

The *Schartow*-Dynasty in the Magdeburg Region

By Dr. H. Haase (2025)

The name *Schartow* derives from the Slavic settlement of *Schartau* on the Elbe River, northwest of Burg near Magdeburg. *Schartau* was first documented as *Sirtaw* in 946^{/4/}. The place was called *Ciertuvi* in 949, *Cirtuua* in 965, *Svartavua* in 966, *Schartowe* in 1153, *Scartowe* in 1186, and thereafter *Schartow* or *Schartau*.

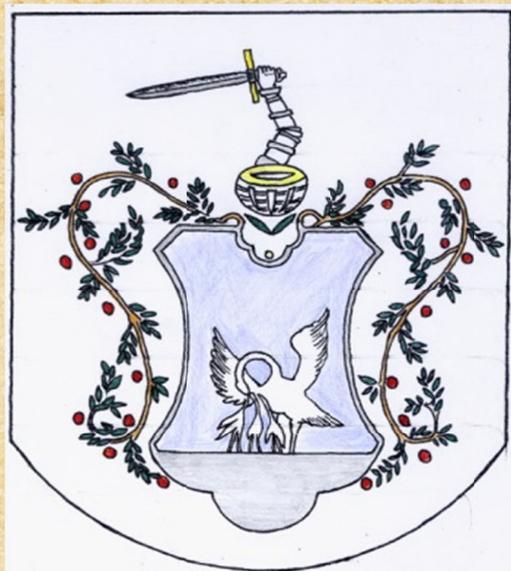
In the 11th century, the custom arose of adding the name of one's residence as a second name to the given name. According to the principle of personalism, even in the High Middle Ages every free man was subject to the law of the tribe to which he belonged by origin.

From the second half of the 12th century onward, a new social class emerged from the unfree: the burghers. For it was from this time onward that kings and princes systematically founded towns. As citizens, the formerly unfree could receive land as a free, hereditary fief. They were also allowed to dispose of their own assets and property and possessed the right of free movement.

This upper class included the ministeriales, who had also been appointed by their princes as their deputies, the wholesale and long-distance merchants, the cloth merchants, the wealthy landowners, and a few very wealthy master craftsmen and tradesmen. Together they formed the patriciate, whose members ultimately alone occupied the most important political positions, such as the mayor's office or council seats. At this time, it was even possible for Slavs who converted to Christianity to rise to the status of free nobles and gain entry into this elite circle /12/. However, from the 14th century onward, even extremely wealthy merchants were no longer able to gain access to this privileged group ^{/13/}.

The ancestral home of the *Schartow* family was *Schartau*. According to a family chronicle ^{/5/}, several members of the von *Schartau* family are buried in the 12th-century Church of „St. Sebastian“, and the altar cloth is said to have still displayed the von *Schartau* coat of arms at the end of the 18th century. From the 13th to the 16th centuries, the family held extensive hereditary estates as fiefs from the Archbishops of Magdeburg ^{/3/}.

The *Schartow* family, a lineage documented since **1183**, was among the wealthiest urban families of Magdeburg from the 13th century onward. Later, the von *Schartow* family also had a presence in Eastphalia (Altmark), Brandenburg, and the Neumark. The *Schartow* family produced ministeriales, aldermen, judges, councilmen, guild masters, mayors, clergy, Elbe riverboatmen, merchants, and numerous state officials.



The coat of arms of the von *Schartau* family ^{/17/}

SCHARTOW Family Tree

Source: <https://www.myheritage.de/>

Wichard von Schartow * ca. 1130; † ca. 1200, Knight, 1183 Ministerial ^{/7/ Vol. 1 p. 696}

Johannes von Schartow * ca. 1155 Magdeburg; † 1240?, Knight, 1207 Witness

Heidenreich (Heideke) Schartow * ca. 1185 Magdeburg; † 1254?, Knight, 1224 Witness, 1234 "Heidenricus Schartowe"

