

Pomeranian Colonies and Colonists – 1754

[Translator's Note: This document provides a list of Pomeranian colonies and the names of the colonists who were settled there by Prussia's King Friedrich II, "the Great", in the years 1747-1754, the main period of Pomeranian colonization. It is a document that can give valuable family research information since most church books do not go back that far. Information about the author provided by Henry Kuritz {kuritz.golkojce@googlemail.com} –**Albert Otto Gebhard**, born at Augustwalde near Stettin-Alttdamm 06 September, 1866. Died near Ortwig in 1945 (shot). Elementary school teacher in Alttdamm, Stargard and Charlottenburg. Rector/headmaster in Luckenwalde (1899), in Spandau (1900) and in Steglitz (1901-1931). Member of Municipal School Council (*Magistratsschulrat*), City Council (*Stadtrat*) in Steglitz. Reference Source: Sedina-Archiv, Volume 01/1960 Familiengeschichtlichen Mitteilungen, information extracted from pages 291–305, 323–341, 586–594.]

[Begin Translation/Transcription]

Otto Gebhard:

Friderizianische Kolonien und Kolonisten in Pommern nach dem Stande des Jahres 1754
Pomeranian Colonies and Colonists of King Frederick II in 1754

Friedrich II, in the first years of his rule, actively engaged in taking possession of Silesia through combat, then next turned to pursue the work of colonization in Pomerania, seized by his predecessor, especially the soil enrichment and settlement in areas of the Ueckermuende and Torgelow jurisdiction. The clearing and settling of these vast expanses of stump and forest regions were slowed down considerably as a result of the fundamental stipulation that the jobs and the installations were to be financed exclusively from the proceeds of the timber that was felled. In 1741, the third area of Koenigsholland came up for leasing out, which in the next decade, however, had to first of all be rooted out, soil enriched and settled, a task which fell on Henrici, the general lease holder of the three united areas. In addition to these tasks, the young king did not lose sight of the continuation of the clearing of the Pomeranian Oderbruch [Oder River marshland], a legacy from the time of his father. Consideration for carrying out the project, shortly after king's accession to the throne, had to be delayed due to the first two Silesian wars. It was first in 1746 that Friedrich gave to President von Aschersleben of the Stettin Chamber the detailed instruction to attack the work "with all force" and finish the job despite all stubborn resistance. The Cabinet Order of 31 December, 1746 set out the instructions as to the method of approach to be used. The Oderbruch, from Schwedt to Papenwasser, was to be marked off, on both sides of the river, in expanses of equal sizes of about 1000-3000 morgen [1 morgan = ca. 1.3 hectares or 3.2 acres] and every department allotted to a settlement contractor, an entrepreneur, in return for specific accommodatingly defined obligations and privileges, without detriment to the supreme right of possession of the lord of the manor, in return for the transfer of a payment of ground rent as *Allodium*. The contractor would have to "deforest" the allotted section of the river, clear the wood on the contracted area, enrich the soil by means of a water drainage system, in short, to make it fit for habitation. He was allowed to keep a portion of the useful reclaimed area for his own personal management, while on the major portion he had to settle "foreigners", erect living quarters and farm buildings, provide the farmyards with farming equipment, field equipment, the seed for the first sowing and each a fixed place for cultivation and pastureland, as the standard set forth in the Cabinet Order of 31 December, 1746 of 9 morgen for cultivation and 15 morgan for pastureland – "inheritable and belonging to exclusively" with a stipulation never to increase the ground rent (Kanon, Praestandum) and to give up formal natural religion. It was incumbent upon the contractor to deal with the rights of his colonists concerning hunting, milling, sale of liquor and inheritance. It is evident that the colonization methods of settlement were exceptionally aggravated. Fair property rates and mutual payment obligations, rightly complicated, always gave rise to conflict between the lord of the manor and the people, by their master and subject relationship. On top of that, the contractors found it quite difficult when it came to financial efficiency, professional experience and prudence. So the Chamber had to contend itself with revisions of an owner of the contracts who was questionable at the outset. Almost without exception the accomplishments of the contractors lagged behind the stipulations of the contracts, especially also in regards to their colonists. This fact not only obstructed the progress of the settlement work, but brought the affected contractor constantly into a strained relationship, on the one hand with the state officials, and on the other with those identified to be settled or also by his already enlisted colonists. No wonder that when one of Friedrich II's first advance settlements of a district foundered, then the ground was laid for the shortcomings of the Entrepreneur System. And yet, the king stuck to it tenaciously, easing up a bit later with the colonization in Pomerania as in other provinces.

In addition to this settlement method it was incumbent upon the War and Domain Chamber for them, directly through their officials or indirectly through settlement agents, simply to carry out the settlement work of laying out so-called official villages in particular Domains. The territories essentially gave up wooded areas cleared for cultivation, besides drained swampland, and also newly broken ground, reclaimed through the lowering of water levels of the lakes. On occasion, one-time farmyards in deserted areas near-by offered the colonists the possibility for accommodations. Also, ecclesiastical lords of the manor and charitable donors entreated the king to settle their real estate. Especially, however, the king's zeal for colonization encouraged the towns, through contractors or by the city councils themselves known as municipal village proprietors, to develop land until then only used for forestry or pastureland, to be occupied by foreigners. Fundamentally, the king held fast to the claims that only foreigners, those until now who in the land had neither hearth nor fire, be settled down as colonists as opposed to the motives of local public politics. It was precisely this fundamental stipulation that aroused hidden resistance in all who participated in the settlement work. Council, city and entrepreneurs would rather settle "locals", whose needs they understood, whose weal and woe they could sympathize with and who could be relied upon as sharing the same homeland circumstances, same climate and soil, and even the same traditional agricultural methods, over against being mixed together economically with those "worthless foreigners", who would be strangers to the old established language and religious confession, bringing custom and culture which the citizens and settlement developers, by their calling and their privilege, would be uncomfortable with. Add to this the favoritism shown these colonists over against the locals through concessions such as a better right of possession, standardized taxation, lower apportioning of normal service (*Naturaldienste*), exemption from required military service, and even more.

New settlers came primarily from territories neighboring Prussian Pomerania: German folks returning from Poland, then immigrants from Swedish-Pomerania and Mecklenburg. A considerable number migrated from Saxony, first and second, so too in 1747-1748, out of the territories in the southwest of the Reich: Wuerttemberg, Baden, Hessen-Darmstadt, Hessen-Nassau and more especially from the Palatinate and ecclesiastical sovereign regions on the Rhine. As the number of people from the Palatinate predominated, one simply generalized the total group of colonists "from the Reich" by designating them as "folks from the Palatinate" [*Pfälzer*]. It was exactly such colonist groups who were often, yes, to a large extent, formerly craftsmen, who had only a vague idea of farming, particularly in their unfamiliarity with the climate and the poor soil conditions. Often, through the exaggerated promises made by the agents to entice folks to immigrate, the new settlers had hopes disappointed by promises which made more difficult their situation in farming, which in turn, made for a lot of inconvenience for the administration. The fault for the result of this tension is not to be placed on one party only. Entrepreneurs, cities and councils themselves actually remained with their policy of colonist payments in advance rather than in arrears. Difficulty on this point was constantly referred back to the Council. As for the Central Authority, the General Board of Directors, the colonists found that it gave little hearing for their difficulties and sorrows. So they turned directly to the king with their concerns, who they trusted unconditionally. They knew that the king, for politics, agricultural, but also for philosophical reasons, having the desire that the settled colonists, under all circumstances, take root on the soil of their chosen homeland, would "take care of" them. They had also often experienced that their guardian and patron would come down hard on the culprits if he confirmed that these individuals did not fulfill their contractual obligations and that the colonists were short-changed on what was due to them. As a result of such difficulties, there then came from the king the directive to give to the colonists what had been promised to the... "to make them complaint-free"... as the often repeated rule put it; but –it is remarkable– how the entrepreneurs, cities and especially the Council took it. The remedy for the grievances was evaded, notwithstanding that such directives from the king were often in form very blunt and in the case of insubordination, threatened at the very most resentment. And so it happened that grievances remained and the condition of many a colony was very disappointing. The king was unable to avoid it. In 1753, he instructed his trusted person for the colonization of Pomerania, General Major Moritz von Dessau –son of "Dessauer Sr." –at that time at the Stargard garrison, to investigate the Oderbruch enterprise and determine whether and to what extent the contractors were guilty of a breach of trust, especially from the standpoint of the new settlements and from an economical point of view. From October 8 to 13, 1753, Moritz von Dessau inspected all the colonies established since 1747. Candidly and competently, he reprimanded not only the entrepreneurs, who slowed down the advancement of the work or those who had not settled the colonists in conformity with the given instructions. He was endowed with sympathy for the needs of the colonists and had an open ear for their complaints; he assisted with removals and deliberations to the best of his ability, often to the irritation of the Council. However, by itself, this thorough focus did not produce any satisfactory results. As the king came to Stettin early in 1754 for a military inspection, several colonist groups

reported many kinds of hurtful grievances to him concerning colony establishments, so that he, in his blunt manner, issued on 6 June a Cabinet Order to the Council which would not lack clarity and emphasis.

The procedures identify the type of unrestricted ruler; they give us a glimpse into the king's colonization method. The result of the thorough investigation initiated them by the Chamber allows us to make a judgment about the state of the colonies in question and gives us much insight into the destiny of many of the first settlers, or previously failed colonists. In this way, the files hand down to us the names of all colonists who participated in Frederick the Great's main period of Pomeranian colonization in the years 1747-1754. These are documents of valuable family information simply because most church records do not go back that far. In what follows, we want to investigate those events and in the end come to know the list of names based on the files.

The Cabinet-Order, "The Investigation of Colonist complaints in all Pomeranian clearings (*Rohdungen*)", has the following:

[In what follows, the German is something else!
I will stay with the original and the reader can take it from there.]

“Da Se. Königl. Maj. zu dero besonderem Mißfallen u. Befremden annoch bei dero letzten Gegenwart in Pommern vernehmen müssen, wie daß so wohl der Magistrat zu Stargardt mit denen zu Diedrichsdorff etablierten neuen Colonisten als auch verschiedene andere Magistrate u. particuliers, so neue Colonisten auf ihren Fundis angesetzt haben, auf eine höchst unverantwortliche Arth umgegangen seynd u. dadurch erwehnte Colonisten gleich anfangs dergestalt niedergeschlagen gemacht u. entkräftigt haben, daß von deren etablissements mehr Schein als realite zu hoffen stehen; Höchstgedachte Se. Königl. Majestät aber dergleichen unverantwortliches Betragen gantz indifferent anzusehen keineswegs gemeynet seynd, vielmehr solches reßentiret, zugleich aber unterdrückte neue Colonisten wiederum soulagiret u. aufgeholfen wissen wolle; Als befehlen Sie dero Pommersche Kreigs- und Domänen-kammer hierdurch so gnädig als zugleich alles ernstes, also fort 2 redliche u. gantz zuverlässige Subjecta, die mit denen Magistraten, Beamten oder particuliers, welche dergleichen Unterdrückung derer neuen Colonisten unternommen haben, in gar keiner connexion stehen, zu ernennen u. denenselben zu committiren, die dortigen Etablissements auf das gründlichste zu recherchiren, deshalb selbst an Ort n. Stelle zu gehen, die neuen Colonisten zu hören und selbige mit aller Freyheit sprechen zu lassen, um auf den wahren Grund zu kommen, welchergestalt die Ansetzer derenselben mit ihnen procediret haben u. wie ihnen geholfen oder geschadet, auch die versprochenen conditiones gehalten worden oder nicht.

Sollten Höchstdieselbe aber hiernächst vernehmen oder merken, daß gedachte Commissarien oder auch die Cammer dieser deroselben intention u. Willen kein rechtschaffenes Genüge getan u. die reine Wahrheit anzuzeigen sich durch allerhand Neben Absichten verhindern lassen; So werden Se. Königl. Majestät alsdann ohnfehlbar andere von hieraus immediate hinsenden, die obenerwehnte Sachen u. wie die Commißeion in solcher procediret hat, gründlich recherchiren u. davon berichten sollen, da dann diejenigen, so darunter Pflicht u. Ehre vergeßen haben, sich zum voraus die Rechnung machen können, auf was vor nachdrückliche Arth, ihr Pflicht- und ehrvergessenes Verfahren an ihnen reßentiret werden wird.

*Potsdam, den 6. Juni 1754
Stricte Ordre*

gez. Friedrich

An die Pommersche Kriegs- und Domänen-Cammer.”

What led the Chamber to such provocative instructions becomes clear its report of 16 October, 1754, in the following words:

“Allerdeurchleuchtigster etc.

Ew. Königl. Majestät haben durch Cab.-Ordre vom 6. Juni a.c. uns allergnädigst zu befehlen geruht, durch ein Paar Räte der hierigen Kammer die neuen Etablissements in Pommern auf das gründlichste recherchiren u. die Colonisten mit ihren Beschwerden hören, auch gantz frei sprechen zu lassen, wie mit ihnen prozediret u. ob sie von jemanden geschadet worden, hiernächst aber solche Berichte mit einem summarischen Extract allerunterthänigst einzusenden.

Weil der neuen Etablissements in der Provinz viel seyn, So haben wir zur Beschleunigung der Sache den Vice-Directori Sprenger mit den beiden Kriegs-Räten Winckelmann u. Marquardt mit 3en Räten die Untersuchung aufgetragen u. selbige sogleich abgesandt, dergestalt, daß einer des andern Departement bereisen müssen. Diese haben nach Vorschrift der allerhöchsten Kab.-Ordre in loco alle u. jede Colonisten ad Protocollum vernommen u. daraus, umb die Weitläufigkeit zu vermeiden, eine Tabelle formiert, worin alle Colonisten namentlich benannt, ihre Klagten punctatim in aller Kürtze aufgeföhret u. nach denen bei der Untersuchung vorgekommenen Umständen ihr pflichtmäßiges Sentiment beygefügt.

Alles dieses haben wir im Collegio mit allem Fleiße examiniret u. darauf das Nötige zur remedur sogleich veranlaßet, ingleichen einen summarischen Extract von denen puncten gemacht, so zu Ew. Königl. Majestät Allerhöchsten Decißion ausgesetzt bleiben. Ew. K. Maj. überreichen wir demnach 3 Summarische Extracts in Alleruntherthänigkeit u. bitten darüber die Allergnädigste Resolution zu erteilen.

Die Tabellen der Commissarien, von denen sämtlichen Klagten-puncten deren Colonisten, ingleichen ob diese sämtlich noch verhanden oder wo sie geblieben, fügen wir noch besonders Alleruntherthänigst gehorsamst hierbei.

Die wir etc.

Ew. Königle. Majestät

Pommersche Kammer.”

