Marshal.

It is for me your letter of complaint of the 28th d. against the Obristl. von Goltz, because of the Musquetier Schultzen sent without your prior knowledge to Mecklenburg, also against the Lieutenant of Schwerin drawn into arrest, and I will open my opinion of will to you next. However, I am not at all satisfied that you still arouse restlessness, strife and annoyance, often for minor reasons, because I love peace, harmony and kindness with the regiments, which is quite possible to maintain if you are not so stubborn in all things and everything is ansieht with suspicion and turned into bolts, which is either not so bad or can be done with good degenerate. Ich Bin

Your affectionate King.

Nevertheless, for the sake of his other distinguished qualities, as we have hinted at several times in the preceding section, the General Field Marshal has enjoyed the great respect and affection of King. The King showed him his respect and affection at his last hospital camp by visiting him in his own person on 23 May 1749.

von d. Osten Nr. 62 says in the characteristic of the General Field Marshal von Kleist: "This is an ornament and honor of the whole family". The family tradition portrays him not only as a highly capable soldier, but also in his manorial and domestic life as a benevolent, open and biederer character. Of course, he could also buzz up at times and heat up where he saw any injustice. Even the royal government has sometimes felt its wrath when, in his opinion, it made unwarranted dispositions. He not only wrote to her, but also told her personally in his open, often crude Weise. Only one dispute that he had with the royal government, I want to mention briefly here: Per jus of 17 December 1739 and 18 June 1744 was Henning Alexander of the royal. Government ordered to take beer and spirits for its jugs from the city of Neustettin as holders of the estates of Raddatz, Kucherow, Bramstädt, Neuendorf, Gissolk and Schneidemühl. In May 1749, the Field Marshal gave written notice that he did not own all those villages, Kucherow was only a village of about 10 flats, which he owned only half; in Gissolk he had only 2 flats; Bramstädt consisted only of bushkathen; Neuendorf farm (adjacent to the manor) was also only a à in Busch; also Schneidemühl farm (adjacent to the manor) consisted only of one à; in all these places no pitching would be convenable because no passage there would go. — Nevertheless, the government threatened him with 10 Thlr. Penalty if he did not comply with their instructions also indicated to him that nothing could be prompted on his letter, that he should take an lawyer. — The Field Marshal has not seen the end of this dispute.

In peacetime, Henning Alexander also stayed on his estates for a time, and sought to improve them in every Weise and provided paternal care for his subjects. His family estate was Raddatz. He had the whole village rebuilt over time, with the same flats for the different rangs: peasants, small farmers and residents. Even today, this uniformity of the dwellings is still evident, albeit over time, after several fires. Some things have been changed. He also had a chestnut avenue planted through the village, some of which are still found today on the village street, at the church and in the adjacent park.

In addition to Raddatz, he inherited from his father: 4 farms in Gissolk and Klein-Zemmin, also called Ellerkamp. He also owned half of Kucherow estate covered with bushes, Bramstädt, Neuendorf and Schneidemühl.

In order to be able to pay off his younger brother Richard Christian (IV. 54) with money, he lent from the cavalry captain Daniel Heinrich of Mönchow to Eichenberge, according to the bond of 22 February 1710, 1000 Thlr. for 4 years against 5 percent interest, for which he pledged his estate Raddatz. On this occasion, he also undertook to pay, after the four years had elapsed, the 1000 florins lent by his father on 12 October 1703, together with interest, to cavalry captain Mönchow. Jürgen Heinrich, the brother-in-law of the debtor (IV. 39) and Bernd Christian Zastrow have co-signed this bond as witnesses. On 9 July

³⁷⁵ (2006) by J. D. E. Preuß, Berlin 1832 (letter of 29 July 1747)

1714, the above debt was corrected³⁷⁶ by Richard of Rahmel.

Also from the year 1717 there is a document³⁷⁷ according to which on 22 July 1717 the then Lieutenant Colonel Henning Alexander compared himself with Bogislaff Heinrich (IV. 44) to Gissolk because of some mutual assertions of justice on their estates, so that the latter renounced all rules in Raddatz and the pretended right to fish and only the land and the meadows, so he and his ancestors possessed and used at any time, there himself, at the same time also his reservierte ceded to the "Diek share Viehr". On the other hand, as long as the Jukhov preacher would retain his right to the Raddatz Church, his right should remain unaffected. The former also left fishing in Gissolk to him. But because of the 4 peasants in Gissolk, Henning Alexander retained its right in salvo. They promised each other to keep this contract "stiff and firm at Cavallier parole" at all times. — Peter of Blankensee, J. A. Laurens, E. Chr. von d. Osten and Chr. of Zastrow have co-signed and signed this treaty.³⁷⁸

On 12 September 1743, "General-Lieut. Henning Alexander on Raddatz, Sel. Jochim Daniel's son" invest³⁷⁹.

By royal Cabinetsordre d. d. Berlin, February 5, 1734, Henning Alexander had also received the right to some fee region of Magdeburg in the, the so-called Hackeborn fees. The monasteries had belonged to the monastery Bergen bet Magdeburg for centuries and had been used by it. However, out of dire need, the monastery had given these fees to the von Hackeborn family to Mannlehn, hoping that they would fall back to the monastery when the male members of the family died out, which was all the more desirable because the other monastery estates lacked meadows. When dle of Hackeborn's family was on two eyes and the seizure of the estates to the monastery was to be expected, the above order in counsel, in which among other things it was said, "it would be Sr. Kgl. Killed in action Majesty would be too strange if the monastery were to confer the co-pairing of the Hackeborn von Kleist service in the army trunk fiefdoms in the fall on the General-Major as a good and ium the royal house by his officers meridized, whereas Se. royal Majesty the monastery at all opportunity to show your royal favour and mercy and to allow to flourish". — Despite some concern for the benefit of the monastery, for the sake of the General-Major von Kleist, the co-attendance of the qu. Monastic estates, and later he was really invested³⁸⁰ with it.

