

Documentary mentions of the Schartow dynasty

1183 Wichard von Schartau witnesses the privileges of the cloth merchants of the city of Magdeburg granted by Archbishop Wichmann in the court of the burgrave.

Sep. 1207 Johannes v. Schartau and **Heidenreich v. Burg** attest to the transfer of 2 talents of Magdeburg coinage for 25 marks of silver weighed to the monastery of U. L. Frauen in Magdeburg by Archbishop Albrecht.

1230 Following a verdict by the lay judges, the city prefect of Magdeburg awards the farm of his fellow citizen J. to citizen **W. (Werner?) v. Schartau** (formerly **v. Burg?**).

Apr. 1234 The brothers **Werner, Heidenreich** and **Conrad von Schartau** (formerly **von Burg**) are among the witnesses at the decision made by Archbishop Burchard in the dispute between the Peter-Paul Foundation in the Neustadt Magdeburg and the knight Ludeger von Salzwedel.

März 1236 Werner von Schartau is among the witnesses to a donation by Archbishop Wilbrand to the city of Magdeburg (2 Morgen of land close to the city wall for the fortification of the city).

Apr. 1238 Archbishop Wilbrand grants the bailiff Richlinde von Magdeburg 20 Magdeburg thalers from the Frose saltworks in return for her relinquishment of the prefecture. **Werner von Schartau** is among the witnesses.

1261 The Magdeburg aldermen communicate the law of their city to the city of Breslau in 64 legal articles ^{/6/ pp. 14-23}. **Heine von Schartow** (1215-1294), lay judge at the Imperial Lay Judge's Court in Magdeburg from 1261, is listed as "her **heine**" among the signatories.

Okt. 1281 bis 1283 Knight **Heinrich Heynemann v. Schartow** is mentioned as mayor and as lay judge in Magdeburg from 1295 to 1304.

1293 Discord and strife between lay judges, councilmen, and guild masters regarding the lay judge's books concerning mortgages (poisons) of citizens. Among the lay judges is **Heine von Schartow** (1215-1294), who was an lay judge at the Imperial Lay Judge's Court in Magdeburg from 1261 ^{/5/ pp. 211-214}.

März 1295 For deceased lay judges, the councilmen arbitrarily elected new ones. The old lay judges said this was unjust, as only they were allowed to elect lay judges. On St. John's Day (June 24), Archbishop Erich and the Burgrave held court, and the lay judges appointed by the councilmen had to resign. The old lay judges elected new ones, some those appointed by the councilmen and some others ^{/5/ pp. 215-216}. Among the newly elected lay judges was the knight **Heinrich Heynemann von Schartow** (c. 1240-1304).

Nov. 1295 The Magdeburg lay judges communicated 23 further legal articles to the city of Breslau. The lay judge and knight **Heinrich Heynemann von Schartow** (1240-1304) and his son, the councilman **Heydeke von Schartow**, are co-signatories ^{/6/ pp. 30-31}.

1301 Conrad Schartow is mentioned as a citizen in Schartow (near Rochau).

Nov. 1304 The knight **Heinrich Heynemann v. Schartow** (1240-1304) is a co-signatory as a lay judge of the communication of Magdeburg law to the city of Görlitz ^{/7/}.

Juni 1305 Conrad Ritter von Schartow attests to a sale to the St. Agnetes Monastery in Magdeburg.

März 1311 Abbess Margarethe and the convent of St. Agnetes Monastery attest that the knight Heinrich von Rothensee donated half a mark from his house near St. Nicholas Church to the monastery. Attested, among others, by **Conrad von Schartow**.

Juli 1354 Conrad von Schartow is a co-signatory of a document in which Archbishop Otto of Magdeburg declares his reconciliation with Margrave Ludwig the Roman and his brother Otto, Margrave of Brandenburg. In return, he receives Sandau, Plathow, and Plaue with the landholdings in Kamern, Kietz, Jerichow, and Schollene. He returns Arneburg and Tangermünde to the margraves and enfeoffs them with the archiepiscopal fiefs.

Mai 1357 The knight **Kurt von Schartow** is a co-signatory of a document concerning the sale of money by Abbess Gertrud, Prioress Johanna and the convent of the monastery of St. Agnetes in the Neustadt to Ciliacus Calvis.

