

# Schilling-Courier

LAHNSTEIN



CANSTATT



BALTIKUM



Descendants of Heinrich Schilling from Lahnstein Castle, dead since 1221

**News from the Association of the Schilling family with the annual report of 2003**

## A Building for Schilling's Works of Art

Opening of a museum for the sculptor Johannes on the occasion of the family meeting in 2005

At least: 90 years after the sons of the famous sculptor Johannes Schilling (1828 to 1910) gave their father's legacy to the town council of Mittweida (Saxony, Germany) the pieces of art finally go into a special museum. Johannes Schilling (Western branch) among other things made the four groups of stone figures „Vier Tageszeiten“ on the world-famous Brühlsche Terrasse (Dresden, Germany) and the „Niederwald“ monument near Rüdesheim on Rhine. Long ago in 1914 the town council of Mittweida had promised to set up a museum for the sculptor's work. World war I and the unstable political situation of Germany after that war stopped these plans. The first step to setting up the museum was already taken last year, when on the occasion of Johannes Schilling's 175<sup>th</sup> anniversary (on June 24<sup>th</sup>, 2003) a catalogue with the complete list of the sculptor's work was introduced to the public: Ina Schilling-Nickel from Dresden, Johannes' great granddaughter, and Helmuth Baron von Schilling, chairman of the family association, were among the guests. The catalogue was edited by Susann Gramm, holding a degree in aesthetics and the study of civilization.

In her speech Mrs. Gramm told us about her dream: „A sign on the highway showing the way to Mittweida, the town of the Schillings. Every year sculptors from all over the world meet in this Saxonian district and university town, and the Schillings have their meeting here regularly. The Schilling museum may help to make this dream come true. Most of



*The happy faces of Susann Gramm, Ina Nickel-Schilling, the sculptor's granddaughter and of our chairman Helmuth Baron von Schilling (from left to right), thoroughly studying the exhibition catalogue of Johannes Schilling's work.*

Schilling's work has been stored in the attics of the old museum. Susan Gramm: "The museum was initiated the moment, when Heiko Weber, director of the museum of "Old Parsonages" unlocked the door with his old keys in order to show me this completely neglected storeroom containing Schilling's legacy." The opening of the museum made us change our plans concerning our next family meeting, the USA will see us in 2008. These are **the exact dates for 2005: June 3<sup>rd</sup> till June 5<sup>th</sup>**, when the official meeting will end. We found a very nice hotel, actually, beautifully situated on the banks of a reservoir. We will send out the invitations in fall 2004.



*The renovation works on the future Schilling museum started.*

After the official meeting we want to go to Prague up to June 8<sup>th</sup>, a city connected with the Western branch of the family. After being declared an outlaw, Friedrich (1305 – 1373) is said to have fled Lahneck in order to enter the service of John, King of Bohemia (from Luxembourg, reigned from 1310 till 1346) in Prague. There was a conflict between Luxembourg and Habsburg, whose king Albrecht I was the victim of a conspiracy in 1308. After the legend Friedrich's father was among the conspirators. In 1335 king John became sovereign of the dukedom of Breslau, where Friedrich Schilling was councillor. Friedrich built the "Red Mansion" in Schilling Lane. Until 1716 it was seat of the Silesian branch of the

family and since 1556 the family archives were kept there. The "Red Mansion" was destroyed during World War II.



*The hotel on the banks of Lake Kribstein, where the family will meet, is situated in a wooded recreation area near Mittweida in Saxony.*

The beautiful catalogue – 340 pages with about 100 illustrations – is available in the museum „Alte Pfarrhäuser“, Am Kirchberg 3, 09648 Mittweida. The price: 18,85 €. A calendar with reproductions of Schilling's work will appear in December 2004.



*The beautiful Lake Kribstein invites the guests of the hotel to enjoyable boat trips.*

## Schilling-News

### Young Members' Meeting in Weinsberg Cancelled

The meeting we planned to arrange for our young members in Weinsberg last year, had to be cancelled, since hardly anyone was interested. Frank and Reinhard had actually prepared everything beautifully and except the journey everything would have been free. Now we have to do some brainstorming. For a start we will organize some sports activities at the family meeting 2005, and we hope to find a new spokesman for our young members. Hubertus resigned for health's reasons, with his 38 years of age he would be far too old anyway.

