

The Children of Conrad Heinrich Dörry In Sundhausen

By

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(Translated into English by Wulf T. Doerry)

The children of Conrad Heinrich Dörry In Sundhausen

This chapter of the Dörry family history was already being worked on 35 years ago. It was based on the then available source material. Starting point was the information, which the great-grandson of the Sundhausen Dörry, Otto Doerry (#D-8-2W), had already incorporated into his own autobiography. His points with respect to the origin of the family were, however, rather legendary. According to Otto Doerry, his grandfather Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16 and #D-32-10) worked for four years in (Bad) Sachsa (the town Sachsa, like many other communities in Germany with natural hot or mineral springs or an unpolluted environment, added the designation *Bad* to its name during relatively recent times. It means as much as a *spa* with facilities promoting a visitor's health), before he took the position in Günzerode in the Harz Mountains. Since, however, we were unable to obtain a verification of this from Bad Sachsa, we placed more credibility in another piece of information. According to this news, it was not Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16), but his son Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry (#D-8), who spent four years as teacher in Bad Sachsa before he moved to Pomerania to become pastor in Rossow. This version originated with the stepsister of Otto Dörry (as he wrote his name originally), i.e. Laura Kypke, née Dörry (#D-8-4). However, her version could be documented not any better than Otto Doerry's claim. If her story was preferred to that of Otto Doerry (Dörry), then it was for the reason that there was a gap of four years in the life of the father of these two siblings, which could have been filled with a job as a teacher in Bad Sachsa. By a lucky chance, the author of this report was able to make contact with the archivist in Bad Sachsa one year ago (during the 1970s). He was able to get from her some valuable pointers with respect to not less than three children of Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) in Sundhausen and their relationship to Bad Sachsa. These not only concerned Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16 and #D-32-10), but also his brother Johann Friedrich Dörry (#D-32-5) and his sister Sophia Dorothea Henriette Dörry (#D-32-9), who married an Apel. The documents in Bad Sachsa, however, mention also other members of the family and thus enlarge significantly our knowledge about this third generation. We therefore found it to be appropriate to take another look at this part of the family.

For a better overview, we will start with a listing of the descendents of Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32). Afterwards we will discuss each child individually. In order to retain uniformity and to provide a better overview, the family name Dörry will be written in the form, as it became common later on.

The assigned ancestor numbers are composed of the father's ancestor number (or of a common ancestor) and the number designating the sequence of the children. Thus, the ancestor number of the 5th child of Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) is, therefore: #D-32-5. Children of this person have their sequence number added to this number. Therefore, the second child of Johann Friedrich Dörry (#D-32-5) has the ancestor number of #D-32-5-2 assigned to him/her.

The Children of Conrad Heinrich Dörry in Sundhausen

Dörry, <u>Conrad Heinrich</u> (#D-32)	oo about 1716	Heinsius, Anna Margaretha
Manager in Sundhausen		
Born (*): about (~) 1687		(*) ~ 1694
Deceased (+): ~ 1780		(+) May 7, 1738, Sundhausen

1.) **Dörry, Maria Magdalena**
 (*) ~ 1718/19
 (+) after October 19, 1746
 oo May 9, 1743, Sundhausen
Stein, Johann Nicolaus, Cantor

2.) **Dörry, Johann Christian Hulderich**
 Baptized: May 5, 1720, Sundhausen
 (+) ?

3.) **Dörry, Alexander Georg**
 (*) April 2, 1722, Sundhausen
 (+) ?

4.) **Dörry, Johann Conrad**
 (*) August 1, 1723, Sundhausen
 (+) ?

5.) **Dörry, Johann Friedrich**
 Farm Manager (?)
 (*) August 8, 1725, Sundhausen
 (+) after 1766
 oo June 18, 1751, (Bad) Sachsa
Von Linden, Louise Sophie Eleonora
 (*) ?
 (+) After 1766

6.) **Dörry, Henriette Sophia Christiana**
 (*) November 22, 1726, Sundhausen

7.) **Dörry, Henriette Marie Justina**
 (*) ?
 (+) ?
 oo October 19, 1746, Sundhausen
Helbing, Christian Friedrich
 Cantor & Teacher, Haynrode

8.) **Dörry, Carl Wilhelm Rudolph**
 Cantor in Friedland, Mecklenburg
 (*) January 3, 1729, Sundhausen
 (+) October 12, 1792, Friedland, Mecklenbg
 oo November 6, 1761, Güstrow, Mecklenbg
Koch, Anna Margaretha Elisabeth

(*) ?
 (+) ?

(*) ~ 1741
 (+) October 25, 1811, Waren, Mecklenburg

9.) **Dörry, Sophia Dorothea Henriette**

(*) September 14, 1730, Sundhausen
(+) January 2, 1806, (Bad) Sachsa
oo June 13, 1747, (Bad) Sachsa
Apel, Georg Christoph
Cantor and Organist, (Bad) Sachsa

(*) ?
(+) October 29, 1770, (Bad) Sachsa

11.) **Dörry, Friederica Augusta**

(*) February 24, 1734, Sundhausen
(+) May 4, 1739, Sundhausen

Definitions: (*): Date of Birth; (+): Date of Death; oo: Date of marriage;

10.) **Dörry, Johann Gottfried** (#D-16)

Cantor in Günzerode
(*) July 27, 1732, Sundhausen
(+) April 17, 1785, Günzerode
oo ~ 1756
Bratfisch, Catharina Elisabeth Eleonora

(*) August 26, 1722, Haynrode
(+) September 26, 1791, Alt Wallmoden

12.) **Dörry, Sophia Henriette Catharina**

(*) May 4, 1738, Sundhausen
(+) October 16, 1739

Additional generations of children can then be added in the same manner. Members of direct ancestors may have only two numbers. The father's number is always double the number after the family identifier (#D). The letter "D" stands for Doerry or Dörry. Direct ancestors do not usually have a child sequence number. If they do have a child sequence number assigned to them, then this number appears together with the father's ancestor number.

Maria Magdalena Dörry
(~ 1718/19 – after October 19, 1746)
(#D-32-1)

Maria Magdalena Dörry (#D-32-1) was the oldest child of the later tenant of the Ilfeld Foundation Estate Sundhausen (Ilfeldsches Stiftgut Sundhausen), near Nordhausen. Her parents were Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32 and #D-64-1) and his spouse, Anna Margaretha Heinsius (#D-33) from Kirchberg (now Niedenstein 5). Maria Magdalena's date of birth and date of baptism could not be established. We, therefore, assume that she was born already before her parents moved to Sundhausen. There is documentation that the parents lived in Sundhausen since May 5, 1720. Of course, in addition to the birth date, we also lack the place of her birth.

The only date of her life we know for sure is the day of her wedding, which was on May 9, 1743 in Sundhausen. At that time, she was about 25 years old. As little as we know about her life, we know just as little about the life of her husband, the Cantor Johann Nicolaus Stein. It seems odd, but their names appear nowhere as godparents for their numerous nephews and nieces, while other members of the family are mentioned several times as such. We probably are justified to conclude from this that Maria Magdalena died at an early age, but not before October 19, 1746, when her sister Henriette Maria Justina (#D-32-7) married the cantor and teacher Christian Friedrich Helbing in Haynrode (Thuringia). This event was recorded in the Sundhausen church book with the explicit remark, that the bride was the second daughter of her parents. Since the sister between Mrs. Stein and Mrs. Helbing, Henrietta Sophia Christiana (#D-32-6) was most likely already deceased, then Maria Magdalena (#D-32-1) Stein, the first daughter, must have been still alive. Therefore, her death occurred after the wedding of her sister Henrietta Maria Justina (#D-32-7) and Christian Friedrich Helbing on October 19, 1746. We are unable to draw a different conclusion from the scarce source material available to us.

Johann Christian Hulderich Dörry

(Baptized May 5, 1720 - ?)

(#D-32-2)

He was the first child of his parents, whose birth was recorded in Sundhausen, near Nordhausen. His baptism was recorded on May 5, 1720. But this is the only information we have of him. He did not even appear as a godfather, so that we can assume that he shared the fate of many children in these times and he passed away at a very early age.

Alexander Georg Dörry

(April 2, 1722 - ?)

(#D-32-3)

Johann Christian Hulderich's younger brother, Alexander Georg Dörry (#D-32-3) was born two years later, on April 2, 1722 in Sundhausen. The younger brother of the child's father, the manager of the foundation estate in Hohenebra, Johann Heinrich Dörry (#D-64-3) served as proxy for the godfather, who did not show up for the baptism. Even though his first names were not entered into the church records, we are certain that the proxy could only have been he, because other documents show without doubt that Johann Heinrich Dörry was the manager of the Hohenebra Estate at that time.

There is no further information available about the life of this child, so that we can assume that it suffered the same fate as his older brother.

Johann Conrad Dörry

(August 1, 1723 - ?)

(#D-32-4)

We have for him only the entries in the church book for his birth and baptism on August 1 and August 3, 1723, respectively. Everything else is shrouded in darkness.

There is only one possibility to explain the disappearance of the three brothers for a reason other than an early death. During the 18th century, many young men served in the military. Some of them did this voluntarily and some were forced to serve in uniform. Did the Dörry brothers belong to them? Perhaps, chance will bring light to this darkness! Right now, it is more important to answer other meaningful questions than to look for what happened to the above-mentioned three brothers. They are not important for the further unfolding of the family history.

Johann Friedrich Dörry
(August 8, 1725 – after 1766)
(#D-32-5)

Until a few months ago (early 1970s), the same darkness shrouded the life of the fourth son of the tenant on the agricultural estate in Sundhausen, Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) and his spouse Anna Margaretha Heinsius (#D-33), as was the case with his three older brothers. All we knew about him was the entry of his birth in the church records book of Sundhausen. But thanks to recently arrived copies from the church record books in Bad Sachsa, we now know that Johann Friedrich Dörry (#D-32-5) had been a farm manager like his father. When he married in 1751, he was listed as the Royal Prussian tenant on the *Neuen Bau* (New Construction) in the Dukedom Halberstadt. However, he must have soon given up this lease, because when the birth of his daughter Friederica Wilhelmine Henriette (#D-32-5-1?) was recorded in 1755, the records show him as the “former tenant” on the *Neuen Bau* and that he lived in Bad Sachsa. This is where his sister Sophie Dorothea Henriette (#D-32-9) was married to the Cantor and Organist Georg Christoph Apel. We do not know what caused him to “put up his tent” in Bad Sachsa. According to Otto Doerry’s family legends, several sons of the tenant in Sundhausen had lived way beyond their means. Perhaps, Johann Friedrich Dörry (#D-32-5) was one of them. He gave up his lease in the Halberstadt area after a short time and found refuge in the home of his sister in Bad Sachsa. Perhaps! But at this point in time, we cannot prove this hypothesis.