Heine (Heinrich) v. Schartow * ca. 1215 Magdeburg; † 1294?, from 1261 Lay Judge, 1284-1291 Witness ^{/7/ Vol. 3}

Heinrich Heinemann v. Schartow * ca. 1240 Magdeburg; † 1304?, Knight, clothier, 1281-1294 councilman and mayor in Magdeburg, witness in 1284, 1285, 1289 and 1291; 1295-1304 alderman,

Sons: **Conrad** (1270? - 1354?) see below collateral line of Schartow, **Heidecke** Heidenreich

Heidecke Heidenreich Schartow * ca. 1265 Magdeburg; † 1335? Stendal, councilman

Johann von Schartow * ca. 1298 Stendal; † 1376?, clothier mentioned in 1332.

Sons: Johannes (1320?-1408?), mentioned in 1395, 1406 and 1408, Peter (?-?), mentioned in 1406 and 1408, Hans

Hans Schartow * ca. 1335 Stendal; † 1368 drowned in the Ohre, witness in 1352, 1363.

Sons: **Otto** (1355?-?), mentioned in 1358, 1366, 1369 and 1390, **Hans** (1368?-1451?), mentioned in 1377 and 1390. ^{/8/ AV 136}

Hans Schartow * ca. 1368 Stendal; † 1451?, councilman, mayor of Magdeburg in 1424, 1427 and 1430. 1437 Chamberlain, 1438-1451 Alderman ^{/6/ /15/}.

Daughter: **Hanne** S., Cistercian nun in the Agnetenkloster Magdeburg (mentioned 1437).

Son: **Johann** (?-1408?), mentioned 1395 and 1406.

Son: Peter (?-?), 1395, 1406 Councilman in Stendal, mentioned 1408, 1409, 1410, 1416, 1419, 1421, 1425, 1426 and 1429.

Son: **Heinrich** (?-?), mentioned in 1408, his wife **Hanna** held life estates and fiefs in Groß Salze in 1390 ^{/1/ Vol. 1 p. 422}

Son: **Otto** (1400?-?)

Otto Schartow * ca. 1400 Stendal; † ?

Hans Schartow * ca. 1435 Stendal; † ?, in 1513 he confirms a promissory note ^{/8/ A IX 2 63}

Johann Schartow * ca. 1465 Stendal; † ?, councilman

Johann Schartow * ca. 1495 Stendal; † ?

Hans Schartow * ca. 1530 Stendal; † ?

Hans von Schartow * ca. 1570 Stendal; † ?, Practitioner and Justitiarius in the Altmark

☞ Lucia Wolters * 1572 Stendal; † ?

Johann Benedict Schartow * 1602 Stendal; † after 1666 Magdeburg, Dr. jur., Court and Court Advocate, Governing Mayor in Magdeburg

☞ Margarethe von Alemann * 1603 Magdeburg; † 1637

Johann Martin Schartow * 1637 Stendal?; † 1695 Magdeburg, Elector of Brandenburg's Chamber Secretary in Stendal

☞ Margarethe Sibylle Schönbeck * 1643 Stendal; † 1711, children:

1. **Johann Martin Schartow** * 1662 Magdeburg (died as an infant)

2. **Johann Benedikt Schartow** * 1663 Magdeburg; † 1726, 1683 University of Helmstedt, Dr. jur., Berlin: War and Tax Commissioner

☞ Anna Rosina v. Pawlowski (1675-1732)

1. Rosina Agatha Schartow * 1689?; † 1721?

2. Johann Benedikt Schartow * 1690 Cölln/Spree?; † 1722

3. Anna Sophia Schartow * after 1690

4. Gottfried Daniel Schartow * 1694 Cölln; † 1721 Berlin, Field Chaplain

5. Georg Friedrich Schartow * 1696 Cölln; † 1721 Berlin, General War Commissariat Chancellery

6. Charlotta Eleonora Schartow * 1704 Berlin; † 1783 Hamburg, married name Wagner

7. Christian Friedrich Schartow * 1707 Berlin

3. **Maria Margaretha Schartow** * 1665 Magdeburg; † 1691 ebd., married name Meybring

4. **Christian Johannes Schartow** * 1669 Magdeburg; † 1724 ebd., 1690 University of Jena, Halle/S. and Wittenberg, 1706-1722 Chamberlain, 1723-1724 Mayor in Magdeburg

☞ #1 Anna Dorothea Mörder * 1682 Magdeburg; † 1705 ibid.

