

III. 785th

Christoph Albrecht Leopold,

CAVALRY-CAPTAIN e

to Garbnicken,

Born 1789, died 1824,

Johann Gottlieb Christophs's elder son, born 19 May 1789 to Königsberg in Prussia, was educated in his parents' Hanse and joined in 1800 as a young nobleman in the 6th Dragoon Regiment. On 10 April 1803 he was standard-bearer and on 21 January 1806 Leutnant, at the same time as the later General-Feldmarschall and Oberstkämmerer Grafen zu Dohna and the later General-Feldmarschall von Wrangel.

After the unfortunate campaign of 1806/7, he took his leave on 28 April 1807 and took over the management of the paternal estates of Garbnicken and Perkuicken c.p. after his father's death with his also minor sister, which suffered enormously in the war years.¹

The König's appeal of 1813 left him no rest on his estates. In August the same year, he joined the 3rd. East Prussian Landwehr cavalry Regiment and became Premier Leutnant on 1 March 1814.

He was wounded in the battle of Torgau.

On December 21, 1814, he resigned and retreated to his estates.

Later he took part in some exercises. So we see him on November 15, 1818 as Escadron leader at the 2nd. Battalion 1 Königsberger Landwehr Regiments No. 3a and on 27 March 1820 at the 2nd Battalion 1 Landwehr Regiments (1st Königsberg-Gumbinnen).

Cavalry-captain In the same year (26 December) he received his farewell as a suit with the army uniform.

He died on December 26, 1824, of lung disease.

After his death, his estates were auctioned off and lost to the family.

His marriage to Jenny Emilie of Steinwehr, daughter of the Councilor of Landscape and Majors of Ernst Heinrich Louis of Steinwehr on Dommelkeim, retired etc. and Weskeim Henriette de Fresin, born 21 November 1790, died 5 Friederike 1870 (in August with her daughter of Lablacken), married 24 January 1809, was with five sons: 1) Wnuck Christoph Albrecht Heinrich Julius Christoph Friedrich Wilhelm August, 2) Eduard Ferdinand Christoph August Victor, 3) Christoph Albrecht blessed and 5) Ernst (III. 880-884), and two daughters:

1) Ernestine Amalie Auguste Luise, born May 6, 1811 in Perkuicken, † January 1, 1881, married May 19, 1837 with the chamberlain Friedrich of Wnuck on Fürstenwalde (born February 21, 1811, † 1869).

Her great-aunt Julie of Ostau, sister of her grandmother Maria, born of Ostau, gave her the estates of Lablacken, Campten and von Kleist near Willmanns Labiau; and

2) Marie, born 11 June 1813 in Perkuicken, died there 1 February 1818.

III. 786th

Franz Wilhelm,

born 13 February 1795, died 11 August 1800,

Johann Gottlieb Christophs's younger son, a child prodigy, about whose life and wonderful talent there exists a biography from which we want to share the most interesting.²

Franz Wilhelm von Kleist was baptized on the funeral day of his mother, who had died at his birth. He was a cheerful child, but had a faint appearance.

Since his father was absent from official duties and the baby was then left to the guards, his brother Franz Leopold supervisor in saltworks, in Rastenburg, asked for the little Franz to look after him and received it on 1 May 1795, aged 13 weeks. Here he was taken care of with the utmost care. Uncle and

¹ In 1812, he had a Rencontre with a Postillon, which was driven on impassable paths over his estate and severely damaged the fences. Kleist had the Postillon brought back, took off his coat and gave him about 40 lashes with coiled oxen knitting. For this he was sentenced in the first instance to one year of fortress arrest. In the second instance, the sentence was reduced to half a year.

² The title reads: "The Little Geographer, or biography of Franz Wilhelm von Kleist, who died aged five years and six months. Von Kleist A monument that erects him and befits his relatives and friends is his unforgotten Uncle F. L. Königsberg, printed by Heinrich Degen. 1801". (28 pages).

aunt competed in the care of their nephew, in whose flourishing they had the most intimate Freude.

