

# Johan Henrich Dörry

Innkeeper On The Rücking In Northeim  
And His Children

By

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(Translated into English by Wulf T. Doerry)

New research on ancestors  
And  
The new line Thuringian  
And other necessary changes  
of  
Rainer Dörry  
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## Foreword

When about 40 years ago I thought about finding out more about the past of the Doerry family, I started out with nothing but a copy of what my granduncle Otto Doerry (#D-8-2W) had written. He is the ancestor of the Hildesheim and Silesia family branches. This part of our family history had been copied and annotated by my Aunt Johanna (sister of #D-2) while she visited her cousin Johannes Doerry. I now know much of what had not been accessible to me when I did my research at that time. For instance, I did not know at that time that the name *Doerry*, albeit in different spellings, was much more common throughout the region of Lower Saxony than I had ever dared to believe. To this came the fact that the keepers of the church records during the 1930s were overloaded with requests for documents attesting to the Aryan descent of citizens. These offices provided only cursory information, and some of this information was outright false, as in the case of the widow of the innkeeper on the Rükking, Johan Henrich Dörry (#D-64, about 1700). His family name appears with many different spellings in the church records of St. Sixti in Northeim. Some sources were unknown to me at the time and I became aware of their existence only after we had been expelled from our homeland in the original eastern part of Germany, i.e. East Pomerania. This source material would probably have helped me here and there. But in meantime, these documents have been destroyed by hostile action during the war (World War II) and are no longer available.

Despite of this, I succeeded to shed some light on the dark areas of our family's history during the past almost three centuries and to round out the picture of the family members' lives. This was possible only with the expenditure of much time, work, and significant amounts of money.

It would be nice, if the still living members of our family would, for the benefit of their descendants, expand on the information presented by me with biographies of their own lives. Some questions regarding personal attributes, talents, and other traits of family members could then probably be answered more easily.

Uelzen, in the spring of 1975

Dr. Albrecht Doerry

# The Doerry Family

## Name and Origin of the Kinship

It was at the end of the 1860s when the Pastor Otto Doerry (#D-8-2W) moved to Berlin. He had retired for health reasons and sat down to write the story of his life, especially of his younger years, for his three still living sons Carl, Hugo, and Johannes. That he made some things sound a little better than they really were, has already been mentioned in the volume the author has written about him and his descendants. Therefore, this does not need to be reemphasized in this writing. But something else needs to be pointed out. In his attempt to determine the source of the Doerry name and the origin of the family, Otto Doerry was led astray by some mythical allegations. It is relatively easy to answer the question of how this could have happened.

Otto Doerry's autobiography was not his first literary product. At an earlier time, he had written about historic subjects he was interested in. These were subjects marked with the stamp of romanticism, or better, of neo-romanticism. This writing style found its perfection in Gustav Freytag's book *Die Ahnen* (The Ancestors), a popular family novel consisting of several volumes.

From where I stand, it is easy to see, and it does not take miracles to see that Otto Doerry succumbed to the temptation to present legendary events as something that must have happened. Something else may have contributed to this: His not knowing how common the Doerry family name really is, even if it is not always written with the present spelling of *Doerry*. But we do not want to hold this against Otto Doerry. The author of this report, too, had the mistaken belief before his escape to West Germany in March 1945, that the name "Doerry" was quite rare. Only when he lived in Uelzen (in Lower Saxony), did he find out that his family name was originally quite different and it had gradually evolved with several intermediate forms to the present spelling of Doerry. It is easy to explain how this could happen: The main reason for this is the careless writing of names by the clergy when they made entries into church record books. They entered names according to their dialect, by guessing the spelling, or even from a faulty memory a few days after they had heard the name. This is how it happened that the name of an individual person appears in the same church record book with several different spellings. The author himself experienced that with an ancestor of his first wife. This person had the name Eydsē when he was born, but in the entry for his death, his name was given as Eitz. Apparently, the minister at that time did not know the Low German dialect of that region. Therefore, the clergyman did not know that the neighbor reporting the death had told him that Eydsē had passed away. Because of his Low German dialect, the neighbor had pronounced the name like Eitz.

Only who is thoroughly familiar with these things can cope with the resulting difficulties. Since Otto Doerry probably did not have these experiences, he found - or invented - a wrong derivation for his family name. He was misled by an old family legend and derived the "Doerry" name from the name of the Irish city Londonderry.

This mentioned family legend claims that the ancestor of the Doerry kinship was an English Navy Commander (Fregattenkapitän) of this name. He had commanded an English ship during the blockade of Gibraltar in 1704. Because of some disciplinary infraction, this naval officer left his ship and fled to Germany. He also was supposed to have been the younger son of an Irish noble family and later had his wife with family join him. He bought an agricultural estate in the village of Sundhausen, near Nordhausen, where Otto's grandfather Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16 and #D-32-10), Cantor in Günzerode, had seen him as an old man of 90 years. The latter may have been true, but the remainder is nothing but a fairy tale. The Dörry in Sundhausen had the first name of Conrad Heinrich and he came from Northeim, where his father had been the *Innkeeper on the Rücking*. Sundhausen itself was an agricultural estate belonging to the Ilfeld Monastery (ein Ilfeldsches Klostersgut) and, therefore, had never belonged to Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32 and #D-64-1). His spouse was Margaretha Heinsius (#D-33) and she came from Kirchberg in Hesse, where her father Johann Philipp Heinsius (#D-66) was the manager of the noble agricultural estates (adlige Güter) belonging to the Buttlar family.

Of course, all these historical facts were still unknown to Otto Doerry. They were found out by this author with painstaking effort and as recently as about 40 years ago. The consequence of this lack of knowledge was that Otto Doerry faithfully trusted the orally transmitted version of the origin of our family name and let the son of an innkeeper become an English nobleman. Of course, there is the question of how could it come to such a misleading legend. This answer is quickly found: During the time of the "*Wars for Succession*" to the Spanish throne, many young German men, especially from Lower Saxony, assisted the English Crown in her battles for the control of the Iberian (Spanish) peninsula. Unfortunately, it has not been proven beyond any doubt that at least one of Conrad Heinrich Dörry's brothers took part in this war. However, there is hope that this can be proven at a later time. With that assurance, we would have found a starting point for the legend of the English naval officer, which later misled Otto Doerry to his false explanation for the origin of the Doerry family name.

And something else may have contributed to making the retired Pastor believe the family legend. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, nobility still enjoyed a special respect from the general public. Whoever had noble ancestors was able to differentiate himself from the common people and could claim to be better than the great masses of common folks (misera plebs). This all needs to be considered by any descendant who tries to evaluate the wrong explanation for the origin of the Doerry family. It would be extremely wrong to condemn Otto Doerry as irresponsible for his attempt to derive the family name. There are still many open questions, so that it is doubtful that we will ever answer all of these.

If we have proven that the Doerry family has nothing to do with Ireland, then there is the second question: From what is the name derived from?

The great majority of the common German family names are derived from three sources:

- 1) First names, like Arens, Arend, Arndt are derived from *Arnold*.
- 2) Geographic names, like Schweizer, Schweitzer, Preuß, etc.

### 3) Professional and nicknames, like Schmidt, Schröder, Koch, Foßbein.

Despite of this clear and easy to recognize grouping, it is not always easy to find right away the proper source of a family name. Separation from the old homeland frequently resulted in a change in the old family name by making them similar to those used in the new environment. As we already showed earlier, *Arnold* could become *Arend*, *Arnd*, *Arndt* or *Ahrens*. A *Baeckmann* had nothing to do with baking. In the Low German language area, he was a person who lived next to a *Beek* = *Bach* (creek). The name *Hecker* means in North Germany a *Höker* (a merchant); but in Upper Germany (South Germany), he was a *Haecker* or a person who worked his vineyard or field with a hoe (*Hacke*). Thus it is not always easy to immediately get onto the right track. But once a person has a good start, then further work is much easier. One should never look for ancestors in Upper Germany (South Germany) when one has an original Low German first name as a family name. One should look where the first name was originally in common use. This also applies to the name *Doerry*. This name and all its derivations are still very common in the Lower Saxony area. The telephone book of the city of Hannover lists names of *Dörge*, *Dörrie*, and *Dörries* as customers. But we do not want to claim that all these named individuals are descendants of the same ancestor.

Brechenmacher derives the above names from Low German variations of the old first name of *Dietrich* (Etymological Dictionary for German Family Names, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, C.A. Starke Publishing House in Limburg, Lahn, page 332). This name evolved in the many different church districts and countless record books over the transition forms *Dierichs* to *Dörries* and so forth into all kinds of variations. Today, we can still recognize the original Low German source of the name, but we can no longer easily see a close relationship between the various bearers of the names.

According to Brechenmacher, our family name appears first with the farmer *Henrich Dorries* in *Golmbach* (Braunschweig), to which I may want to add that the “Y” was probably pronounced as a “J” and the name was pronounced as *Dorries* (please, note that the “J” has a soft sound in German).

*The Innkeeper on the Rücking* in *Norheim* (#D-64) did not appear in the church record books of *St. Sixti* as *Dörri*, but as ***Dorrie*** (*Dorrie*) and later on also as *Dörrie* (*Dörrje*). Both spellings were intermingled. For example, the entry for the baptism of *Elisabeth Dorothea Voßbein* {(*St. Sixti*, January 31, 1714) states: *Godmother was Dorothea Dorrie(n)* (the “n” was an ending for the Genetiv), *avia materna.*} At the baptism of the girl’s slightly older brother (almost 2 years older), *Johann Henrich Voßbein* in *St. Sixti*, *Norheim*, October 15, 1712), the godmother’s spouse is listed as godfather under the name *Johann Henrich Dorrie*. However, in the entry for his death 12 years later, on January 30, 1724, he is called *Dörrie*. For the confirmation of his children, we find the following other spellings for his name: ***Dörri*** (confirmation of *Conrad Heinrich D.* at Easter 1700) and ***Dörri*** (confirmation of *Johann Henrich jun.* at Easter 1709). All these variations were in the registration book of the same congregation *St. Sixti* in *Norheim*. In the next generation, i.e. of the children of the *Innkeeper on the Rücking*, appears the additional name of *Johann Friedrich Dörge* (probably pronounced as *Dörje*, #D-32-5), while his brother, who emigrated to *Mecklenburg* (*Carl Wilhelm Rudolf*) signed his name as *Dörri* (#D-32-8).

The same spelling can also be found at this time in other areas, like for instance in Braunschweig, where Rudolph August Dörry had been a clerk (tax collector) at a city gate. His son Thedel Ulrich Dörry was a soldier in that city for about 20 years. According to family tradition, these Dörrys are considered related to the still living Doerrys (Dörrys). They probably are related to us, but this cannot be proven, yet.

It is naturally difficult for novices in family history (genealogy) to find their way through the many different ways of writing family names. People today are used to the correctness of registration offices (Standesämter), even though these make occasional mistakes, too. But these registration offices exist in Germany only for the last 100 years. All earlier information about birth, marriage, and death can only be found in church record books, in which, as we have shown, the spelling of family names was treated very generously, i.e. with little emphasis on correctness. But as we hinted earlier, this also has the advantage of telling us the origin of the bearer of the name. A family with a Low German name cannot originate from the South German region and vice versa.

With this we have been given an uncontestable direction to the original homeland of the Doerrys. It is definitely south of a line between Hildesheim and Braunschweig (at least approximately) and as far south as the Low German region extends. The Weser and Elbe Rivers roughly form the western and eastern boundaries. As far as we know, all Doerrys, regardless how the name was originally spelled, who found themselves outside of this region (in Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, etc) can trace their families back to ancestors who used to live within the above boundaries.

It would go too far if the author would mention everybody with the Doerry name or one of its deviations he had heard of during his research, whose ancestors had lived within the above mentioned boundaries about 250 years ago. But he was unable to establish any relationship with them. Hildesheim, Braunschweig (not only Rudolf August Dörry and his son Thedel Ulrich), the Göttingen region, even Northeim (1689) has seen Dörrys (Dörrie) at that time. Among these were farmers and members of other professions, as well as academicians. This is proof for the frequent occurrence of the name. Certainly, there will be one or another relative among them. But unfortunately, we have no proof for this. Only unforeseen lucky circumstances can help here, like the author experienced twice. But unfortunately, this happened with ancestors of women who had married into the family and not with people by the name of Doerry (Dörry), unless the finding of Johan Henrich Dörry in Northeim counts as a third lucky strike. We will talk about him in a special chapter.

**Johan Henrich Dörry**  
(1651 – January 27, 1724)  
(#D-64)

Until about 40 years ago and until the author started to work on our family's history, nobody in our family knew anything about the existence of Johan Henrich Dörry (#D-64). The way to him and his residence in Northeim was made accessible only by an entry in church records of a godparent for one of his grandchildren. With this, his existence is definitely documented since May 1, 1693<sup>1</sup>. He was listed as the tenant of the *Inn on the Rucking*. This inn was owned by the town and was situated right outside of the Millgate (Mühlentor) in Northeim. At that time, this gate was still closed every evening. This forced late arriving freight wagons to stay for the night outside of the town. Consequently, they produced quite a good source of income for the inn, which provided food and shelter for man and beast. With a little skill, any tenant in the inn could get ahead and make there a secure living. **Johan Henrich Dörry** (#D-64), too, seems to have done quite well on the Rucking. He probably was popular with the townspeople and was well respected by them. When his daughter Anna Dorothea (#D-64-4) married the respected citizen and merchant Mr. Christian August Vosbein on May 21, 1711, Johan Henrich Dörry is mentioned in the register for marriages at St. Sixti as a distinguished, i.e. well-to-do (vornehmer) and respected inn-keeper. Other evidence like this and similar ones, too, point in this same direction.

We were unable to establish where Johan Henrich Dörry (#D-64) came from originally. Perhaps, the city files destroyed by a fire in Northeim could have provided some answers to this question. But so far, all attempts to learn more about the past of the *Innkeeper on the Rucking* have failed. Even his date of birth could only be calculated at his death on January 27 (?), 1724 (St. Sixti). At his burial on January 30, 1724, he had reached the age of 72 years and several months. According to this information, he may have been born in the year of 1651<sup>2</sup>.