Juni 1358 The brothers **Heinrich, Otto** and **Dietrich Schartow**, citizens of Stendal, buy from the squire Dietrich von Wulitz revenues from Wulitz and Porditz.

Apr. 1363 The brothers **Conrad, Hans** and **Arent von Schartow** are co-signatories of the Land Peace Charter of Archbishop Dietrich of Magdeburg.

Jan. 1364 The lay judges of Magdeburg communicate the Magdeburg Law to the city of Halle in 16 articles ^{/6/}.

Aug. 1365 Dietrich Schartow, a citizen of Stendal, buys mining rights from Paul Buditz in Schadstedt.

März 1366 Hans v. Schartow cedes to the von der Schulenburg estates from Ladekath, Kerkow, Britz and Danne.

Mai 1366 Dietrich and **Otto Schartow**, citizens of Stendal, buy from the brothers Dietrich, Coneke and Arndt von Wulitz Hebungen from Hohen-Wultsch.

Feb. 1367 The brothers **Werner, Conrad** and **Heinrich Schartow** sell to the Berge Monastery 1 ½ Wispel of grain, half rye, half wheat, tithe measure from the field at Bahrendorf, which they hold as a fief from the monastery, for 10 marks of Brandenburg silver.

Mai 1369 Dietrich and **Otto Schartow**, citizens of Stendal, buy from Paul v. Buditz Hebungen from Schadstedt.

Juni 1369 Claus v. Schartow acknowledges the transfer of a monetary receipt from the village court of Meseberg to Thilo am Scharren.

1370 The brothers **von Schartow: Werner** (squire), **Heydeke** (squire), and **Kurt** (canon of St. Peter and Paul in the Neustadt of Magdeburg) granted the monastery in Hillersleben a collection of tithes there. **Kurt von Schartow** is mentioned as a canon from 1370 to 1381.

von 1370-1423 In Barleben, the **Schartow** brothers owned one hide of land, 5 Morgen (approximately 1.5 hectares), and a farmstead; the **Schartow** family owned one hide of land and a wood ^{/1/}.

Um 1370 the following fief holders are named: Johannes Appolt had 4 marks of income, as did Arnd Wanzle, Tile Glutzing 1/2 Vierding, the **Knights of Schartow** jointly held the village of Gersdorf with all its rights and jurisdiction, 4 Wispel of tithes, 2 Wispel of oats, one mark of income, and 9 shillings in lodging fees. The tithe over the fields belonged partly to the Bishop of Halberstadt and partly to the Archbishop, but both had transferred their rights to it almost entirely to the **von Schartow family**. The 4 Wispel belonging to the Archbishop around 1373 were found in the possession of the **Schartows**; the half share was held in 1311 by **Nikolaus von Schartow**, a citizen of Magdeburg and half ministerialis, with 2 Wispels and 7 Scheffel, and by **Knight Cone von Schartow**, half share. Ministerial, with 6 wispelts, the wife of the knight **Conrad von Schartow** with 6 wispelts. The actual lords of the manor and judges of the village were therefore the **knights of Schartow** around 1373. This noble family probably originated from **Schartow** in the Jerichow region. In the 13th and 14th centuries, they owned land near Magdeburg, in the Börde region, and near Groß Salze, and also, at the beginning of the 15th century, fortified estates in the Neustadt near Magdeburg. Towards the end of the 15th century, this family disappears. The village of Gersdorf was mortgaged by **Heydeke von Schartow**, with the consent of Archbishop Albert, to Adelheid, widow of the young Hermann König, and then to him personally for 100 marks. ^{/1/}

Aug. 1371 **Reyner Schartow** owned a farmstead at the Thie in the Neustadt district of Magdeburg. According to a mention in the Magdeburg Schöppenchronik, the ghost of **Hans Schartow**, who drowned in the Ohre river three years ago, is said to have haunted the place.

1372 The squires **Werner** and **Heydeke Schartow** and **Kurt Schartow**, canon of St. Peter and Paul, donate one mark of money from the village of Hillersleben to the monastery of Hillersleben.