1. **Christian Josias Schartow** * 1698 Magdeburg; † after 1732 ibid., 1717 studied in Helmstedt, Chamberlain

2. **Anna Margaretha Schartow** * 1700 (died as a 1-year-old child)

3. **Johann Benedict Schartow** * 1702 Magdeburg; † 1781 ibid.; merchant, Elbe boatman

☉ **Anna Dorothea Köppe (1706-1761)**

1. **Johanna Louise** Schartow * 1742?, died as a child.
2. **Christian** Schartow * 1726 Magdeburg; † 1776 *ibid.*; merchant, timber dealer and Elbe boatman

☉ Susanna Margaretha Rumpf * ?; † 1791

1. **Johann Christian** Schartow * ?; † 1775; merchant
 2. **Johann Stephan** Schartow * 1757 Magdeburg; † ?
 3. **Johanna Marie Katharina** Schartow * 1759 Magdeburg; † 1823 Berlin, married Kunckel
 4. **Wilhelmine Charlotte** Schartow * 1761 Magdeburg; † 1838 Berlin, married Andresse
3. **Maria Dorothea** Schartow * 1729 Magdeburg; † 1775 *ibid.*, married. Haase
 4. **Johann Friedrich** Schartow * 1730 Magdeburg; † 1735 *ibid.*
 5. **Johanne Charlotte** Schartow * 1732 Magdeburg; † 1733 *ibid.*
 6. **Johann Benedict** Schartow * 1734 Magdeburg; † 1776 Amsterdam, merchant
 7. **Johanna Friederike** Schartow * 1736 Magdeburg; died as a child.
 8. **Friedrich August Schartow** * 1737 Magdeburg; † 1805 *ibid.*; merchant, Elbe boatman

☉ #1 **Sofie Henriette Behrens** * 1753; † 1776

Johann Friedrich Benedikt Schartow * 1775 Magdeburg, † 1856 Frkf./O., Justice Commissioner and Government Councillor in Frankfurt/Oder

☉ #1: **Auguste Trevisan** * 1776 Frkf./O.; † 1813 Soldin

Auguste Wilhelmine Amalie Schartow * 1802 Warschau; † 1877

Pauline Schartow * 1812 Soldin; † 1829 Frkf./O.

☉ #2: **Auguste Ernestine Stubenrauch** * 1785 Berlin, † 1860 *ibid.*

Adolf Friedrich Benedict Schartow * 1817 Frkf./O.; † 1899 Berlin,

Senior Government Councillor, Ministerial Director in the Ministry of Agriculture

☉ **Bernhardine Wilhelmine Charlotte Köhne** * 1823 Berlin; † 1896 *ibid.*

1. **Auguste** Schartow * 1850 Frkf./O.; † 1926 Berlin, married Heinsius

2. **Sophie Wilhelmine** Schartow * 1852 Frkf./O.; † ?, married Löwe

3. **Adolf Friedrich Benedict** Schartow * 1853 Frkf./O.; † 1933 Naumburg, Forester

4. **Adolph** Schartow * 1855 Frkf./O.; -† 1856 *ibid.*

5. **Marianne** Schartow * 1856 Frkf./O.; † 1932 Detmold, married Springorum

6. **Wilhelm Friedrich Benedict** Schartow * 1857 Berlin; † 1889 Arosa, Royal Prussian Government Assessor in Oepeln and Potsdam