### Cousin Helene 80



*The Chairman congratulating her on her 80<sup>th</sup> birthday.*

On February 26<sup>th</sup> cousin Helene Baronesse von Schilling celebrated her 80<sup>th</sup> birthday with close friends and family. On the occasion of the ceremony our chairman presented her with a bunch of flowers in the colours of the family and of Estonia. In his speech he praised her merits for the family association especially her book (330 pages) about the history of the Baltic branch of the family, already nicknamed "Blue Helene" (because of its blue cover), and her commitment to the family meeting in Estonia in 1999.

### Johannes Schilling and the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico



*The Statue of Maximilian in Trieste.*

Last year an Internet user asked our cousin Gretel Bauermann excitedly if he had to address the Schillings as „Your Royal Highness“. What had happened? This good man had visited the monument erected to the Mexican Emperor Maximilian in Trieste (Italy). At the rear he had noticed the name of J. Schilling. The explanation is quite simple: J. Schilling is the name of our sculptor Johannes, who in 1875 had put up this monument.

In 1864 the French Emperor Napoleon III had offered the Mexican empire to Maximilian, a brother of the well known Austrian Emperor Franz Josef I. After a revolution in 1867 Maximilian was captured and shot to death by Mexicans. Before he was appointed Emperor of Mexico, he was commander of the Austrian fleet in Trieste.

## Schilling-Meeting in Florida



On a trip to the United States our chairman visited his relatives in Florida. Together with his wife Ebba, his brother George and his wife Margot from Vancouver/Canada he stayed for several days at Kurt and Stephanie von Schilling's (from Waterloo/Canada, Eastern branch) place, so called "snowbirds", spending the cold Canadian winter in sunny Ft. Lauderdale. From there they went to St. Petersburg/Florida together to see

### Chairman Retired from Work

In October 2003 our chairman Helmuth retired from his job at the „Westdeutsche Zeitung“ (local newspaper) in Düsseldorf, where he has been head of the department of politics for 26 years. After 40 years in journalism he can now spend much more time for the family association. On this occasion Bundespraesident Rau (President of the Federal Republic of Germany) wrote to him: "As a reader of "my" Westdeutsche Zeitung" I appreciate your accompanying me for more than 20 years through the course of the years, changing so very much. I also appreciated your balanced opinion and I will miss your leading articles, comments and your analysis very much".





Mei Ling and Roy St. Leger, their daughter Nicole with husband Evan Basset and baby daughter Carson (14 months). The meeting was completed by Kurt's brother Wolter and his wife Edith, also "snowbirds" from Canada. Our picture shows from left to right: Evan Basset, Nicole and daughter Carson, Wolter, Roy, Mei Ling, George, Ebba, Helmuth and (only half of) Edith, sitting down for an excellent dinner cooked by Roy.

### Short Genealogy of the Schillings

According to Heinar Schilling's records, Heinrich Schilling, Lord of Lahnstein Castle (deceased 1221) is said to be our ancestor. The family split up into the Western (Lahnstein), Eastern (the Baltic) and the Southern (Canstatt) branch later. Cousin Gretel Bauermann (Western branch) took over the sometimes difficult genealogical work from cousin Anne Helene Schilling, who started a more thorough research into the history of the Western branch. From Heinar's records and their researches they formed the following family tree