1373 With **Heydeke von Schartow**, the manorial rights and jurisdiction in Gersdorf passed to the ministerial family **von Schartow** from the Altmark region. Towards the end of the 15th century, the **von Schartow family** disappeared, and the village changed hands among various owners.

Okt. 1375 **Nikolaus Schartow**, a clergyman of the Diocese of Cammin, petitions the Pope (Gregory XI) to instruct Wilhelm Galteri, a judge of the papal court, to summon the provost, the prior, and the Premonstratensian cathedral chapter of Brandenburg, as well as Johann Ruek, by means of a public notice to be posted on the portals of the archbishop's cathedral and other cathedrals. This summons is based on the fact that, due to the power and tyranny of the cathedral chapter, no one can safely enter its town and residences to summon them. The Pope had entrusted the aforementioned judge with the complaints of **Nikolaus Schartow** against the Brandenburg cathedral chapter and against Johann von der Schulenburg, who had been wrongfully installed in the parish church of Markow in the Diocese of Brandenburg, for hearing and decision, with the authority to summon the cathedral chapter and Johann von der Schulenburg. Subsequently, Johann von der Schulenburg relinquished his claim to the aforementioned church, and the cathedral chapter wrongfully appointed Johann Ruek, canon of Brandenburg, to this parish church.

1376 **Werner, Conrad, Heinrich, Kone, Heydeke, Arnold, Claus, Reyner, Nikolaus** and **Johannis Schartow** are mentioned in the fief register of the archbishops.

Feb. 1377 **Dietrich Schartow**, a citizen of Stendal, buys property in Wultsch from the brothers Dietrich and Coneke von Wultitz. The sale is witnessed, among others, by **Hans Schartow**, a citizen of Stendal.

Mai 1377 For a lawsuit concerning the parish of Markow, the Brandenburg Cathedral Chapter appointed procurators to the Papal Curia. **Nikolaus Schartow** (a cleric in Cammin) is involved.

Mai 1378 **Trale Schartow**, prioress of the St. Agnetes monastery, attests to the purchase of a farm for 4 marks.

1382 the archbishop granted a hide of fief in Wylmyer (?) to the **knights of Schartow** as joint property. ^{/1/}

März 1383 **Werner Schartow** in the Neustadt testifies to a financial transaction of the Magdeburg council.

Juni 1385 The squires **Arnold** and **Reyner Schartow** give the tithe from the Sleninger Mark of Groß Weddingen to the monastery of St. Augustine in Magdeburg.

Aug. 1385 Citizen **Reyner Schartow** donates a farm and two cottages on the monastery grounds to the altar he donated in honor of Our Lady in the parish church of St. Martin in Frose.

Feb. 1386 The Monastery of Our Lady attests "that **Reyner Schartow** in the Neustadt Magdeburg donated the hereditary rent of one hide in Insleben and one hide of grass 'uppe dem felde to Poppendorpe' to the altar of Our Lady in St. Martin's Church at the Monastery of St. Agnetes. Henning Korling, as heir of the **Schartow family**, renounced on November 19, 1408, his rights to this hide and to one and a half hides of wood in the 'Poppendorper Feldmark', which **Reyner Schartow** had donated to the aforementioned altar in the St. Agnetes Monastery (St. Martin's Church is incorporated into the monastery) against the wishes of his parents in 1385." **Heinrich Schartow** signed as one of the witnesses.

Dez. 1386 **Conrad Schartow** is mentioned as provost of St. Johannis.

1390 **Hanna**, the wife of the Magdeburg citizen **Heinrich Schartow**, received as her dowry three-quarters of brine from the Gutjar spring and one hut in the town of Große Salze. Likewise, **Adelheid**, the wife of **Werner Schartow**,

received as her dowry three-quarters of brine from the Gutjar spring and one hut in the large saltworks, and she also received a letter from the Lord regarding this.

1390 Busse Dues, Captain of the Altmark, grants the brothers **Hans** and **Otto Schartow**, residing in Stendal, with possessions in Hohenwulsch, Schadstedt and Schartau (Altmark).

1391 The dowries for **Hanna** and **Adelheid Schartow** are confirmed by document (see above).

März 1391 **Heydeke von Schartow** sold Hans Becker and his wife Mette a hide of land in Insleben and the rent and fiefs of five houses, three of which stood on the moat near Frose. The sale of the hide of land in Insleben, which Provost Peter Odilie had previously sold to **Conrad Schartow**, was confirmed by the feudal lord, Provost Konrad of the monastery of U. L. Fr., on June 3, 1391.

