

# **Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry**

Pastor and Superintendent

In Rossow, Pomerania

1760 to 1835

(#D-8)

by

**Dr. Albrecht Doerry**

(#D-1)

Uelzen

1968

(Translated into English by Wulf T. Doerry)

**Necessary changes through new researches**  
**of**

**Rainer Dörry**  
**2006**

## Foreword

After my father, Dr. Georg Doerry (#D-2), had passed away, I looked through the papers and documents he had left behind. While I was doing this, I came across a copy of a biography written by his uncle Otto Doerry (#D-8-2W). My father's sister Johanna had the original document copied by hand. I read this biography a little later with great interest. As a student of history, this reading material gave me the incentive to investigate the introductory remarks about the origin and history of the family and to separate facts from fiction. Unfortunately, much of the documentation gathered for this purpose was left behind in Pomerania in 1945. Thus I had to start all over again, before I was able to reconstruct "brick by brick" the following report about my great-grandfather **Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry** (#D-8). In the course of this undertaking, there was an opportunity to open up new sources of information, which were totally unknown to me just 25 years earlier. On the other hand, many things remained lost forever as, for example, the picture of the grave marker in the cemetery in Rossow, which at one time had been in my possession.

The following sketch is now based on the already mentioned copy of Otto Doerry's (#D-8-2W) memoirs, on certified copies of entries in the ancestral passport (Ahnenpass), and certified excerpts from church records (Kirchenbuchauszügen). Also available were personal notes of Johanna Doerry (#D-4-4) and of her Aunt Laura Kypke, née Doerry (#D-8-4). The latter can be found in printed form in Part I of the "Kurze Chronik der Familie Kypke" (Brief Chronicle of the Kypke Family) published in 1900. It was designed and written by Heinrich Kypke, Pastor Emeritus, in Schreiberhau in the *Riesengebirge* (Mountains of Giants, located between Silesia, now part of Poland, and the Czech Republic). Also used was the Book about Evangelical Ministers in the *Mark Brandenburg* (The Mark), Volume I, Part I, and also the book about the evangelical clergy in Pomerania from the Reformation until the present. Another useful source of information was the *History of the Gymnasium Ernestinum Celle* by Dr. Paul Alpers, 2<sup>nd</sup> improved (updated?) edition, Celle 1953. Also to be gratefully mentioned is the information from the Martin Luther University in Halle/Saale about the *Immatrikulation* (enrollment) of Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry and his brother Friedrich. In addition, Docent Herbert Wieckert in Halle is to be thanked for helping me to initiate the search for this information. Thanks also to all those who assisted me with advice and action.

Unfortunately, I have good reasons to make use of my copyrights. For this reason, no further prints or copies of the duplicates of this manuscript can be permitted.

Uelzen in the fall of 1968

The Author

During the first half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, Henry the Lion (Heinrich der Löwe) and other German sovereigns (Fürsten) successfully started the peaceful and permanent settlement of Germanic tribes in the areas east of the Elbe River. This caused a steady stream of monks, farmers, and traders to move east for several centuries to come. They mixed with the Wends, who had settled there after 600 AD when earlier Germanic tribes had moved on during the *great migration* period. The new settlers gave the eastern region of what later became the country of Germany, a new and Germanic image. This manifested itself in numerous churches and in other architectural structures. Despite of all the destruction at the end of World War II, these buildings were not eradicated.

People coming from all German regions participated in this cultural work. After Pomerania, the settlers came primarily from northwest Germany, which is approximately the area comprised of the present Lower Saxony.

This also was the home of the late Pastor of Rossow in Pomerania and the Superintendent

**Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry**  
(February 25, 1760 – May 28, 1835)  
(#D-8 and #D-16-2)

He was born on February 25, 1760, in Günzerode, County Hohenstein in the Harz Mountain. His parents were the teacher and cantor (a person who leads and directs the church choir and often also has a teaching position in the local school) **Johann Gottfried Dörry** (#D-16) and his spouse **Catharina Elisabeth Eleonora Bratfisch** (#D-17).

His paternal ancestors can be traced back to the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. An entry for a baptism certifies **Johan Henrich Dörry** (#D-64) on May 1, 1693, as the great-grandfather of Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry (#D-8). Johan Henrich Dörry was mentioned as the tenant of the Inn on the Rucking in Northeim. His death, too, is entered in the Northeim church record books as: "He was carried to his grave at the age of 72 years and several months on January 30, 1724." (Translator: This statement implies, that Johan Henrich Dörry was born in about 1651) His spouse, Dorothea (her maiden name is unknown) survived him. She passed away at the age of 76 years and was buried in Northeim on December 28, 1736. (Translator: This implies that she was born in 1660.)

***[Newer research to Johann Henrich Dörry and its wife from the year 2006 and 2007, which some important realizations offer and also substantial change the data presented here, is to reread in the remarks of the chronicle to Johann Henrich Dörry in the new chapter: „Newer research to Johann Henrich Dörry and its wife “]***  
**Rainer Dörry – June 2007**

Of this couple's numerous children is of interest to us only the probably oldest child, **Conrad Heinrich Dörry** (#D-32), who later became the grandfather of the pastor in Rossow. He was born in about 1686 or 1687 at an unknown location and was confirmed in Northeim in 1700. After marrying **Anna Margaretha Heinsius** (#D-33) from Kirchberg in Hesse, he managed for many years the agricultural estate of the Ilfeld Foundation in Sundhausen near Nordhausen. His wife died here after the birth of her daughter Sophia Henriehtta Catharina Dörry (#D-32-12) on May 7, 1738. According to the report by his great-grandson Otto Doerry (#D-8-2), Conrad Heinrich Dörry (#D-32) was over 90 years old when he died. Unfortunately, an exact date for his death could not be established.

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

**Johann Gottfried Dörry** (#D-16 and #D-32-10) was born on July 27, 1732, in Sundhausen as the 10<sup>th</sup> child of **Conrad Heinrich Dörry** (#D-32) and his wife **Anna Margaretha Heinsius** (#D-33). He was baptized three days later. During his activity as schoolmaster and as lead singer of the church choir (cantor) in Günzerode, his 10 years older wife **Catharina Elisabeth Eleonora Bratfisch** (#D-17) bore him at least four children, one daughter and three sons. After Johann Gottfried Dörry's early death on April 17, 1785, his spouse moved in with her youngest son, the teacher and cantor Carl Dörry in Altwallmoden. She lived in his household until she passed away on September 26, 1791.

The reasons for her move from where she lived are not difficult to guess. The income of an active teacher varied quite significantly until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. There was no uniform pay scale for civil servants, as we know it today. If somebody quit his job prematurely, perhaps because of health reasons, the "gray need" entered into his daily life, unless he had been able to save a financial nest egg he could fall back on. A law that stipulated a fixed pension was still unknown at that time. It was a catastrophe for the entire family if its breadwinner died prematurely and left behind a widow with children for whom he had not yet provided for. These survivors were then left, more or less, at the mercy of others. Or the family had to see how it could struggle along until the children were old enough to find a home with somebody else<sup>1</sup>.

Such reasons may have induced Catharina Elisabeth Eleonora Bratfisch (#D-17) to leave Günzerode after her spouse Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16) had died and to seek refuge at the home of her youngest son Carl Dörry (#D-16-4) in Altwallmoden. While the two older boys were still not married at that time and had not completed their professional training, and the daughter had not found a husband, yet, Carl Dörry (#D-16-4) had married on May 4, 1786, and was the only one of her children who had his own household.

There is no proof for whether Caroline Dörry (#D-16-)<sup>2</sup> accompanied her mother when the latter moved to Altwallmoden, but this can be assumed. She resurfaces in Rossow, Eastern Pomerania, at the home of her oldest brother, the Pastor Doerry, at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. She was his housekeeper after his first wife had passed away and remained with him even after he remarried and until she died.

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<sup>1</sup> 17. 4. 1785

<sup>2</sup> born 10. July 1757 in (Bad) Sachsa

**Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry**  
(February 25, 1760 – May 28, 1835)  
(#D-8 and #D-16-2)

Without any doubt, Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry<sup>3</sup> (#D-8 and #D-16-2), the medium tall and stocky son of the Cantor Dörry, was properly advised by his father. He attended the Latin Schools in Ellrich, Wolfenbüttel, and Celle to acquire the necessary knowledge for his planned studies later on at a university. While there is no further information available for his time in Ellrich and Wolfenbüttel, there is uncontested documentation for his attending the Latin School in Celle, which is now known as the *Ernestinum*. The principal of the Latin School, Johann Dietrich Albert Münter made on July 12, 1784 the following entry in the *Index alumnorum in lyceum nostrum rite introductorum* (a register of new students accepted at the school): “Johannes Godofridus Dörry, ex comitatu Hohensteinensi, XXV annos natus.”

Even though the stated age of 25 years is not quite correct and the new student was only 23½ years old, this really does not matter. At that time, nobody took a given age so seriously. Even the age, which appears to be rather old for a student of a secondary school, should not cause us to wonder. At that time, it was not uncommon that older students were still sitting in class, while much younger students were already listening to the lectures of professors at universities. The school and study conditions at universities were quite different in those days than they are today. Everybody remained as long at the Latin School until he felt prepared for college. The student decided this all by himself. There was no *abitur* (a series of comprehensive exams required for graduation from what we now call a “high school”) as a prerequisite for the transition to the university. Prussia introduced this by decree on December 23, 1788. In most cases, there were personal circumstances which caused one or another student to be relatively old before he advanced to a next higher school of learning. This may also have been the case for the son of the cantor.