Even though it was possible to establish the year of his birth, despite of all our effort, we are still in complete darkness with respect to where he was born<sup>3</sup>. There is also no

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<sup>1</sup> In the "capitation-description of the principalities Calenberg-Göttingen and Grubenhagen of 1689" slices 7, processes from Herbert Mundhenke, in 1964, Johann Heinrich Dörrie is registered already as Northeim. At this time as a gate-writer. capitation 1 Th. In a remark, it is presented: 1686 not yet, d.h. brought in. he/it moved in in Northeim between 1686 and 1689. As Ruckingwirt, it is 1689 registered: Johann Hinrich Hasenwinckel, Ruckingwirt, oo N.N., Daughters: Catharina Elisabeth (14 years), Maria Hedwig (2 1/2 years)...

For the year 1686 still stands to this following: .. Children: one under 14, one over 14 J. Since Maria Hedwig didn't yet live in the year 1686 and Catharina Elisabeth under 14 years was, there must have another child, who was old already 1686 more than 14 years, with the Ruckingwirt Hasenwinckel but 1689 no more in the household lived, maybe married is. Is that our Dorothea, the wife of the Johann Heinrich (Hinrich) Dörrie (Dörry), maybe? It possibly would be, because the gate-writer of the gate, before which the restaurant lies, didn't have far and also was certain known with the Ruckingwirt, because he took over its restaurant four years later. Also with the date of the wedding 1685/1686, it, and with the Dorothea's assumed date of birth 1660, could fit, she would have been 26 year old.

<sup>2</sup> see the following chapter „newer research to Johann Henrich Dörry and its wife

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 4

concrete evidence for his marriage. It definitely had taken place before he had moved to Northeim. The oldest son, or the oldest child we know of, Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32), can be found in the 1700 St. Sixti roster for confirmed children, but he is not mentioned in the Northeim register for baptisms. This, therefore, must have taken place outside of Northeim in about 1687. The same also applies to the marriage of the parents, which took place in about 1685/86 at an unknown location. In light of this, it is interesting to note that the second (?) child of the future *Innkeeper on the Rücking*, the already mentioned Anna Dorothea, was born 6 years after her brother Conrad Heinrich. Could it have been that the relatively wide gap between the two births was caused by military service of the father? Perhaps, he was even the legendary Englishman mentioned by Otto Doerry in place of Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32). It could be possible. If true, then he would not be a native Englishman, but a person from Lower Saxony, who had served as a mercenary for the British. Perhaps, some lucky stroke will clear up this question.

We know even less about the spouse of Johan Henrich Dörry (#D-64) than we know about him. Without question, her first name was Dorothea (#D-65)<sup>4</sup>. But the family name of her parents is at this time still wrapped in deep darkness. An attempt to find out their name through entries made for godparents has failed until now. We only know that she had a brother living near Northeim. He was the godfather for three Dörry children in Northeim, but was never mentioned by name. The entry in the church records only stated: "Godfather is the brother of the child's mother." One time he was from Den(kershausen) and twice he was recorded as teacher (*praeceptor*) for Pastor Fischer in Imbshausen. Both communities are close together and near Northeim.

But we may assume one thing: Since the brother was a *praeceptor*, he and his sister Dorothea came most likely not from a small farm. The *praeceptores* (home teachers) were recruited at that time mainly from circles of young theologians. They used this teaching position to pass the time until they received their own pastorate, unless they were lucky to find a position as *adjunctus* (assistant) to an old or ill pastor. When one studies the listing of pastors for the administrative church districts of Hannover and Schaumburg – Lippe, one finds that the majority of clergymen had a father who was a pastor or, at least, came from well-to-do social circles. Their relatives were administrators, master craftsmen, etc., just like the not-so-scarce Dörriens, who descended from the Hildesheim family branch, whose relationship with the family branch of Johan Henrich Dörry in Northeim could not be established until now. Considering all this, the spouse of Johan Henrich Dörry in Northeim and her brother with unknown name and a clergyman in training, came most likely from a reputable middleclass family, even though there is unfortunately no incontestable proof for this assumption<sup>5</sup>.

Even if we take for granted whatever we have said about the origin of the spouse of Johan Henrich Dörry (#D-64), it can be assumed that her husband, too, descended from a "socially better connected" family. The already mentioned notation in the church records of St. Sixti and dated May 21, 1711 stated that he was a socially respected

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<sup>4</sup> see the following chapter „newer research to Johann Henrich Dörry and its wife.

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 1



innkeeper (vornehmer Gastwirt) and this fits very well into our assumption. In addition to this, marriages between men and women of different social standings (a mesalliance) were very rare at that time and usually were specially annotated in the church records with the reasons for this anomaly.

But enough of this! Perhaps, somebody interested in the history of the Doerry family at a later time will succeed with shedding more light on this still unexplored part of the family history. So far, more than forty years of research have not been able to do this.

As already said before, we have only incontestable reports on Johan Henrich Dörry (#D-64) and his spouse Dorothea (#D-65) since May 1, 1693<sup>6</sup>, when their daughter Anna Dorothea (#D-64-2) was baptized in Northeim. Altogether, the Dörry couple has spent over 30 years of their married life in Northeim and in addition to their oldest son Conrad Heinrich (#D-64-1 or #D-32), they gave life to five more children. We will talk about these in detail later on.

When Johan Henrich Dörry (#D-64) had his daughter Anna Dorothea (#D-64-2) baptized in 1693 in Northeim, he was already 42 years old and was married for about eight years. His wife was at that time about 33 years (counted 33 Lenze) old (calculated from the given age of 76 years at the time of her death. She was interred on December 28, 1736 in St. Sixti, Northeim<sup>7</sup>). The age difference between them was about 9 years. They were married at an unknown locality in about 1685/1686 and thus were at the time of their daughter's baptism married for 7 to 8 years.

It can be proven that the Dörry couple had six children, whom we will only briefly enumerate here, so that we do not disrupt the context of this report.

- 1) **Conrad Heinrich Dörry** (#D-32 or #D-64-1), born in about 1687.
- 2) Anna Dorothea Dörry (#D-64-2), baptized on May 1, 1693 in Northeim.
- 3) Johann Heinrich Dörry (#D-64-3), baptized on July 18, 1695 in Northeim.
- 4) Augustus Dörry (#D-64-4), baptized on June 16, 1697 in Northeim.
- 5) Andreas Friedrich Dörry (#D-64-5), bapt. on February 19, 1701 in Northeim.
- 6) Magdalena Elisabeth Dörry (#D-64-6), bapt. February 19, 1703 in Northeim.

Except for Augustus Dörry, all children survived their parents.

While the father was buried in Northeim on January 30, 1724 at the respectable age of 72 years and several months, the mother was interred at the age of 76 years on December 28, 1736, almost 13 years later.

With this, the lives of the two spouses came to an end. They knew how to gain respect among the citizens of Northeim (see the already mentioned annotation in the church record book of St. Sixty in Northeim, page 7 of this report). Only their oldest daughter gave her mother grief in her last years of life. At that time, the father already rested beneath the green lawn. The daughter did not agree with the then prevailing attitudes, customs, and morals and came into conflict with them.

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<sup>6</sup> see the following chapter „newer research to Johann Henrich Dörry and its wife

<sup>7</sup> see the following chapter „newer research to Johann Henrich Dörry and its wife

## [ Newer research to Johann Henrich Dörry and its wife ]

Newer research, confirmed additionally by research of the closely connected family Petersen (Dr. Walter Petersen - whose great-grandfather Ludwig Petersen was married with Adolphine Dörry in Waren) results in the following realizations: The wife of Johann Henrich Dörry (Dörry) was Elizabeth Oppermann, presumably from Vogelbeck near Northeim and deceased on Oct. 20, 1729 in Northeim. On the occasion of her death her at that time predeceased husband Johann Henrich is called at „Hohnstedt “. Hohnstedt lies likewise near Northeim.

The death register of St. Sixti 1729, No. 320 records the following. Oct. 20. Elizabeth Oppermann of Volbeck, Mr. Hanss Henrich Dörry of Hohnstedt uxor the monastery St. Blasyn, 22. ? buried. Thus both the name of the wife is certain perfectly and both origin. The brother standing as godfather at the baptism (Praeceptor by Pastor Fischer in Imbshausen) must likewise be therefore a Oppermann. The proof of its name as Fischer results from the study of the family of the Pastor. For at the baptism of his children, „the Iam appeared temporis to Ministerii Candidatus et pastoris Burbengensis designatus “Johannes Oppermann appears as the godfather. Pastor Johann Fischer was married (according to the Calenberger head tax records of 1689) to Anna Catharina, born Oppermann. Thus Johannes Oppermann was „praeceptor“ with its brother-in-law. Pastor Johann Fischer and his wife Anna Catharina, born Oppermann had (according to the Calenberger head tax records of 1689) in 1689 the following children: Johann Friedrich (7 J.), Theophilus (5 J.) and Johann Melchior (1 ½ J.).

In the course of further study of the Fischer-Oppermann family in Imbshausen (somewhere the contact to Dörry must have been occurred, after all) further details emerged. The first son Johann Friedrich Fischer was baptized March 19, 1683. Among his godparents the widow H. Martin Oppermann (could not be further pursued) appears. The second son Theophilus Fischer was baptized on October 31, 1684. Among its godparents: M(artin) Fridericus Oppermann in „Hildesheim “. Here things get interesting. Friedrich Oppermann, born around November 1647 in Bodenburg, is the son of the Pastor Henning Oppermann (first Pastor in Bodenburg and later in St. Michaelis in Hildesheim). Friedrich was first cantor in Helmstedt, then pastor at Rhoden and later in St. Andreas in Hildesheim.

The third son Henrich Johan Fischer was baptized. May 8, 1686. Among its godparents are no (for the time being) interesting names.

The fourth son Johann Friedrich Fischer was baptized on April 20, 1688. Among his godparents is the brother of his mother (i.e.: his maternal uncle), H. Johannes Oppermann, „Iam temporis Ministerii Candidatus et minister Burbengensis designatus “. Thus the connection of the family Oppermann and Dörry is secured.

Now the investigation of the godfathers Oppermann resulted in a surprise:

The church records of St. Michaelis in Hildesheim, where Pastor Henning Oppermann 1649 began serving in 1649, at the same time his assumption of office and also the maintenance of the church records (there are unfortunately none before) record the baptism of his children, who are born starting from 1649:

1. Friedrich, baptized November 2, 1647 in Bodenburg

2. Margarethe Lucia, baptized around 1648 in Bodenburg
3. Henning, baptized around 1649 in Bodenburg
4. Henni, baptized November 14, 1650 in Hildesheim
5. Anna Catharina, August 21, 1652 in Hildesheim
6. Catharina Elisabeth baptized. Februar 19, 1654 in Hildesheim
7. Johannes Oppermann (not listed in the church records; probably born before 1649)

*From the entry regarding the death, on Oct. 5, 1730, of Anna Catharina Fischer, nee Oppermann of Imbshausen, we know her age: 78 years. Thus also her date of birth of 21 August 21, 1652 is certain and thus the father. The sister, wife of our Rückingwirtes Johann Henrich Dörri, Elizabeth Oppermann is then identical to above Catharina Elisabeth. Thus first of all the origin of the family Oppermann from Hildesheim is clarified. Unfortunately there is no entry regarding Johannes Oppermann. He was probably already born by 1649 ago born, thus at a time before no church records were maintained, for in Bodenburg as well, where the father Henning Oppermann was first a Pastor, the church records begin only in 1652. In the funeral sermon of his brother Frederick, who later became pastor of St. Andreas in Hildesheim, in March 1688, is referred to as pastor of Bierbergen.*

*Looking at the official acts of Friedrich Oppermann, likewise son of Henning and pastor at St Andreas in Hildesheim, a number of interesting wedding entries occur. Thus, on June 14, 1675 he marries a Master Hanss Dörrien and Anna Wismars; on June 21, 1675 he marries H Jobst Dörrien and Lucia Hansen. Now things get even more interesting. Jobst Dörrien is godfather at the baptism of Jacob Dörge (also called Dörrien in Rhoden on Feb. 22, 1687. Jacob is a son of Henrich Dörrien of Rhoden. Likewise, two siblings of Martin Friedrich Oppermann wed at St. Andreas: On Dec. 5, 1676 Pastor Friedrich Oppermann marries his sister Margarethe Lucia Oppermann and Pastor Joachim Meyer, and on May 1, 1683 he marries his brother H, Hinningus Oppermann "candidatus and practicus of jurisprudence" to Anna Kehrs, daughter of the late Pastor in Oldendorf, Johannes Kehrs. At the baptism of his daughter Lucia Maria Oppermann on Dec. 7, 1684 the godmother is Maria Gerhards, "housewife of Ludolff Cristian Dörrien" (the name is mentioned in the funeral sermons of Hildesheim) Ludolff Christian Dörrien is the son of Heinrich Ernst Dörrien, who in turn is a brother of Jobst Dörrien. At the baptism of son Hinrich Gottlieb his brother Hinningus Oppermann is the godfather.*

*Let us now investigate the name Dörrien. It is fairly well known and described extensively in the book by Hans Schlotter "Genealogies Hildesheimer Ratsgeschlechter to 1802" from the year 1989 another source is the book "Die Dörriens"(1910) by Werner Constantin v. Arnswaldt .*

*There, I found as a son of the brewery owner and "Seggers" (President) of Guild Council Jobst Dörrien and his first wife Ilse Loges a son Hans Heinrich, born on May 14, 1662. Further details of his life are not recorded. But in the death entry for Elisabeth Oppermann, the widow of our Rückingwirt Johann Henrich Dörri 1729 we clearly read:*

*Oct. 20. Elisabeth Oppermann von Volbeck, Hanß Henrich Dörrien von Hohnstedt uxor (...) dem Stift St. Blasyn, 22. (...) beerdigt.*