Juni 1391 Provost Conrad and the chapter of the monastery of U. L. Fr. give their consent to the sale of a hide of land in Insleben to Hans Becker by **Heydeke Schartow**, but the monastery reserves the right to grant the fief if Becker bequeaths it to any church or altar. Co-signed by Knight **Conrad von Schartow**.

Jan. 1393 Archbishop Albrecht, with the approval of the cathedral chapter, pledges the castle of Groß-Salze to **Werner Schartow**, Hermann König and **Heinrich Schartow's** heirs.

Nov. 1393 Archbishop Albrecht testifies that the citizen **Werner Schartow** forgave him 194 marks that he owed him. In return, he granted **Werner Schartow** safe conduct in Salze on the condition that he pay Coppe Eylbrecht 20 marks annually, which the archbishop and the cathedral chapter had allocated to him from this sum.

Jan. 1395 The chapter in Beuster sell a property in Ober-Beuster to the brothers **Johann** and **Peter Schartow**.

Mai 1396 Archbishop Albrecht sells to **Werner Schartow** and others 18 marks in cash (levy) from the Lord's Mass pennies of Wanzleben, which had previously been given to Heinrich von Bygern for the castle of Wanzleben, for 200 marks resalable.

Mai 1396 Archbishop Albrecht sells Salze Castle to "his dear, loyal **Werner Schartow**" and others for 1,500 marks.

1398-1409 **Konrad Schartow** is mentioned as dean.

Dez. 1398 Archbishop Albrecht sold 15 marks of cash to **Werner Schartow** and others for resale.

Dez. 1398 Kone v. Zerst vowed to appoint his friend **Hennig Schartow** (son of **Reyner Schartow**) as trustee.

Okt. 1400 Archbishop Albrecht testifies that the citizen Heiso Odilien sold to **Werner Schartow** three marks in cash annually a pan of Gutjahr salt for 8 marks, resalable.

Mai 1402 Provost Heinrich von Werberge, Dean Johann von Redekin and the Cathedral Chapter sell to the citizen **Werner Schartow** and his son **Heinrich** 6 marks annually from Niederndodeleben, resalable for 80 marks.

Sep. 1403 Archbishop Günther asks Marschalk and **Hennig Schartow** for a guarantee of 24 Schock Groschen from **Hans Schartow** and Heinrich Harkstro.

Sep. 1404 **Hennig Schartow** is among the witnesses to a sale of 2 ½ hides of land in the Harsdorf and Insleben fields to the St. Agnetes Monastery.

Sep. 1404 **Hennig Schartow** is among the witnesses to a purchase of a hide of land in Insleben for 44 schock of Bohemian groschen by the monastery of St. Agnetes in Frose in the Neustadt near Magdeburg.

Mai 1406 **Otto** and **Peter Schartow** are mentioned as witnesses in a sales document of the knight Günther von Bartensleben.

Juni 1406 The brothers **Johannes** and **Peter Schartow** are mentioned as presbyters of the church of St. Jacobi in Stendal.

Aug. 1408 Margrave Jobst of Brandenburg lends **Hans, Coppe** and **Peter Schartow** a piece of money in the village of Westheeren.

Sep. 1408 The brothers **Peter Schartow**, **Heinrich Schartow** (citizens of Osterburg) and **Johann Schartow** are among the signatories of a foundation for the Holy Cross altar in St. Jacob's Church in Stendal.

Dez. 1408 Archbishop Günther II. mortgages Neuenhofe Castle, which Archbishop Albrecht had mortgaged to the then cathedral provost – now Bishop of Halberstadt – Heinrich von Werberge for 400 marks, to **Claus Schartow** and his heirs, Werner Fürhake, **Hennig Schartow** and Cone von Zerbst, as a trustee for 279 fine marks.

Aug. 1409 Margrave Jobst of Brandenburg grants **Otto Schartow** (priest), **Johann, Peter** and **Coppe Schartow** with two pieces of money in the village of Schartau (Altmark).