# Heinrich Schilling Lord of Lahnstein (1166-1221)

sons	Johann I (1208-1292) Schilling von Lahnstein		Kuonrat (1212, 1295)	Heinrich (1213-1284)
grand-sons	Heinrich (* 1238)		Matthes (1274-1354)	Heinrich (* 1238)
Great grand-sons	Bernhard (1271 -1308) He was killed in the battle against Albrecht		Johann II (around 1400)	Heinrich I (dictus Scilline) 1260 Erbschenkenamt zu Schwaben
	<b>Western branch</b>		<b>Rheinland Kuonrad Line</b>	<b>Southern branch</b>
great great grand-sons	Friedrich (1305 - 1373) after becoming an outlaw in the emperor's name he is said to have fled to Prague		Fief document 2.5.1312 to 1567	Heinrich II SVC († 1341)
Great great grand-sons	Daniel (1341 - 1425) fled to Weissenburg/Alsace during the Hussiten war		Heinrich (doc. 1396) Hamburg	Heinrich III SVC († 1352)
Grand-sons 4th grade	Weißer Unterstamm Hans (1395 - 1469)		Defunct in male line	Berthold (around 1340)
Hans (1421 - 1480) returned to Breslau since 1445 lord of Kleckewitz near Raguhn / Saxony Anhalt The male line of this branch is defunct (von Schilling)	Roter Unterstamm Daniel (1420 - 1495) Daniel (1445 - 1493) back to Breslau and Krakau Hanß (1470-1539) to Palatine Saxony / Thüringen		Albert (1464) lord mayor Hamburg	Freiherrn Schilling von Canstatt since 1787 also in the USA and later on in England and Australia
Dorpat and Reval until 1941	Jakobiden	Matriden		
	Prosch-witz (sculptor Johannes Schilling) Oppurg	Suhl Mehlis Adelsheim Frankenhausen Baltikum (von Schilling) Kalikül		
	Davididen	Pegau Lauchhammer Posen Züllichau Znin Norway	defunct	
	Poland	Annaberg im Erzgebirge Not yet investigated	Nikolaus (doc. 1396) Braunschweig	
		Von Schilling lost noble title	Georg (* around 1430) Kaspar (doc. 1490) emigrated to the Baltics since 1834 Barone von Schilling	
				

## A Teacher And Our Famous Cousin Paul

Another Internet story: Last year a teacher, Mr. Schilling, sent an e-mail to cousin Christian Schilling von Canstatt, whose name he had discovered in the Internet. He asked about our famous cousin Paul Schilling von Canstatt, who invented a system of telegraphic signals (an alphabet with points and lines for instance). Since the Russian tsar officially forbade people to protect their inventions by obtaining a patent, in order to keep any invention secret, the American citizen Morse was able to “steal” Paul’s idea and make it known to the world as the “Morse code”. One of the teacher’s pupils had found a picture of Paul on our website, and indeed there was a great resemblance between the teacher and Paul, though they are in no way related.



*Paul Freiherr Schilling von Canstatt*

From the branches of the family: Western branch

### The Troublesome Nobility of Kleckewitz



*The new church of Kleckewitz, the epitaph is inside.*

The manor of Kleckewitz (north of Leipzig, Saxonia-Anhalt) belonged to one of the most important estates of the Western branch. About 1445 Hans Schilling (1421 – 1480) had acquired the property by marrying Ursula von Kleckewitz. After the reunion of eastern and western Germany (1989) the town council of Raguhn – Kleckewitz is part of that town now – started to look into its history again. In 1507 the German emperor Maximilian had bestowed a title on the descendants of Hans and his brothers Jobst and Nicolaus.

Rudolf Brueckner writes in his brochure: “almost everything we know about the history of Kleckewitz we read in the Schillings’ files and documents. We still have the feudal letters from the princes of Anhalt to the Schillings, written in 1527, reading as follows: We enfeoff the village, the estate of Kleckewitz, the little church, the court of law and the right to administer justice to neck and hand in the village and in the country, with the freedom

of the wood, the fields, grass, pasture, meadows, fishing, acres, cattle tracks and the hunt, just as your father, the late Hans Schilling and his ancestors had before.

Some incidents though let us presume that the Schillings were not always the most agreeable persons among the Prince of Anhalt's nobility. When in 1661 the widow Anne Marie von Schilling née von Koenigsmark complained about the prince's "begging letters" he sent the judge from Retzau in order to make her apologize. The judge's daughter (he himself was probably not able to write) gave Anne Marie von Schilling's reply as follows: "The Chancellor can get stuffed, she said, and after my father asking again and again, if he was to say this to the lord, she said yes, if she did not want him to tell these words to the lord, she would not have said them."

In 1724 Cavalry Captain Christian Ludwig von Schilling was under house arrest for ten days, because he had fired a shot at the leading rider of Princess Henriette Agnes zu Anhalt. In his statement we read much about regret but very little about the reasons. There are various documents about Captain Jobst Schilling from the years 1615 till 1619, because he was very much in debt. He owed the pharmacy of Koethen more than 250 Taler for medicine. He even borrowed a considerable sum from the Church of Ziebrig. Most of his debts came from his long illness, the rest were payments to the other heirs of his property. Since in 1720 the inheritance was divided, the estate had to be sold to Prince Leopold von Anhalt. They threw dice and drew lots for the estate, worth 21 000 Taler, that eventually came to the youngest, Lieutenant Christian Ludwig II. He had to give 7306 Taler to each brother, 21918 Taler altogether. Each daughter got a dowry of 1000 Taler, i.e. each brother had to pay 775 Taler.