On 18 November 1748, the Field Marshal finally purchased the third part of Dallentin from cavalry captain Zabel Rüdiger of Münchow Widow, née of Zastrow, and her son Daniel Heinrich of Münchow, and redeemed the other third of this estate from Lieutenant Wolf Ernst Schnell of Zabel on 10 April 1749 for 1,000 Thlr. and purchased the last third on 10 May 1749 from Major Georg (IV. 58) for 1,750 Thlr.

Henning Alexander's wife was *since 16 January 1715*: Albertine Marie of Biedersee, Georg Burchard of Biedersee on Ilberstädt in Anhaltschen and Philippine Catharina born of Esebeck from Sulze daughter, who bore him 7 sons and 3 daughters. The names of the 7 sons are: 1. Nicolaus Valentin, 2nd Friedrich Wilhelm, 3rd Leopold, 4th Wilhelm Christoph, 5th Friedrich Albrecht Christian, 6th Wilhelm Alexander and 7. Alexander Ludwig (IV. 68-74)³⁸¹. — The three daughters are:

1. Charlotte Lovisa *Henriette*,

born 14 December 1716 in Staßfurt,³⁸² who married the Captain, later Lieutenant Colonel Conrad von d. Goltz on Kesburg.

2. Wilhelmine Philippine,

was born in 1720; she became the wife of the War and Regional Councilor Georg Ernst (IV. 50) in 1745

³⁷⁶ Ungedr Urk Nr. 7

³⁷⁷ Ungdr Urk. No. 8

³⁷⁸ Alexander von Kleist contra Obrist Henning Alexander von Kleist for a church stool in Raddatz, 1718, Staatsarchiv Stettin 65/36/0/4.3/9794 (2021)

³⁷⁹ Urk 684

³⁸⁰ Kratz from the Magdeburg fief acts Litt. K Nr 2 de 1768

³⁸¹ (2006) Privy State Archives Prussian Cultural Heritage Berlin: a letter about the education of a son 1747

³⁸² Information from Staßfurt in the family archive (2011)

and

3. Helene Albertine Christians,

Born 1722, + 1769, which on 3 November³⁸³ 1740 the Colonel-Wachtmeister Casimir Ernst of Schmeling (born 28 August 1701, + 2 November 1768)³⁸⁴ was married on Neuenhagen.

His mother died in childbirth on 23 June 1731.

Von Kleist For all the blessings that God bestowed upon the General Field Marshal, for the visitations he had brought upon him, for the protection he had given him in the various wars, he was most grateful, and also testified to his gratitude with the deed, by building a new church in his native village of Raddatz in God's honor. Von Kleist The three bells of the same bear the a'sche coat-of-arms and below it the clear year 1740, from which we conclude that the church was built in the same year 1740, not as Brüggemann, Part III, p. 767 says, only in 1746. Highly characteristic of this deeply Christian sentiment of the Field Marshal is the tradition that when he came to Raddatz, his first way into the church was to pray, and that he only then entered the manor. This church became famous for its pulpit, which was originally a victory car. In 1742, according to the family legend, Henning Alexander, then a general lieutenant, captured the Victory Wagon, which the city of Wien had once given to the Polish king Johann Sobiesky, in an estate³⁸⁵ in Oberschlesien belonging to the female descendants of Johann Sobiesky, out of gratitude for the fact that on 12 September 1683, in alliance with German auxiliary troops, the latter had rescued Wien besieged by the Turks. The Viennese allegedly paid for this car with 3000 Dukaten. Friedrich von Kleist d. Gr. left this carriage to the General, only when the same one introduced him that he intended to have a pulpit made from this carriage for the village church of his estate Raddatz. After his return from the First Silesian War, Henning Alexander had the wagon processed into a pulpit. The fine gold painting with the name of the Polish king, the white eagle and many Turkish trophies etc. can still be clearly seen on it today. On the main field of the pulpit parapet, however, the von Kleist coat-of-arms is obviously over-painted in coarser colors over the image on the field, because on both pages of the coat-of-arms there are such geniuses in the same subtle painting, as on the other fields, even the gold ground now and then still shines through. Around the coat-of-arms, however, Henning Alexander had inscribed:



But the word, "General Field Marshal," which we read in this transcript, is apparently overwritten by another word; and it is almost certain that the initial word below is called "General Leutnant." This is also consistent with the story, as Henning Alexander was appointed Lieutenant General on 14 April 1741. The year further, which is under the coat-of-arms, looks exactly as it is shown above. At first glance you can see the difference between the two 7 in 1747. The last digit seems to have been a 2 originally. The lower horizontal bar at the last number to which the original 2 will have belonged appears slightly fainter than the remaining part of the number which is newly overwritten. In addition, if it had been a 7, the point after

³⁸³ *Schriften des Vereins für die Geschichte Berlins, XLIV, Berlin 1912, pp. 115 (2009)*