7. **Wilhelmine** Schartow * 1859 Berlin ; † 1927 *ibid.*, portrait painter

8. **Anne Dorothea** Schartow, * 1861 Berlin; † 1937 *ibid.*, porcelain painter

9. **Christian** Schartow * 1862 Berlin; † 1864

☉ #2 **Dorothea Magdalene Wilhelmine Brömme** † 1783

Friedrich Wilhelm Johann Schartow * 1778 Magdeburg; † 1860 *ibid.*, merchant, ☉m. H.Walther

1. **Henrietta** Schartow * 1806 Magdeburg; † 1807 *ibid.*

2. **Bertha Caroline** Schartow * 1807 Magdeburg; † 1867

3. **Wilhelm Friedrich August** Schartow * 1809 Magdeburg; † 1845 *ibid.*, merchant

4. **Henrietta Caroline** Schartow * 1813 Magdeburg; † 1814 *ibid.*

5. **Marie Helene** Schartow (1815-1826)

6. **Walther Friedrich** Schartow * 1824 Magdeburg; † 1868 *ibid.*, merchant

☉ #3 **Wilhine Henriette Runde**

Wilhelmine Schartow * 1789 Magdeburg; † 1811 Neuwaldensleben, married Hendrich

Gustav Friedrich Wilhelm Schartow * 1819 Frkf./O.; † 1893, Colonel

Cäcilie (Cilly) Auguste Schartow * 1856 Frkf./O.; † 1923

Friedrich Gustav Schartow * 1857 Frkf./O.; † 1858

Johann Gustav Schartow * 1859 Frkf./O.; † 1928

Ernst Benedict Schartow * 1862 Koblenz; † ?

9. **Johann Josias** Schartow * 1739 Magdeburg; † 1743 *ibid.*

4. **Anna Dorothea** Schartow * 1704 Magdeburg; died as an infant

5. **Josias Gottlieb** Schartow * 1705 Magdeburg; † 1708 *ibid.*

☉ #2: **Maria Elisabeth Block** * 1691; † 1755 Magdeburg

6. **Johann Christoph** Schartow * 1708 Magdeburg; † 1712 *ibid.*

7. **Anna Margaretha** Schartow * 1710 (died as a 10-year-old child)

8. **Maria Elisabeth** Schartow * 1711 Magdeburg (died as an infant)

9. **Johann Martin Schartow** * 1712 Magdeburg (died as an infant)
10. **Christian Schartow** * 1713; † nach 1724
11. **Marie Elisabeth Schartow** * 1715 Magdeburg; †1767 ebd., married v.Burghoff
12. **Charlotte Christine Schartow** * 1717 Magdeburg; † 1719 ibid.
13. **Johann Friedrich Schartow** * 1722 Magdeburg; † nach 1724 ibid.
5. **Regina Sophia Schartow** * 1684 Magdeburg; † 1733 ibid.

A collateral line begins with **Conrad von Schartow** (c. 1270–1354), the second son of Heinrich Heinemann von Schartow (1240?–1304?) in Schartau near Stendal in the Altmark region (first mentioned in 1318^{/8/ AV 67}).

Conrad Ritter von Schartow (1270?–1354?), citizen of Schartau (near Stendal) in 1301, witness 1305–1354^{/8/ AX 85}.

Sons: **Henning** von Schartow (1300?–?), knight and witness 1335–1350^{/1/ Vol. 1};

Heidenreich (Heideke) von Schartow (1325?–1391?), knight, mentioned in 1350, 1370, 1372, and 1391;

Otto von Schartow. Schartow (?-?), 1358, 1366, 1369 ext.^{/8/ AV 117}

Kone v. Schartow (?-?), 1325 – 1376 ext.^{/1/ Vol.1}

Kurt v. Schartow (1330?-1386?), 1357, 1370-1381 canon (canon to Peter and Paul Magdb.)^{/11/ p.775}

Konrad v. S. (?-?), 1325 – 1376 ext. , 1386-1392 Provost at the U.L.Fr. Monastery^{/1/ Vol. 1, p. 397 /16/}, 1398-1409 Dean^{/11/ p. 768}

Heinrich v S. (?-1393?), mentioned in 1358, 1367, 1386^{/2/ pp. 214-215}, **Hanna** (Heinrich's wife) received as a dowry in 1390 3 quarters of brine in the Gutjar spring and 1 hut in the town of Groß Salze.