When in 1736 Christian Ludwig died, the estate was so much in debt, that the guardian of his children, who were under age, had to

inform them, that it had to be sold. Prince Leopold bought it for 30 000 Taler. Today only an epitaph in the memory of Christian Ludwig, put up in the church of Raguhn-Kleckewitz, that was rebuilt in 1819, reminds of the Schillings. -



*The epitaph with a portrait of Christian Ludwig von Schilling*

The inscription reads as follows: „Here the dead body of Sir Christian Ludwig von Schilling Esq. Is waiting for the appearance of the Redeemer...“ The crest under the inscription and the ornaments are almost destroyed.

While it used to decorate the wall next to the apsis, it is now most unsuitably situated among the close rows of pews.

Christian Ludwig was the last Schilling from Kleckewitz. His uncle's Karl's descendants lived in the Baltic countries until World War II. The last male descendant of this line was killed in the war in 1941.

## Heinar Schilling as Author of Lovestories

Gretel Baumann found interesting news about our genealogist Heinar Schilling in the German News Magazine „Der Spiegel“ (edition 46/1951). To keep himself from starving after the war, Heinar, the first chairman of our family association, wrote love stories. „Der Spiegel“ wrote: „Professor Heinar Schilling, author of a world history leading from the Ice-Age to Hitler, published in 65 000 copies, nervously rolled cigarettes in his modest apartment in Gluecksburg on the border of the Baltic Sea.

Werner Alfred Jepsen, 38, his publisher – also coming from G. – was busy trying to convince two conservative workmen, members of the jury of the district court of Flensburg, that the love stories he, Jepsen, had published, were rather moderate. These love stories were written by Heinar, whose History of the World the German „Literaturkalender (1952) praised as the principal work of history. Heinar Schilling used three different aliases (Bernhard de Blamont, Fernando Serra-no and Theophile Rostand) and wrote seven novels with 64 pages each. They were published in Werner Jepsen’s 1-DM-series: “The International Love-Story.”

The interest of the District Attorney was specially aroused by two novels. “The Nights at Petersburg” and “The Love Potion of Rome”.

In both booklets the District Attorney found “improper” details, richly illustrated with six to eight charcoal drawings.

The love stories kept Heinar’s head above water. Jepsen gave him 400 DM for each booklet, just enough to keep him alive. “Der Spiegel”: “Schilling and his sixth wife Nuri, 33, an unemployed dancer with an excellent training, work ten days in order to have this small income. The Professor and author dictates and his wife writes six to ten pages of romance a day on her typewriter.

Heinar Schilling, who, according to the „Spiegel“, worked in his library, surrounded by shelves filled with his own serious books and with paintings of his honourable ancestors on the walls – writers and officers most of them – said: “If I didn’t have to knock these lovestories together in ten days in order to get the 400 Mark, I could use this time for more valuable work. In the past my publisher used to pay 50% of my fees in advance, when I signed the contract.” Heinar Schilling eventually proves this by showing the contracts, which he collected in a thick folder. He got 84 000 Reichsmark for publishing his world history and he was made an honorary professor in consequence.

Heinar Schilling, writer of love stories: “Don’t call me Professor. I was one of those German authors once, whose books were published in an extremely large number of copies. Now I produce in order to earn my living:”

Unfortunately no one knows how the trial ended. Heinar died in 1955.

Eastern Branch:
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## Meeting of the Baltic Schillings in Langeoog

„The dead Russian soldiers are our dead soldiers.” These words are engraved on a monument, that was uncovered September 13<sup>th</sup> 2003 on the occasion of the last meeting of the Baltic Schillings on the isle of Langeoog. The attaché of the Russian embassy of Berlin, Ilja Kruglow, was present too. In 1941 within two months 113 Russian war prisoners miserably died of exhaustion, ill-treatment and typhoid fever. They were buried in a mass grave at the edge of the cemetery in the dunes.