Two enclosures, from each of the three commissioners, are included with this report, namely:

1. A Special-Synopsis, containing information of all colonies visited by the Commissioner and about the nature of the settlements (administrative village (*Amts-dorf*), property village (*Eigentums-dorf*), or entrepreneur village (*Entrepreneur-dorf*), in addition, the number and category of the colonists, ending off, for most of them, with their country of origin. In addition, a list of the names of all the colonists who were settled at the founding of the colony or, in isolated cases, the prospect of where to be settled, and other changes that occurred, up to the exemption date in the summer of 1754, due to death, inheritance or other causes in the list of the incumbents.

Things continue, in a special column, about the hardships of the whole colony and, moreover, individual colonists are noted, indicating how the burden of the person in question was dealt with—on the spot or later on by the Chamber Council, or else, how things were rectified. Some of the more important, characteristic complaints by the colonies in question in the synopsis are to be addressed.

2. A **“Summary Extract: Of some of the settled colonists in the new clearings and villages established therein and which, at the beginning, were settled and which are currently available, also where those who are missing are, plus the complaints brought up by the colonists in question, and the attached authoritative sentiments of the Commission.”** Herein, the concerns of the colonists, which go beyond the competence of the Chamber, are directed to the king for a decision and instruction. This is essentially:
 1. Concerning temporary or ongoing reduction of the heritage interest rate (Leopoldshagen, Kalkstein, Fouquettin, Lehmanningen, Klopperfier, Küddenzow, Buddenbrock, Königsfelde);
 2. Concerning former economic relief, as for example, to permit the colonists to sell the ashes of the wood burned in the clearings, not as earlier decided to the Lupower Glassworks, but to Danzig (Massowitz, Platenheim, Zerrinsche Heide, Gröbenzin);
 3. Concerning the granting of grain for bread until the first harvest (village in Stadtwalde near Rügenwalde);
 4. Concerning the granting of pasture rights in the King’s Forest (Viereck);
 5. Concerning the provision of free construction lumber for a shepherd’s house and a school house (Eichelhagen);

6. Concerning the approval of a collection – as is customary – for a church building. (Podewilshausen, Forcadenberg, Heinrichswalde and others)

The Chamber supports the approval of these applications. It is opposed to the proposal of a number of Palatinate colonists, who, in their opinion, be paid the outstanding half-pay for the time during which they – before their settlement in Pomerania – were delayed by the Oderbruch job in Freienwalde and in other places there, where most of them got sick. The Chamber submits to the concession, but points out that these requests were repeated by the General Board of Directors and dismissed by the King, and takes the occasion, in general about the short-comings of the Palatinate and Württemberg folks, mostly former craftsmen, as Pomeranian farmers, to complain and also otherwise object to the overall position of this group of colonists. It generally recommends, not only in terms of the Palatinate and Württemberg folks, to take the farms of the unsuitable colonists and fill them with “better hosts, especially with native people.”

After a remarkably short period of time, the King enters his decision in the following words:

“Se. Königl. Majestät, unser Allernädigster Herr, haben den von dero Pom. Kriegs- und Domänenkammer über die ihr anbefohlene Untersuchung derer dortigen Etablissements unter dem 16. Dieses Monats abgestatteten allerunterthänigsten Bericht nebst denen beigefügten Extracts u. Tabellen zurecht erhalten u. erteilen Sie derselben darauf hierdurch zur Allerhöchsten Resolution, daß so viel

1. *die von verschiedenen Dorfschaften verlangten mehrere Freijahre u. Verminderung derer Stipulirter Zinsen betrifft, zuvörderst annoch näher angezeiget werden soll, wer eigentlich die Plans und Anschläge zu solchen Etablissements gemacht hat u. ob mit denen Colonisten freiwillig oder auf was für Art sonsten mit ihnen darüber contrahieret worden, wie dann auch diesem näheren Bericht ein deutlicher Extract beizufügen ist, wie viel so wohl bei denen Amts- als Stadtdörfern ausfallen wird, wenn die annoch gebetenen Freijahre accordiret u. die Zinsen vorgeschlagenermaßen herunter gesetzt werden sollten,*
2. *agreiren Se. Königl. Maj. Allernädigst, daß denen Colonisten im Amte Bütow bei denen angeführten Umständen gestattet werden möge, ihre Acker-Asche, so lange ihre Radungen u. Freijahre dauern, nach Danzig auszufahren u. zu verkaufen, jedoch muß dabei alle mur ersinnliche Praecautio genommen werden, damit die Leute von dieser Freiheit abusieren u. nicht die Asche deren Alten Untertanen zugleich mit verschleppen können.*
3. *haben Se. Königl. Maj. denen Colonisten in der Rügenwaldschen Stadtheide in Betracht, daß sie allererst im Künftigen Jahre ihre Aecker zum erstenmale bestellen werden, 8 Wispel Roggen zu Brotkorn Allernädigst geschenkt u. an den Etatsminister v. Katte dato die Ordre ergehen lassen, die Verfügung zu machen, daß ihnen solcher aus dem nächstgelegenen Magazin verabfolget werden müsse. Wegen des vor diesen Leuten erforderliche Saatkorn u. Viehs aber approbiren Höchstselbst dieser, daß ihnen zu dessen Anschaffung aus der Kämmeri der Vorschuß geschehen u. solcher in denen Freijahren subceßive erstattet werden möge,*
4. *sind Se. Königl. Maj. auch ganz wohl zufrieden denen neuen Pasewalkschen Stadtdorf Vierecken gleich dem alten Dorf Bellingen die Hütung vor sein Vieh in der Königl. Heide gegen Erlegung von 4 Sgr. Weide Geld pro Stück bewilligt werden, wobei mi taller attention dahin zu sehen ist, daß die zugehegten Oerter u. jungen Aufschläge gehörig geschonet werden müssen,*
5. *wollen Se. Königl. Maj. denen Colonisten des Pyritzer Stadtdorfes Eichelhagen das zur Erbauung eines Schulmeisters- und Hirtenhauses nach dem beigefügten Anschlage erforderliche Holz aus der zunächst gelegenen Neumärkischen Heyde Allernädigst schenken u. ist der Kriegs- u. Dom.-Kammer zu Cüstrin besage des copeylichen Anschlages dato befohlen worden, wegen der Anweisung u. Verabfolgung das Nötige sofort zu veranlassen. Hingegen könne*
6. *die von einigen Dorfschaften eigener Kirchen gebetenen Collecten vor der Hand nicht accordiret werden, sondern müssen dieselben deshalb bis zur bequemerer Zeit oder bis hierüber auf andere Art vor sie gesorget werden kann, sich gedulden.*

Uebrigens wollen Se. Königl. Maj. der Cammer lediglich überlassen, alle anderen in denen Extracts annoch abgeführten u. in dieser Ordre nicht expresse decidirten Punkte nach ihrem Verschluß u. Gutbefinden auf Pflicht u. Gewissen zu regulieren u. sowohl dieserhalb als auch wegen obiger Punkte überall das nötige weiter zu verfügen, wobei jedoch Höchstdieselbe auch ins Besondere approbieren u. die Kammer Kraft dieses authorisiren, diejenigen liderlichen Colonisten, welche bis dahero zur Ordnung in Güte nicht gebracht werden können, dazu mi taller Schärfe u. bedürftigen Falls vermittelst exemplarischer Bestrafung anhalten, auch sie sogleich bedeuten lassen, daß auf den Fall, da sie nicht bequemen u. gleich denen andern durch fleißige u. redliche Arbeit ihr Brodt zu verdienen suchen würden, sie ohnfehlbar fortgejaget u. ihre Häuser u. Höfe an andere gegeben werden sollten.

Potsdam, den 25. October 1745

gez. Friedrich.”

To give an answer to paragraph 1 of the above Cabinet Order, request the chamber put together an overview. This fact is especially important, that the Canon, as a rule, has been fixed after the ground-breaking or in voluntary agreement with the colonists; only in isolated cases have the colonists sometimes been dealt with through arbitration. The shortage of funds that would come up, by extending the free years and by reducing the rate of the heritage interest, would, over time, be something like 996 and 760 Taler annually. In the cover letter of 30 Dec. 1754, the Chamber sets out the circumstances under which a colony is formed and used by the colonists. On this occasion, it also complained about the Palatinate folks who have no knowledge of farming, and are therefore “not ready”, for which reason it should be settled by native people. This report did not receive the approval of the King, who took the following position in a Cabinet Order of 4 January, 1755:

“Se. Königl. Maj. in Preußen, unser Allernädigster Herr, haben zurecht erhalten, was die Pommersche Kriegs- und Domänenkammer wegen deren dortigen Etablissements in der von verschiedenen Colonisten verlagten Vermehrung ihrer Freijahre auch resp. Verminderung der Stipulirten Zinsen auf die Ordre vom 25. Oktober unter dem 30. Dez. Allerunterthänigst berichtet hat. Es könne aber Höchstdieselbe gedachter Kammer nicht Bergen, wie Sie von diesem Bericht und den darin geschehenen Anträgen gantz u. gar nicht zufrieden sind, indem

- 1. die Engagements nach dem gemachten Accord sowohl von dero Seite, als von Seiten der Colonisten reciproquement gehalten werden u. mithin letztens, wenn die bedungenen Freijahr verflossen, die versprochenen Praestanda auch prompt u. richtig abtragen müssen. Daferne aber*
- 2. Einige Colonien entweder mit ihrem Etablissement zur rechten Zeit, wegen unvermeidlicher Hinderungen, nicht fertig werden können, oder aber besondere Unglücks-Fälle von Viehsterben u. dergl. erlitten haben, oder auch sonst andere wichtige u. ganz erhebliche Ursachen vorhanden sind, weswegen ihnen entweder Remission angedeihen oder der stipulierte Canon herunter gesetzt werden muß, so mußdieses alles, da Se. K. Maj. es hier nicht einsehen können, zuförderst noch näher u. pflichtmäßig examiniert u. darüber an das Generaldirektorium zu desselben weiteren Besorg- und Vergütung umständlich berichtet werden. Es hat also mehrgedachte Cammer sich hiernach allerunterthänigst zu achten u. künftig in dergleichen wichtigen Sachen nicht mehr so supersiciel zu verfahren.*

Berlin, den 4. Januar 1755

gez. Friedrich.”

From this decision, the position of the King on the issue of the treatment of the settlers speaks clearly. He requires an agreement over the significance of the Canon, which also the colonists freely resolve to totally agree to. The established heritage price should not be increased under any circumstances; however, economic conditions may call for a temporary discount (remission) or even a lasting reduction. So also the loyalty of the colonists is called for and the payment of their taxes. The King strongly emphasized this demand and always brought it before the Chamber in their sad dilemma, considering that if they are not able to collect from the colonists then the economic conditions remain poor and the same for carrying out military activities.

In his last order, the King inserts the General Executive Board as the top authority. The Chamber may have been agreeable, on the strength of the King's statements of 25 February, 1755, that they became aware of, that they (as a precaution) already on 2 January informed the General Executive Board of the anticipated falling out and are now only waiting on the (at that time still outstanding) resolution of the King. The Chamber concludes its report – and thus the investigative operations that the General Executive Board, as the central authority, is now responsible for – as follows:

“—*da es nun solche (die Resolution) mittelst Cab.Ordre von 4. Jan. a.c. bei uns eingegangen; So ermangeln wir allerunterthänigst nicht, die Abschrift davon ad acta (d.h. zu den Akten der Oberbehörde) zu überreichen u. werden wie Allergnädigst befohlener maßen von einer jeden Sache besonders berichten u. Desion erbitten.*

Die wir in getrauester Devotion verharren als Ew. Königl. Maj.

Allerunterthänigst treuehorsamste Diener

Pom. Kriegs- und Domänenkammer

ges. V. Aschersleben, v. Miltitz, Sprenger u. and.”

Lists

Inclusive list obtained from the research of the 1754 colonies and colonists, arranged according to the type of settlements.

Enumerated are the colonies laid out from 1747 until the summer of 1754 – the predominate period for the establishment of new settlements – and the colonists which were attached to or expected to be taken in to them. In as much as up to the time of the research already a change of household head had taken place, the parenthesis is used to give the reason, often also the place of origin of the settled down colonists. The symbol (+) means the person is deceased; followed by the name of the colonist who, up to the time of the research, operated the farm.

The year indicates the year of founding, then the name of the patron for which the place was named. The localities established to the end of 1751 received their names at the suggestion of the Chamber (*Kammer*) through Cabinet-Order of 06 December, 1751.

Almost throughout, the country of origin is given for the immigrants. Through the availability of special documents, it is frequently possible, without exception for those from the Palatinate, for someone to establish the place of origin of the person concerned (information gives author, Berlin-Lichterfelde, Bemerstr. 5), a fact which is most valuable for family research. Because, as in a significant number of cases, it is possible thereby, by means of church books or archives of pertinent land disclosures, to obtain the place of origin by tracing back the list of ancestors, often as far back as to the time of the Thirty Years War.

A. Jurisdiction Villages (*Amtsdoerfer*)

I. Draheim Jurisdiction

- a. **Lehmanningen**, 1751, named after Privy Councilor Lehmann of the General Board of Directors, previously Landmark Claushagen. – 4 farmers. "native".
 1. Hans Gehrcke (served as a soldier in the Prince Moritz Regiment. –Franz Dittberner), 2. Franz Ludwig Dittberner (similar to –Joh. Georg Moratz), 3. Jacob Friedrich Goede, 4. Georg Dittberner.
- b. **Schmalzentin**, 1751, named after Privy Councilor Schmaltz of the General Board of Directors, previously *Zemminsche Herren-Kaempt*. 8 farmers. From Poland
 1. Joh. Thees, 2. Andreas Koberstein, 3. Kasimir Schribit, 4. Martin Drewes, 5. Martin Buscke, 6. Daniel Loch, 7. Joh. Hein, 8. Christian Tamm (+, Martin Droese).
- c. **Schmidtenzin**, 1751, named after Privy Councilor Schmidt of the General Board of Directors, previously Eschbruch. 8 farmers. Native.

1. Bogislav Gehrke (not discharged from the military; Christoph Janitz), 2. Mich. Bendlin, 3. Ludwig Gehrke, 4. Michel Dittberner, 5. Georg Urban, 6. Christian Schultz, 7. Friedrich Schultz, 8. Michel Nehring.
- d. **Klopperfier**, 1751, 6 farmers. From Poland.
 1. Christian Schwartz, or Schwantz, 2. Mich. Schwertz, or Schwentz, 3. Michel Thiescke, 4. Andreas Thiescke (delayed by authorities in Poland; Matthias Thiescke), 5. Martin Urban (delayed in Poland; Adam Labes), 6. Christian Urban (poor farmer; replaced by Christian Wrase from Poland.)