Since he was very musically inclined, as his daughter Laura (Kypke, née Doerry, #D-8-4) later reported about him, he was a member of the *chorus symphonicus* and even became its “praefectus” (a student leader of the choir and the cantor’s assistant). At that time, this student choir still played a significant role in Celle. Under the direction of a cantor, it had to serve with songs during the daily church service, during wakes (Vigilien), at processions and at funerals. The members of the choir did not only sing in the church for the above-mentioned official functions, but also on Sundays and holidays in the city from noon to 2 o’clock and also after the afternoon sermon from 4 to 6 PM. They also sang every other week on Wednesday from 2 to 3 PM in front of the west gate of Celle. Many generations of citizens in Celle enjoyed every Sunday the singing of the students. But this singing also made it possible for many poor students to attend the high

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<sup>3</sup> born 25. Dec. 1760 to Günzerode

school. As the choir books for the period of 1670 until 1714 indicated, the amount of money collected by the choir was not insignificant. For instance, at about 1700, the annual collection was about 450 Reichstaler (imperial dollars). On New Year's Day was a special collection, which yielded an additional amount of money for the common fund. All collected money was turned over to the principal and the amount was entered into the choir book. Every six months, the money was distributed between the 17-19 choir members. Everybody received about ten to twelve talers, which was quite a good amount for the conditions at that time. In addition to this, members of the choir paid only half to two-thirds of the normal school tuition. Even though this sounds very good, there were some major drawbacks connected with this. The frequent singing was quite a burden with respect to time. There were also other complaints. In a letter to the city council and to the general superintendent in 1709, the Cantor Hornemann complains bitterly about the difficulties with singing for the church services at night (Mette), especially during the winter. While others were still enjoying their sleep in their warm beds, the choir members were lying awake for half of the night. They were worried that they may oversleep. They must get up very early in the morning, in wind and weather, what quite often leads to health problems, especially to frost bites to their feet. For that reason, it would be wise to discontinue this singing at night (Mettesingen), at least for the winter months. As valuable as this financial support from the choir fund was, it had to be earned, not only at the expense of the boys' health, but also of their scholastic achievements and the morale of the students. In a memoir written by the former principal of the Latin School in Celle, he critiques these bad conditions with the following sentence: "I presently consider the choir of the school as a senseless and damaging institution." He then continues: "In the old times, they accepted only students with excellent talent. But now" he continues, "it is not talent, but a good throat what gets you into the choir. Now, the choir is a refuge for never-do-wells, who skip classes, avoid effort and work and move from town to town until a dove flies to them....Their bad reputation reflects on the school so that one can often hear the derogatory remark: He is a student! (Low German: et ist 'nen Scheuler!)"

As the reputation of the choir decreased, so did the desire to join it. The principals and cantors were finally forced to recruit talented students from the outside and to support them at their expense.

Thus were the conditions when **Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry** (#D-8 and #D-16-2) came to Celle as *praefectus chori symphoniaci*. It is very possible that he was one of those who were recruited from the outside – in this case from Wolfenbüttel – to help out with the choir. This assumption is supported by the fact that he did not come as a regular choir member, but as a *praefectus*, i.e. as the "right hand" for the cantor.

He did not stay for long in Celle<sup>4</sup>. Already on October 16, 1786, he enrolled as **Joannes Godofredus Doerry** (#D-8) from Hohenstein at the theological faculty

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<sup>4</sup> 2 ¼ Years

of the University in Halle-Wittenberg. He was listed as the son of the Cantor Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16) from Günzerode.

There may have been several different reasons why he went to Halle. First of all, Halle was close to his home. Furthermore, it was a successor to the University of Wittenberg and had a special reputation for young students of theology. This reputation was enhanced since the days of August Hermann Francke. A third reason was a requirement by the government of King Friedrich Wilhelm I (of Prussia) that everybody who wanted to apply for a pastorate in Brandenburg-Prussia had to have studied theology at the University of Halle. Also, the theological faculty in Halle was especially well endowed with foundations. The earnings of these were distributed to students in the form of stipends.

Exactly this may have been the reason for **Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry** (#D-8), as he writes his name now (Latin does not have an “ö”), to make this decision. He could not expect any kind of financial support from his family at home. He, therefore, had to see what was best for him in his struggle through life. The little money he still had from his time in Celle – he was still able to pay in full the fees for his enrollment at the university (Immatrikulation) – was probably quickly used up. As his daughter Laura reports, thanks to his musical talent, he soon succeeded to earn enough money for his study. He gave piano lessons to well-to-do young ladies. Among them were several countesses, who paid him up to one taler for one hour of tutoring. This was a quite substantial honorarium at that time. He also played the flute at large concerts, for which he was paid well, too. Finally, he met in Halle an old friend from at home. This friend was the son of a farmer by the name of Hase. Hase had been given a “free table”, which provided him with plenty bread and meat. He shared this freely with his fellow student, so that Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry did not have to starve.

Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry (#D-8 and #D-16-2)) studied in Halle for four semesters. He then left the university to follow the usual career path for young theologians. He became a teacher. He did this not to remain for the rest of his life in this profession and as a cantor, like his deceased father had done. He wanted to go farther, and some day he wanted to be the pastor for a congregation. But the road to such a position usually led over a job as a home teacher (a private tutor or *Hauslehrer*) for the children of an aristocratic owner of a large agricultural estate. This person was usually at the same time the patron (benefactor) of a church or was in the position to recommend the teacher to another patron. Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry, therefore, said good-bye at home and became a home teacher. His last position was for the Landrat (a title for an administrative civil servant in a district) von Schöning<sup>5</sup> on the Ueckerhof estate near Pyritz (now Pyrzyce) in Pomerania, where he tutored the owner’s

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<sup>5</sup> see section to the Schöning children



daughters<sup>6</sup>. He worked there for several years to the satisfaction of his employer. Von Schöning then arranged through the church patrons Baron von der Goltz on the Schellin estate and the widow of Colonel von Zastrow, that Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry (#D-8) received the vacant parish in Schellin (now Skalin) and Verchland. Even though this position was only funded with 200 talers per year, at least it was a start. The young candidate must have thought that some day there would be a better position opening up. He was correct in this.

### **[of Schöning - children]**

**August Ernst von Schöning**, \* 30. Nov. 1745 to Ückerhoff, studied in Halle (!) the rights, received its big goods - Ückerhoff, Suckow, Muscherin, Sallentin, Hasselbusch, Barnimscuno etc. – oo 1777 with Friedrike Amalie von Papstein out of the house Blumberg (+ 9.3.1790), became 1783 mayors of the Pyritzer circle and died on that 24th 3rd 1807 in Stargard

#### **Daughters and 2 sons:**

**Charlotte**, \* 1778, + 1795 an den Pocken

**Caroline**, oo with Kammerherrn and Landrat von Steinäcker

**Wilhelmine Juliane Dorothea**, oo with Graf Wilhelm von Blanckensee auf Filehne

**Henriette**, + 9. 2. 1827 in Berlin, buried in Muscherin, oo with General Graf von der Schulenburg-Angern

**August Peter Friedrich Siegmund**, \* 12. 3. 1780 zu Ückerhoff, + 30. 11. 1858 zu Ückerhoff, its first scientific education in the parental home [!] recovered was included studied; 1795 at once in the first classes of the actually-school Berlin [the subsequent Friedrich-Wilhelm-secondary school]; from 1798 at the University of Frankfurt or to the right and Cameralwissenschaften; became 1804 – 3 years before the death of its father and predecessor mayor of the Pyritzer circle; received 1807 after the death of its father Ückerhoff, Suckow, Muscherin and a share in Lübtow and erected 1817/18 the new Suckow; became go 1827 that. Government advice appointed bought; 1839 of its sister Caroline of stone fields the goods Megow for 121000 Reichsthaler from [that both father 1797 the captain count Küssow for 83000 Reichsthaler bought had]

**Carl Christoph Georg Leopold**, \* 30. 7. 1783 zu Ückerhoff, + 26. 7. 1859 zu Sallentin, Steps 1797 in the regiment Gensd' arm on; the battle joined in took 1806 as Seronde-Lieutenant in Auerstädt; 1807 the departure – obviously after the death of the father; joined in as Seronde-Lieutenant in the regiment corps you Corps (by own request without salary) the expedition 1813/13, was priced released belonged with the iron cross and 1814 as a captain; 1818 – 21 as a major on to the Stettiner country defense-regiment. Since 1810 it was married with Veronika von Sydow auf Schönnow.

**After: Historical messages of the sex of Schöning and its goods. Gathered and organized of the brothers Hans and Kurd of Schöning, 2nd part. Berlin 1848**

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Before he was given his first pastorate, he probably was evaluated by the Consistory (overseeing administrative office of the evangelical church, like a board of directors) in Stettin (now Szczecin) to make sure that he was qualified

<sup>6</sup> see section to the Schöning children

as a clergyman. At that time, it was not yet customary that a student of theology had to pass a state exam when he left the university. This evaluation by the church administration qualified him when he applied for a vacant parish. (Please note, since there was, and still is, no separation of Church and State in Germany, the congregation did not have the authority to choose its own minister. This was done by the Consistory, which was part of the “state” administration). The candidate brought this proof of qualification as a clergyman only at the time when his ordination as a pastor was opened for debate.

After Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry (#D-8) passed the exam, the General-Superintendent Ringeltaube in Stettin ordained him for the office. He was then officially introduced to the churches of Schellin and Verchland by the Superintendent Wandam in Werben and in the presence of Pastors Pohle from Wittichow and Laurin from Sallentin. This took place on the 8<sup>th</sup> Sunday after Trinitatis (a reference date on a church calendar), i.e. on July 29, 1798.

Taking over the pastorate meant for the young pastor not only the fulfillment of a long cherished dream to serve his own parish, but also the possibility to bring home the girl, who would faithfully stand by his side as the pastor’s wife. She was the daughter of the Amtmann (a title for an administrative civil servant) Johannes Arnoldus Wesenfeld from Stargard (now Stargard Szczecinski). Her name was **Johanna Philippine Wesenfeld** (#D-9W). They had met and fallen in love with each other when he worked as a home teacher on the Ueckerhof estate and while she worked there as a governess.