We find Johann Friedrich Dörry’s (#D-32-5) name for the first time in Bad Sachsa on October 13, 1749, when church records show him and his future spouse Louise Eleonore von Linden as godparents for his niece Dorothea Eleonore Apel (#D-32-9-2). We cannot assume that these two godparents knew each other beforehand. Eleonore von Linden, as she was called by her first name, lived in Haynrode until she married. Johann Friedrich’s younger sister Henriette Maria Justina Dörry (#D-32-7) had moved there on October 19, 1746 as the spouse of the local Cantor and teacher (Schuldiener) Christian Friedrich Helbing. After Henriette Maria Justina Helbing, née Dörry (#D-32-7) had stood up as a godmother for the oldest child of her sister Sophia Dorothea Henriette (#D-32-9) Apel in Bad Sachsa, Leonore von Linden appears 11/2 years later in Sachsa as a godmother for Mrs. Apel’s second child. It was a daughter by the name of Dorothea Eleonora (#D-32-9-2). This, however, required that the two families knew each other very well. At the center was most likely the Mrs. Cantor Helbing (#D-32-7) in Haynrode, just like she acted as the focal point for Haynrode and Bad Sachsa. Perhaps, she even had her hand in the game when on October 13, 1749, her brother Johann Friedrich (#D-32-5) together with Eleonore von Linden appeared as godparents for the little Dorothea Eleonore Apel. After that, there probably were other encounters between the two, which finally led to the marriage on June 18, 1751 of the common farmer Johann Friedrich Dörry (#D-32-5) and the noble born daughter of an officer, Eleonore von Linden (#D-32-5-vL1) in Sachsa. We will never know the reasons for their overcoming their obvious social mismatch (Mesalliance). Was it the “great Love,” or were those the economical considerations of an officer’s daughter, who was no longer the youngest and came from an impoverished aristocratic family. Who wants to argue about the decisive motives after such a long time!

The already extinct family von Linden used to have several branches. The Dictionary of "The New Prussian Nobility" (Neuer Preußischer Adel), Volume III,

**Ancestors of Louise Sophie Eleonore, née von Linden
(#D-32-5-vL1)
(von Bultzingslöwen Family Branch)**

(#D-32-5)		(#D-32-5-vL1)
Dörry, Johann Friedrich	oo June 18, 1751	von Linden, Louise Sophie Eleonore
(*) August 8, 1725	(in Bad Sachsa)	(*) ?
(+) after 1766		(+) ?

(#D-32-5-vL2)		(#D-32-5-vL3)
v. Linden, Friedrich Paul	oo	v. Bultzingslöwen, Anna Dorothea Eleonore
Royal Prussian Lieutenant, Ret.	oo ?	

(*) ?	(*) March 13, 1686
(+) before June 18, 1751	(+) March 9, 1759

(#D-32-5-vL6)	(#D-32-5-vL7)
von Bultzingslöwen, Johann Heinrich Bernhard	

On Haynrode	oo July 29, 1676	von Minnigerode, Dorothea Magdalena
(*) 1643		(*) April 26, 1661 in Borkenhagen
(+) July 6, 1691 in Haynrode		(+) June 25, 1748 in Haynrode

(#D-32-5-vL12)		(#D-32-5-vL13)
von Bultzingslöwen, Georg Wilhelm	oo	von Tastungen, Sabine Christine
		from the House of Barnterode

(*) 1590	(*) January 6, 1614
(+) 1658	(+) January 16, 1666 in Haynrode

(#D-32-5-vL24)		(#D-32-5-vL25)
von Bultzingslöwen, Hermann Heymart	oo	von Bultzingslöwen, Dorothea
Master of the Junkerhof		
(*) 1567	(+) 1637	

(#D-32-5-vL48)		(#D-32-5-vL49)
von Bultzingslöwen, Appolonia	oo	von Clodt, Margarethe
(+) before 1596		Daughter of the Colonel in War (Kriegsobrist) Johann von Clodt

(#D-32-5-vL96)		
von Bultzingslöwen, Georg the Younger		
(*) 1535	(+) ?	oo ?
(#D-32-5-vL192)		
von Bultzingslöwen, Jean auf Haynrode		
(*) 1514	(+) 1603	oo ?

(*) Date of birth

(+) Date of death.

oo Date of marriage oo I Date of first marriage oo II Date of second marriage

~ In about the given year. ? The given information may not be accurate.

**Ancestors of Louise Sophie Eleonore Dörry, née von Linden
(von Minnigerode, von Bülow, von Westernhagen family branches)**

(#D-32-5-vL6)

(#D-32-5-vL7)

von Bultzingslöwen, Johann Heinrich Bernhard

on Haynrode

oo July 29, 1676 **von Minnigerode,
Zwinge Dorothea Magdalena**

(*) 1643

(*) April 26, 1661 in Borkenhagen

(+) July 6, 1691 on Haynrode

(+) June 25, 1748 on Haynrode

(#D-32-5-vL14)

(#D-32-5-vL15)

v. Minnigerode, Hans Ernst
from Borkenhagen and Silkerode
Estate Manager for Count Stollberg
(*) June 24, 1628 in Borkenhagen
(+) June 14, 1683 in Borkenhagen

oo **von Westernhagen, Beate Magdalene**
oo II: July 13, 1654 in Teistungen

(+) July 2, 1664 (buried in Silkerode)

(#D-32-5-vL28)

(#D-32-5-vL29)

von Minnigerode, Franz Ernst
(*) 1580
(+) September 24, 1656 in Borkenhagen

oo **von Bülow, Magdalene**
(*) 1579
(+) February 7, 1663 in Borkenhagen

(#D-32-5-vL56)

(#D-32-5-vL57)

von Minnigerode, Hans
from Bordenhagen
(*) 1559

oo I **von Hardenberg, Sophie**
from the House Lindau

(+) 1611

(+) Before August 19, 1603

(#D-32-5-vL58)

(#D-32-5-vL59)

von Bülow, Hans
Ducal Braunschweig Marshal
In Wolfenbüttel and Ermsleben
(*) December 9, 1533
(+) December 18, 1618

oo **von Stapler, Clara Magdalene**
from the House Wehrstedt near Wolfenbüttel
Daughter o.t. Braunsch.-Wolfenb. Cantzlers
Johann von Stapler and Magd. von Gernsleben
(+) 1612

(#D-32-5-vL30)

(#D-32-5-vL31)

v. Westernhagen, Heinrich Arnold
from Westernhagen and Teistungen
(*) 1604
(+) May 4, 1658

oo **von Westernhagen, Anna Magdalene**
from the House Hägerburg/Berlingerode
(*) about 1643 (1623?)

(#D-32-5-vL60)

(#D-32-5-vL61)

v. Westernhagen, Hans-Albrecht
Commander of the Eichsfeld, Saxony
(*) about 1590 in Berlingerode/Hägerburg
(+) September 3, 1671

oo I 1621 **Gruber von Bischelsdorf, Helene**
(Lower Bavaria)
(*) February 8, 1601 in Bischelsdorf
(+) 1641

(#D-32-5-vL120)

(#D-32-5-vL121)

von Westernhagen, Arnold
On Teistungen Danish Major

oo July 23, 1600 (?) **Gans von Dennstaedt, Magdalene**

(*) May 8, 1562

(+) September 5, 1606

(+) after the death of her spouse

Leipzig 1837, Brothers Reichenbach, mentions on page 262, IV a N.N. von Linden, who probably was the father of Eleonore von Linden. The marriage register in Bad Sachsa gives us more details about this person on June 18, 1751. He is described as a former Prussian Lieutenant and was called Friedrich Paul von Linden. But we were unable to establish the dates of his birth and when he passed away. But he certainly did not live to be at the wedding of his daughter. Perhaps, he was killed in action during one of the first two Silesian Wars (1740/42, 1744/45).

His spouse was born as a von Biltingsleben (von Bultzingslöwen?), or a person with a similar name. Her name appears with different spellings, as can be seen in the church records for godparents on June 11 (13), 1754, when Heinrich Matthias Carol Apel (#D-32-9-5) was baptized. Deviations in the spelling of names can be found in abundance in the old church records. She died on March 9, 1759, presumably in the home of her son-in-law Dörry. She was 72-73 years old and the cause of death was listed as old age, frailty, a tumor, and similar problems. She, therefore, was born in about 1686/87 and was buried on March 11, 1759.

The dates of her life let us assume that her daughter was no longer very young when she got married. Perhaps, this is the reason why we know of only one birth by her, namely the one of her daughter Friderica Wilhelmine Henriette Dörry (#D-32-5-1). She was born on February 23, 1755, i.e. four years after the wedding of her parents. The family lived in Bad Sachsa at least until 1766. In the register for communicants in this year, the parents and the daughter were listed for receiving the Holy Communion. We were not able to find out, where they lived afterwards and when their lives came to an end. But this is of low importance for the total history of the Dörry family, since Johann Friedrich Dörry (#D-32-5) represents only a side branch of the family.

Henriette Sophia Christiana Dörry

(November 22, 1726 – before October 19, 1746)

(#D-32-6)

She was most likely the sixth child of the manager of the Ilfeld Foundation Estate in Sundhausen near Nordhausen. Her dates of birth and baptism are entered in the Sundhausen church register under the dates of November 22 and 25, 1726, respectively. Further dates of her life are missing. However, it can be assumed that she passed away at least before October 19, 1746. The marriage of her sister Henriette Maria Justina (Gustava) (#D-32-7) to the cantor and teacher (Schuldiener) Christian Friedrich Helbing in Haynrode was recorded on this date in the church book of Sundhausen. It had the notation that the young bride was the second daughter of the manager in Sundhausen. This implies that one of her two older sisters, namely Maria Magdalena (#D-32-1), was considered as the oldest daughter of her parents. She had been married since May 9, 1743 to the cantor Johann Nicolaus Stein and Henriette Sophia Christiana (#D-32-6) was no longer among the living. Since there are no dates available for her birth and baptism, one could conclude from this that she passed away at a very tender young age and that Maria Magdalena Stein, née Dörry (#D-32-1), was still alive.