II. Neu-Stettin Jurisdiction

- a. **"Bei dem Vorwerk Galow auf der Glaser Kaempe"** 1750, later **Galow**, 6 "small families" (cottagers). From Poland.
 1. Juergen Milbradt, 2. Martin Marschinsky (took over a cottage yard at the estate of nobleman Pinnow; Michel Kaaz), 3. Joh. Wein (stayed in the mill in the official village of Zambrostin; Hans Buetow), 4. Gottfried Boese, 5. Christoph Guehlcke, 6. Christoph Nedel.

There were 4-5 yards not occupied at the time of the research which were waiting to be taken up by new folks from Poland. In reference to #4: Boese was placed on a farmyard in the official village of Sparssee. Re: #5 & #6: Both became day laborers again, working "*in der Radung*"

III. Buetow Jurisdiction

- a. **Massowitz**, previously "Tuchensche Heyde", completed 1751, later names **Gross- und Klein-Massowitz**, 16 farmers, place where the colonists came from is not given.
 1. Mich. Burtzloff (Mich. & Joh. Burtzloff), 2. Jac. Charniere (Michel Pisal & Joh. Charniere), 3. Jac. Holznel, 4. Albrecht Trzcebiatowsky, 5. Martin Kaempfer (+; Christian Trapp & Christian Zuther), 6. Martin Hoyer (Martin Hoyer & Martin Trapp), 7. Matth. Dummer (himself and Juergen Strahl), 8. Jac. Dummer, 9. Mich. Pikanowsky (Joh. Jac. Lawerenz), 10. Juergen Pikanowsky (Juergen Gans). Note: "The two Pikanowsky men were never farmers, but only in the beginning settled down, in error, as farmers, rather, they operated a farm with their deceased father." 11. Mich. Dumbrowsky (Martin Dumbrowsky & Matth. Pikanowsky), 12. Matth. Pikanowski (+; sons of Juergen & Michael), 13. Paul Ernst Burtzloff, 14. Mich. Grums, 15. Jac. Reckowsky, 16. Christ. Beess.
- b. **Platenheim**, founded before 1751 as "in der Damsdorschen Heyde", divided and joined to **Gross- und Klein Platenheim**; each 6 farmers. From Poland.

Home-owners in Gr. Platenheim:

 1. Martin Niedzancka (moved to official village of Pyaschen; Paul Trzcebiatowsky), 2. Thomas Wruncka, 3. Joh. Skibbe, 4. Mich. Seeger, 5. Christoph Skibbe, 6. Christoph Guterzenska.

Home-owners in Kl. Platenheim:

 1. Paul Nossinsky, 2. Adam Durrawa, Sr., 3. Adam Durrawa, Jr., 4. Mich. Holtz, 5. Jac. Pikanowski, 6. Jac. Dumbrowsky.
- c. **Groebenzin**, established by sheep farmer Rzepnitz before 1751. 12 farmers. From Poland.
 1. Matt. Writze, 2. Matth. Karpinsky, 3. Joh. Jujak (himself & Matth. Hinzowsky), 4. Martin Brescka, 5. Matth. Zirre, 6. Martin Schloburgorsky, 7. Mich. Brescka, 8. Mich. Gandernick, 9. Matth. Justka (+; Christ. Weyher, married a widow), 10. Mich. Giese, 11. Paul Senger, 12. David Gutzmann.
- d. **"In der Zerrinschen Heyde** and other wooded areas for a long time the Polish border." Established between 1752-1754. **Luncky** and **Lybienz** (?). 10 farmers from Poland.
 1. Lorenz Truhn, 2. Christian Truhn, 3. David Falcke, 4. Albrecht Piechowsky, 5. Jac. Piechowsky, 6. Lorenz Dombrowsky, 7. Bartolomeus Dombrowsky, 8. Gregor Plutowsky, 9. Martin Niedzancka, 10. Paul Niedzanka.

IV. Lauenburg Jurisdiction

- a. **Bismarcken**, in the **Schwestinschen Walde**, established before 1751. Estimated 24 farm places. Until 1754, occupied by 19 colonists from Poland.
 1. Jac. Mampe, 2. Stanislaus Bergmann, 3. Matth. Grubbe, 4. Martin Herich, 5. Juerg. Neitzel, 6. Juerg. Soder, 7. Cornelius Meiske, 8. Mart. Schimansky, 9. Christian Block, 10. Albrecht Konza, 11. Juerg. Breitenbreiter, 12. Anton Petrowsky (now stall-keeper in the official village of Lantz; position

at the time of the research blank), 13. Daniel Meiske, 14. Ernst Geschke, 15. Albrecht Meiske, 16. Joh. Meiske, 17. Christ. Becker, 18. Christ. Fink, 19. Simon Paul.
The as yet 6 missing colonists were placed in the following year.

V. **Ruegenwalde Jurisdiction**

- a. **Wilhelminen**, 1749/1750 in the **Stemnitzer Wald** set up for 16 families from the Palatinate. Named after the sister of Frederick the Great. Occupied by 16 part-time farmers.
1. Herm. Kroll, 2. Peter Eberhardt (+; Peter Eberhardt, son), 3. Bernhard Herzog, 4. Andreas Minert, 5. Widower Schuelers (Abraham Herzog), 6. Joh. Petre Schaefer, 7. Joh. Heinr. Huebner, 8. Joh. Adam Pfeiffer, 9. Joh. Schaefer, 10. Joh. Weiss, 11. Valentin Hartmann, 12. Georg Heinr. Stoll (+; Peter Mueller married a widow), 13. Joh. Martin, 14. Joh. Heinr. Seifert, 15. Christ. Jacob, 16. Joh. Phil. Mueller.
Author's Note: In this area there are still some farms in the hands of the Pomeranian descendants up to today.
- b. **"Im Kuedderowschen Walde"**, 1753, later **Neu-Kueddenzow**. 16 cottagers. Native.
1. Christ. Dubbercke, 2. Joh. Hase, 3. Mart. Sielaff, 4. Jac. Schwarz, 5. Mart. Stuewe, 6. Christ. Rutzen, 7. Peter Hesse, 8. Peter Braun, 9. Andreas Markgraf, 10. Michel Vogelahn.
"The remaining 6 should be settled in the coming year."

VI. **Saatzig Jurisdiction**

- a. **"Bei der Wockuhle"**, 1754 but still uncompleted. Later **Graebenitzfelde** (?), Named after an official. Estimated 8 farmers. Up to 1754, occupied by 2 colonists from Poland.
1. Daniel Siebert, 2. Christoph Siebert.
- b. **"Bei dem Doelitz-See"**, 1754 but still not completed. Later **Konstantinopel** (?), after the spouse of Minister Earl Blumenthal of the General Board of Directors, directors of the Pomeranian Department. Estimate 12 farmers. Up to the summer of 1754 occupied by (from Swedish Pomerania and Mecklenburg):
1. Joh. Martin Scheel, 2. Joh. Rudolph Steinbeck, 3. Christ. Goesch, 4. Joh. Nic. Kath, 5. Carl Fried. Steinbeck, 6. Joh. Otto.

VII. **Naugard Jurisdiction**

- a. **Graewenhagen**, 1753-1754, named after official Graewe, 20 farmsteads estimated. Until the summer of 1751, 13 yards were occupied by the following colonists from Mecklenburg:
1. Fried. Schellin, 2. Otto Kaempfer, 3. Juerg. Koeppen, 4. Joh. Mueller, 5. Joh. Sauer, 6. Christ. Schellin, 7. Jac. Kaempfer, 8. Daniel Meitz, 9. Fried. Kleemann, 10. Christ. Bentz, 11. Michel Reinke, 12. Christ. Beutel, 13. Christ. Gerbitz.
The following farmers want to build up the yards that were still undeveloped:
1. for Fried. Schellin's son Christian, 2. one for Christ. Schellin's daughter, 3. for Fried Kleeman's son Friedrich, 4. for Otto Kaempf's (Kemper's) son Friedrich, 5. for a Martin Mueller, brother-in-law of colonist Beutel, 6. for Michel, the son of Reinke, 7. for Joh. Kohrt, once Michael arrives.

VIII. **Friedrichswalde Jurisdiction with Roerchen fort outworks (Vorwerk)**

Newly established in 1726, but sparsely settled region, Frederick II, in the summer of 1747, oversaw the settlement of 90 Palatinate families (420 persons) as colonists. They arrived in Stettin in September of 1747 and were assigned to the three settlement areas of the region. As a result of their occupation there came about here "the seven Palatinate colonies".

- a. **Augustwale**, previously **Felchow**, was established in 1747/1748 in the Forest and Meadow District of Felchow in the Ploenetal. The name was given by Cabinet Order 1751 for the king's brother-in-law, Herzog August von Braunschweig-Bevern, one-time governor of Stettin. 30 farmers, all from the Kreuznacher District in the Palatinate.
1. Joh. Ludwig Hartmuth (a trouble-maker, sentenced to hard labor ("*in die Karre*" gebracht) and dismissed from the yard; although he was mayor; came from Damm; new mayor, Michel Krueger, native), 2. Joh. Halter (had no knowledge of farming; dismissed; conducted a school with Reformed tendencies in the area; new home-owner native Noetzel), 3. George Beyer, 4. Heinrich Chor (Kohrt) (relinquished his farm to Val. Reep from the Palatinate), 5. Georg Philipp Gebhard (G. is now a Lutheran schoolmaster in the area; Joh. Horst), 6. Andreas Hilberling, 7. Matth. Senfft (+; Peter

Mueon, a refugee from the Uckermark), 8. Phil. Marx, 9. Joh. Schneider, 10. Jac. Spohn, 11. Conrad Eberle, 12. Joh. Georg Geist, 13. Adam Marx (moved to his father at Netzebruch; Daniel Blex; native), 14. Peter Johann, 15. Anton Marx, 16. Georg Klein (promised a yard – went to Netzebruch, now Diemer from Palatinate), 17. Widower Graefens (left it; Melchior Neidhardt from Palatinate), 18. Michel Marx, 19. Herm. Mueller, 20. Joh. Georg Grell (poor farmer, dismissed, a day laborer in Damm; presently Joh. Fielandt, native), 21. Joh. Schimdt (gave up the yard and deserted; presently Ludwig Heise (Haese), 22. Joh. Kirschbaum (K. A poor farmer, carpenter, spun wool in Gollnow, now native Michel Lenz), 23. Christoph Marx, 24. Jobst Wagner (lazy farmer, dismissed; now Joh. Schmidt, native), 25. Georg Steinert (prone to drunkenness; Joh. Fick), 26. Joh. Heinr. Schnitzer (deserted; now native Gottfr. Ziercke), 27. Franz Schuster (agitator, punished with hard labor (*Karre*) and deserted; Mich. Heller), 28. Peter Wingert, 29. Conrad Otto (a skilled weaver, unable to hold on to the yard, now a laborer in the village; Jakob Doebberger (Devrient), a refugee s-descendant from Begemuehl, 30. Widower Gesells (+; Christoph Schroeder).

- b. **Franzhausen**, planned in the Flechow mail route, earlier "**Krummer Damm**", set up 1747-1748 for 10 Palatinate families.

1. Friedrich Kreutzer, 2. Fried. Steinebrey, 3. Heinr. Kochendoerfer, 4. Christ. Damerius (+; son Lorenz D.), 5. Franz Kochendoerfer, 6. Lorenz Schwenke, 7. Bernhard Roggenbach, 8. Nic. Meyer, 9. Franz Koehler, 10. Jac Weber (Reformed school teacher in Karlsbach; now sister's son Juergen Schaufert of the Palatinate).

- c. **Karlsbach**, planned 1747-1748 for 16 families from the Palatinate along side the Ihna in 3 settlement groups (consisting of 10, 2 and 4 farmyards), later differentiated as Upper, Middle and Lower Karlsbach positioned along the Ihna River.

1. Peter Berg (+; widow married native Daniel Mund), 2. Joh. Phil. Peters (soon replaced by native Mich. Hahn, then by Joh. Jac. Schick of the Palatinate), 3. Peter Caemmerer (surrendered the yard and moved to Damm; native Christ. Krupke), 4. Jeremias Waldmann, 5. Joh. Haber (unable to finish it, moved to Gollnow; now native Christ. Peter), 6. Conrad Waldmann (turned the yard over to his son Peter), 7. Conrad Lutz (+; native Jac. Prielepp), 8. Joh. Frenger (unable to finish it, lives in Damm; native Paul Foth), 9. Phil. Hilgert (handed his yard over to Caspar Schick of the Palatinate), 10. Heinrich Christ, 11. Joh. Jac. Schmidt, 12. Joh. Henkel (unable to finish it; Michel Bremer), 13. Joh. Schick, 14. Jac. Lenz, also Lintz, 15. Jac. Fetterhenn, 16. Gerhard Berg.

There were 4 settlements near the Roerchen Fort Outworks, of official leased estate. In 1746, 12 native cottages were set up in 6 duplex houses "at the windmills" ("*bei den Windmuehlen*"), near Gregersberg,. In the Fall of 1747, 28 out of 90 families from the Palatinate came there. Besides these 28 families, an additional plan of plots was to be made: 10 for farmers from Stuertzebecher Wall (river name), 6 farmers near Gregersberg (river name), 12 cottages "at the oxen stall" ("*beim Ochsenstall*") not far from Stuertzebecher Wall. In the implementation of the plan, the Chamber, on behalf of War Councilor Sprenger, turned over to the 12 Palatinate cottagers the finished settlement at the windmills (*bei den Windmuehlen*) and planted the 12 indigenous colonists in 6 double houses which they constructed "at the oxen stall" ("*am Ochsenstall*"). There were two settlements in 1751 named after princess: Christinenberg (Stuertzebechers Wall) and Sophienthal (Gregersberg), each with cottage settlements next to them: "am Ochsenstall", near Stuertzebechers Wall and "bei den Windmuehlen" near Gregersberg,, becoming self-sustaining communities later and identified as Klein-Christinenberg and Klein-Sophienthal. The farmers in these 4 existing settlements did a lot of mixing with each other, so that Palatinate folks and native ones lived with each other, especially in the cottage settlements from which the Palatinate folks, not satisfied with their being provided for as small farmers, little by little moved from them. So it evolved that the 4 settlements near Roerchen, together with the 3 other places in the area, which were occupied by people from the Palatinate, became known as "the seven Palatinate settlements".

- d. **Gross-Christinenberg**. 12 farmers immigrated there from the Palatinate:

1. Jac. Zimmermann, 2. Widow of Peter Engel (now Peter Engel), 3. Conrad Zapf, also Zapp, 4. Joh. Nic. Boss, 5. Peter Printz, 6. Jac. Petri, 7. Martin Ludwig, 8. Joh. Christ. Ewig (moved to Gollnow; recruited to Bloehdorn, also Bleydorn, from the Palatinate, but soon died: thereafter Johann Jac. Zimmermann, 9. Jac. Zitterkopf, 10. Heinrich Renner (yard relinquished to Matthias Engel from the Palatinate).