As you have already been able to read in our last Schilling Courier, it took our cousin Dr. Juergen Baron von Schilling 40 years of painful work to turn the cemetery, where next to the Russian soldiers 300 Baltic Germans are buried, from barren land into a fertile gem. Cousin Juergen tries to forge a link between the dead Russians and the Baltic Germans. Next to the monument erected to the Russian soldiers he put up a monument to his great grandfather Carl Gebhard von Schilling (1719 – 1769), major





*A bridge beeing built between Russia and the Baltic countries on the isle of Langeoog. From left to right: The deputy mayor of Langeoog, Sigurd Uecker, Helmuth von Schilling, Juergen von Schilling, the attaché of the Russian embassy, Ilja Kruglow, the head of the district council, Frerich Goeken and Torsten Both, Protestant parson of Langeoog..*

general in the imperial Russian army. A drawing of the Madonna of Stalingrad is attached to the stone, in memory of the dead Russians. The original was painted by the German physician Kurt Reuber, while he was among the troops in the encircled area of Stalingrad in 1942. The inscription "Light, Life, Love" is supposed to help fill up ditches, remove border fences and build bridges to understanding. Miraculously the drawing survived Stalingrad and was brought to Germany by one of Reuber's fellow soldiers after the war. Reuber himself died a war prisoner in Russia. The original drawing is to be seen in the Gedächtniskirche (church in Berlin, Germany). Cousin Helmuth said in his speech: "By this action the cemetery gardener Juergen Baron von Schilling be-

came a gardener of peace". Ilja Kruglow thanked the 94-year-old man for his work:" This monument will pass on to the next generations in Russia as well as in Germany." The ceremony on the cemetery ended with a trumpet solo played by Rogeer Meads: "I had a fellow soldier." Afterwards the Schillings either took a ride in a carriage, cycled round the isle or went for a swim in the sea, the weather was marvellous. Later on we all met for dinner in a nice restaurant (Seekrug), where we spent a cheerful evening together.

The next morning, after breakfast, our cousin Detlef Rueter, Protestant parson, read some prayers, while cousin Anna Baronin Korff and her daughters Marie and Katharina played on their instruments..

## A new Car for the Church of St. Johannis in Estonia

Last year cousin Helene went to Estonia (native country of the Baltic Schillings) twice. This is her report: My first visit, in mid August, was on the occasion of a ceremony in Ass/Kiltsi in memory to the start of the first Russian circumnavigation of the earth under the command of A.J. Krusenstern, 200 years ago. After the ceremony I went to St. Johannis. The maor house of Orgena is partly used as a school. The foundations of the front terrace have been repaired, so eventually the pillars are save again. The restoration of the rear terrace is planned. The house is property of the local government, there are no plans to sell it. Since it seems most important to repair the roof and the gutter, we agreed to arrange for respective donations to go to a special bank account.

Tuve Kaerner, manager of the local museum (in the manor house), is trying to turn the museum into a profitless organisation (i.e. to save taxes). Robert Oje asked me to contact the German authorities, who look after the graves in the garden of Orgena. They agreed to take care of them in 2004. The bones will be buried on a military cemetery near Narva (Estonia). I am deeply moved by Robert Oje's commitment for these graves of German soldiers, absolutely unknown to him, for whom no one else cared.

In Juergensberg I was pleased to find the park next to the burial-ground so very tidy. Me. And Mrs Kakko still take care of the cemeteries at Juergensberg and St. Johannis and never forget to light candles.

My second short visit to St. Johannis, in the beginning of November, was on the occasion of the ceremony of installing the parson Helena Melder in office. The parson Joel Slim, whom we met on the family meeting, was followed by Allan Praats, who was responsible for the parishes of St. Johannis and Maria Magdalenen. The new young parson, 31 years of age, speaks German, since she spent a year at a German university. In order to revitalize the parish she will contact the parishion

try to get them back to church. On the next local holiday she will present the parsonage as the birthplace of the famous painter Eduard von Gebhardt.