Henriette Marie Justina Dörry

(#D-32-7)

When the son of her sister Sophia Dorothea Henriette (#D-32-9) was baptized on March 10, 1748 in Bad Sachsa, she was called Gustava instead of Justina (we do not know whether this was because the attending pastor was hard of hearing or he had a memory problem?). Her nephew was named Johann Andreas Friedrich Apel (#D-32-9-1). But only the day of her wedding to the cantor and teacher Christian Friedrich Helbing is documented in the Sundhausen church book with the date of October 19, 1746. This entry, together with the record of her as a godmother, as mentioned before, is the only solid information available to the author. But despite of this, she is of interest to us for the family history. Not only that there was most likely a good relationship between her and her sister in Bad Sachsa, Mrs. Apel (#D-32-9), but this was also enhanced by the fact that both husbands worked in the same profession. Both were cantors. She probably had also collaborated in her brother's, Johann Friedrich's (#D-32-5), marriage and made it possible to happen. After all, his bride and later spouse Eleonore von Linden came from Haynrode, where Cantor Helbing (husband of #D-32-7) lived and worked. He was already married for five years when his brother-in-law Johann Friedrich Dörry took Louise Sophie Eleonore von Linden (#D-32-5-vL1) as his wife. The least we can rightfully assume is that Mrs. Helbing arranged for the first meeting of the two in Haynrode. Of course, these are all suppositions. But they rightfully bear the stamp of high probability. It would not be the first time, that a woman had successfully tried her hand in matchmaking.

The Mecklenburg Dörrys
Carolus Wilhelmus Rudolphus Dörry
(January 3, 1729 – October 12, 1792)
(#D-32-8)

While the children of Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) in Sundhausen mentioned until now, and as far as we can tell, remained near their original homeland, we could see just the opposite with the next child of the estate manager. When Carolus Wilhelmus Rudolphus Dörry (#D-32-8) made the relatively long move to the north of Germany, he became the founder of the Mecklenburg branch of the Dörry family. Here, too, is a woman behind the story. We will talk about it in this following chapter.

The founder of the Mecklenburg branch of the Dörry family is the fifth son of Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) in Sundhausen. According to church records in Sundhausen, Carolus Wilhelmus Rudolphus Dörry (#D-32-8) was born on January 3, 1729 and baptized on January 6th of the same year. Even though his preserved tombstone in the church of St. Mary (St. Marienkirche) in Friedland, Mecklenburg, shows January 1, 1730, as his day of birth, we cannot take this difference in dates very serious. Before the introduction of registration offices (Standesämter), such differences between dates in church records and dates on grave markers happened easily. Even the spelling of first and family names was not always the same. Part of the blame for this lay with the surviving family members and part with the clergy, who kept the church records more or less carefully.

Carolus Wilhelmus Rudolphus enrolled (immatrikulierte) at the Bützow University in Mecklenburg in October 1760. With a designation of a "Schwarzburgicus," he was admitted free of charge by the law faculty, as he himself reports. In a letter to the town mayor and the city council of Friedland/Mecklenburg he, however, applied for the cantor position at the city gymnasium (a high school) in Friedland. This letter was sent from Güstrow, where his friend, the attorney (Advocatus) Rütze lived and from where he later brought home to Friedland his wife Anna Margaretha Koch. Was she the one, who attracted him to Mecklenburg? Or did he meet her here for the first time? In the afore-mentioned letter to the "High honorably born and the high noble and well-educated (Wohlgelahrten) especially to be highly honored Gentlemen" in Friedland it says:

"Your Highly and Noble Born and High Noble Gentlemen have graciously allowed me to apply for the vacant cantor position. You also allowed me to not only meet with you during my visit, but you also honored me with a graceful hearing of the music I sang. You also gave me an undeserved present and I appreciate this very much. I wished nothing more than to be lucky enough to show my admiration for you Highly Noble Gentlemen and the noble patronage more openly. I hope that I was lucky to please you and that my good intentions produced a favorable result. As I understand it, this is not all of it (res integra). I therefore allow me the honor to ask that you honorable gentlemen will be so gracious to take me into consideration. I admit that I am weak in school sciences. But I promise you that I will provide everything what I may still lack according to the instructions and requirements prescribed by the principal, Mr. Spengler, so that I earn praise and honor from you high and noble gentlemen and promote love and sciences with my students. I look forward to a gracious answer and will wait with the most sensitive respect

Your obedient and obliging servant
Carl Wilhelm Rudolph Dörry

Güstrow
The 11th September (den 11ten 7br.)
1761

To the noble-born and honorable well-learned
My especially to be honored Gentlemen
Mayor and Council in Friedland
Presents this most obedient petition

Carl Wilhelm Rudolph Dörry
Student of law (Stud. Juris.)

This application must have been preceded by a personal interview in Friedland, during which Carl Wilhelm Dörry must have blundered. This would well explain the humble tone of the letter. His friend, the royal attorney (Advoc. Ducal.) Rütze from Güstrow backs this assumption with a letter he wrote on the same day to the mayor of Friedland. In this letter, he recommends his friend, "who offers to serve there as cantor." He then continues: "This friend has already told me about his reception by you, so that I have no doubt that his present application will find a good acceptance (geneigtes accueil). As your principal (Rector) in Friedland, Spengler, wrote me in confidence (sub rosa), my very good friend was behaving a little funny. And this funny behavior was not well accepted. This has hurt me. I know this mentioned good friend for many years. I also know that this is not his normal conduct (Conduite). I am the one who recommended him to the Principal (Rektor) Spengler. Consequently, it pains me, that my friend did not use his usual temperate behavior....I have explained to my friend what the Mr. Principal told me (Relation vorgestellt) and he does not deny that he had acted a little funny. But he places some of the blame on Mr. Sponholtz, because his talk had excited (alteriert) him and the wine he had drunk with it caused him to get a little hot. But otherwise, he regrets that he has displayed a weakness....Your Honor, please allow me to recommend my friend as a real good friend."

We learn two things from this letter: Rütze and Carl Wilhelm Rudolph Dörry (#D-32-8) knew each other at a time before the law student Dörry had moved to Mecklenburg, i.e. already for several years. Perhaps, they had studied together for a few semesters somewhere else. This letter also reveals that Carl Wilhelm Rudolf Dörry had a good interview in Friedland. Afterwards, he was under the influence of alcohol and had an argument with the Mr. Sponholtz, which left a less favorable impression of him.

Whatever happened, Mr. Rütze was successful with his new intervention for his friend Carl Wilhelm Rudolph Dörry. After gathering some more information, the law student Dörry was called to Friedland as a candidate for the cantor position.

According to a letter written by the Friedland Mayor A. F. Schultz on September 20, 1761, Carl Wilhelm Rudolph Dörry (#D-32-8) had impressed him with his modesty. It said: Since the Mr. Principal (Rektor) had considered providing Mr. Dörry with lodging (Überkunft), I thought it to

be fair to give the man a sweetener (*douceur*, an incentive or a compensation). I, therefore, asked the Mr. Principal to give him a note (*Assignation*) for 10 rtl. (*Reichsthaler*, the local currency) for his effort of performing the church music. The candidate was so modest that in the beginning he did not want to accept anything.-

Overall, they talked nicely about him and they did not hold the little “derailment” in his behavior against him. The Pastor I.E. Pistorius in Friedland responded to the letter from Mayor Schultz: Mr. Dörry has passed the test in singing and I have good hopes for him. The Principal (Mr. Rector) will easily improve the still existing shortcomings and he will fill in the gaps. One cannot judge the character (*Gemütsart*) of a person by meeting (*Umgang*) once with him. And I cannot call one single event a habit. The recommendation of Attorney (*Herrn Advocat*) Rütze is such that one cannot deny Mr. Dörry the approval based on a good life style...

In addition, in a memorandum (*Niederschrift*) dated September 21, 1761, it is correctly said that one can easily place the blame for what happened on Mr. Sponholtz himself. “He is knowledgeable not only of the city, but also of the region, and he can easily bring a young person to behave excessively (*zum Ausschweifen*).”

Rector Spengler is now ordered to inform (*zu bescheiden*) the candidate of the exam (*Candidatum ad Examen*). After the exam, Pastor Pistorius gives his judgment on October 3, 1761: “Mr. Dörry is a very talented musician. His assured diligence and the support from the Rector will enable him to perform as a cantor with respect and without disadvantage to the youth he must teach.”

On October 11, 1761, the city council requests that Pastor Pistorius in his function as a school inspector (in the administrative office for schools) instructs the Mr. Cantor to take over his job in both classrooms and to assure him of his salary, effective as of Michaelis Day (September 29th). The official introduction into his office as cantor (*in forma soluta*) was to follow at a later time.

This all gives us the same impression as we experience it today: trained and suitable music teachers were scarce and as such they were valuable. Only this way was it possible that a law student was able to become a cantor. The main thing was that he was highly talented in music. And this may also have been the case with Carl Wilhelm Rudolf Dörry.

Already after two months on the job in the school, the three clerics (pastors) in the city gave the new cantor an excellent testimony. In a report about this and dated December 5, 1761, it says: “The Mr. Cantor Dörry has now worked in the school for almost two months and the clerics (*Ministerium*) can, after paying all attention to it, testify to his good behavior and dependability. In matters where he performs as singer and Musician, he is almost perfect (*fast unverbesserlich*). In this he meets all our expectations. He also tries hard to be a good teacher for the youth. He uses much diligence when he tries to teach the young students the basics of the Latin language in an easy and understandable manner. The older students have to translate the *Cornelium* (*Cornelius Nepos* was a Roman historian) and they must watch their sentence structure. He also dictates to them the best phrases from the *penso* (*pensum*, assigned study material). And finally, they must give a recitation (*Imitation*). He also does his best during the catechism instructions. Pastor Pistorius, who performs his duty as school inspector (*Scholarch*) with much pleasure and was in the school on several occasions when the Mr. Cantor gave his lessons, is happy about the prospect for the future. The Mr. Cantor is always diligently and carefully prepared for his lectures. He not only discovered the mistakes

and the almost unavoidable missing knowledge of some boys, but he is also busy with correcting and filling in these gaps. It always remains true that one can only become a good teacher through diligence, practice, and experience. The Mr. Cantor Dörry certainly applies diligence and practice. He leads a secluded life, and he has obligated himself to this office position not only for one year, but for his lifetime. The ministerium (clergy) can, therefore, for several reasons verify the originally expressed hope that Mr. Dörry will take the office of a Cantor for this school for the advantage of the youth.”

The three city clerics, Pistorius, Thiele, and Rudolphi signed this letter. The school Rector of Friedland expressed himself similarly on December 10, 1761. Despite of this, the Cantor Dörry had still no “Vocation” (“call”, i.e. official installment into an office) on October 10. 1765 and he was not officially introduced, yet. Consequently, the government asked for a report about this. The city council justifies its inaction with an answer sent on November 6, 1765: “The Cantor Dörry was introduced in October 1761 by the school inspector Mr. Pastor Pistorius and officially instructed (ad officium angewiesen).” The report then continues: “All the essentials of an introduction of a school teacher were observed at this time. We just reduced at that time from the formalities of a public invitation, the festive speeches (solenne Orationen) and the here customary Collation. Or we postponed these events until more settled times (ruhigere Zeiten), because the city is not allowed by the powers participating in the war to have such meetings while the troops are constantly marching or are in quarters” (i.e. resting in private homes). This statement refers to the Seven-Year War (1756-1763), which did not leave Mecklenburg untouched.