³⁸⁴ *Rolf Straubel, Landbesitz und Military Service, Part 1, 2021, pp. 598. (2021)*

³⁸⁵ On 9 January 1741, Ohlau was occupied by the Prussians. The king visited the manor for a short time and donated the legacy of the prince Jakob (Sobieski) to the general von Kleist. See: Jakob Ludwig Sobieski, Prince of Polen, Pfandherr of Ohlau. Paul Feit. *Zeitschrift des Vereins für Geschichte und Alterthum Schlesien*, Volume 26, pp. 164, 195. (2018)

the last paragraph would be remarkably far from it. Von Kleist From this we conclude that the car was captured in 1742 by the then General-Lieutenant and processed into a pulpit in the same year. When Henning Alexander became General Field Marshal in 1747, he had the title and year of the inscription changed in the year. Of course, this is only a conjecture, because neither the Juchower nor the Persanziger parish practices (the latter are co-incinerated in the fire of the parish in 1821) can shed³⁸⁶ light on this matter. However, it is authentic that many people in Polen attend the church in Raddatz and pray in front of the altar under the pulpit, which also offered large sums for the remains of the car. — Finally, we also share what an antiquarian published in the *Baltic Studies* VIII.1, 255 et seq. about this strange pulpit: ‘A monument — he writes — to which great historic memories are attached, but which at the same time bears witness to the tastelessness of the previous century and to the scant reverence for the dikes, is to be found in the village church of Raddatz, near Neustettin. It is the pulpit of this church, which is composed of planks, the Friesen and the last of a magnificent chariot: — the chariot of triumph in which Johann Sobiesky, King of Polen, celebrates its triumph over the Turks. This is testified not only by an inscription on the lid; also the repeated naming of the king, the white eagle, the depiction of Turkish trophies, all these points with certainty. Everything is gilded and the larger squares painted in a daintily decorated Weise. In addition to the above-mentioned depictions, you can see a lot of musicizing boys, geniuses with coat-of-arms, allegorical figures, shiny weapon ornaments and the like depicted. However, in order to make them skillful and suitable for their current purpose, the fields are partly cut into an arbitrary Weise, because they have been given, as the main field of the parapet, a badly painted coat-of-arms with an inscription referring to the Prussian General Field Marshal Henning Alexander von Kleist (the former proprietor of Raddatz) and containing the year 1747. There is no record of how the Triumphal chariot came into Kleist's possession. According to legend, Kleist captured him in a Silesian monastery (at the time of one of the first two Silesian wars).”

This view of the Baltic studies is essentially also agreed with Kretschmar, which is included in the *New Pomeranian provincial Leaves* II. Page 301 says: "The victory car of the King Johann Sobiesky is a pulpit in the church of Raddatz. It can be seen that the walls of a large carriage were transformed into a pulpit in Raddatz von Kleist, the ceiling of which is also used here as a sound cover; it is entirely of gold ground, which does not give in to those at the oldest altars and is beautifully painted with arabesques, geniuses and trophies; on the other hand, the front, which on a similar, but most pathetic gold ground contains the à'sche coat-of-arms and an inscription praising the builder, stands out enormously. There is no doubt that the car really belonged to the Johann Sobiesky, because this shows the inscription under the ceiling: "Currus triumphalis Johanni's Sobiesky, Regis Polonorum", the frequently affixed Sobiesky sign and the entangled nameplate S. R. P. — However, that it refers to the relief of Wien is shown by the Turkish trophies of turbans and halberds, with which the ceiling is decorated. According to the inscription, the church and pulpit were built in 1744 (?). Von Kleist According to a story, the builder, a general, captured the car in a Silesian monastery. Friedrich von Kleist d. Gr. did not want to leave the wagon to him, this was only done under the idea that he wanted to make it a pulpit in his estate; it must have been done in the first Silesian War. — Kretschmar goes on to say that it has been impossible for me to tell in which monastery the wagon was found, and it remains even more incomprehensible to me how the Johann Sobiesky wagon came into a Silesian monastery. There is nothing in the preacher's archives or in the church book about this; it always remains strange that the King's triumphal chariot is now the pulpit of the village preacher, and strangely the golden chariot with the Turkish trophies looks like a simple wooden church."

From the information previously communicated, it is obvious what is erroneous in these descriptions.

³⁸⁶ It is an erroneous assumption that the victory car was only used in 1806, as others say, when the Franzosen approached the pulpit, so that it would be spared by the enemy. On the other hand, like Colonel Leopold von Kleist, who took over Raddatz in 1804, informed his sons, the chamberlain Xaver district councillor von K. and the now still living Kl.-Collochou, that the two wheels of the car, which were in the church, were taken by the Franzosen in 1806 and that he, Colonel Leopold, had tried in vain in 1815 to recover them. — The above messages are largely from the pen of Pastor Weltzer of Persanzig.