In 1753, to these 10 Palatinate farms were added, "at their own expense", 8 farmer families from Woldegk in Mecklenburg:

1. Schultze, 2. Schultze (on behalf of his children), 3. Wessel, 4. Schurach, also Schurecke, 5. Schwan, also Schwank, 6. Boehnke, also Koehnke, 7. Siegmund, 8. Piper.
- e. **Klein-Christinenberg**, 12 native cottagers:
 1. Friedrich Collige, 2. Joh. Bertram, 3. Christ. Lembke, 4. Mich. Carow, 5. Juergen Andreas, 6. Christ. Muelter, 7. Christ. Reinecke, 8. Joh. Luedke, Sr., 9. Joh. Luedke, Jr., 10. Christ Duwe, 11. Mich. Ziemann, 12. David Koehler.
- f. **Gross-Sophienthal**, 6 farmers, from the Palatinate.
 1. Joh. Pfeifer (+; widow returns to her homeland; native Nase), 2. Daniel Haberstick, 3. Jeremias Hebel (+; widow operated the farm), 4. Widow of Joh. Schauffert (husband struck dead suddenly in 1748), 5. Andreas Diemer (+; was a widower, but left behind 4 sons who later became colonists in Augustwalde; presently occupied by native Mich. Krueger), 6. Martin Weber (exchanged yards with Palatinate cottager Joh. Fohr).
- g. **Klein-Sophienthal**, 12 cottagers, at first from the Palatinate.
 1. Peter Becker (returned to his homeland; Mich. Schmidt, from Württemberg), 2. Joh. Georg Ewig (substituted by Palatinate Val. Reep and, as he took over a farmstead in Augustwalde, by Palatinate colonist Matth. Wirth from Hohengarz), 3. Joh. Peter Feiler (left shortly thereafter; replaced by Joh. Kropp from Poland), 4. Urban Braun, 5. Joh. Duppey, 6. Georg Sommer (poor farmer, in 1754 went to the Palatinate colony of Neu-Loegow/Uckermark; replaced by Joh. Guricke (Schurecke?) from Mecklenburg), 7. Martin Weber, 8. David Knaff (left the place; replaced first by Adeler from the Palatinate, who also left; then Mich. Schmidt from Württemberg), 9. Joh. Jac. Antweiler (deserted; replaced by the widow of Engelhardt, who also soon left; then Lucas Hauck from the Palatinate, relieved by native Joseph Molter), 10. Melchior Bloehdorn (+; Valzer Rilen of Württemberg), 11. Jos. Walter (moved to Dutch Landsberg; Wendele from Württemberg), 12. Widower Mueller (first replaced by refugee Abraham Mueon (Megow) and, after taking over a farmstead in Augustwaler, by native Nate).
- h. **Kerstenwalde**, named after the founder, Foerster Kersten, plotted in 1753 for 4 "little people" 9 (*kleine Leuten*) in the forest near Friedrichswalde:
 1. Mich. Ziem (from Poland), 2. Jachim Heinrich (from Mecklenburg), 3. Mich. Franck native, 4. David Gantzkow native.
- i. **Barenbruch**, named after the river "Baerenbruch", plotted for 12 part-time farmers, "Mecklenburgers from Swedish Pomerania". Clearing of the woods not yet finished in 1754. There were 6 standing by as colonists in waiting in 1754:
 1. Joh. Riebe, 2. Albinus Kiehbach, 3. Hieronymus Conradt, 4. Carl Rohde, 5. Joh. Liebnow, 6. Jac. Berndt.

IX. Colbatz Jurisdiction

- a. **Moritzfelde**, earlier "**Dorf am roten Graben**", named after Prince Moritz von Dessau, plotted before 1751 for 24 farmers from Swedish-Pomerania and Mecklenburg.
 1. Heinrich Voss, 2. Christ. Becker, 3. Erdmann Burwitz, 4. Christ. Maass, 5. Daniel Siebert, 6. Jochem Maass, 7. Heinrich Freese, 8. Martin Nic. Goezemer from Anhalt-Bernburg, 9. Christ. Jordan, 10. Daniel Oestereich, 11. Christ. Fr. Kruse, 12. Mich. Parlow, mayor, 13. Joh. Fr. Parlow, 14. Kurt Baumann, 15. Ludwig Geertz, 16. Widow of Hans Fuchse (Mich. Jordan married the widow), 17. Phil. Bluhm, 18. Jochim Koenig, 19. Joh. Sommerkorn, 20. Joh. Hagen, 21. Vollrath Maass, 22. Joh. Breetsch, 23. Carl Jost Kuhrt, 24. Christ. Koehn.

X. Stepenitz Jurisdiction

- a. **Amalienhof**, before 1751 "**auf der Schaeferei auf dem Brand**" for 8 cottagers and 12 stall-keepers, all identified as native. Named after the sister of Frederick the Great.

Cottagers:

 1. Christ. Lentz, 2. Gottfried Meckel, 3. Gottfried Zastrow, 4. Mich. Bluhm, 5. Hans Milbradt, 6. Jac. Boehm, 7. Daniel Glander. (The 8th position is still free).

Stall-Keepers:

 1. Ludwig Hauck (from the Palatinate, transferred to this place from Klein-Sophienthal), 2. Ludwig Bast, 3. Joh. Mich. Hammerschmidt, 4. Mich. Siewert, 5. Martin Bischoff, 6. Erdmann Peries, 7.

Christ. Felchow, 8. Christ. Zastrow, 9. Christ. Sellenthin, 10. Hans Georg Eichel, 11. Joh. Lange, 12. Georg Christ. Wiese.

Without exception all together there were 19 colonists in place.

XI. **Jasenitz Jurisdiction**

(The people who settled down in this jurisdiction were from the Palatinate, some Lutheran, some Catholic, which created a lot of work for the Chamber (Kammer) concerning church support, especially in regard to their not having been farmers for too long a time.)

- a. **Koenigsfelde**, Plotted in 1749 on the **Carpin** meadow for 20 farmers from the Palatinate, who immigrated in 1748.

1. Georg Fr. Eichhorn (+; Chr. Krienecke, native), 2. Andreas Ramich, 3. Joh. Georg Ramich, 4. Joh. Phil. Hartmann, 5. Georg Aug. Reiss, also Reese, 6. Joh. Phil. Kirschbaum, 7. Joh. Adam Grosch, 8. Joh. Val. Oehl (deserted; transferred to Joh. Strauch, formerly from Wilhelmsdorf), 9. Daniel Diehl (bad farmer, moved on to Tempelburg; M. Barteldt, native), 10. Christ. Lindner (suspended, moved to Wilhelmsdorf as a day laborer; Christ. Hartwig), 11. Joh. Wilh. Schreiber (turned the yard over to Krause and he then to Christ. Bloehdorn who came from Neuendorf), 12. Sebastian Braun (transferred his confession because of going to Tempelburg; Mayor Thies from Blankensee), 13. Joh. Seyffarth, also Seifert (unable to keep up the yard; turned over to Mich. Pferdemecker, also Vormelcker, from Blankensee), 14. Phil Walbeck, also Fahlenbeck, 15. Peter Weyher (moved to Tempelburg; Ludwig Retzlaff), 16. Joh. Joach. Hesster (moved to Tempelberg; David Mueller from Voelschendorf), 17. Mich. Sauer (moved to Berlin; N. Freytag), 18. Kilian Liepert (bad farmer; moved to Netzebruch; Michel Brandt from Grambin), 19. Georg Adam Geist (moved to Tempelburg; Martin Schulz from Voelschendorf), Ferd. Schuette from Wahrland).

People listed from No. 11-20 Palatinate Catholics, the rest Lutheran.

- b. **Wilhelmsdorf**, plotted in 1749 on the Buchhorst meadow for 20 Palatinate cottagers, who likewise immigrated in 1748. Some of the colonists who settled down were Lutheran, some Reformed, some Catholic.

1. Samuel Ruth, 2. Joh. Strauch (now a farmer in Koenigsfelde; Daniel Zoellner), 3. Joh. Ernst, 4. Adam Ullrich (deserted; David Haseley), 5. Val. Mueller (+; Herm. Jaeckel, from the Palatinate), 6. George Ludwig, 7. Joh. Nic. Grosch (received a yard in Koenigsfelde; not Joh. Haase from the Darmstaedt area), 8. Peter Eberhard, 9. Joh. Krause (sold the yard; lives in Koenigsfelde; Peter Plack from Ziegenort), 10. Joh. Cossmann, 11. H. Widow of Georg Kurtzen (relinquished the yard to Martin Troester of the Palatinate), 12. Peter Trunk, also Drunk (sold the yard and moved to Berlin; Martin Moencke), 13. Leopold Schmidt (relinquished the yard to Christ. Zoellner), 14. Conrad Cirbe, also Koerber (was a soldier belonging to a corps of light horse {*Husar*}; Fr. Haseley from Klockow), 15. Bernhard Reich, 16. Franz Meyer (+; widow married Schiffer, who moved to Tempelburg; Peter Weylandt), 17. Mich. Catholi (sold the farmstead and moved to Tempelberg; Christ. Rindfleisch), 18. Widow of Peter Leisen (relinquished, but selling the items in the yard; Ulrich Pfaender), 19. Matth. Wagemann (now for his son Peter), 20. Heinr. Rhein (a tailor, transferred the yard; Ernst Meylann).

XII. **Koenigsholland Jurisdiction**

Belongs to the united Ueckermuende domain, Togelow, under general leaser Christian Ludwig Henrici; offices in Ferdinandshof. Clearing of woods and settling started already under Friedrich Wilhelm I, continued by his successor. Farmsteads: Wilhelmsburg, Muehlenhof, Eichhof, Heinrichswalde and Besserdram, a "milk lodging" (*Milchbude*). In 1741, the king transferred to this place 6 Reformed families, who emigrated from Kurpfalz, the first from the Palatinate to come to Pomerania. They were: Joh. Georg Guide (Guille, also Juehde), Georg Mich. Schweigert, also called Schweickart, Albrecht Anding, Sebastian Ehebast, Johannes Laurentz (Lorenz) and Valentin Schauerer. All were settled down as farmers in Wilhelmsburg, commended however in an unbearable circumstance to Henrici. Guille soon found accommodations in Bucherow, Schweickart in Nerdin through marriage into the farmstead of the deceased Spohn from the Palatinate. In 1742 a further 18 families came from Kurpfalz, from the Germersheim Jurisdiction. It was the following:

Blacksmith Hans Heinrich Gentes (with two grown sons: Hens Adam and Michel), Mich Wuest (Wiesch), Friedrich Preiss (Preuss), Johann Schirmer (with a son), Hans Peter Jacob, Casper

Weidemann, Johann Thiele, Peter Pfalzgraff, Joergen Jacob Pfalzgraff, Christian Strebe (Strobe), Ullrich Fendler (also Pfendler, Bendler), Hans Jacob Dresch (Drosch), Jac. Ziegler, Joh. Heinr. Lorenz, Juergen Wolf (Wulf), Jacob Menges, Michel Klee, Juergen Suden.

Delayed in Kriegsfuss due to the naturalization service, the whole lot of them was settled down by Henrici. Later on one found Palatinate settlements scattered here and there in Pomerania. In 1746, Henrici was obligated again to deal with new settlers, this time 50 foreign families. He avoided as much as possible the selection of the Palatinate folks still waiting for accommodations. Among others, we find settled down at this time:

in **Besserdran**, later **Meiersberg**: 2 farmers:

Christian Eichenfeld and Friedrich Bahans;

in **Ferdinandshof**: 6 farmers:

1. Martin Koepcke, 2. Mich. Drews, 3. Peter Pfalzgraff, 4. Mich. Ehebast (#3 & #4 from the Palatinate), 5. Paul Witte, 6. Peter Schmidt;

in **Friedrichshagen**: 6 farmers:

1. Andreas Peter, 2. Christ. Schmidt, 3. Marth. Fiedeler, 4. Jac. Luedke, 5. Christ. Schroeder, 6. Fr. Wilcke;

in **Heinrichswale**: In 3 double houses 6 "little people":

1. David Gens, 2. Peter Arnd, 3. Christ. Heise, 4. Jac. Holtz, 5. "*Die Knaacksche*", 6. Schaefer Martens;

in **Wilhelmsburg**: 6 farmers:

From the Palatinate:

1. Albrecht Anding, 2. Christ. Ehebast, 3. Heinr. Lorentz, 4. Val. Schauerer;

2 further colonists as replacements for 2 from the Palatinate settled down at first:

5. Christ. Doering, 6. Ephraim Lewke.

Afterwards, in 1748, a huge number of Palatinate families moved to Prussia, first near Freienwalde in the Oder marshland, settled there to do soil enrichment work, but some got sick and had to be quickly evacuated. Henrici was called upon to come up with distribution plans and take over the settling of 99 of these families, which were part of the 271 families already delayed in Stettin. However, Henrici's son, War Council August Ludwig, who in the meantime entered into a partnership in his father's lease holding with his brother Daniel, indeed wanted to take on the obligation to settle 99 new families, but instead declined in principle to take charge of the Palatinate folks. After quite lengthy negotiations, an agreement was reached on 28 March, 1750 whereby he would take charge of 46 of those 99 Palatinate families and settle them first, but the remaining 53 foreigners he would take care of himself. According to the agreement, over a period of 9 years, these 99 families should be settled down on the property available as a result of the woods that were cleared, mainly those new settlements which should rise up on the Sarow Brook, that is here 30 as farmers and 36 as cottagers, and an additional 9 farmers in Friedrichshagen and 6 farmers and 18 cottagers in Hienrichswalde. By 1750, there were three new settlements on the Sarow Brook: Blumenthal, Schlabrendorf and Sprengersfelde. By the inspection date in the summer of 1754, 88 of the 99 new settlers were placed, namely: in Blumenthal 36, in Heinrichswalde 24, in Schlabrendorf 16, in Sprengersfelde 12. The names of these farmers are:

a. in **Blumenthal** (named after the Minister in the General Board of Directors) 36 Palatinate families, the first 16 established as farmers and the last 20 as cottagers:

1. Hans Jac. Hertel (resettled at Rothenburg; son-in-law of Palatinate Thomas Bretzer), 2. Joh. Caspar Schuechlein, 3. Joh. Mueller, 4. Joh. Henn, 5. Peter Mueller, 6. Joh. Georg Voltz (Folz), 7. Joh. Peter Hamm, 8. Joh. Caspar Rothand, 9. Joh. Peter Kadell, 10. Nic. Vetter (moved to Rothenburg; Palatinate Heinrich Bretzer), 11. Adam Zeisler, 12. Jac. Kappel, 13. Peter Schubkegel, also Schubnagel (now his son Simon. Sch.), 14. Joh. Conrad Marx, 15. Caspar Kuehne, also Kienert (moved to Rothenburg; Palatinate Peter Krupp), 16. Jac. Gilbert, 17. Peter Leiss (moved to his son at the Palatinate colony of Curtschlag; Palatinate Peter Rindfuss), 18. Nic. Anwald, 19. Phil. Holler, 20. Fried. Leydecker, 21. Jac. Kolbe, 22. Heinrich Bretzer, also Pretzer (lived in yard #10; Palatinate Phil. Winter), 23. Balthasar Fertig, 24. Joh. Groh, 25. Carl Kloss, 26. Joh. Rhein, 27. Martin Buegler, 28. Joh. Rub, also Rupp, himself Hub (moved to Rothenburg; Palatinate Joh. Schirmer), 29. Peter Hahn (relinquished his yard to Palatinate Nic. Winter after half a year), 30. Peter Rupp (went to Heinrichswale as a farmer; Jac. Haase "aus dem Trierschen"), 31. Hans Juergen Solmes (deserted;

Palatinate Peter Haase), 32. Christ. Rudloff, also Rudolph (moved away, single; Palatinate Phil. Kaddel, also Kattel), 33. Matth. Obermueller, 34. Joh. Barthel Jaeckel (a trouble-maker, sentenced to hard labor, moved to Ahlbeck; Palatinate Nic. Gerhardt), 35. Hans Phil. Rudloff, also Rudolph, 36. Franz Val. Riess (set up in Heinrichswalde; Palatinate Peter Berg).