It also says in the letter from the city council of Friedland: “Moreover, the school improvements ahead of us have also caused the postponement of the written “Vocation”. This meant that the creation of an associate rector (conrector) position was in the plans. This would move the cantor, who was now in the second position as teacher, to the third position. But before this change was not instituted, the festive installation of Carl Wilhelm Rudolf Dörry as Cantor could not take place. As a result of this, the government issued an order on November 21, 1765, that left everything as it was (at status quo), “until the improvement of the school was taken care of.”

This decision was well founded and understandable. But otherwise, this condition was not very enjoyable for Mr. Cantor Dörry. His remuneration was even for that time not enough for splurging. One can well see this in a list of his payments. For example, he was paid the following salaries:

1761	¼ year salary (from Michaelis to Christmas)	= 15 Rthlr
1762 – 1768	annual salary per year	= 60 Rthlr
1769	Salary (with increase)	= 70 Rthlr
1770 – 1785	Salary per year	= 70 Rthlr
1786	salary (with increase)	= 85 Rthlr
1787 – 1789	annual salary	= 90 Rthlr

He was also compensated for the following expenses:

1761	Moving costs from Güstrow to Friedland on November 16 th	= 45 Rthlr
1766	recreation (vacation ?)	= 10 Rthlr
1767	compensation for lower value of money (agio) (for the last quarter year)	= 30 groschen
1767	on April 20 th , rent for home	= 10 Rthlr
1768	agio for half year	= 36 groschen

*: Rthlr = Reichsthaler

If there would not have been additional contributions to their household from the economically quite well situated parents-in-law, the Cantor and his young wife had to, without doubt, cut back on many of their expenditures during the first years of their marriage. Right after he was appointed Cantor in Friedland, Carl Wilhelm Rudolph Dörry (#D-32-8) and Anna Margarethe Elisabeth (in other records also called Caroline Anna Margarethe) Koch wedded for life on November 6, 1761.

We were unable to establish, when and where the cantor's wife was born. Since, however, the church records in Friedland show that she passed away at the age of 70 years, she was born in about 1741. We can also be quite sure that her cradle had stood in the homeland of the Low German poet Fritz Reuter, because the family name Koch appears quite frequently in the Mecklenburg region.

Her parents were Georg Koch and his spouse Margarethe Dorothea Harting (also spelled as Hartinck). He is documented as a citizen of Güstrow since May 27, 1744. The father-in-law of Cantor Dörry from Friedland must have been a quite wealthy person. He was owner of a brewery and a restaurant in Güstrow. He also owned in the city two farms (Höfe) with extensive farmland. In later years, when he was too old to work his farms, he seems to have sold his real estate. Anyway, his will (testament) dated October 27, 1785, does not show any of this property under his control. His other directives in his last will show, however, that he had still lived under quite comfortable conditions. He had a very respected position in the city. Among other things, he was a city captain, i.e. he commanded one of the two companies of citizens. Georg Koch passed away on February 21, 1790, in Güstrow at the age of 70 years. The cause of his death is given as heart disease (Seitenstiche) and asthma. His wife survived him. However, we do not know when she followed him in death.

In addition to the daughter, who was married to Carl Wilhelm Rudolph Dörry, the Koch couple had a son Johann Jacob Koch, who later became Pastor Koch in Karwitz, near Friedland in Mecklenburg. He was born in 1753 in Güstrow and passed away in Fehrbellin on February 22, 1837.

The marriage of the Cantor Dörry with Anna Margarethe Elisabeth Koch produced a total of 7¹ children. The oldest of them was a girl, who was given the name

#D-32-8-1 Friederike Elisabeth Dorothea Dörry

when she was baptized. She was born on June 27, 1763² in Friedland and died already on November 30, 1765. This was soon after the parents had a second child^{3,4}.

¹. It was 8 children, stand February 9, 2006

². Born at the July 27, 1763 in Friedland

#D-32-8-2 Charlotte Maria Louisa Dörry

Charlotte Maria Louisa was born on September 17, 1765 as their second daughter. She, too, passed away at a very tender young age on November 14, 1769, in her birth town Friedland. This was only 5 days after the birth of another daughter.

#D-32-8-3 Caroline Sophia Georgina Dörry

Her birthday was on November 9, 1769. Like the older two children, she was born in Friedland. In 1786, she married the pharmacist Prätorius in Güstrow when she was barely 17 years old. She left behind 6 children when she died of consumption (tuberculosis) at the age of 38 years and after she had been married for 21 years. Her spouse, the pharmacist Friedrich Prätorius in Güstrow announced that she was deceased on April 3, 1807. Inquiries with respect to her descendents in Güstrow did not produce satisfactory results.

(Newly accomplished investigations in the year 2006 resulted in for the family of the lock pharmacist Friedrich Christian Prätorius the following (in the church books the following ways of writing are used: Prätorius, Pretorius, Praetorius):

Its father (likewise lock pharmacists (Schloßapotheker)) was Friedrich Christian Otto Praetorius, + 4. 5. 1816. With its dying entry in the cathedral to Güstrow he stands 1737 be born as age 79 years, thus might.

Friedrich Christian, its son, * for instance 1751war in 1. Before Sophia Speckin marries with Johanna (* around 1753 in Güstrow, oo approximately around 1772, deceased 1786 ago. From this marriage three sons and a daughter followed:

1. Johann Friederich Pretorius, * 20. 8. 1773. As Gevattern (godfather) are specified in the church book: Mr. Joh. Schröder of Lübz, Mr. Spennien van Barso (?) and Mr. Doct. Henriczi.

2. George Christian William Pretorius, * 15. 6. 1775, he already deceased in early infancy again.

3. Christian William Heinrich Pretorius, * 13. 3. 1777 in Güstrow, ~ 27. 3. 1777 in Güstrow, + 16. 5. 1852 in Lütgendorf. It was in Lütgendorf Pastor and oo on 4. 6. the 1804 in Güstrow with Anna Sophie Knaudt, * 8. 8. 1783 in Boizenberg, + 12. 3. 1851 in Lütgendorf, daughter of the mayor Peter Knaudt from Boizendorf and his Mrs. Johanna Küchl.

Children from this marriage:

1) Johann Friedrich William Praetorius, * 16. 4. 1805 Lütgendorf, oo 7. 10. 1836 in Lütgendorf with Amalia Friederike Dorothea peace, daughter of the Christian peace from Lübz. Godfathers with the baptism were among other things the grandmother Küchl and the grandfather Friedrich Christian Prätorius (lock pharmacist (Schloßapotheker)).

2) Petrina Elizabeth Friederike Caroline Pratorius, * 5. 10. 1806 Lütgendorf, ~ 6. 10. 1806, oo on 11. 03. the 1841 in Lütgendorf with Carl William August Christian Stempel

³. further fourth daughter in the year 1769

⁴. At the Jan. 7, 1767 it will bear as third daughter: Margaretha Frederica Ernestina. The further life could not be determined until now, (stand Febr. 9, 2006)

3) Ida Caroline Dorothea Praetorius, * 25. 3. 1808 Lütgendorf, ~ 29. 3. 1808. As a godfather emerges here:

- 1) Johanna Dorothea Friederika Dörry, * 10. 2. 1774 in Friedland, the daughter Cantor Carl William Rudolph Dörry from Friedland
- 2) Carolina Margaretha Maria Dörry, born Peitzner, * 17. 11. 1779 in Schwerin, + 20. 06. 1834 in Rostock, daughter of the Johann Friedrich Peitzner, Advokatus in Schwerin and wife of the Johann Jakob Friedrich Dörry, senator in Waren
- 3) Die Großmutter Küchl
- 4) Sophia Wilhelmina Carolina Prätorius, an aunt from mother side
- 4) Carl Adolf Praetorius, * 11. 12. 1809 Lütgendorf, ~ 14. 12. 1809, + 26. 11. 1823 in Güstrow at the age of 13 years
- 5) Augusts Henriette Caroline Praetorius, * 03. 11. 1811 Lütgendorf, ~ 8. 11. 1811, + 5. 2. 1832 in Lütgendorf at the age of 20 years. With their baptism are as godfathers present: Peter Knaudt, mayor to Boizenburg and Sophia Wilhelmina Carolina Prätorius
- 6) Wilhelmina Charlotta Praetorius, * 9. 3. 1814 Lütgendorf
-) Carl Ludwig Eduard Praetorius, * 5. 11. 1818 Lütgendorf, + around 1851 in Cincinnati, Ohio, the USA as a buyer, oo on 01. 01. the 1846 in Lütgendorf with Amalia Marianna Wilhelmina peace, daughter of the Christian peace from Lübzig, the sister of the wife of the Johann Friedrich William Prätorius.
- 8) Carl Conrad Albert Praetorius, * 1. 5. 1821 - it was late Advokatus and councilman in goods. His godfathers were among other things the woman of the minister Piper, Maria Anna Sophia Krückmann and Caroline Friederike Peter, a related by marriage aunt on the paternal side.

4. Lucia Elizabeth Dorothea Prätorius, * 19.02.1779, Güstrow cathedral

In 2. Before Friedrich Christian Praetorius was married (oo 29. Nov. 1786) with Sophia Caroline Georgia Dörry. From this marriage the following 6 children followed:

- 1) Dorothea Elizabeth Eleonora Prätorius, * 21 August 1787 in Güstrow, ~ on 23 August 1787. confirm 1804
- 2) Sophia Wilhelmina Carolina Prätorius, * 24. March 1789, ~ 25. March 1789, confirm 1805
- 3) Johann Karl Prätorius, * 19. Okt. 1790, ~ 20. Okt. 1790, confirm 1807
- 4) Johann Friedrich William Prätorius, * 24 April 1792, ~ 27 April 1792, konfirmiert 1808, oo on 01. 08. the 1817 with Caroline Friederike Peter (Johann is again registered as lock pharmacists (Schloßapotheke)), daughter of the Heinrich Johann Christian Peter, Kaufmann in Güstrow and Margaretha Dorothea, surname unknown, * 1796 in Grubenhagen.