"With each passing day — writes the delighted uncle — we rejoiced at the little creature, and were surprised at its multiple body-development, to have to notice a much greater accelerated training in its facial features. They almost bore the feature of an adult youth with the thought of the seasoned man, who was so startling that a very sensible, clever man who visited us more often would say every time. Franzchen has no childish physiognomy at all, and after he refused to talk in the third year, he reassured us and jokingly assured us, he can certainly, but he just doesn't want to talk."

By the end of the third year, little Franz was, on the whole, an ordinary kid, but except that he was very clean, extremely attentive and showed many facilities for physical dexterity; so that even then, whether he could not express himself at once, he was eating alone, without help, with a spoon and fork, and his grandmother, the Lady Ober-Burggräfin,³ said to him: "You are eating like an old man." Cheerfulness, constant health, innocent games (loved by everyone who saw him) were his companions until then.

In the fourth year, he began to speak at once, and with the greatest clarity. As soon as he could speak and make himself understood, I let him, mindful of the Socratic Principle, which says, "As soon as the children can speak and betray their power of judgment, they are no longer too young for the sciences." Teaching to read... I let him come up with a so-called writing box, in which the large and small alphabet, together with numbers and characters, were located, and through this I soon taught him the knowledge of the letters and their composition. This made such a big impression on him that he preferred to deal with these characters with a lot of toys. There was no name, no name that he heard or had once heard, that he did not lay on the table formed from these letters.

Franz made so much progress that in the month of May, when my brother came to see me, he could read quite well and with expression at the age of four years and three months.

Not content with this, his Geist wanted to have more employment, and he looked for and found it in the copy of the letters contained in his writing box. — This led me to the idea of helping with a small instruction in writing his inclination. In September he started to learn to write, and in the month of November, in my absence of three days, he kept a small diary of everything that had happened, and presented it to me on my return, which made me feel naive about a lot of Freude.

Writing, reading and some arithmetic were our activities during the long evenings.

Desire for knowledge His rising questions, and the heaped questions of whether there are still several, than the seen cities, villages, rivers, lakes? prompted me to give him some lessons in geography.

By February 1800, he had already made so much progress in geography that he was able to give an answer about everything from his fatherland. He knew how to name the divisions, every stream from the Weichsel to the bow, its origin, course and every city where the rivers flow by. He oriented the moment in all areas of the sky, and therefore never failed to show off the wind outdoors. Now that he had made so much progress in the description of the earth, I combined the oral lessons with an introduction to the maps, in which association he received the geographical lessons from a student of the highest class of the local school..... At this

Until 30 March of this year, he had reached the point where he could be asked what he wanted from the general map of Europe, and he drew it with just as much skill with the stick in the sand for his pleasure. —

He knew then all countries and empires whether such monarchies or republics were; — to name every river, every important city on the spot. It was just as light and diminished that he made a water journey from Stockholm or Copenhagen to Egypt or Assow, naming every island, every country, every city that he had to pass.

After he got this far, I encouraged him to take extracts from the geography and give them out on advance order to encourage kids of his age. He liked this proposal, and on 30 March 1800 — his age was 5 years and 1 1/2 months — he drafted:

"I am willing to make extracts from the geography and publish them in several volumes. The beginning is made with Deutschland. The first volume is already ready and contains the Austrian, bayerschen and Swabian districts. In the first volume, the general card of Deutschland is issued, in each district a special card. I am also already working on a sea and land route."

The love of his friends and acquaintances encouraged his idea and they gave him the pleasure of

³ The Minister of Ostau had married for the second time to a Countess of Schlieben.

making quite a lot of orders.

Whether the whole thing was fun, the little Franz wanted to keep his word, and after his degenerate had already made 7 ribbons and 19 special cards, which I handed to his father after his death. All these seven books and cards were so neatly and cleanly worked that one had to admire nothing but the daily perfection of his knowledge at all, in particular as acquired knowledge in writing and in the earth description.

Without the slightest exaggeration, I can assure you that he has already written such a handsome and pleasing hand that he could have helped himself with it for life.

His father wrote to me, "Franzchens's talents are unmistakable, and if he continues like this, he can become a great man."

In his last letter to me, he said, "Franzchens's beautiful letter is above all expectation."