Her ancestors, too, lived only for a few generations in the eastern part of Germany. Her great-great-grandfather Arnold Wesenfeld (#D-144W) still lived as citizen and merchant in the old Hansa City of Bremen. His son of the same name was already a professor at the University of Frankfurt on the Oder River. His son, again, Stephanus Cornelius Wesenfeld (#D-36W) was court preacher in Crossen on the Oder River (now Krosno Odrzanskie). He was ordained on July 29, 1728 and was originally a pastor in the reformed church in Preußisch Holland (now Paslek) near Elbing (now Elblag) in West Prussia. However, already four years later he was called to Crossen after he had married Charlotte von Bergen on August 23, 1727 in the Friedenskirche (Peace Church) in Frankfurt on the Oder River. She was the daughter of Professor Johann Georg von Bergen. After she had passed away, Stephanus Cornelius Wesenfeld married an Anna Jacob, née Verstech, from Danzig (now Gdansk). There is not much else known about her. He himself passed away on April 4, 1756 in Crossen. He was the father of the Johannes Arnoldus Wesenfeld (#D-18W), whose daughter Johanna Philippine Wesenfeld (#D-9W) became the spouse of the new Pastor Doerry in Schellin. [Translator’s note: The “W” as part of an ancestor number signifies that this person is a family member of Pastor Doerry’s first marriage and is thus not directly related with descendants of his second wife, Johanna Charlotte Sophia Beda].

As already mentioned before, Schellin did not belong to the well-endowed pastorates. Even at that time, one could not get very far with 200 talers per year. Neither the young wife, nor her spouse possessed any wealth. Their furniture consisted of a few wooden stools and other simple items. In order to avoid going into debt, the young pastor couple took in boarders, mostly children of well-to-do parents, whom they tutored and raised. This produced some additional income for the couple.

After not quite two years had passed, on May 16, 1800, the Pastor Johann Christoph Just in Rossow, East Pomerania, passed away after he had officiated in this position for almost 35 years<sup>7</sup>. On April 18, 1801, the Pastor of Schellin, **Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry** (#D-8), received the call to be his successor. His sponsors were Captain (of the Prussian Army) Otto Friedrich Wilhelm von Wolden, the patron of the churches in Rossow and Sassenburg, and Magnus Ludwig von Wedel, the patron of the church in Beweringen. Still in the same year, the Doerry couple moved with their daughter Friederike (#D-8-1W), whom they called "Fritzchen", to Rossow, where the new pastor was solemnly introduced to his office during the Michaelis Festival (on September 29<sup>th</sup>).

Economically, this change in the pastorate was a significant advance for the Pastor, because this new position was funded better than the pastorate in Schellin. The birth of the second child and their first son Otto Wilhelm Heinrich Doerry (#D-8-2W) on January 4, 1802 in Rossow produced much joy for the young couple. After the death of his older sister, caused by her nanny's negligence, Otto remained the only child of this couple.

Like in Schellin, Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry and his wife took in young ladies of aristocratic families, who lived in the surrounding area and wanted to complete their education and perfect their use of the French language. It was of great help in this business that, according to her son Otto, Philippine Wesenfeld was from her mother's side a descendent of Huguenots and spoke French fluently. This was at that time the language of the well educated. Also, her earlier activity as governess gave her the experience to educate young ladies of well-to-do families.

The boarding facilities in the parsonage in Rossow still existed at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War and may still stand. Its low thatched roof had been replaced with a steep roof covered with roof tiles. The facilities soon developed into a lucrative business and produced a good income. Within a few years, the Doerry couple had accumulated quite a bit wealth, which at that time according to custom was invested in mortgages for homes in the nearby town of Stargard. The time of economic want seemed to have past for Pastor Doerry and his wife.

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<sup>7</sup> healthy climate for Pastors; also the successor Juste brought it on 34 years to Office administration!

Then started the unfortunate Prussian-French War of 1806 (Napoleonic War) and destroyed in one sweep all dreams for their future. Because of the many reparations imposed on the Prussian people by the French, there was soon a noticeable shortage in cash money. Not only that people could no longer pay the interest for their mortgages, many citizens found themselves forced to sell their property, especially homes, for a pittance. They did this just to be able to pay for the most necessary things they needed for living. For example, a house in the Jägerstraße in Stargard, which had a value of 20,000 talers in 1870, sold during that time for only 600 talers. It was similar with other homes and garden properties. The mortgages disappeared and who just recently had stood there as a wealthy person was all of a sudden as poor as a church mouse.

The Rossow Pastor did not fare better than many others, who at that time lost all their money. In addition to this, the Cossacks from Russia, who had been allied with Prussia in 1806, plundered the towns and did not spare the local pastor. After the occupation of the country by the French, the enemy officers took up quarters in the parsonage for many months and without paying compensation. However, they demanded to be well hosted.

Despite of his own economic needs during those days, the Pastor Doerry helped members of his congregation as well as he was able to and he stood at their side with advice and action. It is obvious that he earned with this the love and admiration of those who were entrusted to his care. This feeling of an intimate relation with his parishioners may have been a special consolation for him when fate dealt him more hard blows. After death had already taken his first child, the daughter Friederike (#D-8-1W), his spouse, who had stood faithfully beside him during times of great distress, lay down to die in 1810. As Otto Doerry (#D-8-2W) reported, an epidemic illness like dysentery (Ruhr) took her life during this year and after she had said goodbye to her husband and son.

In the beginning, the widower's only sister Caroline Dörry (#D-16-1) took over the task of doing the work in her brother's household. She had lived there already for some time. After the death of her father, she had remained in her Lower Saxony home and, together with her mother, had supposedly found a place to live with her youngest brother Carl (#D-16-4). From there she may have come to Rossow in Eastern Pomerania at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, where she found a thankful task. Unfortunately, she was unable to cope with all the obligations she had to face in the long run. A severe case of gout interfered more and more with her ability to work and caused her widowed brother to look around for a new partner to live with and a mother for his son. As Otto Doerry reports, his father's choice was a lovely and well-to-do lady of 25 years. She was the daughter of the deceased (July 6, 1787) inspector for the Vangerow Realschule (high school with emphasis on mathematics, natural sciences, and two foreign languages) in Stargard. His name was **Johann Immanuel Beda** (#D-18), who was married to **Sophie Catharina Wilhelmina Hecker** (#D-19).

She married again in 1806 and her second husband was the Pastor Georg Gebler from Sandow (now Sadow) in Pomerania.

Perhaps, the widow of his predecessor in Rossow, Pastor Just, had made Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry (#D-8) take notice of **Johanna Charlotte Sophia Beda** (#D-9), who was born in Stargard on June 19, 1786. Anyway, a letter written by the Pastor Doerry in October 1811 to his bride points into this direction. It says: "The Mrs. Pastor Just is happy that her wishes with respect to us are fulfilled."

Such arrangements of marriages were quite common and acceptable during that time and it was not the heart, but often plain common sense that led to a marriage. But this does not mean that the clergyman from Rossow, who walked for a second time with the feet of a suitor, was solely guided by rationality when he chose Johanna Beda as his new wife. In the already aforementioned letter he said: "I will always look at you as my protective patron (Schutzgeist), who will challenge me to be virtuous and to eagerly pray to the Lord, whom alone I must thank for my new good fortune<sup>8</sup>." The letter closes with the words: "With sincere love I remain your most faithful fiancé Doerry." This was not the way a man would have written if he had entered into a marriage solely by reasoning. A preserved second letter to the bride expresses the same sentiment<sup>9</sup>.

The marriage was consecrated in the village church in Rossow on January 7, 1812. The young wife knew how to earn in the shortest time the trust and love of her stepson. In his memoir, he judges his father's choice in the following way: (She) was in every aspect – and that includes me – a fortunate choice. She has always been a faithful stepmother, even though she was unable to avoid all the pitfalls, which such a relationship always brings along in some way." It is not obvious what he meant by this. It is useless to attempt to solve this puzzle and to look for a solution. Johanna Beda (#D-9) may have now and then treated her own children differently from the son of her spouse's first marriage. This seems to have been the case especially with her daughter Laura (#D-8-4). This is understandable, especially since Otto Doerry (#D-8-2W) probably caused many sleepless nights for his parents while he was a young university student.

The second marriage of the Pastor Doerry in Rossow, who at that time also became the superintendent of the Freienwald Synod, with Johanna Beda seems to have produced six children, three sons and three daughters. We will discuss them now.

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<sup>8</sup> wants to say: in community with Mrs. Pastor Just

<sup>9</sup> nevertheless was the engaged one nearly 51 fallen in love

**Johann Wilhelm Eduard Doerry**  
(May 1, 1813 – October 31, 1905)  
(#D-8-3)

The first child (the first child of Johanna Beda, who was the second wife of the Pastor Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry in Rossow), Johann Wilhelm Eduard (#D-8-3), was born on May 1, 1813, in Rossow and was baptized on June 8<sup>th</sup>. He was physically and mentally retarded and learned the trade of a *soap boiler* (Seifensieder). He stayed for a while with his brother Hermann (#D-4 and #D-8-8), who at that time owned a pharmacy in Neumark, Pomerania. After that Eduard worked for the agricultural estate owner (Gutsbesitzer) Schmidt in Sydowsaue (now Zydowce) in East Pomerania, where he was kept busy with a variety of simple tasks he was able to handle with his limited abilities. When he was over 70 years old, a nephew, Heinrich Kypke, arranged for his admission to an assisted living home (Siechenhaus) operated by the Johanniters in Berlin-Lichterfelde. His brother Albert Doerry (#D-8-6) paid for his expenses at this home. When Albert died on October 24, 1893, Eduard remained at the home free of any charges. He finally passed away at the age of 92 years on October 31, 1905. Despite of his physical frailty, he lived the longest of all the children of the Superintendent Doerry.