Aug. 1409 Margrave Jobst of Brandenburg grants the priest **Otto Schartow** the rights to tax revenues in Hohenwulsch and Schadstedt.

Sep. 1410 Margrave Jobst of Brandenburg grants the St. George Hospital in Stendal revenues from Belkow and Westheeren. Co-signatories of this document are **Hans Schartow**, as well as **Heinrich, Peter**, and **Coppe Schartow** from Stendal.

Feb. 1411 **Hennig Schartow** is among the witnesses to a transfer of farmland to the St. Agnetes Monastery.

Juni 1416 Sabel von Königsmark zu Boben sells an annuity from his farm to the priest **Peter Schartow**.

Feb. 1419 The von Bertkow family sold to **Peter Schartow** the right to harvest half a wispel of wheat and two roast geese from Bertkow.

1420 Complaint and damages statement of Margrave Frederick of Brandenburg against Archbishop Günther for damages to the territory of the March. Among other things, men of the Bishop of Magdeburg burned down the farm of Vicar **Jacob Schartow**, which he had leased in Estede, in 1416.

Feb. 1421 Cune Bysewede sells **Peter Schartow** a redeemable annuity from his estates.

März 1422 **Hennig Schartow** and his heirs bequeath to the St. Lorenz Monastery in the Neustadt near Magdeburg half a Vierling of Ingeldes in wood and grass in the field of Rothensee.

1423-1424 The Schöppenchronik mentions **Hans Schartow** in connection with the construction of the Elbe bridge (Lange Brücke) in Magdeburg.

Feb. 1423 The squire **Hennig Schartow** of Neustadt near Magdeburg pays the Berge Monastery 18 shillings pfennigs in annual interest from 2 hides in Korlingen, which are held as a fief by the monastery, on the condition that requiem masses are held for him and his family.

Feb. 1423 The abbot and chapter of Berge Monastery attest that the squire **Hennig Schartow** in the Neustadt near Magdeburg gave the monastery of St. Augustine 5 shillings from Abbendorf and 4 shillings and 8 pfennigs from the Slenninger Mark as a soul offering (one-time donation).

Feb. 1423 The Berge Monastery gives its consent to the establishment of a soul fund (one-time donation), which the squire **Hennig Schartow** should provide with 5 quarters and 3 acres of land in Stemmer, which were held as a fief from the Berge Monastery, and for which each new abbess should present ½ a stübchen of the best Alsatian wine to the St. Agnetes Monastery in the Neustadt as recognition.

1424 - 1430 **Hans Schartow** is mentioned in the Schöppenchronik as the first mayor, as chamberlain until 1437 and as lay judge from 1438 to 1458 in Magdeburg.

März 1425 Claus Cunow sells **Peter Schartow**, a citizen of Stendal, half a Wispel of wheat as annual rent from his farm in Bertikow.

Apr. 1426 Cuno Bauerfeind zu Baumgarten sells the priest **Peter Schartow** an annual pension.

Sep. 1429 Heyse Bertkow sells the priest **Peter Schartow** an annuity from his farm in Bertkow.

1429 **Hans Schartow**, as the first mayor of Magdeburg, along with others, witnesses the transfer – in exchange for an annual fee – of the saltworks, which had previously been owned by clergy and citizens of Magdeburg, to the salt workers of Salze.

Apr. 1432 **Johannes Schartow** is mentioned as a witness in the prosecution case brought by Archbishop Günther against Magdeburg.

Jan. 1437 **Hans Schartow** bequeathed to his daughter **Hanna**, at the St. Agnetes Monastery, for her life a portion of his fiefs, which were held from the archdiocese. This consisted of 11 pounds of pennies and one measure of herring annually from the toll in the old town, and 2 marks of money from the feudal dues there. The toll collector was to pay 5 shillings for each pound of pennies and 4 shillings for each herring. The feudal dues payer was to pay 32 shillings for the 2 marks. These annuities, however, did not remain with the monastery but reverted to Hanna Schartow's father upon her death.

Jan. 1437 Abbess Katharina Molle of St. Agnetes Monastery testifies that Archbishop Günther enfeoffed the nun **Hanna Schartow** with the estates gifted to her by her father.

1437 **Hans Schartow** is mentioned as chamberlain in Magdeburg.