Apparently, however, the car did not serve the real entry of Sobiesky, which Sobiesky kept on horseback, but was later revered by the city of Wien in his memory. It is in keeping with this idea and with all the circumstances of Sobiesky's soldier life to think of it as a Roman triumphator, standing on a wagon, sheltered from the sun by a canopy supported by pillars. Choosing a carriage for this would be completely distasteful, and because it was not an open Roman triumphal carriage, it did not need cutting to be prepared.³⁸⁷

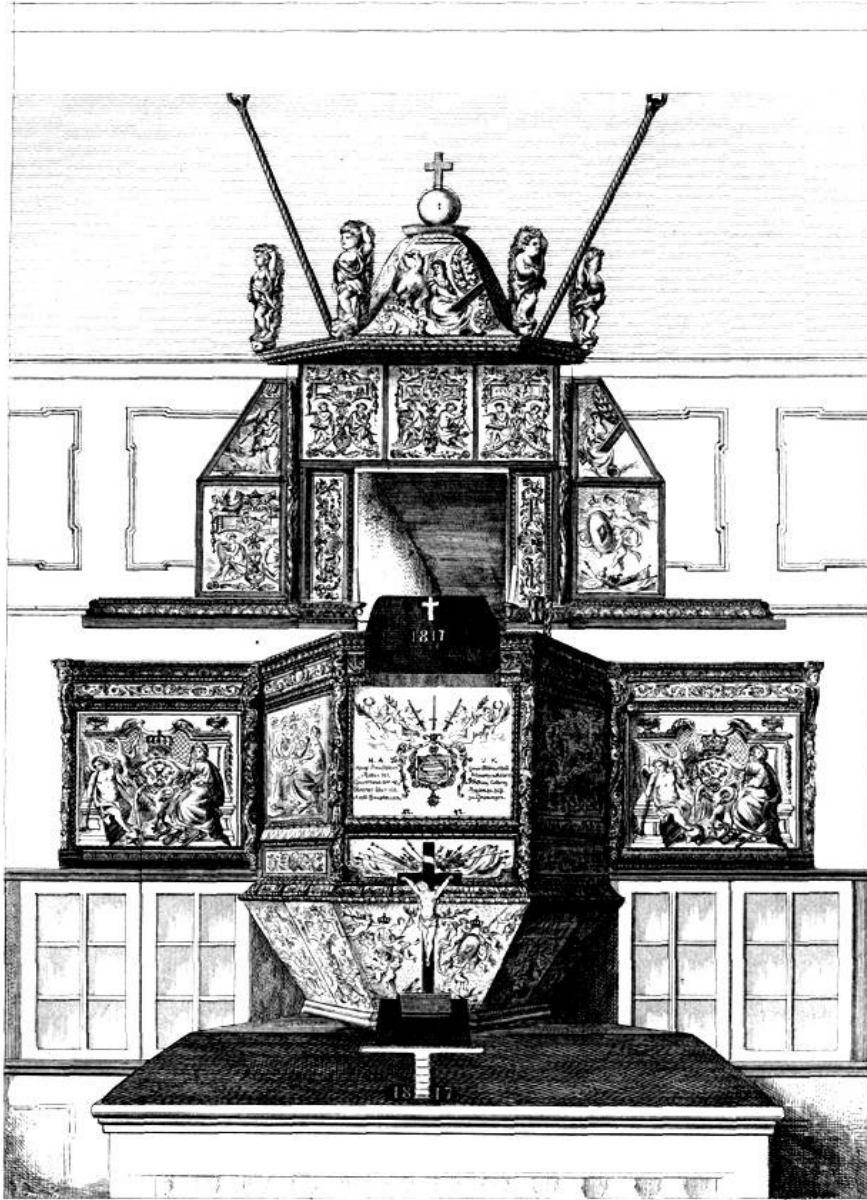
³⁸⁷ (2006) Pommersche Zeitung, February 18, 1987: Translation of a communication from the Polish Ministry of Culture "...During the Second World War, many prisoners of war in East Pomerania were sent to Raddatz for agricultural work, as this pulpit was used as a national memorial. At the end of the war, the altar was damaged because of the deterioration of the church in Raddatz. Later they were rescued and exhibited after restoration in the National Museum of Warschau. Now the pulpit comes to the Museum Stolp"

Supplement 2018: In a lecture on 22.11.2018 in Juchow, an employee of the Museum of the manor of King Jan III (Sobieski) in Wilanów stated the following:

The pulpit was composed of picture panels of three carriages. The first car is the King's official car, whose paintings glorify the significance of a Sobieski dynasty for Polen, but it did not happen. The second car is a private King car. The third car belonged to the Queen. The panels belonging to the wagons are now in the above-mentioned museum. The cars have been reconstructed and were on display. At present, however, the wagons and panels are separated again and are in the depot. It is intended to re-exhibit the cars in the future.

It was questionable whether the panels on the original cars had survived the times. The use for the pulpit was almost completely received.

A facsimile of the pulpit is attached here.



KANZEL DER KIRCHE ZU RADDATZ.

In 1745, Henning Alexander also presented the church in Raddatz with a golden communion skeleton bearing the inscription: "A., general of infantry, colonel of a regiment on foot, knight of the Schwarzen Eagle Order, governor of Colberg, governor of Gröningen Raddatz, lord of von Kleist in 1745".

In the summer of 1749, the Field Marshal was severely ill several times. As noted above, the King visited him during his illness on May 23, 1749. In August in 1749, the disease appeared again violently and had a fatal outcome. On the 22nd of August 1749 between 1 and 2 p.m., our hero fell asleep on Berlin in the 73rd year of his glorious old age. His body was displayed the next day in the full regiment mount, and then buried the night in silence in the garrison church on Berlin. In the second vault of the garrison church stands his coffin between the ashes of famous comrades-in-arms.³⁸⁸ — A few days later, when the son-in-law of the man who had fallen asleep, the colonel sergeant of Schmeling von Kleist, habitually presented the beautiful and precious parade horse of the General Field Marshal to the king, he gave it to the oldest of the sons of the man who had gone home, the colonel of Leopold (IV. 70).