- b. **Heinrichswalde**, founded prior to 1746, substantially enlarged in 1751. In this region, interspersed with new settlements, a lot of settlers changed places with each other and often the number and character of the farmyards changed. Where there were originally 6 little people (*kleinen Leuten*) living at a fort outworks by the same name, Henrici, on the basis of the agreement of 28 March, 1750, in that same year, settled down, as collagers, 10 Palatinate families that were forced upon him. Soon thereafter, 14 settlers came, especially gladly accepted people from Mecklenburg, of which 6 were settled as farmers and 8 as cottagers. (They were numbered among the 53 that belonged to those selected by Henrici.) By 1757, the total number of settlers increased to 30, less at present 6 complete farmers, 6 half farmers and 18 cottagers. After the suspension of the Heinrichswalde fort outworks and the expiration of the lease agreement with Ludwig Henrici, these 30 farmers, at the end of the 7th decade, obtained equal portions of land and pasture-land, which made them all half-farmers.

The first 10 Palatinate Cottagers settled down were the following:

1. Andreas Wittmann, 2. Joh. Lauffer, 3. Jac. Eichner, 4. Hans Michel Goechle, later Kohler, also Koehler, 5. Barthel Weber (soon deserted and substituted with Palatinate Franz Riess), Joh. Mich. Wiep, also Wipf, 7. Christoph Ziegeler, 8. Leonhardt Schueler (substituted by Hupp, who received a farmyard here as Sch. [blacksmith-?]), 9. Clemens Stahl, 10. Phil. Ries, also Riep.

Added to the list of farmers, by special act, as of 1757

- aa. 6 Full-farmers
 1. Mayor Ziegler, 2. Mich. Coechle, 3. Leonh. Schueler, 4. Mich. Wiep, 5. Jac. Eichner, 6. Andreas Wittmann.
- bb. 6 Half-farmers, namely:

From Württemberg: 1. Mich. Kaufmann, 2. Joh. Laufer, 3. Juergen Tafelmeyer, also Staffelmeyer, 4. Mich. Gilbert, 5. Christ. Feller and one from Mecklenburg: 6. Joh. Jonas;
- cc. 18 Cottagers, namely:

As Refugees:

 1. Joh. Tusse (Toussaint);

From Hesse:

 2. Peter Gieswein;

From Saxony:

 3. Erdmann Wiehm;

From Württemberg:

 4. Schnurr, 5. Joh. Hub, 6. Christ. Coechle, 7. Franz Fiess, 8. Phil. Riess;

From Mecklenburg:

 9. Christ. Grabert (school master), 10. Andreas Kemcke, also Lemcke, 11. Fr. Arndt, 12. Samuel Nagel, 13. M. Karstedt, 14. And. Jarchow, 15. David Knittel, 16. Christ. Heise, 17. Juerg. Basemann, also served as a standard-bearer (*Banneur, Pannier aufgehuehrt*);

From Swedish Pomerania:

 18. Joh. Holtz

- c. **Schlarbendorf**, planned as a new settlement before 1751 and already then named after the then director of the Stettin Chamber, v. Schlabrendorf, who later was the provincial minister of Silesia. The attempt provided for 10 farmers and 8 cottagers. By 1754, 16 farmers were settled down, those who belonged to the 53 foreigners which Henrici himself recruited. They came from Mecklenburg and Swedish-Pomerania. They were as follows:
1. Mayor Trewes, 2. Gottfried Berner, 3. Christ. Krauchenberg, 4. Christoph Baecker, 5. Conrad Weyher, 6. Joh. Volkmann, 7. Joachim Buchmann, 8. Dietrich Volkmann, 9. Christ. Schwartz, 10. Juergen Schwartz, 11. Phil. Scharfenstein, 12. Conrad Lemcke, 13. Daniel Haenselein, 14. Daniel Krause, 15. Daniel Hacke, 16. Otto Flothow.

Set up but not carried out yet: 2 families not yet settled down.

- d. **Sprengrsfelde**, also planned as a settlement before 1751 and named after Springer, the then war counselor and later managing director of the Chamber. In 1754, the area was already moderately settled

with 4 farmers and 8 cottagers, who likewise belonged to Henrici's 53 recruited foreigners. They were drawn from Swedish-Pomerania, Mecklenberg and Poland:

1. Christian Dieterich, 2. Leonhard Koehler, 3. Christ. Berkholz, 4. Jac. Zillmann, 5. Matth. Paetow,
6. Erdmann Groo, 7. Adam Marx, 8. Joh. Ziemer, 9. Joh. Schultz, 10. Heinrich Grambs, 11. Lorenz Dieterich, 12. Daniel Dieterich.

XIII. In the (under a general lease) **United Verchen Jurisdiction**, under the administration of Sweden, there were a number of "deserted" farm places in area villages. The farmers of the locality under consideration, of course, cultivated the land of these individual yards; however, the General Board of Directors ordered that these sites should be settled with 50 families from the Palatinate. These 50 families belonged to the 271 Palatinate families who were transferred to quarters in Pomerania in the fall of 1748. The Chamber brought 42 families into the old area villages; a new settlement was started for the last 8 families in "im Wildberger Holz". All together, 50 Palatinate families received half-farmer farmyards. The quartering of the 42 families in the old area villages was as follows: {sic}

c. **Nerdin, Stolpe Jurisdiction:**

1. Peter Spahn, also Spohn, 2. Wenzel Kern, 3. Simon Ficher's widow (1754; son), 4. Peter Spahn (+; Christoph Schweichardt, from the Palatinate, married).

d. **Wegezin, Stolpe Jurisdiction:**

1. Georg Eisenhammer, also Eisenhaber, 2. Adam Fritz, 3. Adam Koch.

e. **Voelchow, Stolpe Jurisdiction:**

1. Joh. Mich. Sutor, also Suter or Tutor.

f. **Coeln, Clempenow Jurisdiction:**

1. Peter Land, 2. Peter Werner, 3. Heinrich Keipert, 4. Hanickel Holzapfel, 5. Phil. Land, 6. Georg Sponheimer.

g. **Bartow, Clempenow Jurisdiction:**

1. Barthel Gottfried Goettlich, 2. Val. Vigetor, also Vitor, 3. Nickel Willrich, also Wittrich, 4. Michel Willrich, also Wittrich.

h. **Clatzow, Clempenow Jurisdiction:**

1. Matth. Buch, 2. Paul Hartbach, 3. Christ. Walter.

i. **Goelchen, Clempenow Jurisdiction:**

1. Joh. Heinrich Gerich, 2. Phil. Schneider.

j. **Loeckenzin, Treptow Jurisdiction:**

1. Herm Bahl, also Bohl and Bael, 2. Fried. Klein, 3. Peter Klein, 4. Wilh. Klein.

k. **Lebbin, Treptow Jurisdiction:**

1. Hannickel Schramm (agitator, banished from the country; Erdmann Ratzeburg from Mecklenburg), 2. Heinrich Rinner, 3. Christian Brech.

l. **Toerpin, Lindenberg Jurisdiction:**

1. Adam Mueller, 2. Heinrich Herrmann.

m. **Caslin, Lindenberg Jurisdiction:**

1. Bernh. Heinrich, 2. Phil. Mellinger, 3. Heinrich Michel, 4. Adam Leidecker.

n. **Kloetzin, in the Loitzer Area:**

1. Heinrich Jaeckel (deserted; Joh. Heinrich Schwandt from Sweden), 2. Balthasar Wanzer (poor farmer, now herder of pigs in Voelchow; native Jac. Radsack).

o. New village **'in Wildberger Holz'**, named in 1751 after the well-known General **Fouquettin**. 8 folks from the Palatinate settled as half-farmers 1750-1751.

1. Adam Schneider, 2. Daniel Oesch (poor farmer, now day laborer in the Buetow Jurisdiction; Christ. Gentz from Mecklenburg), 3. Christ. Schueler); his step-son Peter Schueler), 6. Hannickel Schneider (deserted; Chr. Oehlstein from Mecklenburg), 7. Mich. Ribeling, 8. Franz Herzog.

Besides those from the Palatinate, the following were settled down in the Verchen Jurisdiction

p. **'Crienschen Holz (Brenckenhoff-?)'** 14 half-farmers from Mecklenburg:

1. Christoph Krueger, 2. Chr. Lebutius, 3. Jac. Schultz, 4. Joh. Bader, 5. Joch. Donck, 6. Wulff, 7. Haecker, 8. Joh. Krueger, 9. Volgmann, 10. Schorbaum (moved to Eugenienberg; Mich. Guenther), 11. Chr. Seegebrecht, 12. Chr. Kistmacher, 13. Fried. Katz, 14. Ullrich.

q. **Hohen Holze bei Toerpin (Krusemarkshagen-?)** 12 half-farmers from Mecklenburg. The clearing of the wooded land for cultivation started in 1754 and only a portion was completed at the time of the inspection. Nevertheless, colonists were already taken on; they had to be admitted in the winter:

1. Joach. Willert, 2. Martin Albrecht, 3. Chr. Mueller, 4. Joh. Krueger, 5. Christ. Thiede, 6. Ad. Wilh. Mueller, 7. Dettlof Schulz, 8. Joh. Albrecht, 9. Joh. Caments, 10. Christ. Ortmann, 11. Juergen Biermann, 12. Carl Polch.

And also one more taken in - 13. Christ. Krueger

XIV. Pudagla Jurisdiction

- a. **"Hollaenderei in der Zitz"**, named **Zinnowitz** in 1751. Planned as a settlement of 8 "little people" (*kleinen Leuten*), from Mecklenburg and Swedish-Pomerania. Establishment not yet complete in 1754.
1. Hans Goetze, 2. Carl Ludwig Gustavus, 3. Mich. Schultz, 4. Franz Sandhof, 5. Christ. Berg, 6. Mich. Fried. Bolduan (Daniel Trull), 7. Christ. Mueller (Mich. Schuetzow), 8. Joh. Jac. Dinnies.
- Note: Numbers 6 and 7 were at first mentioned as taken in, but did not move in.

B. Municipal Real Property Villages (*Eigentumsdoerfer*)

Plotted on town real estate through town officials or through special settlement undertakings. The foreign colonists recruited either under the supervision of the Chamber or by the town itself.

I. **Publitz**

- a. **"Im Stadtwalde"**, later **Neudorf**, plotted in 1753 for 16 colonists from Poland.
1. Joh. Baumgarten, 2. Erdmann Schwanenberg, 3. Matth. Scheiwe, 4. Mich. Arndt, 5. Jac. Lange, 6. Ewald Streichert, 7. Paul Siewert, 8. Franz Wentzel, 9. Joh. Freund, 10. Hans Blank, 11. Martin Neumann, 12. Christ. Schmidt from Württemberg, 13. Christian Donath, 14. Erdmann Baumgarten, 15. Peter Laue, 16. Gottlieb Zabel.

II. **Stolpe**

- a. **"In der Loitz"**, later named **Podewilshausen** after Min. v. Podewils, founded before 1751 for 16 colonists from Mecklenburg and Swedish-Pomerania.
1. Joh. Christoph Schoenrock, 2. Christ. Bruendel, 3. Jochim Hinrich Wacke, 4. Joh. Wacke, 5. Samuel Peters, 6. Mich. Bartels, 7. Michel Boelck, 8. Mich. Thurow, 9. Joh. Gloede, 10. Erdmann Koepenick, 11. Jac. Schultz, 12. Christ. Binning, 13. Gottlieb Boelcke, 14. Ckrist. Volckmann, 15. David Groth, 16. Christ. Noerenberg.

III. **Schlawe**

- a. **Schwenzenhagen**, later named **Coccejendorf** after Min. von Cocceje. Occupied 1751-1752 by 12 from Kurpfalz. Farmyards.
1. Joh. Heinrich Krafft, 2. Joh. Pfeifer, 3. Joh. Phil. Weissgerber, 4. Joh. Voltz, 5. Caspar Kroehling, 6. Lorenz Kloche, 7. Val. Henkel, 8. Adolf Heinrich Moering, 9. Joh. Georg Koenig, 10. Jac. Stichter, 11. Jac. Rupp, also Rubl, 12. Ullrich Nagelschmidt (in 1754: Phil. Kroening).

The descendants of the immigrants have long maintained residence on the yards.

IV. **Ruegenwalde**

- a. **Dorf im Stadtwalde**, plotted in 1754 for 16 colonists from Poland, who at first were destined for a settlement in *Belgarder Stadtwald*, but refused to remain there "because of the bad soil" and were then settled here. Later it was named **Schoenigswalde** (after the president of the Chamber).
1. Matth. Totz, 2. Joh. Jac. Schmidt, 3. Juerg. Krause, 5. Jac. Baarts, 6. Daniel Tesch, 7. Hans Juergen Kusch was supposed to be settled, but served in the municipal town military guard (*Gruppenhagen*) as a servant and so not in a position to accept the yard. Still unoccupied. 8. Fried. Kopisch, 9. Also Joh. Schoenau, designated for this place, not in a position to accept the yard. He is working at clearing the wooded land for cultivation.
- The prospective colonists for yards 10-16 are coming from Belgard and have not yet been put in place.