Even strangers, who only temporarily saw this child and spoke to him, received a deep impression of the extraordinary talent of the same.⁴

"His greatest Freude, the uncle continues, was when he was supposed to be writing letters, and his favorite correspondence was with his father, to whom he very often sent evidence of his diligence, and who also, for the most part, made him happy with reward answers.

Moreover, it was not unusual that he wrote two, probably three letters to foreign nationals on some days of the post, among which were men of the rank.

As extraordinarily far as he had made it in writing, he was already attentive to speech; and if anyone in society made a conspicuous speech error, he immediately noticed it, and improved it with the words: "I ask for forgiveness, it means: etc."

He was particularly attentive to this at the tables.

He also received lessons in music; General-Leutnant of Hansen Excellence had given him a beautiful violin on his fourth birthday. After four weeks, Franzchen played several light arias in addition to a mazurka. "It was entertaining to watch the little one make his teacher: the signal with his bow, and how faint the little fingers touched the pages. His teacher's amazement was then very noticeable at his progress during the game."

"He had already had dancing lessons after he was four years and eight months old, and it was certainly a pleasure to see him dancing.

On that occasion, he practiced gymnastic arts, which I encouraged him to do because they are nearly indispensable for a boy, making his limbs more flexible and his body stronger and more agile.

Among other things, he enjoyed making 10 and several somersaults — culbute — from one room to another, both outdoors and in the other, with such ease that he hardly seemed to touch the ground. While he danced the mazurka after the music, he made a somersaults without all expectations in front of a lady, with keeping to the beat, and surprised the company several times, without getting out of sync.

He crawled through a small barrel hoop, holding a half-filled glass of water on his forehead, with all sorts of twists and turns. He did every physical exercise at all with agility, without attacking himself.

He got up at 6 o'clock in the morning, came down from his upper room for breakfast, dressed, and after finishing it, went straight to his shops, which lasted half an hour, at most three-quarters of an hour, without asking. Then I let him come straight to the garden (if the weather allowed); here was his first work, to see his small, self-ordered garden place, to improve the missing and to continue in the order with gardening tools suitable for his powers. Here, too, order lived with the characteristics of the activity; everything was done with much thought, without all guidance.

Thus, this dear child, who has the greatest qualities and the most remarkable talents of nature, and who is worth more than all talents, with the greatest kindness of the heart, a pleasing decent appearance, combined with all the virtues and gifts of a child, lived his young life until the 11th of August in 1800, where, after a three-day sickness from a malignant scarlet fever that reigned here, under the constant supervision of his friend, the Doctor of Kessel, he ended his innocent life at the age of 5 years, 5 months, 27 days.

The body was buried on 15 August in the parish church in Rastenburg and the 23rd was picked up by his father to find the last earthly resting place in the vault of the church in Goldbach.

⁴ Mrs Landrat, Baroness von der Goltz zu Schippenbeil, whose daughter Franz had written to shortly before, said it openly in a letter: "Certainly it is a wonderful child; every hundred years perhaps only one such child is born."

III. 880th
Christoph Albrecht Heinrich Julius,
Leutnant,
Born 1809, died 1873,

of the Rittmeister Christoph Albrecht Leopold eldest son, born 19 December 1809 to Königsberg i. Preussisch, received private lessons in his parents' home until the ninth year and then attended the Friedrichs-Collegium to Königsberg i. Preussisch until Secunda. From October 1825 he was at the division school in Königsberg, in preparation for the standard-bearer exam.

On 11 September of the same year, he was a Füselier at the 3rd. Infantry Regiment, he was sworn in on 19 December 1826.

He passed the standard-bearers examination on 15 May 1828.

In May 1830, he became the 33rd. Infantry Regiment transferred and advanced to Leutnant on 23 March 1831.

On 15 October 1834, he was passed with legal reservation and married on 18 November in the same year in *Sallno near Graudenz* with Anna Caroline Oßmann, born 31 December 1811, † 27.04.1900 in *Aurich*, daughter of the Oberamtmann Joseph Adolph Oßmann on Sallno near Graudenz and the Thecla of Boczkowska.