There is still a legend about the Field Marshal, which I, because it is still told in the family, also want to mention: when Henning Alexander was in Berlin for the first time, the musket in hand, in service before the manor, a gypsy approached him and asked for a present, which the young soldier also granted her. She told him from his hand that he would lead a glorious and eventful life, reach the highest honors and pass happily through the rain of bullets and the fires of many battles, always to new honors. But beware of a fortress, it would be the end of his life. Henning Alexander remembered this prophecy only when King announced his appointment as governor of Fortress Colberg, and an eerie sentiment is said to have crept in when he entered the fortress. Because he'd much rather have died in a battle than in a fortress. According to legend, the prophecy had also arrived when the Field Marshal was beaten to death by a beam in Colberg Fortress on 22 August 1749.

However, the unhistorical nature of this legend has already been³⁸⁹ demonstrated by the historical data given above.

Von Kleist Wendisch-Tychow In the possession of the Countess, there is an original oil painting of the General Field Marshal in life size, with the Feldherrnstab and the Black Eagle Order. This image, like the image of General-Lieutenant Henning Alexander, comes from Falkenburg. They were bequeathed by the wife of Bork von Kleist von Kleist, née, daughter of the Lieutenant General, chamberlain of Raddatz.

The facsimile is attached.

³⁸⁸ (2006) His wife and son Alexander Ludwig Berliner also found their final resting place in the garrison church.

³⁸⁹ To compare: "Military pantheon, or biographical lexicon of all heroes and militaries who made themselves famous in Prussian service". Part II, pp. 276.



The Facsimile



Painting in the family archive (2006)

Both images are very similar. Wendisch-Tychow The painting is believed to be a copy of the original from, which was probably destroyed in 1945.

In 1940, another painting, depicting Henning Alexander, was located in the Stadtschloss in Potsdam.³⁹⁰

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "H. Kleist Feldmarschall".

*Signature of Henning Alexander³⁹¹
(from the)*



book with the documents of the family Its seal

³⁹⁰ (2006) Foto in Soldatisches Führertum, ed. by Kurt von Priesdorff, Hamburg 1937-1942

³⁹¹ (2006) Manuscripts available in libraries: Magdeburg book with the documents of the family 1729 with seal (as in à) - Bremen State and University Library.

In the State Library Berlin, Manuscript Department, Collection Darmstädter 1915.14, there are 2 name drawings Magdeburg 1727, 1728. - Rows with signatures on a power of attorney, Berlin 16. 12. 1747

Joachim Daniel's two younger sons were:

IV. 54.

*Richard Christian,
Colonel-Lieutenant.*

He writes to himself in Richard. Like his two brothers, he entered the Prussian service. In an addendum of Descr. geneal made in 1712. No. 531 says of him: "He is with the Lord Colonel of Ramel Regiment." On March 23, 1713, he was granted a major's license by the 22nd Infantry Regiment of Borcke, which was then based in Stargard. He was 34 years old and had already served 19 years, so he was born in 1681 and became a soldier as a boy of 15 years. — On May 7, 1714, "the Major Richard Christian on Raddatz, Joachim Daniel's son" was invested³⁹² ³⁹³. From 24 July to 4 August 1718 he was on commando in Colberg. On 22 October 1718, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. On 3 January 1723, he was transferred to the 28th Mosel Infantry Regiment. On 27 October 1723 he died in Wesel. von d. Osten³⁹⁴ says of him: "Richard Christian would have given little in to his brother, since he was already in 1723 colonel of the regiment of Mosel, in what quality he died in Wesell 1723".



1714 seals

His wife was a native of Stillen of Magdeburg region, who bore him a son and a daughter. The son was called:

IV. 75.

Leopold.

Their daughter, Catharina Antoinetta, was born to them on 19 December 1713 in Treptow a.R. Both died young³⁹⁵.

IV. 55.

Balthasar Gustav.

He was born on 16 April 1689. In various documents he is called³⁹⁶: Balzer Gustav. He died, according to Juch. Kb. on 8 April 1694, not as stated in IV. 55

IST, 1697. —

Finally, we give the biographies of the General Field Marshal's sons. It was, as reported above, one of their seven. The oldest was:

IV. 68.

Nicolaus Valentin.

³⁹² Urk 680

³⁹³ (2006) Landesarchiv Greifswald in Rep.4 Pars.I Tit.77 Nr.282: Lehnsfolger des verstorbenen Christoph v.Kleist wider den Oberstleutnant Carl Christian Kleist-Raddatz v.à wegen der Lehnpferdegedler (1706 - 1725)

³⁹⁴ ad No. 63 of the Raddatzer line

³⁹⁵ from Osten 719 and Raddatzer line 63

³⁹⁶ Stav. 548, Descr. 528 and V. D. Osten 568

The same man died as a child³⁹⁷. The second:

IV. 69.

Friedrich Wilhelm.

On January 13, 1718, Henning Alexander wrote to the King from Halle, "While the Supreme Lord took away my first son, but itzo replaced his place with another, etc.," and asked the King to take a sponsorship at the baptism of this son.

The same died, however, also young³⁹⁸.