Among the children were two daughters, of whom we know only their names. These were Mathilde (#D-8-5?) and Caroline Doerry (#D-8-7?). They are mentioned here only for completeness.

**Emilie Laura Doerry**  
(June 30, 1815 – March 19, 1884  
(#D-8-4)

More detailed information, however, is available about Emilie Laura Doerry (#D-8-4). She was born in Rossow on June 30, 1815 and was baptized there on July 20<sup>th</sup>. She was the only daughter of her parents who remained alive. Despite her strict upbringing and her parents' demand that she forgoes many little joys in life, she still liked to think back to her early years. Her father and mother lived by the principle that it was better to accustom a child from early on to the fact that it may have to live without things, than to fulfill all its wishes<sup>10</sup>. This would only keep the child from dealing successfully with the ups and downs later on in life. Already at the age of 6 years, Laura learned to spin wool and to help her mother with the housework. Shortly after her confirmation, she moved to her stepbrother Otto in Drensen to keep house for him until he married 1¼ years later. After she returned to Rossow and before she was 18 years old, she married Carl Heinrich Kypke, the assistant to her father. Her father was incapacitated by a stroke and became more and more disabled by it. Carl Heinrich Kypke finally took over the parish in Rossow. The driving force behind the marriage of Laura was without doubt her mother. As with teachers, the economic conditions for pastors and their families were not good if the breadwinner lost his job before retirement age. Their pension was only one third of the salary paid to the pastor's assistant and which the assistant had to pay to the disabled minister. In most cases, this was quite little, especially when there were still small children in the home, like it happened to be in this case. But if it was possible to tie the successor in the pastor's office to the family by relations, such as marriage, then the future no longer looked as bleak. Now it was the son-in-law, with whom one lived together, and not some stranger. Especially an already married successor had no interest in sharing with his predecessor more than what was absolutely necessary. Unfortunately, Mrs. Pastor Doerry had miscalculated. The son-in-law soon turned out to be a person of not the best character, so that the harsh judgment passed by his brother-in-law Otto was probably justified. Heinrich Kypke headed the pastorate in Rossow for only nine years before he was pensioned (eremitiert) early. Now started for him and his young wife a time of economic deprivation and of constant changes where they lived. During this time, they lived in almost all parts of East Pomerania. In meantime, the number of children in this family grew constantly and caused their mother to hardly get any rest. Her husband did not seem to be willing to contribute more than necessary to the upkeep of his family. When she closed her eyes forever in Greifenberg (now Gryfice), Pomerania, on March 19, 1884, after a marriage that had lasted for fifty-one years, she left behind a life of hardships and privations. Despite of this, she shouldered without hesitation all blows dealt her by fate and all disappointments, just like her parents had taught her when she was a child. Her husband, who

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<sup>10</sup> that sounds primarily after maxims, those the mother, daughter of the Realschul Inspectors! also into the marriage brought.

was 15 years older than she was, followed her in death almost four weeks later, on April 13, 1884. The opinion of him in the Kypke family chronicle sheds a more favorable light on him than he was allowed in this writing. The description of Carl Heinrich Kypke by his brother-in-law Otto seems to have a greater credibility, even when one disregards whatever happened personally between these two men. Just the fact that his activity as Pastor in Rossow lasted for only nine years and his inability to find a permanent position in later years seems to justify Otto's judgment. Laura Kypke's (#D-8-4) niece, Johanna Doerry (#D-4-4), verifies in her annotations that the marriage of her aunt was not a very happy one.



**August Carl Albert Doerry**  
(March 4, 1818 – October 24, 1893)  
(#D-8-6)

Laura's brother August Carl Albert Doerry (#D-8-6) was three years younger than she was. He was born in Rossow on March 4, 1818, and graduated from high school in Neustettin (now Szczecinek) with the *abitur* (a comprehensive exam required for high school graduation and for studying at a university). He then studied philology in Breslau (Easter 1836) and one semester in Berlin. He taught his year of probation (pedagogic training) in Stargard, Pomerania and became an assistant teacher for sciences in Stettin from Easter 1845 until August 1, 1847. After that he became a teacher at the Realschule (a high school) in Küstrin. He received his first civil service position as a teacher in Küstrin on March 1, 1848. From there he went on Michaelis Day (September 29<sup>th</sup>) 1853 to the Realschule (a high school) in Bromberg (now Bydgoszcz) and then for a short time to Torgau and back to the Province of Posen at Easter 1855, where he taught in Rawitsch (now Rawicz). But before he did this, he spent a short time in London to perfect his knowledge of the English language, which he was supposed to teach in Rawitsch. His students must have respected him. When in 1910 his nephew Dr. Georg Doerry (#D-2) was transferred to Rawitsch as District School Inspector, some of his uncle's former students were still alive and asked for him, even though he already rested under the green lawn for quite some time. They talked about him in praising terms.

After his retirement on April 1, 1875, August Carl Albert Doerry (#D-8-6) moved to Hamburg and experienced there in 1892 *the great cholera epidemic* without being directly affected by it. As he got older, his eyesight deteriorated progressively. The small and frail man wore glasses with thick and sharply ground lenses, which acted like magnifying glasses. Sometimes, people with no conscience took advantage of his poor eyesight and cheated on him. He, therefore, did not go out very often and spent much of his time at home, where he exercised diligently to preserve his health. Since he was not very demanding, it was not difficult for him to pay the expenses for his brother Eduard in Berlin-Lichterfelde. The visits by his nephews and his niece Johanna, children of his youngest brother Hermann (#D-4 and #D-8-8), were bright moments in his otherwise dull life. Still, a few weeks before his death, he was able to greet his nephews Hermann and Ernst in his apartment, when they took a trip to the island of Helgoland. When he did not feel well on October 23, 1893, he went to bed earlier than usually. When he left his apartment on the following day and wanted to cross the Hansa Square, a paperhanger living in the same house saw that the old gentleman stopped suddenly, as if he was struck by something. He then fell backwards and was immediately carried into the house. But two medical doctors, who were called right away, could only verify that he was deceased. According to his wish, his corpse was cremated and his ashes were interred. Whatever he left to his heirs could only be claimed with many difficulties and was

mostly used to cover the expenses. When they sorted his belongings, they found in one of the books a will dated September 23, 1892. It was the year of the cholera. According to this document, his youngest brother Hermann was the sole heir. Apparently, this document was not properly worded to hold up in court. Consequently, there were all kinds of difficulties and expenses, before the inheritance could be claimed. Except for the many books, many of them antiques, there were only 150 marks left and which were paid to the pharmacist Hermann Doerry.

**Hermann Julius Theodor Doerry**  
(December 14, 1823 – May 26, 1906)  
(#D-4 and #D-8-8)

**Hermann Julius Theodor Doerry** (#D-4 and #D-8-8) was born on December 14, 1823, as the last child of the Superintendent Doerry in Rossow. The father was already 63 years old at the time of his birth and Hermann was only 11 years old when he lost his father. Since the father was disabled by a stroke during his last years, Hermann's upbringing was primarily in the hands of the mother who, perhaps, had no longer the energy to pull in the reins sufficiently. But it would go too far to discuss now Hermann's life. As father of the Royal (Königlich) District School Inspector **Dr. Georg Doerry** (#D-2), he became the ancestor of the Posen branch of ancestors and will be discussed together with these. [A note from the translator: The Posen Branch was discussed by the same author as *The Pomeranian Lineage of the Doerry Family*].

Like in most families, the children of the Superintendent Doerry in Rossow probably brought much sunshine into the house. But the parents were not spared of some grief. Two more daughters from the second marriage, Mathilde (#D-8-5) and Caroline (#D-8-7) followed Friederike (#D-8-1W), the daughter of his first marriage, and died at a very tender age. These were hard blows for the tested couple. In addition to this, there were the problems with the mentally handicapped Eduard. Most likely, the parents were very worried about him and wondered what would become of him. The oldest son Otto (#D-8-2W) from the first marriage, too, caused his father much grief.

The Wartburg Festival was organized by fraternities to be on October 18, 1817 to commemorate past historical events and the murder of the poet Kotzebue by the student Sand. The "Karlsbader Beschlüsse" (Decisions at Karlsbad) followed in 1819 and resulted in the outlawing of fraternities in universities. They took one extra step in Prussia when they saw in every gathering of students an attempt to threaten the state (staatsgefährdendes Unterfangen) and which needed to be punished. Otto Doerry (#D-8-2W), too, would soon suffer the whole brunt of this law. His father had great hopes for him when Otto moved to the University of Greifswald to study theology in the winter semester of 1820/21. He was expelled (relegiert) because of his membership in the *Landsmannschaft Pommerania* (a social association of people from Pomerania). He then tried in vain to enroll at the universities of Halle and Leipzig. He was turned down everywhere he went. He finally returned home to his parents in late summer of 1824, void of all illusions and hopes. When he approached the parsonage after it had turned dark, he saw his father sitting at his desk in the light of a lamp and in deep thoughts while he supported his head with the white hair with his hand. At this moment, as he reports himself, he realized how much pain he had caused his family with his behavior. Only after he had taken some time to collect himself, he felt ready to enter the house and his father's study. As he slowly opened the

door, the father raised his white head, startled when he saw that it was Otto, and waved to him with the words: "Go to your mother!" Only on the following morning did it come to a discussion between the father and his son while they walked through the surrounding fields. No word of reproach came over the lips of the very disappointed man, who had such great hopes for his oldest son. They talked in detail and affectionately about everything the young student had experienced since he had left the university. He knew that the son was not to be blamed for everything what had happened, but that much of it was due to the sad conditions of the state and the bad advice the king received from his counselors. In deep thought, he concluded with the following words: "My dear son, you went through a good school, in which you have learned more than in college. Use what you have learned and be the wiser for it. Everything can still turn out well. You entered the university too early. Under today's conditions, you need a completely matured and firm character." When the father asked about Otto's future plans, he was told that he first wanted to earn some money as a home teacher so that he could start over, again. The father nodded approvingly with his head and promised to support him with his plans for the future. **Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry** (#D-8) kept this promise faithfully. He dropped his original plan to send his son to the neighboring foreign country of Mecklenburg (At that time, Germany still consisted of a multitude of small autonomous states ruled by various types of royalties, such as Counts (Grafen), Dukes (Herzöge), Earls (Fürsten) and Kings (Könige). The brother of his mother-in-law, Professor P.J. Hecker in Rostock, advised against this. Instead, he now worked hard to help Otto to get reinstated at the University in Greifswald, where he then concluded his theological studies. Even after that, the old Pastor Doerry helped his oldest son again and again and whenever he needed some help, especially when Otto received the pastorate in Drensen and he was in need of everything. There was no furniture and there were no farm implements and the spring crops for 1830 needed to be planted (at that time, part of a teacher's and pastor's compensation consisted of some land for raising crops and livestock for his own consumption). Through Mr. Zastrow, an old friend of his son, the Pastor arranged for a loan of 200 talers, just enough for Otto to have some start-up money.