*Hanß Henrich Dörrien and Johann Henrich Dörrie (from his death entry from the year 1724) are thus the same person. It also clarified his origin. The statement "from Hohnstedt" should thus be seen as the last place of residence. This assumption can now be supported by all the facts which have emerged and are explained above. The fact that his father Jobst Dörrien as brewery owner and "Segger" of the guild council is known, supports the descent. For as the son he leads the profession of his father (brewery profession, innkeeper). Let us, therefore, look at the origins of Hanß Heinrich Dörrien or Johann Heinrich Dörrie. Since the genealogy of the Council families has been extensively documented, I will confine myself to the immediate succession.*

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#### Ancestors from Hanß Heinrich Dörrien or Johann Heinrich Dörrie

Johann (Hanß) Henrich Dörrie (Dörrien)	oo	Catharina Elisabeth Oppermann,
* 14.05.1662 Hildesheim,	um 1686	* 19.02.1654 Hildesheim,
+ 30.01.1724 Northeim		+ 20.10.1729 Northeim
		E.: Henning Oppermann, Pastor
		* .., + 14.01.1657 Hildesheim
		oo Ilse Spilker, * .., + ..
Jobst Dörrien, Brewer and Segger	oo	Ilse Loges, * .., + 1686
* 30.06.1628 Hildesheim	01.11.1658	E.: Hans Loges oo Lucia Wollmann
+ 28.10.1686 Hildesheim		
Hans II Dörrien, Councillors	oo	Anna Kegel, * 14.09.1610 Hildesheim,
* 31.07.1601 Hildesheim	22.08.1626	+ 24.02.1658 Hildesheim
+ 20.07.1661 Hildesheim		E.: Christian Kegel oo Barbara Olem
Hans I Dörrien, City Mayor	oo	Anna Bex, * 02.02.1575 Hildesheim
* 06.02.1576 Hildesheim	20.02.1599	+ 26.09.1648 Hildesheim
+ 20.08.1629 Hildesheim		E.: Hans II Bex, oo Clara Nessel
Jakob Dörrien, Merchant in Alfeld	oo	Ilse Wilcken, * .., + ..
* ca. 1541 Alfeld	1569	E.: Hans Wilcken oo Ilse Krohne
+ 05.08.1608 Hildesheim		
Hermann Dörrien, City Mayor in Alfeld	oo	Lucia Stein

*Rainer Dörrie  
February 2008*

**Conrad Heinrich Dörry**  
(About 1687 – about 1777 or later)  
(#D-32 or #D-64-1)

The author of this report came across Conrad Heinrich Dörry's name for the first time when he read the autobiography of Otto Doerry (#D-8-2W). In his foreword, in which he briefly touches on the origin of his ancestors, he calls his great-grandfather (#D-32) a legendary Englishman, who participated at the conquest of Gibraltar during the Spanish Wars of Succession (1701-1704). Because of a violation of disciplinary rules, he left the naval service as a Commander (Fregattenkapitän) and leased the agricultural estate belonging to the Ilfeld Monastery (Ilfeldsche Klostergut) in Sundhausen. After bringing his family over from England, he was supposed to have lived a lavish life, which finally forced him to give up as tenant farmer. According to Otto Doerry, he was supposed to have grown quite old. Otto's grandfather Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16) in Günzerode has met him when he was already a very old man of 90 years.

All these stories have some truth to them. But others are made up. The English origin of Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32 or #D-64-1) is totally incorrect. The family name can be found with many different spellings and thus also the claim that he had been an English Navy Commander (Fregattenkapitän), who participated in the conquest of the fortress Gibraltar during the *Spanish Wars of Succession*. At that time (1704), Conrad Heinrich was at the most 17 years old. This is an age in which he could have been a soldier, but never a Navy Commander. Also, the story of the English origin of Conrad Heinrich cannot be true, since his father was the *Innkeeper on the Rücking* in Northeim. His "English" spouse came from Kirchberg in Hesse and her family name was Heinsius, which certainly is not an English name.

It is possible, but it cannot be proven despite of all the effort put into this investigation, that Conrad Heinrich was a member of an auxiliary unit from Hannover, which fought in Spain on the side of the English troops. This is possible for the reason that his younger brother Andreas Friedrich Dörry (#D-64-5), too, served in the uniform of a military unit from Hannover. But these are all assumptions for which we cannot bring the final proof.

Most likely, Otto Doerry's report about his great-grandfather Conrad Heinrich Dörry having to give up the lease of the agricultural estate belonging to the Monastery in Sundhausen (Klostergut) for financial reasons is true, even though he had managed it for several years. As we will show, there is enough evidence to prove this.

Putting it all together, the person Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) is surrounded by legends and we can shed some light on him only during the time when he lived in Sundhausen, near Nordhausen.

Already his birth is shrouded in deep darkness. His birth must have taken place before his parents appeared at the *Inn zum Rücking* in Northeim. Since we do not know where Johan Henrich Dörry (#D-64) lived before he moved to Northeim, we also were unable to locate the place of birth for his son Conrad Heinrich. But it was not quite as difficult to establish the year of his birth, which probably is given correctly as 1687. As a matter of fact, he was confirmed at Easter 1700 in Northeim (St. Sixti). Since at that time the children were confirmed at the age of 12-13 years, the calculated year of his birth in 1687 is probably correct.

While the name of his father is documented as Johan Henrich Dörry, we only know the first name of the mother as Dorothea. Unfortunately, we are still in darkness with respect to her family name<sup>8</sup>.

Just as dark is the career path of Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) between his confirmation at Easter 1700 and his first documented appearance in Sundhausen, near Nordhausen, on May 5, 1720. Unfortunately, the extensive destruction of archives caused by enemy air raids during the Second World War also wiped out the records of the agricultural estates belonging to the Ilfeld Monastery. Among these were also the records of Sundhausen and Hohenebra. These archives probably could have provided us with good information about Conrad Heinrich (#D-64-1 and #D-32) and his brother Johann Heinrich (#D-64-3) (in Hohenebra). There were only a few documents (receipts, etc.) available, which could only be obtained with much effort in the form of time and expenses. They are in Hannover in the Main Archives for Lower Saxony. Even though these documents do not tell us much, they give us little glimpses, which here and there shine some light on the darkness. It is a sad affair when one must obtain information in the divided Germany (translator's note: Germany was reunited in 1990), i.e. from the church records in Hohenebra and Sundhausen. This information is either not given out or so irrelevant, that one can do nothing with it. The author had to essentially limit himself to what he had been able to save at the end of the War (WW II).

When Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) – this will be the way this family name will be written in the future, even though it also appears in the Northeim church records of St. Sixty with several other spellings – came to Sundhausen, he was already married and the father of a daughter. His spouse was the daughter of the tenant of the agricultural estate Kirchberg in Hesse, today Niedenstein 5. The estate belonged to the aristocratic family of von Buttlar. The tenant's name was Johann Philipp Heinsius (#D-66). His wife's first name was Maria Magdalena (#D-67). But unfortunately, her maiden name is unknown. The names of both can be found in several church records in Niedenstein and Sundhausen and thus are documented without leaving any doubt. At the time of the marriage of their daughter Anna Margaretha Heinsius (#D-33) to Conrad Heinrich Dörry, her parents seem to have not yet lived in Kirchberg (Niedenstein). The marriage of their daughter Regina Sophia Heinsius to Georg August Bornemann, a shopkeeper and trader in Mengerlinghausen in the Waldeckschen area is, however, recorded on February 25, 1721 in the Kirchberg church records. The same applies to the marriage of their daughter Anna Dorothea Heinsius with Conrad Heinrich Dörry's younger brother, the forestry clerk (manager) Johann Heinrich Dörry (#D-64-3 and brother of #D-32) on April 1, 1723, which also was recorded in the Kirchberg church records. However, there is no entry in the Kirchberg church record book showing the marriage of Anna Margaretha Heinsius (#D-33) to Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32). From this we can infer the fact that this wedding took place before 1721 and before the bride's parents lived in Kirchberg. We can add to this the fact that the Conrad Heinrich Dörry couple had already two children in 1721. The oldest one was Maria Magdalena Dörry (#D-32-1), whose date and place of birth are unknown and we know of her only that she married the Cantor (lead singer and director of the church choir and at that time frequently also a teacher in a school) Johann Nicolaus Stein. The church record in

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<sup>8</sup> See footnote 1

Sundhausen has only the notation that she was the oldest daughter of Conrad Heinrich Dörry. The second child was Johann Christian Hulderich Dörry (#D-32-2). He was baptized on May 5, 1720, in Sundhausen. After everything is said, it is most likely not a false conclusion if we give 1717 as the date for the marriage of Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) and Anna Margaretha Heinsius (#D-33). The husband may have been about 30 years old at that time. It may not be possible to obtain more accurate information. The first documented proof for Conrad Heinrich Dörry's presence in Sundhausen is the entry in the local church records for the baptism of his son Johann Christian Hulderich Dörry (#D-32-2) on May 5, 1720. It is not known what became of this child. The same is true for his younger brother Alexander Georg Dörry (#D-32-3), who was born on April 2, 1722, in Sundhausen and was baptized on the following day. An annotation to this recorded entry states that "the manager's brother (Johann Heinrich Dörry #D-64-3), the manager of the Hohenebra Estate, stood in as godfather for the person who had not shown up." It was not different for Johann Conrad Dörry (#D-32-4). He was born in Sundhausen on August 1, 1723 and was baptized on August 3<sup>rd</sup>. The church records from Sundhausen, and later also the church record book from Bad Sachsa, inform us a little better about the next child. Johann Friedrich Dörry (#D-32-5) was born on August 8, 1725 at the home of his parents. Details can be found in a report the author finished in 1974. It discusses the children of Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) in Sundhausen. The next child of the estate manager in Sundhausen was the daughter Henriette Sophia Christina Dörry (#D-32-6), who was born on November 22, 1726 and was baptized on November 25<sup>th</sup>. We were unable to find out more about her. Significantly more abundant material was available about her younger brother Carolus Wilhelmus Rudolphus Dörry (#D-32-7). He was born on January 3, 1729, was baptized on January 6<sup>th</sup>, and passed away on October 12, 1792. He was cantor in Friedland, Mecklenburg. We have extensively talked about him in the above-mentioned report by this author on The children of Conrad Heinrich Dörry. Thus we do not need to go further into this. In this write-up, we can also read more about Sophia Dorothea Henrietta Dörry (#D-32-8). She was born on September 14, 1730 and was baptized on September 17<sup>th</sup>. The forest clerk (manager) Johann Heinrich Dörry (brother of #D-32 or #D-64-2) from Hohenebra was named as her godfather. She later married the cantor and organist Georg Christoph Apel in (Bad) Sachsa. In the above-mentioned report, you may also read more about her younger brother Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16 or #D-32-10), who was born on July 27, 1732, in Sundhausen and was baptized on July 30<sup>th</sup>. This investigator has extensively looked at all the available documentation for this ancestor. He, too, had among his godparents the brother of his father, the forest clerk (manager) Johann Heinrich Dörry (#D-64-3) in Hohenebra. Two years later, his parents had another daughter. Friederica Augusta Dörry (#D-32-11) was born in Sundhausen on February 24, 1734 and was baptized on February 28<sup>th</sup>. She died as a 5 year-old child at the place of her birth on May 4, 1739. Among her godparents was the forest clerk Johann Heinrich Dörry's spouse Anna Dorothea (Heinsius) and her daughter Dorothea Helena (correct: Magdalena). Additionally, her own father was recorded as a godfather (Gevatter). The last born child of **Conrad Heinrich Dörry** (#D-32), too, had only a short life. His daughter Sophia Henrietta Catharina Dörry (#D-32-12) was born on May 4, 1738 in Sundhausen and was baptized on May 7<sup>th</sup>. The forest manager in Hohenebra,

Johann Heinrich Dörry (#D-64-3) was, again, named as godfather. She passed on already on October 16, 1739.

Finally let me mention one more name. In case we overlooked the registration of her baptism, this name appears only in the registration book for marriages in Sundhausen. It is about the daughter of the manager in Sundhausen: Henriette Marie Justina Dörry (#D-32-7). She married the cantor and teacher (Schuldiener) Christian Friedrich Helbing in Haynrode on October 19, 1746. She was mentioned one more time in the church records of Bad Sachsa, when she appeared as godmother at the baptism of her nephew Johann Andreas Friedrich Apel (#D-32-9-1), the son of her sister Sophia Dorothea Henriette Apel (#D-32-8), née Dörry (born September 14, 1730). We have already discussed her significance for the family in the write-up about the children of the manager of the Sundhausen estate, Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32), so that I do not need to go further into detail at this time.

It is interesting to note that not less than three daughters married a cantor and teacher (Schulmeister) and two sons chose to become teachers themselves. It is especially noteworthy here that among the descendants of Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16 and #D-32-10) there is no generation in which there is not at least one representative of the teaching profession. One cannot help but think that we carry some genes in our family, which we can still notice as a strong talent for music. (Translator's note: much of this alleged musical talent and aptitude was severely diluted in his generation, since he and some of his siblings were unable to sing and whistle without changing keys. Our father, the author of this report, blamed our mother Erna Penner for the lack of musical talent in us children). The real question remains only, which side of our ancestors had a greater influence on the later generations of Dörrys in the choice of their profession. There is no indication that this happened from the Dörry side. But the name Heinsius gives us cause for some assumptions. The Latin spelling of names was very popular during the era of Humanism and during the Renaissance, as one can see in the name of Conrad Heinrich Dörry's father-in-law, Johann Philipp Heinsius (#D-66), the tenant of the farm estate in Kirchberg, Hesse. This leads us, without having to worry about a wrong assumption, to believe that one of Heinsius' ancestors had an academic profession and probably was a teacher. As such he had added a Latin ending to his name. Perhaps, one could even establish a connection with Daniel Heinsius, who had been a professor for old-philology at the University of Leiden in The Netherlands and had passed away in 1655. His son Nicolaus, too, had been a prominent old-philologist. However it was, whether these assumptions are justified or not, they are interesting enough for us to look at them a little closer. But the success of such an investigation depends on many circumstances, especially the existence of church record books and similar documents. But it also depends on the willingness of the custodians of these documents to provide the information, *exempla docent*. But let us return to the couple Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) and Anna Margaretha Heinsius (#D-33)!