3 children: 1. One early the deceased daughter:

- Meta Wilhelmine Johanne Friederike, * 1. April 1818, + 4. April 1818,
2. Carl Theodor William, * 9. March 1819, as godfathers are among other things registered with its baptism: Johann Carl Praetorius (uncle on the paternal side) and Carl Friedrich William Hamel, Doctor from Fehrbellin and married man of Sophia Wilhelmina Carolina Prätorius.

3. Dorothea Sophia Albertine, * 23. May 1822, + 21. May 1828 (6 years old).

With their baptism are likewise already admitted used registered, i.e.:

Anna Sophia Praetorius, geb. Knaudt, the wife of the Pastor Praetorius in Lütgendorf and Albertina Friederike Carolina Praetorius.

With all three children likewise the grandmother is mother side registered to Margarethe Dorothea Peters, the wife of the buyer Heinrich Johann Christian Peter from Güstrow as a godfather.

5) Eleonora Charlotte Margaretha Prätorius, * 14 July 1794, ~ 17 July 1794, until 1818 do not confirm, i.e. it could be that she deceased in her childhood.

6) Albertina Friederika Catharina Prätorius, * 26. Nov. 1802, ~ 3. Dez. 1802, confirm 1818

Sources: Die Mecklenburgisch-Schwerinchen Pfarren seit dem dreißigjährigen Krieg von Gustav Hilgeroth, 1924-1937

Kirchenbuch der Ev. Pfarrkirche in Kirch Lütgendorf

Kirchenbuch der Ev. Pfarrkirche in Güstrow

Kirchenbuch Dom Güstrow

Rainer Dörry – May 2006

#D-32-8-4 Johann Gottfried Wilhelm Dörry

was the fourth child and the first son⁶ of the Cantor Dörry in Friedland. He was baptized on November 14, 1771 in the church of Friedland. After studying in Jena, he enrolled (immatrikulierte) at the University in Rostock. We do not know what became of him at a later time. We also do not know much about his younger sister.

#D-32-8-5 Johanna Dorothea Friederike Dörry

She was baptized on February 10, 1774 in Friedland. She apparently moved to her uncle, the Pastor Koch in Karwitz, after her father had passed away, because she got married at the pastor's home to the pharmacist Carl Ludwig Bertrand from Fehrbellin. The marriage was announced in Fehrbellin on October 1, 1799. She passed away almost 15 years later at the home of her spouse, when she was 40 years, 5 months, and 5 days old (on July 11, 1814). As it seems, she took her retired uncle, who had once arranged for her wedding, into her home. This can be concluded from the fact that Pastor Koch was buried in 1837 in Fehrbellin and not where he had formerly officiated as pastor, i.e. in Karwitz, Mecklenburg.

#D-32-8-6 Johann Friedrich Jacob Dörry

He was born on January 30, 1777 in Friedland and was the sixth child⁷ of the Cantor couple and also their second son. Even though the census of 1819 lists him as born on June 20, 1777, one should give preference to the information in the church record book and not to the

⁶. the fifth child and the first son

⁷. As seventh child and second son

As eighth child and sixth daughter, it became the two one(s) born at the July 16, 1779 Carolina Christiana Johann. Also this daughter, no long life is informed. So, she is at the August 12, 1779 in the dead person-book of St. Marien in Friedland like follows written down: at the 18. Aug. the Cantor Dörry offspring ----- 1 months

information derived from the census list. Such deviations were not uncommon at that time. It would be wrong to conduct a detailed investigation to find out who committed the error. For that reason, we accept the January 30th and not the June 20, 1777 as his birthday. We also will overlook other contradictions more readily than they initially deserve. For instance, in the 1791 class roster of the Oberprima (graduating class of a high school) in the gymnasium (a high school) in Friedland is listed a Friedrich Dörry with the notation that he is now studying in Königsberg to be a pharmacist. As seen from our point of view, there are doubts that this Friedrich Dörry is identical to the son of the Cantor Dörry who was only 14 years old in 1791. But one should not forget that during the 18th century it was still possible for a student to be promoted to the next grade after only a half year in the present grade. Thus, very intelligent students were able to advance more rapidly into the upper grades. This could have been the case here, too. Johann Friedrich Dörry (#D-32-8-6) soon transferred to another profession related to pharmacy. He became a medical doctor and received his medical degree (promovierte) in Erfurt at the age of 23 years on March 6, 1800. The subject of his dissertation was "De polyporum uteri pathologia." Considering that the medical study was not the easiest, he received his degree relatively early.

After leaving the university, he practiced medicine in Waren, Mecklenburg. After moving to Güstrow in 1813, he returned to Waren in 1814. He became there a Senator on February 1, 1815 and died on March 24, 1834 at the age of 57. The cause of his death was given as "fever of the nerves" (appendicitis ?).

His spouse Carolina Margaretha Maria Peitzner followed him in death 3 months later in Rostock. She had suffered for many years of a chronic illness. She grew up in Schwerin and was only a little younger than her husband. She was baptized on November 17, 1779, in the St. Nicolai Church in Schwerin. Her father was the lawyer Dr. jur. Peitzner. The marriage with Dr. med. Dörry produced six children, 2 sons and 4 daughters. The oldest child was a girl.

#D-32-8-6-1 Johanna (Jeanette) Caroline Luise Dorothea Dörry

She was born in Waren, Mecklenburg, on December 7, 1805, and passed away in Schwerin in the *Hofgemeinde* (a congregation in the town Schwerin) of old age on February 29, 1884. According to announcements in Mecklenburg, she married Carl Theodor Sachse in Schwerin on April 21, 1831. At that time, he was listed as *Rentschreiber* (office clerk or agent for a local insurance company?). Later on, his title changed to *Zahlmeister* (paymaster) and finally to *Oberzahlmeister, retired*. He was the son of the *Geheimen Medizinalrat* (a title for someone working in the public health system) Dr. Sachse. According to the church book of the *Hofgemeinde*, he succumbed on May 7, 1881 to a "lung stroke" (pulmonary embolism) he suffered in the home of his son-in-law Zarneckow in Timkenberg, near Boizenburg on the Elbe River. He was 80 years old at that time.

As far as we were able to find out, the Sachse couple had four children. They all were born in Schwerin. 1.) Gustav Sachse (#D-32-8-6-1-1). He initially was the owner of an agricultural estate (Gutsbesitzer) in East Prussia. He emigrated to America, married, and had children. 2.) Louis Sachse (#D-32-8-6-1-2). He was secretary at the Post Office and passed away at the age of about 30 years. 3.) Elise Sachse (#D-32-8-6-1-3). She married a Wegener, who was the owner of an agricultural estate in Steffin, near Wismar. They had four children: Hans Wegener (beer brewer), Georg Wegener (farmer), Anna Wegener (died at an early age), and

Eduard Wegener (emigrated to America as a young man). Of the four siblings, only two had married. We know nothing about the marital status and possible children of the emigrated Eduard Wegener. 4.) Minna Sachse (#D-32-8-6-1-4) was the fourth child of the Sachse couple. She was born on May 24, 1835, in Schwerin and passed away on November 26, 1902, in Othensdorf near Rehna. She was married to Georg Zarneckow, who was born on April 25, 1828, in Witzin and deceased on July 28, 1912 in Othensdorf. Her husband was initially a tenant on a large estate (Rittergut) in Passee near Neubukow. He then became the owner of a large estate in Timkenberg near Boizenburg on the Elbe River. Both spouses are buried in Rehna. This marriage produced eight children. Of these, Eduard, Georg, Paul, Johanna, and Marie did not survive childhood. Of the remaining three children, Friedrich Zarneckow (#D-32-8-6-1-4-1) was the oldest. He was born in Passee on March 7, 1858. He inherited the farm estate (Rittergut) in Timkenberg from his parents and later moved with his wife Meta Berringer to Rostock for retirement. They had five daughters: Anni Zarneckow (#D-32-8-6-1-4-1-1) was married to Brandes, a former tenant on a Domäne (a large publicly owned farm estate). They had no children and lived in Prenzlau in 1935. Her younger sister Else Zarneckow (#D-32-8-6-1-4-1-2) was at that time a sales lady in Berlin, while Wilma Zarneckow (#D-32-8-6-1-4-1-3) was married to the Amtsgerichtsrat (title for a judge on a lower court) Dr. Kramer in Eilenburg. They had two children in 1935. Her followed Hedwig Zarneckow (#D-32-8-6-1-4-1-4), who was a teacher in 1935. And finally, there was Gertrud (#D-32-8-6-1-4-1-5). In 1935, she was married to the farmer Heinrich Elvers in Hanshagen near Grewesmühlen. This couple had two children.

The other two children of Georg Zarneckow and Minna Sachse (#D-32-8-6-1-4) on the farm estate Timkenberg were Minna Zarneckow (#D-32-8-6-1-4-2) and Georg Zarneckow (#D-32-8-6-1-4-3). Minna Zarneckow was born on February 2, 1864 in Passee and passed away on October 28, 1936 in Schwerin. She was married to Peter Wilhelm Diestel-Feddersen, the owner of the farm estate (Rittergut and Fideikommißgut, an estate that can only be inherited by male members of the family) in Othensdorf near Gadebusch. He was born on October 10, 1859 in Rosenhof, Holstein, and deceased in 1913 in Othensdorf. The couple had three children: Friedrich Diestel-Feddersen (#D-32-8-6-1-4-2-1) died in 1896, Luise Diestel-Feddersen (#D-32-8-6-1-4-2-2), deceased on October 31, 1936, and Peter Wilhelm Diestel-Feddersen (#D-32-8-6-1-4-2-3). After he passed away in about 1934, the farm estate was turned over to a surviving son.

The last child of Georg Zarneckow and Minna Sachse (#D-32-8-6-1-4) was Wilhelm Zarneckow (#D-32-8-6-1-4-4), who was born in Passee on January 19, 1866 and remained unmarried. He was an agricultural administrator and spent his last years as pensioner in Schwerin.

With this information, which partially exceeds information worth knowing, we exhausted the chapter of Dr. med. Dörry's (#D-32-8-6) oldest daughter, Johanna Caroline Luise Dorothea Dörry (#D-32-8-6-1). The following information is about her younger siblings. Among these is a brother.

#D-32-8-6-2 Ulrich Hans Julius Louis Friedrich Dörry

This boy was born on January 2, 1808 and died already less than 2½ months later on March 11, 1808.