This example of paternal care for the oldest son, whom the Pastor had already believed to have lost, attests for the never failing paternal love of the Pastor in Rossow. This love he has also given to his other children. It, therefore, is easy to understand that Otto Doerry (#D-8-2W) and his sister Laura (#D-8-4) spoke about their father with only the greatest esteem. It was the same respect and love with which the congregation was attached to their Pastor, whose last two years of life were trying times. Shortly after he had visited Otto in Drensen, a stroke put him on his sickbed and forced him to resign from administering the office of the Superintendent for the Synod of Freienwalde. He even was no longer capable of taking care to his own satisfaction of his office as pastor for the Parish of Rossow. There was no other choice. He had to look for an assistant, who some day could take over the pastorate. Carl Heinrich Kypke was selected

for this position. He had been called to Freienwalde in 1832 to be rector and deacon and was delegated to assist Pastor Doerry in 1833. Without doubt, Mrs. Pastor Doerry played a role in this selection. According to Otto Doerry's remarks (Auslassungen), she (Pastor Doerry's wife), who according to Laura Kypke's description had otherwise a very good marriage, did not do the very ill Pastor a favor. The son said about the last years of his father: "They were turned bitter by the unkind behavior and the quite stupid actions of this miserable human being." Even though personal differences may have contributed to this judgment, one must not overlook the fact that Otto Doerry's biography was written shortly before he completed his 70<sup>th</sup> year. At that time Otto, as a retired (emiritiert) pastor, was more inclined to minimize events in his thinking and in his attitude than to exaggerate them. Without doubt, there must have been some incidents, even though the chronicle of the Kypke family paints a totally different picture of Otto Doerry's brother-in-law. Kypke's short time as pastor in Rossow with premature retirement and the necessary return to his former profession as a teacher, point into this direction.

This way, it was not made easy for the faithful shepherd of the Rossow congregation, **Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry** (#D-8), to die. In addition to this, his three younger sons were not taken care of, yet. The mentally retarded Eduard left the question open, if he would ever be able to take care of himself. Albert was in the Secunda (10<sup>th</sup> grade) of the gymnasium (a high school) in Neustettin (now Szczecinek), Pomerania, and Hermann was still in the city elementary school in Freienwalde (now Chociwel). The worry about these children and the spouse he left behind must have troubled him quite a bit until finally death relieved him from his suffering on Ascension Day, May 28, 1835.

His interment on the cemetery in Rossow showed again with how much love and reverence the members of his parishes in Rossow, Sassenburg, and Beweringen were attached to the deceased. He always had an open ear for their needs and afflictions! He faithfully shared the burdens and grievances of the difficult war years (Napoleonic Wars) suffered by those entrusted to him and helped them as much as he was able to. It is, therefore, no wonder that a very large number of mourners paid him their last respect on the day of his funeral. Wealthy and poor people alike did not shy away from walking for many miles in order to accompany their Pastor, who had served them for over 30 years, on his last trip. For over a century after his death stood the well taken care of wrought iron cross grave marker on the cemetery in Rossow, where his body was laid to rest. This was certainly a sign that his memory was held in honor over the past decades.

The last years of the deceased's illness had not been easy for the surviving widow **Johanna Beda** (#D-9). But now she had to cut back wherever it was possible. Albert was to finish his studies at the gymnasium in Neustettin and Hermann, too, was supposed to go to a high school. Johanna Beda had not bought an insurance policy for widows, because the difference in the age of the couple had been too great. The hopes she had based on her son-in-law, the

successor to her spouse did not seem to come true. The existing savings and the value of her property were not significant. Gray clouds of worries formed everywhere on the horizon. She thus moved to the nearby town of Freienwalde (now Chociwel), where the youngest son Hermann attended the city school (elementary school). After his transfer to the Gymnasium in Stargard, the widowed mother moved into the house for preacher widows in Beweringen, which belonged to the community of Rossow. She lived there together with her stepsister Christiane Gebler, who faithfully cared for her until Johanna closed her eyes forever at the age of 63 years on November 9, 1849.

Even though she perhaps did some things wrong in her life, like for instance arranging for the marriage of her only daughter Laura, we must admit that she was always eager to be a loving wife for her husband and a true mother for her children. This is not only verified in the memoirs of her stepson Otto, but also by the fact that she gave everything she had to level the road for the future of her younger sons. Only this way was it possible for Albert to become a high school teacher (Oberlehrer, a civil service rank equivalent to a present Studienrat) after he finished his studies in philology and Hermann was able to become a pharmacist. Surely, the latter could have learned an academic profession if he did not, by his own volition, spoil his educational progress. This certainly was not his mother's fault, unless one wants to blame her for not being stricter with her son, who had lost his father too early in his life.

In summary, one can agree that Johanna Beda always had the best intentions. If things here and there did not work out, as she would have liked them to, who wants to condemn her for it! She too had never known her father and, as a young girl, she often had to eat the hard bread of a governess. Later in life, she was the caregiver for her very ill spouse, whom she lost relatively early – she was barely 50 years old – and finally, she had to shoulder the expenses of raising and educating two unprovided for sons with the few resources she possessed. *De mortuo nil nisi bene.*

# **The Siblings of the Superintendent**

## **Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry**

**(February 25, 1760 – May 28, 1835)**

(#D-8 and #D-16-2)

Of the three siblings of the Pastor Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry, we already have talked before about his only sister.

### **Caroline Doerry**

**(July 10, 1757 – August 24, 1815)**

(#D-16-1)

She was born in Bad Sachsa as the oldest child of her parents and grew up in Günzerode. After the early death of her father, she probably moved first with her mother to her brother Carl in Altwallmoden. Her elder brother Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry (#D-16-2) later offered her a home and brought her to the parsonage in Rossow after he had married Johanna Philippine Wesenfeld (#D-9W). At that time, it was a customary obligation for everybody to help other members in his extended family and who were without a secure existence, as well as he was able to. Since the widowed mother had already found a home with her son Carl Wilhelm Dörry (#D-16-4), it was natural that Caroline was taken into the home of the next brother in the position to do so. In this case, it was the Pastor in Rossow. Caroline took over the orphaned household after the death of her sister-in-law Johanna Philippine Wesenfeld in 1810. According to her nephew Otto, she did a great job, even though as time went on, her progressing gout interfered with her ability to do housework. When her brother remarried Johanna Beda on January 7, 1812, Caroline remained with him at the parsonage until death relieved her from her suffering on August 24, 1815. She lived for 58 years and reached a pretty good age for that time. The few things we know about her came from the pen of her nephew Otto, who also informed us about the important dates in the life of his uncle.

**Friedrich Doerry**  
(February 27, 1759 – 1825/26)  
(#D-16-3)

Friedrich Doerry probably was identical to Philipp Christoph Gottfried Dörry<sup>11</sup>, who was born on the same date in Sachsa and received his first school instructions from his father. There is no information available, which Latin School (a special high school to prepare students for studying at a university) he attended. But we do know that he enrolled (immatrikulierte) on October 19, 1789 as a theology student at the faculty for theology at the University of Halle. While his older brother had to pay all the fees, he was exempted from this because he was poor. There are no other reasons for being exempted from paying tuition.

It was not possible to ascertain for how long Philipp Christoph Gottfried Dörry (a.k.a. Friedrich Doerry, #D-16-3) studied in Halle. After he left his *alma mater* (the university), he followed the same career path as his brother and became a house (home) teacher while he waited to receive some day a vacant parish. Apparently, his brother Johann Philipp Gottfried Doerry (#D-8 and #D-16-2) helped him with finding an appropriate place. Why else would he have come to the area of Stargard in Pomerania, not far from Rossow! He found here his last position as a home teacher which, according to his nephew, he held for about 20 years. He worked for the widow of the captain in the cavalry (Rittmeister) von Schöning<sup>12 13</sup>.