The mother of the extended family of the Dörrys in Sundhausen gave her husband not less than 12 documented children during the twenty years of her marriage. Her life was most likely not an easy one. Even if she had sufficient help available, at first as wife of the estate manager and then as wife of the tenant of Sundhausen, to be blessed with so many children cannot have been beneficial for her physical strength. The last child was



hardly out of the worst, when the next one was born. With the physical demands came naturally mental stress, especially when childhood diseases afflicted the family. These illnesses were not a rarity at that time and, considering the state of medical science, they had to be taken more seriously than we need to today. Illnesses caused many sleepless nights for the mother. Add to this the large household, which despite of the many maids and servants, was in the end managed by the housewife. We, therefore, should not be surprised if Anna Margaretha Heinsius (#D-33) did not reach a very old age. According to the record book kept by the church in Sundhausen, complications developed at the birth of the youngest daughter Sophia Henriegetta Catharina Dörry (#D-32-12) (born on May 4, 1738) and caused the child's mother to succumb three days later. In the church record book in question is the notation: "Mrs. Anna Margaretha Dorryens, the manager's wife, died on May 7, 1738 in childbed and was interred without ceremony and with only a few lanterns in the evening of the 8<sup>th</sup> of the month. She was 44 years old." This interesting entry gives us an indication of her approximate year of birth, which we can correctly give as 1694. With that, she was about 7 years younger than her spouse Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32). The remark about the kind of burial she received in the evening with the light from a few lanterns, can only cause amazement for a person in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. At that time, this custom was used frequently, especially for members of the upper social classes. But it was used as an exception and not as a rule.

And there was still another significant entry in the records regarding the death of Mrs. Dörry. Her husband was mentioned as the manager of the farm estate, and not as the tenant. He appears as a tenant only a little later. In a file folder of the Monastery Chamber (Klosterkammer) of Hannover (Hannover 94, 15 A IX Number 14) we can find the following notation: "Johann Gerhard Andreas von Reiche, Privy Secretary of the Cabinet (geheimer Kabinettssekretär), certifies on March 2, 1742 as official administrator of the Ilfeld Monastery, that the outlying farm buildings (Vorwerk) belonging to the foundation (Stift) entrusted to him (i.e. to Mr. von Reiche), as well as the estate with house, yard, fields, garden, meadows, fishing rights (Fischwasser) from the red bridge to the mill in Sundhausen and everything else belonging to it and all privileges (Gerechtigkeiten) in the village, fields, and arable land (Fluhr) have been leased for the next six years to the manager Conrad Heinrich Doerrien, effective July 3, 1741 to 1747. He is expected to utilize the mentioned outlying farm property (Vorwerk) uninhibited for the specified time and to the best of his ability, but like a good steward. The conditions and payments regarding the lease were written down in the contract with lengthy explanations. The contract for this lease still exists and the main points of it shall be reproduced here. It says in it (interpreted by Wulf T. Doerry): "I, Gerhard Andreas von Reiche of Royal Great Britain and Privy Secretary for the Elector Earl of Braunschweig-Lüneburg and appointed (verordneter) administrator for the Ilfeld Foundation announce hereby that I leased to the manager of the estate, Conrad Heinrich Dörrien (#D-32), the farm belonging to the Foundation that is entrusted to me, as well as the agricultural estate (Gut) with house, yard, land, gardens, meadows, a fishing water stretching from the red bridge to the mill in Sundhausen and everything else belonging to this property (Zubehörungen) and privileges (Gerechtigkeiten) in the village, fields, and arable land (Fluhr) in Sundhausen, effective July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1741 and till

1747, that is for six years from now. The mentioned manager Conrad Heinrich Dörrien is expected to use this farm like a good steward and without restrictions....”

This enumeration of objects leased to Conrad Heinrich Dörri is countered by a list of payments to the lessor (i.e. the Ilfeld Foundation) and the pastor in Sundhausen. The delivery of these payments was fixed by dates. It may be mentioned that considering the value of money at that time, the lease payments did not seem to have been low. It then continues: “Should he - the tenant - not live up to his promise, then he will lose the lease by default (ipso facto) and the Foundation is free to do with the farm as it pleases and to turn it over to somebody else.” Special rules were established for cases like a poor crop, hail damage, and especially when the area is caught up in hostile actions. If this should happen, the Foundation must be informed immediately. After an inspection, it can then agree to a compromise with respect to the lease payments.

Regarding the buildings and fields, these must be maintained in a good condition. For example, ditches must be cleared; stones must be removed from the fields and many other things. In other words, the lessee must behave “like a faithful tenant” should. The lessee can get from the forest belonging to the Monastery, and without charge, all the wood needed for repairs and other purposes, provided the tenant’s own workers harvest and haul the wood away. The only exception is the wood, which the tenant needs for construction of buildings “for his own pleasure.” He must pay for such wood.

Now follows a listing of the individual pieces of land and it is interesting to note that they did not only grow grain crops in Sundhausen, but also several types of vegetables, such as peas and carrots. On the other hand, potatoes seemed to be still unknown in the Sundhausen area. After becoming popular in Pomerania, potatoes finally appeared in this part of Germany during the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

It would go too far if we now show all the individual protective measures taken by Conrad Heinrich after the death of his predecessor, the Lieutenant Schertzbergen or his widow, respectively, who had to come up with all the inventory made available to Conrad Heinrich Dörri by the lease contract. One thing, however, is certain: Otto Dörri’s great-grandfather did not fully live up to his obligations during the 6 years of his lease in Sundhausen (1741-1747). We really don’t know if the family tradition of a wasteful and expensive life style for the tenant Conrad Heinrich Dörri (#D-32) and his sons was at fault or if there were other reasons, which forced him to give up his lease in 1747. But we do know for sure that Sundhausen was turned over to another tenant after the agreed upon six years had passed. The new tenant was a Johann Friedrich Angerstein. There were some disagreements with respect to fields seeded with carrots. Conrad Heinrich Dörri did not turn these over to his successor.

When Conrad Heinrich Dörri (#D-32) left Sundhausen, he was about 60 years old. We do not know where he spent the last 30 years of his life. He probably lived with one of his children. Unfortunately, all research with respect to where he ended up remained without success. The only news about his later life came from his son Johann Gottfried Dörri (#D-16) in Günzerode. As already reported earlier, he had seen his father when he was already a very old man of 90 years. Unfortunately, nothing was said about where he saw him.

The life of Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) started and ended with a question mark. Only when he was at the peak of his life, did his personality (Gestalt) come into the light of the foreground. There was enough light to clearly recognize his personality and to describe him for his descendents.

**Anna Dorothea Dörry**  
(April 1693 - ?)  
(#D-64-2 and Sister of #D-32)

Among the six incontestable children of Johan Henrich Dörry, the Innkeeper on the Rucking outside the Mill Gate in Northeim, and his wife Dorothea, Anna Dorothea Dörry is the first of their children recorded in the church register of St. Sixti in Northeim. The entry in the register for baptisms has on page 103 the notation that this child was baptized on May 1, 1693. Godparents (Gevattern) were: 1.) The brother of the mother (unfortunately without giving his name), 2.) Conrad Rohden and 3.) Jost Hentzen, the wife of the baker. We came across Anna Dorothea's name again 12 years later in the column for confirmed children (1705, page 14). Another six years later, she is mentioned in the marriage register (Catalogus copulatum) of St. Sixti (pages 92/93). This entry was made on May 21, 1711, when Anna Dorothea had just turned 18 years old. It tells us of the marriage between "Mr. Christian August Vosbein, an aspiring local citizen and merchant, a legitimate surviving son of the deceased (seeliger) Mr. Johan Henrich Vosbein, also a former citizen and local merchant, and Miss Anna Dorothea Dörrien (#D-64-4), legitimate daughter (Eheleibliche Tochter) of Mr. Johan Henrich Dörrien, respected (vornehm) local Innkeeper on the Rucking."

With this, as was common in those times, had occurred a marriage between two young persons from well-respected families of local citizens. This means that it was a marriage between two young people of equal social standing. Without doubt, the parents of the young couple had an important input in this arrangement. Of course, there were already exceptions to this rule at that time, but these were very small in numbers, so that they did not matter very much.

The father of the groom was, as the entry in the marriage records reveals, a trader, i.e. a merchant, and he possessed all rights of a citizen of the city of Northeim. Not everybody could claim these rights in those days. He was born in about 1636 (calculated) at an unknown location and died of a stroke in 1708 at the age of 72 years. He was buried in the cemetery of the St. Sixti Church. His spouse Anna Sophia, with unknown family name, was born at an unknown location in about 1657 (calculated) and survived him by about 16 years. She passed away at the age of 67 and was laid to rest on March 31, 1724 in the same cemetery as her husband.

The older Vosbein couple had lived in Northeim at least since 1686. They had a set of twins in this year. The children were baptized in the St. Sixti church on December 3, 1686 and were named Ilse Elisabeth and Christian August Vosbein, who later became the husband of Anna Dorothea Dörry. In contrast to the twins, the older brother Johann Georg Vosbein (born in about 1684) did not make his entrance into this world in Northeim.

Christian August Vosbein seems to have taken over his father's business after he had passed away. Supported by a secure source of income, Christian August Vosbein married Anna Dorothea Dörry (Dörrien) (#D-64-2) on May 21, 1711 and applied for the citizen rights of Northeim and received these on October 7, 1715.

This marriage produced five children (3 sons and 2 daughters): Johann Heinrich (#D-64-2-1) (baptized on October 15, 1712), Elisabeth Dorothea (#D-64-2-2, baptized on January 31, 1714), Friedrich Augustus (#D-64-2-3, baptized on November 19, 1717), Magdalene Elisabeth (#D-64-2-4, baptized on September 8, 1720), and Johann Georg Christian (#D-64-2-5, baptized on September 7, 1725). Since none of these children appeared, again, for any reason later in the Dörry family as a godparent or in any other capacity, there was no attempt made to follow up on their fates. The dates for their baptisms may therefore suffice.

Christian August Vosbein (husband of #D-64-2) died already at the age of barely 44 years. His body was laid to rest on September 6, 1730 on the cemetery of St. Sixti in Northeim.

His surviving widow, Anna Dorothea, née Dörry (#D-64-2) was at that time only 37 years old, probably too young for renouncing all earthly pleasures. The church record book of St. Sixti notes her remarriage with the musketeer Johann Georg Mohnkopf in the first company of the Infantry Regiment von Wurmb (since 1717, before then it was the Infantry Regiment von Boldewin) stationed in Northeim.

The background for this second marriage can easily be seen in the church records of St. Sixti. In it is written on June 19, 1732, the day of the wedding: "These persons have before lain together and mixed their flesh." It could not have been better said. After all, Anna Dorothea was five months pregnant at the wedding and her pregnancy could hardly be overlooked. The product of the "mixing of the flesh" was Johann Friedrich Mankopf (probably a spelling mistake for Mohnkopf), who was baptized on October 8, 1732, in St. Sixty. Andreas Friedrich Dörry (#D-64-5), brother of the child's mother, was the godfather. That neither the Dörry family, nor the family of the Vosbeins (in other documents also spelled as Voßbein) were pleased by this mismatch (mesalliance), can be rightfully assumed. Both were respected families in Northeim and Anna Dorothea Dörry (#D-64-2) had hurt their reputation. At that time existed different attitudes in social circles with respect to moral and immoral behavior than we have today. For this reason, pastors everywhere at that time registered in their church records all illegitimate births in an obvious manner (kopfstehend). Whatever was permissible for noble personalities and their mistresses, who often were elevated in their social rankings after the birth of an illegitimate child, was still not allowed for persons in a lower social class.

Anna Dorothea, obviously the black sheep (Schandfleck) in the family, probably left Northeim with her husband soon after the birth of her little son. Neither the confirmation of the child, nor any other event in the new marriage could be found recorded in the church records of St. Sixty. For this reason, we were unable to find out when and where she met her end and where she was buried. To continue looking for this information would only mean to spend unnecessary effort and time, especially since she eliminated herself from the Dörry family with her second marriage and from then on she went under the name of her new husband.

**Johann Heinrich Dörry**  
(July 1695 – July 13, 1763)  
(#D-64-3 and Brother of #D-32)

Johann Heinrich Dörry was baptized in Northeim on July 18, 1695. He was the second documented son of his parents, the Innkeeper on the Rücking Johan Henrich Dörry (#D-64) and his spouse Dorothea. Godparent (Gevatter) at his baptism was the already mentioned brother of his mother, who also was a godfather for his older sister, Anna Dorothea (#D-64-2). Unfortunately, his name was not given, neither at the previous time, nor at this time, but he is described as a “teacher (praeceptor) in Im(bshausen) for the preacher H. Fischer and the oil-miller lady before the mountain.”<sup>9</sup> Johann Heinrich Dörry’s confirmation took place at Easter 1709 in St. Sixti in Northeim, when he was barely 14 years old. Supposedly like his ancestors and his brother Conrad Heinrich (#D-64-1 or #D-32), he chose farming and forestry as his profession. According to information from the main state archives in Hannover, he started working for the Ilfeld Monastery Foundation already in 1721 (Hann. 94 Spez. 15 A II f Number 4). One year later, i.e. in 1722, he signed for the surrender of an inventory and added his personal seal (Hann. 94 Spez. 15 A XI Number 3) to it. This seal shall be reproduced in a picture at the end of his biography (Lebensbild). Unfortunately, the meaning of this seal has not been determined, yet. His responsibility as a forest clerk (Forstschreiber) was the management of the forests belonging to the estate of the Hohenebra Monastery. This position is today approximately equivalent to that of a *master forester* (Oberforstmeister) or a *forest counselor* (Forstrat). The term *Schreiber* (scribe) does not describe the job of a low-level position, as it was still the case about 50 years ago. At the time of Johann Heinrich Dörry, a scribe was a person who was able to write and was qualified to take on management responsibilities. Fritz Reuter (author of humorous stories written in the Low German dialect during the 19<sup>th</sup> century) still knew and used the term *Schriwer* as equivalent to an *estate manager* (Gutsverwalter). Consequently, a *forest scribe* or *clerk* was an official who managed a forest. At that time, he just did not get a highfalutin title.

