

The Founding Family of the SCHARTAU Hospital

by Dr. H. Haase, 2026

The SCHARTAU Hospital was founded on August 4, 1473, in Neustadt near Magdeburg. Its founder was *Sophia Schartow*, the widow of *Hennig Schartow* (1370?–1456). *Hennig's* father, *Reyner Schartow* (ca. 1335–1390), is mentioned in historical records as a citizen of Neustadt during the period 1371–1386^{1 2}. He owned a farmstead on the Thie, where—as mentioned in the Magdeburg Schöppenchronik—a certain Hans Schartow (1335–1368) haunted the place as a ghost in 1371³.



Seal of Hennig Schartow, 1438¹ vol.3, pg.1030

Hennig Schartow (1370?–1456) and his family are mentioned in documents for over 50 years; see^{1 5}:

In 1403, *Hennig S.* stood surety for Archbishop Günther for 24 Schock Groschen owed to *Hans Schartow** and Heinrich Harkstro.

In 1404, *Hennig S.* attested to the purchase of a hufe in Insleben by the St. Agnetis Monastery in Neustadt.

In 1408, Archbishop Günther sold Neuenhofe Castle for 279 marks. *Hennig S.* was among the buyers.

In 1411, he attests to a transfer of lands and estates to the St. Agnetis Monastery in Neustadt.

In 1422, *Hennig S.* grants the St. Laurentius Monastery in Neustadt half a quarter of the income from wood and grass in the Rothensee fields.

In 1423, *Hennig S.* granted the Berge Monastery 18 pfennigs in annual rent from 2 hufen (1 hufe is equivalent to about 17 ha today) in Korlingen—which were fiefs of the monastery—for a Mass for the repose of his soul and those of his loved ones. *Hennig S.* also donated 5 schillings in Abbendorf and 4 schillings and 8 pfennigs from the Slenninger Mark to St. Augustine's Abbey for a Mass for the repose of souls (a one-time donation). In the same year, he donated another memorial service for himself and his family, consisting of 5 quarters and 3 Morgen of land in the fields at Stemmer, for which each new abbess was to present, as a token of gratitude, ½ Stübchen of Alsatian wine—of the finest quality.

In May 1438, Hinze Woyge, Heidenreich Wrage, *Hennig Schartow*, and their trustees testified that Archbishop Günther had pledged his Germersleben Castle to them for 1,350 guilders.

In November 1438, Claus von Trothe of Hohenthurm sold a benefice of 15 gulden annually from Westerhüsen and Dodendorf to *Hennig Schartow*, a citizen of Neustadt, and his wife *Helene* for 150 gulden.

In 1439, the City Council of Salze attested that it had reached an agreement with *Hennig S.* regarding the lanterns to be carried before the Holy Body, for which *Schartow* had donated 50 schock of Kreuzgroschen.

In 1446, citizen *Hennig S.* and his (second) wife *Sophia* stated that Archbishop Friedrich had assigned to them 6 marks in income from Groß-Weddingen—out of the 25 marks held by Claus Loitzir and Henning Knorre—for 200 guilders, with the right to resell.

In 1447, *Hennig S.* and his wife *Sophia* stated that Provost Arnd Treskow, Dean Gerard Koneken, and the entire Magdeburg Cathedral Chapter had sold them 19 gulden and 1 ort for 320 gulden, with the option to repurchase.

In 1456, Archbishop Friedrich sold 7½ marks from his revenues in Groß-Weddingen to *Sophia*, the widow of *Hennig S.*, on a repurchaseable basis for 250 guilders.

In 1457, *Heinrich Schartow*, the son of *Hennig Schartow* and his wife *Sophia*, was enrolled as a canon in Leipzig⁶.

In 1458, *Sophia* received as a personal fief from Archbishop Friedrich a quarter of a land, 5 Morgen, and 4 Morgen in Insleben.

* *Hans Schartow* (1368?–1451?), Magdeburg councilman from 1424 to 1437, including 4 years as mayor of Magdeburg; lay judge from 1438 to 1451

February 1460: *Heinrich S.* is among the buyers of several feudal estates in Ilsenburg.

October 1460: Vincenz Nuemeister testifies that Archbishop Friedrich enfeoffed him with a pan of brine and a plot of land in Groß Salze, which had previously belonged to the citizen *Heinrich Schartow*, and also granted him the life tenancy that *Heinrich's* mother, *Sophia*, still held on the estates, in the event of her death.

In 1470, *Heinrich Schartow* is mentioned as provost of the Monastery of Our Lady in Magdeburg ^{2 A V 215-217}.

The endowment capital, bequeathed in a will, came from interest and rents that Archbishop Johann had granted to *Sophia*, subject to repurchase for 80 half-marks of fine silver. The proceeds from the endowment were to be used to maintain a stone house built by *Hennig Schartow*, where 12 poor, pious women were to be housed and fed.

In 1504, Archbishop Ernst renewed a donation that *Sophia*, widow of *Hennig Schartow*, had made to the Meyendorf Monastery for the celebration of Masses for the repose of souls. This donation comprised 8 hufen in Meyendorf (for 150 guilders), 8 guilders in annual interest from Glöthe (for 100 guilders), 4 guilders in interest from Staßfurt (purchased for 50 guilders), and 9 guilders from Groß-Weddingen. In addition, there was a house in the monastery courtyard and church furnishings ^{1 vol.3 p.747}.

In 1564, the Schartau Hospital received 21 bushels of wheat and 3 bushels of rye as grain rent, along with 30 groschen in interest, from which 6 people received bread and free lodging. According to a report from 1669, there were reportedly 7 residents.