Of a small stature with fine features, talented and with a good-looking face, always humorous and entertaining, he was not only welcome in Clemmen, but also in the entire neighborhood. He was popular, because he was musically talented. He played the piano well and had a great voice. Within a short time, he worked himself into a unique position with the widow. Not only that he educated

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<sup>11</sup> Not correctly - its name is Friedrich Wilhelm and it is born (after the entry of its dying entry in Sassenburg/Pommern) 1765

<sup>12</sup> Clemmen by Stargard

<sup>13</sup> Marianne Louise Tugendreich von Schöning, neé von Billerbeck (of Warnitz), widow of the 1747 born and 1806 in Clemmen died, 1788 as Husarenrittmeister from the military service separated Richard Ehrenreich von Schöning, Erb- und Gerichtsherr of Clemmen, Mützelburg and Cossin. Since it died in the middle of April 1840 to Cossin at the age of 76 years 9 months, it is for instance born in the middle of July 1763, was thus to 17 years younger than their husband and approximately of the same age with the house teacher of their children, Friedrich Dörry : if Otto Doerry calls it „very rich old lady “, then may apply the first first name, which second against it only for the time, in which Otto Doerry may have become acquainted with and/or to face get it as Stargarder high school student with its Sundays attendance with uncle Friedrich in Barnimscuno! There she their husbands 1791 married and - source: Historical message etc. 1. Part Berlin 1830. 2. Part Berlin 1848 - with it, must per year 1 child did not have less than 15 children have been produced on the average! They did not remain probably all alive !



her six children, one daughter and five sons<sup>14</sup>, from their early childhood until they were young adults, he also had the last word on the farm estate, thanks to the complete trust Mrs. von Schöning had in him. Everybody had to listen to him. The farm manager (Inspector) picked up from him his orders for the following day. He even made up the menu for the kitchen staff. He also controlled the riding and workhorses, and nothing happened without his approval. Thanks to him, the farm estate remained profitable and financially solvent despite the difficult times for farms. In fact, he even produced significant surpluses. It is, therefore, no wonder that the entire family von Schöning and the aristocratic families in the neighborhood recognized his accomplishments and treated him, the knowledgeable manager, like one of their own. They did not mind to take his advice. In the course of time, a brother of Mrs. von Schöning, the Captain (of the cavalry) von Billerbeck became his most intimate friend. They even addressed each other with the informal "Du". Von Billerbeck was very wealthy and a bachelor like Friedrich Doerry, who had saved several thousand talers from the good salary he had earned in Clemmen. With von Billerbeck's advice and his financial support, Friedrich acquired at an auction in Stettin the farm estate Barnimscuno with about 250 hectares (about 618 acres) of land suitable for growing wheat. His employer, Mrs. von Schöning and the surrounding aristocratic estate owners completely furnished the run-down farm. They gave him oxen, cows, sheep, beds, and wagons, in short, everything necessary for operating a farm. In the eyes of everybody, Friedrich Doerry was a wealthy man. He would have remained this, if he would have managed his own property as well as he had managed before the property of Mrs. von Schöning. Apparently, the unexpected windfall of his possessions had gone to his head. Every morning he dressed in white cashmere trousers, a yellow vest and a green coat with shiny buttons, top boots and a high felt hat. In his hand, he held a thick staff with a golden knob. He thus walked through the garden and watched the people working there<sup>15</sup>. The manager (Inspector) managed the actual farm. He could do whatever he wanted. This, of course, could not last very long, especially since the farm economy became more and more catastrophic.

Prices for agricultural products fell below their production costs. Wheat brought only 25 talers per bushel and rye only 14 talers. Under these conditions, one estate after another went bankrupt. Many tried to save themselves from the total loss of their possessions by setting fire to their buildings after they had these well insured. Every evening, one was able to see burning buildings. Posting of guards did not help to reduce the number of burning farms.

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<sup>14</sup> Not completely correctly: Were supposed Ludwig Friedrich Ernst, \* 1794 Friedrich Wilhelm, \* 1796, Wilhelm Carl Leopold, \* 1797, Johanna Henriette Louise, \* 1798, Ernst Richard, \* 1799, Carl Ludwig August, \* 1803

<sup>15</sup> This description is correct not completely with from Otto the Doerry, in which it means: "It went walking all mornings... by the garden into the field, avoided however carefully to arrange there its steps where the people worked, also could it on the Hofe and in the stables be seen rarely or never; it was left everything to the Inspector."

There were fires in Barnimscuno more often than once. For a while, the estate of Friedrich Doerry, however, was spared of any damages.

Despite of this, considering the neglectful management of the farm by its owner, the property could only be retained if it was turned over to the hands of a good tenant farmer. Recognizing this, Friedrich Doerry decided to lease his property and to move to Stargard. In meantime, he had started a relationship with his much younger housekeeper, who had an illegitimate son with him. The housekeeper accompanied him to Stargard. This, of course, gave at that time much cause for evil slander. Friedrich Doerry ignored this and refused to marry the mother of his illegitimate child in order to keep his promise to his nephew Otto, to appoint him as his heir. According to Otto Doerry's report, Friedrich must have been in his late 50s.

Misfortune wanted it that one day the neighbor's farm in Barnimscuno went up in flames, allegedly by arson, and Friedrich Doerry's buildings were burnt to ashes, too.

In order not to tempt his tenant, Friedrich had forbidden him in the lease contract to insure his harvest. In case of a fire, the owner would compensate the tenant for up to a specified amount. To protect himself, Friedrich Doerry bought an insurance policy for the same amount from an insurance company in Berlin. The company, however, refused to pay. The insurance company claimed that its rules did not permit anybody to insure the property of others. Court proceedings through three levels in the court system and lasting for about five years came out in favor of the plaintiff. But the lawyer, who was to claim the awarded money in Berlin, embezzled the money and Friedrich Doerry finally ended up with empty hands. The defrauding company was severely punished, but the money was gone.

In meantime, Friedrich Doerry had rebuilt the burnt out buildings according to the agreed upon contract and had to compensate the tenant. He had borrowed the necessary money for usurious interest rates. Since he was unable to pay back the money, he had no other choice, but to sell the estate for the ridiculously low price of 20,000 talers<sup>16</sup>. The buyer later received for it 100,000 talers. With that, Friedrich Doerry had lost everything he had owned at one time and what was supposed to provide him with a secure living during his senior years. He had no choice but to return to his old profession and to open up a boarding house in Stargard. But this had the consequence that he was forced to legitimize the relationship with his housekeeper and he had to marry her. By doing this, his new enterprise met with much approval, until a sudden stroke paralyzed his physical and mental capabilities and put an end to his endeavor. Totally ruined,

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<sup>16</sup> That cannot call one actually straight "ridiculous price", if Friedrich Doerry had paid at that time - according to statement Otto Doerrys - only 13000! Presupposed certainly that Otto Doerry remembered correctly at all the numbers - more than 40 years later.

he found refuge in the home of his brother in Rossow until death relieved him from his suffering in about 1825/26.

It could not be established when Friedrich Doerry passed away<sup>17</sup> or what happened to his wife. The son, who probably went by the name of his mother, allegedly became a partner in a business in Stettin<sup>18</sup>. We found out about this son not any more than we were able to learn about his mother.

We can only thank the fact that there was a special cordial relationship between Otto Doerry and his uncle that we know even this much about Friedrich Doerry's life. Unfortunately, we were unable to back up this information with official documents.

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<sup>17</sup> Deceased on 12 August 1827 and on 14 August bury - its dying entry in the church book of Sassenburg was registered to Superintendent and Prediger its brother Johann Philipp Gottfried.

<sup>18</sup> Otto Doerry: "... the after times buyer Fritz Doerry, Compagnon of Schülcke in Stettin, which you [its children 9 as I believe, with me saw."

**Carl Wilhelm Dörry**  
(About 1763 – April 20, 1806)  
(#D-16-4)

**Carl Wilhelm Dörry** was born in Günzerode in about 1763. Like his father and his two brothers, he became a teacher. This profession brought him to Altwallmoden near Salzgitter Ringelheim (southwest of Braunschweig) in what is now known as Lower Saxony. He could be found there as cantor and organist since 1786, one year after his father Johann Gottfried Dörry (#D-16) had passed on. It appears that the third son, too, had inherited the musical talent of his father, which also showed up again and again in later generations.

**Carl Wilhelm Dörry** (#D-16-4) married the 22 year old **Johanna Rudolphina Friederika Augustine Maria Scharff** on May 4, 1786 in Altwallmoden. She was born on April 22, 1764 in Upen, near Goslar, as the daughter of the schoolmaster and surgeon Georg Heinrich Christian Scharff and his spouse Johanna Maria Kramer. She was baptized in Altwallmoden on April 29, 1764 and went by the name of Friederike.

In the course of their marriage, she gave her husband nine children<sup>19</sup>, four sons and five daughters. We will talk about these later. They also took in the Cantor Carl Dörry's mother, after her spouse had died in 1785 in Günzerode. There is no proof that the daughter Caroline (#D16-1 and sister of Carl Dörry) went with her mother; but this may be assumed with great probability, since she became a godmother of two of her brother's children in Altwallmoden.

The widow of the cantor in Günzerode, Catharina Eleonora Bratfisch (#D-17) did not live for very long with her son Carl Dörry. She already passed away in his home six years later, on September 26, 1791, when she was 69 years old.

**Carl Dörry** did not reach this age, by far. He died of typhus and was buried on April 20, 1806, on the cemetery of his hometown Altwallmoden. His spouse survived him by over 13 years. She passed away on July 18, 1819. The cause for her death was given as "nervous fever" – probably typhus, too – and she was interred three days later at 4 o'clock in the morning on the same cemetery as her

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<sup>19</sup> 1) 03.03.1787 Christian Heinrich Theodor, Physician up Helgoland

2) 13.10. 1788 Carl Heinrich Philipp, Rector in Rheinsberg, \* 1840 in Halberstadt

3) 14.05.1791 Carl Wilhelm Ferdinand

4) 04.04.1793 Johanna Friederike Henriette Louise, oo 1811 mit L.G.Chr. Nordhoff, Cantor in Altwallmoden

5) 18.01.1795 Philippine Dorothea Auguste, + 1796

6) 03.07.1798 Henriette Georgina

7) 22.02.1801 Ida Friederike Emilie Adelaide, + 01.01.1802

8) 19.04.1803 Carl Wilhelm

9) 31.10.1804 Johanne Henriette

spouse. Two of her daughters are buried there, too. Philippine Dorothea Auguste (#D-16-4-5), was born on January 18, 1795, in Altwallmoden and died of smallpox in 1796. At that time, this disease appeared epidemically in their hometown and claimed not less than 33 victims. The second daughter was Ida Friederike Emilie Adelaide (#D-16-4-7). She was born on February 22, 1801 in Altwallmoden and died there on New Years Day 1802 of a "chest disease" (pneumonia?).