When Johann Heinrich Dörry (#D-64-3) came to Hohenebra, he was still a bachelor. He probably knew already his later wife, Mrs. Anna Dorothea Heinsius from Kirchberg in Hesse (today Niedenstein 5). After all, she was the sister of his sister-in-law Anna Margaretha Heinsius (#D-33), the spouse of his older brother Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32). Their wedding took place on April 1, 1723. The church records in Niedenstein tell us about this event. “Married (copuliert) 1723, 1<sup>st</sup> April: The Hl. (Highly laudable) Johann Heinrich Dörry, Forest Clerk (Forstschreiber) at Hohen Eben (Hohenebra), located in the Ilfeld Foundation, and Maiden (Jungfrau) A. Dorothea Heinsius, daughter of Johann Philipp Heinsii (Latin possessive form of Heinsius), present tenant on the noble local estate.”

From this information we can derive the name and profession of the father-in-law Heinsius. Of the mother-in-law we know only the first name Maria Magdalena. We were unable to find out her maiden name. Other information about the Heinsius family

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<sup>9</sup> With „oil-miller lady before the mountain“ it acts around the wife of the miller from the oil mill of the mountain in Northeim, Mrs. Ilse Maria, born Kahlen.

and its connection with The Netherlands was already given in the chapter on Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) and, therefore, it would become redundant.

All files relating to Johann Heinrich Dörry's activity as forest clerk (manager) were destroyed during World War II and there is no more documentation available. But we do know that he was in this position in Hohenebra until his death on July 13, 1763. In total, he worked for over 40 years as forest clerk (manager) for the Ilfeld Foundation Estate in Hohenebra.

During this time, the Dörry couple had at least five children, two daughters and three sons. The first of these was born in Hohenebra on February 1, 1724 and was named Dorothea Magdalena Dörry (#D-64-3-1) when she was baptized on February 3<sup>rd</sup>. Among her godparents was her grandmother, the widow of the Innkeeper Johan Henrich Dörry (#D-64), who had been interred in Northeim only four days earlier on January 30, 1724. This child may not have lived for very long, because its younger sister is listed in the records for the deceased in Hohenebra on June 4, 1747 as the only daughter of Johann Heinrich Dörry (#D-64-3 and brother of #D-32). This would indicate that Dorothea Magdalena was at this time no longer among the living.

The just mentioned younger sister of Dorothea Magdalena, too, was taken from her parents at a young age. Anna Christiana Catharina Dörry (#D-64-3-2) was baptized in Hohenebra on March 4, 1726. Her aunt, the wife of the farm manager Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) in Sundhausen and also the sister of her mother, Mrs. Anna Margaretha Dörry (#D-33), née Heinsius was named as a godmother. In addition, the church record book shows that in place of other godparents who were unable to appear, the manager from Sundhausen held the child during baptism. Unfortunately, there is no source material or other information available. The only thing we were able to find out was, that according to the church records of Hohenebra, Anna Christiana Catharina Dörry (#D-64-3-2) was 21 years, 3 months and 1 day old when she was laid to rest on June 4, 1747 in the local cemetery "in the presence of many who gathered for this solemn event." The local "Pastor Demuth gave the oratory speech for the deceased and Hl. Hazki, a student of theology from Clingen (Elingen?) gave the parentation (ceremony at the grave site)." With this, the forest manager (Forstschreiber) Johann Heinrich and his spouse lost not only their only surviving daughter, as it says in the church records of Hohenebra, but the Pastor Eschen in Brösenroda lost his bride, to whom he was recently engaged to. This was a bitter stroke of fate for the parents and the groom.

A third child, a boy, followed the already named two girls in the marriage of Johann Heinrich Dörry (#D-64-3 and brother of #D-32) and his wife Anna Dorothea, née Heinsius. He was baptized on February 27, 1728, in the church of Hohenebra and was named Philipp Johann Friedrich Dörry (#D-64-3-3). Named in the list of godparents were among others "the father's brother Mr. Conrad Heinrich Dörrige (#D-32 or #D-64-1), tenant and manager of the Ilfeld Monastery farm estate in Sundhausen." Even though we could not follow all the details of his life's path, it is certain that he was still alive at the beginning of 1765. This is documented by a file in the main archives of Lower Saxony in Hannover (File Hannover 94, 15 A XI Number 9) "....according to this, the royal government of the Land of Hannover has given the special order to the Mr. Magistrate (Amtmann, a title for a civil servant) von Wüllen in Ilfeld to seize the local Foundation estate from the heirs of the former (weylant) Forest Manager

(Forstschreiber) Dörry and to turn it over to the present *Collectori* Mr. Heinrich Albrecht Spötter.” The following Dörry heirs were cited as witnesses during this transaction before a notary public: Mr. Philipp Johann Friedrich Dörry (#D-64-3-3) and Mr. Georg Wilhelm Dörry (#D-64-3-4)....”before him with full power of attorney for their mother, the Mrs. Forest Manager Annen Dorotheen, widowed Dörry, née Heinsius.” This notice is until now the last available information about the persons Philipp Johann Friedrich and his younger brother Georg Wilhelm Dörry (to both see comment below).

This information contains indirectly an important hint: Friedrich Heinrich Dörry (#D-64-3-5) (the third son of Johann Heinrich Dörry) is not mentioned as an heir and representative for the mother. He had been baptized in Hohenebra on March 13, 1730 and his uncle Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) from Sundhausen had been his godfather. This indicates that Friedrich Heinrich Dörry was no longer among the living (but, see note below), while the already mentioned younger brother Georg Wilhelm Dörry (#D-64-3-4), baptized in Hohenebra on February 22, 1732 with Conrad Heinrich as godfather, was still alive.

***( to both see the again inserted chapter over „the Thüringerisch Saxonian line “at the end of this chapter )***

So much for the list of children from Johann Heinrich Dörry (#D-64-3 and brother of #D-32), Forest Manager in Hohenebra! In addition to them there are, however, two more names of members of this family, which surfaced in church records of Hohenebra and Bad Sachsa. There is the following entry in the death register made on October 8, 1767: “Deceased on October 8, 1767, is the most recently born (jüngst geboren) little son of Johann Heinrich Dörry, Johann Ernst. He died of smallpox (Bocken) and was buried on the 10<sup>th</sup> with a funeral oration.” Until now, it has not been possible to identify this child. It is impossible that it was a son of the forest manager in Hohenebra, who had passed away in 1763. In 1767, he was dead for already four years and a four-year old son is not considered to be “recently born” (jüngst geboren). Also, the wife of the forest manager was too old in 1763 to have more children (wedding day: April 1, 1723). The mentioned funeral oration, which could shed some light on this, is nowhere to be found. Who really are the parents of Johann Ernst? There is no evidence of a son of the forest clerk (manager) in Hohenebra, Johann Heinrich Dörry, who had the same first name as the father. Or was there a mix up in the first names when the boy’s death was recorded in the church records of Hohenebra on October 8, 1767?

And there was still another name, which without doubt points to a relationship with the family of Johann Heinrich Dörry in Hohenebra. However, there is no clue with respect to the kind of this relationship. Among the godparents of Friederika Wilhelmina Henriette Dörry, daughter of the tenant of the so-called *New Building* (Neuer Bau) in Halberstadt, is mentioned a Mrs. Forest Clerk Catharina Dörry from Hohenberg (Hohenebra?) The baptism took place in Bad Sachsa on February 23, 1755 and the father of the child was a Johann Friedrich Dörge, who originally came from Sundhausen. Catharina Dörry’s name is nowhere else mentioned. She cannot have been the spouse of Johann Heinrich Dörry in Hohenebra. Her name was Anna Dorothea Dörry, née Heinsius. Was the Mrs. Forest Clerk (Forst Schreiberin) Catharina



Dörry perhaps a daughter-in-law of Johann Heinrich Dörry (#D-64-3, brother of #D-32)? Was she even the mother of the Johann Ernst Dörry, who had died of smallpox in 1767? This would have been possible, if there have been two forest managers (Forstsreiber) in Hohenebra: Johann Heinrich Dörry (#D-64-3) and the spouse of Catharina Dörry, whose first name we do not know. This, however, contradicts the usual custom of having only one manager or forest clerk and not two side by side. But something like this must still have happened in Hohenebra. The entry for Johann Friedrich Dörry's (#D-32-5) baptism on August 8, 1725, son of Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32), names the uncle of the child, Andreas Friedrich Dörry (#D-64-5), explicitly as the "forest clerk (manager) in Hohenebra," even though his brother Johann Heinrich had officially this title. Thus we have here, too, two forest managers next to each other! Because of the already mentioned destruction of the Monastery files during the Second World War, it will hardly be possible to get a good answer to this question. The only possibility for an explanation would be that Johann Heinrich Dörry (#D-64-3), the official manager of the forests belonging to the Monastery in Hohenebra, had the title of forest clerk (Forstsreiber) and another member of the family was the forest clerk for the leased land. This forest clerk (manager) worked not for the Ilfeld Foundation, but for the tenant Johann Heinrich Dörry, who was manager and tenant at the same time!

Johann Heinrich Dörry (#D-64-3) worked in Hohenebra for over 40 years and stood in high esteem. The following entry for his death in the church book of Hohenebra is proof for this. It says under the date of July 15, 1763: "Hl. Johann Heinrich Dörry, local forest clerk (manager) and tenant of the local Ilfeld Foundation Estate (Stift Gut) was interred on this day while the local Hl. Pastor Möhring held the parentation and on the following Sunday, the 7<sup>th</sup> p. Trinitat (7<sup>th</sup> Sunday after Trinitat or Whitsunday), he held the funeral oration." Like already for his daughter Anna Christiana Catharina (#D-64-3-2) in 1747, this burial, too, took place in the evening. This was a ceremony indicating that the Dörry family in Hohenebra belonged to the upper social class, just like the godparents of his children consisted mostly of members from the upper class, such as counselors, magistrates, spouses of pastors and similar respected persons. The planned marriage of his daughter Anna Christiana Catharina with Pastor Eschen in Brösenrode moved on the same level, but was prevented only by her early death.

We were unable to find out where the widow of Johann Heinrich Dörry (brother of Conrad Heinrich Dörry, #D-32) moved to after the death of her husband and the surrender of the inventory of the Foundation Estate to the new tenant Heinrich Albrecht Spötter in 1765. We also were unable to find out where the sons ended up<sup>10</sup>. There must have been at least one son of Johann Heinrich, who still lived in Hohenebra in 1767, namely the son, whose child named Johann Ernst was buried there. This, for now, exhausts our knowledge of this branch of our family. There may still be descendents of these Dörrys we are unaware of, perhaps, because they spell their family name differently.

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<sup>10</sup> She lived until her death on 19 In May 1767 with her son, Georg Wilhelm, leaseholder of the Hering'schen Hofgutes in large Mehlra. The burial record is their age at 63 years and 3 months indicated, so that her birthday at the February 1704 can be established. To see their sons in a new chapter of the Thuringian line.

**Augustus Dörry**  
(June 1697 – October 1699)  
(#D-64-4 and Brother of #D-32)

Augustus Dörry was born as the third son of his parents, the Innkeeper on the Rücking Johan Henrich Dörry (Dörrie) (#D-64) and his wife Dorothea (#D-65). He was baptized in Northeim (St. Sixti) on June 16, 1697. His mother's brother, "the praeceptor (teacher) from Imbshausen with the preacher H. Fischer" was his godfather.

The already expressed supposition that Augustus did not live for very long, since there is no indication in the Northeim records that he was confirmed and there was no other information about him available, was recently verified by an entry in the death register of the St. Sixti Parish. It says under the date of October 8, 1699, that Justus N. Dörrien, the little son of the Innkeeper on the Rücking, was laid to rest on this day at the age of 2 years and 16 weeks. By comparing the date of baptism for Augustus Dörry with the date of the burial, we must conclude that the deceased "Justus" was identical to the child "Augustus", as the child was named at its baptism. Unless the little one was called Justus when he was still alive or the entry into the church records by the officiating clergyman was a mistake, such different names for the same person in church record books are not uncommon and should not be taken serious.

By the way, Augustus (Justus) Dörry is the only child of the Innkeeper on the Rücking we know of, who was taken again from its parents at such a tender young age. However, it is possible that the parents had more than the six children we are aware of and that we do not know the fate of all of those who may have been born before the parents moved to Northeim, because they were no longer alive. The low rate of child deaths in the family of Johan Henrich Dörry is especially remarkable, because at that time this rate often was shockingly high. Frequently more than half of the newborn children in other families died at a very young age.

## **Andreas Friederick Dörry**

(February 1701 – June 1736)

(#D-64-5 and Brother of #D-32)

Andreas Friederick Dörry was born as the 4<sup>th</sup> son and the 5<sup>th</sup> child of the Dörry couple on the Rücking in Northeim. He was baptized on February 19, 1701 in St. Sixty and confirmed in the same church in 1714. Then for about a decade, there was no further mentioning of his name in any entry in the church records. An announcement of the Northeim family researcher Jörn during the late 1960s seems to shed some light on Andreas Friederick Dörry's life path. According to him, Andreas Friederick Dörry (#D-64-5) served for a few years in the Hannover Regiment von Podbielski, until he had to quit because of a severe wound. His last rank was that of a sergeant in the cavalry (Wachtmeister). Since the regiment von Podbielski took part in the Spanish War of Succession (1701-1714), we can assume that Andreas Friederick Dörry was the legendary Englishman who according to Otto Doerry (#D-8-2W) was the founder of the Doerry family in Germany. The Elector of Hannover (an Earl belonging to the Electorate choosing the Emperor of Germany) was at that time already King of England. Thus it was easy for the common people to regard the troops from Hannover as English and Andreas was one of them.

However it was, even if this attempt to explain the family legend is correct, one thing cannot be in any case. Andreas Friederick Dörry (#D-64-5) could never have been the ancestor of the Dörry family. He never married and died as a bachelor.