#D-32-8-6-3 Adolphina Sophia Friederica Dörry

This girl was born 11 months after the death of her brother, on February 19, 1809. After reaching an age of 60 years, she passed away on June 26, 1869, as the widow of Pastor Ludwig Petersen. He had been born in Rostock on February 5, 1800 and attended the *Große Stadtschule* (Great City School) of his hometown. He then studied theology to become a clergyman, like his father Georg Heinrich Petersen (Pastor at the St. Jacobi Church in Rostock), and his grandfather Petersen. Pastor Ludwig Petersen married Adolphina Sophia Friederica Dörry (#D-32-8-6-3) in Waren on June 27, 1828, while he was still an assistant (Diaconus). He then became pastor at the St. Petri Church in Rostock from 1828 until 1854. His life ended one hour after he had preached his last sermon, which he had cut short because of a stroke. In addition to his wife, he left behind four children:

Marie Sophie Petersen (#D-32-8-6-3-1) was born in Rostock on September 17, 1829. She married Ludwig Koch on Suckow, near Plau, the owner of a large agricultural estate (Rittergut). He passed away in Plau on December 22, 1882. This marriage was childless.

Anna Henriette Petersen (#D-32-8-6-3-2) was born in Rostock on January 11, 1835. She died in Redebus, near Barth in about 1910 as the widow of the agricultural estate owner (Rittergutsbesitzer) Carl Wilhelm Wendhausen on Gorschendorf, near Malchin. They had two daughters. Anna Marie Wendhausen (#D-32-8-6-3-2-1) became a teacher at the mission school Malche, near Eberswalde and deceased unmarried. Her sister Minna Wendhausen (#D-32-8-6-3-2-2) married the estate owner Otto Boog in Redebus, near Barth. This marriage produced five daughters: Anna Dorette Boog (#D-32-8-6-3-2-2-1) and Ulla Boog (#D-32-8-6-3-2-2-2) were still unmarried in 1935 and lived with their parents. Olga Boog (#D-32-8-6-3-2-2-3) married the farmer Thostmann in Redebus. They had two children, a son and a daughter. The fourth daughter, Ilse Boog (#D-32-8-6-3-2-2-4) was single, had a Ph.D. and was employed as a high school teacher in Stralsund. Finally, there was Gertrud Boog (#D-32-8-6-3-2-2-5). She was married to the chemist Dr. Ing. (Engineer) Adolph Bollmann in Bernburg and was the mother of three daughters.

Adolph Hans Petersen (#D-32-8-6-3-3), the third child of the Pastor Ludwig Petersen, was born in Rostock on August 30, 1837 and became a farmer (Landwirt). He later emigrated to America, but returned home, again, in 1885. He passed away in the same year, leaving behind a widow, but no children.

The younger brother, Friedrich Christian Sylvester Petersen (#D-32-8-6-3-4), was born in Rostock on December 31, 1843. He married Elise Reinke in Greifswald on April 3, 1868. She was born on September 23, 1848, on the farm estate (Rittergut) Buchenhof, near Sternberg. He became a merchant (Kaufmann), at first in Stettin, and later in Rostock, where he closed his eyes forever on November 2, 1902. His marriage produced four children:

Friedrich Ludwig Reinhold Petersen (#D-32-8-6-3-4-1) was born in Stettin on December 20, 1869. He went to London as a merchant (Kaufmann), where he married Helene Schauer, who bore him two sons. Eric George Petersen (#D-32-8-6-3-4-1-1) was born in London on June 6, 1905 and worked there as a merchant (Kaufmann). He married Lily von Kusenberg in Baden – Baden, who gave him a daughter, Karin Petersen (#D-32-8-6-3-4-1-1-1), who was born in London on November 7, 1936. The second son, Ralph Gay Petersen (#D-32-8-6-3-4-1-2), also born in London on November 5, 1912, remained single and, like his father and grandfather, worked in London as a merchant (Kaufmann).

The second son of Friedrich Christian Sylvester Petersen (#D-32-8-6-3-4), Paul Max Heinrich Hans Petersen (#D-32-8-6-3-4-2) was born on May 19, 1871, in Stettin and married Carola Burmeister on April 26, 1900, in Güstrow. At the end of the 1930s, he retired as Landgerichtsdirektor (an official on a state court) in Güstrow. He was the father of four children. Harry Reinhold Otto Friedrich Klaus Petersen (#D-32-8-6-3-4-2-1) was born on January 12, 1901 in Boizenburg on the Elbe River and married Clara Mayr on July 7, 1927, in Berlin. He was an engineer (Diplomingenieur) at the patent office (Reichspatentamt) in Berlin and had two children. Helga Petersen (#D-32-8-6-3-4-2-1-1) was born on July 2, 1932, in Berlin and Klaus-Peter Petersen (#D-32-8-6-3-4-2-1-2) was born on July 18, 1934, also in Berlin. Carola Frieda Anna Marie Margarethe Petersen (#D-32-8-6-3-4-2-2) was a younger sister of Harry Reinhold Otto Friedrich Klaus Petersen. She was born on May 18, 1902, in Güstrow and married there the forester (Forstassessor) Carl Hugo Zollenkopf in the forest house Zölkow. They had two children: Peter Zollenkopf (#D-32-8-6-3-4-2-2-1) was born on June 25, 1934, and Barbara Zollenkopf (#D-32-8-6-3-4-2-2-2), was born on May 11, 1935.

Otto-Friedrich Martin Philipp Hans Petersen (#D-32-8-6-3-4-2-3) was the third child of the retired state court official in Güstrow. He was born in Schwerin on February 16, 1904. He became a trader (Kaufmann) and emigrated to Recife-Pernambuco in Brazil, where he lived unmarried in 1940. His younger brother Walter Richard Gerd Karl Ernst Petersen (#D-32-8-6-3-4-2-4) lived there, too, at that time. He was born in Güstrow on February 27, 1915, and had studied law.

His uncle, the third son of Friedrich Christian Sylvester Petersen in Rostock, Walter Carl Hans Petersen (#D-32-8-6-3-4-3) was born in Stettin on December 7, 1876. He married Elsa Rusche in 1910 and became an officer. He was killed in action as a captain in the 68th Infantry Regiment at Vitry (Marne region in France) on September 5, 1914. His regiment was garrisoned in Coblenz.

His sister, Margarethe Pauline Auguste Petersen (#D-32-8-6-3-4-4) was born in Rostock on December 9, 1887 and married the chemist Dr. Struß in about 1908 in her hometown. He came from Elberfeld and she died there on March 16, 1920. They had two children: Marga Struß (#D-32-8-6-3-4-4-1) was born in Elberfeld on June 4, 1910, and later married the engineer Dietrich Mansfeld in Uerdingen. The wedding took place in Frankfurt am Main. In the late 1930s, she became the mother of two children: Wolfgang Mansfeld (#D-32-8-6-3-4-4-1-1) and Ursula Mansfeld (#D-32-8-6-3-4-4-1-2). Marga's younger brother Wolfgang Struß (#D-32-8-6-3-4-4-2) was born on April 16, 1913 in Elberfeld and was still unmarried at the beginning of World War II. He was then studying graphic arts in Frankfurt am Main.

These names and dates represent the status at the end of the third decade of the 20th century. Without doubt, World War II and the collapse of Germany with its tragic consequences have changed in some respects the face of the Dörry family in Mecklenburg. Despite of this, the author of this report declined to do more research in this area. First, the male lineage, which was able to carry on the Dörry family name, was extinct. Second, answering other questions appeared to be more important. This concerns not only the descendents of Adolphina Sophia Friederica Dörry (#D-32-8-6-3), who was a daughter of the physician Dr. med. Johann Friedrich Dörry (#D-32-8-6) in Waren, but also the descendents of her two younger siblings.

#D-32-8-6-4 Eleonore (Laura) Dorothea Caroline Dörry

Eleonore Dorothea Caroline Dörry was born in Waren on October 2, 1810. On May 15, 1831, she was engaged to marry the merchant (Kaufmann) A. C. Petersen in Rostock, but died shortly before her wedding on September 14, 1831. She had been ill for 16 days, suffering of *nerve fever* (Nervenfieber), presumably appendicitis.

#D-32-8-6-5 Carl Otto Hans Dörry

Carl Otto Hans Dörry was born on June 13, 1813. However, his birthplace was in Güstrow and not in Waren, where all his siblings were born. When he was 20 years old, on December 5, 1833, he joined an artillery corps as a volunteer. Since he was good-looking and had a good knowledge of what was being taught in school, he promised to become a useful noncommissioned officer. He was promoted to *gunner first class* (Oberkanonier) already on November 1, 1834. His quick advance, however, must have gone to his head and caused him to play all kinds of pranks. He was discharged from military service on September 22, 1835, for an irresponsible lifestyle and going into debt. Carl Otto Hans Dörry then wanted to visit his uncle Peitzner, a brother of his deceased mother, in the Dutch colonies. He wanted to serve there in the military. According to statements made by Otto Doerry (#D-8-2W), son of Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry (Pastor in Rossow, Pomerania), he actually did this. But he soon became very ill (malaria ?) and returned home. He died in Wittenberge at the age of 39 years, 4 months, and 7 days without leaving behind any descendents. By the way, his age given in the death register in Wittenberge is again one of those cases, where his real age does not agree with the age in the register. Here it is a difference of about 1½ years. It is now impossible to determine the reason for this discrepancy.

After this *black sheep* in the family of Dr. med. Johann Friedrich Jacob Dörry (#D-32-8-6) in Waren, Mecklenburg, followed another sister.

#D-32-8-6-6 Friederike Charlotte Marie Julie Luise Dörry

According to the census of 1819, which correctly gives the birth dates of her siblings, she was born in Waren on May 9, 1817 and died of a stroke in Schwerin (Hofgemeinde) on January 20, 1887, when she was not quite 70 years old. This was a little over 10 years after her husband had passed away of pneumonia on November 28, 1876 in Malchin. He had been the Court Kitchenmaster Hans Friedrich Carl Viereck, born on September 30, 1804 in Ludwigslust. The couple had two daughters, who died without marrying. Friederike (also called Fritze) Dörry (#D-32-8-6-6-1) became a teacher in Schwerin and died there. Wilhelmine Dörry (#D-32-8-6-6-2) managed the linen chambers at the Grand Duke's court.

We must thank the Landgerichtsdirektor (director of a state court) in Güstrow, Mr. Paul Petersen (retired), for assisting us with the collection of information about the Mecklenburg branch of the Dörry family. He was always ready to do what he could to provide the needed material. It is, therefore, our duty of honor to thank him here at this time.