He devoted himself henceforth to the management of the estate of Widlitz near Lessen in Westpreußen, which he had accepted in 1836 on the inheritance share of his wife for the price of 11,000 thalers,⁵ until he sold it on April 24, 1845 to the Leutnant Nonnenberg for 22,000 thalers.⁶

From 1847 to 1856, he was tenant to the Count of the Trenck estate in Schakaulack near Labiau.

In the meantime, on 18 November 1848, he advanced to Premier Leutnant in the 2nd Bat. 1. Landwehr regiments. On 9 October 1851, he was granted leave. Later he applied for a military post in the garrison management and was admitted to the Königsberg barracks inspector's service on 1 October 1864 and was employed as such on 28 April 1865.

On 23 May 1867, he joined the board of the garrison in Northeim and on 28 April 1869 in Göttingen, where he died on 31 December 1873.

His marriage was Victor to six sons: 1) Christoph Albrecht Maximilian, 2) Christoph Ernst Albrecht August Benno, 3) Christoph Julius Christoph, 4) Albrecht August Hugo Christoph Albrecht, 5) Theodor Christoph Julius Benno blessed and 6) (III. 957a - 957c, 958 - 958b) and two daughters:

1) Anna Emilie Thecla Amalie, born 23 August 1835 in Widlitz, † *Allenstein (after 1914)*, married 26 March 1856 to Otto Mahraun, born 21 June 1824, † 1868, district-courts Council in Allenstein; — and

2) Julie Bertha Auguste Marie, born in Widlitz 18 August 1844, died 14 August 1863 in Schleppeken (à side estate Lablacken).

III. 881st
Christoph Friedrich Wilhelm,
Tax supervisor in Tilsit,
Born 1812, died 1860,

of Rittmeister Christoph Albrecht Leopold Other son, born 12 May 1812 in Perkuicken, served at the 1st Uhlán regiment in Ostrowo, but failed the officer's exam.

After twelve years of service, however, he acquired civil service rights and became a tax supervisor in Tilsit, where he died on 27 December 1860.

Henriette Emilie Pagé, born 9 December 1818, *died in Tilsit on 18 December 1898*⁷. They have one son: Christoph Victor (III 959, old 938) and one daughter Emilie Ida, born in *Tilsit* on 28 April 1855, who initially lived unmarried with her Tilsit. *He died on April 2, 1915 in Charlottenburg.*⁸

⁵ Court confirmed November 11, 1838.

⁶ Previously he had sold a forest of c. 60 acres for 5000 thalers to his brother-in-law Oßmann on Prenzlowitz.

⁷ *Gotha, 1904 (2008)*

⁸ *Gotha, 1920 (2008)*

III. 882nd

August Eduard Ferdinand,
Born and died, 1815,

of the Rittmeister Christoph Albrecht Leopold third son, born at Perkuicken on 23 February 1815, died on 5 May in the same year

III. 883rd

Christoph August Victor,
Major General z.D.,
born 19 February 1818 – 1890,

The fourth son of the Rittmeister Christoph Albrecht Leopold, born in Perkuicken on 19 February 1818, had a difficult youth period, because after his father's untimely death the estates of Perkuicken, Garbnicken, Adamswalde etc. came to the substation and the mother remained in poor circumstances. She moved to Labiau in 1825 and Königsberg in 1827 to live with her then-father, the Landscape Council of Steinwehr.

August von Kleist and his youngest brother Ernest received as a result their education in the cadet Corps to Culm and Berlin, from where the former on 12 August 1835 as Leutnant in the 1st. Artillery Brigade was discontinued.

Familiar with the management of the artillery depot in Königsberg from 1842 to 1847, he was dispatched to Memel in 1848 to protect the port, which was threatened by the Danish War, by the construction and artillery arming of beach batteries.

Promoted to Premier Leutnant on 1 August 1848 and appointed brigade adjutant, he had the opportunity to mobilize the 1st Artillery Brigade.

The experiences he had in this position, which highlighted the imperfection of our army organization at the time, led him to set out in a brochure "the need for a modification of our army organization" and, as one of the first pioneers in this field, to lay down the principles which later became the leaders in 1860-62. When Höchsten Orts was prompted to withdraw the booklet from the book trade (hence only little widespread), his open language of the Allerhöste Orts was not misinterpreted, but he was called to Berlin in 1851 as an assistant to the Artillery - Examination - Commission, from where he resigned in 1853 as a captain (patented on 13 December 1852) in the troops.