Mai 1437 **Otto Schartow** is mentioned in Schartau (Altmark).

Mai 1438 Hinze Woyge, Heidenreich Wrage, and **Hennig Schartow**, and their trustees, Caspar Woyge and Caspar aus dem Winkel, attest that Archbishop Günther has pledged his Germersleben Castle to them for 1,350 guilders. **Hennig Schartow's** share of this is 200 guilders.

Juni 1438 Albrecht Gerbrecht, elected mayor of Magdeburg, confirms six new lay judges, including **Hans Schartow**.

Nov. 1438 Claus v. Trothe zu Hohenthurm transfers 15 guilders annually from Westerhüsen and Dodendorf to the Neustadt citizen **Hennig Schartow** and his wife **Helene** for 150 guilders with the permission of Archbishop Günther.

Feb. 1439 The council of the town of Sülze attests that it has reached an agreement with **Hennig Schartow** in the Neustadt regarding the lights which are to be carried before the holy body and for which **Schartow** had donated 50 Schock Kreuzgroschen.

Jan. 1441 Archbishop Günther enfeoffs the cathedral dean Johann von Barby and the cathedral vicar Johann Bogk with the tithe of Schnarsleben, which they had bought half from **Hans Schartow**, citizen of Magdeburg, and half from Kone and Albrecht Quartir for 294 Schock Groschen.

Feb. 1446 Citizen Claus Voss testifies that Archbishop Friedrich sold him 7 ½ marks of money from Staßfurt, out of the 15 marks which Archbishop Dietrich had once sold to Brun Hosenmeker, citizen of Magdeburg, for 146 marks in order to redeem the Staßfurt castle, which Archbishop Burchard had mortgaged to the nobleman von Hadmersleben, and which Archbishop Albrecht had subsequently sold to the brothers **Werner** and **Cone Schartow** of Magdeburg for the same sum, for 32 marks, with the right to resell.

Juli 1446 Citizen **Hennig Schartow** and his wife **Sophie** acknowledge that Archbishop Friedrich has granted them 6 marks of cash from Groß-Weddingen, in addition to the 25 marks which Klaus Loitzir and Henning Knorre have, for 200 guilders, repurchaseable.

Sep. 1446 Archbishop Friedrich sells Neuenhofe Castle to Master Thomas Rode for 289 ½ marks, with which Rode has bought back the castle from **Claus Schartow**, who had acquired it from Archbishop Gunther for that sum, with the option to resell it.

Nov. 1447 **Hennig Schartow** and his wife **Sophie** from the Neustadt acknowledge that Cathedral Provost Arnd Treskow, Dean Gerard Koneken and the entire Cathedral Chapter of Magdeburg sold them 19 guilders for 320 guilders, which could be resold.

März 1448 Margrave Frederick the Younger enfeoffs the brothers **Claus** and **Heinrich Schartow**, citizens of Osterburg, with various possessions.

März 1449 The salt count and the salt workers of Stassfurt declare themselves ready to pay 7 ½ marks from the bailiwick in their city, which Archbishop Albrecht had previously sold to **Werner** and **Cone Schartow**, and Archbishop Friedrich to Claus Voss of Magdeburg for 32 marks, subject to resale, to him, after the archbishop had referred them to him and they had acknowledged receipt of it.

März 1451 **Tilemann Schartow** from Magdeburg is mentioned as a master builder.

Nov. 1451 In the will of the provost of Tangermünde, Nicolaus Vloghell, **Tilemann Schartow** is mentioned as a canon of the church of St. Sebastian in Magdeburg.

1456 **Hennig Schartow** has died.

Mai 1456 Archbishop Friedrich sells to **Sophie Schartow**, the widow of **Hennig Schartow**, 7 ½ marks from his income in Groß-Weddingen, resalable for 250 guilders.

Feb. 1457 **Heinrich Schartow**, the son of **Hennig** and **Sophie Schartow**, matriculated as a canon at the University of Leipzig; memorial service in the collegiate church on February 18th.

1458 **Sophie Schartow**, widow of **Hennig Schartow**, received as a life estate from Archbishop Friedrich the fiefs of a quarter of land, 5 Morgen and 4 Morgen in Insleben.