V. **Koeslin**

- a. **Schwerinsthal**, plotting planned in 1749 as "im Kickel", 1752-1753 plotted for 18 farmers and named after Field Marshall Schwerin. Colonists are indicated in the official document as from the Palatinate, but also from Württemberg. At the time of the inspection, they brought up a number of fundamental complaints. Nevertheless, the commission recommended that the king refuse these proposals. Reason:

"Since, generally speaking, nothing productive takes place with these Württembergers, for they neither work properly at agriculture nor cattle-breeding, and so they are poor and lazy that they do not even make the effort to clear the woods, without doubt always wait upon assistance from the treasury, they will therefore must end up completely in ruin; So it would be good if a modification be adopted with these lazy farmers and industrious children of the land be placed on the yards, who would not be in need of any help; and in turn the suspended, bad farmers could be accommodated as stall-keepers/cottagers and other little people (*kleine Leute*) elsewhere in the land." The list of farmers indicates that already a year after the founding of the settlement a number of foreigners were substituted by indigenous folks:

1. Jac. Kindsvater, 2. Veit Heberle, 3. Konrad Silber (dismissed as a bad farmer; indigenous Hans Marx), 4. Joh. Almandinger, 5. Teislach (proposed for a site, did not receive a yard; inspector of the clearing of wooded areas Schoenholz), 6. Melchior Pregeler, 7. Simon Beyer (dismissed; indigenous Mich. Holtz), 8. Hans Mich. Schwartz, 9. Joh. Wulf (dismissed and went back to his homeland; Hans Juergen Stumpe of Württemberg), 10. Joh. Peseler, 11. Joh. David Elsasser (+; indigenous Christ. Schuett), 12. Wendel Inleiter, 13. Andreas Metzger (Jonathan Mergenthal, from Württemberg), 14. Bernhard Eichel, 15. Joh. Sommer, 16. Matth. Schwabe, 17. Jonas Thom (dismissed; native Hans Otto), 18. Christian Knoop, from Pomerania.

- b. **Meyringen**, planned in 1749 as "im Kickel", named after General von Meyering in 1751.
1. Christ. Richter, 2. Joach. Eichman (surrendered the yard and moved to Greifenberg as a wool spinner; Friedrich Nagel), 3. Christ. Marx, 4. Christ. Klempin (carpenter, relinquished the yard and stayed in Mersin near Koeslin; Ewald Neitzke), 5. Joach. Ziemann, 6. Salomon Lentley, 7. Christ. Engelke, 8. Joh. Luetcke, 9. Mich. Krueger, 10. David Sauer.

VI. **Kolberg**

- a. **"Dorf im Stadtwalde"**, plotted before 1751, then named Bodenhausen after Minister Boden of the General Board of Directors. 20 farmsteads proposed to be occupied by foreign and native people.
1. Mich. Salzmann, 2. Fried. Koellner (Polish, received a yard but never moved in; Christ. Moeller), 3. Joh. Georg Schultz, from Mecklenburg, 4. Hans Janus, 5. Adam Kropp, 6. Christ Huebner (received a yard, but was not finished, moved to Werder town estate where he worked at clearing forest; Phil. Karsten), 7. Hans Nienfeldt, 8. Martin Gens, 9. Christ. Sellin, 10. Joh. Tornow (+; Christ. Fried. Kuester), 11. Christ. Looch (not able to manage the yard, now a cow-herder in the Kolberg outskirts; Christ. Dittmann), 12. Joach. Ramm, 13. Peter Olthoff, 14. Jac. Kropp (+; his widow), 15. Heinrich Virtzlaff, 16. Joach. Witte (relinquished the yard to son-in-law Gottfried Kuecken and moved to Wachholzhagen near Treptow), 17. Carsten Muncks, also Mincks, 18. Juergen Rademacher, a *Kassube*, 19. Hans Kuecken, 20. still unoccupied.

VII. **Alt-Damm**

- a. **Arnimswalde**, plotted in 1748 at Henningshorst, named after aristocratic family v. Arnim. Envisioned 19 farmers. However, at the outset, 2 "Hollaenders", were each apportioned 2 *Hufen* [amount of land needed to support a peasant family] of land and furthermore one farm designated as "Church land" (*Kirchenhufe*), brought the number of farms in the settlement up to 23 at the beginning. Some came from Mecklenburg, some from Poland.

1. Christ. Lentz (mayor), 2. Hans Witte, 3. Christ. Gall, 4. Mich. Kohlschmidt, 5. Christ. Seller, 6. Fried. Stellmacher, 7. And. Bahn, 8. Fried. Lentz, 9. Christ. Pape (native), 10. Zach. Krapp, 11. Mich. Falckenberg, 12. Mich. Kind, 13. Christ. Borchert (+; Christ. Borchert, sister's son), 14. Christ. Klatt, 15. Christ. Sell (now leasing cows in Alt-Damerow; Gottfr. Lentz), 16. Mich. Lentz, 17. Mich. Bilow, 18. Christ. Kandt, 19. Mich. Barteldt (now in Damm; native Joh. Fischer), 20. Native Joh. Sander, 21. Daniel Backhuss (+; Christ. Borchardt), 22. Ludwig Bruening, 23. Gottfr. Hanff.

Note: Number 8 & 9, 10 & 11, 17 & 18 farmed the assigned yards and each also had 1 *Hufe*. Number 23 farmed the church land (*Kirchenhufe*).

VIII. **Stargard**

- a. **"Dorf bei Puetzerlin"**, plotted before 1751 for 32 wool spinners and in that year named **Diedrichsdorf**. At the inspection only 29 wool spinners were settled down. Of this group, the first listed under the

"finished" category are indicated as "Saxons from Eichsfeld", the last 4 as folks from Württemberg. The remaining three missing colonists should be settled shortly.

Diedrichsdorf is the colony, whose difficulty gave rise to Cabinet-Order of 06 June, 1754 and dealt with here at the inspection. Arrangements through War Councilor Winckelmann Jr. accordingly were undertaken with special attention and the Chamber report to the king considered every one of all the issues listed. In as much as the issues and the opinions expressed for the circumstances are characteristic in many Friedrich colonies, let a few be quoted from the inspection documents (*Untersuchungsakten*).

Issue 1: "The people of Eichsfeld claim that at their acceptance, Chamber President v. Fuchs (Halberstadt) promised each one of them a cow, which they never received. No documentation of this can be found. The magistrate is not willing to acknowledge this. However, although the colonists are really in need of the cow, it is not something that they are able to afford in this own, so it depends on His Most Royal Majesty's All-Merciful decree whether the city treasury ought to make this purchase for them."

Issue 2: The colonists maintain that they were promised 10-15 free years, but only 3 were allowed. Comment: "Only the colonists who establish themselves were promised 10-15 free years. But these colonists received completed houses, also cleared *Wurten* (*Woehrde*) and a garden. While, however, His Royal Majesty freed, in all-graciousness, in perpetuity, from all taxes those wool spinner families that settled near the city; So it depends on a resolution from His Royal Majesty All-Merciful whether these colonists, seeing their needy circumstances and that they have not yet been able to gain something from the fields and pastures, should be granted yet another 2 free years, whereby they might by this be able to become effective."

Issue 3: The colonists propose payment for alleged outstanding transport and provision expenses, that is, for their trip from their home place to Halberstadt, where they were taken into service. The reporter conceded that the immigrants especially "had difficulty with the postal commission", in particular, colonist Reinhold and his two sons-in-law. Although the colonists were only entitled to transport costs from Halberstadt to the area of their settlement, the commissioner recommended that the city treasury be encouraged to pay Reinhold 15 thaler for reasons of fairness.

Then, in a summary opinion, the Chamber expressed itself rather sharply concerning the colonists, when it says: "It is duty bound to point out that this colony is a big burden on the city treasury, which has already used up 5,000 thaler of which no future interest will be yielded but rather the costs keep on increasing since there are some lazy and slovenly farmers among the colonists who spoil the yarn and cheat by shortening a bit and messing up the wind on a reel so that fabrication is disgustingly inferior, to whom the city treasury has to provide, from time to time, the wool to be spun. Other colonists among them, who are industrious, have their necessary bread [things], are however therefore hounded a lot by the others. And since they are more often of the Catholic religion, they celebrate many festival days and so do not work, which means they are unable to endure and have bread. This abuse has to stop and the lazy colonists, if need be, by imprisonment, be encouraged to more diligence and better manners and, if this should happen to be without effect, discharge them!"

I. Eichsfelder:

1. Joh. Heinrich Crumm, 2. Hans Ad. Koch (transferred to Damm as a wool spinner; Fried. Gross), 3. Christ. Andreas Strassmann, 4. Joh. Vahrenbach, 5. Johann Mueller, 6. Phil. Lengebauer, 7. Joh. Heinr. Hagedorn, 8. Val. Lengebauer, 9. Joh. Aug. Zaenker (settled down in Stargard; Anton Muehlhausen), 10. Christoph Lengebauer (returned to Eichsfeld; Christ. Guetterer), 11. Andreas Behncke, 12. Hans Juerg. Reichert, 13. Joh. Heinr. Friese, 14. Caspar Gille, 15. Conrad Reinhold, 16. Christ. Friese, 17. Joh. E. Peetz (moved to Berlin, worked there as a mason; Ernst Bissmann), 18. Lorenz Harendorff, 19. Christ. Nic. Michael, 20. Joh. Hoffmann, 21. Joh. Lorenz Kolbe, 22. Andr. Kaufmann, 23. Joh. Werckmeister, 24. Joh. Fr. Gross (moved to Damm as a wool spinner; Tob. Friese), 25. Christ. Hartmann.

II. From Württemberg:

26. Andr. Tiede, 27. Daniel Kurtzhagen, 28. And. Lindehorst, 29. Christ. Hagemeister.

- b. **"Vor dem Pyritzer Tor"**, settled before 1754 by 16 families from Saxony as manufacturers, wool spinners and other trades.
1. Adam Zachaeus, 2. Christ. Heinrich, 3. Christ. Peter, 4. Conrad Sperber, 5. Widow of Andr. Wiegert, 6. Andr. Eckhoff, 7. Christ. Pree, 8. And. Christ. Reche, 9. Joh. Gottf. Grun, 10. Joh. Gottfr. Eberling, 11. Joh. Caspar Boehm, 12. Martin Ludw. Lehmann, 13. Joh. Aug. Zaencker (formerly from Diedrichsdorf), 14. Christ. Waldachse, 15. Caspar Const. Geister, 16. Joh. Gottfr. Haensel.

IX. **Pyritz**

- a. **Eichelhagen**, plotted before 1750 in **Stadtwalde** and in **Wolfswinkel** and, in 1751, named after Friedrich the Great's Cabinet Councilor, Eichel. Settled by 12 families from Mecklenburg and Swedish-Pomerania.
1. Zach. Gutschalf (+; his widow), 2. Carl Ludw. Gutschalk, 3. Joh. Chr. Gervin, 4. Heinr. Barteldt, 5. Jochim Scheer, 6. Zander Wagener, 7. Joh. Christ, Mann, 8. Joh. Wagemeister, 9. Christ. Lueticher, 10. Baltzer Niebel, a Saxon 11. Joh. Martin Neumann, a Saxon, 12. Martin Schoenherr, from Poland.

X. **Gollnow**

- a. **Hakenwald**, founded 1747-1748 with 22 half-farmers **"in der Butzebinde"** and 2 half-farmers **"auf dem Hohen Horst"**. Named after a minister in 1751.
Settled by people from Poland and Neumaerk
1. Mayor Joh. Christ. Carow, 2. Joh. Carow, 3. Magnus Jordan (became a farmer in Gollnow; Peter Klietz), 4. Joh. George Groess, 5. Joh. Groess, 6. Heinr. Rodemann, 7. Thomas Carow, 8. Adam Carow, 9. Widown of Kurtzweg, 10. Peter Bentantz, also Renfranz, 11. Paul Garnetzky, 12. Wife of Ludw. Quaden, 13. Gottfr. Schroeter, 14. Christ. Sachse, 15. Martin Roeseler, 16. Christ. Goltze, 17. Hans Garnetzky, 18. Gottfr. Kurtzweg, 19. Martin Schmidt, 20. Siegmund Carow (Returned to Neumark as a miller; Christ. Wendt).
- Auf dem Hohen Horst:
21. Matth. Golcke, 22. Ludwig Roehl.
- b. **Schaeferei auf dem Brande**, plotted before 1751 by magistrate Neuenhertz, later named **Kattenhof** after a friend of Fredrick's youth. 4 families settled:
1. Michael Keyser from Poland,
 2. Ephraim Wendland from Mecklenburg,
 3. Christ. Weege, a native,
 4. Siegfried Wellnitz, a native.

XI. **Massow**

- a. **Im Stadtwalde** Plotted 1753-1754 for 8 from Mecklenburg and Swedish-Pomerania, later named **Neu-Massow**. First settled in 1754 by
1. Christ. Peters, 2. Vollrath Braasch, 3. Martin Lange, 4. Joh. Fr. Hornburg, 5. Lohmann, 6. Joh. Christ. Hornburg, 7. Dettloff Berens, 8. Joh. Berens.

XII. **Greifenhagen**

- a. **Dorf bei Packulent**, plotted in 1749 for 20 families from the Palatinate, half-farmer farms, named after General **Buddenbrock** in 1751.
The Palatinate families belonged to the 271 who were transferred to Pomerania in 1748 for settlement. Many of them carried within them, as time went on, a severe sickness (typhoid fever), the seed of death, in the swamps of the Oder near Freienwalde. A number of them died shortly after their settlement in Buddenbrock. They were replaced by other people from the Palatinate or by other folks from Württemberg to migrated to Pomerania, who, in many cases, joined themselves to those yards that were unoccupied. The farms consisted of about 20 *Morgen* farmable land [1 morgen = ca. 1.3 hectares or 3.2 acres] and 17 ½ for pasture. The ground rent, not able to be collected due to the death of so many cattle, was reduced from 15 thaler for 3 years to 12 thaler.
1. Paul Kolbe's heir (Balthasar Angelius married K's widow), 2. Balthasar Angelius (married into yard #1; Joh. Binder, from Württemberg, first settled in Schwabach), 3. Anton Hamann, 4. Georg

Krueger (due to old age, turned over the yard to Mich. Feese, from Württemberg and moved to Augustwalde), 5. Arnold Heller (+; son Fried. H.), 6. Joh. Binder (+; Michel Fuchs), 7. Joh. Mich. Nebel (+; son Mich. N.), 8. Adam Schenckel (+; George Binder), 9. Mich. Schueler (+; son-in-law Heinrich Schwenk), 10. Adam Schaefer, 11. Adam Hauptert (+; Conrad Heller, son-in-law), 12. Val. Mentzel, 13. George Moses, also Moser, 14. Jac. Schueler, 15. Mich. Redebach, also Radebach (son Phil. R.), 16. Widow of Joh. Wilh. La Bamadeur (Juergen Schwenke married the widow), 17. Joh. Ulrich Ahlemann, 18. Joh. Mann, 19. Jac. Schwenck's heirs (Gottlieb Hauptert married the widow), 20 Joh. Lucas.

XIII. Ueckermuende

- a. "**Dorf in der Rochow**", plotted in 1749 for 8 Catholics from the Palatinate who belonged to the 271 families and, in 1751, named **Happenwalde** after Minister Happen, patterned after **Hoppenwalde**. Half-farmer farmsteads.