Reyner Schartow (1335?-1390), is mentioned in 1371 because the ghost of **Hans** S. appears in his courtyard^{/15/}. 1383 Councilman in Neustadt near Magdeburg, 1385 Squire, donates a farm to the ULFr.^{Monastery /1/ Vol. 1 pp. 391-392}

Sons of Reyner: **Hennig** and **Heinrich**

Hennig Schartow (1370?-1456), mentioned 1398-1446, surety for Archbishop Günther in 1403^{/1/ Vol. 2 p. 1}. In 1408, Hennig S. bought Neuenhofe Castle from Archbishop Günther^{/1/ Vol. 2 p. 31}.

Sophia (his wife) received a fief in Insleben from Archbishop Friedrich in 1458. In 1473, she founded the Schartau Hospital on Morgenstrasse in Magdeburg-Neustadt. In 1504, her donation to Meyendorf Monastery was renewed by Archbishop Ernst^{/1/ Vol. 3 p. 747}.

Sons of Hennig and Sophia: **Hennig** S., **Jacob** S. demanded compensation from von Quitzow in 1416.

Heinrich S. (?-?), matriculated as a canon in Leipzig in 1457^{/Geschichtsblätter Magdeburg 9. 1874, p. 126/}

In 1470 he is mentioned as provost of the Monastery of U.L.Fr. in Magdeburg^{/8/ AV 215-217}.

Werner Schartow (?-?), in 1367 together with **Konrad** and **Heinrich** (brothers) mentioned as sellers of grain^{/1/ Vol. 1 p. 309}. 1370, 1372 squire, from 1383 councilman, 1393 he receives the castle in Groß Salze as collateral^{/1/ Vol. 1 p. 440}

1393 financial transactions with Archbishop Albrecht, 1396 Albrecht mortgages, among other things, "his dear, loyal Werner Schartowen" the castle of Groß Salze^{/1/ Vol. 1 pp. 449-452}, 1398, 1400 and 1402 financial transactions

Adelheid (Werner's wife) received in 1390 as a dowry 3 quarters of brine in the spring of Gutjar and 1 hut in the large saltworks as life estates and fiefs^{/1/ Vol. 1 p. 422}.

Werner Schartow (son of Werner?) bought Stassfurt Castle in 1446 together with his brother **Cone** for 146 marks from Archbishop Albrecht^{/1/ Vol. 2 pp. 590-591}.

Werner and **Cone** are mentioned as co-owners of the Stassfurt saltworks in 1449^{/1/ Vol. 2 pp. 619-620}.

Tilemann Schartow (1400?-?) from Magdeburg, pastor in Rathenow (St. Mary's). From 1427-1428. Provost at the Benedictine convent in Spandau from 1442-1443^{/https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benediktinerinnenkloster_Spandau/}. Mentioned as a canon at the collegiate church of St. Sebastian in Magdeburg in 1451^{/8/ AV 215-217}.

SCHARTOW's in the Altmark

The Schartow family in Stendal and the Altmark region is mentioned here.

Claus von Schartow is mentioned in 1369 as the mayor of Meseberg (near Osterburg), when he and his aldermen (Schöppen) sealed the village court document with the church key ^{/9/ p. 191}.

The brothers **Heine** (Heinrich), **Otto**, and **Dietrich** Schartow are mentioned as citizens of Stendal in 1358.

Otto Schartow is mentioned as a citizen of Stendal in 1366 and 1369 and as a witness at the sale of tithes.

In 1390, the brothers **Hans** and **Otto** Schartow are enfeoffed in Hohenwulsch.

In 1406, Otto Schartow is mentioned as a witness at the sale of tithes from Schernikow for St. Jacob's Church.