We find him in his homeland again no later than in 1725. On August 8<sup>th</sup> of this year, he became godfather for his nephew Johann Friedrich Dörry (#D-32-5), son of Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) in Sundhausen. He was then referred to as Forest Clerk (Forstschreiber, forest manager). Seven years later, he is mentioned for a second time as godfather within the family. This time it was during the baptism on October 8, 1732 of his nephew Johann Friedrich Mohnkopf (#D-64-2-6), the son of his sister Anna Dorothea in her second marriage. At this time, he is described as the tenant on the Rücking in Northeim. After his father had passed away, his widowed mother continued to run the business for a while. When it became too much for her, she turned over the lease to her son Andreas Friederick. But he did not have the lease for very long. He fell and badly hurt his knee. Gangrene in the wound then caused his death. He was buried on the cemetery of St. Sixti in Northeim on June 24, 1736. He was never married and had no descendants.

**Magdalena Elisabeth Dörry**  
(January 1703 – January 18, 1784)  
(#D-64-6 and Sister of #D-32)

Magdalena Elisabeth Dörry (#D-64-6) was the second daughter and the youngest child of the Innkeeper on the Rücking in Northeim. She was baptized in St. Sixti of her hometown on January 23, 1703. We were unable to find any family members among her godparents. She grew up in her parents' home and was confirmed at Easter 1716, when she was given the names of Marlena Lisabeth. Whether this happened consciously because she liked these names better, or if it was an error by the clergyman who kept the church record books, this can no longer be determined.

On January 20<sup>th</sup> 1722 and at the age of 19 years, Magdalena Elisabeth Dörry (#D-64-6) gave her hand in marriage to the innkeeper "In der Blume" (In the Flower), a suburb of Hannöversch Münden), Johann Georg Knieriem. This was recorded in the marriage register (Copulationregister) of St. Sixti, page 134, as a home wedding on the Rücking. As still today, home weddings were already at that time exceptions to the rule and were at the same time an expression of the special social standing and the high regards enjoyed by the bride's parents. After all, the *Innkeeper on the Rücking* was several times referred to as *Honorable Gentleman*. The groom, too, seems to have come to Northeim from a good home and a large Knieriem (a nickname for a shoemaker, meaning a *kneestrap*) family in Hannöversch Münden. He came to ask for the hand of Magdalena Elisabeth Dörry because his inn "In der Blume" needed a good housewife, who could assist her husband with running the business. Perhaps, teamsters hauling freight between the Rücking in Northeim and the Blume in Hannöversch Münden were, unwillingly or willingly responsible for arranging the marriage between the two young persons. This supposition is definitely possible.

The groom was not born in Hannöversch Münden. At the time of his birth, his father still owned an inn in nearby Landwehrhagen. At least, the existing documentation points into this direction. The father's name was Johann Andreas Knieriem. He had been married twice. After his first wife passed away on October 11, 1690 (buried on October 15<sup>th</sup> in Landwehrhagen), he married Magdalena Trier from Höxter on May 27, 1693. She came from a quite respectable family. Her father was mayor in Höxter and her brother Johannes Dietrich Trier was pastor in Hemeln near Göttingen from 1691-1693. Before then, since 1687, he was an assistant (Adjunktus) to his father-in-law Georg Kuntze (Conradi) in Hemeln. His time in office in Hemeln was cut short by his early death on September 13, 1693.

The marriage of Magdalena Trier and Johann Andreas Knieriem in 1693 produced in February 1695 the later spouse of Magdalena Elisabeth Dörry (#D-64-6), the Johann Georg Knieriem. He was baptized on February 13, 1695. Perhaps, he is a grandson of the educator (Schulmeister) Hieronymus Cniriem, who lived in Landwehrhagen at the beginning of the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. With the exception of Johann Andreas (father of Johann Georg), he had several sons and daughters baptized in his hometown. The reason for this could be that the church records of Landwehrhagen were kept not

as carefully as they should have been. There was no indication of another Knieriem living in Landwehrhagen at that time. To further research the various relationships appeared to this author as too time consuming and unimportant. They are, therefore, only briefly mentioned here.

More important was the person Johann Georg Knieriem, the later spouse of the daughter of the Northeim Dörry. We know of him that he had two more siblings: an older brother Joachim Henrich (baptized on October 27, 1690 in Landwehrhagen, 16 days after the death of his mother on October 11, 1690) and a younger sister Johanna Margaretha. Both had very respectable godparents mentioned in the church book, among them the spouse of the then Pastor Specht, who was godmother for Johann Georg Knieriem's sister.

Of the godparents for Johann Georg Knieriem (baptized on February 13, 1695), one name should be specially underlined: Johann Georg Lauffert, a merchant in (Hannöversch) Münden. The reason for this is the fact that the name Lauffert will reappear again at a later time. At the baptism of the oldest son of Johann Georg Knieriem and his wife Magdalena Elisabeth (née Dörry), a Lauffert is again listed as a godfather for the child Johann Heinrich Knieriem. This time, Lauffert's name is given with the first names of Johann Heinrich and without naming his hometown. Johan Henrich Dörry (#D-64), the Innkeeper on the Rucking, serves as godfather together with Johann Heinrich Lauffert and both are listed as grandfathers of the child being baptized. This compels us to ask the question why is Johann Heinrich Lauffert, and not Johann Andreas Knieriem listed in the church records as grandfather of Johann Heinrich Knieriem (#D-64-6-1), since Johann Andreas Knieriem is known as the real grandfather of the child Johann Heinrich Knieriem. After repeated questioning, the answer to this riddle was found in the fact that Magdalena Trier, daughter of the town mayor Trier in Höxter, married Johann Heinrich Lauffert in her second marriage. Johann Heinrich Lauffert became thus the step-grandfather of Johann Heinrich Knieriem, the son of Magdalena Elisabeth Dörry (#D-64-6).

This second marriage of the widowed Knieriem, née Trier, to Johann Heinrich Lauffert is recorded in the church records of Hannöversch Münden under the date of February 9, 1717.

Magdalena Elisabeth Dörry gave her spouse six children in a relatively short time span, of whom only the oldest son Johann Heinrich Knieriem (#D-64-6-1), baptized on October 26, 1722, seems to have survived his childhood years. Of the other five children we know for sure that four of them died already in their early childhood: Dorothea Magdalena (baptized December 13, 1723), Johann Christian (baptized May 9, 1725), Johann Jürgen (baptized December 2, 1726, and Johann Friedrich (baptized on February 13, 1730). Their death is recorded in the church records of St. Blasii on the dates of May 1, 1724; June 12, 1727; October 9, 1729; and September 17, 1735. Open remains only the fate of their daughter Katharine Rosine Knieriem. We did not come across her name, again, despite of all our inquiries in the church records of Hannöversch Münden.

Again and again, as here too, we notice the high percentage of children dying during earlier centuries, which has continued into the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. As

regrettable as this may have been for many families, it was a natural process, which made sure that only basically healthy and viable children grew up and propagated. Therefore, the death of a child in those days was not as hard on the parents as it is today. New births made sure that gaps were closed, again. The raising of sick and disabled children by artificial means and at the expense of their healthy siblings was avoided and with it the natural law of selection was preserved, as we can observe it followed by all living beings, except by humans.

But back to Johann Georg Knieriem! He, too, was not blessed with a long life. He was not even married for nine years, when he passed away in Hannöversch Münden at the age of 35 years. His death was recorded on November 28, 1730 with the notation that he was laid to rest on the cemetery of St Blasius.

His widow Magdalena Elisabeth, née Doerry, continued to run the business after the death of her husband, in order to keep it for her only surviving son Johann Heinrich Knieriem (#D-64-6-1) (baptized on October 26, 1722). Perhaps, it was a moral obligation towards his mother that her son married after he was 40 years old. He married Anna Christine Bürmann in Hannöversch Münden, who was the widow of the former innkeeper Rudolph Lüdemann, who operated the inn "Zum Anker" (To the Anchor) before the "Upper Gate" of the town. As far as we were able to determine, this marriage remained childless. Anna Christine Hedwig Knieriem, widowed Lüdemann, née Bürmann, passed away in Hannöversch Münden on February 9, 1795, closely followed by her husband Johann Heinrich Knieriem. He followed her in death on February 16<sup>th</sup>, i.e. only one week later. Perhaps, they both died of the consequences of a contagious disease.

(Anna) Magdalena Elisabeth Knieriem, née Dörry, had passed away already 11 years before her daughter-in-law and her son followed her in death. She had closed her eyes forever at the home of her son on January 18, 1784, when she was 81 years old. Her son was only 73 years old and her daughter-in-law was 67 years old when they were laid to rest.

Even if we have looked in depth at the Northeim Generation, at least as much as the documentation we had collected during years of research had permitted it, we need to mention two more persons who at that time had the name of Dörry. The younger of the two was until now, according to family tradition, considered to be the son of the oldest Northeim descendent of the Rücking family, Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) in Sundhausen. In meantime, however, we succeeded to clear up this erroneous assumption.

**Thedel Ulrich Dörry<sup>11</sup>**  
(January, 1749 – October 4, 1791)

We can prove that Thedel Ulrich Dörry had a totally different father. He was the son of Rudolph August Dörry and Anna Dorothea Catharina Colditz and was baptized on January 27, 1749 in the St. Ägidien church in Braunschweig. We will talk about his parents later. Like his father had done, he became a soldier in 1771 and was a gunner (Kanonier) in the Royal (Hochfürstlich) Artillery Corps. This unit was newly formed in February 1763 and comprised three companies. Major General von Tunderfeld (deceased March 1, 1764) commanded this corps along with the Engineering Corps (Pioniere). Colonel Caspar Peter Heinemann (deceased 1774) was his successor. One additional company (battery) of garrison artillery was added to these three companies (regiment) of field artillery, a total of about 300 men.

Thedel Ulrich Dörry was promoted to artillery scribe (Artillerie Musterschreiber) in 1778 and to corporal (Unteroffizier) between 1779 and 1782. This was for those peace times a relatively quick advance and it proves that his superiors were satisfied with him, especially when one considers that the armies at that time were all standing armies and had a relatively low turnover of noncommissioned officers (Chargierte).

Thedel Ulrich Dörry served in his unit for a total of 20 years and until his death on October 4, 1791 (Garrison Church in Braunschweig).

He married Anna Lucia Catharina Goß (Goeß) on May 30, 1771, the same year when he enlisted as a gunner. She was the daughter of the citizen and *master* (Kunstmeister) of the *Altewicker Kunst* (a skill used for removal of water from ore and other mining shafts) in Braunschweig, Heinrich Friedrich Goß (Goeß, pronounced with a long "O"). She was born in her hometown Braunschweig (St. Ägidien) on May 22, 1754. She had 10 documented children during her 20-year marriage. At least six of these died at a very tender young age. An additional daughter, the oldest one, died when she was 26 years old and without being married. We also have only scant information about the other three children, so that we are unable to give incontestable information.

Following are the names and known dates from the lives of the ten children of Thedel Ulrich Dörry and his wife Anna Lucia Catharina Goeß:

1.) Friederike Elisabeth Christine Dörry<sup>12</sup>

Born: Braunschweig (St. Ägidien)	November 14, 1773
Baptized: Braunschweig (St. Ägidien)	November 17, 1773
Deceased: Braunschweig (St. Ägidien)	December 11, 1799

2.) Carl Georg Heinrich Dörry

Born: Braunschweig (Garrison Church)	February 3, 1776
Baptized: Braunschweig (Garrison Church)	February 7, 1776
Deceased: Braunschweig (Garrison Church)	April 12, 1777

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<sup>11</sup> The additions and corrections of the following parts come of in city archives deposited to the family tree of the Rudolph August Dörry (Dörri)

<sup>12</sup> Buried on 15. 12. the 1799 in Braunschweig (pc. Aegidien)

3.) Friedrich Wilhelm Anton Dörry

Born: Braunschweig (Garrison Church)	January 29, 1778
Baptized: Braunschweig (Garrison Church)	February 1, 1778
Deceased: Braunschweig (Garrison Church)	January 31, 1779

4.) Heinrich Elias Christian Dörry

Born: Braunschweig (Garrison Church)	November 21, 1779
Baptized: Braunschweig (Garrison Church)	November 24, 1779

As far as the author can remember from documentation he had seen at an earlier time, Heinrich Elias Christian Dörry remained single and started to work for the Prussian Railroad. He is supposed to have died at a relatively early age in Wittenberge and without marrying.

5.) Johann Gottlieb Bernhard Dörry

Born: Braunschweig (Garrison Church)	March 28, 1782
Baptized: Braunschweig (Garrison Church)	April 1, 1782
Deceased: Braunschweig (Garrison Church)	February 7, 1783

6.) Johanne Dorothee Friederike Dörry<sup>13</sup>

Born: Braunschweig (St. Ägidien)	April 15, 1784
Baptized: Braunschweig (St. Ägidien)	April 20, 1784
Deceased: Braunschweig (Garrison Church)	February 16, 1785

7.) Johann Paul Conrad Dörry<sup>14</sup>

Born: Braunschweig (St. Ägidien)	June 14, 1786
Baptized: Braunschweig (St. Ägidien)	June 21, 1786

8.) Caroline Dorothee Agustine Dörry<sup>15</sup>

Born: Braunschweig (St. Ägidien)	November 14, 1788
Baptized (?): Braunschweig (St. Ägidien)	April 20, 1789

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<sup>13</sup> Buried on 15. 12. the 1799 in Braunschweig

<sup>14</sup> It died on 16 November 1787

<sup>15</sup> Born on 16 April 1788 in Braunschweig, Taufe on 20 April 1788. These data originate directly from the church book, to that extent are not correct the data on the family tree.

She is (the only surviving child) apparently emigrated to the USA, because in Baltimore, Maryland married on 3 November 1816 a Johanna Dorothea Friederike Dorry a Richard Savin in the Gay Street and Courthouse Plaza Zion German Lutheral. A proper evidence was not to lead.