As a result of his active involvement in solving the then pending organizational issues, he was in 1856 with a patent several years postdated as Captain 1st class in the 3rd. Artillery Brigade moved to Magdeburg and soon in 1859 in the threatening war with Frankreich with a patent again several years postdated as a major and artillery officer promoted from the place with the instruction to lead the artilleristic armament of the then threatened fortress Wesel.

In 1860, he was awarded the 4th class red Eagle Order as recognition of this work.

On 24 August 1861 as department commander in the 4th Artillery Brigade transferred to Magdeburg again, he was, with promotion to lieutenant colonel (22 September 1863), the award to receive the command of the Prussian artillery occupation of the then Federal Fortress Mainz.

Under 23 September 1865 to commander of the first to be formed 5. Appointed as a fortress artillery regiment and as such in 1866 performing organ of the General War Department, he had - because in this position was not available - to renounce the honor to participate in the Austrian campaign. In the meantime, he took over the functions that offered the partial transformation of the smooth batteries into drawn, the securing of the supply of ammunition for the troops, the artillery reinforcement of the fortress Glogau and the securing of the fortresses Posen, Thorn and Graudenz.

In the same year (8 June 1866) he became colonel.

On 14 January 1868, he was appointed commander of the Hessian Field Artillery Regiment No. 11 in Cassel, where he remained for only five months, in June of the same year, the command of the 2nd (pomm.) Artillery Brigade.

In this position he lived as commander of the artillery of the 2nd Army Corps, promoted on 26 July 1870 to General-Major, in the campaigns of 1870/71 the battle of Gravelotte, the blockade of Metz and soon the siege of Paris, contributed with his artillery on 2 December 1870 decisively to the great failure of the Franzosen at Champigny and shared the dangers, grievances and the glory of the 2nd Army Corps on the way south, against the troops durch den Jura until the Final Act at Bourbakis Pontarlier. It was a pleasure for him to be able to direct the Prussian guns against the casemates of Fort Joux, where the poet Heinrich von Kleist was once imprisoned by the Franzosen.

The rigors of the war, namely the arduous Jura campaign, had undermined his health, so that he was in September 1872 due to invalidity *Se*. His Majesty had to ask for his farewell, who gave him the red Eagle Order II. Most graciously class has been approved.

On 18 December 1872, he was put on leave and lived in Potsdam since 1873. He was a member of the family's history commission, and was among the most eager members of the family to take their interests to the liveliest ever.

At other honors, he was awarded the Order of the Crown in 2nd class in 1869 and the Iron Cross in 2nd class in 1870.

After his farewell, he was appointed by the favour Sr. Royal Highness of Prince Carl as Honorary Ritter of the Order of ordres of St . John. *He died on 14 May 1890 in Potsdam.*

His first marriage was to Königsberg General Bertha Emmeline of Morstein, born 26 November 1827, died 21 August 1866 in Posen of the cholera, youngest daughter of von Kleist County Council in Morstein and his second wife Oletzko of Freiin (sister of the famous poet), a widowed of Maltitz Tippelskirch.

They had four sons: 1) Christoph Oscar Friedrich, 2) Eugen Christoph Erwin, 3) Friedrich Wilhelm Victor Alfred and 4) Christian Ernst Georg (III. 939-942), and three daughters:

1) Julie Emilie Auguste Amalie Margarethe, born in Berlin on 19 June 1852, † *Osterode (before 1930), married Goslar 19 March 1882 with Carl Brandt, mayor in Osterode, Harz, born 13 April 1842, died Osterode 22 August 1919.*

2) Amalie, born 26 February 1865 in Mainz, died there on 20 April of the same year; and

3) Alma, born 5 July 1866 in Posen, died of cholera on 19 July of the same year

On 15 October 1869 *in Dretzel*, the General married Elisabeth Bertha of Ostau, born to Potsdam, 18 July 1823, second daughter of the Major General Heinrich Carl von Kleist of Julius, owner of the manor on Ostau and Dretzel Ringelsdorf (2nd Jerichow. District) and the Bertha, born of Bischoffswerder. This second marriage remained childless. *He died in Potsdam on March 2, 1895.*

III. 884th

Christoph Ernst Albrecht,

Leutnant,

Born 1819, died 1847,

of the Rittmeister Christoph Albrecht Leopold's youngest son, born in Perkuicken on 6 March 1819, was educated with his older brother August in the cadet Corps to Culm and Berlin and joined on 18 August 1836 in the 33rd. Infantry Regiment.