Feb. 1460 Abbot Heinrich von Ilsenburg consents to the sale of several Ilsenburg fiefs in Nienstedt, Wendemark and Lenz to Hans Mauritz and **Heinrich Schartow** of Magdeburg by Jan Krage zu Osferdesleben.

Okt. 1460 Vincens Nuemeister acknowledges that Archbishop Friedrich enfeoffed him with a pan of brine and a dung heap in Groß-Salze, which had previously belonged to the citizen **Heinrich Schartow**, and also granted him the life estate which **Heinrich's mother Sophie** still held in the estates in the event of her death.

1462 Georg Schutte, parish priest of Borstel, establishes an altar in the Saluatoris Chapel in Wilsnack for the salvation of his soul. **Werner Schartow**, priest of St. Nicolai Church in Stendal, is a co-signatory of this document.

Juni 1469 Archbishop Johann transferred to Henning, Canon of Magdeburg, Albrecht, Canon of Hidesheim, Fritz and Busse, brothers von der Schulenburg, the village of Gersdorf, which in the time of Archbishop Albrecht **Heydeke Schartow** had granted to Adelheid König and her son Hermann, citizen of Magdeburg, for 100 marks, from whose heirs the aforementioned brothers had redeemed it for 350 guilders.

1470 **Heinrich Schartow** is mentioned as provost of the monastery of U. L Fr. in Magdeburg.

1472 **Claus Schartow**, a citizen of Stendal, is mentioned as having a fief in Grassau.

1473 The Schartau Hospital was founded on Morgenstraße in Magdeburg-Neustadt by **Sophie Schartow**, the widow of **Hennig Schartow**. It was intended to house and feed 12 poor, pious women. Furthermore, the endowment funds, which she received from the sale of 80 half-marks of fine silver to Archbishop Johann in interest and rent, were to support religious institutions. Schartaustraße in the Alte Neustadt district serves as a reminder of this today. This closed, undeveloped cul-de-sac provides access to the Magdeburg mill complex, built around 1900. However, there is no memorial in Magdeburg to the ancient and distinguished **Schartow family**.

1488 **Heinrich** and **Claus S. (Heine's sons)**, citizens of Osterburg, are enfeoffed by the Margrave in 1448 ^{/8/ A XVI 355-356}.

1513 Bond issued by the council of the old town of Brandenburg for **Hans Schartow** of Stendal.

um 1570 **Hans von Schartow** was born in Stendal. He was married to Lucia Wolters, who was born in Stendal in 1572.

1571 **Hans von Schartow** is enfeoffed with Westinsel by Elector Johann Georg of Brandenburg.

1600 **Hans von Schartow**, village headman in Westinsel near Stendal, is mentioned as deceased ^{/2/ p. 1031}.

Sept. 1602 **Johann Benedict Schartow** was born in Stendal. He was a court and judicial advocate as well as chief judge in the Altmark region. He married Margarethe von Alemann (1603–1637) in Stendal in 1637. He died in Magdeburg after 1666.

Okt. 1626 **Anna Schartow-Bermann** (1602-1626) is buried in St. Mary's Church in Stendal. Her gravestone is located in the high chancel, in the aisle between the middle and northern pews.

1637 **Johann Martin Schartow**, the son of **Johann Benedict Schartow** and Margarethe von Alemann, was born in Stendal in 1637. He was the Elector's chamber secretary in Stendal and married Margarethe Sibylle Schönbeck (1643–1711) in 1661. He died in Stendal in 1695.

1663 **Johann Benedict Schartow**, the son of **Johann Martin Schartow** and Sibylle Schönbeck, was born in Magdeburg. His son, **Christian Friedrich**, was a theologian and held an adjunct patent as administrator of St. Mary's Collegiate Church in Alten Stettin-Thamm. He died in Berlin in 1726.

1669 **Christian Schartow**, the son of **Johann Martin Schartow** and Sibylle Schönbeck, was born in Magdeburg. He began studying law in Jena in 1690, continuing his studies in Wittenberg and Halle in 1693. In 1694, he was a clerk in Lehnin, in 1695 a chamber secretary to the Elector of Brandenburg in Magdeburg, and in 1716 a chamber secretary to the Royal Prussian Court. In 1698, **Christian Schartow** purchased the "brandy house" at Breiter Weg 17 in Magdeburg. From 1723 to 1724, he served as mayor of Magdeburg. He died in Magdeburg in 1724.