9.) Johann Martin Theodor Dörry

Born: Braunschweig (St. Ägidien)	September 7, 1789
Baptized: Braunschweig (St. Ägidien)	September 11, 1789
Deceased: Braunschweig (Garrison Church)	September 2, 1790

10.) Johann Heinrich Dietrich Dörry<sup>16</sup>

Born: Braunschweig (St. Ägidien)	March 11, 1792
Baptized: Braunschweig (St. Ägidien)	March 14, 1792
Deceased: Braunschweig (St. Ägidien)	April 1, 1792
Buried: Braunschweig (St. Ägidien)	April 4, 1792

Perhaps, the early death of most of Thedel Ulrich Dörry's children can be looked at as a "weakness for living", which they had inherited from their parents. The father reached only an age of about 42 years and died on October 4, 1791 of a large tumor (cancer?), a half year before the birth of the youngest child. His wife Anna Lucia Catharina Goss (Goß) followed him in death ten years later on May 1, 1801 (St. Ägidien in Braunschweig). She had suffered from edema (Wassersucht). She, too, was only 46 years old. Even though life expectancy during the 18<sup>th</sup> century was different from what it is today, we can rightfully say that both partners of the Thedel Ulrich Dörry couple did not grow very old, because their health condition did not permit an older age. This would also explain why the children died at such an early age.

In conclusion to this chapter, let us say a few things about the father, i.e. the parents of Thedel Ulrich Dörry in Braunschweig.

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<sup>16</sup> It died at Scheuerchen

## **Rudolph August Dörry** (1703/04 – January 1769)

Rudolf August Dörry was born either in 1703 or in 1704. We were unable to determine his exact age. Only a notation in the record book of St. Ägidien in Braunschweig indicates that at the time of his burial, he was 65 years old and this permitted us to calculate the approximate year of his birth. The hope to find the location of his birth in Northeim and to identify him as the youngest child of the Innkeeper on the Rucking, Johan Henrich Dörry (#D-64), did not come to pass, despite of our intensive research.

The first exact recorded date of his life is October 18, 1731<sup>17</sup>. On this day, he married Anna Dorothea Catharina Colditz, the daughter of the citizen and food (Viktualien) merchant Johann Jacob Colditz in Braunschweig (St. Magni). According to our calculations, she was born in about 1710.

On the day of his wedding, Rudolph August Dörry was already quartermaster (Fourier) in the personal guard company (Leibkompagnie) of Colonel von Cramm. This indicates that he had already been a soldier for several years.

His commanding officer had been promoted to the rank of major in 1708, to lieutenant colonel in 1713, and on March 31, 1721 he was made a colonel. As commanding officer in 1730, he took over the infantry regiment of Colonel von Völker, whose first company always provided the guards for the fortress (Burg) in Braunschweig. In the year of 1733, the first company, to which Rudolph August Dörry belonged, and five other companies took part in the enforcement of the law (Reichsexekution) in Mühlhausen, Thuringia. This took place under the command of Colonel von Cramm.

One year later, Rudolph August Dörry, who as a member of the personal guard company most likely had participated in this action, was called a sergeant in the church record in St. Ägidien, when his son Georg Christian Heinrich was baptized on March 21, 1734. Perhaps, he had earned this rank during the deployment to Mühlhausen, because he had still been a quartermaster on May 22, 1732 (record of baptisms at St. Ägidien in Braunschweig).

If he was deployed to the war with Turkey under the successor of von Cramm, the Colonel Georg Wilhelm von Sommerlat (also Sommerlatte) in 1737-1740, is not known. (See O. Elster, History of the Standing Army in the Dukedom Braunschweig. Wolfenbüttel, Volume II, Leipzig 1901, Publisher M. Heinsius Successor). But this can be assumed with great probability. During this time period, with the exception of 1737, are no births recorded for his wife. This is a good indication that her husband was not at home. As a sergeant, he also belonged to a unit, which was among the support troops from Braunschweig fighting against the Turks.

The troops from Braunschweig had during this campaign a very high attrition rate of ill soldiers. We do not know, if Rudolph August Dörry was among these; but it is possible, since he quit serving as a soldier in 1746. He took the position of a clerk at the August

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<sup>17</sup> This date is wrong. In a family tree existing in city archives to Braunschweig is noted as dying date: 1771 ago. A closer indication was not to be determined so far.

Gate in Braunschweig. It was the job of the gate clerk to collect a tax for the imported and exported products, an occupation that required a flexible mental ability. It helps to know this in order to paint a more accurate picture of Rudolph August Dörri.

He had the office of a gate clerk at the August Gate for about 23 years and until he passed away. He was buried on January 29, 1769 on the cemetery of the congregation of St. Ägidien. His spouse followed him in death about 1½ years later. Her burial took place on the same cemetery on October 7, 1770.

We are not certain, how many children were born during this marriage. We are sure of the following four births<sup>18</sup>:

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1.) Johann Ludwig Dörri                            |                  |
| Baptized in Braunschweig (St. Ägidien):            | May 22, 1732     |
| 2.) Georg Christian Heinrich Dörries <sup>19</sup> |                  |
| Baptized in Braunschweig (St. Ägidien):            | March 21, 1734   |
| 3.) Friedrich Zacharias Dorri <sup>20</sup>        |                  |
| Baptized in Braunschweig:                          | May 10, 1737     |
| 4.) Thedel Ulrich Dörri <sup>21</sup>              |                  |
| Baptized in Braunschweig:                          | January 27, 1749 |

In addition to these entries, we found two more in the church book of St. Ägidien. These were made in regards to burials of children of Rudolph August Dörri, but without giving their names. We cannot tell, whether these records (July 22, 1742 and January 19, 1746) referred to the above-mentioned children or to additional ones. We have to leave it to chance, whether we will ever find a real relationship between the Dörries from Northeim and from Braunschweig.

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<sup>18</sup> Already before his marriage with Anna Catharina Dorothea Colditz is registered in the church book by pc. Aegidien the birth of a son of the Rudolph August Dörri: Rudolph Siegmund Anthon, \* 16. 12. 1725, which church-book-reads baptizing entry in: H. Rudolph August Dörries Comp.es Mr. Hochwohlgeb.en the gentleman Upper hunter master(Oberjägermeister) of Röshings, the Mr. mayor Weigell on Königs-luther the Mrs. Verwalterin widow Dörrien, the child be called Rudolph Siegmund Anthon, the 15. Xber in Domo

<sup>19</sup> In the church book of pc. Aegidien is registered in the year 1756 a son: Johann Carl Andreas, \* 7 June 1756

<sup>20</sup> As a fourth child Aegidien appears in the church books of pc.: Johann August Balthasar, \* 20 February 1744

<sup>21</sup> when fifth child born - it died on 4 October 1791 in Braunschweig, which is children already sufficient seized.

### **[ The Thuringia – Saxonia Line of the family Dörry ]**

From that preceding described information to the son of the Rückingwirtes Johann Henrich Dörry, we already know the second son **Johann Heinrich Dörry**, the later forest writer in Hohenebra, as well as its children.

Its three sons Philipp Johann Friedrich, Friedrich Heinrich and George William Dörry forms, now only the found, Thuringia Saxonian line. My predecessor Albrecht Doerry had found it last with the hereditary affair to the pin property Ihlfeld. Their further ways had remained hidden for it.

Historical it is to be said that there was not the country at that time Thuringia as a whole. The Thuringian country divided into the "Grand Duchy Saxonia-Weimar-Eisenach", the duchies „Saxonia-Altenburg“, „Saxonia-Meiningen“ and „Saxonia-Coburg and Gotha“ as well as the principalities „Schwarzburg-Sondershausen“, „Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt“, „Reuss older line“ and „Reuss recent line“. All these are as Thuringian states part of the German federation and the German empire. Therefore also the following descriptions of the Thüringer line of the family Dörry are to be seen in different these own duke or principalities.

The oldest son Philipp Johann Friedrich Dörry, son of Johann Heinrich Dörry from Hohenebra, \* 27 February 1728 in Hohenebra, appears several times in church book hate living in the vicinity of Gebesee. He is at the wedding of his two sons marked as estate owners. It is available in various church register as a tenant in Allmenhausen listed, the one with the Freiherrl. Ballmantische Rittergut, on the other hand the Herlmontsche Rittergut called. Who, where and when he married was not exactly noted. For various church register with his grandchildren, however, the following shows. He must have married rather late, estimated at around 1763. His wife, only the first names Susanna Magdalena from various sponsorship registrations identify her, is on 8 Born in February 1746 and 18 years younger. Your birth date is from her death on 15 August 1822 in hate life can be calculated. After the early death calculated by Philipp Johann Friedrich Dörry, in the year 1785 be tested, she pulls on her eldest son Johann Georg hatred after life, there estate owners. There she married a second time. The new husband is Georg Andreas Gerlach, the hatred of life estate owner of the Fürstl. Kammergut. The four children of the marriage Gerlach, the sponsor entries by Johann Georg Dörry to find, which suggest that he at his godfather occurs as step-siblings. From the weddings of its two sons at least these are well-known:

1. **Johann George Dörry**, birth and death does not admit (probably in Allmenhausen), but as landowner and a Gemeindevorstand registered in hate lives. Its first wedding finds intoxication instead of on 16 November 1785 with **Anna Regina, born Rausch** date of birth and place of origin are at present not yet determined. But from this marriage two daughters come out.

1. **Johanna Maria Sophie**, \* 2 January 1787 in Haßleben and baptized (~) on the 4 January 1787th Johanna marries on the 16 February 1813 in Haßleben the **Johann Georg Grimmer**, \* on the 16 January 1789 in Haßleben. For Johann Georg Grimmer, it is the second marriage and it brings along out of first

marriage a son: **Johann Bernhard Sigismund Grimmer**, \* 14th Sep. 1808 in Haßleben.

In the marriage of Johanna Maria and Johann Georg, following children to the world come:

1. **Sophie Friederike Grimmer**, \* 30. Juni 1813 in Hassleben, + 13. January 1817 Haßleben
2. **Johanna Carolina Maria Grimmer**, \* 16. February 1815 in Haßleben
3. **Auguste Henriette Wilhelmine Grimmer**, \* 18. September 1816 in Hassleben
4. **Johann Friedrich Grimmer**, \* 6. November 1818 in Hassleben

2. **Henriette Friederike Wilhelmine Dörry**, \* 6. Mai 1793 in Hassleben  
It marries the **Christian Leonhard Otto** on the 11 May 1819 in Hassleben.  
Out of the marriage, there are two children:

1. **Friedrich Rudolf Christian Otto**, \* 20. January 1820 in Hassleben, + 26. December 1898
2. **Emilie Friederike Wilhelmine Otto**, \* 18. September 1824 in Hassleben

Johann Georg Dörry married with a Consistorio on the 21 August 1796 in Haßleben twice. His second wife is named **Sophia Christiane, neé Forberg**.

Also out of this marriage, there is a daughter:

3. **Sophie Friederike Dörry**, \* 11 February 1798 in Haßleben, + 28 August 1867 in Haßleben. Sophie Friederike marries the **Christian Friedrich Anton Voigt** on the 3 May 1820 in Haßleben, \* 4 June 1791 in Ringleben. + 30th Sep. 1852 in Haßleben It is the son of the Anton God love Voigt, Herzogl. Saxon-Weimar. Landskommissär in Ringleben and its woman **Johanna Helena Catharina, born Zeise**.

In the marriage, there are three daughters:

1. **Johanna Friederike Voigt**, \* 10 December 1820 in hate life and dies directly at the next day, the 11 December 1820.
2. **Juliane Caroline Voigt**, that twin sister, \* 10 December 1820 marries a landowner Julius Woche in Haßleben later out of Weimar. It dies there on the 3 January 1867 at the age of 46 years.
3. **Wilhelmine Friederike Emilie Voigt**, \* 7 March 1823 in Haßleben, marries 1847 the **Julius Robert Ehrenfried Voigt**, born on the 2 February 1820 in Gebesee, landowner in Frömmstedt. There Wilhelmine Friederike dies on the 7 March 1860, Julius Robert Ehrenfried on the 5 September 1874.

The second son of the Philipp Johann Friedrich Dörry was

2. **Johann Friedrich Dörry**, birth and death unknown, but it takes place a wedding in hate life: On the 21 June 1801, it marries a **Johanna Christina, neé Werner** In this wedding entry in the churches books of Hassleben, it is designated as a lessee of the Ritterguts "von Witzleben" in Liebenstein and as the Philipp Johann Friedrich Dörry, lessee of the nobleman of Rittergut in Allmenhausen diminished latest son. Its father is

therefore no longer alive. Its bride is the youngest conjugal daughter of the 1798 in Nöda the deceased of Pastor **Johann Ernst Werner**. Born it is deceased around 1776 and on 18 January 1829 in Dielsdorf.

The churches book entry is remarkable: It reads:

den 21. Juni wurde auf Serenissimi gnädigstes Dispensal, Hl. Johann Friedrich Dörry, ein Junggesell und Pachtinhaber des Adl[igen] von Witzlebenschen Ritterguths zu Liebenstein, weil[and] Hl. Philipp Johann Friedrich Dörry, gewesener Pächter des adl[igen] von Herlmontschen Ritterguths zu Allmenhausen nachgell[äßner] eheleibl[icher] jüngster Sohn - mit ~~Jungf~~[au] Johanna Christiana Wernerin gew[esenen] Pfarrers zu Nöda nachgelaßner ehel[eiblicher] jüngster Tochter nach ein für allemal Dom 1 v. Trinit verlesener Proclamation gleich nach der Frühkirche in der Stille copuliert:

It shows on that there that the bride was no longer virgin - the word virgin is painted, was commanded who wedding from above (what on "Serenissimi most gracious Dispensal" follows), it was proclaimed only a single time (in place of three times, like usual) and it became "after the early church in all quiet copuliert". In a baptism of its brother in the year 1793, he was yet as a baptism godfather present and there as a good lessee of the manor in Gebesee noted. Gebesee and Nöda lie closely together and the church actions of Nöda became in the church hate life carried out.

What became further out of the married couple, will come perhaps in the future yet at the daylight.

The couple are registered in the churches book of Dielsdorf of two children:

- 1 **Maria Carolina Friederike Dörry**, \* 1804, place of birth not detectable, possibility Bad Liebenstein. You son marital second and latest to Ossmannstedt marries 1829 in Oßmannstedt the widower, mill owner (Müller) and Choradjuvant **Christian Wilhelm Philipp Cämmerer** of Oßmannstadt, the 2<sup>nd</sup> son of **Johann Philipp Cämmerers**, former mill owner (Mühlenbesitzer). In this wedding, the father Philipp Johann Friedrich Dörry was already deceased (+ 31 July 1827), just as the mother Johanna Christina, neé Werner (+ 18th Jan. 1929). In its dead entry in Dielsdorf, it becomes as a tax-collector, neighbor and Anspanner designated.
- 2.) **Luise Wilhelmine Dörry**, \* 26 April 1812 in Dielsdorf, ~ on the 5 May 1812, + 4 May 1840 in Dielsdorf, marriage 1831 with **Johann Ernst Friedrich Ritter**.