In 1409, **Otto** S. is mentioned as a priest and granted by Margrave Jobst with tithes in Hohenwulsch and Schartau (near Stendal).

In 1437, it is recorded that Otto Schartow owned property in Schartau.

Dietrich Schartow is mentioned in 1365, 1366, 1369, and 1377 as a buyer of tithes in Schadstedt (present-day Schorstedt) and Hohenwulsch.

Hans Schartow, a citizen of Stendal, is mentioned in 1377 as a witness to a sale to **Dietrich** S.

In 1390, he is mentioned together with his brother **Otto** S.

In 1408, **Hans** S., along with his brothers **Coppe** and **Peter** Schartow (citizens of Stendal), received a loan in Westheeren.

In 1410, he and his brothers received tithes.

Herman Schartow is mentioned as a witness in a sale in the Altmark (Grevenitz) in 1386.

Johann Schartow is mentioned in 1395 and 1406 together with his brother **Peter**, and again in 1406 after his death.

Peter Schartow appears as a priest in documents from 1395 to 1429. His brother **Coppe** Schartow is mentioned in 1408 and 1410.

Werner Schartow is mentioned as a priest at St. Nicholas' Abbey in Stendal in 1462.

Heinrich and **Claus** Schartow (**Heine's** sons), citizens of Osterburg, were enfeoffed by the Margrave in 1448 ^{/8/ A XVI 355-356}.

Heinrich Schartow is mentioned as a citizen of Osterburg in 1402, 1408, and 1423.

Claus Schartow is mentioned as a citizen of Stendal in 1472 with enfeoffments in Cratzow (Grassau).

Hans Schartow, a citizen of Stendal, received an annual annuity of 5 guilders in 1513 as a bond from the city of Brandenburg for 100 guilders. In 1571, Elector Johann Georg of Brandenburg enfeoffed **Hans** Schartow with the village Westinsel.

Hans Schartow (a descendant of **Claus** S.?) is mentioned in Grassau (now part of Bismark) in 1688.

The collateral line of the *von Burg* family

Besides the knightly family of *Schartau (Schartow)*, the ministerial family of **Burg (Borch)** appears in the 12th century in the service of the Archbishopric of Magdeburg^{/4/}. The *von Burg* family held estates and fiefs from the Magdeburg churches, primarily on the other side of the Elbe. A branch of the *Schartow* dynasty evidently originates from the *von Burg* family. Kinship relations between the two families are likely.

<p>Adelhelm von Burg (*ca. 1100; †ca. 1165) Lord of the Court over the Burgwardei Burg^{/14/} from 1135 as a witness lay judge, from 1152-1161 also a ministerialis.</p> <p>Sons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gernod (*1126?- †?), witness in 1144 and 1156, ministerialis of the Magdeburg Church in 1161, from 1162 "Gernothus de Milowe" 2. Heidenreich (*1128?- †1198?) , mentioned in 1156 and 1158, 1179 as a citizen of Burg mentioned, 1185-1196 witness 3. Conrad (*1130?- †1207?), 1158 mentioned, 1174 witness, 1179 mentioned as a citizen of Burg, 1180-1204 witness, 1207 donation from Conrad to Lehnin Abbey 	<p>Brothers of Adelhelm:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Heidenreich von Grabow, witness in 1140, 1174 and 1180; son: Adelhelm von Grabow, mentioned in 1158. 2. Hartung von Burg (*1105?- †?), witness in 1142, 1151, ministerialis in 1152, witness in 1155 and 1158; son?: Werner von Burg (*1124?- †1174?)
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The progenitor of this German family is *Adelhelm von Burg*, the lord of the burgward of Burg. *Adelhelm* is mentioned as a witness in a document of Archbishop Konrad dated January 6, 1135^{/7/ Vol. 1, pp. 424-425}.

His brother *Heidenreich*, who later called himself *von Grabow*, is first mentioned in a document dated November 29, 1140^{/7/ Vol. 1, pp. 415-452}.