#D-32-9 Sophia Dorothea Henriette Dörry

Sophia Dorothea Henriette Dörry was about 1½ years younger than the founder of the Mecklenburg family branch, which had become extinct in the male Dörry part of the branch, but could be followed into the first part of the 20th century with female descendents. Sophia Dorothea Henriette Dörry was the 9th child of the Sundhausen Estate Manager Conrad Heinrich

Dörry (#D-32). She was born in Sundhausen on September 14, 1730 and married at the age of not quite 17 years on June 13, 1747 the widowed cantor and organist Georg Christoph Apel. His name was not uncommon in Thuringia and in the foothills of the Harz Mountain. Therefore, all attempts to find out more about the origin of the cantor and organist failed. Only the entry of his death in the church record book of Sachsa mentions under the date of October 29, 1770, that he apparently was born in April 1714. It says there: 1770, Mr. Georg Christoph Apell, local (allhier) Cantor and Organist, passed away on October 29th in the afternoon at half hour before 1 o'clock. He had suffered of angina pectoris (Seitenstechen), chest illness (Brustkrankheit) and consumption (schwindsüchtiges Wesen). He was buried on November 1st at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He lived to be 54 years and 6 months old and was employed locally for 28 years! According to this statement, he came to (Bad) Sachsa in 1742 at an age of about 26 years. He married his first wife, Magdalena Margaretha Heinzemann from Claustal a year later, on July 22, 1743. We do not know, whether there were children from this marriage and when and why this young woman died (probably very soon, perhaps in childbed, which was not seldom the case). This was not further investigated, since this information belongs to the Apel family history. As far as we are concerned, only the above-mentioned marriage with his second wife, the Sophia Dorothea Henriette Dörry (#D-32-9), is of interest to us. As it seems, this couple got to know each other through the Helbings in Haynrode. The church book of (Bad) Sachsa shows that the Cantor Friedrich Helbing's wife, Henriette Maria Gustava (?), née Dörry (#D-32-7) was godmother already for the first child of the Apel couple, the Johann Andreas Apel (#D-32-9-1), who was born on March 6, 1748. Even though this is not absolute proof for the author's claim, it is worth mentioning that a godparent was usually a person chosen because the parents felt an obligation towards him/her. Other members of the Dörry family, too, were named as godparents for children of the Apel couple. For example, Johanna Dorothea, the beloved wife of the highly laudable (Hl.) Johann Heinrich Dörry (#D-64-2), the forest manager in Hohenebra, therefore also an aunt of the child's mother (#D-32-9); as well as Eleonore von Linden (#D-32-5-vL1), the later spouse of Sophia Dorothea Henriette Apel, née Dörry's brother, Johann Friedrich Dörry (#D-32-5); the child's grandfather Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32 or #D-64-1) from Sundhausen; the candidate of theology, Bratfisch, who was a brother-in-law of Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16 or #D-32-10) and a brother of the child's mother, they all appear as godparents, but for later children, while the Mrs. Helbing (#D-32-7) was named a godmother right for the first child. If one combines all these indicators, then the initially advanced hypothesis of Mrs. Helbing being a matchmaker for her sister Sophia Dorothea Henriette (#D-32-9) with the Cantor Apel is in no way out of line.

How much Sophia Dorothea Henriette Apel, née Dörry (#D-32-9), had to do with the appearance of her brothers Johann Friedrich Dörry (#D-32-5) and Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-32-10 or #D-16), the later cantor in Günzerode, shall be discussed in the chapter about him, or has already been talked about. In any case, both lived in (Bad) Sachsa for some time.

Children of Sophia Dorothea Henriette Dörry and Georg Christoph Apel In (Bad) Sachsa

Dörry, Sophia Dorothea Henriette oo June 13, 1747 **Apel, Georg Christoph**
Cantor and Organist in (Bad Sachsa)
(*) September 14, 1730 in Sundhausen (*) August 8, 1715, in Großenkörner
Bapt. September 17, 1730, Sundhausen
(+) January 2, 1806, in (Bad) Sachsa (+) October 29, 1770, in (Bad) Sachsa

1.) **Apel, Johan Andreas Friedrich**
(*) March 6, 1748, (Bad) Sachsa
Bapt. March 10, 1748, (Bad) Sachsa

2.) **Apel, Dorothea Eleonora**
(*) October 9, 1749, (Bad) Sachsa
Bapt. October 13, 1749, (Bad) Sachsa

3.) **Apel, Magdalena Elisabeth**
(*) March 3, 1751, (Bad) Sachsa
Bapt. March 7, 1751, (Bad) Sachsa
(+) August 27, 1751, (Bad) Sachsa

4.) **Apel, Heinrich August Wilhelm**
(*) May 16, 1752, (Bad) Sachsa
Bapt. May 19, 1752, (Bad) Sachsa

5.) **Apel, Heinrich Mathias Carol**
(*) June 11, 1754, (Bad) Sachsa
Bapt. June 13, 1754 (Bad) Sachsa

6.) **Apel, Ernestina Eleonora**
(*) September 1, 1756, (Bad) Sachsa
Bapt. September 3, 1756, (Bad) Sachsa

7.) **Apel, Johan Friedrich Christian**
(*) June 30, 1758, (Bad) Sachsa
Bapt. July 4, 1758, (Bad) Sachsa

8.) **Apel, Georg Karl August**
(*) November 24, 1759, (Bad) Sachsa
Bapt November 29, 1759, (Bad) Sachsa

9.) **Apel, Johann Hieromynus Christ.**
(*) July 31, 1761, (Bad) Sachsa
Baptized in 1761, (Bad) Sachsa

10.) **Apel, Ludowica Eleonora Sophia**
(*) June 23, 1765, (Bad) Sachsa
Bapt. June 27, 1765, (Bad) Sachsa

11.) **Apel, Maria Johanna Wilhelmina**
(*) March 2, 1769, (Bad) Sachsa
Bapt. March 7, 1769, (Bad) Sachsa

12.) **Apel, Johanna Henrietta**
(*) May 30, 1771, (Bad) Sachsa
Bapt. May 31, 1771, (Bad) Sachsa

Definitions:

(*) Date of Birth
(+) Date of death

Bapt. Date of Baptism
~ : Approximate Year

oo: Date of Marriage

#D-32-10 Johann Gottfried Dörry
(July 27, 1732 – April 17, 1785)
(#D-16 and #D-32-10)

Johann Gottfried Dörry was born in Sundhausen on July 27, 1732 and was baptized there three days later, on July 30th, in the local church. He was not quite two years younger than his sister, the Mrs. Cantor Apel in (Bad) Sachsa, whom we discussed in the previous chapter. His uncle, the forest manager (Forstschreiber) Johann Heinrich Dörry (#D-64-2) from Hohenebra, officiated as godfather. The next news we heard about him was dated July 10, 1757. It was the day when his daughter Sophie Caroline (#D-16-1) was born in (Bad) Sachsa. His wedding presumably took place a year earlier in 1756, since the newborn was without doubt the oldest child of her parents. The location of the wedding is unknown, but it was most likely in Haynrode, because the bride came from there. She was born on August 26, 1722 as the daughter of the Pastor Carl Heinrich Bratfisch (#D-34) and his wife Anna Sophia von Berge (#D-35). Their daughter was baptized on August 30, 1722 and was named Catharina Elisabeth Eleonore Bratfisch (#D-17). She was thus about 10 years older than her husband, a fact that was not unusual. It happened quite often that older single daughters of pastors married younger men, who were able to derive from such a connection certain advantages for their future in the clerical profession, like Johann Gottfried Dörry did, who later became a cantor. Also, widows of pastors who were not too old, yet, found under these circumstances now and then the way into a second marriage. The new husband became the successor not only in marriage, but also in the office of his predecessor, i.e. as pastor. In this way, the benefactor of the church was relieved from the burden of sheltering and supporting the surviving widow. On the other hand, the pastor who still found a partner for his unmarried daughter, was for her sake interested in supporting to the best of his ability the wishes and hopes of his son-in-law. After all, this was also for the benefit of his own daughter. Such considerations may also have played a role in the marriage of Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16, also #D-32-10) and Catharina Elisabeth Eleonore Bratfisch. It is interesting to note that the location Haynrode plays, again, a role. It is the same Haynrode, in which the Cantor Helbing officiated, who was the spouse of Maria Justina Henriette Dörry (#D-32-7). It is also the place from where Louise Sophie Eleonore von Linden came from, who married Johann Friedrich Dörry (#D-32-5) in 1751. Also, the Mr. Cantor and Organist Georg Christoph Apel found here his second wife, the Sophie Dorothea Henriette Dörry (#D-32-9). The relationships between Haynrode and (Bad) Sachsa seemed to have been at their peak.

The Pastor and father-in-law of Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16 or #D-32-10), Pastor Carl Heinrich Bratfisch (#D-34), officiated in Haynrode. According to the church records of St. Bartholomäus in Blankenburg in the Harz Mountains, he was born there on December 20, 1676, as the son of the master craftsman Marten Bradfisch (#D-68) and his wife Maria Harlepp (#D-69). He was not the first child of his parents, who had married already on November 16, 1658. He probably had some older siblings, as can be assumed from the large families prevalent at that time. At the time of his birth, his mother was 38 years old (baptized on September 23, 1638 in Blankenburg, Harz Mountain. She was the daughter of Hans Harleb, #D-138, and Catrina Meyer, #D-139). Maria Harlepp #D-69 passed away in Blankenburg in the Harz Mountain before her husband did and was buried there on February 5, 1702. Her age was given as 60 years, even though in reality she was 64 years old at the time of her death.

The discrepancy in her age at the time of her burial was typical for the liberties taken for such annotations at that time. Her husband, Martin Bratfisch (#D-68), followed her in death in Blankenburg in 1705 and was buried on the cemetery of St. Bartholomäus on March 29th, of the same year.

In the same year, on the 13th Sunday of Trinity (a reference day in the church calendar, i.e. the Sunday after Whitsunday), their son Carl Heinrich Bratfisch (#D-34) took over the pastorate in Haynrode. He took this position in exchange for the pastorate in Tettenborn, to where the present pastor moved in Bratfisch's place. Apparently, Bratfisch had worked in this other pastorate for only a very short time. It is not known what the reason was for this exchange of parishes. Because the reasons are not important for the Dörry family history, they were not further investigated.

Pastor Carl Heinrich Bratfisch (#D-34) officiated in his new parish for about 50 years. When he died on July 28, 1755, his remains were interred in the church. This is proof for the great respect he had earned in this community.

As mentioned before, Pastor Bratfisch was married to Anna Sophia von Berge (#D-35). We only know the first names of her mother: Sophia Magdalena.

In addition to their daughter, who was married to Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-32-10 or #D-16), the Bratfisch couple in Haynrode had at least one son. On July 17, 1757, he was named godfather for his niece Sophia Caroline Dörry (#D-16-1) and was explicitly listed as a brother of the child's mother and a student of theology. His first name was not mentioned and is irrelevant for the Dörry family history, except for his one-time appearance as godfather. However, it is regrettable that we know nothing more about his and his sister's mother, especially when and where she was laid to rest. All we know about the parsonage of Pastor Bratfisch is that it was of half-timbered construction surrounded by beautiful deciduous trees. It still stood until World War II. At the time when Johann Gottfried Dörry brought home his wife from there, it probably was still covered with straw.