1. Joh. Nic. Marx (+; son Franz), 2. Christ. Schiffer, also Schiefer, 3. Jac. Salmon (+; widow moved to Eggesin; Abraham Schueck, also Schick, from the Palatinate, moved to Viereck), 4. Heinrich Moche, 5. Jac. Hartmann (+; now Peter Senft, a son of a Palatinate colonist from Augustwalde), 6. Wilh. Joachim, also Jochim (inefficient, moved to Buetow; Heinrich Moche {son of #4}), 7. John Schiffer's widow (Schiffer's heirs), 8. Phil. Cantow (son of Andreas Cantow, father pursued his craft as a mason).

The descendants of the immigrants stayed for a long time on the farmyards.

XIV. Pasewalk

- a. **Jaegersberg**, plotted as a cottager colony in 1749 for 10 Catholic families from the Palatinate who belonged to the 271, named after Minister **Viereck**.
1. Caspar Dagner, also Dachner, 2. Wilh. Dagner, 3. Paul Petri, 4. Mich. Hase, 5. Wilh. Schuck, 6. Raphael Meyer, 7. Chr. Salmon, 8. Anton Zucker, 9. Joh. Mueller (+; Mueller's widow), 10. Peter Thomas.
- b. **Dorf im Buchholz**, planned in 1750 for 4 half-farmers and 2 stall-keepers. Names in 1751 after Minister **Rothenburg**. The first colonists were from the Palatinate, coming here from the Koenigsholland Jurisdiction:

1. Joh. Hertel, 2. Nic. Better, 3. Conrad Mueller, 4. Jac. Kienert, 5. Daniel Nachtigall, from Hesse, 6. Matth. Bahlemann, from Mecklenburg – (unable to complete the work, gave up the yard and moved to Poltzow; Caspar Keinert, son of #4).

XV. Anklam

- a. Village of **Grueneberg**, plotted in 1749 for 30 full-farmers, named **Leopoldshagen**, after Leopold von Dessau in 1751. The colonists came from Mecklenburg and Swedish-Pomerania.
1. Fiebke, 2. Wilke (+; Kuester, married the widow), 3. Daniel Voigt, 4. Joh. Martens (a blacksmith and active in his craft; relinquished the yard to Martin Baer from Mecklenburg), 5. Christ. Schmidt, 6. Joh. Rutz, 7. L. Gloede, 8. Joh. Boese (+; son Jac. B.), 9. Carl Boese, 10. Fried. Wagner, 11. Chr. Wagner, 12. J. Gollenhagen, 13. P. Ullrich, 14. M. Kreglin (+; Fried. Huehnerjaeger married the widow), 15. Adam Schurck, 16. Joh. Redlin, 17. Fried. Redlin, 18. S. Peters, 19. Fr. Rieck, 20. J. Wessel, 21. M. Schmidt, 22. D. Krieger (Krieger and wife died; the mayor is now administering the yard until someone else is found to take over), 23. J. Krieger, 24. Chr. Mueller, Sr., 25. Chr. Mueller, Jr. (the son of #24, moved to Grambow; yard administered by the father until the second son is released from his duty as a soldier), 26. M. Hagemeister (+; son Matth.), 27. M. Baer, 28. P. Siefert (moved to Moritzfelde and sold his yard to Joh. Hagemeister), 29. Chr. Baecker (also moved to Moritzfelde; sold his yard to Mich. Hagemeister), 30. Luetcke (moved to Eichelhagen and sold his yard to Fried. Hagemeister).
- b. Village of **Schwalckenheyde**, plotted in 1749 for 12 half-farmers, Named **Kalckstein** in 1751. Colonists came from Mecklenburg and Swedish-Pomerania.
1. Taxweiler, 2. Bischoff, 3. Awe, 4. Cussio, 5. Beutler, 6. Frison, 7. Brueck, 8. Wulff, 9. D. Arndt, Sr., 10. Bennemann, 11. Buckow, 12. J. Arndt, Jr.
- c. **Neu-Coserow**, plotted for 12 cottagers in 1752. Colonists from Mecklenburg and Swedish-Pomerania.
1. Joh. Otthafen, 2. Chr. Perschon, 3. Mich. Otthafen, 4. Joh. Dan. Frauendienst, 5. Joh. Nic. Voelcker, 6. Fr. Velling, 7. Carl Breest, 8. Christ. Barteldt, 9. Joh. Noack, 10. Jac. Arndt, 11. K.

Pragst, 12. N. Mezerknecht, who did not come and was to be replaced by Peccatel from Swedish-Pomerania.

XVI. **Treptow a. Toll**

- a. "**Am Barckower Ort am Stadtwalde**", first taken in the 1754 invasion and still unfinished, later named **Miltitzwalde** after a War Councilor of the Stettin Chamber. Settled in 1754 specifically by 8 half-farmers coming from Mecklenburg:
 1. Adam Poll, 2. Christoph Nagel, 3. Juergen Marquardt, as mayor, 4. Franz Puengel, 5. Fr. Luedemann, 6. Jac. Schroeder, 7. Jochim Priess, 8. Jochim Peters.
- b. **Bucher**, plotted before 1754 for 6 cottagers from Mecklenburg.
 1. Christoph Schramm, 2. D. Goster, 3. Bergmann, 4. Hans Hacker, 5. Chr. Willert (deserted; Chr. Dessow), 6. Chr. Fuger.Still to be settled down as a free-man
 7. M. Reimer, who is still serving as a soldier.

XVII. **Demmin**

- a. **Eugenienberg**, plotted before 1751 in the city forest, named in 1751, 8 half-farmers from Mecklenburg and Swedish-Pomerania.
 1. Fr. Schedelhagen, 2. Moritz Kluth, 3. Joh. Wulff, 4. Heinrich Grambow, 5. Joh. Trettup, 6. Krueger (established himself in Crien and relinquished his yard to Juergen Stoll, who died early in 1754; farm being worked by the widow), 7. Daniel Buchholtz, 8. Phil. Bidenweg.

C. **Enterprises**

Settlement development by well-known privileged contractors (*Entrepreneurs*) under concession (according to Cabinet Order of 31 December, 1746) by special contracts to plot on state-owned, municipal and also private real estate.

- I. **Friedrichsthal**, plotted on real estate (town marsh) of Gartz through contractor Land Councilor Friedrich von Sydow of Blumberg 1750-1751 for 24 families, mainly for stock-farmers, named after the contractor in 1751. After the death of the contractor, continued by his son-in-law, v. Osten (*Wartin* [keeper-?]). Completion greatly delayed due to illness among the first 6 settled Palatinate families. Later turned over as property for the town of Gartz.

The first settled families from the Palatinate, who brought the disease germ from their stay in the Oder marsh frontier, were:

1. Adam Kubler, 2. Jacob Grosse, 3. Mich. Pantzler, 4. Christ. Worben, 5. Ulrich Blatt, 6. Jac. Ziegler.

#1 deserted. The rest were down with the illness from Pentecost until November, 1750 and "did not want to remain here, although they received the necessary support and did not suffer from any necessities. So the contractor himself had to allow other foreign families to come." They came from Mecklenburg. In 1754, the following colonists were there:

1. Joh. Bareuth, 2. Joh. Selchow, 3. Christ. Scheel, 4. Mich. Ziemer, 5. Mich. Pagel, 6. Dietrich Reinwitt, 7. Hinrich Bartke, 8. Christ. Tesch, 9. Heinr. Bengelsdorf, 10. Joh. Omeling, 11. Fried. Boelcke, 12. Dan. Lindenberg, 13. Joh. Lucas Berendt, 14. Carl Meyer, 15. Chr. Lindenberg, 16. Joh. Heise, 17. Joh. Vogel, 18. Fr. Lindenberg, 19. Joh. Fr. Messmann, 20. Martin Setzkorn.

The 4 colonists which are mission should be provided shortly.

- II. Upon the suggestion of Chamber President v. Aschersleben and under him and Minister Graf Blumenthal's assistance, a business agreement came about on 17 February, 1748 between the Magistrate of Greifenhagen, as lord of the manor, and Magistrate Benjamin Heinrich Graewe, as specialist for soil enrichment evaluation at Collin, to make these two huge districts, one identified mainly as Moenschkappe and the other as Eichwerder, capable of cultivation and on each of these districts there should be plotted a settlement for 24 colonists. 300 morgen [1 morgen = ca. 1.3 hectares or 3.2 acres] of the spread out district would be conveyed by the contractor to his brother, magistrate Heinrich Andreas Graewe of Reetz, to work as his own farm. The contract, concluded according to the stipulation of Cabinet-Ordinance of 31 December, 1746, is typical for

the method of implementation which the king, in that command, wanted to be employed for the reclamation of the Pomeranian Oder marshland. The implementation of the contract failed because Graewe was not able to carry on to the end due to finances, being hindered in carrying out the job particularly due to the various stipulations of the Chamber. Soon, he died. The project ended up in the widow's estate in bankruptcy, which was not yet finalized by 1754.

a. **Winterfelde**, construction was begun in the Moenschkappe in 1749, received its name in 1751 after General Karl von Winterfeld. Of the 24 accepted prospective colonists, at first 6 families from Wuerttemberg were settled in 1751-1752. They were as follows:

1. Joh. Goebel, 2. Joh. Sauter, 3. Franz Fraefe, 4. Hans Jac. Kagell, 5. Adam Killinger, 6. Joh. Gottfried Hildebrandt.

Not one of those from 1751 endured.

Number 1,3 and 4 returned to their homeland, number 2, after his wife died, went to his brother-in-law in Landsberg to work as a distiller of tar. Number 6 "did not want anything to do with farming" and became a hunter "serving beyond Greifenhagen".

The second settlement did not fare any better.

b. **Ferdinandstein**, taken in the 1749 invasion of the so-called Eichwerder, named in 1751. Of the 24 planned colonist places, at first 8 families, 6 from Wuerttemberg, 2 from Osnabrueck, were settled. None were there anymore by 1754. They were as follows:

Wuerttemberg folks:

1. Ostertag (agitator, deserted, supposedly holded up in a vineyard near Berlin), 2. Friese (+; widow married a colonist in Retzowsfelde), 3. Steinrock (wife died; he returned to his homeland), 4. Kleinmann (back to his homeland), 5. Golle (left, supposedly now in the Ahlbeckschen Enterprise), 6. Papcke (deserted);

Osnabrueck folks:

7. Halter (lives on the Retzowsfelder Enterprise), 8. Berndt (returned to his homeland).

This colony, totally abandoned in 1754, is supposed to be newly settled after the settlement of the bankruptcy.

III. **Retzowsfelde**, taken by invasion before 1751 through the contractor magistrate Friedrich Sydow on the river island (*Landwerder*) (real estate of Greifenhagen), the contract eventually transferred to the supreme baron of Goltze. Named already in 1751 after Colonel Retzow, the approved colonizer. At first, probably 1752, 12 Wuerttembergers were identified to be settled. They are as follows:

1. Joh. Mergentaler, 2. Jonathan Mergentaler (had a farmyard in Schwerinsthal), 3. Melchior Schwarzwaeller, 4. Jac. Marx (husband and wife died), 5. Heinrich Mueller, 6. Jac. Mergentaler, 7. Peter Bauer (went somewhere else), 8. Salomon Elwanger, 9. Caspar Otto (went somewhere else; "because it did not suit him here"), 10. Christ. Schilling (same as previous person), 11. Hans Juergen Felder (same as previous person), 12. Joh. Sauter (same as previous person).

To the 5 colonists who remained on the farmstead (#1,3,5,6 & 8) came the following in 1754:

From Wuerttemberg:

6. Knoedel, 7. Joh. Halter;

From Saxony:

8. Henning;

From Mecklenburg:

9. Joh. Mueller, 10. Dillmann, 11. Wilcke, 12. Martin Mueller;

Indigenous:

13. Fandre, 14. Gentzensohn, 15. Krescke, 16. Sperner, 17. Bartz, 18. Mecklenburg, 19. Pieper, 20. Joh. Fedler.

IV. **Sydowsaue**. Plotted 1748-1749, named after the contractor in 1751. This colony was the problem child of the Chamber of Stettin. As a result of the contract of 21 July 1747, magistrate Richard Christian Sydow, lease-holder of the Kolbatz Jurisdiction, an eager colonizer, but restricted by his cash resources, committed himself to settle 9 families in a settlement on government owned land of 983 morgan, known as Fürstenwerder near Klütz. On the same day, the Chamber transferred a smaller piece of land to senior official (*Oberamtmann*) Kröning of old Stettin Jurisdiction for the purpose of clearing the land and settling 7 families.

In the meantime because of the difficulties experienced with the 17 families from the Palatinate, a remainder of the immigrant groups from there of 1747, who were transferred here for the purposes of settling in February 1748, a despondent Kröning transferred his contract to Sydow, who was now required to settle 16 families on the combined area of land, a number he voluntarily increased to 20. The disputed issues had not yet been resolved, when Sydow accommodated 11 of those 17 families, all of them being Catholics, who were quite inadequately equipped as cottagers. Soon a further 2 families from Wuerttemberg were added to this number. In 1753, Moritz von Dessau established that Sydow was far in arrears as far as his contractual obligations were concerned. Financial difficulties hampered the development of the settlement process as Sydow intended to finance this process solely from the sale of felled trees. However, there was no market for the timber which was being felled in great quantities in the Friedrichswalde section because, in addition, the President of the Chamber von Aschersleben, while rationing the sale of timber, grants preferential treatment to timber from the state forests. Sydow, under pressure from the chamber, could only continue the process after the local councillor of the Dramburg district, v.d. Holtz, stood surety for him. In the meantime, the initial settlers from the Palatinate had almost all moved on. The investigator, War Councillor Winkelmann, Jr. did find in 1754 that “they were lazy and slovenly, that they had slaughtered and sold the military farm cattle, and that the Catholics had abused the many (religious) holidays for their own purposes”. He did concede, however, that the contractor had constantly been in arrears as far as his providing for the colonists was concerned. In place those who had fled and hid, Sydow sought mainly colonists from Poland. With the too, of whom a fair number once again ‘went away’ as a result of the deprivations of the Seven Year war, Sydow was in constant conflict, so that it was only decades later, under Sydow’s successor, that a measure of continuity took place in the colony.

The 11 Palatinate families settled down in 1748-1749 were:

1. Joh. Georg Hueter, 2. Joh. Culemann, 3. Joh. Ad. Sauer, 4. Friedr. Kundscher, also Kunser, 5. Christ. Seibert, also Seyffert, 6. Joh. Staude, Sr., 7. Joh. Nic. Weber, 8. Heinrich Kolbe, 9. Thomas Kolbe, 10 Joh. Staude, Jr., also Staudt, 11. Arnold Troester.

Those from Wuerttemberg added on:

12. Christ. Ensula, also Exsula, 13. Florian Koeller.

In 1754, of these only the two families of Wuerttemberg remained, while all the Palatinate folks left their farms; some of them surfaced later in this or that colony in the surrounding area.