1688 **Hans Schartow**, a descendant of **Claus Schartow**, is mentioned in Grassau (today part of Bismark).

1697 **Friedrich Schartow** (1697 in Linum-1759 in Gr. Rosenberg) is mentioned in a document.

1702 **Johann Benedict Schartow**, the son of **Christian Schartow** and Anna Dorothea Mördner, was born in Magdeburg. He was a merchant and Elbe riverboat captain. The right to navigate the Elbe with cargo ships and merchandise from Hamburg to Magdeburg, and likewise via Havelberg along the Havel and Spree rivers to Berlin and back, was the domain of two privileged ship captains' guilds, the Magdeburg and the Berlin. **Johann Benedict Schartow** held both privileges. In 1728, he purchased the burned-down property at Breiter Weg 173, known as "Zum goldenen Hirsch" (At the Golden Stag), and rebuilt the house. He died in Magdeburg in 1781.

1724 In addition to the timber plots on the Werder peninsula in Magdeburg, garden plots were granted to Dean von Stilcke, Privy Councillor von Coquie, Canon and Chamber Secretary (**Christian**) **Schartow**, and Dr. Schultze. The annual rent was 64 Thalers.

Juni 1724 Mayor **Christian Schartow** (1669-1724) is buried in the family burial vault of the Mörder family under the Holy Spirit Church in Magdeburg.

1729 Johann Friedrich Schartow (1729-1813) is mentioned as a pastor in Schmarsow.

1737 Friedrich August Schartow, the son of **Johann Benedict Schartow** (1702-1781) and Anna Dorothea Köppe (1706-1761), was born in Magdeburg. A merchant and Elbe riverboat captain, he received his father's inheritance, for whom he managed the books and correspondence and accompanied him on voyages with the main ships. The parish register of St. Ulrich lists him from 1762 onward as a "citizen, Magdeburg and Electoral March riverboat captain, merchant, trader, member of the silk merchants' guild, and also a member of the civic committee." He died in Magdeburg in 1805.

1775 Johann Friedrich Benedict Schartow, son of **Friedrich August Schartow** and Sofie Henriette Behrens, was born in Magdeburg. He attended the Gymnasium (grammar school) at the Monastery of Our Lady. After graduating in 1793, he studied law in Halle until 1795, followed by an internship with Johann Heinrich Andresse in Berlin. In 1798, he became the administrator of the Zinna judicial office, then an assessor with the government in Thorn (Polish South Prussia), a government councilor in Warsaw, and in 1807, a judicial commissioner in Küstrin (West Prussia). From 1809, he served in Soldin, and from 1815, he was at the Higher Regional Court in Frankfurt/Oder. He died there in 1856.

1776 Settlement of the estate of **Johann Benedikt Schartow** (1702-1781). The parish register of St. Ulrich and Levin contains a list of the names of his children and his wife, Anna Dorothea born Köppe, along with their birth and death dates. Part of the family rests in the Köppe family burial vault in the lower church of St. Ulrich and Levin.

1781 August Adolf Gotthilf Schartow (1781-1848). He was rector in Pasewalk, archdeacon in Prenzlau-Marien in 1812, and senior cathedral preacher and superintendent in Prenzlau-Marien from 1825 to 1847. He married Charlotte Purgold first and Johanna Kraffel (1792-1863) second in 1822.

April 1863 Johanna Schartow, born Kraffel, passed away in Magdeburg at the age of 71, which we announce with deep sadness: Prof. D. **Schartow**, Dr. **E. Schartow**, Johanna Adolphine Quirll, born **Schartow**, and Karl Ferdinand Quirll, as son-in-law ^{/4/}.

Mai 1959 The Holy Spirit Church, rebuilt after the war, was demolished at the behest of socialist city planners. Beneath the church were the crypts of influential bourgeois families, where, in the 17th and 18th centuries, the Schrader, Mörder, and Siel families were primarily interred. **Christian Schartow** (1669-1724), among others, rested in the Mörder family tomb.

Sources:

<https://familie-schartow.de/>

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