Promoted to lieutenant on 26 August 1839, he died on 29 September 1847 in *his garrison*⁹ in Thorn, unmarried.

So of Christoph Albrecht Leopold leaving heirs five sons are the oldest, the second and the fourth. Christoph Albrecht Heinrich Julius had six sons:

III. 957a.

Christoph Albrecht Maximilian,

Leutnant,

born 14 Sept. 1836, † 1862,¹⁰

the eldest of the sons, called Max, born in Widlitz, came from the cadet Corps on 26 April 1853 as a standard-bearer to the 4th. Infantry Regiment and was on 16 October 1855 Leutnant in the 1st. Infantry Regiment. On 1 July 1860, he was transferred to the 41st Infantry Regiment.

In a pistol duel on 6 January 1862, he received a shot in the abdomen, whereupon he died after four days, on 10 January, at about 4 am in the garrison Lazarett of Königsberg.¹¹

III. 957b.

⁹ *History of the Fusilier Regiment Graf Roon (East Prussian) No. 33, No. 239 (2009)*

¹⁰ The pedigree erroneously states 1860 as the year of his death.

¹¹ The officer of Kleist wounded in the duel on Monday is the "king b. Hart. According to "Z.", died of internal bleeding. *Dresdner Journal*, January 16, 1862. (2022)

Christoph Ernst Albrecht August Benno,
Born 1838, died 1839,

He was born in Widlitz on 19 May 1838 and died there on 6 September 1839.

III. 957c.

Christoph Victor Julius Emil,
Born 1841, died 1857,

his third son, born April 11, 1841 in Widlitz, became Leibpage Sr. Majesty and died on September 24.

1857 as a cadet in Berlin.

III. 958th

Christoph Albrecht August Hugo,
Doctor of philosophy,
Born 1848, † 1923,

his fourth son, born 29 January 1848 in Schakaulack, graduated from the Gymnasium in Königsberg until Easter 1866 and studied philosophy and philology in Königsberg and Göttingen. Professor Hermann Sauppe in Göttingen has described him as one of his most important pupils in terms of comprehension of Greek and Latin languages.

As a one-year volunteer, he participated in the war of 1870/71 and became a reserve officer. *After the war, he passed the exam.*

In 1871 he was a candidate for teaching in Lingen.¹² From 1 April 1872 to 1873 he was employed as a teacher at the Gymnasium in Oldenburg.¹³ He received his doctorate in philosophy on 30 October 1873. De L. Apuleji Madaurensis libro, qui inscribitur de philosophia moralia Title of the dissertation:

From Michaelis in 1873 he taught successfully for several years as a senior teacher at the Gymnasium in Flensburg. A transfer to Kreuznach, which was scheduled for Easter 1881, had to be canceled for health reasons.¹⁴ A chest ailment forced him — probably as a result of the war — to say goodbye to Easter 1882. He then lived in Hanover, devoted to philosophical studies. His elderly mother lived with him in Hanover.

In the learned world, he had already won an excellent place. Through his published "Plotinischen Studien" issue 1, Studien zur IV. Enneade, Heidelberg 1883 (cf. also the article in the annual reports of the Königlich Gymnasium zu Flensburg 1881: "The train of thought in Plotins first treatise on the omnipresence of the intelligent in the perceivable world (Enneade phil. VI, 4), by Dr. Hugo von Kleist à") he testified to his peculiar, important mental training.