In 1754, 20 of the promised farms were settled by the 18 following farmers:

From Wuerttemberg:

1. Christ. Ensula, 2. Florian Koeller's heirs (he died).

From the *Ansbachschen*:

3. Joh. Sorge.

From the *Niederlausitz*:

4. Juerg. Necker.

From Mecklenburg:

5. Emanuel Siewert, 6. Juerg Siewert (brothers).

From Poland:

7. Christ. Seiffert, 8. Jac. Seiffert, 9. Andr. Seiffert, 10. Paul Kruse, 11. Joh. Kruse, 12. Christ. Strack, 13. Joh. Albrecht, 14. Daniel Gahnicke, 15. Paul Schultz, 16. Matth. Schultz, 17. Franz Pohl.

Indigenous:

18. Mich. Krause, a brick-layer.

- V. **Kiowsthal**, named in 1751, plotted in 1748-1749 as "*beim Borchwall*" (Burgwall) by the mayor (*Buergermeister*) from Alten-Damm, Balthasar Gottlieb Matthias, on real estate belonging to the town he administered. Matthias was the first contractor in the Pomeranian Oder marshland. He made a contract with Damm on 04 March, 1747 for 39 morgen of extensive dutiable marsh (*Zollbruch*) with the obligation to establish 6 expatriate families. It soon became obvious that the area was too small, so Matthias, by means of a supplemental contract of 02 December, 1748, added 170 morgan and 60 quadrat [*quadratfuss* = ca. 985 square centimeters] of oak woods adjacent to his land and obligated himself to establish a total of 10 families as cottagers on both contracted pieces of land. Through the Chamber, from those 17 Palatinate families, two evangelical families were transferred to him, Schenckel and Pieck, with whom Matthias soon had his dear misery (*liebe Not*). The number of people settled increased by 6. But the out-fitting of the farms was far

short of the expectations of the colonists, although Matthias tried hard, as the authorities admitted, to fulfill his contract. Before the completion of the farmstead, all 6 colonists left the settlement. The vacant places, and 4 others, were resettled by the contractor by 1754. The colony was joined as one community with Finkenwalde in 1760.

The first 6 colonists settled down were as follows:

1. Mich. Schenkel, also Schwenke, from the Palatinate (when to Stolzenburg as a door-keeper),
2. Joh. Mich. Pieck, from the Palatinate (a trouble-maker, sentenced to hard labor, deserted),
3. Joh. Halter, from the Palatinate (took over a farm in Retzowsfelde),
4. Joh. Georg Sauer, from the Palatinate (took over a farm in Retzowsfelde),
5. Martin Kolbe, from the Palatinate,
6. Franck, a Swede.

Farmer List of 1754:

1. Mich. Sell from Poland,
2. Joh. Guenther from Poland,
3. Martin Koklbe, from the Palatinate,
4. Jean Mattge, from France,
5. Daniel Butzke, from Saxony,
6. Christ. Rueckebusch, from Pomerania and the following from Mecklenburg:
7. Joh. Vollendorff,
8. Daniel Lange,
9. Friedrich Grossmann,
10. Christ. Wilcke

- VI. **Finkenwalde**, plotted in 1751 and named after a General. Through a contract agreed upon on 30 October, 1750, with Stettin Johannis Charitable Institution (Johannis Kloister) as lord of the manor, taken over by Stettin senator and merchant Gottlieb Matthia (brother to the mayor of Damm), an area of 704 Magdeburg morgen, situated near the village property of the Podejuch Charitable Institution, for clearing and the settlement of 12 expatriate families as cottagers. The first occupation of the farmyards happened in 1754. Research indicates that the following 9 families were settled first:

1. Wendel Pflack, also Fleck from the Darmstaedt area,
2. Mich. Schaefer from Heilbronn,

and, worthy of note, the following indigenous folks are shown:

3. Mich. Genge,
4. Daniel Oesterreich,
5. Fried. Schroeder,
6. Hufnagel,
7. Martin Rind,
8. Heise,
9. Duwe.

- VII. **Schwanckenheim mit Forcadenberg**, in 1750 on real estate of the city of Stettin, up to this time identified as *Crampenhorst* meadow land, plotted by contractor, surveyor Privy Councilor Schwencke and named after him in 1751. Of the 16 contracted for settlement families, the following farmers were present in 1754:
From Poland:

1. Christ. Boettcher,
2. Christ. Jancke,
3. Christ. Kieckebusch,
4. Matth. Cassube,
5. Juergen Straack.

From Swedish-Pomerania, from Ruegen Island:

6. Phil. Schleoef, 7. Joh. Christ. Warnicke,
8. Christoph Lemcke,
9. Dan. Hempel,
10. Christ. Hempel,
11. Carl Wilhelm,
12. Heinrich Luebcke,
13. Christ. Rosenfeld,
14. Conrad Neuman, a miller.

From Saxony:

15. Gottfried Schumann.

- VIII. **Schwabach**, plotted in 1750 on Stettin real estate for 14 families. Identified as *Raddungsberg* meadow land, named in 1751. In 1754, real estate of General Major v. Stillen's heirs. Here also the first 14 settled families from Wuerttemberg proved a failure, so that until 1754 all farmsteads went into the hands of the indigenous people.

1. Joh. Mich. Schmidt, Sr. (now lives in Sophienthal; Lud. Ackermann),
2. Jac. Benckinger (went to Buddenbrock as a herder; Fried. Giese),
3. Joh. Georg Weitle (now a cottager in Sophienthal; Joh. Voigot),
4. Joh. Fried. Heinrich (deserted; Adam Strelow),
5. Joh. Mich. Schmidt, Jr. (a cottager in Sophienthal; Martin Luebcke),
6. Conrad Kiestler (+; Gottfried Bleusch),
7. Heinrich Pohlinger (+; Joh. Marquardt),
8. Balzer Riley (a cottager in Sophienthal; Dav. Siewert),
9. Mich. Kiemisch (deserted; Juergen Rehfeldt),
10. Ludwig Fischer (deserted; Juergen Beyer),
11. Joh. Mich. Tesch (farmer in Buddenbrock; Falckenthal),
12. Christ. Eisula (went to Sydowsaue; Christ. Pliemer),
13. Florian Keller (+; Marquardt),
14. Joh. Binder (went to Buddenbrock; Juerg. Balenius, also Palenus).

- IX. **Friedrichsdorf**, In 1750-1751 through the owner of a glass-works near Bergland, Friedrich Sydow, brother to the Kolbatz magistrate and himself the leaseholder of the Friedrichswalde Jurisdiction, plotted as a contractor on Stettin real estate for 50 families, named after him in 1751. In 1754, the exploring War Council first found 18 families and with these, contrary to the terms of the agreement, a number of indigenous folks. He maintained that these indigenous families were only settled here temporarily, as long as the glass-works lasted; later, they would be replaced by expatriate families and the contractor eventually settled the contracted 50 families. In 1754, the following 18 families were there:

From Mecklenburg:

1. Strecker, 2. Hagen, 3. Hoss, 4. Liepert, Sr., 5. Liepert, Jr.

From Swedish-Pomerania:

6. Mich. Matz.

From Holstein:

7. Zick

From Saxony:

8. Stadeler, 9. Galtzdorff, 10. Mueller, 11. Ludwig.

From Neumaerk:

12. Zeitz.

From Pomerania:

13. Zencker, Sr., 14. Zencker, Jr., 15. Witte, 16. Elias Matz, 17. Voigt (a brewer), 18. Lange (a wind miller).

Later, Sydow, to gather together a bunch of expatriates, took on as colonists for Friedrichsdorf a number of folks from the Palatinate, or their descendants, who had already suffered farming shipwreck in other locations. The following people from the Palatinate, and their descendants, are found in a farm list of 1768:

1. Joh. Christ. Wingert, colonist son from Augustwalde, 2. Joh. Petri, colonist son from Carlsbach, previously from Christinenberg, 3. Anton Mueller, colonist son from Viereck, 4. Bernhard Schneider, colonist son from Carlsbach, 5. Joh. Adam Petri, Jr., colonist son from Christinenberg, 6. Joh. Jac. Petri, Sr., from the Palatinate, formerly a soldier, 7. Peter Marx, colonist son from Augustwale, 8. Joh. Westphal, colonist from Hessen-Kassel, 9. Joh. Nic. Stephan (Steffen), colonist from the Alten Simmern Jurisdiction, 10. David Marx, colonist from Augustwalde, 11. Joh. Heinrich Schnitzer, earlier a colonist in Augustwalde, deserted from there, 12. Mich. Schaufert, colonist son from Sophienthal, 13. Georg Andr. Diederich from Kurpfalz, 14. Mich. Hein, came from the *Wuerzbergischen* in 1764, 15. David Exner, came in 1764 from Mergentheim.

- X. **Ahlbecker Seegrund**, founded in 1753 by contractor War Council Winckelmann, Sr. on a tract of land by draining the sea. The plan envisioned the settlement of 50 cottager families. The settlement was not yet completed in 1754; to that time the following 24 families had been settled down:

Expatriates from Wartenberg:

1. Augustin Otto, 2. Fr. Fritsch (replaced by Martin Mewes from Boeck), 3. Joh. Georg Haag, 4. Joh. Wulff, a mason, 5. Joh. Barthold Jaeckel.

From Mecklenburg:

6. Joh. Herring (stayed in Ferdinandshof; sold the farm to Joh. Fried. Kag), 7. Birner, 8. Ernst Kapheim, 9. Praetorius, a shoemaker, 10. Holland, 11. Jac. Mueller, 12. Widow Rahner (at present the yard is unoccupied; the widow is "staying on the burned off area (*Brande*) near Ferdinandshof"), 13. Chr. Fr. Michaelis.

From Poland:

14. Mahlkusch, 15. Wegner.

From Saxony:

16. Gottlieb Reinwaldt, 17. Gottlieb Benjamin Haentsch, 18. Joh. Fr. Hoffman, textile-maker from the Lausitz, 19. Joh. Bluhm, a soldier, 20. Linse, 21. Martin Lorentz, 22. Heinrich Stats, 23. Joh. Fried. Strebelow.

From Swedish-Pomerania:

Stubbe.

Only the cited 24 colonists were on site in 1754.

CHART – [Statistics on Kinds of Colonies and Types Founded and Planned]

Kinds of Colonies

A. Official Villages:	
Newly Founded.....	41
Villages with additional landed property [<i>Wirtsstellen</i>].....	13
Number of Planned Settler sites.....	581
Planned Farmers [<i>Bauern</i>].....	320
Planned Half-Farmers [<i>Halb-bauern</i>].....	110
Planned Agricultural Cottagers [<i>Kossäten</i>].....	127
Planned Sheep Stall-keepers [<i>Schaf-Büdner</i>].....	24
Planned Wool Spinners & Handicraft Workers	00
B. City Villages	
Newly Founded.....	24
Villages with additional landed property.....	00
Number of Planned Settler sites.....	343
Planned Farmers.....	181
Planned Half-Farmers.....	84
Planned Agricultural Cottagers.....	22
Planned Sheep Stallkeepers.....	08
Planned Wool Spinners & Handicraft Workers.....	48
C. Enterprises	
Newly Founded.....	12
Villages with additional landed property.....	00
Number of Planned Settler sites.....	264
Planned Farmers.....	00
Planned Half-Farmers.....	00
Planned Agricultural Cottagers.....	214
Planned Sheep Stallkeepers.....	50
Planned Wool Spinners & Handicraft Workers.....	00

CHART [Statistics in 1754]

I. People previously arriving but not yet settled colonists; not settling, for example, because again in a freed condition [*freigewordenen Stellen*]

A. Official Villages.....	26
B. City Villages.....	17
C. Enterprises.....	116

II. People previously arriving and now settled

Kind of Colonies

A. Official Villages	
From the Local Area.....	61
From Mecklenburg & Swedish Pomerania.....	136
From Poland.....	77
From the Palatinate.....	240
From Wuerttemberg.....	10

From Saxony.....	01
From Other Areas.....	02
B. City Villages	
From the Local Area.....	18
From Mecklenburg & Swedish Pomerania.....	134
From Poland.....	55
From the Palatinate.....	74
From Wuerttemberg.....	04
From Saxony.....	41
From Other Areas.....	00
C. Enterprises	
From the Local Area.....	37
From Mecklenburg & Swedish Pomerania.....	54
From Poland.....	20
From the Palatinate.....	01
From Wuerttemberg.....	10
From Saxony.....	20
From Other Areas.....	06

The preceding list confirms the customary assumption in the history of the colonization of Pomerania that the span from 1747-1754 was the most important colonization period in the province. When considering the special documents pertaining to the repeatedly mentioned head count of colonist families, it allows for one to conclude that each family averaged 6 souls, so that the increase of persons out of the 1,230 settled families may have amounted to an increase of the “foreigners” – this is to say from the non-Prussian areas – alone (1,029-116 – 913x6) to about 5,000 souls.

Informative is the striking large number of free landed property in the enterprises. It is not a question about the unfinished, especially until then, not yet occupied places. Inadequate performance on the part of the entrepreneurs slowed down the completion of the colonies. The most shabby outfitted landed property – without exception the agricultural cottagers – or for sure the little stall-keepers – stirred up and irritated the colonist candidates, who with big promises from the recruiting officer, decided to relocate, but were unable to take possession of such a place. But when they also found themselves really hard pressed, then squabbles arose and they did not take root on the soil of their chosen homeland, yes, many of them, occasionally the rest of the first occupation of the settlement, “left”, especially the fastidious folks from the Palatinate and Wuerttemberg. (The number of immigrants from the Palatinate and Wuerttemberg is for this reason also higher than the summary shows, since it is not clear who most of the ones who left are.) At the time of the investigation, new candidates for the free places, for the time being, were not yet found. So out of these forerunners, a clear breakdown of the entrepreneurial system became evident. A further interesting arrangement stands out. The “charts” list the head of the household, the one to be first settled and, once that one is no longer the occupier of the farm, then the one, who at the time of the investigation, was cultivating the farm. However, the special documents reveal the fact that many farms, which already existed for several years, two-, three-, yes even more, were, during this time, exchanged by the occupier, a fact which the List passes over in silence. Also, that the energetic wisdom of the king did not produce the effective results in every pertinent case to win over the forerunners. It is noticeable, explained by this, that the administrative authorities, sadly, did not always adopt the all too frequent sharp reprimand emphasis of the cabinet orders.

Afterwards, Friedrich the Great sought to comprehend the arrival and departure through inventory lists of the Colonist Authorities, demonstrating how very close to his heart this department of care for the country was. All his measures concerning this domain allowed, precisely by the untiring zeal of the king for the work of the interior colonization, for him to know his country. And so, not only through successful wars, but also through his colonization activities, he established an everlasting memorial for his country.

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[End Translation/Transcription]