Katrin Melder's installation was celebrated in a festive service held by Archbishop Jaan Kiivit. There was no seat left in the church and the choir sang. In his prayers the archbishop thanked the Schilling family and the twin parish of St. Toenis (Germany) for their help. Afterwards there was a reception at the parsonage with speeches and greetings to the parson and the parish. In my speech I emphasised the long-standing connection between the Schillings and the church of St. Johannis (154 years) by the estates of Orgena and Juergensberg. I also recalled the fact, that the church used to be under patronage of Karl Gebhard, the first Schilling in Estonia and that the last patron's wife (1919) was a girl from Orgena. I mentioned that the family appreciates the connecton with the church, the care for the graves, and the warm reception we always get, when we are here.



*The reverend Katrin Melder and her new VW Golf*

The family is welcome, actually, to stay overnight at the parsonage, where you find two double bedrooms with a shared washroom for a reasonable price. I was able to talk to Lea Heinaste, parson at the church of St. Petri. She knew about our graves and told me, that candles are lightened on Christmas every year. Lea Heinaste asked me to make a list of all Schillings, who are buried there, since a memorial table is planned. I have to contact the local authority in order to get their consent. Thanks to cousin Juergen's generous dona-

tion the parish of St. Johannis could buy a car (VW Golf) which is a great help to the parson. In March 2004 Helmuth and Ebba were able to admire the new car, which - to the parson's great delight - had just arrived.

## Southern Branch

### A Schilling at the Court of the Russian Tsar

We always assumed that the Baltic and the Southern branch have been related for about 800 years. Now we found much closer connections. While looking for a Schilling from Leipzig (Saxony) Gretel Bauermann, permanently on the hunt for new members in the Internet, found Charlotte Schilling von Canstatt. We know, that Charlotte married a German from the Baltic, but we did not know that by this marriage she became related to our chairman.

Charlotte Auguste Johanna Schilling von Canstatt was a very interesting person. Her father, Freiherr Karl Friedrich Schilling von Canstatt, after being discharged from his office as major-domo of the duke of Wuerttemberg, received the estate of Talheim. He died in 1754, only 57 years old. Charlotte was ten at that time, she had 12 siblings.

In 1956, Clemens Bruehl, doing research on local history, wrote in the historical journal of the district of Tuebingen: "Young Charlotte turned into a pretty, slim young lady. Fresh-looking and strong. No beauty, but with a pleasant and long cut face, warm-hearted, shining dark eyes and a beautiful neck, that many generations were fortunate to inherit. Only husbands were not easily found for the girls from Talheim, since the noble gentlemen were rather looking for an heiress than for a girl from a country squire's large family.

When Prince Friedrich Eugen, the Duke of Wuerttemberg's brother, in Prussian service in Pommerania (eastern Germany), was looking for a female companion for his nine year-old

daughter Dorothea, preferably coming from his Swabian (southern Germany) native country, he eventually chose 24-year-old Charlotte von Schilling. When Dorothea married Paul, the Russian successor to the throne, son of Katharine II, who was of German origin, whom did the grand princess Maria Fedorowna - as Dorothea was called then - take to St. Petersburg? Her former companion Charlotte von Schilling, who changed her name to "Anna Juliane". Now Baronesse von Schilling from Wuerttemberg was rather close to the Baltic countries already, there was only one last step missing:

When the Baltic duke Christian von Benckendorff became adjutant to the grand prince Paul, he immediately fell in love with Anna Juliane. They eventually got married in Stuttgart (Germany) in August 1780. Since Christian von Benckendorff was very successful, he was promoted Governor of War of Livonia, belonging to Russia at that time. Anna Juliane preferring to stay with the grand princess, did not accompany him to Riga. When she moved to Livonia after all, she missed Maria Fedorowna, whose husband was the Russian tsar by then, very much. When in March 1797 the tsarina got news from Riga, that Anna Juliane was seriously ill, she told her new companion, Miss Nelidoff: "When she is called to her Maker, I will lose the most valuable woman and the friend of my childhood. She loved me like one of her children and I was devoted to her in the same way:"

But what about Anna Juliane's relationship to our chairman? There is a simple answer: Elisabeth von Benckendorff, a great grand-

niece of Christian von Benckendorff, married  
Helmuth,s great grandfather.



*The young lady from Talheim, Wuerttemberg:  
Anna Juliane von Benckendorff, née Baronesse  
Charlotte Auguste Johanna Schilling von  
Canstatt, the grand princess Maria Fe-  
dorowna's companion.*

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