The second son of the Johann Heinrich Dörry from Hohenebra, **Friedrich Heinrich Dörry** learns the occupation of the farmer. It is born 13 to. March 1730 in Hohenebra. From him we do not know much. He deceases (probably before and childless) as an economist on manor of his brother George William in largely Vargula to 20. March 1791 at the age of 61 years.

The third son of the Johann Heinrich Dörry from Hohenebra, **George William Dörry**, \* emerges on 22 January 1732 in Hohenebra in several places. He deceases in Groß Vargula on 18 October 1807 at the age of 75 years, 8 months and 27 days. It leaves numerous descendants. In its different entries in the church books it emerges about

1777 as a lease owner of the manor of the baron Marschall in Altengottern, 1787 as a lease owner of the property „of Berga “in small Vargula designation, which changes 1788 into the possession „von Wangenheim “.

1791 changes the property into the possession of the family „von Lutteroth“, and thus the lease ends, since the family Lutteroth manages the property. It is led from 1791 to 1803 as a lease owner „of the Wörthsgutes“ in Groß Vargula. He hands the lease to 1803 over to its oldest still living son **Anton Heinrich Dörry**. In the church books of Altengottern with the baptism of his children also the wife of George William is mentioned: **Johanna Sophie, born Telemann**. Their origin comes out from another baptizing entry: Klein Furra. The wedding of the two must have taken place approximately around 1763, probably in Klein Furra or in Groß Mehla.

### The following children are so far provable

1. A daughter **Christina Bernhardina Henrietta Dörry**. From its wedding entry in Groß Vargula it follows that she is born in Groß Mehla. On 20 November 1791. She marries **Christoph Burghard Mattig**, son of upper Mueller **Johann Rudolph Mattig** out Groß Vargula. Further data are not well-known.
2. A son **Johann Friedrich Heinrich Dörry**, \* on 26 July 1766 in Groß Mehla. In later years it is specified up to its death on 20 December 1789 in Groß Vargula in the juvenile age of 23 years than co-lessees of the Clausisches manor in the local chronicle of largely Vargula.
3. The next child is again a son, **Anton Heinrich Ludwig Dörry**, he is born on 14 January 1769 in Groß Mehla and deceases at age weakness on 11 February 1847 in Groß Vargula. He marries the daughter already of the deceased of upper Mueller Johann Rudolph Mattig on 24 September 1795 in the Predigerkirche to Erfurt **Anna Dorothea Mattig**, out Groß Vargula, a sister of the Christoph Burghard Mattig, which married already four years before its sister Christina Bernhardina Henrietta. Anna Dorothea is born on 8 October 1767 in largely Vargula. This date leaves itself from its dying entry of 27. May 1843 in largely Vargula calculate. In the Copulationseintrag in the church book of the Ev. Predigerkirche to Erfurt some comes out at information: „Dörry (Anton Heinrich) Herrn Georg Wilhelm Dorrij, Fürstlich Schwarzburg, Sondershäusischen Amtsverwalters und Pachtinhabers des Lutterothischen Ritterguths zu Großvargula ältester Sohn und Anna Dorothea Mattigin, weyl. Mstr. Johann Rudolph Mattigs, Mahlmüller daselbst hinterlassene älteste Tochter. Nach erhaltener Dispensat. ohne Proclamat. copuliret d 24. Septemb. [1795] in Bruchstedt.“ .  
Further data did not have to be found so far.

This manor belongs to the wide-spread family Lutheroth (Vargulaer branch) and some decades before the daughter of the owner of manor Matthias III. Lutterodt, Margarethe a Johannes Telemann married. The name Telemann is to be found thus with the manor Lutheroth connected and in the environment quite often.

From the marriage of Anton Heinrich and Anna Dorothea are well-known so far two children:

3.1 **Christoph Burghard Dörry**, \* on 16 November 1796 in Groß Vargula. He deceases however already at the age of six years on 5 June 1797 in Groß Vargula

3.2 **Anna Magdalena Dörry**, born in January 1800 in Groß Vargula. 1825 get it an illegitimate son,

3.2.1 **Johann Dörry**, \* to 4. March 1825 in Groß Vargula, on 12 August 1832 is received it a marriage, with **Johann William Randhage**, geb. for instance February 1803, son of the Johann Christian Randhage. From this marriage now a daughter originates.

3.2.2 **Johanna Carolina Randhage**, \* 8 January 1847 in Groß Vargula. This daughter becomes however only 19 days old, because on 20 January 1847 her dying entry is already registered in the church book too Groß Vargula.

4. The next proven child is of Klein Urleben written **Karl August William Dörry** as Dörrey, in the kinship book and the church books. Born it is about 1771 in largely Mehla. On 12 October 1846 its dying entry in the church book of Klein Urleben emerges. The kinship book (Sippenbuch) of Klein Urleben beinhaltet the following entry:

oo 20. 6. 1813: Karl August Wilhelm D. [Sohn d. Georg Wilhelm D., Amtsverwalter in Schlotheim], Landmann, \* ... 1771, + 12. 10. 1846, u. Anna Martha Görbing [aus 233], \* 19. 8. 1780, + 14. 2. 1856, 2 Kinder: 1. Martha Friederike, \* 1814, oo Hesse [454]. 2. Johanna Wilhelmine, \* 1818, oo Hecht [299]

On 20 June 1813 **Karl August William Dörry** marries the **Anna Martha Görbing**, \* on 19 August 1780, daughter of **Andreas Melchior Görbing** and **Katharina Maria**, born Bornberg.

The name Görbing emerges also still in the baptism of the 1773 born twins Sophia Maria Friederike and Johann Friedrich William, as well as 1777 with the baptism of George Christoph Heinrich as well as 1779 with the baptism of Jacobina Johanna Christina as a Paten. Some more is to be taken out of the kinship book. After his time as lease owners of the Lutterothisches manor in Grossvargula 1795, George William Dörry was still office manager of the property „Schlotheim“. Children from this marriage are two well-known:

4.1 **Martha Friederike Dörrey**, \* 3. Dezember 1814 in Klein Urleben. She marries on 6. März 1836 **Johann Christian Heße**, Shn of Johann Friedrich Heße, Böttcher in Allmenhausen. This marriage brings four children out :

4.1.1 **Dorothea Wilhelmine Charlotte Heße**, \* 15. Mai 1836 in Klein Urleben, oo am 6. November 1864 in Groß Urleben with **Ernst Christian Rechtenbach**, Landmann in Nagelstädt and Sohn of **Gottfried August Rechtenbach**, Anspanner in Nagelstädt and **Marie Elisabeth**, born Marold.

4.1.2 **Johann Friedrich Heße**, \* 5. Februar 1839 in Klein Urleben, Schenkwirt in Groß Urleben, oo am 9. Mai 1872 in Groß Urleben with



**Johanna Maria Lina, geb. Sann**, \* 26. Januar 1850. Children:

4.1.2.1 **Ferdinand Julius Gotthold Heße**, \* 30. Oktober 1872 in Groß Urleben, + 11. Januar 1873 in Groß Urleben

4.1.2.2 **Friederike Bertha Heße**, \* 16. Februar 1875 in Groß Urleben

4.1.3 **Karl Heinrich Eduard Heße**, \* 16. März 1846 in Klein Urleben,

4.1.4 **Auguste Hermine Henriette Heße**, \* 25. September 1852 in Groß Urleben, 2. Oktober 1939 in Groß Urleben, oo at 20. Mai 1872 in Groß Urleben with **Heinrich Christoph Leopold Hühn**, \* 28. Juni 1843 in Groß Urleben, + 20. Dezember 1920 in Groß Urleben. Children:

4.1.4.1 **Gustav Karl Ernst Hühn**, \* 17. April 1873 in Groß Urleben, + 10. Juli 1885 in Groß Urleben

4.1.4.2 **Christoph Rudolf Julius Hühn**, \* 1. Mai 1875 in Groß Urleben, + 4. Juni 1875 in Groß Urleben

4.1.4.3 **Karl Albert Hühn**, \* 13. April 1877 in Groß Urleben

4.1.4.4 **Renate Klara Hühn**, \* 5. Juli 1879 in Groß Urleben

4.1.4.5 **Hedwig Hulda Hühn**, \* 3. Oktober 1884 in Groß Urleben

5. **Sophia Maria Friederika Dörry**, \* 30. April 1773 Altengottern, + 22. Juni 1773

*It emerges it on 30 April 1773 in the baptizing book of St. Trinitatis Altengottern.*

*There the following entry stands in: On 30 April 1773, married man **George William Dörry**, Fürstlich black castle of Sondershausischer office managers of the time lease owner of the noble Marrschallische manor (manor of the baron (Rittergut) from Marschall to Altengottern, note of the author) and marriage-dearest **Johanna Sophie neé Telemann** with a Twin, a daughter and a son,*

1. **Sophia Maria Friederika Dörry**

2. **Johann Friedrich William Dörry**

*As a Pate among other things the brother of the father stands, i.e. the bachelor Friedrich Heinrich Dörry. The mother-brother, Heinrich William Telemann, is likewise specified as a Pate with above birth.*

*Sophia Maria Friederike does not have long life, because on 22 June 1773 she appears in the dead book St. Trinitatis with the following entry: 3 o'clock deceased in the afternoon Mr. George William Dörry of twin daughter flax and the 23. ejusd. buried in all silence.*

6. the twin **Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Dörry**, \* 30. April 1773 Altengottern, + 22. April 1812 in Erfurt.

*It is specified about 1804 in Altengottern as a property tenant of the Marschalli manor as and gardners. It changes however its domicile for 1804 to Erfurt, because there it has its domicile at the Johannes Thor in the following years, in the Waltengasse and the Johannes suburb. On 2 April 1804 he marries in Erfurt: The entry in the trusting book of the Augustinerkirche reads*

2. April 1804 **Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Dörry** mit **Susanne Margarethe Bärmann**, Tochter des Johann Nicolaus Bärmann, Bräutigam 32 Jahre alt, Gutspächter zu Altengottern, Braut 23 Jahre alt, aus Bechstedtstraß.

*Friedrich Wihelm and Susanna Margarethe have four children:*

6.1 **Johann Heinrich**, \* 8. Mai 1804 in Erfurt, ~ 10. Mai 1804 in the Augustinerkirche, its further life way could not be determined so far

6.2 **Johann Christoph Gottlieb**, \* 24. Okt. 1806 in Erfurt, ~ 26. Okt. 1806 in the Augustinerkirche, + ca. 1900. As a Pate in the birth entry in the Augustinerkirche the uncle is specified here mother, i.e. Johann Christoph Bärmann, son of the Johann Nicolaus Bärmann

6.3 **Johann Ernst**, \* 15. Febr. 1810 in Erfurt, ~ am 18. Febr. in the Augustinerkirche, + 21. Febr. 1810 at cramps and buries at 23 Febr. 1810 on the cemetery of the Augustinerkirche

6.4 **Dorothea**, \* 11. Jan. 1812 in Erfurt, ~ am 19. Jan. 1812 in the Augustinerkirche, + 7. Febr. 1812 „at a not determined illness“and buries to 9. Febr. 1812 on the cemetery of the Augustinerkirche

In the dying book of the Augustinerkirche to Erfurt on 22 April 1812 is noted to Johann Friedrich William Dörry: It leaves two minorenne children.

The life way of its son Johann Christoph Gottlieb could be further pursued. It is led in the church books of the Augustinerkirche Erfurt as Böttchermeister. It has its first marriage with **Gertrude Henriette**, whose surname was not delivered, likewise their origin. Likewise the wedding date is not to be determined so far. It died to 17. Nov. 1863 in Erfurt at water craze and became to 19. Nov. 1863 on the cemetery of the Augustinerkirche buries. Children from this marriage are not well-known.

It began its second marriage to 12. Nov. 1865 married with the widow **Susanna Juliana Catharina Scheidemantel**, those in first marriage was with Richter, first name unknown, + around 1855 in Erfurt.

Susanna Juliana Catharina is born 27 to. March 1818 in Erfurt and was the daughter of the land military man Johann Gottlieb Scheidemantel, \* around 1785 in Erfurt and + 1847 likewise in Erfurt, oo to 26. Febr. 1815 in Erfurt with the Marie Friederike Geier, \* around 1795 in Erfurt, + around 1870 likewise in Erfurt. Children from this second marriage are likewise not well-known. Johann Christophs day of death is not to be determined, however in the chronicle of the family sheath coat as „around 1900“ is indicated, likewise the day of death of the Susanna Juliana Catharina Dörry, born Scheidemantel, whose day of death is specified „around 1910 “in the chronicle of the family Scheidemantel.

7. 1777 the married couple is registered with the baptism of a son in the baptizing book by St. Trinitatis in Altengottern

**George Christoph Heinrich**, \* 11. April 1777 Altengottern, + 10. April 1792 in Großvargula,

8. likewise with the baptism of a further daughter in the year 1779:

**Jacobina Johanna Christina Dörry**, 17. April 1779

The managing data originate from the church books St. Trinitatis in Altengottern, the Augustinerkirche and the Predigerkirche in Erfurt as well as the chronicle of the family

*Scheidemantel, which was put to me kindly at the disposal. Further from the church books to Haßleben, Dielsdorf, Groß Urleben, Nöda and from „the Genealogical manual civil families, volume 17, page 511. “The data from this managing manual are however partly wrong. Managing the data from the church books were used. Further data come from the family research of the family Cämmerer. Also data come from the kinship book Urleben, Vargula, Tottleben and different publications to the places in the Kreis Langensalza, in addition from the Pastorbook of Bauer „Ev. Geistliche in Erfurt und Umgebung“ and the citizen book of the city Erfurt 1761-1833.*

*Rainer Dörry – February 2008*