From March 29, 1142, *Adelhelm von Burg*, *Heidenreich von Grabow*, and *Hartung von Burg* appear as ministeriales in documents^{/7/ Vol. 1, pp. 454-455}. *Adelhelm's* son *Gernod* is first mentioned in 1144^{/8/ A III 79}. In 1151, *Adelhelm von Burg*, *Heidenreich von Grabow*, and *Hartung von Burg* are mentioned as witnesses in a document^{/2/ pp. 19-20}.

On March 10, 1156, *Heidenreich von Burg*, another son of *Adelhelm*, is mentioned as a witness for the first time. On May 19, 1158, *Adelhelm* is mentioned with his two sons *Heidenreich* and *Conrad*, as well as *Werner von Burg* and *Hartung von Burg*^{/7/ Vol. 1, pp. 551-552}.

The transfer of Wusterwitz in 1159 by Archbishop Wichmann was witnessed by the brothers *Adelhelm* and *Heidenreich*, as well as *Adelhelm's* son *Gernod* and *Werner von Burg*. *Werner* was probably a collateral relative of *Adelhelm* (the son of *Hartung*?), as the name *Werner* appears frequently among *Adelhelm's* descendants.

From 1164 onward, only *Adelhelm's* sons *Gernod*, *Conrad*, and *Heidenreich* appear as ministeriales in the documents alongside *Werner*, and no longer *Adelhelm* himself. *Heidenreich* likely succeeded him as lord of the manor of the Burgwardei (castle ward).

The eldest son, *Gernod*, received a fief in Milow before 1162 as a ministerialis (unfree knight) of the Magdeburg Church. He appears from 1162 onwards as *Gernod von Milow (Gernothus de Milowe)*^{/14/ pp. 235-237}. The burgward of Milow, with which *Gernod* was enfeoffed, is first mentioned in 1144.

Werner von Burg (*1124?- †1174?), mentioned from 1158 to 1164.

Son: **Hartmut** (*Hartmodus*) (*ca. 1155; †ca. 1230), witness in 1203, court servant of Archbishop Albrecht I in 1209, witness from 1211-1226, knight in 1219, with Archbishop Albrecht in Italy in 1226 ^{/8/ A XX 178-180}

Sons:

1. **Werner** (*1180?; †ca. 1241), from 1209 canon of St. Nicholas in Magdeburg, knight, alderman in Magdeburg (1230-1238), citizen of Magdeburg, called himself *von Schartau* from 1230, witness in 1236, in 1238 in the traveling retinue of Archbishop Wilbrand ^{/1/}, *Werner* was probably the author of the town charter.

2. **Heidenreich** the Elder *von Burg* (*1183?- †1254), alderman in Magdeburg 1225-1254, herald of Eike von Reggow in Salbke in 1233.

Sons: **Heidenreich** the Younger. (*1210?; †?), in 1233 loses fiefdom to castle, from 1234 calls himself *von Schartau*, **Konrad** (1214?-?)

3. **Conrad** (*1186?; †?), mentioned as a witness of *Schartau* in 1234

Name changes were not uncommon at that time. In the case of *Heidenreich Jr.* and *Conrad*, the reason was evidently the loss of their fief (the Sterth Forest) to the town of Burg. They were certainly related to the *Schartau* (*Schartow*) family and likely adopted their mother's maiden name. The brothers *von Burg* (*von Schartau*) held land and tithes as fiefs in Remkersleben, Dahlenwarsleben, Borne, Brumby, Wardenberg, Olvenstedt, Barleben, Lemsdorf, Beyendorf, Woltersdorf, Irxleben, Drackenstedt, Hohendodeleben, Domersleben, Benneckenbeck, and Glöthe, as well as at the Magdeburg Mint.

Distribution of current *Schartow* surname holders

Germany (262), United States of America (52), Sweden (15), Poland (10), Switzerland (4), Netherlands (4), France (2), Latvia (2), Estonia (1), Great Britain (1).

Source: <https://de.geneanet.org/genealogie/schartow/SCHARTOW> (accessed: Feb. 2024)

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