The third son was:

IV. 70.

Leopold,

Colonel

He was born on 29 January 1719 also to Halle a.S. On 10 March 1736, he became standard-bearer of Infantry Regiment von Kleist (formerly von Münchow) No. 36, on 7 September 1738 Seconde Lieutenant and on 6 August 1741 Premier Lieutenant. As such, he participated in the First Silesian War. He was promoted in the same on 4 June 1742 to Captain of Staff in the Infantry Regiment of Borck (later of Schultz) No. 29. In this regiment he fought on 17 May 1742 in the bloody but victorious battle at Chotusitz or Chaslau, which decided the first Silesian War. On 24 July 1743, he became Compagnie-Chef, in which capacity he participated in the Second Silesian War. On July 15, 1753, he became a major. As a major, he moved with Felde in 1756, and on 17 December 1758 became a lieutenant colonel and on 15 March 1759 a colonel. On 2 July 1759 he was deported as an invalid by Osten ad 717, saying: "He attended all three wars with a lot of reputation and took leave in 1759 because of his injuries."

On June 8, 1750, "Captain Leopold, sel. Field Marshal Henning Alexander Sohn" invest³⁹⁹. On March 7, 1750, his younger brother Wilhelm Christoph (IV. 71), after the brotherly partition settlement, gave him: Klein-Zemmin, part of Gissolk, Dallentin, Raddatz, half of Schneidemühl and half of Kucherow without cladding. Falkenhagen (or days of woe) had also fallen to him. After the settlement of 6 April 1752, he sold the latter to the Captain and later Lieutenant General Henning Alexander (IV. 48) for 450 Thlr. After the settlement of 13 December 1752, he inherited Klein-Zemmin and sold Joachim Ernst from Bonnin to Naseband. Likewise, he sold Dallentin district councillor on 7 December 1752 hereditary to his brother-in-law, the War Council and later Georg Ernst (IV. 50). He also sold Raddatz, half Schneidemühl and half Kucherow to his cousin and next fief successor Bogislaff Heinrich (IV. 64) on 20 January 1755.

In 1752, because of his conflict with his siblings, he also wanted to sell the inherited from his father, formerly Hackeborn estates, which went from the monastery Bergen to fees, and therefore asked for a royal consensus. The King handed the matter over to his budget minister, Baron von Dankelmann, and on his account granted permission to sell it, but he was not allowed to sell it to a commoner. The royal Government of Magdeburg was instructed by the Minister of Justice to arrange for further action. The monastery of Bergen, however, filed a complaint, the content of which: After the death of her father, his sons Captain Leopold and Christoph Wilhelm (IV. 70 and 71) would have invest von Kleist; the monastery, however, would never have suspected such ingratitude that the Captain, whose father received

³⁹⁷ von d. Osten 715

³⁹⁸ von d. Osten 716

³⁹⁹ Urk 684

the estates for nothing, would make the same money, that thereby the fees passed on even further to another family, contrary to the intention of the high-blessed King. Therefore, it would be obvious how much the monastery would be harmed by this. The von Kleist and his brother would be without heirs; if the estate were to reach a family with many heirs, the prospect of a return to the monastery would have disappeared completely; they would therefore ask to reject the monastery, or to grant the monastery the right of first refusal, possibly to give the two von Kleist the right of use to the monastery in return for a modest indemnity, which had already been offered to their father. ej. a. von Kleist — The Royal Government sent this complaint to the Minister of Justice on 15 May 1752 and a resolution was passed on 6 June to the Capitain that 'in such circumstances the matter shall be settled with the monastery'. — On 26 April 1766, the Abbot of Johann Friedrich invested the brothers from Bergen Abbey: Colonel Leopold and Major Wilhelm Christoph and their male fief-heirs with a free courtyard and garden near Stemmern, a willow bush, a meadow and 4 Wurthen lands against the same Busch to Pöhn and Stemmern, the same 28 acres of land on the Stemmerer and Barendorffer fields, as well as a large meadow near Barendorff behind the windmill and a willow bush at the same mill to Barendorff, — as they did from the sel. Abbot Johann Adam on 13 March 1750.

In the years 1760-1774 we meet Colonel Leopold at Alt-Klücken near Arnswalde, which he bought from the heirs of the State Director of Goltz (the father of his second wife). In 1764 and 1765, he sued from Old Klücken against a Jew in Stargard for a bill of exchange. In 1769, he also sued his brother-in-law, the deported Lieutenant Colonel of the Goltz in Polen, for 4,000 Thlr. The Court of First Instance referred the applicant to the Polish courts, all of which are required to exercise their right. He did not come to an end, but lost this process. The Posener judges of Coluskowski, Chleboruski and Kastnski issued an execution against him on 18 April 1770, and since the estate of Old Klücken had burned down completely in the year in question, the colonel's equipment was taken away. He had to hand them over to the "vagabond" Stymborski without being bailed. His loss was over 6,000 Thlr.

In 1787 he died in Neuenhagen near Cöslin.

Colonel Leopold has been married twice. The first time was in 1755 with a Countess Anne Adelheid of Gesler, the Field Marshal of Gesler daughter,⁴⁰⁰ with whom he was married for several months. - For the second time he married Marie Wilhelmine Caroline of Goltz, the major and later regional director Jochim Rüdiger of Goltz to Hoffstedt and Alt-Klücken at Stargard-Arnswalde and Catharina Elisabeth Blankenburg from Friedland daughter. without heir — He was with both women⁴⁰¹.

The fourth son of the General Field Marshal was:

IV. 71.

Wilhelm Christoph,

Major.