His philological publications attracted much attention, and Hugo was awarded the title of professor of philology. In 1887, he returned to the civil service as a senior teacher at the Gymnasium Leer¹⁵ and was on 22 March 1899 headmaster of the Gymnasium in Aurich, Ultricianums.¹⁶ At the laying of the foundation stone for a new school building on 2 July 1908, he stated, among other things: "For more than a hundred years, the school had once had only one classroom and one instructor, in 1646 it was expanded to a three-class and only in 1822 to a five-class institution. Since then, the number of classes has risen to eight...

An old house no longer adequate for its purpose is... exchanged for a new one in one day.

What we want for our school and for the school system . . . is neither a standstill nor a revolution, but a steady development emerging from the tried and tested Alten Non scholae, sed vitae discimus, for which the principle "à" must undoubtedly be the guiding principle. - ...

It is also fair to judge schools and school systems on the basis of their results. Now, however, from our comparatively small institution a number of famous, an extremely large number of capable men

¹² Osnabrück State Archives Rep. 729 Acc. 39/1997 No 410 (2009)

¹³ State Archives Oldenburg List of civil servants A I.2 525 (2009)

¹⁴ *Lexikon der Schleswig-Holstein-lauenburgische und Eutinischen Schriftsteller 1866-1882, Eduard Alberti, Part 1, Kiel 1885, pp. 388*

¹⁵ *Literarisches Centralblatt 1887, pp. 828 (2009)*

¹⁶ *Aurich State Archives, various documents on his activities, Rep. 171 and Others Nos 174-176 (2009)*

have emerged, who have developed in their homeland and beyond East Frisia's borders a meritorious fruitful effect.

May an equally beautiful success for us teachers and our successors also be modest in the new house, may a blessing be given by him all the time, just as rich as for so many decades from the old house, may a youth always come out of him into life, which is not only concerned to meet the everyday demands of the profession . . . but also to ... Duty remains conscious ... for the achievements of ... Geist und der ... Education ... to come into play at all times."¹⁷

He retired in 1915 with the title of Privy Student Council and chose Hannover as his retirement home. He died there on 15 July 1923.

On 4 October 1880 he had married in Pritzwalk with Elisabeth Gley, * Darz 20 April 1856, daughter of Rudolf G. on Kuhbier and Voßberg b. Pritzwalk and Emilie born Schmidt. During the Second World War, she lived with her daughter in Stade at a very old age. She died shortly after reaching the age of 100 on 23 May 1956 in Hanover. Her final years were overshadowed by concerns about her son, Ewald, who had been held in captivity since 1945. She did not know his death in 1954.¹⁸

In his marriage he had one son: Ewald, born 8 August 1881, the later Field Marshal (III 1034), whose biography is contained in the continuation of the family history, and a daughter.

Anna Maria Hertha, * Hanover 22. 12. 1884, † daselbst 18 October 1971, married Hannover 15. 3. 1919 with Dr. juris Karl Schwering retired, Landrat, * Hanover 29 June 1879, † Stade 10 July 1948.

III. 958a.

Christoph Albrecht Theodor,
Born 1850, died 1853,

the fifth son, born 28 April 1850 in Schakaulack, died there 12 February 1853.

III. 958b.

Christoph Julius Benno,
Born 1851, died 1869,

the youngest son, born 18 November 1851, devoted himself to the service of the navy and went down in the canal with a merchant ship in October 1869.

III. 959.

Christoph Victor,

Born 13 August 1858 in Tilsit, + before 1934,

was first a paymaster aspirant in the 41st century. Infantry Regiment, entry into service 7 October 1876. In 1896 he was transferred to the West Prussian artillery Regiment No. 16.¹⁹ He became chief paymaster and later accountant. His date of death is unknown.²⁰

¹⁷ The Ulricianum celebrated the centenary of the old building on 2 July 2008. In his speech, headteacher Mr. Risius quoted extensively from his predecessor's speech. http://www.ulricianum-aurich.de/news/2008/juli/02_umzug.htm (2009)

¹⁸ Family history 1980 (2006)

¹⁹ History of the West Prussian artillery Regiment No. 16, Wittje, Berlin 1897, pp. 163 (2014)

²⁰ Last entry in the Gotha 1934 (2008) Note in the family news bulletin of September 1934: Death must be considered: Viktor (2014)

We give the master table of