We only know the birth dates of the other two daughters. Henriette Dörry (#D-16-4-6) was born on July 3, 1798 in Altwallmoden<sup>20</sup> and was baptized on July 10<sup>th</sup>, and Johanne Henriette Dörry (#D-16-4-9). She was born in Altwallmoden on October 31, 1804, was baptized on November 7<sup>th</sup> and confirmed at Easter 1818. We were unable to find out what happened to these two girls, because the family apparently left Altwallmoden after the death of their mother in 1819.

The sources were a little more abundant for the fifth daughter of Carl Dörry. She was Johanne Friederike Louise (#D-16-4-4) and went by the name of Louise. She was born on April 4, 1793 in Altwallmoden and was confirmed at Easter 1806. Louise married the 25 years old cantor Ludolph Georg Christian Nordhoff in Altwallmoden on May 19, 1811, when she was 18 years old. Nordhoff may have been the successor to her father. Louise gave birth to three children. Auguste Antoinette (#D-16-4-4-1) was born on February 4, 1812, Auguste Henriette (#D-16-4-4-2) was born on April 4, 1814, and Georg Friedrich Dörry (#D-16-4-4-3) was born on May 30, 1816. We were unable to find out where the Nordhoffs remained afterwards<sup>21</sup>.

There is more detailed information available about three sons of the Cantor Carl Dörry, especially about his oldest son. Practically nothing is known about **Carl Wilhelm Ferdinand Dörry** (#D-16-4-3), the third son of Carl Wilhelm Dörry.

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<sup>20</sup> New research in the year 2006 results in that Henriette Dörry emigrated on 27 June 1853 with the bark "Emma" after Baltimore in North America. In your company a Elise Dörry was, born in the year 1827. It could be easily their daughter, however it gives to think that both are called still Dörry. Into the Emmigrations-lists they are led native in Hanover, which probably refers to the Principality of Hanover. With the US-Census in the year 1860 it specified in Baltimore in the household of Christian Nordhoff and its family. Thus also the whereabouts of their sister seem to be clarified Johanne Friederike Henriette Louise, which probably likewise with its man Ludolph Nordhoff and which children emigrated. Christian Nordhoff with an age from 34 years (born approximately in the year 1826), native in Hanover one leads. He is thus probably an older son of Ludolph Nordhoff from alto barrier fashions. His Mrs. Elizabeth is native likewise specified with an age by 32 years (born approximately in the year 1828), in Hanover. Son William Nordhoff is however in Maryland born 1869. Also in calculation to pull it is that also the godfather child of Henriette Dörry, i.e. Henriette Dörry, which likewise emigrated Friedrichs married later, thus their niece from Helgoland to North America  
Rainer Dörry – november 2006

<sup>21</sup> See footnote before

**Christian Heinrich Theodor Dörry**  
**(see for this the addition - in the connection)**

(March 3, 1787 - )  
(Son of Carl Wilhelm Dörry)  
(#D-16-4-1)

**Christian Heinrich Theodor Dörry** went by the name of Heinrich. He was born in Altwallmoden on March 3, 1787, and confirmed at Easter 1800. It is possible that he served as a medic (chirurgus) in the army of Braunschweig or Hannover during the early years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This supposition is based on the fact that his grandfather Scharff, too, was a medic. Also, Heinrich Dörry actually practiced medicine (most likely treating wounds and fractures) on the island of Helgoland, which the English had obtained during the Vienna Congress in 1814/15. Here, he married the locally born **Cathrina Volkers**, who gave him a daughter, Emilie Henriette (#D-16-4-1-1), on August 18, 1818. She was baptized on August 30<sup>th</sup>. A Georgine Henriette Dörry (#D-16-4-6) is mentioned among the godparents (Paten). She probably is the same as the sister of the father, who was born in Altwallmoden on July 3, 1798. Her younger sister, Johanne Henriette (born on October 31, 1804), was still too young, since she was not even 14 years old on the day Emilie Henriette was baptized.

Heinrich Dörry's daughter Emilie Henriette Dörry married an English officer by the name of Hitchcock, who was stationed on the island of Helgoland. She later followed him to North America, probably Canada. Here she met one day by pure chance a son of Otto Doerry. However, we were unable to find out what became of her.

Four years later, on April 8, 1822, Heinrich Dörry's wife had a son, who was baptized on April 21<sup>st</sup> and given the name of Heinrich Eduard Dörry (#D-16-4-1-2). Like most men from Helgoland, he went to sea. According to the information provided by his niece Anna Catharina Jasper, née Dörry, who died in 1936 in Cuxhaven, Heinrich Eduard Dörry found his end in a hospital for mariners in San Francisco.

Jacob Theodor Dörry (#D-16-4-1-3) is known to be the third child of the couple Heinrich and Cathrina Dörry. He later became the commander of ship pilots (Lotsen-Kommandeur) on the island of Helgoland. He was born on the island on June 13, 1824 and was baptized one week later. His Christian name (Rufname) was Jacob. He, too, went to sea for a number of years and before he took over the office of commander of ship pilots. He married Anna Maria Broders, who was born on Helgoland on January 18, 1825. Her parents were Andres Broders and Tütje Erichs. It is unknown, if he had still younger siblings. Research done already in earlier years provided no evidence in this respect.

Of Jacob Dörry's marriage with Anna Maria Broders we know of only one daughter: Anna Catharina Dörry (#D-16-4-1-3-1). She was born on April 12, 1861 on the island of Helgoland and married Paul Andresen Jaspers, who also was born on Helgoland. Both together moved to Cuxhaven, Seedeich 7 (Sea Dike 7) and both marriage partners died there: Anna Catharina Dörry at the age of 74 years and 10 months on March 7, 1936, and Paul Andresen Jaspers on December 2<sup>nd</sup> of the same year. Of their two daughters, Hanny Jaspers (#D-16-4-1-3-1-1) married the Wine salesman Dölle and passed away in Cuxhaven on April 16, 1944. The other daughter, Harries Jaspers (#D-16-4-1-3-2) remained unmarried and still (1968) lives in the Christian Home for the Elderly (Altersheim) in Cuxhaven. The daughter of the Dölle couple, again, married a Conrad Engelhardt, whose son lives now (1968) in Wursterheide, near Bremerhaven.

Jacob Theodor Dörry (#D-16-4-1-3) was the last male member of the Helgoland branch with the name of Dörry. This branch of the Dörry family has, therefore, become extinct in its male line. Despite of the heavy bombing raids on the "Red Rock" (the island of Helgoland) during World War II by the RAF (Royal Air Force), the tombstones of the Commander of Ship Pilots, Jacob Dörry (#D-16-4-1-3), and of Anna Maria Broders are still in existence. The one of the wife, however, suffered some damage in the upper right corner. The inscriptions on the tombstones reveal that Anna Maria Broders passed away on September 23, 1895, and her spouse deceased on July 23, 1906, after he had remarried. His second wife was Paula Rudersdorf, a catholic lady from Hamburg. The widow returned to the Hansa City (Hamburg) after his death.

### **Addition and correction of the managing Helgoländer line**

(Newly accomplished investigations in the year 2006 resulted in new aspects for the family of the Heinrich Theodor Dörry)

Following addition and correction became possible probably only by the new possibilities of the research within the range of the genealogy. Thus data emerged, which were missing at present my predecessor, who provided this execution. Only in the year 1971 are by Bonn let us move - upper office advice petrol Erwin horn man, a native Helgoländer, in Cologne the Helgoländer family roles found and on the island returned. There they were prepared in work for many years and are now to the ancestor researchers at the disposal. By the captain Erich Nummel Krüss on Helgoland was put to me the roll of the Helgoländer Dörry at the disposal, from which now the following data originate.

**Heinrich Theodor Dörry**, Chirurgus and physician on Helgoland was therefore twice married:

The first marriage went along he in the year (oo) 1811 **Mary Hitchcock**, \* on 4 August 1787 in Great Brittain. She deceased already on 30 December 1817 on Helgoland. From this marriage a girl followed,

**Julia Henriette Dörry**, geb. on 24 June 1817. She has a short lifetime, because already on + 19 October 1817 Julia deceased again, about 2 months before their mother. If one considers the fact that Mary at the end of of Decembers deceased and which already comes next child in August 1818 to the world, then must the 2. Wedding already very soon thereafter took place, indeed at the beginning (oo) of 1818. It closed this second marriage also

**Catharina Volkers**, \* to 25. Febr. 1802 on Helgoland. It was at the time of the marriage straight times 16 years old. Date of birth will however probably be correct, because in the südschlesischen census in the year 1803 in the household Peter Volkers and its wife Antje Botters, both 32 years old, are enumerated the following children: Tütje Volkers, its daughter, 9 years, Martha Volkers, its daughter, 5 years and Catharina Volkers, its daughter, 2 years.

**Catharina Dörry, born Volkers** deceased on + 29 December 1853 on Helgoland. From this marriage three children followed:

1. **Emilie Henriette Dörry**, \* 18 August 1818 on Helgoland. She marries (oo) on 10 January 1836 the **Claus Rickmer Friedrichs** in Helgoland. Claus Rickmer Friedrichs is \* on 15 June 1806 on Helgoland. From this marriage a son followed, however only two months lifetime given to who was.

1.1 **Jacob Michel Friedrichs**, \* to 22. September 1836 on Helgoland and + to 6. Nov. 1836 on Helgoland

Probably therefore, in addition, possibly enlisting for the new high-praised „country of the thousand possibilities“ the married couple Friedrichs probably emigrated to Canada, because their dying data are not available on Helgoland. In „Passenger an Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s Record“ is specified Claus Rickmer Friedrichs as Primary immigrant for the years 1835-1838 in New York. It can thus to be correct that the cousin of their father, who met sailor Johannes Doerry, son of Otto Doerry the married couple in the USA or Canada however not as a married couple Hitchcock, but as a married couple Friedrichs.