He was born⁴⁰² on 1 August 1727. When he was 19 years old, he was accepted⁴⁰³ into the Order of the Knights of St. John. In 1749, we see him as a freicorporal in the regiment of the General-Major of Haut-Charmoy. On 8 June 1750, "Gefreiter Corporal Wilhelm Christoph, sel. Field Marshal Henning Alexander Son per mand. of Lieutenant Colonel Nicolaus Lorenz of Puttkamer" invest⁴⁰⁴. He inherited by succession all family fiefdoms of the Raddatzer lineage: Raddatz, Klein-Zemmin, Bramstädt, Gissolk,

⁴⁰⁰ Continued genealogical-historical news, Leipzig 1763, pp.323 (2011)

⁴⁰¹ Urk 684 and married Act. 659

⁴⁰² (2006) Kleist, Wilhelm Christoph by, 1744, Matrikel Pädagogium Halle

⁴⁰³ von Ledebuhr, Misc.

(2006) Handwritten files from the holdings of the Geheimer Staatsarchiv, colored coat-of-arms and ancestral table as Knights of St. John in Prussen, Signature: X.HA Rep.9 No.438

⁴⁰⁴ Urk 684

Juchow, Klingbeck, Kucherow, Neuendorf, Pankow, Schneidemühl, Wedage and Zamenz. — As a standard-bearer in 1755, he alone sold his rights to the Raddatzer estates to his next fief successor Bogislaw Heinrich (IV. 64) hereditary. — In the Seven Years' War, he became a captain in the Pomeranian Land Battalion of Stosch, where we see him active in the years 1760-1762. He advanced to major, then he said goodbye.

In 1768 he lived in Quitzerow near Demmin, which he purchased. From there, in the year mentioned, he addressed an Immediate performance to the King, in which he asked for allodification of his fiefdoms in Barendorff and Stemmern near Magdeburg (the former Hackeborn fees), which he accepted in the brotherly division for 4,000 Thlr. However, on 14 December 1768, he was repudiated "because the fiefdoms did not originate from His Majesty, but from the monastery of Bergen, and such did not originate from the king, but from the High Blessed King, and were given recomandation from the monastery to the father of the supplicant for the Mannlehn and came upon him in this quality".

In 1792, he lived in Wilhelm Christoph, Hölkewiese.

He has been married three times:

1. with Wilhelmine Dorothea from Heidebreck, youngest daughter of the district council Conrad Steffen from Heidebreck to Parnow and the Dorothea Marie from Kameke Strachmin. She was born in 1728, but died on January 3, 1761 in the weeks after she had a son in December 1760

IV. 79.

August Wilhelm Alexander Conrad

who died before his mother.

He married on June 21, 1761

2. with Dorothea Elisabeth born of Kneitlingen, widowed major of Kayserling. The same man still lived in 1769⁴⁰⁵.

From this marriage, they had only one daughter:

Wilhelmine Friederike Sophie Eleonore born⁴⁰⁶ on 17 November 1762. She married in 1777 Klaus Georg of Schmeling, born 12 April 1752, and in 1836 Hölkewiese, as his second wife. Since 1817, the wife Hölkewiese had part a with all three parts, by 1826 she was heavily in debt. Since the document does not mention the husband, who is still alive, the spouses may have separated. Her wife was still involved in the recess of 1832.⁴⁰⁷

3. On 12 March 1774⁴⁰⁸ he married a Miss Helene Dorothea of Lettow, two years older than him⁴⁰⁹, from Hölkewiese without heir, with whom he remained.

On March 23, 1793, the major and order of St . John knight Wilhelm Christoph died. He was the last scion of the Raddatzer tribe. With him the same died out, because he left⁴¹⁰ no feudal descent. The Lehns succession is discussed in the following page.

⁴⁰⁵ According to von d. Osten ad Nr. 80 of the Raddatzer line

⁴⁰⁶ According to the baptismal book of the Princely Anhalt Zerbst Rgt.

⁴⁰⁷ *Temporary Internet family page of Schmeling (as of 2016), Hölkewiese in Pommern, Bodo Koglin, 5th edition, Berlin 2013, pp. 34 ff. (as of 2021)*

In the State Archives of Stettin there is a case "Support of the Married of Schmeling von Kleist, born to Hölkewiese", 1822-1835, Az. 65/73/0/11.2/2881 with scans.

Rolf Straubel, Land and military service, Part 1, 2021, pp. 600. (2021)

⁴⁰⁸ Family history of Lettow 12 April 1773. Hölkewiese Chronicle (2016), Bodo Koglin (2016)

⁴⁰⁹ Hölkewiese in Pommern, Bodo Koglin, 5th edition, Berlin 2013, pp. 34. (2021)

⁴¹⁰ Urk 699 and married Act. sub No. 659

His three younger brothers had also died long before him. They're called Juch. Kb

IV. 72.

Friedrich Albrecht Christian.

He was born on 21 December 1723 and died on 11 March 1724.

IV. 73.

Wilhelm Alexander.