The marriage of Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16) with Catharina Elisabeth Eleonore Bratfisch (#D-17) produced four or five children. The two oldest were born in (Bad) Sachsa. This proves Otto Doerry's (#D-8-2W) claim as correct that his grandfather had spent four years in (Bad) Sachsa, before he moved to Günzerode. This probably was during the years of 1756-1760. After this and no later than at the end of 1760, we can find him as cantor and teacher in Günzerode. But he was there not as pastor, as it was claimed by Hans Moderow in his reference book *The evangelical Clergy in Pomerania, I*, published in 1903 by Paul Niekammer in Stettin. This misleading information can be found on page 156 under *Johann Philipp Gottfried Dörry* (son of the Günzeroder Dörry). We were unable to determine, what exactly Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16) did in (Bad) Sachsa. He apparently was not yet a teacher, even though Otto Doerry alleged this. In the two entries for baptism, there was no mentioning of a teacher or cantor Dörry. However, there was talk about the owner of the lease of the Grimpe estate. According to information from the archives of the city of Bad Sachsa (XIIIa 3, 1732), this estate was named after its then owner, the lawyer Heinrich Grimpe, and it was located in the Hinterstraße (now Uffestraße). It was comprised of a residential house, a shed, an annex (Nebengebäude), a distillery (Brennhaus), a cellar, and a barn. There was nothing mentioned of arable land. This leaves the possibility open that the tenant operated a distillery and lived off its income. Perhaps, economic reasons induced Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16)

to transfer to the teaching profession and to move to Günzerode as a cantor. Perhaps, his brother-in-law Apel advised him to do this. At that time, there was no special training required for a cantor. The main thing was that a person was able to meet the prerequisites for a teacher. This included a good voice, preferably the mastering of a musical instrument, knowledge of the catechism, and similar subjects and skills. Of course, these are only guesses with respect to Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16), but they may come very close to the truth. To find the real truth, however, will hardly be possible today.

The teacher and cantor Dörry spent about 25 years of his life in Günzerode. The church records at this locality, unfortunately, go back only to the year of 1765. They note his death under the date of April 17, 1785 and list his profession as teacher and cantor. Consequently, the information taken from Modrow's reference book for *The Evangelical Clergy of Pomerania*, where Modrow claimed that Johann Gottfried Dörry was a pastor, does not agree with the facts. The remains of the deceased were laid to rest on April 19th. His widow, Catharina Elisabeth Eleonora Bratfisch (#D-17), survived him by six years. After the death of her husband, she left Günzerode and moved to her youngest (?) son, the teacher and cantor Carl Dörry in Altwallmoden near Salzgitter-Ringelheim. She died there on September 26, 1791 of the consequences of dysentery (Ruhr), a disease, which at that time still appeared periodically as an epidemic and claimed many victims.

As mentioned earlier, the Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16) couple had four documented children. We have already discussed them in the report on one of their sons, the later Pastor in Rossow, Pomerania. Despite of this, we shall think of them at this time, because it became necessary to add to, or better, to correct this report. The reason for this is the additional information received with the excerpts from the church record books in (Bad) Sachsa. This is especially with regards to the two brothers Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry (#D-8) and "Friedrich" Doerry, who was so well described by Otto Doerry (#D-8-2W) as his Uncle "Fritz" (#D-16-5).

We now know of their daughter Sophia Caroline Dörry (#D-16-1), who was born in (Bad) Sachsa on July 10, 1757. The girl was baptized a week later on July 17, 1757, in the St. Nicolai church. The earlier mentioned brother of the child's mother HL. (highly laudable) N.N. Bratfisch and the sister of the child's father, Mrs. Sophie Dorothea Henrietta Apel, née Dörry, were listed as godparents. Sophia Caroline Dörry took care of the household for her widowed brother (#D-8), who had emigrated to Pomerania to be the Pastor in Rossow. She remained in his home after her brother had remarried in 1812 and until she died of gout. She never married and left no descendants.

The next child of the Cantor Dörry, as we call him from now on, caused much greater problems. It was about his son Philipp Christoph Godfried Dörry (#D-16-2). According to the church records of (Bad) Sachsa, he was born there on February 27, 1759, and was baptized on March 1st. He had no godparents from the family.

Since Otto Doerry (#D-8-2W) mentions in his biography only 3 siblings of his father Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry (#D-8), Pastor in Rossow, Pomerania, such as the sister Sophia Caroline Dörry (#D-16-1) and two brothers, Friedrich and Carl, the person of Philipp Christoph Godfried Dörry (#D-16-2) is shrouded into total darkness. He cannot be identical to Johann Philipp Gottfried Dörry (#D-8), since according to documents of the evangelical *Konsistorium* (Administration) in the Province of Pomerania, he was born on December 25, 1760, in

Günzerode, Harz Mountain. The cross at the head of his grave on the Rossow cemetery was still preserved at the beginning of World War II and it showed the same date. Otto's "Uncle Fritz" (Friedrich) cannot be the same as Philipp Christoph Godfried, either, even though at that time cases of changes in first names, and even family names, were not unusual. It is, however, conceivable, that at the end of the 18th century, a Godfried changed his name to Friedrich, especially since this first name of the Prussian king (Frederick the Great) was highly respected by German people, even outside of Prussia. But this rationalization would in this case still be quite daring. Also, the person of Philipp Christoph Godfried Dörry (#D-16-2), could impossibly hide behind the youngest brother Carl, the later teacher and cantor in Altwallmoden. This would be even more difficult to do than all the other explanations. Thus remains only one assumption. The missing person passed away shortly after his birth and the move of his parents to Günzerode. The parents gave then their next son almost identical first names. This was at that time a regularly used custom. Unfortunately, the church books of that time no longer exist, so that final proof for the premature death of Philipp Christoph Godfried cannot be produced and this question cannot be answered, unless some day an entry of the death of this child surfaces from Bad Sachsa.

As already implied, the parents of the discussed child, Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16 or #D-32-10) and Catharina Elisabeth Eleonora Bratfisch (#D-17) moved soon to Günzerode, Harz, where Johann Gottfried Dörry took the job of a teacher and cantor. Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry (#D-8 or #D-16-3) was born here on December 25, 1760. We have already extensively reported about him in a special volume, so that a detailed history of his life would only be a repetition of what we know already. The same is also true for his brother Friedrich Dörry (#D-16-5), who was born in Günzerode in 1764 or 1765. He later followed his brother Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry to Pomerania. Otto Doerry called him "Uncle Fritz". Friedrich Dörry did quite well in Pomerania. He started out as a home teacher and later became the owner of an agricultural estate. He gradually sank step by step into poverty, partially through the bad economic conditions and partially also through his own fault, until he was forced by a stroke to find refuge at his brother's parsonage in Rossow. Death relieved him here from his suffering.

Probably between Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry (#D-8 or #D-16-3) and Friedrich Dörry (#D-16-5) was Carl Wilhelm Dörry (#D-16-4), who later became teacher and cantor in Altwallmoden, near Salzgitter-Ringelheim. For him, too, it should be sufficient to point to the chapter about the Rossow Pastor and his siblings (appendix) in order to avoid the repetition of what has been reported already.

Moreover, the story about the sister Sophia Caroline Dörry (#D-16-1), or the reports on the brothers Philipp Christoph Godfried Dörry (#D-16-2), Friedrich Dörry (#D-16-5), and Carl Wilhelm Dörry (#D-4) are of any importance for the still living bearers of the Doerry family name. Even though Friedrich Dörry had an illegitimate son, this boy may not have gone by the name of his father. Anyway, all effort to find this person under the Dörry name failed. Even though there are a good number of Dörrys among the descendents of Carl Wilhelm Dörry, they all descended from the illegitimately born Wilhelm Dörry, whose father was a Callies from Frankfurt on the Oder River. They are easy to recognize, because they write their name with an umlaut "ö", as in **Dörry**, while the legitimate descendents of the Pastor Doerry in Rossow, Pomerania, write their name with an "oe", like in **Doerry**.

With this, the most important information about the children of the Cantor Dörry in Günzerode, Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16 or #D-32-10), has been summarized. More details can be found

in the volume about *Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry* and his siblings. Perhaps, additional information will emerge here and there from church record books by pure chance, which frequently leads to new information in genealogy. But it is unlikely, that this will change the now existing overall picture.

Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) in Sundhausen and his spouse Anna Margaretha Heinsius (#D-33) from Kirchberg had two more children after Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16 or #D-32-10).

#D-32-11 Friederica Augusta Dörry

This daughter was born in Sundhausen on February 24, 1734 and was baptized there four days later on February 28, 1734. The wife of the forest manager (Forstschreiber) Johann Heinrich Dörry (#D-64-3) from Hohenebra, Mrs. Anna Dorothea Dörry, née Heinsius, sister of the child's mother, and her daughter Dorothea Helena (Magdalena?) served as godmother. This child died in Sundhausen at the age of five years, on May 4, 1739.

#D-32-12 Sophia Henriehetta Catharina Dörry

She was the last child of Conrad Heinrich Dörry in Sundhausen. She was born there on May 4th and was baptized on May 7, 1738. She, too, had Johann Heinrich Dörry, the forest manager in Hohenebra, represent the Dörry family as a godparent. Like her older sister, she died at a young tender age on October 16, 1739.

Sophia Henriehetta Catharina finishes up this generation of the Dörry family. We finally want to point out a couple of things. First of all, the Dörry family was, as emphasized earlier, a very closely-knit family, not only between siblings living nearby, especially between Haynrode and (Bad) Sachsa, but also with the family of the Uncle Johann Heinrich Dörry in Hohenebra. They all were listed as godparents. Secondly, there is a strong talent or liking for music. Not less than three sisters married a cantor or organist, who most likely did not lack a musical talent. Two of their brothers, too, officiated as cantors. Even though the marriage of three sisters to cantors does not necessarily imply that they themselves possessed musical talents, we can still assume an existing inclination to music. This could have been a starting point for a mutual attraction between marriage partners. It is interesting to note that the musical talent, which surfaced in this generation, continued until today and distinctly reappeared in the youngest generation of Johann Gottfried Dörry's (#D-16) descendents, even though new blood added by marriages may have enhanced already existing traits or made them stronger. The history of a family should always point out these things, if it is to fulfill its purpose.

Comments and footnotes after the newest researches of Rainer Dörry supplemented.

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