2. **Heinrich Eduard Dörry**, \* 8 April 1822 on Helgoland. He became sailor also here and can it tune the fact that he as with my predecessor described in San Francisco deceased.

3. **Jacob Theodor Dörry**, \* 13. June 1824 on Helgoland, + 23. July 1906 on Helgoland. He marries (oo) to 22. March 1861 the **Anna Maria Broders**, \* on 18 January 1825, born on Helgoland. From this marriage a daughter followed:

**Anna Catharina Margarethe Dörry**, \* 12 April 1861, + 7. March 1936 in Cuxhaven. , \* on 5 February 1855 on Helgoland and + on 2 December 1936 in Cuxhaven it gives the Yes to her marriage partner **Paul Andresen Jaspers** on (oo) 12 December 1880. Them three children granted:

3.1 **Fanny Therese Fernande Jaspers**, \* to 14. Nov. 1881 on Helgoland, + on 16 April 1944 in Cuxhaven. It marries itself on (oo) 12 June 1903 the wine buyer **Henry Dölle**.



3.2 **Michel Paul Jaspers**, \* on 15 August 1887 on Helgoland and + to 13.  
May 1894 on Helgoland.

3.3 **Harriet Jaspers**, \* 24. Dec. 1890 on Helgoland

All data originate from the roll of the family Dörry on Helgoland. Additionally the data of the census were used 1803 in the südschlesischen area with.

Rainer Dörry - in July 2006

Like for the oldest son of the Altwallmoden Cantor, similar rich material is available for the second son.

**Carl Heinrich Philipp Dörry**  
(October 13, 1788 - 1840)  
(#D-16-4-2)

Carl Heinrich Philipp Dörry used the name Carl as his first name. He was born at the home of his father on October 13, 1788. He became a teacher and school principal (Rektor). After his hometown became part of the kingdom of Westphalia on orders of Napoleon I, he avoided induction into the French Army by escaping to his uncle in Rossow, where he found refuge. Otto Doerry pictures him as a tall and good-looking young man with a great voice and as a talented musician. The uncle helped him find a position as a home-teacher for a Mr. von Gablenz in Fritzow, near Cammin. However, he soon lost this position because of a love affair with Miss von Gablenz. While he looked for a new job, Carl Dörry went to Stettin, where he hoped to find a position as a singer at the local theater. Since this did not work out for him, he moved on to Berlin. There the Oberkonsistorialrat (a civil servant title for a regional administrator in the Protestant Church) Hecker, an uncle of his aunt in Rossow, helped him find a teaching position. Later on, as his cousin Otto reports and after he had married a teacher, Hecker also helped him with getting the position of a principal (Rektor) in Rheinsberg. Despite of thorough research, it could not be verified whether the report about this marriage was based on reality. Like in Fritzow, the apparent flirt tried here, too, to start a tender relationship. But this time it was with a mistress of the Prince August. According to Otto, Carl was rebuked for his advances and was admitted to a mental institution as “crazy”, after he had been fired from his position as principal. After a while, he was released again from the institution and lived in Berlin off a small pension approved by the Prince. After his wife passed away, he married for the second time. His second wife was allegedly a streetwalker. Again allegedly, she gave him a large family. He crisscrossed with her the country looking in vain for a teaching position. On one of these trips he showed up at the parsonage in Drenson, much to the dismay of Otto Doerry. They were back on the road on the following day, well equipped with money, clothing, and food and also before the news spread about the driver of the two-wheeled cart drawn by a half-starved horse.

The report serving as the foundation for this writing may have been based mainly on true facts or it at least comes close to the truth; but it seems to carry the stamp of a moralizing cleric. Suspicions that the second wife of Carl Dörry (#D-16-4-2) was really a streetwalker could not be confirmed, despite the thorough research done earlier. All we really know is that she came from a quite simple background. Unfortunately, much of the documentation collected at an earlier time was lost at the end of World War II. Even the remark about the large family is not correct. We can show the existence of only one son Dörry, who was lost at sea, and a pair of twin sisters, who were born on July 16, 1831<sup>22</sup>, in Dobersaul, District Krosen in the Mark Brandenburg. One of them, Auguste Dörry (#D-16-4-

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<sup>22</sup> 16. July 1830

2-2), married later a certain Tietz, with whom she had three daughters, who later became Mrs. Cohn, Mrs. Salzwedel, and Mrs. Schulz, and also one son, Oskar Tietz. He became a preacher and missionary. The other twin sister's name was Henriette Dörry (#D-16-4-2-3). In about 1850, she had an illegitimate son with a fellow by the name of Kallies from Frankfurt on the Oder River. This son was baptized and given the name of Wilhelm Dörry (#D-16-4-2-3-1. The boy learned to be a house painter and later he had numerous children from two marriages. They all had the family name of Dörry, but cannot be considered as true Dörrys. A short time later, Henriette married the brother of Wilhelm Dörry's father. The son of this marriage had the family name of Kallies. He looked like his older stepbrother and both had typical Dörry features, as I have seen myself. In about 1920, Wilhelm Dörry was well over 70 years old, while his stepbrother Kallies was a good deal younger.

We will, perhaps by chance, some day learn what happened to the children and grandchildren of the illegitimate Wilhelm Dörry after World War II. They all used to live in the Lausitz (area west of the Oder River and south of Cottbus along the eastern border of the Federal Republic of Germany). Unfortunately, a former list of the members of the "false Dörry" family branch is lost forever.

The founder of this family branch in the Mark Brandenburg, the former principal in Rheinsberg, Carl Heinrich Philipp Dörry (#D-16-4-2), finally ended up in Halberstadt, where he died in a hospital of Nervenfieber (fever of the nerves, most likely typhus) in 1840.

His widow probably returned to her home in the Mark (Brandenburg). This assumption is based on the fact that her daughter Henriette, born in 1831<sup>23</sup>, seemed to have met here the father of Wilhelm Dörry and also her later spouse Kallies (entered in the church records of St. Marien as laborer Carl Ludwig August Callies). Henriette married him on October 24, 1858 in Frankfurt on the Oder River. It is hardly possible to obtain additional detailed information under today's conditions. (Translator's note: In 1968, Germany was still divided into the East German *Deutsche Demokratische Republik* and the West German *Bundesrepublik Deutschland*).

Through Otto Doerry (#D-8-2W), we also have information about another brother of the former Rector (principal) in Rheinsberg. Otto mentions him in his memoirs. Unfortunately, Otto must have forgotten the first name of this brother, since he never mentions it. We, therefore, cannot tell for sure, which of the two remaining sons of the Cantor in Altwallmoden we talk about. However, we may make assumptions based on the age of the two Dörry brothers, in order to find the correct one. Otto Doerry reports: "A brother of him (i.e. of Carl Dörry, jun. #D-16-4-8), of course a younger one, appeared one day at my place while I still studied at the University in Greifswald. He was a journeyman tailor and had spent the

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<sup>23</sup> 1830

winter with Otto's parents in Rossow. He had tried to make himself useful with sewing and mending."

Since this happened in about 1825, the journeyman tailor could not have been Carl Wilhelm Ferdinand Dörry (#D-16-4-3), the third son of Carl Dörry. This son was born in Altwallmoden on May 14, 1791 and was confirmed in 1805. He would have been too old for still serving as a journeyman tailor. This information fits better to his younger brother.

Footnotes and remarks come from Dr. Hans Dörry

The extension and/or addition of the Helgoländer line took place via

Rainer Dörry - June 2006

**Carl Wilhelm Dörry, Jun.**  
(April 19, 1803, - 1870)  
(#D-16-4-8)

Carl Wilhelm Dörry, jun. was born in Altwallmoden on April 19, 1803. According to his age, he must have been confirmed at Easter 1817. After completing his apprenticeship and according to trade customs, he must have started his journeyman's years in the beginning of the 1820s. This must have kept him away from home for at least five years. Time-wise, this would fit to what Otto Doerry said about him. But there is still something else that points to him. When the older brother Carl Wilhelm Ferdinand Dörry (#D-16-4-3) was confirmed, his father was still alive and was able to help him get started professionally, albeit with very modest means. When Carl Wilhelm, jun. was confirmed, the father was already deceased for eleven years and "Schmalhans was Kitchenmaster" (This roughly means: "Slim Jim is ruling the kitchen" and it is equivalent to "tightening the belt" or living in poverty). The boy probably was happy to at least find a master tailor willing to teach him his trade, even though tailors used to have the image of a person who suffers hunger. This was one of the cheapest apprenticeships. At that time, an apprentice still had to pay tuition to his master. He did not receive an allowance. The guess that Carl Wilhelm, jun. was the journeyman tailor, who visited his cousin Otto in Drensen, is at least a very good one.

The career path of **Carl Wilhelm Dörry, jun.** (#D-16-4-8) finally took him to St. Petersburg (later called Leningrad), where he settled down in his profession of a tailor and soon achieved respect and wealth. He never married and passed away in St. Petersburg before 1870. After his death, newspapers were looking for his heirs. Otto Doerry put in his claim, but was unable to take possession of the inheritance. He was unable to prove his relationship to the testator. All the files with documents relating to this inheritance were destroyed during the October Revolution in 1917, so that any further research done today is condemned to fail.

With this ends the last chapter of the history of the Altwallmoden family branch. Despite of the four sons of its founder, there is not one legitimate bearer of the Dörry name left. There are only descendents of the illegitimately born Wilhelm Dörry who still use the name with this spelling. They can, therefore, be easily differentiated from the real Doerrys. Those, who spell their name as "Doerry" are all descendents of the Pastor Doerry in Rossow, either through his oldest son Otto (#D-8-2W), or his youngest son Hermann (#D-8-8).

It would go beyond the framework of this report, if we would go into more detail at this time. The documentation for the histories of the Drensen (Otto Doerry) and the Anklam (Hermann Doerry) family branches is already waiting to be written up.