He was born in 1724 and died on February 19, 1725;

— and

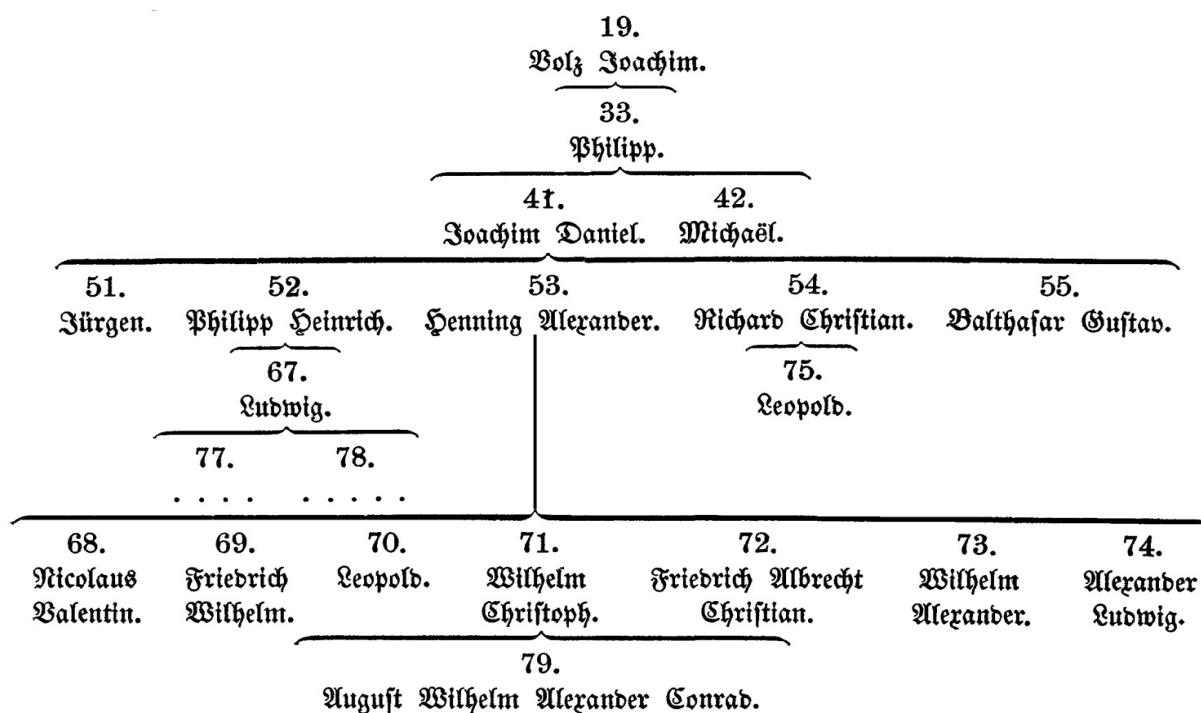
IV. 74.

Alexander Ludwig,

born 25 October 1725.

On 20 May 1751, a Lieutenant Alexander von Kleist was baptismal witness at the parsonage in Juchow. This was without doubt the above, as there was no other Alexander from Kl. at that time. However, the same man must have died soon after, since after his father's death only his two older brothers, Leopold and Wilhelm Christoph, were invested. In the enfeoffment certificate, he is also not listed among the absentees.

Finally, we only give the master table:



Lehns succession after the Raddatzer line died out

After the death of the major Wilhelm Christoph (St. 71), the last link of the Raddatzer route, the agents of the Muttrin-Damenschen and the Tychow-Dubberow routes were immediately entitled. However, in the case of agents who are equal to succession (i.e. not excluded by any closer line), the Pomeranian Lehns Constitution determines Tit. 24, § 3, and Tit. 25, § 2, that the degree of affinity is determined by the common progenitor and that the Agnates, which are as close as possible to the degree, succede by the number of heads. Lieutenant Georg Heinrich, Casimir Henning Sohn zu Andersdorf in Schlesien (II. 163) and the late colonel Carl Wilhelm (II. 129), however, proved the mercy of the order to be three sons: Friedrich, August Wilhelm and Leopold (II. 164. 167 and 168). — Apart from them, however, 22 Agnatas came forward, which were in Urk. 699 are individually identified. The latter claimed on the basis of submitted pedigrees that they would be equally eligible for succession in the Raddatzer estates. A process of inheritance was now unfolding, which was decided by the Cösliner court on 9 January 1797 in favor of Lieutenant Georg Heinrich zu Andersdorf on the basis of a report prepared in 1796 by the Lehnssekretär, Kriminalrat Zietelmann from the fief records, together with the family tree. However, the latter was given the privilege of sole succession with the sons of Colonel Carl Wilhelm, with whom he descended to the same degree from the common progenitor, in separato (See Urk. 699; it is also Urkb. II., p. 122).

Georg Heinrich von K. could not prove the right of sewing before the district director Friedrich, the chamberlain August Wilhelm and the electoral Saxon major Leopold, but rather the entire feudal estates according to above were inherited uniformly to these four members of the family as the next successor to the feud.

On 26 May 1797, Georg Heinrich ceded his share to chamberlain August Wilhelm, and on 29 November 1800, district director Friedrich ceded his share to Major Leopold. — After the chamberlain August Wilhelm died and two sons, the brothers Friedrich Leopold Ludwig and Wilhelm Bogislav, were leave as his successors, they clashed with their Oheim, the current colonel Leopold zu Zützen according to inheritance law of 13 December 1803 (approved by the supreme guardian on 9 May 1805) because of the all inherited and adjusted estates that Raddatz, Neuendorf, Bramstädt, Nieder-Pankow, and Klingbeck

along with the Colonel Ober-Pankow, Leopold c. pertinentiis fell to the brothers Juchow and Friedrich Wilhelm Bogislawff.

More detailed information on this will, God willing, be taught in the relevant biography Tychow-Dubberower of the line.⁴¹¹ —

⁴¹¹ (2006) 1st edition pp. 164 ff.