In 1798, the hospital had 9 residents, who, in addition to free lodging and heating, received 3 scheffels of rye and a few small items each year.

In 1812, a decree issued by Napoleon ordered the demolition of parts of Sudenburg and Neustadt to create a clear line of fire. In Neustadt, approximately one-third of the houses—about 250—were affected.

In 1813, on Napoleon's orders, another third of Neustadt had to be demolished. This included the Schartau Hospital. It was located not far from the two pastors' homes, south of City Hall on the Thie.

In 1816, both hospitals—Schwiesau and Schartau—were rebuilt in the Neue Neustadt, at the western corner of Morgenstraße and Mittagstraße, as Nos. 347a and b.

In 1857, the Schartau Hospital was converted into a welcoming shelter for elderly residents of Neustadt. Among those eligible for admission, priority was given to those who held Neustadt citizenship or were widows of citizens, followed by those who were born in Neustadt and had always lived there, ahead of others.

The Schartau Hospital provided 17 indigent elderly residents with housing, a doctor, medicine, and a monthly allowance of 1 taler. Clergymen who were supported by a fixed ecclesiastical income or a benefice were each required to pay an admission fee of 30 talers upon admission.

The hospital's assets, consisting of capital, real estate, and levies, amounted to approximately 20,000 talers. Annual revenue totaled over 1,200 talers ⁴.

The buildings of the two hospitals, Schartau and Schwiesau, likely remained standing until the 1950s ⁸.

Today, Schartaustraße in the Alte Neustadt district commemorates the SCHARTAU Hospital Foundation. This closed, undeveloped dead-end street serves as an access road to the Magdeburg Mühlenwerke, built around 1900. Unfortunately, however, there is no memorial in Magdeburg to the distinguished Schartow family of Magdeburg, which was first mentioned as early as 1183!

Bibliography:

¹ Hertel, G.: Urkundenbuch der Stadt Magdeburg, 1892

² Hertel, G.: The Oldest Feudal Registers of the Archbishops of Magdeburg, 1883

³ Magdeburg Lay Judges' Chronicle, Ms. boruss. fol. 172, Berlin State Library, p. 290 ff.

⁴ Scheffer, Karl: Communications on the History of Neustadt near Magdeburg (1866), pp. 122–129

⁵ Hertel, G.: Documentary Collection of the Monastery of Our Lady in Magdeburg (Red Book), Halle 1878

⁶ Magdeburg Historical Journal 9 (1874), p. 126

⁷ Riedel, A.F.: Codex diplomaticus Brandenburgensis, Berlin 1845

⁸ Korbel, G.: The Napoleonic Foundations of Magdeburg..., Magdeburg City Planning Office, No. 18/I (1994)

URL: https://www.mittank.net/alte_neustadt_bis_1812.html and
https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magdeburger_Stra%C3%9Fen/S

Sophia Schartow's Charter of August 4, 1473

(see: Geschichtsblätter MD, Vol. 6, No. 1, p. 24)

Ich Sophia, Henning Schartawen S. 1) nachgelassen Wittwe,
 wohnhafftig in der Neustadt Magdeburg, bekenne vor Allen, die
 diesen offenen Brief sehen, hören oder lesen, daß Ich zu Lob und
 Ehre²⁾ des Allmächtigen Gottes habe gegeben und gebe in Kraft
 dieses Briefes nach meinem Tode zu haben³⁾ den Ehrwürdigen und
 Innigen⁴⁾ Herrn und Brüdern Prior und dem ganzen Convent des
 Klosters Sancti Augustini zu Magdeburg in der Altenstadt irgend
 welche Zinse⁵⁾ und Pachte, nach Inhalte eines Briefes⁶⁾ darüber
 gegeben von meinem gnädigen Herrn in Gott Vater, Herrn Johann,
 Erzbischof zu Magdeburg 2c. gekauft von ihm selbst auf einen Wie-
 derkauf für Achtzigste halbe Mark feines Silbers,⁷⁾ begehrend⁸⁾, daß
 sie durch Gott wollen bestellen die Predigten und Sermonen in der
 Kirchen St. Nicolai in der Neustadt Magdeburg alle Apostel-Feste
 und alle Sonntage Nachmittage also⁹⁾ daß an dieser Zeit geschehen
 ist von den andächtigen Herrn und Brüdern der Prediger Orden
 und von den Renten des vorberührten Briefes geben dem Küster der
 genannten Kirche St. Nicolai jedes¹⁰⁾ Vierteljahr 14 Magdeburgische
 Pfennige für das Läuten zu dem Sermon. Auch begehre ich (daß)
 sie mit Fleiße¹¹⁾ wollen Achtung haben auf die Spende¹²⁾, die sich
 alle Jahr verpflichtet haben zu geben die Herrn des Capitels und
 Kirchen Sanctorum Peter und Paul in der Neustadt Magdeburg,
 daß sie unverbrochen gehalten werde, nach (dem) Laute¹³⁾ ihrer ver-
 siegelten Briefe. Zum Bekenntniß und wahrhaftigem Zeugnisse

1) S. = seligen.

2) tho Love und ehre.

3) tho hebben.

4) Innigen (vgl. S. 10 Num. 1) = frommen, nicht etwa = einigen.

5) Ichtes welcke tynse.

6) nach inholde eines breues.

7) gekofft Von ihme selbest uff einen Wiederkauff vor Achtigede halbe Margt
 feines Sulvers.

8) begehrende.

9) ein unleserliches Wort; vielleicht heißt es: „weiter“ oder „wie“.

10) jewalich.

11) mit vliste.

12) willen Achtinge hebben up der Spende.

13) na lode.